

M.Sc. ZOOLOGY
Third Semester
Economic Zoology, Biodiversity & Wildlife Biology
Immunology
(MSZ-12)

Duration: 3Hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Part-A (Objective) =20

Part-B (Descriptive)=50

(PART-B: Descriptive)

Duration: 2 hrs. 40 mins.

Marks: 50

1. Answer the following question: (any *five*)

2×5=10

- (a) What is Zoonosis? Briefly discuss the different type of Zoonosis?
- (b) What is true vectors? Give some example?
- (c) What is CITES? How CITES works?
- (d) What are diapause and non diapause egg found in silk worm?
- (e) Salting is a good process of fish preservation- Give reasons.
- (f) Who developed the concept of megadiverse countries and why?
- (g) What is meant by Biodiversity Hotspot? Who gave this concept?

2. Answer the following question: (any *five*)

3×5=15

- (a) Describe the Prophylaxis of Elephantiasis.
- (b) Describe briefly the Man-Elephant conflict in reference to North East India.
- (c) What are the indices for measuring Biodiversity? Ellucidate with examples.
- (d) Why is liming important in pond maintenance and improvement?
- (e) What are indicator species? Enumerate their importance.
- (f) How are Aquariums maintained? Name two aquarium fishes with their scientific name.
- (g) Describe about the illegal wildlife Trade in India.

3. Answer the following question: (any *five*)

5×5=25

- (a) What are the different mode of infection of Parasites?
- (b) Describe the treatment of Uncomplicated and Complicated Malaria.
- (c) Discuss briefly the values of Biodiversity.
- (d) What are the intrinsic causes of fish diseases? Explain.
- (e) Describe the criterias for the declaration of Wildlife Sanctuary as per IWPA-1972.

(f) Describe the criterias for Critically Endangered Species as per IUCN redlist of threatened species.

(g) Describe morphology, habitat, threats, conservation status and conservation measures of *Trachypithecus gei*.

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(The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions)

Duration: 20 minutes

Marks – 20

PART A- Objective Type

I. Choose the correct answer from the following options:

1×20=20

- (1) Parasites, which infect a host where they cannot develop further are known as
 - (a) Aberrant Parasite
 - (b) Facultative Parasite
 - (c) Obligate Parasite
 - (d) Accidental Parasite
- (2) A host, in which larval stage of the parasite remains viable without further development is referred to as
 - (a) Definitive host
 - (b) Paratenic host
 - (c) Reservoir host
 - (d) Intermediate host
- (3) The parasite responsible for Elephantiasis is
 - (a) *Schistosoma haematobium*
 - (b) *Schistosoma mansoni*
 - (c) *Wuchereria bancrofti*
 - (d) *Plasmodium ovale*
- (4) RTS, S/AS01 is a malaria vaccine developed from hepatitis B virus, chemical adjuvant and genes from the outer protein of
 - (a) *Plasmodium vivax*
 - (b) *Plasmodium falciparum*
 - (c) *Plasmodium ovale*
 - (d) *Plasmodium malariae*
- (5) The pest cause damage to wheat flour
 - (a) *Sitophilus oryzae*
 - (b) *Corcyra cephalonica*
 - (c) *Tribolium confusum*
 - (d) *Hieroglyphus banian*
- (6) *Musca domestica* harm human beings by transmitting micro-organism of some diseases and serve as intermediate host of
 - (a) Helminthes
 - (b) *Plasmodium*
 - (c) Pig
 - (d) Dog
- (7) Which is the Schedule-I species as per IWPA-1972
 - (a) *Trachypithecus gei*
 - (b) *Porcula salvania*
 - (c) *Hoolock hoolock*
 - (d) All the above
- (8) *Rhinoceros unicornis* is translocated from Kaziranga NP to
 - (a) Nameri NP
 - (b) Orang NP
 - (c) Pobitora WLS
 - (d) Manas NP

- (9) Spinneret is the
 (a) A narrow pore situated on the hypopharynx through which stick fluid comes out from the silk gland.
 (b) A small dorsal horn present on the anal segment.
 (c) A type of teeth found in silk worm larva by which cut the leaves and eat voraciously.
 (d) Pseudoleg found in silk worm larva.
- (10) Drones develop from
 (a) Fertilized egg (b) Unfertilized egg
 (c) Both fertilized and unfertilized egg (d) Develop through parthenogenesis
- (11) Feral Horse found in
 (a) Nameri NP (b) Manas NP
 (c) Dibru-Saikhowa NP (d) Orang NP
- (12) Supersedure is the
 (a) Cutting of honey hive from the honey comb for extraction of honey through centrifuge.
 (b) Taking place of new Queen bee in the hive in place of old Queen.
 (c) Changing of place from old hive to construct new hive.
 (d) The topmost chamber of moveable hive.
- (13) The only ape found in India
 (a) *Macaca mulata* (b) *Macaca assamensis*
 (c) *Hoolock hoolock* (d) *Trachypithecus pileatus*
- (14) Yellow grub disease is caused by
 (a) Larnaeae (b) Trichobacterium
 (c) Cliptosoma (d) Clinostomum
- (15) Low Temperature
 a) Increases metabolic activity b) Decreases metabolic activity
 c) stops physiological activities d) None
- (16) Hardness of water depends upon
 a) Amount of Calcium b) Amount of potassium
 c) Amount of calcium and potassium d) Amount of calcium and Magnesium
- (17) Decoposition of fats is called as
 (a) Rigor mortis (b) Rancidity
 (c) Spoilage (d) all of the above
- (18) Hypothalmichthys molitrix is
 (a) Zooplankton feeder (b) Phytoplankton feeder
 (c) Omnivore (d) None
- (19) Which of the following are biodiverse countries?
 (a) Australia, India, Brazil, Congo (b) Phillipines, Eucador, Indonesia, Malaysia
 (c) Peru, China, Mexico, US (d) All of the above
- (20) Location of a fish farm depends upon
 (a) Topography (b) Soil type
 (c) Water Supply (d) All of the above
