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ODF/584

2012

SUBJECT

Paper - II

Series A

Time : 150 Minutes *Max. Marks : 300*

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Please check the Test Booklet and ensure that it contains all the questions. If you find any defect in the Test Booklet or Answer Sheet, please get it replaced immediately.

2. The Test Booklet contains **150** questions. Each question carries **two** marks.

3. The Test Booklet is printed in four (4) Series, viz. [A] [B] [C] [D] . The Series, [A] or [B] or [C] or [D] is printed on the right-hand corner of the cover page of the Test Booklet. Mark your Test Booklet Series [A] or [B] or [C] or [D] in Part C on side 1 of the Answer Sheet by darkening the appropriate circle with Blue/Black Ball point pen.

   Example to fill up the Booklet Series

   If your Test Booklet Series is A, please fill as shown below :

   ● (B) (C) (D)

   If you have not marked the Test Booklet Series at Part C of side 1 of the Answer Sheet or marked in a way that it leads to discrepancy in determining the exact Test Booklet Series, then, in all such cases, your Answer Sheet will be invalidated without any further notice. No correspondence will be entertained in the matter.

4. Each question is followed by 4 answer choices. Of these, you have to select one correct answer and mark it on the Answer Sheet by darkening the appropriate circle for the question. If more than one circle is darkened, the answer will not be valued at all. Use Blue/Black Ball point pen to make heavy black marks to fill the circle completely. Make **no** other stray marks.

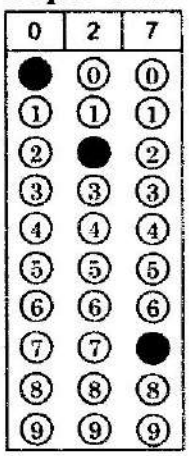
   e.g. : If the answer for Question No. **1** is Answer choice (2), it should be marked as follows :

   1 | (1) | ● | (3) | (4) |

5. Mark Paper Code and Roll No. as given in the Hall Ticket with Blue/Black Ball point pen by darkening appropriate circles in Part A of side 1 of the Answer Sheet. Incorrect/not encoding will lead to ***invalidation*** of your Answer Sheet.

Example : If the Paper Code is **027**, and Roll No. is **95640376** fill as shown below :

Paper Code



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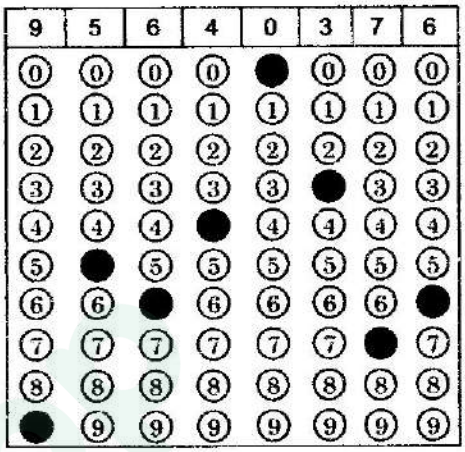

6. Please get the signature of the Invigilator affixed in the space provided in the Answer Sheet. An Answer Sheet without the signature of the Invigilator is liable for ***invalidation.***

7. The candidate should **not** do rough work or write any irrelevant matter in the Answer Sheet. Doing so will lead to ***invalidation.***

8. Do **not** mark answer choices on the Test Booklet. Violation of this will be viewed seriously.

9. Before leaving the examination hall, the candidate should hand over the original OMR Answer sheet (top sheet) to the invigilator and carry the bottom sheet (duplicate) for his/her record, failing which disciplinary action will be taken.

10. Use of whitener is prohibited. If used, the answer sheet is liable for invalidation.

1. The hormones which are useful for breeding of fish

(1) F.S.H. and T.S.H.

(2) L.H. and T.S.H.

(3) G.H. and A.C.T.H.

(4) F.S.H. and L.H.

2. Lin and peter developed a technique called LNPE, with help of this technology one of the following inducing agents was formulated

(1) Ovatide

(2) Ovaprim

(3) Ovapel

(4) Ovasol

3. The inducing agent is available in the form of pellets, which is dissolved in distilled water for injection

(1) Ovapel

(2) Ovatide

(3) Ovasol

(4) None

4. The potency of Human Chorianic Gonadotrophins (HCG) is

(1) No fixed potency

(2) 10 IU

(3) 20 IU

(4) 30 IU

5. Pituitary gland in fishes is situated in a cup like structure in the craniam, which is known as

(1) Sella turcica

(2) Scylla serrata

(3) Temporal fossae

(4) Acetabulum

6. Platy basic type of pituitary gland is found in

(1) Catla

(2) Common carp

(3) Silver carp

(4) Murrals

7. The inducing agents with salmon gonadotrophin and domperidone is

(1) Ovatide

(2) Ovaprim

(3) Ovapel

(4) Ovapil

8. In fish ponds aquatic insects can be irradicated efficiently with ———— emulsion

(1) HSD and Detergent

(2) Vegetable oil and HSD

(3) Potassium murates

(4) Detergent only

HSD – High Speed Digiel

9. The optimal level of dissolved oxygen in fish ponds is

(1) 1 – 3 ppm

(2) 5 – 8 ppm

(3) 9 – 10 ppm

(4) 11 – 12 ppm

10. The sub-merged aquatic weed is

(1) Pistia

(2) Marsilia

(3) Typha

(4) Vallisneria

11. In the pond construction, the gley technique is used for

(1) construction of dyke

(2) arrangement of outlet

(3) sealing of pond bottom

(4) arrangement of filters

12. ———————— river is richest source of Indian major carps seed.

(1) Ganga

(2) Brahmaputra

(3) Godavari

(4) Narmada

13. The most commonly used supplementary feed for fishes in ponds is

(1) GNOC and SOC

(2) Silkworm pupae

(3) GNOC and RB

(4) MOC and COC

GNOC – Ground Nut Oil Cake

SOC – Soyabean Oil Cake

RB – Rice bran

MOC – Mohua Oil Cake

COC – Coconut Oil Cake

14. One of the following is used to maintain hygienic conditions in the pond bottom

(1) Lime

(2) Urea

(3) Single super phosphate

(4) Potassium murate

15. The scientific name of brine shrimp is

(1) Acetus

(2) Artemia

(3) Parapenaeus

(4) Penaeus

16. The stocking material of shrimp in brackish water ponds is

(1) Post larvae

(2) Megalopa

(3) Mysis

(4) Fry

17. The creak is

(1) Feeder canal inside brackish water form

(2) A canal from river

(3) A canal from sea

(4) An artificial fresh water impondment

18. The culture period of tiger shrimp in brackish water culture systems is

(1) 3 – 4 months

(2) 6 – 7 months

(3) 9 – 10 months

(4) More than 12 months

19. The following ponds are used to culture brackish water fish and shrimp

(1) Nursery, Stocking, Rearing

(2) Nursery, Stocking, Rearing, Grow out

(3) Stocking, Rearing

(4) Nursery, Stocking

20. Most commonly cultured fish in brackish water systems is

(1) Channa marulius

(2) Salmostoma bacaila

(3) Chandanama

(4) Chanoes chanoes

21. Markanam estuary is located in

(1) Tamilnadu

(2) Kerala

(3) Maharastra

(4) West Bengal

22. The scientific name of edible oyster is

(1) Pernaviridis

(2) Perna indica

(3) Crossostrea madrasensis

(4) Acetus

23. The larval stage of Scylla serrata is

(1) Mysis

(2) Megalopa

(3) Zoea

(4) Kentrogen

24. Agar, carrageenan and sodium alginate are extracted from

(1) Crab shell

(2) Sea-weeds

(3) Oyster

(4) Shrimp

25. One of the following seaweeds is consumed by human beings due to the presence of proteins

(1) Grcilaria

(2) Mola

(3) Najas

(4) Marsilia

26. Induced spawn can be achieved by using 20 volts electricity for 5 seconds in

(1) Crossostrea madrasiensis

(2) Perna viridis

(3) Scylla serrata

(4) Puerulus Sewelli

27. The common name of Lates calcarifer is

(1) Mullet

(2) Sea-boss

(3) Mackerel

(4) Anchovy

28. Name the fish, which migrate against the river water flow

(1) Myxine

(2) Mullet

(3) Cod

(4) Rhinodon

29. One of the following is example for chlorophyceae

(1) Microcystis

(2) Volvox

(3) Navicula

(4) Paranema

30. The zooplanktons with oral ciliary organ and Lorica is

(1) Copepoda

(2) Ostracoda

(3) Cladocera

(4) Rotifera

31. Name the zooplanktons with bivalve shells

(1) Brachiospora

(2) Copepoda

(3) Ostracoda

(4) Rotifera

32. One of the following rotifers cultured most commonly in hatchery units

(1) Brachionus

(2) Moina

(3) Sida

(4) Diaptomus

33. Most commonly cultured diatom in shrimp hatcheries is

(1) Chaetoceros

(2) Navicula

(3) Paramena

(4) Merismopodia

34. The phytoplankton produces phytotoxins, which are responsible for fish kills is

(1) Diatoma

(2) Oscillatoria

(3) Ulothrix

(4) Microcystis

35. The blue green algae are also known as

(1) Bacillariophyceae

(2) Cyanophyceae

(3) Rhodophyceae

(4) Chlorophyceae

36. Bacterial disease in fishes is

(1) Tail rat

(2) Ich disease

(3) Lymphocystis

(4) Pancreatic necrosis

37. The fish suffers with hemorrhages in eyes bleeding in gills with slight pressure and inflammation of the intestinal tract, which are due to disease called

(1) Dropsy

(2) Vibriosis

(3) Furunculosis

(4) Branchiomycoses

38. The Furuculosis disease caused by

(1) Pseudomonas

(2) Aeromonas

(3) Argulus

(4) Saprolignia

39. Bulging eyes in fishes is due to ———— in water.

(1) excess of dissolved oxygen

(2) acetic water

(3) excess amount of nutrients

(4) excess of calcium

40. Since 1996 the shrimp in industry in India faced crores rupees loss due to disease caused

(1) White mussel

(2) Black gills

(3) Luminus

(4) White spots

41. One of the following ectoparasites is and found in the gills of fishes

(1) Opistharchis

(2) Oxurus

(3) Gyrodactylus

(4) Dibothrio cephalus

42. The fish lice is

(1) Lernea

(2) Ergacilus

(3) Pediculus

(4) Argulus

43. Nitrates in a water sample can be measured with

(1) Winkler method

(2) Brucine method

(3) Stannous – chloride method

(4) Muroxide method

44. Algal blooms at the surface of water are due to

(1) excess calcium

(2) excess magnesium

(3) excess chlorides

(4) excess nitrates

45. One of the following trophic natures are beneficial for fish growth and production

(1) Dystrophic

(2) Mesotrophic

(3) Eutrophic

(4) Oligotrophic

46. The transitional zone between two ecosystems known as

(1) Biome

(2) Ecotone

(3) Niche

(4) Ecogen

47. The specific physical space occupied by an organism in aquatic ecosystem is

(1) Ecotone

(2) Biome

(3) Ecogen

(4) Niche

48. A genetically different population of a species colonising a different specific habitat is known as

(1) Ecogene

(2) Biome

(3) Genetic drift

(4) Ecotype

49. Monimota disease in Japanese caused due to the pollutant

(1) Cadmium

(2) Mercury

(3) Lead

(4) Cobalt

50. Preservation of fish for a short duration is by ———————— method.

(1) salting

(2) canning

(3) smoking

(4) chilling

51. The rancidity of fish is due to

(1) Microbial action

(2) High temperature in atmosphere

(3) Denaturation of proteins

(4) Chemical action

52. One of the following bacteria is responsible for microbial action for the spoilage of fish

(1) Zoanthus

(2) Pseudomonas

(3) Arulosis

(4) Saprolignia

53. Streptococcus bacteria is mainly responsible for degrediation of

(1) Carbohydrates

(2) Proteins

(3) Lipids

(4) Vitamins

54. The strips of flesh cut parallel to the back bone of the fish are known as

(1) Fillets

(2) Fingers

(3) Fingerlings

(4) Pellets

55. What are the demerits of fish preservation?

(1) Loss of weight

(2) Reduction of nutrive value

(3) Change in taste

(4) Reduction of digestability

56. What is the proportion of fish and ice to be followed for storage of fish?

(1) 1 : 1

(2) 1 : 2

(3) 1 : 3

(4) 2 : 1

57. Ising glass is the byproduct from

(1) Liver

(2) Scales

(3) Air bladder

(4) Mussels

58. India export minced Fish meat, which is also known as

(1) Surmi

(2) Shagren

(3) Fish glue

(4) Furuncus

59. The shagreen is extracted from

(1) Air bladder

(2) Skin of sharks

(3) Scales of perches

(4) Fins

60. One of the following aquatic animals-skin is used for manufacturing helmets

(1) Sharks

(2) Rays

(3) Whales

(4) Eels

61. Fish body oils are neutralized with

(1) Caustic soda

(2) Glycin

(3) Lecithin

(4) Valin

62. Fish liver oils are rich in ———— vitamins.

(1) A, B

(2) B, C

(3) C, D

(4) A, D

63. The following amino acids are rich in fish proteins

(1) Valin and Glycin

(2) Lucin and Isolucin

(3) Lysine and Methionine

(4) Alanin and Ceistin

64. Name the major carp which is surface feeder and feeds exclusively on phytoplankton

(1) Catla

(2) Labeo

(3) Silver carp

(4) Common carp

65. The common name of Ctenopharyngodon idella

(1) Silver cap

(2) Scale carp

(3) Gross carp

(4) Big head carp

66. Name the major carp which is column feeder and feeds on plankton

(1) Mirror carp

(2) Scale carp

(3) Mud carp

(4) Rohu

67. Common name of Cyprinus Carpio Specularis

(1) Scale carp

(2) Mirror carp

(3) Lether carp

(4) Mud carp

68. Largest fresh water prawn is

(1) Macrobrachium rosenbergii

(2) M. Molcolmsonii

(3) Palaemon tenuipes

(4) Penaeus monodon

69. Name the fish with Laberynthine organ as accessory respiratory organ

(1) Clarius

(2) Heteropneustes

(3) Channa

(4) Etropus

70. Name the fish which is cultured widely in cold environment like Jammu Kashmir

(1) Trouts

(2) Major carps

(3) Minor carps

(4) Murrels

71. Corals found in class

(1) Siphonophora

(2) Anthozoa

(3) Calcaria

(4) Lamelli branchiata

72. Torsion is found in

(1) Lamelli branchiata

(2) Polyplacophora

(3) Cephalopoda

(4) Gastropoda

73. Example for reproductive symbiotism

(1) Sea-animone-hermit crab

(2) Unio-rhodius fish

(3) Zoanthus-Hyalonema

(4) Chaetopterus-acernworm

74. The larval stage of sacculina is

(1) Mullers

(2) Kentrogen

(3) Veliger

(4) Trochophore

75. Patella is included in order

(1) Archeogastropoda

(2) Mesogastropoda

(3) Neogastropoda

(4) Eulamelli branchiata

76. Paedogenesis and polyembryony are found in

(1) Turbellaria

(2) Monogenia

(3) Digenia

(4) Cestoda

77. Parasitic castration in crabs is due to

(1) Cancer

(2) Sacculina

(3) Doris

(4) Schistosoma

78. Myxosporidian protozoan caused ———— disease in fishes

(1) Costiasis

(2) Ichthyopththiriasis

(3) coccidiasis

(4) Whirling disease

79. Fish suffer with white tumors, become weak and gets secondary infections. This disease is known as

(1) Coccidiasis

(2) Ichthyopththiriasis

(3) Costiasis

(4) Whirling disease

80. Name the disease, in fishes which cause the symptoms like more production of slime, damage of fins and fading of the body colour

(1) Diplozoon

(2) Dactyogyrosis

(3) Gyrodactylosis

(4) Ich disease

81. Fishes suffer with impaired respiration, epithelial hyperatrophy and anaemia due to the parasite

(1) Argulus

(2) Lernae

(3) Salmincola

(4) Zoanthus

82. One of the following insect injured and kill fish fry

(1) Lernae

(2) Ranetra

(3) Symbella

(4) Aedes

83. Spirellum bacteria is responsible for a disease in shrimp is known as

(1) Vibriosis

(2) Tailrot

(3) Shell disease

(4) White mussle

84. In shrimps, the black death disease is due to deficiency of

(1) Vitamin 'A'

(2) Mythicobalamine

(3) Vitamin 'C'

(4) Calciferal

85. Fishes with keeled and serrated abdomin are included in order

(1) Siluri formes

(2) Clupeiformes

(3) Parciformes

(4) Chnniformes

86. Chiclid fishes are included in order

(1) Parciformes

(2) Siluriformes

(3) Clupeiformes

(4) Chnniformes

87. Ganoid scales are found in

(1) Selachi

(2) Groupers

(3) Perches

(4) Dipnoi

88. Elasmobranchii fish with operculum and frontal claspers is

(1) Narcin

(2) Saccobranches

(3) Chimera

(4) Pleuronectus

89. Name the type of fish tail, which as large dorsal lobe and vertebral column enter in to it, where as lower lobe is short

(1) Heterocercal

(2) Diphycercal

(3) Hypocercal

(4) Protocercal

90. Felvic fins are shifted to thoracic region of fish and reduced in size are found in

(1) Murrels

(2) Perches

(3) Carpminnous

(4) Eels

91. Fishes with naked body, long barbles and reduced eyes are included in order

(1) Cypriniformes

(2) Siluriformes

(3) Mugiliformes

(4) Beloniformes

92. The standard length of fish is

(1) Tip of head to end of cadal fin

(2) Tip of head to base of the cadal fin

(3) Posterior end of head to base of cadal fin

(4) Posterior end of head to end of cadal fin

93. The distance between tip of head to anterior edge of eye is known as

(1) head length

(2) hight of the head

(3) snout length

(4) orbital length

94. The head length is

(1) the measurement from tip of snout to posterior end of operculum

(2) the measurement from tip of snout to anterior end of opericulum

(3) tip of snout to posterior edge of eye

(4) tip of snout to base of pectoral fin

95. Second dorsal fin in elasmobranchs and few catfishes concess of edipose fin which concesis

(1) only fin rays

(2) soft and spiny fin rays

(3) soft and serrated spiny rays

(4) no fin rays

96. The cadal fin in murrels is

(1) round

(2) forked

(3) large with unequal lobes

(4) small with unequal lobes

97. ———— are supposed to be identity card of fish.

(1) Scales

(2) Fins

(3) Otoliths

(4) Operculum

98. Radio-carbon uptake method to determine the growth of fish, the scales are incubated in a medium consis of

(1) Glycine

(2) Sodium potasium tartarate

(3) Mercuric sulphate

(4) Barium sulphate

99. One of the following fishes feeds exclusively on zooplankton

(1) Silver carp

(2) Gross carp

(3) Fresh water shark

(4) Catla

100. The fishes feed on certain selected kinds of food, which are known as

(1) Monophagic fishes

(2) Euryphagic fishes

(3) Stenophagic fishes

(4) Hydrophagic fishes

101. The fish belongs to the feeding type known as straines

(1) Parrot fish

(2) Rhincodon

(3) Angler fish

(4) Butterfly fish

102. Name the fish which as fringed lower lip

(1) Labio

(2) Anguilla

(3) Exocoetus

(4) Harpdon

103. In fishes zymogen is converted in to active enzyme, which is known as

(1) Enterkinase

(2) Steapsin

(3) Ptyaline

(4) Trypsin

104. Fish which lacks true stomach is

(1) Hippo campus

(2) Channa

(3) Chanos

(4) Mugil

105. Long interbranchial septem with lamellae are commonly found in

(1) Elasmobranchs

(2) Crossoptergii

(3) Teleostei

(4) Cypriniformes

106. Skin acts as respiratory organ in

(1) Anguilla

(2) Liza

(3) Caranx

(4) Salmostoma

107. Open type of gills are found in

(1) Holocephali fishes

(2) Crossapterigian fishes

(3) Groupers

(4) Sharks

108. In fish gill the mucous glands and taste buds are located on

(1) Primary lamellae

(2) Inner surface of secondary lamellae

(3) Outer surface of secondary lamellae

(4) Gill arch

109. One of the following structures are with microvilli inside the gill

(1) Primary lamellae

(2) Secondary lamellae

(3) Gill arch

(4) Gill rackers

110. Commonly larger gill area is found in

(1) Fast swimming fishes

(2) Air breathing fishes

(3) Bottom dwellers

(4) Hill stream fishes

111. The accessory respiratory organs in the form of respiratory trees are found in

(1) Anabas

(2) Clarius

(3) Amphipnous

(4) Singhi

112. Fish with thicklips and upturned mouth is

(1) Puntius

(2) Salmostoma

(3) Calta

(4) Gross carp

113. In fishes the reproductive hormones belong to

(1) Peptid hormones

(2) Steroid hormones

(3) Biogenic amines

(4) Iodinated amino acid

114. Gonadotropin hormones are secreted by

(1) Sartoli cells

(2) Gonads

(3) Pituitary gland

(4) Adrenal cortex

115. Mineral corticoid hormone produced by

(1) Ultimobranchial gland

(2) Adrenal cortex

(3) Adrenal medulla

(4) Anterior pituitary

116. Calcitonin hormone in fishes is secreted by

(1) Ultimobranchial Gland

(2) Thyroid

(3) Parathyroid

(4) Posterior pituitary

117. One of the following hormones in fishes is diffused directly in to the target cell instead of enter in the blood stream

(1) Testosteron

(2) Vasopressin

(3) Somatostatin

(4) Calcitonin

118. In the mechanism of hormonal action a secondary mesengery system is formed. In this the second mesenger is

(1) Hormone itself

(2) Inocetol tryphosphate calcium

(3) Acetyle cholin

(4) G-proteins

119. In fishes pineal organ is useful for

(1) Growth of fishes

(2) Growth of ova

(3) Growth of spermatozoa

(4) Proper functioning of thyroid gland

120. In the development of oocyte the yolk nucleus present in

(1) Stage I

(2) Stage III

(3) Stage V

(4) Stage VI

121. The copulatory organ in sharks is

(1) Frontal claspers

(2) Gonopodium

(3) Pelvic claspers

(4) Hemi penis

122. One of the following fishes breed only onces in a year and has prolonged breeding season, all most 5 months in a year

(1) Channa

(2) Labeo

(3) Oreochromis

(4) Clarius

123. Eggs in fishes are

(1) Alecithal

(2) Microlecithal

(3) Mesolecithal

(4) Megalecithal

124. In fishes the cleavage is

(1) Meroblastic

(2) Holoblastic

(3) Spiral

(4) Centroblastic

125. Leptocephalus is larval form of the following fish

(1) Salmon

(2) Anguilla

(3) Angle fish

(4) Sturgeons

126. After loosing the yolksac in hatching, the fish developmental stage is known as

(1) Fry

(2) Advanced fry

(3) Spawn

(4) Finger ling

127. One of the following fishes is mouth breeder

(1) Kurtus

(2) Xenantodon

(3) Oreochromis

(4) Salmon

128. Name the fish which built the nest with aquatic weeds

(1) Protopterus

(2) Gasterosteus

(3) Oreochromis

(4) Arius

129. Name the fish which built floating nets to guard their roe

(1) Lepidosiren

(2) Amia

(3) Neoceratodus

(4) Betta

130. One of the following fishes protects eggs by coiling around the egg mass

(1) Protopterus

(2) Arius

(3) Pholis

(4) Harpadon

131. Name the fish which the eggs protected inside the integumentary cups

(1) Platystacus

(2) Alytes

(3) Arius

(4) Macropodus

132. One of the following fishes protects by entangle the egg mass on a hook like process on head

(1) Macropodus

(2) Lepidosiren

(3) Amia

(4) Kurtus

133. Fish which protect fertilised eggs in a horny capsule is

(1) Wallago

(2) Scyllium

(3) Narcin

(4) Pleuronectus

134. The migration of fishes within the rivers from upstream to downstream and viceversa is termed as ———— migration.

(1) Potamodromous

(2) Diadromous

(3) Anadromous

(4) Catadromous

135. The migration of fishes from fresh water to sea water and viceversa is known as ———— migration.

(1) Potamodromous

(2) Oceanodromous

(3) Anadromous

(4) Catadromous

136. The migratory movement of fish takes place at some angle to an imaginary line by the source of stimulation this kind of movement are known as

(1) Random movements

(2) Oriented movements

(3) Drifting movements

(4) Parallel movements

137. One of the following fishes spend several years in sea before returning to spawing grounds

(1) Pacific Salman

(2) Larvae of Petromyzon

(3) Anguilla

(4) Cod

138. Parr stage is found in the life cycle of fish

(1) Anguilla

(2) Petromyzon

(3) Cod

(4) Salmon

139. Example for oceanodromous migration is

(1) Petromyzon

(2) Hilsa

(3) Trout

(4) Herrings

140. Example for catadromous migrations is

(1) Salmon

(2) Pesch

(3) Anguilla

(4) Lamprey

141. Xenantodon cancila is included in order

(1) Perciformes

(2) Mugiliformes

(3) Beloniformes

(4) Channiformes

142. The chemical atragin is used to control

(1) Aquatic insects

(2) Aquatic weeds

(3) Predatory fish

(4) Trash fish

143. One of the following oil cakes functions as a toxicants for about initial ten days after the application later on convert as fertilizer

(1) Soyabean

(2) Coconut

(3) Mohua

(4) Ground nut

144. In one of the following fish diseases, fish develops tumors and external leisions

(1) Lymphocystia

(2) Vibriosis

(3) Septicemia

(4) Chinook

145. In carps sikoki disease is occur due to the deficiency of

(1) Proteins

(2) Lipids

(3) Minerals

(4) Carbohydrates

146. Name the most modern carp hatchery is

(1) Chinese

(2) Glass Jaar

(3) D-Variety

(4) Cisternae

147. The white mussel disease is common in

(1) Scampi

(2) Shrimp

(3) Crabs

(4) Mussel

148. Fishes with two dorsal and two anal fins are included in

(1) Cypriniformes

(2) Peliciformes

(3) Siluriformes

(4) Channiformes

149. Name the shrimp in which the first larval form nauplius has six substages before developing in to second larval stage

(1) Penaeus monodon

(2) metapenaeus affinis

(3) M. dobsoni

(4) P. Japanicus

150. Name the fish which control aquatic weeds effectively by consuming them

(1) Hypoththalmichthis

(2) Ctenopharyngodan

(3) Amblypharyngodan

(4) Wallago

ROUGH WORK