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**6 SEM TDC ZOO M 1**

**2017**

( May )

ZOOLOGY

( Major )

Course : 601

**( Parasitology and Ethology )**

*Full Marks* : 48
*Pass Marks* : 19/14

*Time* : 2 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

**1.** Select the most appropriate answer from the given options : 1×5=5

*(a)* Dengue is caused by

*(i)* *Aedes* spp.

*(ii)* *Culex* spp.

*(iii)* Yellow virus

*(iv)* *Trichomonas* spp.

*( Turn Over )*

(b) *Giardia* is mostly found in the ____ of animal.

(i) liver
(ii) lungs
(iii) intestine
(iv) esophagus

(c) For control of malarial parasites, the most realistic step will be

(i) cleanliness
(ii) managing vectors
(iii) inoculation
(iv) chemical control

(d) Filial imprinting is developed in animal

(i) at the time of puberty
(ii) at juvenile stage
(iii) just after birth
(iv) at very early stages of life

(e) River dolphin communicates through

(i) photoreceptors
(ii) ultrasonic waves
(iii) olfactory mode
(iv) electrical waves





**2.** (a) Describe the life history of entamoeba histolytica. 4

(b) Briefly explain how endoparasites adapt themselves in the host body. 4

**3.** Write notes on any *two* of the following : 4×2=8

(a) Pathogenicity of bacteria

(b) Filariasis

(c) Chemical communication

**4.** What do you mean by 'vector'? Name some vectors of protozoan diseases and disease caused by them. Also, mention certain effective measures for controlling the vectors. 1+4+4=9

*Or*

Briefly describe the life history, parasitic adaptation and pathogenicity of *Fasciola hepatica*. 3+3+3=9

**5.** What is the significance of 'orientation' in animal life? Discuss elaborately various types of orientation found in the animal world, giving suitable example in each case. 2+7=9

*( Turn Over )*

*Or*

Write elaborately on offensive and defensive behaviour of insects. Add a note on 'bee dance' and its significance. 6+3=

6. Give an account of genetical and ecological aspects of animal behaviour with suitable illustrations. 5+4=

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