



SAIVA BHANU KSHATRIYA COLLEGE

(Aruppukottai Nadargal Uravinmurai Pothu Abi Viruthi Trustuku Pathiyapattathu)

ARUPPUKOTTAI

QUESTION BANK

Name of the Department :	Zoology	UG / PG :	UG
Semester (UG - III & V; PG - III) :	V	Subject Code :	SZYJS51
Name of the Subject :	Economic Zoology		

Section A (Multiple Choice Questions)

Unit I: (Economics of Poultry Farming)

- Rearing of fowl for eggs and flesh is called
(a) Poultry keeping (b) Cage system (c) Minerals (d) Combining
- The egg eaters are called
(a) Eggetarians (b) Unadulterated (c) Coating (d) Binding
- Layers are reared for
(a) Egg production (b) Covert (c) Brooder house (d) Broiler house
- Identification of female chicks by seeing the cloaca is called
(a) Vent sexing (b) Colour sexing (c) Feather sexing (d) Muscular papilia
- Feeding equipments called
(a) Feeder (b) Waterers (c) Single nests (d) Laying eggs

Unit II: (Economics of Dairy Farming)

- Cattle is a group of
(a) Bovidae (b) Mammals (c) Aritodactyla (d) Ruminantia
- Red Sindhi originated from
(a) India (b) Karachi (c) Japan (d) China
- Gir originated from
(a) England (b) Gir forest (c) Germany (d) USA
- Cow milk contains
(a) 50% water (b) 87% water (c) 0% water (d) 90% water
- Kheer, also known as
(a) Khoa (b) Basundi (c) Khava (d) Mawa

Unit III: (Economics of Aquaculture)

- The product of Aquaculture is called
(a) pearls (b) Agar (c) Aqua food (d) Green revolution
- The aim of aquaculture is to produce
(a) Culture fisheries (b) Capture fisheries (c) Blue revolution (d) Green revolution
- The Indian major carps are cultured by
(a) Fin fish culture (b) Integrated fish culture (c) Monoculture (d) Polyculture
- Indian major carps are Finfishes . The rearing of major carps is called
(a) Monoculture (b) cycloid (c) Fin fish culture (d) Freshwater fish culture
- Rohu is an
(a) Cold fished (b) Catfish (c) Indian major carp (d) Exotic carp

Unit IV: (Pearl and Edible Oyster Culture)

- Rearing of edible oyster is called
(a) Mollusc (b) Hard rock (c) Pole culture (d) Oyster culture
- Oyster is shell fish. Hence oyster culture is called
(a) stake culture (b) Off bottom culture (c) On bottom culture (d) Shell fish culture
- Breeding of oysters by artificial method is called
(a) Long culture (b) Raft culture (c) Spat collection (d) Induced breeding
- Stake culture is an
(a) Harvesting (b) Rack culture (c) On bottom culture (d) Oyster shell
- The shells are heavy in weight. The removal of shell is called
(a) Hatching tank (b) Filtered seawater (c) Jet of sea water (d) Shucking



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Unit V: (Economic importance)

21. Genetically manipulated animals having introduced gene in their genetic make up called
(a) DNA ligase (b) rDNA (c) Suffer region (d) Transgenic animals
22. The desired gene are introduced to
(a) Proviral DNA (b) Egg donor (c) Eggs (d) cDNA
23. Introduction of foreign DNA into eggs with the help of a retrovirus vector is called
(a) Retroviral method (b) Microinjection method (c) Stem cell (d) Chemical
24. Foreign genes are injected into a fertilized egg by a
(a) Transgenic pups (b) Micro pipette (c) Neomycin (d) Pronucleus
25. The living embryos are implanted into
(a) Blastocoel (b) Fertilized egg (c) Surrogate Mothers (d) Foster Mother

Section B (7 mark Questions)

Unit I: (Economics of Poultry Farming)

26. Write the detailed description of two important poultry breeds in India.
27. Explain the structural components present in deep litter system and mention the advantages.
28. Describe the definition and scope of aquaculture.
29. Give an account on the role of egg in human nutrition.
30. Discuss the practical aspects of chick rearing.

Unit II: (Economics of Dairy Farming)

31. List out the three important exotic cow varieties and mention their milk production capacity.
32. Write the nutritional composition of meat.
33. Discuss the nutritional composition of milk.
34. Explain the characteristics of byproduct of ghee residue.
35. Write a note on native and exotic breeds.

Unit III: (Economics of Aquaculture)

36. Describe the culture characteristics of *catla catla*.
37. Write the importance of live feed organisms in aquaculture and list out four important live feed organisms.
38. Explain the polyculture in aquaculture.
39. Definition and scope of aquaculture.
40. Give an account on exotic carps.

Unit IV: (Pearl and Edible Oyster Culture)

41. Define graft tissue and explain the insertion techniques used in pearl production.
42. Explain the raft culture method for oyster.
43. Discuss the biology of *Pinctada fucata*.
44. Write a note on formation of natural pearls
45. Describe the harvesting of pearls.

Unit V: (Economic importance))

46. Write the importance of fur products and mention the fur related industries in India.
47. Define transgenic animals and explain the microinjection method.
48. Explain the economic important of leather.
49. Write a note on economic importance of wool.
50. Discuss the future plan for livestock improvement.



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Section C (10 mark Questions)

Unit I: (Economics of Poultry Farming)

51. Describe the causative agents. Symptoms and treatment methods for Ranikhet disease in chicken.
52. Give an account on role of government / private agencies in poultry development.

Unit II: (Economics of Dairy Farming)

53. List out the nutritional characteristics of three important dairy by product.
54. Explain the dairy breeds of India.

Unit III: (Economics of Aquaculture)

55. Discuss the components and merits of integrated fish culture method.
56. Write a note on by products of fishes and its commercial values.

Unit IV: (Pearl and Edible Oyster Culture)

57. Write the chemical composition of pearl and explain the biochemical process related to pearl formation with suitable diagram.
58. Describe the Oyster culture methods.

Unit V: (Economic importance)

59. Write the economic importance of tannery and mention the India's position in leather export.
60. Explain the genetic improvement for valuable breeds.