

Roll No.

Question Booklet Number

O. M. R. Serial No.

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M. Sc. (Second Semester)
(NEP) EXAMINATION, 2025-26

ZOOLOGY

(Chordata)

Paper Code							
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Questions Booklet
Series

C

Time : 1:30 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 75

Instructions to the Examinee :

1. Do not open the booklet unless you are asked to do so.
2. The booklet contains 100 questions. Examinee is required to answer 75 questions in the OMR Answer-Sheet provided and not in the question booklet. All questions carry equal marks.
3. Examine the Booklet and the OMR Answer-Sheet very carefully before you proceed. Faulty question booklet due to missing or duplicate pages/questions or having any other discrepancy should be got immediately replaced.

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश :

1. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक आपसे कहा न जाए।
2. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं। परीक्षार्थी को 75 प्रश्नों को केवल दी गई OMR आन्सर-शीट पर ही हल करना है, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर नहीं। सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
3. प्रश्नों के उत्तर अंकित करने से पूर्व प्रश्न-पुस्तिका तथा OMR आन्सर-शीट को सावधानीपूर्वक देख लें। दोषपूर्ण प्रश्न-पुस्तिका जिसमें कुछ भाग छपने से छूट गए हों या प्रश्न एक से अधिक बार छप गए हों या उसमें किसी अन्य प्रकार की कमी हो, तो उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।

(Remaining instructions on the last page)

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

(Only for Rough Work)

1. The presence of scales on bird legs suggests relationship with :
 - (A) Reptiles
 - (B) Mammals
 - (C) Amphibians
 - (D) Fish
2. Birds are considered glorified reptiles because of their :
 - (A) Feathers
 - (B) Wings
 - (C) Common ancestry with reptiles
 - (D) Warm-blooded
3. Frogs are considered cold-blooded animals because :
 - (A) Their body temperature varies with environment
 - (B) Their body temperature is constant
 - (C) They have no blood
 - (D) They have warm blood
4. Frog is called an amphibious animal because it lives :
 - (A) Only in water
 - (B) Only on land
 - (C) Both on land and in water
 - (D) Only in air
5. Flying frog belongs to genus :
 - (A) Rhacophorus
 - (B) Rana
 - (C) Bufo
 - (D) Hyla
6. Placenta is mainly found in :
 - (A) Eutherian mammals
 - (B) Birds
 - (C) Reptiles
 - (D) Amphibians
7. Marsupials carry their young in :
 - (A) Pouch
 - (B) Nest
 - (C) Shell
 - (D) Egg
8. Viviparous animals are those which :
 - (A) Lay eggs
 - (B) Give birth to young ones
 - (C) Reproduce by budding
 - (D) Reproduce by fragmentation
9. Cycloid scales occur in :
 - (A) Shark
 - (B) Rohu
 - (C) Ray
 - (D) Lamprey

10. Fish migration mainly occurs for :
- (A) Digestion
 - (B) Breeding
 - (C) Respiration
 - (D) Excretion
11. Anadromous fishes migrate from :
- (A) Sea to freshwater
 - (B) Freshwater to sea
 - (C) Sea to sea
 - (D) River to lake
12. Australian lungfish is :
- (A) Neoceratodus
 - (B) Protopterus
 - (C) Lepidosiren
 - (D) Latimeria
13. The larva of Herdmania is :
- (A) Tadpole larva
 - (B) Tornaria larva
 - (C) Nauplius larva
 - (D) Trochophore larva
14. Apoda are also called :
- (A) Caecilians
 - (B) Salamanders
 - (C) Frogs
 - (D) Lizards
15. The palate in birds is mainly used for :
- (A) Classification of birds
 - (B) Respiration
 - (C) Digestion
 - (D) Circulation
16. Which bird lacks keel on sternum?
- (A) Eagle
 - (B) Pigeon
 - (C) Ostrich
 - (D) Sparrow
17. Microorganisms in rumen help in :
- (A) Cellulose digestion
 - (B) Protein synthesis
 - (C) Fermentation
 - (D) All of the above
18. The four chambers of ruminant stomach are :
- (A) Rumen, Reticulum, Omasum, Abomasum
 - (B) Rumen, Crop, Gizzard, Intestine
 - (C) Crop, Proventriculus, Gizzard, Intestine
 - (D) Rumen, Liver, Omasum, Intestine

19. Ruminants possess :
- (A) Four-chambered stomach
 - (B) Two-chambered stomach
 - (C) Three-chambered stomach
 - (D) Single stomach
20. Largest living animal is :
- (A) Whale shark
 - (B) Elephant
 - (C) Shark
 - (D) Blue whale
21. Forelimbs of whales are modified into :
- (A) Flippers
 - (B) Wings
 - (C) Fins
 - (D) Claws
22. Whale belongs to order :
- (A) Primates
 - (B) Carnivora
 - (C) Rodentia
 - (D) Cetacea
23. The connecting link between reptiles and mammals is :
- (A) Archaeopteryx
 - (B) Cynognathus
 - (C) Ichthyostega
 - (D) Tiktaalik
24. Mammals first appeared during :
- (A) Triassic period
 - (B) Jurassic period
 - (C) Devonian period
 - (D) Carboniferous period
25. Metatheria are commonly called :
- (A) Placentals
 - (B) Monotremes
 - (C) Marsupials
 - (D) Reptiles
26. An example of Prototheria is :
- (A) Platypus
 - (B) Kangaroo
 - (C) Human
 - (D) Elephant

27. Weberian ossicles are characteristic of fishes belonging to :
- (A) Cyclostomes
 - (B) Chondrichthyes
 - (C) Dipnoi
 - (D) Ostariophysi
28. Sand boa belongs to genus :
- (A) Bungarus
 - (B) Naja
 - (C) Vipera
 - (D) Eryx
29. The venom of cobra is mainly :
- (A) Cytotoxic
 - (B) Hemotoxic
 - (C) Neurotoxic
 - (D) Cardiotoxic
30. An example of non-poisonous snake is :
- (A) Krait
 - (B) Cobra
 - (C) Python
 - (D) Viper
31. Non-poisonous snakes lack :
- (A) Poison glands
 - (B) Teeth
 - (C) Tongue
 - (D) Eyes
32. Heat sensing pit occurs in :
- (A) Python
 - (B) Cobra
 - (C) Pit vipers
 - (D) Rat snake
33. Cobra and krait venom mainly affects :
- (A) Nervous system
 - (B) Blood
 - (C) Skin
 - (D) Liver
34. The sternum of flying birds has :
- (A) Keel
 - (B) Spine
 - (C) Plate
 - (D) Ridge

35. Hollow bones in birds are called :
- (A) Cartilage bones
 - (B) Spongy bones
 - (C) Compact bones
 - (D) Pneumatic bones
36. Birds use Earth's magnetic field through :
- (A) Magnetoreception
 - (B) Thermoregulation
 - (C) Vision
 - (D) Hearing
37. Migration between breeding and wintering grounds is called :
- (A) Seasonal migration
 - (B) Local migration
 - (C) Permanent migration
 - (D) Random migration
38. Flightless birds have :
- (A) Reduced wings
 - (B) Large legs
 - (C) Strong muscles for running
 - (D) All of the above
39. Rhynchocephalia shows :
- (A) Amphibian characters
 - (B) Mammalian characters
 - (C) Bird characters
 - (D) Primitive reptilian characters
40. Reptiles are classified under :
- (A) Amniotes
 - (B) Anamniotes
 - (C) Protochordates
 - (D) Cyclostomes
41. Rhynchocephalia possesses :
- (A) Diapsid skull
 - (B) Anapsid skull
 - (C) Synapsid skull
 - (D) Amphicoelous skull
42. The reptilian skull without temporal opening is called :
- (A) Anapsid
 - (B) Diapsid
 - (C) Synapsid
 - (D) Parapsid

43. Ampullae of Lorenzini are present in :
- (A) Bony fishes
 - (B) Cartilaginous fishes
 - (C) Amphibians
 - (D) Reptiles
44. An example of Apoda is :
- (A) Rana
 - (B) Ichthyophis
 - (C) Salamandra
 - (D) Bufo
45. Regeneration power is best developed in :
- (A) Snake
 - (B) Frogs
 - (C) Lizards
 - (D) Salamanders
46. In axolotl metamorphosis can be artificially induced by
- (A) Thyroxine injection
 - (B) Insulin injection
 - (C) Adrenaline injection
 - (D) Cortisol injection
47. Neoteny is best defined as :
- (A) Early sexual maturity
 - (B) Retention of larval characters in sexually mature individuals
 - (C) Delay in fertilization
 - (D) Absence of metamorphosis
48. Neoteny is a type of :
- (A) Adaptation
 - (B) Mutation
 - (C) Heterochrony
 - (D) Speciation
49. Retrogressive metamorphosis is characteristic of :
- (A) Tunicates
 - (B) Amphioxus
 - (C) Vertebrates
 - (D) Cyclostomes
50. Chordates have :
- (A) Paired appendages
 - (B) Jointed appendages
 - (C) Wings
 - (D) Shell

51. Pharyngeal gill slits function mainly in :
- (A) Circulation
 - (B) Excretion
 - (C) Digestion
 - (D) Feeding and respiration
52. Endostyle is homologous to :
- (A) Thyroid gland
 - (B) Liver
 - (C) Pancreas
 - (D) Kidney
53. Body of Balanoglossus is divided into :
- (A) Head, thorax, abdomen
 - (B) Proboscis, collar, trunk
 - (C) Head and trunk
 - (D) Thorax and abdomen
54. Ostracoderms are :
- (A) Extinct
 - (B) Living
 - (C) Amphibians
 - (D) Mammals
55. Swim bladder helps in :
- (A) Buoyancy
 - (B) Digestion
 - (C) Respiration
 - (D) Reproduction
56. Lung fishes show affinity with :
- (A) Amphibians
 - (B) Reptiles
 - (C) Birds
 - (D) Mammals
57. Amphioxus is also called :
- (A) Lamprey
 - (B) Lancelet
 - (C) Hagfish
 - (D) Sea cucumber
58. In vertebrates the notochord is replaced by :
- (A) Vertebral column
 - (B) Skull
 - (C) Brain
 - (D) Cartilage

59. Chordates are :
- (A) Triploblastic
 - (B) Diploblastic
 - (C) Acoelomate
 - (D) Radial
60. Prototheria are :
- (A) Egg laying mammals
 - (B) Marsupials
 - (C) Placental mammals
 - (D) Aquatic mammals
61. Flying mammals belong to order :
- (A) Chiroptera
 - (B) Rodentia
 - (C) Carnivora
 - (D) Primates
62. Mammals possess :
- (A) Hair
 - (B) Mammary glands
 - (C) External ears
 - (D) All of the above
63. The largest living bird is :
- (A) Ostrich
 - (B) Emu
 - (C) Cassowary
 - (D) Kiwi
64. The wishbone in birds is formed by fusion of :
- (A) Clavicles
 - (B) Scapula
 - (C) Coracoid
 - (D) Sternum
65. Feathers evolved mainly for :
- (A) Flight
 - (B) Thermoregulation
 - (C) Display
 - (D) All of the above
66. Birds are believed to have evolved from :
- (A) Amphibians
 - (B) Reptiles
 - (C) Mammals
 - (D) Fishes

67. Warm-blooded vertebrates include :
- (A) Fish and Amphibia
 - (B) Birds and Mammals
 - (C) Reptiles and Fish
 - (D) Amphibia and Reptiles
68. Placoid scales occur in :
- (A) Bony fishes
 - (B) Cartilaginous fishes
 - (C) Amphibians
 - (D) Reptiles
69. Electric organ is present in :
- (A) Torpedo
 - (B) Rohu
 - (C) Catla
 - (D) Labeo
70. Jawless vertebrates belong to :
- (A) Pisces
 - (B) Agnatha
 - (C) Reptilia
 - (D) Mammalia
71. Notochord persists throughout life in :
- (A) Frog
 - (B) Fish
 - (C) Amphioxus
 - (D) Snake
72. Example of Urochordata is :
- (A) Balanoglossus
 - (B) Herdmania
 - (C) Amphioxus
 - (D) Petromyzon
73. The movement of fish from sea to freshwater for breeding is called :
- (A) Anadromous migration
 - (B) Catadromous migration
 - (C) Amphidromous migration
 - (D) Potamodromous migration
74. The fish known for brood pouch incubation is :
- (A) Seahorse
 - (B) Shark
 - (C) Tuna
 - (D) Lamprey

75. In seahorse parental care is provided mainly by :
- (A) Female
 - (B) Male
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above
76. Crocodiles possess :
- (A) Four-chambered heart
 - (B) Three-chambered heart
 - (C) Two-chambered heart
 - (D) Single chamber
77. The first vertebrates to adapt to terrestrial life were :
- (A) Reptiles
 - (B) Amphibians
 - (C) Mammals
 - (D) Birds
78. The fossil linking fishes and tetrapods are :
- (A) Archaeopteryx
 - (B) Tiktaalik
 - (C) Hylonomus
 - (D) Seymouria
79. The Devonian period is commonly called :
- (A) Age of reptiles
 - (B) Age of fishes
 - (C) Age of amphibians
 - (D) Age of mammals
80. Venomous snakes possess :
- (A) Poison glands
 - (B) Hollow fangs
 - (C) Venom injection mechanism
 - (D) All of the above
81. First reptiles appeared in :
- (A) Devonian
 - (B) Carboniferous
 - (C) Jurassic
 - (D) Cretaceous
82. Lizards and snakes possess :
- (A) Anapsid skull
 - (B) Diapsid skull
 - (C) Synapsid skull
 - (D) Amphikinetetic skull

83. Adaptive radiation means :
- (A) Evolution of diverse forms from common ancestor
 - (B) Loss of characters
 - (C) Mutation
 - (D) Extinction
84. An example of Urodela is :
- (A) Salamander
 - (B) Frog
 - (C) Caecilian
 - (D) Toad
85. In frogs, respiration occurs through :
- (A) Lungs only
 - (B) Skin only
 - (C) Buccopharyngeal cavity
 - (D) All of the above
86. Neoteny in amphibians refers to :
- (A) Retention of larval characters in sexually mature individuals
 - (B) Complete metamorphosis
 - (C) Direct development
 - (D) Larval death before maturity
87. Retrogressive metamorphosis occurs in :
- (A) Amphioxus
 - (B) Ascidian larva
 - (C) Frog
 - (D) Fish
88. Wheel organ helps in :
- (A) Circulation
 - (B) Feeding
 - (C) Excretion
 - (D) Respiration
89. Oral hood is present in :
- (A) Balanoglossus
 - (B) Amphioxus
 - (C) Herdmania
 - (D) Petromyzon
90. Hagfish belongs to genus :
- (A) Myxine
 - (B) Petromyzon
 - (C) Balanoglossus
 - (D) Amphioxus
91. Cyclostomes belong to :
- (A) Primitive vertebrates
 - (B) Advanced vertebrates
 - (C) Amphibians
 - (D) Mammals
92. An example of bony fish is :
- (A) Rohu
 - (B) Catla
 - (C) Hilsa
 - (D) All of the above

93. Migration means :
- (A) Seasonal movement
 - (B) Feeding
 - (C) Respiration
 - (D) Digestion
94. An example of catadromous fish is :
- (A) Eel
 - (B) Salmon
 - (C) Rohu
 - (D) Hilsa
95. Nest building fish is :
- (A) Stickleback
 - (B) Shark
 - (C) Whale
 - (D) Ray
96. Dipnoi are evolutionary link between :
- (A) Fish and amphibians
 - (B) Fish and reptiles
 - (C) Reptiles and birds
 - (D) Birds and mammals
97. Protochordates include :
- (A) Hemichordata
 - (B) Urochordata
 - (C) Cephalochordata
 - (D) All of the above
98. The defining feature of chordates is :
- (A) Jointed appendages
 - (B) Notochord
 - (C) Exoskeleton
 - (D) Segmentation
99. The dorsal hollow nerve cord is found in :
- (A) Arthropods
 - (B) Chordates
 - (C) Molluscs
 - (D) Echinoderms
100. Amphioxus belongs to :
- (A) Cephalochordata
 - (B) Urochordata
 - (C) Vertebrata
 - (D) Hemichordata

(Only for Rough Work)

4. Four alternative answers are mentioned for each question as—A, B, C & D in the booklet. The candidate has to choose the correct answer and mark the same in the OMR Answer-Sheet as per the direction :

Example :

Question :

- Q. 1 (A) ● (C) (D)
 Q. 2 (A) (B) ● (D)
 Q. 3 (A) ● (C) (D)

Illegible answers with cutting and over-writing or half filled circle will be cancelled.

5. Each question carries equal marks. Marks will be awarded according to the number of correct answers you have.
6. All answers are to be given on OMR Answer Sheet only. Answers given anywhere other than the place specified in the answer sheet will not be considered valid.
7. Before writing anything on the OMR Answer Sheet, all the instructions given in it should be read carefully.
8. After the completion of the examination candidates should leave the examination hall only after providing their OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator. Candidate can carry their Question Booklet.
9. There will be no negative marking.
10. Rough work, if any, should be done on the blank pages provided for the purpose in the booklet.
11. To bring and use of log-book, calculator, pager and cellular phone in examination hall is prohibited.
12. In case of any difference found in English and Hindi version of the question, the English version of the question will be held authentic.

Impt. : On opening the question booklet, first check that all the pages of the question booklet are printed properly. If there is any discrepancy in the question Booklet, then after showing it to the invigilator, get another question Booklet of the same series.

4. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार सम्भावित उत्तर—A, B, C एवं D हैं। परीक्षार्थी को उन चारों विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर छँटना है। उत्तर को OMR आन्सर-शीट में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

उदाहरण :

प्रश्न :

- प्रश्न 1 (A) ● (C) (D)
 प्रश्न 2 (A) (B) ● (D)
 प्रश्न 3 (A) ● (C) (D)

अपठनीय उत्तर या ऐसे उत्तर जिन्हें काटा या बदला गया है, या गोले में आधा भरकर दिया गया, उन्हें निरस्त कर दिया जाएगा।

5. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आपके जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
6. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ. एम. आर. उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर-पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
7. ओ. एम. आर. उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाये।
8. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी OMR Answer Sheet उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें। परीक्षार्थी अपने साथ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका ले जा सकते हैं।
9. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।
10. कोई भी रफ कार्य, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के अन्त में, रफ-कार्य के लिए दिए खाली पेज पर ही किया जाना चाहिए।
11. परीक्षा-कक्ष में लॉग-बुक, कैलकुलेटर, पेजर तथा सेल्युलर फोन ले जाना तथा उसका उपयोग करना वर्जित है।
12. प्रश्न के हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण में भिन्नता होने की दशा में प्रश्न का अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण ही मान्य होगा।

महत्वपूर्ण : प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्षनिरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सिरीज की दूसरी प्रश्न-पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।