21Z001S1LP

No. of Printed Pages: 4



Sl. No.	
---------	--

P.T.O.

M.Sc. I Semester Degree Examination, April/May - 2024 ZOOLOGY

SEC 1: Vermiculture and Vermitechnology (NEP)

Tim	e : 1	Hour						Maximum Marks : 3
Not	e : A	nswer the follou	ring MC	CQ in an OMR	provid	ed. (Each ques	tion ca	rries one mark)
1.	The (A)	First body segr Peristome		f earthworm Peristomium		Protostomiur	n (D)	Protostome
2.	The (A)	mode of respir Cutaneous		n earthworm Gills	is: (C)	Pulmonary	(D)	Subcutaneous
3.	(A) (B) (C) (D)	Decomposed of Decomposed of Fresh remnant	remnar remnar its of o	nts of organi nts of inorga organic mate	c mate nic ma erial	rial		
4.	Wha	at is the width of 4-6 inches		second layer 4-10 inches		post ? 6-10 inches	(D)	3-15 inches
5.	Wha (A) (B) (C) (D)	at is the major It can be appl It cannot be a It involves ch It can degrade	ied to pplied emical	both solid ar to both solid treatment	ıd liqui	d wastes	chnolo	gy ?
6.	Leav (A) (B) (C) (D)	ves falling from Dumped near Dried and bur Used in makir Dumped in la	the pont nt ng com	onds and lak	es			
7.	Whi (A) (C)	ch of the follow DDT Chlorpyriopho		(B) Gri	or protecting v seofulvin oramphenicol	ermi-b	oed from ants?

- 8. The use of earthworms to convert organic waste into fertilizer is known as:
 - (A) Vermiculture

(B) Composting

(C) Vermicomposting

- (D) None of these
- **9.** For vermicomposting, this species of earthworm is not apt:
 - (A) Perionyx Excavatus

(B) Pheretima Posthuma

(C) Eudrilus Eugeniae

(D) Eisenia Fetidae

10. Identify the part of earthworm shown in the picture below:



- (A) Female genital pore
- (B) Male genital pore

(C) Anus

- (D) Clitellum
- **11.** Earthworm have no skeleton but during burrowing the anterior end becomes turgid and acts as a hydraulic skeleton. It is due to:
 - (A) Setae

- (B) Gut peristalsis
- (C) Coelomic fluid
- (D) Blood
- 12. How much can worms eat each day?
 - (A) Half their body weight in food
 - (B) Equal to their body weight in food
 - (C) Double their body weight in food
 - (D) None of the above
- **13.** How long will it take for your worm population to double?
 - (A) 30 days

(B) 60 days

(C) 90 days

- (D) None of the above
- **14.** Which is true about the composition of vermicompost?
 - (1) pH value is 6.5 to 7.2
 - (2) Organic carbon is 30 to 50%
 - (3) Nitrogen is 0.5 to 3%
 - (4) Water holding capacity is 50 to 70%
 - (5) C and N ratio is 16:9
 - (6) Humas content is 6 to 8%
 - (A) Only (2), (4) and (5) are true
 - (B) Only (1) and (5) are true
 - (C) Only (1), (3) and (6) are true
 - (D) Only (1), (2), (3) and (4) are true

1	5.	3	'R'	means	
---	----	---	-----	-------	--

- (A) Rain, reuse and recycle
- (B) Rotting, reduce and reuse
- (C) Recycle, rain and rotting
- (D) Reduce, reuse and recycle
- **16.** Pollution from animal excreta and organic waste from kitchen can be most profitably minimized

3

- (A) Storing them in underground storage tanks
- (B) Using them for producing biogas
- (C) Vermiculture
- (D) Using them directly as biofertilizers
- **17.** The steps required for conversion of kitchen garbage into manure are given below in a jumbled. Which of the following shows the correct sequence of the above steps?
 - (A) Cover the bottom of the pit with sand, Put garbage in a pit, Add worms, Cover the pit loosely with a gunny bag or grass.
 - (B) Put garbage in a pit, Cover the bottom of the pit with sand, Cover the pit loosely with a gunny bag or grass, add worms.
 - (C) Cover the bottom of the pit with sand, Add worms, Put garbage in a pit, Cover the pit loosely with a gunny bag or grass.
 - (D) Add worms, put garbage in a pit, Cover the bottom of the pit with sand, Cover the pit loosely with a gunny bag or grass.
- **18.** Which of the following is false about vermicomposting?
 - (A) Worms population doubles in 90 days
 - (B) Worms eat double their body weight
 - (C) The wooden bin is best for vermicomposting
 - (D) Red worms are the best for vermicomposting
- **19.** The _____ worm is commonly known as the "African nightcrawler".
 - (A) Megascolid esaustralis
- (B) Eudrilus eugeniae
- (C) Aporrectidea longa
- (D) Lumbricus friend
- **20.** Which of the following chemicals is used for protecting vermi-bed from ants?
 - (A) DDT

(B) Griseofulvin

(C) Chloramphenicol

- (D) Chlorpyriophosphate
- 21. Match the following items given in Column A with that in Column B.

Column A

Column B

(1) Land fill

- (i) Give out harmful gases on burning
- (2) Vermi composting
- (ii) Form compost
- (3) Red worms
- (iii) Making things from waste
- (4) Recycling
- (iv) Land where garbage is thrown

Choose the correct answer:

- (A) (1) (iv)
- (B) (2) (i)
- (C) (3) (iii)
- (D) (4) (ii)



22.	Which of the following statements about earthworms is true? (A) They are vertebrates (B) They do not live in burrows (C) They can be traced by fecal deposits (D) They inhabit the lower layers of the soil
23.	The ideal pH for vermicomposting is: (A) 6.5-7.5 (B) 7-8 (C) 4-5 (D) 5-6
24.	Which of these statements is true about earthworm? (A) They are harmful for agriculture (B) They are used as fishing bait (C) They decrease soil fertility (D) They cannot live in burrows
25.	What is the average life span of an earthworm? (A) 3-6 months (B) 6 months to 1 year (C) 1-3 years (D) 4-8 years
26.	The characteristics features of the intestine between 26-35 segments is the presence of the internal fold of dorsal wall called: (A) Typhlosole (B) Nephridium (C) Pheretima (D) Clitellum
27.	Which of the following wastes cannot be added in the process of making vermicompost? (A) Cardboard (B) Cowdung (C) Newspaper (D) Pickles
28.	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) financial assistance is provided for promotion of (A) Organic farming (B) Poultry farming (C) Dairy farming (D) None of the above
29.	Why do you need to weigh worms before putting them in compost bin? (A) To know how much to feed them (B) To know how many there are (C) To see how much weight they are putting on (D) All the above
30.	Which of the following is not a method of worm cast harvesting or manufacturing? (A) Homogenization (B) Active feeding (C) Drying under adequate light (D) Separation of cocoons