

ZOO506 Solved Past Paper of

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Regards VUWAYS Team

Welcome To All New Members

506.

Ovoviviparous (2 marks)

Func of maxilla n mandible(2 marks)

Hemimetabola ordes (3 marks)

Difference between skeleton of mollusca

n arthropoda (3 marks)

Different positions of head (5 marks)

Types of metamorphosis(5 marks)

I need 505....

Today 506 paper

Mcqs are very easy...

5 marks question digestive system of insects,

5 marks question head of insects and types,

3 marks question different types of

exoskeleton of mulloucsa

3 marks question breathing of insects

2 marks what is seminal receptcal

How many Parts of mouth in insects?

(1) Labrum

Front lip

(2) Labium

hinder lip

(3) mandibles

(4) Maxilla

(1) Labrum:-

An front of (in hypognathous head) are above the mouth opening (Prognathous head) is the Front lip or labrum.

(2) Labium:-

Behind the maxillae and closing the mouth opening behind is the hinder lip or Labium.

(3) Mandibles:-

At the side of the mouth opening immediately behind the Labrum is a pair of jaws the mandibles.

(4) Maxilla:-

Immediately behind each mandible at the side of mouth is a second appendage, the maxilla.

(10) Function of maxillae and mandibles = 2

The function of the maxillae appears to be to hold and retain the food in the mouth, while it is being worked upon by the mandibles, and also to aid these in breaking it up.

(11) Difference b/w the skeleton of Mollusca and arthropoda = 3

The materials of which the skeleton is composed are quite different being largely calcium carbonate in the mollusca.

and chitin which somewhat resembles horn in its nature, sometime with calcareous salts deposited in it. in the arthropoda.

(12) Types of metamorphosis = 5

There are three type of metamorphosis:

- ① Growth and molting
- ② in complete metamorphosis

→ The hind intestine those the stomach to the anus

The fore intestine, by difference of structure.

(1) Mouth cavity

(2) Esophagus

(3) Crop

(4) Proventriculus

(5) The stomach may develop side Pouches or gastric caeca.

The hind intestine is often separable by differences.

→ Ileum

→ Colon

→ Rectum.

(18) Breathing of insects? 5

506

- ovoviviparous ✓ 2 45 ppt
- Function of maxilla and mandible 2
- Hemimetabola order ✓ 3 51 ppt
- Difference b/w skeleton of mollusca and arthropoda ✓ 3 (3 ppt)
- Different positions of head ✓ 5 14 ppt
- Types of metamorphosis ✓ 5 48 ppt
- what types of brain in insect 2
- What is seminal receptacle ✓ 2 43 ppt
- Breathing of insects 3 31 ppt
- Different types of exoskeleton of mollusca ✓ 3 (3 ppt)
- Head of insects and types ✓ 5 14 ppt
- Digestive system of insects 5
- What is ovipositor? ✓
- Groups of hemimetabola ✓
- Difference form of larva? ✓
- Characteristics of insects ✓ 5
- Contact insecticides ✓ 32 ppt
- Different types of head and type.
- Formation of exoskeleton
- Different types of metamorphosis

③ Complete metamorphosis.
Gradual.

(a) Growth and molting

(i) egg $\rightarrow$ (ii) young $\rightarrow$ (iii) adult

(b) In complete metamorphosis

egg $\rightarrow$ nymphs $\rightarrow$ adult

(c) Complete metamorphosis-

egg $\rightarrow$ larvae $\rightarrow$ Pupa $\rightarrow$ adult

⑧ What type of brain in insects? $\approx$

In the head, in front of or above the esophagus, is the largest ganglion of the body, called the brain, produced by the fusion of several ganglia.

⑨ What is ovipositor? $\approx$

The ovipositor is an organ used by some animals for the laying of eggs.

(15) Characteristics of Insects?

- (i) → Bilaterally symmetrical animal.
- (ii) → Consisting of a series of segments.
(A) Head (B) Thorax (C) Abdomen
- (iii) → The animal is covered by a skeleton, shell-like in that it is on the outside of the body, but horny in its nature.
- (iv) → Three pairs of jointed legs attached to the thorax.
- (v) → Pair of antennae
- (vi) → Mouth parts
- (vii) → Two pairs of wings
- (viii) → Breathing through air tube.
- (ix) → The reproductive organs open near the hinder end of the body.

(16) Define hemimetabola?

The term Hemimetabola was used for many years to include all those orders in which the insects

(5) Define: ovoviviparous?

Those having eggs that remain in the body for a time after hatching are termed ovoviviparous.

(6) Order of Hemimetabola? 3

Three orders

① - Ephemeroidea

② - Odonata

③ - Plecoptera

(7) What is seminal receptacle?

A side pouch called seminal receptacle is connected with the vagina is for the storage of the sperms which fertilize the eggs.

(8) Contact insecticides?

It was formerly supposed that certain material called contact insecticides which kill insects by contact with their bodies.

① 4 types of larvae in insects. ?

① Larvae of butterflies and moths are called commonly Caterpillars.

② Those of beetles are usually called grubs.

③ Those of flies are called maggots.

④ Larvae found boring in wood, however whether they will become moths, beetles or other insects, are uniformly called borers.

② Define roPodum?

The first abdominal segment when seemingly more apart of the thorax than of the abdomen, is called median segment or roPodium.

③ Book Lungs?

By sacs containing many thin plates resembling leaves of a book, whence these structures take the name of book Lungs.

→ Q. diff b/w Facets & Ocelli?

L # 16 (Eyes) → Q. write down the types of eye

Eyes are two kinds -

Facets: It's a pair of compound eyes, each of which group of similar structures which usually are tall, slender pyramids.

→ Facets :- On the base of these pyramids on face remained being with in head,

3- Thus, base is closely pressed together, usually less or more hexagonal they seems like magnifying glass are known as Facets, termed as facet eyes.

2- Ocelli :- it may be present or absent. If present vary in no. of diff. species.

2- the surface is circular & convex spot about facet compound eye

3- It may be larger but can't be exactly entire compound eye.

4- The cuticle of surface of body is transparent, where it covers the area of eye.

5- It permits access to light to sensory structures within

6- usually pigmented & rather opaque.