

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY
Subject: sericulture
SEM – III, Internal - 1 Paper-II

I. Choose the correct answer

1. which is the young age silkworm (B)
A. pupa B. Chawki C. adults D. none
2. which country is main producer of silk (d)
A. India B. Japan C. Brazil D. China
3. which instar silkworm larva spin the cocoon (A)
A. 5th instar B. 4th instar C. 3rd instar D. none
- Culturing of mulberry silkworm is called (a)
A. moriculture B. sericulture C. both a, b D. none
5. the two proteins present in silk filament (d)
A. fibroin B. glycine C. sericin D. a, c
6. muga silkworm is specific to ()
A. Assam B. A.P C. Karnataka D. Gujarat
7. Which one is not a bacterial disease (b)
A. leaf blight disease B. dwarf disease C. rot disease D. none.
8. Which one is a micronutrient (d)
A. calcium B. magnesium C. nitrogen D. Iron.
- ___ temperature is suitable for optimum growth of mulberry plants
A. 24-28°C B. 30-32°C C. 36-38°C D. 20-21°C
10. Which is a macronutrient ()
A. Phosphorus B. molybdenum C. chlorine D. copper
11. India is the ___ largest producer of silk in the world (D)
A. 4th B. 5th C. 6th D. 3rd.
12. the world raw silk production in tons (a)
A. 51,400 B. 41,400 C. 3400 D. 12,000
13. sericulture industry is rated as the ___ largest employer in India (A)
A. 2nd B. 3rd C. 1st D. 4th.
14. In India close to ___ hectares of farmland is known to be committed to the cultivation of mulberry plants. (A)
A. 3,00,000 B. 40,000 C. 20,000 D. none

15. how many malpighian tubules are present in larva (a)
A. 3 B. 4 C. 2 D. 5
16. aedeagus is the ___ organ in male moth (b)
17. How many spiracles present in silk moth (d)
A. 9 B. 4 C. 2 D. 3
18. Muga is Assamese word which indicates ___ colour (a)
A. golden brown B. yellow C. orange D. white
19. the smallest branches of trachea are (a)
A. tracheoles B. spiracles C. taenidia D. none
20. cocoon formed as a result of the spinning of silk by the ___ instar silkworm (a)
A. 5th B. 4th C. 2nd D. none

II. Fill in the blanks

1. *Bombyx mori* belongs to _____ family (Bombycidae)
2. silk glands are modified _____ glands (labial)
3. ___ stages are there in silk worm life cycle (4)
4. culturing of mulberry plants are called ___ (moriculture)
5. mulberry belongs to ___ family (Moraceae)
6. sericulture is a kind of ___ industry (agro)
7. silk is called ___ of textiles (queen)
8. silk worms are ___ not worms (moths)
9. India is the ___ largest producer of silk in the world (3rd)
10. In India ___ is the Major silk producing state (Karnataka)
11. the fruiting mulberry comes from ___ genus (Morus)
12. _____ are three different types of mulberries (black mulberry, white mulberry, red mulberry)
13. ___ mulberry was originally grown for silk worm production (white)
14. ___ are grown in Himalayas (*Morus laevigata* & *Morus serrata*)
15. Mulberry plants give average yield at ___ temperature (18-24°C)
16. ___ percent humidity is ideal for mulberry growth (65-80)
17. the newly hatched larva is ___ in colour (black)
18. the stages between the moults called ___ (instar)
19. silk glands are modified _____ glands (labial)
20. the middle region of silk gland secretes _____ protein (sericin)

III. Answer the questions

1Q. Define pruning?

Pruning is a judicious way of removing unwanted branches of mulberry plants.

2Q. What is spinneret?

[A. an](#) organ for producing silk thread from the secretion of silk glands.

3Q. How many types of silkworm are there in India? Name them?

A. There are 4 types of silkworms present in India. They are

Mulberry, tasar, muga and eri.

[4Q. Name](#) four major research centres for sericulture in India

A. 1. Central Sericulture Research and Training Institute, Bhubaneswar (Orissa)

2. Central Sericulture Research and Training Institute, Mysore (Karnataka)

3. Central Tasar Research and Training Institute, Ranchi (Jharkhand)

4. Central Silk Technological Research Institute, Bangalore (Karnataka)

5. What is Mulching?

A. The inter-row spaces are covered with mulberry twigs as a protective material. Its main aim is conservation of soil moisture, maintaining soil in loose condition.

6Q. What are the chemical properties of silk?

A. Silk emitted by the silkworms consists of two main proteins: sericin and fibroin.

Fibroin being the structural center of the silk and sericin being the sticky material surrounding it.

7Q. What are tracheoles?

A. The smallest branches of the trachea. Gaseous exchange occurs here.

8Q. What are the parts of silkworms?

A. Silkworm digestive system is a simple tube divided into the foregut, midgut and hindgut.

9Q. What are Malpighian tubules?

These are excretory organs of silkworms. These tubules filter metabolic waste from the hemolymph.

10. Explain about middle region.

A. The widest and most prominent part of the silk [gland](#) functions as a reservoir where fibroin is stored and undergoes maturation. It also secretes sericin protein that binds two fibroin together and helps form the cocoon.