STELLA MARIS COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS) CHENNAI 600 086 (For candidates admitted during the academic year 2019 – 2020 and thereafter)

B.A. / B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2024 FIFTH SEMESTER

COURSE	: INTERDISCIPLINARY CORE
PAPER	: SOCIOETHNOZOOLOGY
SUBJECT CODE	: 19ID/IC/SZ55
TIME	: 3 HOURS

MAX.MARKS:100

SOCIOLOGY **SECTION A**

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS

(12x1=12)

Match the following with the right term:	
1.Family	stratification
2.Nature worship	basic unit of society
3.Conflict	communication
4.Gender	reverence or fear
5. Language	struggle for power

Give an example for the following:

6.Social group. 7.Cooperation. 8.Role of Primary kin. 9. Social Status. 10.Specialization. 11. Gesture. 12.Altruism.

SECTION B

ANSWER ANY SIX QUESTIONS (100 words each).

13. How does interdisciplinary study of Sociobiology exhibit relevance in today's context.

- 14. Analyse the concept of Social Darwinism.
- 15. What are the features of Sociality?
- 16. Give examples of the biological predisposition and human attitude towards animals.
- 17. Identify eco friendly practices entwined in religious beliefs.
- 18. How does Division of labour enable functioning of society?.
- 19. Illustrate the dependency between individual and society.
- 20. Discuss Social Cultural evolution and its significance.
- 21. What are the prerequisites for effective communication?
- 22. Analyse the animal human relationship in modern society.

SECTION C

(2x10=20)

(6x3=18)

ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS (1200 words each) 23. How does Socioethnozoology relate with identity and preservation of traditional practices?

24. Elaborate on the Historic, social, cultural and economic importance of animals in human's life and society.

25. Write in detail the aspects of how humans adapt to change in society.

26. Critically evaluate the role of communication in social group interrelationship and interactions.

ZOOLOGY SECTION A

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS

- 1. Expand TEK.
- 2. Mention one threat to Ethnobiology.
- 3. Who proposed the following theories?
 - a) Biophilia Hypothesis
 - b) Attention Restoration Theory
- 4. What were the contributions of a) Charaka b) Susrutha
- 5. Name any two edible mammals.
- 6. What do the following indicate?
 - a) Dragonflies flying low in large numbers.
 - b) Elephants moving to higher ground.
- 7. Termites are the most efficient of all social insects. Justify giving one reason.
- 8. Give two examples of reptiles that are good parents.
- 9. Write any one point of difference between a school and a shoal.
- 10. Who am I?
 - a) I am smart and can make and use tools. I can even be taught sign language. I live in a sophisticated society.
 - b) I may look like one individual, but I am a colony of many zooids. I am named after a war vessel.
- 11. Interpret the following behaviour of the Graylag goose:
 - a) Neck lowered and stretched out with the bird emitting a hiss
 - b) Neck lowered and stretched out with the bird emitting a cackle
- 12. ______ is the term used to denote that for each signal there is only one response or very few responses.

SECTION B

ANSWER ANY SIX QUESTIONS (100 words each)

- 13. Draw a sociozoologic scale with 5 animals of your choice.
- 14. Give examples of the earliest evidence of our relationship with pets.
- 15. Do you think insects should be eaten as food? Justify your answer.
- 16. What are the stages of Zootherapy?
- 17. Discuss the economic importance of molluscs.
- 18. Categorise dominance hierarchies with one example for each category.
- 19. Comment on any three social traits of primates.
- 20. With the help of two examples, explain alloparental care.
- 21. Discuss signal economy.
- 22. Distinguish between discrete and graded signals.

SECTION C

ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS (1200 words each)

- 23. Examine human-wildlife conflict in the Indian context.
- 24. Trace the role of animals as zooindicators of weather and climate from the ancient past till modern times.
- 25. Analyse the social structure of a colony of Honeybees.
- 26. Describe the functions, advantages and disadvantages of the various modes of communication in animals, with suitable examples.

(12X1=12)

(6X3=18)

(2X10=20)