

PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS)

BSc DEGREE EXAMINATION MAY 2024
(Second Semester)

Branch - **BOTANY**

ZOOLOGY-II

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 75 Marks

SECTION-A (10 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL marks

(10 × 1 = 10)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	1	The hard outer covering of insect is called a. Carapace b. Chitin c. Epidermis d. Exoskeleton	K1	CO1
	2	Bees and wasps belong to the insect order a. Coleoptera b. Hemiptera c. Hymenoptera d. Lepidoptera	K2	CO2
2	3	Which pest lays its eggs in clusters on the undersides of sugarcane leaves? a. <i>Chilo infuscatellus</i> b. <i>Pyrilla perpusilla</i> c. <i>Holotrichia consanguinea</i> d. <i>Diatraea saccharalis</i>	K1	CO1
	4	Scorching symptom of the entire rice field is due to a. <i>Cnaphalocrocis medinalis</i> b. <i>Scirpophaga incertulas</i> c. <i>Pelopidas mathias</i> d. <i>Nymphula depunctalis</i>	K2	CO2
3	5	The pesticides are the chemicals that kill a. Insects b. Mites c. Weeds d. All of these	K1	CO1
	6	The phenomenon of using a predator to control pests is a. artificial control b. biological control c. confusion technique d. genetic engineering	K2	CO2
4	7	The most common mulberry species used for silk production is a. <i>Morus alba</i> b. <i>Morus nigra</i> c. <i>Morus rubra</i> d. <i>Morus indica</i>	K1	CO1
	8	Mulberry belongs to the family a. <i>Malvaceae</i> b. <i>Apcoynaceae</i> c. <i>Rubiaceae</i> d. <i>Moraceae</i>	K2	CO2
5	9	The most commonly used silkworm species for silk production is a. <i>Bombyx mori</i> b. <i>Antheraea yamamai</i> c. <i>Samia cynthia</i> d. <i>Philosamia ricini</i>	K1	CO1
	10	Pebrine is caused by a. A virus b. A bacterium c. A fungus d. A protozoan	K2	CO2

Cont...

SECTION - B (35 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL Marks (5 × 7 = 35)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	11.a.	Develop a note on general characteristic features of the class Insecta.	K3	CO3
	(OR)			
	11.b.	Identify the types of insect metamorphosis and explain them in detail.		
2	12.a.	Analyze the morphology and life history of rice pest <i>Tryporyza incertulus</i> .	K4	CO4
	(OR)			
	12.b.	Examine the morphology and control measures of sugarcane pest <i>Chilo sacchariphagus</i> .		
3	13.a.	Analyze the three main categories of methods used in pest management and provide examples for each category.	K4	CO4
	(OR)			
	13.b.	Classify pesticides based on their target organisms and mode of action, providing at least one example for each category.		
4	14.a.	Compare three distinct mulberry plant varieties based on their morphological features.	K4	CO4
	(OR)			
	14.b.	Analyze the different methods of propagation in mulberry plants and explain the steps involved in each method with suitable diagram.		
5	15.a.	Explain the morphology and life cycle of <i>Bombyx Mori</i> .	K5	CO5
	(OR)			
	15.b.	Compare conventional cage rearing with modern automated rearing systems for silkworms and discuss the advantages and disadvantages of each method.		

SECTION -C (30 Marks)

Answer ANY THREE questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL Marks (3 × 10 = 30)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	16	Explain the outline classification of class insecta to the order level with clear justifications based on specific morphological features.	K5	CO5
2	17	Examine the morphology, life history and control measures of cotton pest <i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i> .	K4	CO4
3	18	Narrate the biological control of pests and list out their advantages and disadvantages.	K5	CO5
4	19	Analyze the biology, life cycle and damage caused by powdery mildew disease in mulberry plant.	K4	CO4
5	20	Discuss the potential ethical and environmental considerations associated with new technologies in silkworm disease management.	K6	CO5