ENRANCE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION, MAY 2012.

Ph.D. (ENTOMOLOGY)

COURSE CODE : 135

Register Number : ____________

Signature of the Invigilator
(with date)

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COURSE CODE : 135

Time : 2 Hours

Max : 400 Marks

Instructions to Candidates:

1. Write your Register Number within the box provided on the top of this page and fill in the page 1 of the answer sheet using pen.

2. Do not write your name anywhere in this booklet or answer sheet. Violation of this entails disqualification.

3. Read each of the question carefully and shade the relevant answer (A) or (B) or (C) or (D) in the relevant box of the ANSWER SHEET using HB pencil.

4. Avoid blind guessing. A wrong answer will fetch you -1 mark and the correct answer will fetch 4 marks.

5. Do not write anything in the question paper. Use the white sheets attached at the end for rough works.

6. Do not open the question paper until the start signal is given.

7. Do not attempt to answer after stop signal is given. Any such attempt will disqualify your candidature.

8. On stop signal, keep the question paper and the answer sheet on your table and wait for the invigilator to collect them.

9. Use of Calculators, Tables, etc. are prohibited.
1. Malaria is spread by 
   (A) Male Anopheles  (B) Male Culex 
   (C) Male Aedes  (D) Female Anopheles

2. Pick the acceptable statement. 
   (A) Disease causing organism is a vector 
   (B) Disease spreading organism is a vector 
   (C) Disease preventing organism is a vector 
   (D) Disease controlling organism is a vector

3. Head louse is causative for the incidence of 
   (A) Yellow fever  (B) Typhoid ever 
   (C) Typhus fever  (D) Viral fever

4. Number of pairs of walking appendages in an insect vector is 
   (A) four  (B) Three 
   (C) Six  (D) Eight

5. One of the following is a zoonotic disease. 
   (A) Filariasis  (B) Bronchitis 
   (C) Influenza  (D) Cholera

6. The rate of death due to Plasmodium vivax infection in human is 
   (A) 5%  (B) 50%  (C) 0.5%  (D) 1%

7. The biological name of head louse is 
   (A) Cimex  (B) Pediculus  (C) Cyclops  (D) Daphnia

8. Pick the acceptable statement. 
   (A) Fruit fly causes jaundice to man. 
   (B) Firefly spreads disease only to children 
   (C) Bed bug is a vector for streptococcal infections to man 
   (D) House fly is causative for amoebiasis to man.

9. Musca is the scientific name of 
   (A) fruit fly  (B) Sand fly  (C) House fly  (D) Dragon fly
10. Mosquito carries the pathogen in its
   (A) blood   (B) saliva   (C) faeces   (D) hemolymph

11. The type of circulation of blood in insects is ------ type.
   (A) Closed   (B) open   (C) advanced   (D) incomplete

12. Tumbler stage is observed in the life history of
   (A) Sand fly   (B) Damsel fly   (C) Mosquito   (D) Cockroach

13. The larval stage of house fly is known as
   (A) Naiad   (B) maggot   (C) Pupa   (D) nymph

14. Pick the acceptable statement.
   (A) Amoebiasis is a diarrhoeal disorder.
   (B) Amoebiasis is a dysenterial disorder.
   (C) Amoebiasis lowers blood pressure in man.
   (D) Amoebiasis in women results in menopause.

15. Pediculus normally occurs in the ------ region of human body.
   (A) skin   (B) blood   (C) salivary   (D) head

16. One of the following is totally absent in insect vectors.
   (A) cuticle   (B) Cilia   (C) hemocytes   (D) haemolymph

17. Cyclops exists in
   (A) human blood   (B) human saliva
   (C) fresh water   (D) polluted water

18. Mouth parts of mosquito is ------ type.
   (A) siphoning   (B) sponging type
   (C) sucking   (D) piercing and sucking

19. Which mouth part of mosquito is modified as needle.
   (A) Maxilla   (B) labium
   (C) mandible   (D) labrum
   (A) antioxidant  (B) anticoagulant
   (C) anti-inflammatory  (D) analgesic

21. Dracunculeness in man is due to
   (A) crustacean  (B) insect vector
   (C) arachnid  (D) amphipod

22. Phlebotomus is the zoological name of
   (A) May fly  (B) sand fly
   (C) horse fly  (D) house fly

23. Pick the acceptable statement.
   (A) Trypanosomiasis is unique to African region.
   (B) Dracunculeness is not a zoonotic disease.
   (C) Hepatitis B is a contaminative infection.
   (D) Hepatitis B is a bacterial disease.

24. One of the following is an insect vector.
   (A) Praying mantis  (B) Tse tse fly
   (C) Tick  (D) spittle bug

25. Chagas’ disease to man is due to
   (A) anopheles mosquito  (B) Culex mosquito
   (C) Reduviid bugs  (D) Bed bugs

26. Rat fleas are vectors of
   (A) typhoid  (B) Paratyphoid
   (C) Plague  (D) Plague

27. Biological name of rat flea is
   (A) Phlebotomus  (B) Xenopsylla
   (C) Yersinias  (D) Pediculus

28. Glossina palpalis is a
   (A) blood sucking fly  (B) Sand fly
   (C) Crab louse  (D) Rat flea
29. Female Glossina palpalis
   (A) does not lay eggs  (B) is ovoviviparous
   (C) gives birth to a living larva (D) not sanguivorous

30. The longevity of a tsetse fly is
   (A) less than one year  (B) less than 100 days
   (C) less than 1 week   (D) is very high

31. House fly has a general resemblance to that of
   (A) bed bug  (B) Reduviid bug
   (C) sand fly  (D) Tsetse fly

32. Yaws is a human disease spread by
   (A) Glossina palpalis  (B) Musca domestica
   (C) Phlebotomus   (D) Xenopsylla

33. One of the following is a nocturnal pest to man.
   (A) house fly  (B) Dragon fly
   (C) Drosophila  (D) Phlebotomus

34. Black flies cause disease to man in
   (A) India  (B) Mexico
   (C) Australia  (D) Europe

35. Fleas are diagnostic for the presence of
   (A) maggot  (B) hard exoskeleton
   (C) cilia  (D) pupa

36. Reduviid bugs transmit
   (A) Trypanosoma  (B) Leishmania
   (C) Xenopsylla  (D) Plasmodium

37. Pick the acceptable statement
   (A) The vector for tularemia is a mite
   (B) Tick is also known as cone-nose bug
   (C) Crab louse spreads chagas' disease.
   (D) Human Babesiosis is spread by a tick
38. Black fly is a
   (A) Small robust fly
   (C) viviparous fly
   (B) horse fly
   (D) cosmopolitan in distribution

39. Q fever is spread in human population by
   (A) Simulium
   (C) Mite
   (B) Tick
   (D) Tsetse fly

40. Itch mite is
   (A) macroscopic
   (C) a free living larva
   (B) just visible to naked eye
   (D) the nymphal stage of Simulium

41. Black fly is a vector to man for the cause of
   (A) Trypanosomiasis
   (C) Onchocerciasis
   (B) Leishmaniasis
   (D) Dracunculosis

42. Cyclops is a
   (A) rat flea
   (C) Crab flea
   (B) Sand flea
   (D) water flea

43. Scabies in man is a disease infecting
   (A) GI
   (C) Liver
   (B) skin
   (D) eye

44. The causative agent for Calabar swelling is
   (A) Simulium
   (C) Cyclops
   (B) Chrysops
   (D) reduviid bug

45. Cyclops is the intermediate host of
   (A) Chagas' disease
   (C) Guinea worm disease
   (B) Filarial disease
   (D) Onchocerciasis

46. Ticks are vectors that spread diseases by
   (A) sucking
   (C) chewing
   (B) biting
   (D) siphoning
47. One of the following is a rat flea
   (A) Pulex  (B) Nosopsylla
   (C) Tunga  (D) Ctenocephalus

48. Pick the acceptable statement.
   (A) Crab louse has been proved to carry human disease.
   (B) Crab louse has not been proved to carry any human disease.
   (C) Crab louse is otherwise known as bird louse
   (D) Scientific name of head louse is Pulex.

49. The biological name of crab louse is
   (A) Pediculus  (B) Phthirus
   (C) Chrysops   (D) Diplonychus

50. The causative agent for the trench fever is
   (A) Tick       (B) mice
   (C) lice       (D) fly

51. Sand flies reproduce well at
   (A) high temperature  (B) low humidity
   (C) high rainfall     (D) Low temperature

52. Sand fly exhibits
   (A) incomplete metamorphosis  (B) retrogressive metamorphosis
   (C) complete metamorphosis    (D) metagenesis

53. KFD is a human disease spread by
   (A) hard tick       (B) soft tick
   (C) mite           (D) crab louse

54. Rocky mountain spotted fever is another name for
   (A) Q fever       (B) KFD
   (C) Tick typhus   (D) Chagas' disease

55. Chiggers is another name for
   (A) Q fever      (B) tick
   (C) Mite         (D) horse fly
56. Mosquito can be biological controlled by
   (A) Phthirus  (B) Bacillus
   (C) Chiggers  (D) Musca

57. Anopheles mosquito lays eggs in water surface
   (A) singly    (B) collectively
   (C) in clusters (D) as egg raft

58. Gnat is the common name for
   (A) Aedes      (B) Anopheles
   (C) Culex      (D) Cyclops

59. The migratory rhythm in mosquito is
   (A) nocturnal  (B) diurnal
   (C) crepuscular (D) nychthemer  

60. The only arthropod that can transmit the disease even in the larval and nymphal stages is
   (A) Mite       (B) Mosquito
   (C) Housefly   (D) Tick

61. Common name of the reduviid bug is
   (A) Bed bug    (B) Cone-nose bug
   (C) Spittle bug (D) toe biter

62. The causative agent of Epidemic typhus is
   (A) Rickettsia (B) Borrelia
   (C) Pulex      (D) Ranatra

63. Vector that occurs only in African continent is
   (A) Belostoma  (B) Glossina
   (C) Laccotrephes (D) Notonecta

64. One of the following is a mosquito.
   (A) Micronecta (B) Toxyrhynchitis
   (C) Ancylostoma (D) Enterobius
65. Mansonia breeds in ponds having aquatic plants like
   (A) Pistia                        (B) Lotus
   (C) Lily                          (D) Aspergillus

66. Mineral oil is sprayed in fresh water bodies to control mosquitoes at ----- stage.
   (A) egg                          (B) larva
   (C) maggot                       (D) adult

67. An all purpose repellent used against mosquito is
   (A) DDT                         (B) Fenthion
   (C) Diethylcarbamazine          (D) Diethyltoluamide

68. The common household insect pest, infectious to man is
   (A) Blatella                    (B) Patella
   (C) Corixa                      (D) Apis

69. The majority of house-frequenting flies in India are ---- ones.
   (A) biting                      (B) sucking
   (C) itching                     (D) non-biting

70. A mated pair of houseflies can lay ---- of eggs in one summer.
   (A) thousands                   (B) hundreds
   (C) millions                    (D) trillions

71. Sand fly can fly
   (A) long distances              (B) like vultures
   (C) by hopping only             (D) even in nymphaal stage

72. Insects that subsist on plant juices are
   (A) female mosquitoes           (B) female lice
   (C) male mosquitoes             (D) male flea

73. Chikungunya fever is spread by
   (A) Mansonia                    (B) Anopheles
   (C) Culex                       (D) Chrysops
74. Culex is the causative agent for spreading
   (A) dengue  (B) Japanese encephalitis
   (C) Yellow fever  (D) typhus

75. Female mosquitoes are ----- in feeding.
   (A) saprophagous  (B) polyphagous
   (C) haematophagous  (D) sanguivorous

76. Oriental sore is a ------------ disease
   (A) leishmanial  (B) trypanosomal
   (C) filarial  (D) schistosomal

77. Bilaterally compressed wingless insects which are vectors are
   (A) Lepisma  (B) fleas
   (C) ticks  (D) mites

78. Relapsing fever is due to the vectors
   (A) Borrelia  (B) Bonnelia
   (C) Aurelia  (D) Blatella

79. One of the following an ectoparasite on man.
   (A) Pediculus  (B) Simulium
   (C) Anopheles  (D) Aedes

80. Larval mosquitoes are ecologically referred to as
   (A) nanoplankton  (B) meroplankton
   (C) Neuston  (D) holoplankton

81. The piercing mouth part of mosquito is
   (A) Maxilla  (B) proboscis
   (C) mandible  (D) labrum

82. Mosquitoes retain the developmental stage of malarial parasite in
   (A) Stomach wall  (B) liver
   (C) lymph  (D) colon
83. Pseudotrachea are found in the mouth parts of
   (A) tick  (B) Mite
   (C) Flea  (D) Housefly

84. Penis as a prominent structure found in male insect is
   (A) flea  (B) tsetse fly
   (C) sand fly (D) Aedes

85. Eye worm infection is due to
   (A) Cyclops  (B) Chrysops
   (C) Cimex   (D) leech

86. Bites of reduviid bugs causes
   (A) dysentery (B) Diarrohea
   (C) bleeding  (D) itching

87. Mosquito belongs to the order
   (A) Hemiptera  (B) Thysanoptera
   (C) Diptera    (D) Isoptera

88. Phthisus occurs in man restricted to ----- region.
   (A) pubic  (B) thoracic
   (C) head   (D) shoulder

89. Head louse belongs to the order
   (A) Isoptera  (B) Psocoptera
   (C) Siphunculata  (D) Mallophaga

90. Metamorphosis is absent in
   (A) house fly  (B) Tsetse fly
   (C) Head louse (D) Horse fly

91. Number of eggs laid by Culex in one egg raft is nearly
   (A) 200  (B) 2000
   (C) 20   (D) 3000
92. Yellow fever is spread by
   (A) Male Anopheles (B) Stegomyia
   (C) Diplonychus (D) Phthirus

93. Tabanus is the scientific name of
   (A) horse fly (B) Tsetse fly
   (C) Sand fly (D) mosquito

94. Pulex is the human flea that lives in human
   (A) intestine (B) liver
   (C) blood (D) urine

95. Rat flea transmits the plague ---- from man to man.
   (A) virus (B) nematode
   (C) bacillus (D) spore

96. Flea that can attack even man is
   (A) Rat flea (B) crab louse
   (C) cat flea (D) body louse

97. One of the following is a human flea.
   (A) Echidnophaga (B) Pulex irritans
   (C) Ctenocephalus (D) Lepisma

98. Piercing organs are poorly developed in
   (A) Females anopheles (B) Male Anopheles
   (C) Musca (D) Phthirus

99. Hind wings in mosquitoes are modified as
   (A) Anal cerci (B) halteres
   (C) stridulatory organ (D) stylet

100. Stink glands are present at the bases of the legs in
     (A) Culex (B) Cimex
     (C) Pediculus (D) Nepa