

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION, MAY 2012.

Ph.D. (ENTOMOLOGY)

COURSE CODE : 135

Register Number :

Signature of the Invigilator
(with date)

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 fever
(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%
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7. The biological name of head louse is

(A) Cimex	(B) Pediculus	(C) Cyclops	(D) Daphnia
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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
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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

20. Saliva of vector mosquito contains ----- substance.
- (A) antioxidant (B) anticoagulant
(C) anti-inflammatory (D) analgesic
21. Dracunculensis 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) Dracunculensis 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) Plaque (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 (B) horse fly
 (C) viviparous fly (D) cosmopolitan in distribution
39. Q fever is spread in human population by
 (A) Simulum (B) Tick
 (C) Mite (D) Tsetse fly
40. Itch mite is
 (A) macroscopic (B) just visible to naked eye
 (C) a free living larva (D) the nymphal stage of Simulum
41. Black fly is a vector to man for the cause of
 (A) Trypanosomiasis (B) Leishmaniasis
 (C) Onchocerciasis (D) Dracunculosis
42. Cyclops is a
 (A) rat flea (B) Sand flea
 (C) Crab flea (D) water flea
43. Scabies in man is a disease infecting
 (A) GI (B) skin
 (C) Liver (D) eye
44. The causative agent for Calabar swelling is
 (A) Simulum (B) Chrysops
 (C) Cyclops (D) reduviid bug
45. Cyclops is the intermediate host of
 (A) Chagas' disease (B) Filarial disease
 (C) Guinea worm disease (D) Onchocerciasis
46. Ticks are vectors that spread diseases by
 (A) sucking (B) biting
 (C) chewing (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) nycthemeral
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) Toxyrynchitis
 (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) Diethylcarbazine (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 nymphal 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) Simulum
 (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. Phthirus 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