① Answer Key

Q.1 A) 1) innate 2) Pavlov (05)

3) Hexacanth embryo 4) super

5) Epigeic

Q.1 B) (05)

Column I	Column II
1) American foul brood disease	c) Honey bee
2) Pig as intermediate host	d) Tape worm
3) Cryptic colouration	e) Dead leaf butterfly
4) stacked bin method	a) Vermiculture
5) Pond snail as secondary host	b) Liver fluke

Q.1 C) 1) True 2) True 3) false (05)

4) True 5) False

Q.1 D) 1) Certain behaviour patterns can be modified through experience and this phenomenon is called learning

2) The branch of biology that deals with the study of animal behaviour is known as ethology

3) Those diseases & infections which are naturally transmitted between vertebrate animals & man ~~are~~ termed as Zoonosi

4) optimum pH range 7.5-8, is suitable for vermiculture

5) The milk from which no constituents like fats, are removed is known as whole milk.

Q. 2 A) Introduction 02
Description of round dance and waggle dance with diagram 08

OR

Q. 2 A) Introduction 02
Description of instrumental learning with example 08

Q. 2 B) a) Defn of habitat selection 01
Description 04

b) Introduction & description with examples 04
significance 01

c) Introduction 01
Explanation with examples 04

d) Introduction, examples 04
significance 01

(3)

Q3 A) Introduction - host parasite relationship 02

structural specificity 04

physiological specificity 04

OR

A) Description of life cycle 07

Diagram 03

Q3 B)

a) Description of life cycle 04

Diagram 01

b) Control measures 03

Treatment 02

c) Description of pathogenicity 05

d) Control measures 03

Treatment 02

Q4 A) Introduction 02

Details of dairy development 08

OR

Q4 A) ~~Advantages~~ Introduction of traditional apiculture 02

Advantages 04

Disadvantages 04

Q.4 B) a) Description of A_1 & A_2 type with examples of breeds — 05

b) Any five advantages — 05

c) Description of economic importance — 05

d) Description of essential components like bedding, food, moisture, temperature, pH, aeration, pests — 05

Q.5 a) Description & advantages — 05

b) Description with example — 05

c) Causative agent — 01
Mode of transmission — 04

d) Description — 05

e) Description of pathogenicity — 05

f) Description and preparation — 05