

TELANGANA UNIVERSITY
S.S.R. DEGREE COLLEGE, NIZAMABAD (C.C:5029)
IV SEMESTER INTERNAL ASSESSMENT-I EXAMINATIONS
FISHERIES QUESTION BANK

I. Multiple Choice Questions.

10X1/2=5

- 1) The number of barbells in catfish, family Techysuridae are (C)
a) Two pairs b) Three pairs c) Four pairs d) One pair
- 2) Carp fry production in India how to stand at about (C)
a) 10,000 million b) 17,000 million c) 21,000 million d) 32,000 million
- 3) Chinese dip-hets are most common in (C)
a) West Bengal b) Gujarath c) Kerala d) Andhra Pradesh
- 4) Which of the following species hermaphrodite (D)
a) O.mossambicus b) M.cephallus c) Epinepltilus taurina d) Chamos chous
- 5) Nagarjunasagar is located in the state of (B)
a) Tamilnadu b) Andhra Pradesh c) Kerala d) Maharashtra
- 6) What is the term for the practice of rearing & breeding fish in ponds, tanks and artificial reservoirs (B)
a)Aquacuture b)Pisciulture c) Mariculture d)Limnology
- 7) Which of the following is a major source of food nutrition, employment and income for millions especially in rural area (B)
a) Mining b) Fisheries c) Petroleum extractioin d) Timber industry
- 8) What are the two main categories of fisheries (C)
a) Fresh water and marine b)Pelagic and Demersal
c) Fin and non – fin d) Coastal and Deep – sea
- 9) Which of the following is a key factor in sustainable fisheries management (C)
a) Over fishing b) Habitat Destruction c) Stock Assessment d) Pollution
- 10) What is the term for the study of the interactions between aquatic organisms & their environment (D)
a) Limnology b) Oceanography c) Ecology d) Fisheries

11) The most efficient gear used for exploiting the pelagic fishery resources along Karnataka coast is

(D)

- a) Rampani b) Beachsiene c) Dolhet d) Scoopnet

12) In fish population studies indicates

(B)

- a) Survival rate b) Mortality rate c) Growth rate d) Recruitment

13) Loktak lake is located in which state

(C)

- a) Meghalaya b) Arunachalpradesh c) Manipur d) Andhra Pradesh

14) The national fish of India is

(C)

- a) Restrelliger Kauagurta b) Labeorohita c) Catlacatla d) Clarias batrach

15) Global marine fish production is the highest in

(C)

- a) North America b) Africa c) Asia d) Australia

16) The length of Indus river

(A)

- a) 6,471 km b) 6,437 km c) 8,430 km d) 7,471 km

17) Mahanadi river is located in which state

(B)

- a) Andhrapradesh b) Orissa c) Maharashtra d) West Bengal

18) Nizamsagar is located in the state of

(C)

- a) Tamilnadu b) Andhrapradesh c) Telangana d) Kerala

19) Chilka lake is located in which state

(D)

- a) Kerala b) Punjab c) Uttar Pradesh d) Orissa

20) What is the term for the practice of using fish to control pests (or) diseases in aquaculture ponds (D)

- a. Bio augmentation b) Bio anipulation c) Bioremediation d) Bio control

II. Fill in the Blanks.

10X1/2=5

- 1) Process that nutrient-rich subsurface water come to the surface is known as **Up welling**
- 2) First transgenic associated fish production associated group **Aqua Bounty**
- 3) One million carps spawn weighs **1kg**
- 4) Aquaculture is also known as fish _____ (or) fish farming (culture)
- 5) The term “ Blue revolution” refers to the expansion of _____ in developing countries
(Aquaculture)
- 6) A large group of fish swimming together is called a _____ (or) a _____ (school, shoal)
- 7) The study of ocean is called _____ (oceanography)
- 8) The study of fish population & their habitats is known as _____ biology (fisheries)
- 9) Seaweed Nymphaea produces **Oxygen**
- 10) Fresh water prawns yields eggs **Externally**
- 11) The inland fish production is almost how much 1'1'1 of total fish production in India **1/3**
- 12) To get 40 tonnes of nitrogeniha how much azolla can be used **200 tones**
- 13) Shrimps production has is maximum in which state **Andhra Pradesh**
- 14) The Indian edible oyster is **Crassostrea madrasensis**
- 15) Recommended level of chlorination of process water in the fish processing plant is **0.5 ppm**
- 16) India has _____ major river systems (5)
- 17) Length of ganga _____ (8,047 km)
- 18) Reservoirs are classified into _____ types (3)
- 19) _____ is the process of maintain fish populations at sustainable levels (fisheries management)
- 20) Over fishing can lead to a _____ in fish population & potentially cause a _____ in the ecosystem (A : decline, disruption)

III. Answer the following questions.

5X2=10

1) What is agriculture?

A. Agriculture is the science & practice of cultivating soil, growing crops, and raising animals for food, fiber and other products

2) Indian major carps?

A. The three major Indian carps are :

1) Catla catla, 2) labeo rohitha (Rohu) 3) Cirrihimus mrigala (mrigal)

3) Management of heritages?

A. It involves conserving & maintaining genetic diversity in fish stock, preserving traditional aquaculture practices, & sustainable utilization of fishery resources.

4) Seed productions?

A. It refers to the process of producing fish seeds (spawn, fry, fingerlings) either through natural or induced breeding methods to supply aquaculture forms.

5) Collection of seeds?

A. Fish seeds are collected either from natural water bodies like rivers (natural collection) or through hatcheries (artificial propagation) for aquaculture purposes.

6) Bundh breeding

A. It is a traditional method of fish seed production.

7) Estuary A

A. wide part of a river where fresh & salt water mixes

8) Juvenile

A. Young ones resembling adult fish

9) IMTA

A. Integrated Multi – Trophic Aquaculture

10) Yearling

A. Young one that are one year old