

# Plus One Zoology Model Examination-2022

## ANSWER KEY

(unofficial)

1. Duodenum
2. Dwarfism
3. Glycosidic bond
4. Carbamino haemoglobin
5. a) Heterodont: Different types of teeth are present  
Thecodont: Teeth are placed in sockets  
b) 2123 /2123
6. A. Nerve cord  
B. Notochord  
C. Gill slits  
D. Post anal tail
7. A. Central nervous system  
B. Autonomic nervous system  
C. Mid brain  
D. Parasympathetic nervous system
8. Vasopressin stimulates the reabsorption of water and electrolytes and thereby reduces water loss
9. **a.** A. Skeletal muscle  
B. Smooth muscle  
C. Cardiac muscle  
**b.** Cardiac muscle

10. Key- Taxonomic aid used for identification of plants and animals based on the similarities and dissimilarities

Museum- Have collection of preserved plant and animal specimens for study and reference

Zoological park – The place where wild animals are kept in protected environments under human care

Monograph – Contain information of any one taxon

11.a. Standard ECG

b. Depolarisation of ventricles

12. A- Ommatidium

B- Respiration

C- Excretory organ

D -Gizzard

13. a) A- Scala vestibuli

B – Tectorial membrane

C- Scala media

b) Organ of Corti contains hair cells which act as auditory receptors

14. Oviparous- Corvus, Testudo

Viviparous – Canis, Felis

15.a. Adipose – store fat

Areolar – serve as support framework

b. Tendon – attach skeletal muscle to bone

Ligament – attach one bone to another

16. Cnidarians exhibit 2 body forms – polyp and medusa. Polyps produce medusae asexually and medusae produce polyps sexually. This is called alternation of generation or metagenesis

17. a. Oxyhaemoglobin formation: alveoli  
Oxyhaemoglobin dissociation : tissues  
b. Low PO<sub>2</sub>/ high PCO<sub>2</sub>/High H<sup>+</sup> Concentration/High Temperature(Any Two)
18. a. Malpighian body/Renal corpuscle  
b. A-Afferent Arteriole  
B-Bowman's Capsule  
c. Tuft capillaries formed by the Afferent arteriole
19. a) fibrous joint, cartilaginous joint, synovial joint  
b) Joints are points of contact between bones or between bones and cartilages.  
c) Between humerus and pectoral girdle
20. a) A-Radial Symmetry  
B-Bilateral Symmetry  
b) **Radial Symmetry**-Any plane passing through the central axis divides the body into two identical halves  
**Bilateral Symmetry** :Body can be divided into identical left and right half in only one plane.  
c) **Sponges**
21. a) Prosthetic group, coenzyme, metal ions  
b) NAD, NADP  
c) Catalytic activities lost
22. a) Pulmonary circulation  
systemic circulation  
b) Blood passes twice through the heart during one cycle. It helps in the separation of oxygenated and deoxygenated blood.  
c) Carries blood from intestine to the liver.