COURSE CODE: B204 (M) 2010/2011

Page 1 of 4

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

MAIN EXAMINATION PAPER 2011

<u>TITLE OF PAPER</u>: INVERTEBRATE ZOOLOGY

COURSE CODE: B204

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: 1. THIS PAPER HAS TWO SECTIONS, A AND B

2. SECTION A IS COMPULSORY

3. ANSWER ANY THREE (3) QUESTIONS

. FROM SECTION B

4. WHEREVER POSSIBLE ILLUSTRATE YOUR ANSWERS WITH LARGE CLEARLY

LABELLED DIAGRAMS

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS: NONE

THIS PAPER IS NOT TO BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GRANTED BY THE INVIGILATORS

SECTION A (Compulsory)

QUESTION 1

Match the organism or term on the right with the most appropriate item on the left.	
causes cattle tick fever	1) nematocysts
human African trypanosomiasis	2) sea cucumbers
shelled amoeba	3) synapormorphy
products of schizogony	4) planaria
respires over body surface	5) Lophophorata
reabsorbed during moulting	6) Babesia sp.
sponge reproduction	7) Brachiopoda
paedomorphosis	8) Schistosoma mansoni
causes abortion in humans	9) Foraminifera
zooids formed before fission	10) gastrulation
unsegmented posterior region	11) Giardia lamblia
rigid protective wings	12) Entamoeba gingivalis
1 st step in morphogenesis	13) halteres
amoeba in your gums	14) Trypanosoma brucei
enzyme secretion in anthozoa	15) merozoites
ciliated wheel-like crown	16) paratomy
balancing organs	17) corona
gynecophoral canal	18) autapomorphy
rigid cover in ciliates	19) Schistosomatidae
used for sperm transfer by the coleoidea	20) lophophore
shared ancestral trait	21) pellicle
penis fencing	22) gemmule
cell drinking	23) acontia
mosaic image	24) elytra
bilharzia	25) onychophora
stinging cells	26) Hemichordata
used to construct phylogenetic trees	27) endocuticle

stomochord	28) Opisthobranchia
mesodermal endoskeleton	29) pinocytosis
central disk splits for asexual reproduction	30) fissiparity
expulsion of internal organs	31) syplesiomorphy
infective form developed in hindgut	32) tun
crown of ciliated tentacles around mouth	33) compound eye
apomorphy restricted to one taxon	34) Echinodermata
annelid/arthropod link	35) hectocotylus arm
resistant stage during anabiosis	36) Larvacea
protostome/deuterostome link	37) stercoraria
gamete carrier	38) pygidium
intestinal parasite	39) Toxoplasma gondii
calcareous dorsoventral bivalve shell	40) epitoke
	[Total = 40 marks]
CD CEVON D	•
SECTION B	
Answer any three (3) questions.	
QUESTION 2	
a. List the name and function of six different cell types that might be found in the body of a poriferan and the primary function of each. (10)	
b. Define the following:	
i. Invaginationii. Synapomorphyiii. torsioniv. paedomorphosis	(2) (2) (3) (3) [Total = 20 marks]
QUESTION 3	
a. What is a larva? Use the following to explain why marin have indirect development.	e invertebrates and parasites (5)

COURSE CODE: B204 (M) 2010/2011

Page 4 of 4

b. Using named examples, discuss in detail the developmental patterns observed in the Class Insecta (15)

[Total marks = 20]

QUESTION 4

- a. Using illustrations, discuss in detail the structure and function of excretory organs observed in invertebrates. (12)
- b. Coleoidea one of the most advanced invertebrate groups. What has limited their evolution? (18)

[Total = 20 marks]

QUESTION 5

- a. What has contributed to the success observed in the phylum Mollusca? (10)
- b. Briefly describe the various modes of nutrition observed in the protozoans. (10)

[Total = 20 marks]

QUESTION 6

Using named examples, discuss strategies employed by parasites to overcome the challenges they encounter during their lifecycles.

[Total = 20 marks]