



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2024 FOR RECRUITMENT
TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Roll Number

ZOOLOGY

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS	PART-I (MCQS)	MAXIMUM MARKS = 20
PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	PART-II	MAXIMUM MARKS = 80

NOTE: (i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate **Answer Book**.

(ii) Attempt **ONLY FOUR** questions from **PART-II. ALL** questions carry **EQUAL** marks.

(iii) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.

(iv) Candidate must write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q. Paper.

(v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.

(vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.



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ZOOLOGY

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS	(PART-I MCQs) MAXIMUM MARKS: 20
PART-I (MCQs) : MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	(PART-II) MAXIMUM MARKS: 80
NOTE: (i) First attempt PART-I (MCQs) on separate OMR Answer Sheet which shall be taken back after 30 minutes.	
(ii) Overwriting/cutting of the options/answers will not be given credit.	
(iii) There is no negative marking. All MCQs must be attempted.	

PART-I (MCQs)(COMPULSORY)

Q.1. (i) Select the best option/answer and fill in the appropriate Box ■ on the OMR Answer Sheet. (20x1=20)
(ii) Answers given anywhere else, other than OMR Answer Sheet, will not be considered.

- The specialized region in protozoa that is analogous to mouth is:
(A) Vacuole (B) Cytopharynx (C) Food Vacuole (D) None of these
- Organisms in this super group move via temporary extensions called lobopodia:
(A) Chromalveolata (B) Rhizaria (C) Amoebozoa (D) None of these
- Evolutionarily, members of this phyla are considered the most primitive animals:
(A) Porifera (B) Cnidaria (C) Ctenophora (D) None of these
- A few turbellarians have a free-swimming larva termed as:
(A) Miracidium (B) Planula larva (C) Oncomiracidium (D) None of these
- This class is the largest and most varied molluscan class:
(A) Gastropoda (B) Polyplacophora (C) Bivalvia (D) None of these
- The specialization of body regions in a segmented animal is called:
(A) Cephalization (B) Metamerism (C) Tagmatization (D) None of these
- The scientific name of the common pork roundworm is:
(A) Wuchereria bancrofti (B) Ascaris lumbricoides (C) Trichinella spiralis (D) None of these
- Harvestmen or daddy longlegs are members of the order:
(A) Scorpionida (B) Opiliones (C) Acarina (D) None of these
- The light collecting area of a compound eye that converts light energy into a nerve impulse is called:
(A) Rhabdome (B) Pigment cell (C) Retinula cell (D) None of these
- A "mouth-up" feeding posture is found in members of the class:
(A) Ophiuroidea (B) Asteroidea (C) Crinoidea (D) None of these
- The development of sexual maturity in a larval body form is called:
(A) Coevolution (B) Morphogenesis (C) Parthenogenesis (D) None of these
- A vascular network that allows gases to move from the blood stream into a fish's swim bladder is called the:
(A) Glomerulus (B) Rete mirabile (C) Ovale (D) None of these
- Regions of the skeleton of an amphibian that is the point of attachment of the hind limbs to the vertebral column is:
(A) Cervical (B) Caudal (C) Sacral (D) None of these
- The class Reptilia is:
(A) Paraphyletic (B) Polyphyletic (C) Tetrachyletic (D) None of these
- The refractory period of a neuron is also known as:
(A) Polarization (B) Repolarization (C) Both (A) & (B) (D) None of these
- The mobile-receptor mechanism for hormone action involves hormones that are:
(A) Amines (B) Polypeptides (C) Steroids (D) None of these
- The pacemaker of a mammalian heart is the:
(A) AV node (B) SA node (C) Purkinje fibres (D) None of these
- Vitamin B9 is also known as:
(A) Riboflavin (B) Pantothenic acid (C) Niacin (D) None of these
- The hormonal triggering of heat production is called:
(A) Nonshivering thermogenesis (B) shivering thermogenesis (C) Panting (D) None of these
- A hermaphrodite that is male during its early life and female later in life is called:
(A) Protogynous (B) Protandrous (C) Polygynous (D) None of these

PART-II

Q2. How does homology contribute to mapping phylogeny through a nested hierarchy of characters, and how do scientists use it to understand the evolutionary history of organisms?

Q3. Explore the varied lifestyles of unicellular eukaryotes, emphasizing their roles as disease agents, endoparasites, and vital components of the food chain. Assess the impact of these organisms on human health and ecosystems.

Q4. Describe the early evolution of chordates. Also, discuss the functional anatomy of tunicates.

Q5. Describe the key features of the molluscan body plan. Subsequently, explain the biological and economic impact of ocean acidification on mollusc growth and harvest.

Q6. Describe the role of the hypothalamus in endocrine function in vertebrates. Furthermore, explain how the pineal gland directly or indirectly regulates circadian and annual rhythms in animals.

Q7. Discuss the key postulates of Darwin's evolutionary theory and analyze the contributions of Mendelian genetics and the chromosomal theory of inheritance in reshaping the evolutionary theory.

Q8. Describe the factors involved in regulating digestive system function. Also, outline the types of motilities in each digestive tract segment and the controlling factors for each.