

M.Sc. ZOOLOGY
THIRD SEMESTER
FISH & FISHERY BIOLOGY
MSZ-303 C

Duration: 3 Hrs.

Marks: 70

PART : A (OBJECTIVE) = 20
PART : B (DESCRIPTIVE) = 50

[PART-B : Descriptive]

Duration: 2 Hrs. 40 Mins.

Marks: 50

[Answer question no. One (1) & any four (4) from the rest]

1. What are hill stream fishes? Describe the pristine conditions prevailing in the hill streams. Explain briefly about the modifications and adaptations of hill stream fishes. (1+2+7=10)
2. What are osmoregulators and osmoconformers? Explain in detail about the phenomenon of osmoregulation in fishes with suitable examples. (5+5=10)
3. Classify fishes on the basis of their food and feeding habits giving examples. Describe how the bucco-pharyngeal region of teleosts has become adapted to suit the feeding habits. (5+5=10)
4. How can fish remove 80-90% of O₂ available from water? Write a brief note on counter current mechanism. (4+6=10)
5. Describe brief note on the meaning and scope of fish marketing. With the help of proper fish marketing channels describe the role of middleman. (5+5=10)
6. Highlight some of the salient features of the fish and fisheries of the River Brahmaputra. (10)
7. Elucidate in detail about colouration and pigmentation in fishes with a note on its significance. (10)
8. Write a short note on the following: (*Select any two*) (5×2=10)
 - (i) Conditions responsible for air breathing adaptation in fishes.
 - (ii) Rich ichthyofaunal diversity in Northeastern India.
 - (iii) Differences between physostomous and physoclistous fishes.
 - (iv) How does fish have a successful life in aquatic environment?
 - (v) Hormonal role in the migration of fishes.

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[PART-A : Objective]

Choose the correct answer from the following :

1×20=20

1. Which of the following group of fishes do not have gas bladder?
 - a. Cat fishes and Carps.
 - b. Loaches and Silurids.
 - c. Bagarids and Sisorids.
 - d. Lampreys and Sharks.
2. Which of the following is true for Cyprinid fish?
 - a. Skin naked.
 - b. Body with cycloid scales.
 - c. Body with ctenoid scales.
 - d. Body with ganoid scales.
3. Which of the following fishes do not produce sound?
 - a. Cobitids
 - b. Clupeids
 - c. Anguillids
 - d. Silurids
4. The characteristic feature of lung fishes is:
 - a. The development of gas bladder from the dorsal wall of gut.
 - b. The development of gas bladder from the lateral wall of gut.
 - c. Development of gas bladder from ventral surface of gut.
 - d. Development of pharyngeal diverticulum.
5. Ram ventilation in fishes:
 - a. Requires more energy.
 - b. Does not require energy.
 - c. Requires enzymes to start process.
 - d. Has both active and passive process.
6. Which of the group of following fish is mouth brooder?
 - a. *Oreochromis & Tilapia*
 - b. *Trichogaster*
 - c. Channids
 - d. Loaches
7. Which of the following fish does not have hemoglobin in blood?
 - a. Flat fish
 - b. *Pleuronectes*
 - c. *Hippocampus*
 - d. Crocodile ice fish
8. The characteristic feature of a carnivore fish is:
 - a. Presence of long, hard, sharp and pointed teeth like gill rakers.
 - b. Presence of broad sieve like gill rakers.
 - c. Presence of short and stumpy gill raker with sharp pointed pharyngeal teeth.
 - d. Presence of thin, long and filamentous like gill raker.
9. Which of the following is the feeding ground of the adult catadromous fishes?
 - a. Oceans
 - b. Mangroves.
 - c. Freshwater lakes and rivers.
 - d. Lagoons.
10. Which of the following hormone is responsible to maintain salt balance for diadromous fishes in freshwater?
 - a. Urotensins
 - b. Calcitonin
 - c. Corticotroph
 - d. Prolactin
11. Black and yellow chromatophores in fishes develop:
 - a. Orange colour.
 - b. Black colouration.
 - c. Green colouration.
 - d. Yellow colouration.
12. The pigment material of xanthophores include:
 - a. Carotenoids and pterins.
 - b. Vesicles.
 - c. Melanophores.
 - d. Retinon.
13. When a dam is constructed:
 - a. It helps in the movement of fish.
 - b. It acts as a barrier in the movement of fish.
 - c. It induces the fish to change their behaviour.
 - d. It increased the productivity of fishes.
14. The branch of study dealing with Fish bone is:
 - a. Endocrinology
 - b. Osteology
 - c. Myology
 - d. Kinesiology



15. The reflecting cells are called:
 - a. Irridiocytes
 - b. Pteridines
 - c. Drospterines
 - d. Tyrosine

16. The melanin is known as a brown or black pigment derived from the amino acid:
 - a. Guanine
 - b. Lysine
 - c. Arginic acid
 - d. Tyrosine

17. Osmoregulators are those animals who:
 - a. Can maintain their internal osmolarity different from the medium in which they live.
 - b. Cannot maintain internal osmolarity but can maintain homeostasis.
 - c. Cannot maintain internal osmolarity.
 - d. All of the above.

18. The hill stream fishes generally possess:
 - a. Long narrow, band shaped caudal peduncle.
 - b. Arrow shaped caudal peduncle.
 - c. Bow shaped peduncle.
 - d. Short caudal peduncle.

19. The mighty river Brahmaputra, draining the Eastern Himalayas, along with 47 tributaries has a combined length of:
 - a. 4000 Km
 - b. 8000 Km
 - c. 2,500 Km
 - d. 3000Km

20. The outer rays of the paired fins in hill streams are modified for adhesion and the number of inner rays are therefore:
 - a. Increased.
 - b. Decreased.
 - c. Increased and decreased.
 - d. Both increased laterally and posteriorly.

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Course :

Semester : Roll No :

Enrollment No : Course code :

Course Title :

Session : 2017-18 Date :

Instructions / Guidelines

- The paper contains twenty (20) / ten (10) questions.
- Students shall tick (✓) the correct answer.
- No marks shall be given for overwrite / erasing.
- Students have to submit the Objective Part (Part-A) to the invigilator just after completion of the allotted time from the starting of examination.

Full Marks	Marks Obtained
20	

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Scrutinizer's Signature

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Examiner's Signature

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Invigilator's Signature