

**U.G. 4th Semester Examination - 2022****ZOOLOGY****[HONOURS]****Course Code : BZOOSEHT 405****Course Title : Sericulture**

Full Marks : 50

Time : 2 Hours

*The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.*

Answer **all** the following questions by choosing the correct alternative out of four options:  $2 \times 25 = 50$

1. The silkworm spin cocoon after...?
  - a) 2nd moult
  - b) 4th moult
  - c) 3rd moult
  - d) Either (b) or (c)
2. The eri silkworm is
  - a) Multivoltine
  - b) Bivoltine
  - c) Univoltine
  - d) All of the above
3. Mulberry belongs to the family
  - a) Poaceae
  - b) Moraceae
  - c) Fabaceae
  - d) None of the above

4. Voltine stands for...?
  - a) Silk frequency
  - b) Brood frequency
  - c) Cocoon frequency
  - d) Worm frequency
5. Sericin content in silk fibre is
  - a) 75-80%
  - b) 65-75%
  - c) 25-35%
  - d) 20-25%
6. Average diameter of silk fibre is
  - a) 15  $\mu\text{m}$
  - b) 20  $\mu\text{m}$
  - c) 25  $\mu\text{m}$
  - d) 35  $\mu\text{m}$
7. Which of the following is a high yielding Indian variety of mulberry plant?
  - a) S-25
  - b) S-30
  - c) S-35
  - d) S-40
8. Average rainfall for mulberry cultivation is
  - a) 300-400 mm
  - b) 400-600 mm
  - c) 600-2500 mm
  - d) 600-3000 mm
9. Duration of 3rd instar larva is
  - a) 2 days
  - b) 3 days
  - c) 4 days
  - d) 5 days

10. How many ocelli are present in a larva of silk?  
a) 6 pairs                      b) 5 pairs  
c) 3 pairs                      d) 2 pairs
11. Cocoon is preserved at  
a) 20° C and 45% humidity  
b) 25° C and 50% humidity  
c) 30° C and 55% humidity  
d) 27° C and 65% humidity
12. *Phyllactinia corylea* is responsible for the following disease  
a) Tukra                      b) Powdery Mildew  
c) Leaf spot                      d) Leaf rust
13. Which of the following is an insect pest of mulberry plant?  
a) *Cercospora moricola*  
b) *Empoasca flavescens*  
c) *Pseudomonas mori*  
d) *Meloidogyne incognita*
14. Brushing is a process  
a) To kill silk worm

- b) To destroy cocoon  
c) To collect ends of silk fibres  
d) To twist silk fibres
15. Central Sericultural Germplasm Resources Centre is occurred in  
a) Berhampur                      b) Kolkata  
c) Ranchi                      d) Hosur
16. Larval septicaemia of silk is caused by—  
a) *Streptococcus sp*  
b) *Serratia marcescans*  
c) *Odontotermis sp*  
d) *Sinoxylon pubens*
17. Exotic species of silk worm is  
a) *Bombyx mori*  
b) *Antheraea mylitta*  
c) *Antheraea yamamai*  
d) *Antheraea assamensis*
18. Which of the following is not a silk pigment?  
a) Xanthophyll                      b) Caratin  
c) Bombycin                      d) Rhodopsin

19. Hyphae and aerial hyphae are observed in larval disease which is caused by
- a) *Isaria farinose*
  - b) *Bacillus thuringiensis*
  - c) *Aspergillus flavus*
  - d) *Beauveria bassiana*
20. The common name of *Antheraea paphia* is
- a) Muga silkworm
  - b) Eri silkworm
  - c) Tasar silkworm
  - d) Oak silkworm
21. Which of the following silk is produced only in India?
- a) Muga silk
  - b) Eri silk
  - c) Tasar silk
  - d) Oak silk
22. Single female of *Bombyx mori* may lays about:
- a) 400 eggs
  - b) 200 eggs
  - c) 100 eggs
  - d) 50 eggs
23. The maximum number of cocoons cut by single Nagahara machine is about:
- a) 2,000–5,000
  - b) 5,000–10,000
  - c) 10,000–15,000
  - d) 20,000–25,000

24. Stifling is related with:
- a) Sericulture
  - b) Apiculture
  - c) Lac culture
  - d) Fish culture
25. Head quarter of Central Silk Board is
- a) New Delhi
  - b) Bangalore
  - c) Chennai
  - d) Kolkata
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