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# OBJECTIVE ENTOMOLOGY: BASICS AT TIPS

Sheenam Bhateja



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(For all the competitive Examinations like

ASRB NET, ICAR-JRF/SRF, BHU, JNU and other state exams AAO, AO, ARO, AARO)

#### **Authors**

### Sheenam Bhateja Sachin



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#### **PREFACE**

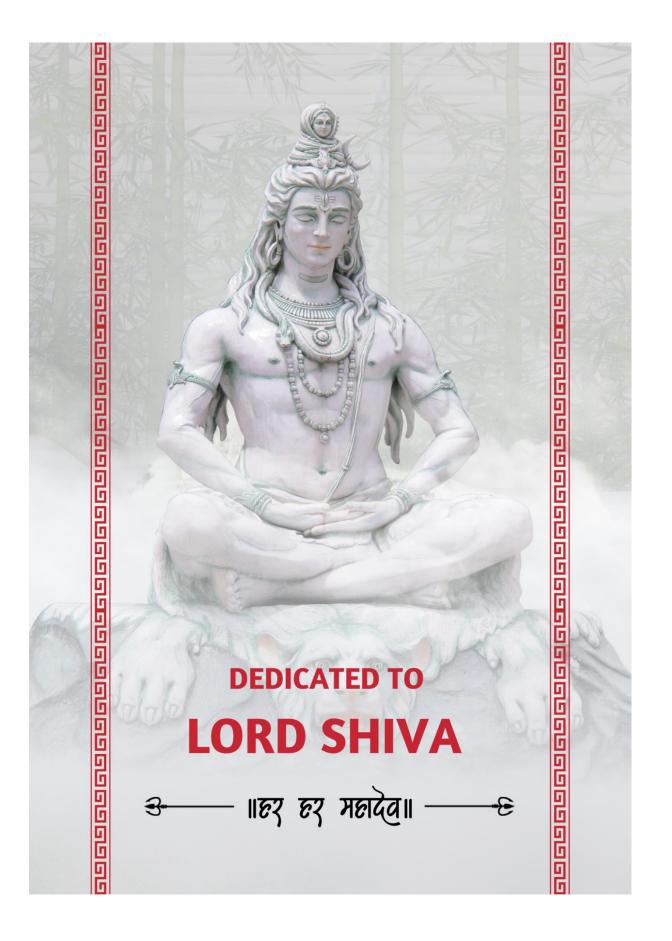
Objective Entomology book is an essential tool for students and professionals alike who seek to gain a deep understanding of a subject matter. The purpose of an objective book is to provide a comprehensive and structured approach to learning, which helps readers to organize their knowledge and test their understanding through objective questions and answers.

This book is designed to be a valuable resource for anyone who wants to learn about the subject in an objective manner. It is structured in a way that covers all important topics related to the subject matter and is presented in a question-answer format. The book aims to provide a strong foundation and a thorough understanding of the subject matter.

The objective questions are designed to get knowledge and understanding of the topics for various examination. The book covers all essential aspects of the subject, including basic concepts, advanced theories, and real-life applications. In addition, the book includes tips and tricks that will help readers to study and learn more effectively. These tips are based on the author's own experience and are designed to help readers develop the skills and habits they need to succeed in their studies.

Overall, this book aims to provide readers with a comprehensive understanding of the subject matter, in an objective manner. It is hoped that this book will be a valuable resource for students and professionals alike who seek to enhance their knowledge and understanding of the subject.

Sheenam Bhateja Sachin



## SYLLABUS FOR THE ALL INDIA COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION TO DOCTORAL DEGREE PROGRAMMES AND THE AWARD OF JRF/SRF(PGS)

[NOTE: Section B comprising of 180 MCQs will contain questions from each of the Sub-subject listed under a Major Subject Group]

#### AGRICULTURAL ENTOMOLOGY/ENTOMOLOGY

#### **Unit 1: Systematics**

History and development of Entomology, Evolution of insects, position of insects in the animal world, characteristics of phylum Arthropoda, structural features of important arthropod groups such as Trilobita, Chelicerata and Mandibulata, structural features of important classes of phylum Arthropoda viz. Arachnida, Crustacea, Chilopoda, Diplopoda and Hexapoda. Classification of insects up to order level, habits, habitats and distinguishing features of different Order and important Families.

#### **Unit 2: Morphology**

Body wall, its structure, outgrowths, endoskeleton, Body regions, segmentation, sclerites and sutures, Insect Colors. Head and head appendages, types of mouth parts, antennae, their structure and types. Thorax structure, thoracic appendages and their modification. Wings, their modification and venation, Abdomen; structure, abdominal appendages both in Pterygota and Apterygota. External genitalia, general structure and modification in important insect orders.

#### Unit 3: Embryology, Internal Anatomy and Physiology

Embryonic and post embryonic development, types of metamorphosis, physiology of ecdysis. General features and types of larvae and pupae. Structure, function and physiology of Digestive, Circulatory, Respiratory, Reproductive, Nervous and Excretory systems, Sense Organs; structure and types. Insect food and nutrition; minerals, carbohydrates, proteins and amino acids, lipids, vitamins and their role in growth and development, artificial diets.

#### **Unit 4: Ecology**

Concept of ecology, Environment and its components-biotic and abiotic factors and their effects on growth, development, population dynamics, distribution and dispersal. Principle of biogeography and insects biodiversity. Assessment of diversity indices. Biotic potential and environmental resistance. Ecosystems, agroecosystems analysis, their characteristics and functioning. Intra and inter specific relationship; competition,

predator-prey and host-parasite interactions, ecological niche. Life table studies, population models. Food chain and food web. Arthropod population monitoring, pest forecasting. Diapause and causes of pest out-breaks.

#### **Unit 5: Biological Control**

Importance and scope of biological control, history of biological control: Biocontrol agents-parasites, predators and insect pathogens. Important entomophagous insect Orders and Families. Ecological, biological, taxonomic, legal and economic aspects of biological control, phenomena of multiple parasitism, hyperparasitism, superparasitism and their applied importance. Principles and procedures of using exotic biocontrol agents. Utilization of natural biocontrol agents: conservation, habitat management and augmentation. Mass multiplication techniques and economics. Effective evaluation techniques, Biocontrol organizations in world and India. Successful cases of biological control of pests. Use of biotechnological tools in enhancing the potentials of Bio-Control Agents.

#### **Unit 6: Chemical Control and Toxicology**

History, scope and principles of chemical control. Insecticides and their classification. Formulations of insecticides. Susceptibility of insects to the entry of insecticides. Physical, chemical and toxicological properties of different groups of insecticides: chlorinated hydrocarbons, organophosphates, carbamates, synthetic pyrethroids, chlordimeform, chitin synthesis inhibitors, avermectins, nitroguanidines, phenylpyrrozzoles, botanicals (natural pyrethroids, rotenone, neem products, nicotine, pongamia spp. etc). Chloronicotinyl, pyrozole, phenylpyrrozzoles, oxadiazines, benzamidazole, neristoxin, rodenticides, insect hormones, Insecticide induced resurgence. Combination insecticides. Problems of pesticide hazards and environmental pollution. Safe use of pesticides, precautions and first aid treatments. Insecticides Act 1968, registration and quality control of insecticides. Evaluation of toxicity, methods of toxicity testing, determination of LD 50, LT 50, RL 50 etc. Pesticides residues in the environment and their dynamics of movements, methods of residue. Pharmacology of insect poisons. Mode of action of different groups of insecticides; neuroactive (axonal and synaptic) poisons, respiratory poisons, chitin synthesis inhibitors. Metabolism of insecticides; activative and degradative metabolism, detoxification enzymes and their role in metabolism. Selectivity of insecticidal actions; insecticide resistance; mechanism, genetics and management of insecticide resistance.

#### **Unit 7: Host Plant Resistance**

Chemical ecology: mechano- and chemoreceptors. Host plant selection by phytophagous insects. Secondary plant substances and their defenses against phytophagous insect. Basis of resistance (Antixenosis, Antobiosis, Tolerance). Biotypes development and its remedial measures. Tritrophic interactions, induced resistance. Breeding for insect resistant plant varieties. Resistance development and evaluation techniques. Genetics of Resistance: vertical resistance, horizontal resistance, oligogenic resistance, polygenic resistance. Biotechnological approaches and development of transgenic insect resistant plants, its advantages and limitations. Case histories. Insect resistance to transgenic plants and its management.

#### **Unit 8: Innovative Approaches in Pest Control**

Behavioral control: pheromones-types and uses, advantages and limitations. Hormonal control: types and function of insect hormones, insect hormone mimics, advantages and limitations. chemosterilants, antifeedants, attractants, repellents; their types, method of applications, advantages and limitations. Genetic control: concepts and methods, case histories, advantages and limitations. Potentialities of IPM.

#### **Unit 9: Integrated Pest Management**

History, concept and principles of IPM. Components of IPM: Host plant resistance, agronomic manipulations, mechanical and physical methods, chemical methods, biocontrol agents utilization, genetic and behavioral control strategy etc. IPM strategies for field and horticultural crops. IPM case histories. Concept of damage levels- Economic threshold levels (ETL), Economic injury levels (EIL) and their determination. System approach, Agro ecosystem and cropping system vs. IPM. Constraints and Strategies of IPM implementation. Plant quarantine laws and regulations.

#### **Unit 10: Pesticide Application Equipments**

Types of appliances: sprayers, dusters, fog generators, smoke generators, soil injecting guns, seed treating drums, flame throwers, etc. Power operated sprayers and dusters. Types of nozzles and their uses. Maintenance of appliances. Aerial application of pesticides, principles of aerial application, factors affecting the effectiveness of aerial application. Equipments for aerial applications. Advantages and disadvantages of aerial application.

#### **Unit 11: Pests of Field Crops and their Management**

Distribution, host range, biology and bionomics, nature of damage and management of arthropod pests of cereals, Oilseed, pulses and fibre crops, sugarcane and tobacco. Polyphagous pests: locusts, termites, hairy catepillars, cut worms and white grubs.

#### Unit 12: Pests of Horticultural Crops and their Management

Distribution, host range, biology and bionomics, nature of damage and management of arthropod pests of vegetables, fruits and plantation crops, spices, condiments and ornamentals, Vertebrate Pests.

#### Unit 13: Pests of Stored Products and their Management

Fundamentals of storage of grains and grain products. Storage losses, sources of infestation/infection, factors influencing losses, insect and non-insect pests, their nature of damage and control. Microflora in storage environment and their control. Storage structures, bulk storage and bag storage, their relative efficacy and demerits. Grain drying methods and aeration. Non-insect pests (rodents, birds, mites) of stored products and their control. Regulated and quarantine pests. Integrated management of storage pests.

#### **Unit 14: Arthropod Vectors of Plant Diseases**

Common arthropod vectors viz., aphids, leaf hoppers, plant hoppers, whiteflies, thrips, psylids, beetles, weevils, flies, bees and mites and their relationship with the plant pathogenic fungi, bacteria, viruses, mycoplasma. Mechanism of pathogen transmission: Active mechanical transmission, biological transmission. Toxicogenic insects, mites and phytotoxemia. Some important arthropod vector transmitted diseases and their epidemiology in India. Management of vector and its effect on control of diseases.

#### **Unit 15: Honey Bees and Bee-keeping**

Honey bees and their economic importance. Bee species, their behaviour, habit and habitats. Bee Keeping: bee pasturage, hives and equipments, seasonal management. Bee enemies including diseases and their control.

#### **Unit 16: Silkworms and Sericulture**

Silkworm species, their systematic position and salient features. Rearing techniques of mulberry - muga, eri and tassar silkworms. Nutritional requirements of silkworms. Sericulture: rearing house and appliances, silkworm breeds, principles of voltism and nioultism, seed production and its economics. Different molecular approaches in developing silkworm breeds. Silkworm genomics- a model genetic system- transgenic silkworm- production of foreign proteins. Mulberry pests, diseases and their

management. By products of sericulture and its value addition, uses in pharmaceutical industry. Enemies and diseases of silkworms and their management. Sericulture organization in India.

#### **Unit 17: Lac Insect**

Lac insect, its biology, habit and habitats. Host Trees: pruning, inoculation, lac cropping techniques, and harvesting. Enemies of lac insect and their control.

#### **Unit 18: Other Useful Insects**

Pollinators, biocontrol agents of weeds, soil fertility improving agents, scavengers. Use of insects and insect products in medicines. Usefulness of insects in scientific investigations, insects as food.

#### **Unit 19: Statistics and Computer Application**

Frequency distribution, mean, mode and median. Standard, normal, bionomial and Poisson's distribution, Sampling methods and standard errors. Correlation and regression: Partial and multiple, tests of significance; t, F, chi- square, Duncan's multiple range tests. Design of experiments: Principles of Randomized block design, Completely randomized block design, Latin square design, Split-plot designs. Probit analysis. Use of software packages like SPSS, SAS, etc. for the above tests and designs of experiments for analysis.

#### **INSECTA PART A**

01. Smallest honey bee species is	08 are ferocious bees and difficult to rear
a) Apis dorsata	a) Indian bee
b) Apis Melifera	b) Rock bee
c) Apis florae	c) Italian Bee
d) Apis labriosa	d) Little bee
02. Cantharidin is extracted fromand used	09. Honey yield of Dammer bees
in	a) 100 kg per hive per year
a) Blister beetle, anthritis	b) 35 kg per hive per year
b) Honey bee, rheumatism	c) 100 g per hive per year
c) Lac insect, polishes	d) 5 kg per hive per year
d) Blister beetle, hair tonic	10. Queen substance is secreted by
03. Insect used in toxicological studies	a) Hypo - pharyngeal glands of queen
a) Cockroach	
b) Drosophila	b) Mandibular glands of worker bee
c) Mosquitoes	c) Hypo-pharyngeal gland of worker
d) Butterflies	d) Mandibular glands of queen bee
04. Example of scavenger insect	11. Queen bee lay
a) Collembola	a) Fertilized eggs
b) Cut worms	b) Unfertilized eggs
c) Mexican beetle	c) Both
d) Carrion beetle	d) They are viviparous
05. Type of comb constructed by Italian bee	12. Nest of Dammer bee is made up of
a) Multiple parallel comb in open     b) Single comb in covities.	a) Wax and mud
b) Single comb in cavities	b) Propolis
<ul><li>c) Single comb in tree hollows</li><li>d) Multiple parallel combs in cavities</li></ul>	c) Wax
<ul><li>d) Multiple parallel combs in cavities</li><li>06. Smallest bee hive is of</li></ul>	d) wax and propolis
a) Rock bee	13. Queen bee lives for years
b) Little bee	a) 10 years
c) European bee	b) 3-5 years
d) Indian bee	c) more than 20 years
07. Family of Asian bee	d) Few hours
a) Apidae	14. Which one are predatory insects
b) Megachelcidae	a) Cochneal insect, Cocinellids
c) Meliponidae	
d) Melittidae	b) Carrion beetles, Praying mantids
•	<ul><li>c) Coccinellids, praying mantids</li></ul>

d) Carrion beetles, cochineal insects

d) Mellitidae

15. Wo	orld Bee Day is celebrated on	22. Worlds largest honey bee species	_
a)	20 March	a) Apis dorsata	
b)	20 May	b) Apis mellifera	
c)	16 August	c) Apis labriosa	
d)	20 August	d) Apis cerena	
16. In	India Bee keeping was introduced in	23. Choose the correct pair	
a)	South India in 1882	a) Rock bee - Apis cerena	
b)	Bengal in 1882	b) Indian bee - Cerumen	
c)	Bengal in 1911	c) Italian bee - 35 kg of honey/hive/	year
d)	South India in 1911	d) India rank in honey- 1st	
17. Di	scovery of Movable Frame Hive was	24. Example of social insects	
done_		a) Honey bee	
a)	Newton in 1882	b) Termites	
b)	L. L. Langshoth in 1851	c) Both A & B	
c)	Newton in 1851	d) Beetles	
d)	L. L. Langshoth in 1882	25. Worker is	
18. Ve	ctor of Typhoid disease	a) Sterile male	
a)	Horse Fly	b) Fertile female	
b)	House Fly	c) Fertile male	
c)	Mosquitoes	d) Sterile female	
d)	Nematodes	26 is natural method of co	olony
19. Ins	sect used in Nutritional studies	multiplication	
a)	Fruit fly	a) Absconding	
b)	Cockroaches	b) Parthenogenesis	
c)	Mosquito	c) Swarming	
d)	Mantids	d) All	
20. Wl	nich insects are used as food	27. Choose the correct statement	
a)	Termites	a) Royal fidelity is access of bee	s to
b)	Moth pupa	varied pollen source	
c)	Both A &B	b) The first swarm which comes with	h old
d)	Jewel beetles	queen is known as after swarm or	cast
21. Fa	mily of Dammer Bee	c) Swarming is potent instinct in be	e for
a)	Meliporidae	dispersal and perpetuation	
b)	Megachilidae	d) Odour of every colony is same	
c)	Apidae		

28. Life span of worker bee is	34. When an old queen is unable to lay
a) 1 year	sufficient eggs, she will be replaced by
b) 6 weeks	a) Emergency queen
c) 6 months	b) Laying workers
d) 6 years	c) Supersedure queen
29. Bee bread is mixture of and	fed to d) colony will end soon
by worker bees	35. No. of drones in 1 colony
a) wax and honey, young larva	a) 1
b) pollen and honey, young lar	b) few hundred
c) pollen and honey, older larv	c) few thousand
d) wax and honey, older larva	d) few in no 20 to 50
30. Duty of drone is	36. Optimum bee space for Italian bees
a) Fertilize the queen	a) 7-9 mm
b) Ripening honey in stomach	b) 10 mm
c) Maintaining hive temperatu	re c) 10 cm
d) Both A &C	d) 7-9 cm
31. Choose the correct about wag ta	ll dance 37. Hive suited for rearing <i>Apis mellifera</i>
a) Used to indicate distance	less than a) Newton hive
50m	b) BIS hive
b) Unable to convey the directi	on c) Langstroth hive
c) No. of wags per unit time is	inversely d) Marthandam hive
proportional to distance of f	ood 38. Choose the correct fact
d) Bees makes two complete c	ircles, one a) Drone cell is covered with convex cap
clockwise and other anti clo	ckwise with central hole
32. Vasanov gland is located at	b) worker cell is heaxagonal with flat cap
a) Last abdominal segment of o	ueen bees c) Queen cell is largest and cylindrical
b) Last abdominal segment of v	vorkers d) All
c) Thoracic segment of worker	39. Surplus honey is stored in
d) Head	a) Brood chamber
33. Royal jelly is secreted by	b) Super chamber
a) Mandibular glands	c) Both a & b
b) Hypopharyngeal glands	d) Bottom board
c) Vasanov gland	

d) Sting gland

40is useful to confine the queen to brood	d 46. Nectar contains% sucrose
chamber	a) 1.9
a) Super clearer	b) 20 to 40
b) Queen cage	c) 90
c) Queen excluder	d) 5
d) Queen cell protector	47. Enzyme responsible for conversion of
41. No. of wax glands in bee	sucrose to glucose and fructose
a) 4	a) Invertase
b) 8	b) Amylase
c) 6	c) Maltose
d) 3	d) Trehalase
42. Honey extractor works on principle	e 48. Honey is not source of
offor honey extraction	a) vitamin B
a) Gravitational force	b) vitamin K
b) Centrifugal force	c) vitamin A
c) Rotational force	d) Magnesium
d) Electrostatic force	49. Fully ripened honey has maximum amount
43. Choose the correct statement	of
a) Finding dead bees near hive is	s a) Sucrose
symptom of bee poisoning	b) Dextrose
b) WP and granules are more harmfu	l c) Levulose
formulations for bee than EC and dust	d) Dextrins
c) Adding sylgard adjuvant reduce be	e 50. In India major portion of wax is from
mortality.	combs of
d) both a and c	a) Apis dorsata
44. Which of following are bee products	b) Apis cerena
a) bee wax	c) Apis florae
b) bee venom	d) Apis mellifera
c) royal jelly	51. Specific gravity of pure honey is and
d) all	measured using
45. Ripening of honey works on principle	a) 1.35 - 1.44 gm/cc, refractometer
a) Evaporation	b) 2.5 gm /cc, hydrometer
b) Transpiration	c) 1.35-1.44 gm/cc, hydrometer
c) Capillarity	d) 3 gm/cc, refractometer
d) All	

52. 1 r	nellifera colony yields gm venom	59. Family of wax moth
a)	50	a) Noctuidae
b)	100	b) Galleridae
c)	60	c) Pyralidae
d)	75	d) Cerambycidae
53. Ch	oose the wrong	60. Choose the correct
a)	Royal jelly – Protein	a) Varroa mite- adult stage attack
b)	Propolis - Resin and balsams	b) Tracheal mite – ectoparasitic
c)	Bee Wax - Alcohol and Fatty Acid	c) Varroa mite- Endoparasitic
d)	Bee Wax melting point- 75 degree C	d) chalk brood disease- fungi
54. Ne	ewspaper method is for	e) Thai sac brood – Bacteria
a)	swarm management	61. Pollination by bees is-
b)	uniting bee colonies	a) Melitophily
c)	Honey extraction	b) Myophily
d)	bee wax collection	c) Cantharophily
55. Sı	agar syrup given in dearth period is	d) Anemophily
mixtu	re of sugar and water in ratio	62. No. of colonies/ha placed for Indian bee
a)	1:2	for pollination
b)	2:1	a) 3
c)	1:1	b) 5
d)	1:3	c) 6
56. Ch	oose the correct	d) 2
a)	Neem - source of nectar and pollen	63. Tripping is related to pollination of _
b)	Mango - source of both nectar and	a) Coriander
	pollen	b) Alfalfa
c)	Maize- source of nectar	c) apple
d)	Sunflower - Source of pollen only	d) sunflower
57. Ba	ld Brood condition is due to-	64. Merops orientalis is
a)	wax moth	a) Bee eater bird
b)	wasps	b) Bee Parasitoid
c)	mites	c) Bee Mite
d)	fungal disease	d) none
58. K v	winged condition in bees is due to	65. Pollination in cereals and grasses is by
a)	tracheal mite	a) Entomophily
b)	varroa mite	b) Anemophily
c)	brood mite	c) Zoophily
d)	spider mite	d) Hydrophily

d) 6

66. Na	tional honey day	72. Ch	pose the correct
a)	May	a)	Flacherie- Bacteria
b)	August	b)	Iscaria ferinosa- Yellow muscardine
c)	November	c)	Stifling- Kill the pupae in cocoon
d)	April	d)	Uzi Fly- order Hymenoptera
67. Te	erm Pest is derived fromword	73. Sill	k worm eggs disinfected by
'Peste'	meaning plague.	a)	2% formalin
a)	Latin	b)	5% formalin
b)	French	c)	HCL
c)	Greek	d)	H2SO4
d)	English	74. Po	llination by butterflies is known as _
68. Oc	curence of pest in a severe form in a	a)	Myophily
region	at particular time is	b)	Psychophily
a)	Epidemic	c)	Phallaeophily
b)	Endemic	d)	Cantharophily
c)	Pandemic	75. Ch	oose the wrong
d)	Minor pest	a)	Rove beetles- Staphylinidae
69. Th	e most common method for propogation	b)	Fig wasp- Agonidae
of mul	berry plant is	c)	Syrphid fly- Larva is pollinator
a)	Seeds	d)	Jewel beetles -asthetic value
b)	Root grafts	76. Ch	oose the correct statement
c)	Stem cuttings	a)	Pollen basket is absent in capenter
d)	Runners		bees
70. Ch	oose the correct	b)	Fig is pollinated by Blastophaga
a)	Family of mulberry – Moraceae		psenes
b)	Rank of india in sericulture - 2nd	c)	oil palm is pollinated by weevil
c)	Stem cuttings of mulberry for	d)	all
	propogation - 22 to 23 cm long with 3	77. W	hich disease of silkworm is managed
	to 4 buds	throug	th mother moth examination
d)	All	a)	Pebrine
71. La	rva of mulberry silk worm undergoes	b)	Muscardine
r	noults	c)	Flacherie
a)	3	d)	Grasserrie
b)	4		
c)	5		

78. Choose the wrong statement about	84. Study of individual organsim, its behaviour		
mulberry silk worm	and influence of environment is known as		
a) Nandi - Bivoltine hybrid			
b) Adult moth is creamy white whitout	a) Autecology		
any markings	b) Synecology		
c) The no. of generations is called crop	c) Biome ecology		
d) Temperature and humidity	d) Ecosystem		
requirements - 23 to 25 degree C and	85. Moisture and water commonly influence		
>90% humidity	the disturbution in insects like		
79. Scattered brood, sunken capping and ropy	a) Aphids		
masses of larva are symptoms of	b) Wire worms		
a) European foul brood	c) Butterflies		
b) Pebrine disease	d) Both a & b		
c) American Foul brood	86. Choose the correct		
d) Sac brood virus	a) Larval period of silk worm is - 30 to 35		
80. Transferring instar larva to	days		
chandrikes is called mounting.	b) muga silk colour – copperish		
a) 4	c) Sualu is host tree used for rearing of		
b) 5	muga silk		
c) 3	d) Both a & b		
d) All	87. Scientific name of oak tasar is		
81. Choose the correct sequence (1st to last)	a) Antherea assama		
a) Reels- bale-skein- books	b) Antherea proyeli		
b) Reels - skeins - bale- books	c) Antherea mylitta		
c) Reels- skeins- books- bales	d) Bombyx mori		
d) Books-reel-skein-bales	88. As Chandrikes is for mulberry silk worm,		
82. Choose the correct	Jali is for		
a) Indian silk bale weighs 60 kg	a) Muga silkworm		
b) International silk bale weighs- 60 g	b) Eri silk worm		
c) Weight of 1 skein of silk - 70 g	c) Tasar silk worm		
d) Pebrine disease is caused by bacteria	d) Oak tasar silkworm		
83. Term Ecology Was PROPOSED by	89. Eri silk is in colour		
a) Odum	a) White		
b) Price	b) Copper		
c) Haeckel	c) yellow creamy		
d) Clements	d) golden		

90. Tasar silkworm is	96. Choose the correct
a) Univoltine	a) Emergence of nymphs in lac insect is
b) Bivoltine	called absconding
c) Multivoltine	b) Nymphs are globular in shape, deep
d) All	yellow in colour
91. Central Silk Board is at and work	c) Resinous covering over lac insect is
under	called cell
a) Hyderabad, Ministry of textiles	d) Lac belongs to order Diptera
b) Banglore, Ministry of agriculture and	97. Colour of shelllac is
farmers welfare	a) Red
c) Banglore, Ministry of textiles	b) orange to pale yellow
d) Hyderabad, Ministry of agriculture	c) white
and affairs	d) green
92. Silk filament is composed of	98. Choose the correct sequence
a) 2 Fibroin and 2 sericin	a) Scrapped lac- crushed lac-shel lac-
b) 2 Fibroin and 1 sericin	grainlac
c) 1 Fibroin and 2 sericin	b) Crushed lac- scrapped lac-grain lac-
d) Not fixed	shellac
93. Newly hatch larva of silkworm is known as	c) Scrapped lac-crushed lac- grain lac-
·	shelllac
a) Kegos	d) Seed lac-shel lac-crushed lac-scrapped
b) Ants	lac
c) Kegs	99. Colouring agent used in lac is
d) All	a) copper sulphide
94. Which of the following is example of	b) Arsenic sulphide
intraspecific competition	c) Arsenic iodide
a) Flour beetle	d) Potassium iodide
b) Aphids	100. Lac is marketed in form of
c) Larva of american bollworm	a) shell lac
d) All	b) Button lac
95. Highest Lac Producing state is	c) Stick lac
a) Chattisgarh	d) Brood Lac
b) MP	101. Holococera is
c) UP	a) Parasite
d) Punjab	b) Predator
	c) Parasitoid
	d) None

102. Fe	ecundity of lac insects is	109. Cl	noose the correct
a)	300-400	a)	Gause principle is also known as
b)	200-300		competitive removal principles.
c)	100-200	b)	In silk worm long day induces
d)	300-500		diapause eggs.
103. Cl	hoose the wrong	c)	In aphids short day produces sexual
a)	lac-68% resin		forms
b)	Molemma- 70% shellac	d)	In aphids long day produces sexual
c)	IINRG- Ranchi	-	forms
d)	1 DFL of mulberry silkworm - 300 eggs	e)	Both b and c
104. Ei	ight months crop is	110. W	hite grub multiply best in
a)	Aghani		loose sandy soil
b)	Jethwi	,	heavy clay soil
c)	Baisakhi	c)	loam soil
d)	Katki	,	any of them
105. R	Resin gland is distributed all over the	_	xcess rainfall controls
body e	except		Aphids
a)	Mouth	_	Diamond back moth
b)	Anus	c)	white grubs
c)	Breathing pores	,	_
d)	All	d)	both a and c
106. Cl	hoose the correct	e)	All
a)	India - 2nd in lac		hoose the correct
b)	lac insects - 4 stages in life cycle	aj	Increased N decrease leaf folder
c)	Seed lac – Chowri		incidence in rice
d)	Eublemma amabilis-Black lac moth	b)	Cambodia cotton favours stem weevil
107. Cl	hoose the wrong	c)	Deltamethrin cause resurgence of BPH
a)	Female lac-globular		in rice
b)	Male lac- boat shaped	d)	Vadalia beetle is predator of wooly
c)	Nymphs - red colour		aphid
d)	seed lac- Phunki	113. w	hich is not example of exotic pest
108	cause resurgence of red spider	a)	potato tuber moth
mites_		b)	coffee berry borer
a)	Pyrethroids	c)	spiraling white fly
b)	Carbofuran	d)	Apple eriophyid mite
c)	Acephate		

d) Phorate

d) Flea

114. Cl	hoose the correct pair	121. Cochliomyia hominivorax is
a)	Occasional pest- Rice case worm	and related to
b)	Key pest- Cotton bollworm	a) screw worm, chitin inhibitor
c)	ETL Is lower than EIL	b) warble fly, chitin inhibitor
d)	ALL	c) Blow fly, chemosterilants
115. P	oison Bait for house fly	d) warble fly, pyrethroids
a)	Formaline + sweet milk	122. Central Insecticide Board is headed by
b)	unfermented banana + milk	and hasmembers
c)	cheese + Sugar+ insecticide	a) Director General of ICAR,28
d)	all	b) Agriculture Minister.27
e)	a and c	c) Director General of Health Services, 28
116. Cl	hoose the correct	d) Toxicology inspector, 5
a)	female aedes= dengue	123. Choose the correct
b)	mosquito= Culicidae	a) Insecticide act implemented in year
c)	Culex=filariasis	1968
d)	Citronella oil= mosquito attractant	b) Registration committe head- Director
117. Co	onjunctivitis is transmitted by	general (crop science), ICAR
a)	sand fly	c) Red hairy caterpillar- Flame throwers
b)	rat fleas	d) Plant Quarentine Order- 2000
c)	eye flies	124. Which one is not exotic pest
-	mosquito	a) Giant african snail
118. Cl	hoose the correct	
a)	Stable fly- Gastrophilus intestinalis	b) Spiraling white fly
b)	Infestation by maggots is known as	c) Rice case worm
	river blindness	d) Subabul psyllid
c)	Dog fly- Tachinidae	125. Federal Insect Pest Act was passed in year
•	Hippobosca- ectoparasites	against
119. Fa	amily of warble fly	a) 1905, Apple wooly aphid
a)	Clliphoridae	b) 1912, Apple wooly aphid
b)	Oestridae	c) 1905, San Jose scale
c)	Haematopinidae	d) 1912, San Jose scale
d)	Hectosyllidae	126. Which is covered by DPPQS
120. B	oophilus macrophilus is	a) CIB and RC
a)	Mange mite	b) Central Insecticide Board
b)	Poultry tick	c) Plant Quarentine
c)	Cattle tick	d) All the above

127. N	odal Agency for issuing import permit is	133. Cl	hoose the wrong statement
	institute of ICAR.	a)	The begining point of EIL is known as
a)	NBPGR, New Delhi		Gain threshold
b)	DPPQS	b)	The pest density where marginal crop
c)	Central Insecticide Board		revenue is equal to management cost
d)	NIPHM		is known as ETL
128. S	upply of germplasm outside the country	c)	Crop value and management cost are
is don	e per the provisions of		two important factors deciding ETL
a)	Biological diversity act		and EIL.
b)	Plant variety act	d)	Population density at which crop
c)	Export and import act		measures is taken is EIL.
d)	None	134. Cl	hoose the correct pair
129. C	hoose the wrong pair	a)	Rice thrips- Leaf Margin notched
a)	US Plant Quarentine Act – 1912	b)	Ash weevils- young terminal leaves
b)	DPPQS – Delhi		drying in nursery
c)	DIPA- 1914	c)	Leaf silvered and wilting- onion thrips
d)	Survey- repeated after 3 to 5 years	d)	Aphids- many shot holes on leaves
130. P	esticide Management bill	135. Cl	hoose the correct
a)	2002	a)	Large irregular shaped holes on leaves
b)	2004		- Tortorise beetles
c)	2006	b)	White parallel streaks on long axis-
d)	2008		Rice hispa
131. C	hoose the correct statement	c)	Grazing like cutting of seedlings- Rice
a)	EIL is lower than ETL		cut worm
b)	Survey is conducted to study	d)	All
	distribution and abundance of pest	e)	Both a & b
	species.	136. Cl	hoose the wrong
c)	EIL is known as Action Threshold	a)	Little leaf of Brinjal - Cestius phycitis
	Level	b)	Semi circular leaf cut on rose-
d)	Corona is epidemic disease.		Megachile sp.
132. E	IL IS C/VID, UNIT OF D is	c)	Mango Leaves webbed together-
a)	Rs/tonne		mango fruit fly
b)	tonne reduction/ha	d)	both b and c
c)	Rs/ha		

d) insects/ha

13/. C	oconut frond with v snape cut is due to	144. CI	noose the wrong
a)	Black headed caterpillar	a)	Roots with extensive swellings- root
b)	Rhinoceros beetle		knot
c)	Coconut mite	b)	roots with small cyst-Heterodera
d)	Helicoverpa	c)	Seedling with swollen hollow stem-
138. C	hoose the correct pair		Tobacco cut worm
a)	Phyllody- Orosius albicinctus	d)	Roots stunted and bushy- Lesion
b)	Flared Squares- Pink bollworm		nematode
c)	Earhead with chaffy grains-Calocoris	145. E	ΓL for rice thrips
	sp.	a)	5% affected seedlings
d)	both a and c	b)	10% affected seedlings
139. B	ored pods is not symptom in case of _	c)	20% affected
a)	Gram borer	d)	1-2%affected seedlings
b)	Plume moth	146. Cl	noose the correct
c)	Rice earhead bug	a)	ETL for GLH = 10/hill at reproductive
d)	Maize ear worm		stage
140. C	hoose the wrong	b)	ETL for GLH= 10/hill at vegetative
a)	Dead hearts - Rice stem borer		stage
b)	Onion leaf- onion thrips	c)	ETL for rice ear head bug at milky
c)	Extra tillering- sorghum shoot fly		stage= 16/100 panicle
d)	Pin head size hole on tobacco-	d)	both a and c
	Lasioderma sp.	147. Cl	noose the wrong
141. P	ollu beetle is pest of	a)	Drying- physical method
a)	Cardamom	b)	Cold treatment- FRUIT FLY
b)	Pulses	c)	ETL for cotton aphids- 30%
c)	Pepper	d)	Antixenosis- Host plant resistance
d)	Banana	148. D	iflubenzuron is
142. w	reevils are not main pest in which crops	a)	Herbicide
a)	Banana	b)	Chemosterilant
b)	sweet potato	c)	Chitin synthesis inhibhitor
c)	cotton	d)	Juvenile hormone
d)	Pulses	149. R	Raking up and hoeing of soil around
143. T	ree trunk with eaten bark, frass and silk	mango	is to destroy pupa of
ube _		a)	mango webber
a)	mango stem borer	b)	mango stem borer
b)	cotton shoot weevil	c)	mango fruit flies
c)	mango bark borers	d)	mango mite
d)	stem gall fly		

150. which is not cultural practices of pest	156. Choose the wrong
control	a) Flame throwers- Locust
a) Deep ploughing	b) Burning torches- RHC
b) Drying	c) Hot water treatement- White tip
c) Alley ways	nematode
d) High seed rate	d) Sun drying- stored grain pest
151. Choose the correct	e) None
a) Bone fires- sugarcane scale	157. Use of DRIE- DIE dust comes under
b) Trimming of bund- BPH	control
c) High seed rate- sorghum stem borer	a) Cultural
d) Puddling- Rice mealy bug	b) Mechanical
152. Water management is not suitable	c) Physical
culture practice for	d) Biological
a) Case worm	158. Hopper Dozzer is used for
b) BPH	a) RHC
c) Rice stem borer	b) Locust nymph
d) Groundnut leaf miner	с) ВРН
153. Choose the correct trap crop for DBM In	d) Mites
cabbage	159. Choose the correct
a) Castor	a) Hooking with iron hook-coconut Black
b) Mustard	Headed caterpillar
c) Tomato	b) Shaking of neem tree- June beetles
d) Okra	c) Passing rope across field to dislodge-
154. Choose the wrong	Caseworm
<b>G</b>	d) Both a & c
a) High seed rate- sorghum shoot fly	160. Choose the wrong
b) Plant density – BPH	a) Wrapping fruits- Pomegranate fruit
c) Early sowing- Red pumpkin beetle	borer
d) Intercropping = Cotton + Bhindi to	b) Tin barriers- mealy bug
suppress fruit borer	c) Trenching- RHC
155. Which is used most commonly to sterilise	d) Entoletter- centrifugal force
insects in laboratory	161. Choose the correct
a) CO 60	a) Keet -O- Flash= Black light trap
b) CO 55	b) Mercury Vapour Light Trap- Robinson
c) CO 50	trap
d) CO 45	c) Blue sticky trap- Thrips
	d) All

d) both c and d

162. F	ish Meal Trap is used against and	169. Which is odd one	
use ins	secticide	a) Flooding	
a)	Root nematode, pyrifos	b) Drainage	
b)	Sorghum stem borer, malathion	c) Plant density	
c)	sorghum stem borer, DDVP	d) Light traps	
d)	Sorghum shoot fly, DDVP	170. Alternate wetting and drying is to conti	ro!
163. Ir	nsects are mostly attracted tolight _		
a)	Green	a) Green leahf hopper	
b)	Blue	b) ВРН	
c)	Yellow	c) Wheat aphid	
d)	Black	d) Rice hispa	
	itfall Traps are used against	•	
_	ground beetles	171. Neem Seed Kernel Extract is	
b)	collembolans	control	
c)	spiders	a) Cultural	
-	All	b) Physical	
	ight trapping of insects is control	c) Botanical	
-	Cultural	d) Biological	
_	Legal	172. Choose the correct answer	
c)	Mechanical	a) Temporary Resistance - Gene	tic
_	Physical	resistance	
	ight traps is used for collection of	b) Oligogenic - Major gene resistance	
insects		c) Polygenic - Vertical resistance	
_	negatively phototropic	d) Field Resistance-Vertical Resistance	e
_	positive phototropic	173. Choose the odd one out	
	geotropic	a) Horizontal resistance	
-	hydrotropic	b) Host escape	
	im of IPM is	c) Induced resistance	
_	Strengthening host	d) Ecological Resistance	
_	Billing the pest Increasing Natural enemies of pest	174. Choose the odd one out	
-	keeping pest below EIL		
168.	Pheromone traps can be used	a) Antixenosis	
	pest population	b) Antibiosis	
	Killing	c) Pheromones	
-	collection	d) Tolerance	
c)	monitoring		
٠J			

175. Cl	hoose the correct pair	182. Pre	esence of nutritional value of host plant
a)	Antixenosis- Latin word	helps fo	or
b)	Trichomes in cotton- resistance to	a)	Host suitability
	white fly	b)	Host recognition
c)	Aphids - prefer green colour	c)	Host escape
d)	Both a AND b	d)	Host evasion
176. D	IMBOA is example of-	183. Cr	yptolaemus sp. was introduced from
a)	Antixenosis	ag	gainst in 1898
b)	Antibiosis	a)	Australia, Coffee scale
c)	Tolerance	b)	Europe, Coffee scale
d)	All	c)	California, Tea bug
,	hoose the wrong pair	d)	Australia, Cotton cushiony scale
	DIMBOA - European corn borer	184. Ch	oose the wrong
_	Sinigrin - Myzus aphid	a)	Red Locust-Mynah bird
c)	Gossypol-American Bollworm	b)	Vedalia beetle- Cotton cushion scale
d)	Salicyclic acid- Cucurbit fruit fly	c)	Apantales- cabbage butterfly
,	hoose the correct	d)	Aphelinus mali- San jose scale
		185. Ch	oose the odd one
_	Silica deposit-Rice stem borer	a)	Telonomus
-	Isothiocynates- cruciferous pest	b)	lady bird
c)	TKM-6 =Yellow stem borer	c)	Trichogramma
,	All	d)	Apantales
	hoose odd one out	186. Ch	oose the correct about ichneumonidae
,	Wheat	a)	1 recurrent vein mostly
b)	RESCUE	b)	2 segemnted trochanter
c)	IR-36	c)	short ovipositor
d)	Hessian Fly	d)	egg parasitoids
180. A	ntixenosis was proposed by	187. Ch	oose the odd one out
a)	Painter	a)	Eriborus
b)	Brues	b)	Brachymeria
c)	Kogan and Ortman	c)	Trichogramma
d)	Fraenkel	d)	Trichospilus
181. Pl	ant pass the susceptible stage quickly in	188. Fai	mily of Brachymeris nephantidis is
a)	Host escape	a)	Eulophidae
b)	Host evasion	b)	Chalcididae
c)	Tolerance	c)	Braconidae

d) Resistance

d) Bethylidae

189. Cl	hoose the parasitoid family	196. PAUL MULLER awarded Nobel prize in _
a)	Reduviidae	a) 1938
b)	Tachinidae	b) 1958
c)	Pentatomidae	c) 1948
d)	Belostomidae	d) 1946
190. E	picrania melanoleuca attack	197. Choose the wrong
	Egg	a) Silent spring-1962
-	nymph	b) DDT- 1st generation insecticide
c)	adult	c) LC 50= PPM
•	both c and d	d) LC50= mg/kg body weight
-	hoose the odd one out	198. Toxic effect is produced by single dose of
		toxicant
-	Staphylinidae	a) Acute toxicity
-	Chrysopidae	b) Chronic toxicity
c)	Carabidae	c) Knock down
-		d) None
	picrania is	199. Which one of following is second
a)	Scavenger	generation insecticide
b)	Predator	a) BHC
c)	Ectoparasitoid	b) DDT
d)	endoparasitoid	c) Carbamate
193. E	picrania is biological agent of	d) JH mimics
a)	Sugarcane scale	200. Father of Host plant resistance –
b)	ВРН	<ul><li>a) Knippling</li><li>b) Snodgrass</li></ul>
c)	Aphid	c) Painter
d)	Sugarcane pyrilla	d) Ortman
194. Ca	ampoletis chloridae belong to family _	201. rice meal moth is used for multiplication
a)	Chalcididae	of
b)	Eulophidae	a) Apantales
c)	Vespidae	b) Trichogramma
d)	Ichneumonidae	c) Chilonis
195. Cl	hoose the correct	d) All
	Paul muller – DDT	202. Choose the wrong
b)	Spinosyn- marine aanelid	a) Lantana bug- Tephritid fly
c)	Avermectins- Bacteria	b) Opuntia- Cactoblastis cactorum
		c) Water hycainth- Neochetina spp
d)	both a and c	

d) Alligator weed- Flea beetle

203. C	hoose the correct	209. w	hat is correct about CPV
a)	Carrot weed – beetle	a)	Rod shaped virions
b)	Water fern- Cryptobagus	b)	site of multiplication is cytoplasm of
c)	Ak grasshopper- Calotropis		midgut epithelium
d)	All	c)	Found singly in occluded bodies
204. V	Which of the following is penetrating	d)	Both b and c
microl	bes-	210. Cl	hoose the correct
a)	Nematode	a)	GV- cabbage looper
b)	Virus	b)	CPV- sugarcane early shoot borer
c)	Fungi	c)	NPV- spodoptera
d)	Bacteria	d)	1 LE= 5*109 POB
e)	Both a & d	211. Cl	hoose the odd one out
,	hoose the correct abut NPV	a)	Elcar
	globular shaped bodies	b)	DIPEL
b)		c)	Gypcheck
c)	site of multiplication is cell cytoplasm	d)	Agrovir
Cj	of fat body and trachea	212. W	Thich is not related to milky disease
٩١	•	a)	Bacillus papillae
_	both b and c	b)	Scarabaeidae
	aculoviruses are	c)	HALT
-	ds rna	d)	DOOM
b)	ds dna	213. Cl	hoose the correct pair
c)	ss rna	a)	Bt var kurstaki- caterpillars
d)	ss dna	b)	Bt var thurigiensis- fly
207. Ir	ncubation period of NPV is	c)	BT var. tenebrionsis- mosquito
a)	2 days	d)	both a and b
b)	10 days	214. V	Which of following is spore forming
c)	4-6 days	obligat	te bacteria
d)	2 weeks	a)	Bacillus cereus
208. N	PV of spodoptera is mass cultured using	b)	Bacillus sphaericus
		c)	Bacillus papillae
a)	Castor leaves	d)	Bacillus thurigiensis
b)	Sorghum grains	215. Cl	hoose the correct
c)	synthetic diet	a)	Bacteria- tree top disease
d)	Bengal gram	b)	Bt - Delta endotoxins
		c)	Biolep - cotton bollworms

d) both b and c

216. Choose the wrong pair	223. Which is related to Cryptolaemus
a) Green muscardine- BPH, rhinocer	oes montrouzieri
b) Hirsutella - Coccus viridis	a) Predator
c) White Muscardine- Silkworms	b) Grapevine mealy bug
d) Green Muscardine- Carrot E	Broth c) Parasitoid
Method	d) both a and b
217. Which fungus is used against citrus $\boldsymbol{r}$	
a) Verticillium	parasitoid attack same host
b) Metarhizium	a) Multiple parasitism
c) Beauveria	
d) Hirsutella	b) Cleptoparasitism
218. DD 136 is related to	c) Autoparasitism
a) Nematodes	d) Super parasitism
b) Protozoa	225. Which is not larval parasitoid
c) Rickettisae	a) Bracon sp
d) Fungi	b) Platygaster
219. Lorsch disease is related to	c) Brachymeria
a) Bacteria	d) Eriborus
b) Protozoa	226. Encarsia formosa attackstages
c) Rickettsia	of white fly
d) Fungi	a) Nymph
220. Choose the wrong pair	b) Adult
a) Msndibulosuctorial parts- an	itlion c) nymph and adult
grub	d) pupa and adult
b) Mask - naiads of dragon fly	227. Choose the correct
c) Horny proboscis- dragon fly	a) Apantales- solitary parasitoid
d) Raptorial leg- preying mantis	10 Inthon the color level and
221. What is correct about predator	parasitoid
a) Short life cycle	
b) requires 1 host	,
c) stronger and larger than prey	d) Chelonus Blackburnii- egg parasitoid
d) ovipositor well developed	228. Biological control of sugarcane early
222. Choose the correct about preda	
stages of insects	a) Isotima
a) Robber fly - adult and maggot	b) Strumiopsis
<ul><li>b) Hover fly- Maggot</li><li>c) Aphid lion- adult</li></ul>	c) Eucelatoria
<ul><li>c) Aphid lion- adult</li><li>d) Lady bird- only adults</li></ul>	d) Epicrania
uj Lauy Diru-Dilly addits	

229. W	/hich is pupal parasitoid	236. Choose the wrong pair
a)	Cotesia	a) Aldicarb- carbamate
b)	Campotelis	b) nereistoxin- animal origin
c)	Tetrastichus	c) Rotenone- plant origin
d)	Goniozus	d) Aldrin- synthetic pyrethroids
230. B	iological control of aphids	237. Which of insecticide is derived from
a)	Aphelinus mali	actinomycetes
b)	Lady bird beetles	a) Imidacloprid
c)	Antlion grubs	b) Spinosad
d)	All	c) Avermectin
231.	Theme of International Day of	d) Vertimac
	ersity 22 May 2020	
a)	Our solutions are in nature	238. Amount of active gradient of granule
b)	Our biodeversity, our food, our health	ranges from
c)	save the bees	a) less than 2%
-	save the biodiversity	b) 2-10%
232. C	hoose the correct	c) 15-95%
a)	Molluscicide- Anthraquinones	d) less than 1 %
b)		239. Choose the correct statement about
c)	Rodenticide- Zinc phosphide	warning of insecticides
d)	Herbicide- Endosulfan	a) warning symbol Is a diamond shaped
	envalerate is	with colour in upper triangle and
_	systemic with contact action	signal in lower triangle.
b)	non systemic with contact action	b) skull and cross bone sign is signal for
c)	non systemic with stomach action	highly toxic insecticides.
-	Both b& c	c) Higher the LD50 value,less the toxicity
	hoose the wrong	of insecticides.
a)	Chitin synthesis inhibitor -	d) Both a and C
1.3	Diflubenzuron	•
b)	Respiratory poison- HCN	240. Choose the correct about formulation
c)	Nerve poison- Activated clay	
d)	Protoplasmic poison- Arsenicals	a) Dust= active ingredient and carrier
	hoose the odd one on basis of chemical	b) WP = Toxicant+solvent+ emulsifier+
nature		stabilizing agent.
a)	Malathion	c) WP= Active ingredient + inert dust+
b)	Quinalphos	surfactant
c)	Pyrethrum	d) Both a & c

d) Fenthion

241. C	hoose the wrong pair	246. Use of excess N cause increase	e in
a)	Extremely toxic= Bright red	population ofinsects	
b)	Slightly toxic= Bright yellow	a) BPH in rice	
c)	Extremely toxic= Oral LD50 range	b) Leaf folder in Rice	
	from 1 -50 mg/kg	c) Leaf hopper in sugarcane	
d)	Insecticide Act came in force – 1971	d) All	
242. W	Which of following is not green house gas	247. What is correct about IPM	
		a) Chemical control is principal met	thod
a)	CO <sub>2</sub>	of control in IPM.	
b)	Methane	b) The Term IPM was coined by Cou	anci]
c)	$SO_2$	on Environment Quality During 19	<del>9</del> 72.
d)	$NO_2$	c) Basis for control in IPM is ETL	
243. V	Which is wrong about IPM in sugarcane	d) both band c	
		248. Which is not the basic parameters use	ed to
a)	Use of GV and Strumiopsis for	assess population growth	
	internode borer	a) Innate capacity for increase	
b)	Detrashing for leaf hopper	b) Net reproductive rate	
c)	Trash mulching for early shoot borer	c) Mean Generation time	
d)	Use excess Nitrogen to avoid leaf	d) None	
	hopper.	249. Bacillus thurigiensis is bacteria	
244. C	hoose the correct	a) Gram positive endotoxin produc	cing
a)	ETL for rice earhead bug= 5 bugs/100	contact poison	
	panicle at flowering stage	b) Gram negative endot	oxir
b)	ETL for rice stem borer= 2% white	producing,stomach poison	
	ears	c) Gram positive endot	oxin
c)	ETL for cotton bollworms= 10% bolls	producing,stomach poison	
	damaged	d) Gram negative non spore produ	ıcing
d)	All	bacteria	
245. C	hoose the wrong statement	250. Alpha amylase inhibitor have been u	used
a)	Use of Yellow sticky traps are used for	for producing transgenicresistan	ıt to
	white fly.	lepidoptera insects	
b)	NPV is used for spodoptera	a) Tobacco	
c)	Use of Neem blended urea in IPM as it	b) Tomato	
	helps in fast release of urea	c) both a and b	
d)	Ethion has ovicidal property.	d) Pea	

251. Choose the correct option	257. Vitamin K is antidote for
a) Pea lectin gene- binds to chitin in	a) OP
midgut and prevent nutrient uptake.	b) Carbamates
b) Cow pea Trypsin inhibitor - Protein	c) Organo chlorines
inhibitor	d) Zinc phosphide
c) alpha amylase inhibitor affects	258. Choose the wrong for universal antidote
process of excretion in target	a) activated charcoal- 3.5 g
d) both a and b	b) Magnesium oxide - 3.5 g
252. Transgenic plants can be produced by	c) Tannic acid- 7g
addition ofgenes	d) both a and c
a) alpha amylase	259. Antidote for Organophosphate
b) lectins	insecticides
c) Enzymes like chitinase enzyme genes	a) 2 -PAM
d) both b and c	b) Sodium bicarbonate
253. Electrodyne sprayer is type of sprayer	c) Atropine suphate
	d) All
a) High volume	260. Full Form of IRAC
b) Low volume	a) Insecticide resistance approval
c) Ultra Low volume	committee
d) None	b) Insecticide Resisitance Action
254. Pralinage is related to which crop	community
a) Coconut	c) Insecticide Resistance Action
b) Sugarcane	Committee
c) Banana	d) Integrated Resistance action
d) Sorghum	committee
255. Stem injection is used for control pest of_	261. Choose the odd one out
a) Coconut	a) Spray lance
b) Banana	b) Hopper
c) Sugarcane	c) Tank
d) Both a and b	d) Nozzle
256. Choose the wrong	262. Choose the correct
a) Stem injection – Monocrotophos	a) Stainer- Definate spray pattern
b) Swabbing- Coffee borer	b) Hollow cone nozzle- Herbicide spray
c) Castor rotten cake- coconut	c) Knapsack sprayer- fruit trees and tall
rhinoceroes beetle	trees

d) Bird scarer - Calcium Carbide

d) Teepol- emulsifier in neem botanicals

263. B	ozzle is combination ofand	270	cause resurgence of BPH in rice
is part	of sprayer	a)	Quinalphos
a)	Bottle and nozzle, Knapsack	b)	Phorate
b)	Bottle and nozzle, Electrodyn sprayer	c)	Carbofuran
c)	Blower and nozzle, Foot	d)	Both a and b
d)	None	271. W	hich of following is not allelochemical _
264. C	hoose the wrong pair	a)	Pheromone
a)	Flame throwers- locust	b)	Apneumone
b)	Soil injecting gun- Nematodes	c)	Synomone
c)	Baiting of Zn Phosphide with food-	d)	Antimone
	1:20	272. P	eriplanone is
d)	Foot sprayer- Pedal Pump	a)	Aggregation
265. C	hoose the wrong about Zinc phosphide	b)	Alarm
a)	available as zintox	c)	Sex pheromone
b)	produce phosphine gas in target	d)	Epidiectic pheromone
	organism	273. W	Which of following is sex pheromone of
c)	Chronic poison	Spodo	ptera litura
d)	Rodenticide	a)	Litlure
266. W	/hat is correct about Bromodiolone	b)	Trimedlure
a)	Available as Moosh -Moosh	c)	Bombykol
b)	Chronic poison	d)	Gossyplure
c)	anticoagulant rodenticides	274. T	ype of Pheromone in Bark beetles
d)	All	a)	Sex
267. C	hoose the wrong	b)	Aggregation
a)	Dicofol- Kelthane	c)	Alarm
b)	Ethion – Acaricide	d)	Trail
c)	Sulfur- storage mite	275. P	heromones are also called as
d)	Aldicarb- Vapam	a)	Ecto hormones
268. N	uracron is trade name for	b)	Intra specific allelochemicals
a)	Oxamyl	c)	Interspecific allelochemicals
b)	Triazophos	d)	Both a and b
c)	Monocrotophos	276. T	he compounds function in regulation of
d)	Fenthion	popula	ation density by dispersion of
269. W	hich is correctly matched	individ	luals
a)	Phorate- Furadon	a)	Epidiectic pheromone
b)	Aldicarb- Thimet	b)	Alarm
c)	Metham sodium- Vepam	c)	Sex pheromone
d)	Oxamyl- Nuracorn	d)	Territorial

2//. Aphrodistacs is related to pheromone	283. Unoose the correct
a) Sex	a) Looplure- Cabbage looper
b) Alarm	b) Cotton boll weevil - male produces
c) Aggregation	pheromones
d) Trail	c) Karlson and Butenandt- Pheromones
278. The chemical nature of alarm pheromone	d) All
in aphids	284. Sex pheromones are used in
a) Terpenes	a) Monitoring
	b) Mass Trapping
b) Aldehydes	c) Mating disruption
c) Formic acid	d) All
d) Caproic acid	285. Choose the odd one out
279. Chemical which give advantage to	a) Ipsenol
receiver but not emitter	b) Frontalin
a) Kairomone	c) Dimethyl decanol
b) Allomone	d) Helilure
c) Synomone	286. Alarm pheromone causes aggression in _
d) Apneumone	a) Aphids
280. Gland secreting trail pheromone in	b) Termites
termites	c) Ants
a) Cornicles	d) worker bees
b) sternal gland	287. Choose the correct pair about alarm
c) tibial gland	pheromones
d) cephalic gland	a) Termites- terga
281. Which of following is hydraullic energy	b) Aphids- Cornicles
	c) Ants- Formic acid
sprayer	d) Both b and c
a) Mist blower	288. example of Allomone
b) Knapsack sprayer	a) Repellent
c) Duster	b) Attractant
d) wheel barrow sprayer	c) Reflex Bleeding
282. Releaser pheromones act	d) both a and c
throughsensilla	289. sterility method of insect control was first
a) Olfactory	studied by E.F knipling on
b) Gustatory	a) Screw worm fly,1937
c) coelomic sensilla	b) warble fly,1937
d) Thermoreceptors	c) Bot fly,1936
	d) None

290. Choose the odd one out	a) Antifeedant
a) TEPA	b) Repellent
b) Folic acid	c) Attractant
c) Thio urea	d) both a and b
d) Diflubenzuron	297. Choose the odd one out
291. Juvenile hormone found more in adult	a) Sugar and molassses
insects	b) Propylmercaptan
a) JH 1	c) Isothiocyanates
b) JH 2	d) Benzyl Benzoate
c) JH 3	298. White or yellow phosphorus and sweet
d) JH 4	syrup is poison bait for
292. Which is not related to paper factor	a) Fruitfly
a) william slama	b) Cockroach
b) Pyrrochoris bug	c) Ants
c) balsam fir tree	d) Bees
d) 1955	299. Choose the correct pair
293. Choose the wrong match	a) Tar bands- Barrier repellent
a) Methoprene- JH mimic	b) Wax- contact stimuli repellent
b) Dimilin- ovicidal effect	c) Citronella oil- Mosquitoes
c) Piperonyl Butoxide- Anti JH	d) All
d) Ecdysone- neotinin	300. Dimethyl pthlate is synthetic repellenty
294. Choose the wrong paired antifeedant	used against
a) Baygon- cotton boll weevil	a) Mites
b) Triazenes- chewing insect like	b) Mosquitoes
caterpillar,beetles	c) Bees
c) Pyrethrum- desert locust	d) Cockroach
d) Solanine- Leaf hoppers	301. Organophosphates and carbamates act
295. Choose the correct statement	by
a) Antifeedants act through inhibiting	a) GABA gated chloride channel blockers
olfactory receptors	b) AchE inhibitors
b) Attractants influence both gustatory	c) Sodium channel modulators
and olfactory receptors	d) JH mimic
c) Attractants influence gustatory	
receptors only	
d) both a and b	*****
296. Methyl eugenol isfor fruit fly	

#### **INSECTA PART B**

1. The first detailed classification of insect was		7. Choose the right
done by		a) Entomological part of Fauna of British
a)	Sushruta	India was started in 1883
b)	Umaswati	b) A catalouge of Lepidopteran Insects by
c)	Charaka	Buchanan
d)	Linnaeus	c) An epitome of natural history of
2. Which is correctly matched		insects of india was written by Edward
a)	10 th edition of systema nature- 1755	Denovan.
b)	Account of lac insect- Kerr in 1785	d) All
c)	Zoological survey of India- 1906	8. Choose the odd one out
d)	1st entomologist to govt of india- 1901	a) Indian insect Pest
3. Choose the wrong		b) Indian Insect Life
a)	1st editon systema nature- 1735	c) H.S. Pruthi
b)	insects originate-250-500 mya	d) Maxwell Lefroy
c)	90% of all living animals are insects	9. Some South Indian Insects is written
d)	First entomologist to do an extensive	byin
	study of insect is - Carl Linnaeus	a) E.P. Stebbing,1914
4. Spe	ecial account of termites of Thanjavur	b) T.B. Fletcher,1914
district is written by		c) E.P Stebbing.1912
	J. C Fabricius	d) T. B Fletcher,1916
b)		10. 1st President of Entomological Society of
c)	Linnaeus	India was
d)	Maxwell Lefroy	a) H.S Pruthi
5. Choose the wrong		<ul><li>b) Afzal Hussain</li><li>c) Ramakrishna Ayyar</li></ul>
a)	Asiatic society of Bengal – 1785	c) Ramakrishna Ayyar d) M. S. Manni
b)	Indian Museum – 1875	11. Choose the wrong
c)	Indian Lac Research Institute- 1939	a) DPPQS- 1946
d)	Bombay Natural History society- 1883	b) FRI-1906
6. Th	e earliest record of biological pest	c) ZSI-1916
control(ants)in India published by		d) Entomological Society of India- 1939
a)	Horsfield	12. 1st Imperial Forest entomologist was
b)	Blandford	a) T.B Fletcher
c)	Hampson	b) E.P Stebbing
d)	Rothney	c) Lionel de Nicevelle
,		d) Lefroy

13. Earliest record of insects with only $12$	19. Choose the wrong regarding pinning
indian insects is	region
a) Systema naturae	a) Earwigs- right tegmen
b) Indian Insect Pest	b) Lace wings- Thorax
c) Indian Insect Life	c) Stick insects- Pronotum
d) Fauna of British India series	d) Bugs-Scutellum
14. Choose the wrong	20. Choose the correct
a) General entomology- M.S Mani	a) Parental care- Bees
b) Insect Pests of Crops- Dr. Pradhan	b) Paedogenesis- Gall midge
c) Textbook of Ag. Enomology- H.S	c) Polyembryony- Aphids
Pruthi	d) both a and b
d) Handbook of Economic Entomology	e) All
for South India-Y.R Rao	21. Reasons for insect dominance
15. Desert Locust in India is monograph by _	a) Ability to fly
a) Dr. T.N. Ananthakrishnan	b) Hexapod locomotion
b) Dr T.V Ramakrishna Ayyar	c) presence of exoskeleton
c) Y.R. Rao	d) all
d) Dr J Anderson	22. Choose the wrong
16. Choose the wrong	a) Legs- 5 segments
a) Suction Trap- White flies	b) Thorax- 3 segments
b) Water traps- BPH	c) Abdomen- 9-10 segments
	d) Head 6 segments
•	23. Choose the correct
d) Sticky Traps- Aphids	a) dorsal sclerite- sternum
17. Soil Dwelling Insects can be collected by	b) ventral sclerite- pleuron
	c) Abdomen- conjunctiva
a) Berlese funnel	d) Saddle shape pronotum- cockroach
b) Aerial Net	24. Choose the correct pair
c) Sweep Net	a) Male genitalia- 10 sternite abdomen
d) All	b) Ommatidia- Facets
18. Choose the correct	c) Joint between sclerites- Cranium
a) Aspirator- collect very small insects.	d) Valvifers - 3 pairs
b) Ccl4 and Chloroform- Killing Insects	25. Choose the odd one out
c) Pin no - 16 commonly used for pinning	a) Aedeagus
larger insects	b) Valvulae
d) All	c) Parameres
	d) Male grasshopper

26. Epiproct and paraproct is related to	33. Choose the wrong
a) male genitalia	a) Arachnids- no antenna
b) female genitalia	b) Peripatus- connecting link b/w
c) insect abdomen	annelida and arthropoda
d) Insect legs	c) Insect- 3 Tagma
27. Arthropoda is aword	d) Coxal gland-Crustacea
a) Greek	34. What is not correct about Arachnida
b) Latin	a) 4 pair legs
c) English	b) Mandibulate mouth parts
d) French	c) Green glands
28. Which is wrong about Arthropoda _	d) both b and c
a) Bilateral symmetry	35. Choose the wrong about Collembola
b) Striated muscles	a) Spring tails
c) Ciliated epithelium present	b) 6 segmented abdomen
d) Dorsal Heart	c) Pest of mushrooms
29. Choose the odd one out	d) 11 segmented abdomen
a) Prawn	36. Choose the right
b) Crab	a) Protura- Fire brat
c) wood louse	b) Thysanura- Telson tails
d) head louse	c) Archaeognatha- Jumping Bristle tail
30. Choose the correct pair	d) Diplura-Anamorphosis
a) millipedes-CHILOPODA	
b) Velvet worm- Onychophora	37. Odd one out
c) Tick- Crustacea	a) Protura
d) Wood louse- Hexapoda	b) Collembola
31. Cephalothorax and abdomen with 2	pairs c) Zygentoma
antenna is feature of	d) Diplura
a) Spider	38. Which of them possess ectognathous
b) Crab	mouth parts
c) Insects	a) Protura
d) Scorpion	b) Diplura
32. Choose the correct about Chilopoda	c) Fire Brats
a) Herbivores	d) Telson tails
b) 2 pair legs per segment	

c) Pro genital gonopore

d) 1st pair leg modified into poison claw

a) Sminthuris viridis- Dipluran		
b) Oligoentoma- Collembola		
c) Furcula- U shaped		
d) Protura- Monoliform antennae		
46. What is not correct about diplurans		
a) Cerci is present at end of abdomer		
which show autotomy		
b) Median filament is present		
c) 11 pair spiracles		
d) monoliform antenna		
47. What is not correct about silver fish		
a) Dicondylic		
b) Humped thorax		
c) Jumping Bristle tails		
d) both b and c		
48. Choose the odd one out		
a) Archaeognatha		
b) Thysanura		
c) Diplura		
d) Protura		
49. What is wrong abut Archaeognatha		
a) Cerci with much longer central		
filament		
<ul><li>b) Maxillary palpi is long</li><li>c) Humped thorax</li></ul>		
<ul><li>c) Humped thorax</li><li>d) Dicondylic</li></ul>		
50. Which is not correct about Apterygotes		
a) Styli is present		
b) Metamorphosis absent		
c) Moulting continues even after adult		
stage		
d) Mouth parts are piercing type mostly		
51. What is not correct for Silverfish		
a) pest in home and libraries		
b) filiform antenna		
c) 11 segmented abdomens with styli		
d) Cerci and ovipositor absent		

52. Spermatophores are ejected out in one	c) Cement layer-wax layer-cuticulin-		
place by male and females walk over it and get	exocuticle-endocuticle-epidermis		
inseminated	d) Basement membrane-Cement layer-		
a) Bed bug	wax layer-exocuticle-endocuticle-		
b) Insects	epidermis		
c) Silver fish	58. Choose the wrong		
d) All	a) Thickest layer- endocuticle		
53. Choose the wrong	b) Cuticle- living layer		
a) Locust warning organization- Jodhpur	c) Wax layer- Prevents dessication		
b) Lac resarch institute- Ranchi	d) Epidermis- Helps in Digestion and		
c) Indian Museum-Calcutta	absorption of cuticle and cuticle		
d) FRI- Kolkata	secretion		
54. Indian Journal of Entomology isjournal	59. Choose the correct		
a) Quarterly	a) Apodeme- Solid invagination		
b) Biannual	b) Thorns- uncellular appendages		
c) Yearly	c) Basement membrane provides space		
d) Biyearly	for muscle attachment and give shap		
55. What is not correct about inset body wall	to body		
a) Exoskeleton of insect.	d) Androconia-Honey bee		
b) It consists of inner non cellular layer	60. Choose the wrong in context to setae		
epidermis and outer cellular layer	a) Trichogen and Tormogen		
cuticle.	b) multicellular hair like outgrowth		
c) Endodermal in origin	c) Chaetotaxy		
d) Both b and c	d) Glandular setae- Caterpillars		
56. Choose the wrong statement	61. Immovable multicellular cuticular		
a) Arthropodin- untanned protein	appendage		
b) Arthropodin- water insoluble	a) Spur		
c) Sclerotin- Tanned protein	b) Spine		
d) Resilin - Flexibility of wings	c) Thorns		
57. Choose the correct sequence of layers	d) Setae		
outside to inside	62 setae is present in honey bees		
a) Cement layer- Cuticulin-wax layer-	a) Glandular hairs		
endocuticle-exocuticle-epidermis	b) Clothing hairs		
b) Epidermis-wax layer-cuticulin-	c) Sensory setae		
endocuticle-exocuticle-cement layer	d) Bristles		

known as cranium.

d) vertex is facial region of head

c) 1st anterior tagma

63. Ch	oose the wrong	68. Ch	oose the odd one out
a)	Cement layer- Tectocuticle	a)	Occiput
b)	Shedded skin- Exuvia	b) Clypeus	
c)	Molting gel is rich in chitinases and	c)	Epistomal suture
	pectinases	d)	Frons
d)	Dermal glands- Cement layer	69. Lat	teral cranial area behind the compound
64. Ch	oose the correct	eyes aı	nd above mandible is known as
a)	Time interval between 2 subsequent	a)	occipital foramen
	moulting is called instar	b)	gena
b)	Detachment of cuticle from epidermis	c)	clypeus
	is known as Ecdysis	d)	Post occiput
c)	Moulting is controlled by juvenile	70. Ch	oose the wrong about epicranial suture
	hormone secreted by Prothoracic	a)	not a true suture
	gland	b)	Y shape
d)	Phenolic substances aids in tanning.	c)	found on top of head with coronal and
65. Th	e form assumed by insect in any stadium		frontal sutureeq
is calle	ed	d)	ecdysial line
a)	Imago	71. Fro	onto clypeal suture is known as
b)	Pronymph	a)	Epicranial
c)	Instar	b)	Epistomal
d)	Naiads	c)	Tentorium
66. Wł	nat is not correct about moulting	d)	Occipital foramen
a)	Ecdysial line is known as line of	72. Ch	oose the wrong
	weakness	a)	wing bearing segments- Pterothorax
b)	Moulting hormone is secreted by	b)	Abdomen - 9 to 11 uromeres
	Prothoracic gland	c)	Genital organ and cerci - cephalic
c)	Apolysis is detachment of cuticle from		appendage
	epidermis	d)	Thoracic spiracles- pleuron
d)	Pore canals have no role in deposition	73. Ch	oose the odd one out
	of cuticle.	a)	Episternum
67. Wł	nat is not correct about head	b)	Epimeron
a)	Formed by fusion of 6 segments.	c)	Eusternum
b)	Head capsule excluding appendage is	d)	pleural plate

		(13011. 770 73 00701 13 1)
74.	Pterothoracic notum is made up	80. Choose the wrong
of		a) Cockroach- Haustellate type mouth
a)	3 sutures and 5 tergite	parts
b)	5 sutures and 3 tergite	b) Plumose- Female mosquito
c)	3 suture and 3 tergite	c) Labrum epipharynx- Organ of taste
d)	2 suture and 4 tergite	d) both a and b
75. Ch	noose the correct	81. Choose the odd one out
a)	Hypognathous - Hemipteroid type	a) Cardo
b)	Long axis of head is vertical and is at	b) Stipes
	right angle in prognathous head	c) Palpiger
c)	In ground beetle, mouth parts are	d) Galea
	directed backwards and held in	82. Choose the wrong
	between legs.	a) Maxillary palp is 5 segmented
d)	Prognathous- Coleopteroid type	b) Mandibles is known as true jaws
76. Ch	noose the correct	c) Mandibles have distal molar teeth and
a)	In most of insects, flagellum is	proximal incisor teeth
	supplied with intrinsic muscles.	d) Outer lobe of maxilla is galea and inner
b)	Johnston organ is present in scape.	lacinia
c)	Protura have 2 pair of antennae.	83. What is not correct about Labium
d)	Antenna is known as feelers	a) 3 segmented palpiger
77. Fu	inction of antennae is	b) Ligula
a)	Clasping mate- Fleas	c) Lower lip
b)	Hearing- mosquito	d) Secondary jaws
c)	Communication- ants	84. What is not correct about mouth parts of
d)	All	bug
78. Ch	noose the correct	a) Both palps are absent.
a)	Setaceous- Grasshopper	b) 4 stylets
b)	Filiform- Bristle like	c) Maxillae forms food and salivary canal
c)	Monoliform-Triangular projections on	d) Labium is involved in sucking and
	one side	piercing
d)	Saw fly- Unipectinate	85. What is correct about mouth parts of
79. Ch	noose the wrong	mosquitoes
a)	Clavate- clubbed	a) 6 stylets
b)	Lamellate- Fan like	b) Labrum epipharynx forms food canal
c)	Stylate- Horse fly	and salivary canal

c) Maxillary and labial palp are present

d) both a and c

d) Geniculate-scape is long and at an

angle

86. Choose the correct	92. Compound eyes are divided by front
a) Siphoning- House fly	margin of head into upper and lower half in
b) Thrips- 3 stylets	
c) Spoon shaped glossa to lick nectar-	a) Dytiscidae
House fly	b) Gyrinidae
d) Mandibulosuctorial type – antlion	c) Hydrophilidae
87. What is not related to sponging type mouth	d) Coccinelidae
part	93. Natatorial legs are present in
a) Labella as suction pads	a) True water beetles
b) Pseudotracheae as capillary canals	b) Whirligig beetles
c) Proboscis is formed by galea of	c) Glow worms
maxillae	d) Both a and b
d) Mandibles absent	94. Choose the wrong
88. Choose the wrong	a) Epilachna- Phytophagous beetle
a) Proboscis is formed by galea of	b) Photogenic organ is present in 6 and 7
maxillae in moth	abdominal segment in male fire fly
b) Left mandible is absent in thrips	c) Dung beetles- Fossorial legs
c) Lacerating mouth parts- Thrips	d) Anobidae- Grain borers
d) Naiads - Mask type mouth parts	95. Choose the wrong pair
89. What is not correct about coleoptera	a) Pronotum helmet like-Cigarette beetle
a) Chewing type mouth parts	b) Serrate antenna- Pulse beetle
b) Fore wings are hard elytra and hind	c) Tenebrionidae- wire worms
wings membranous	d) Tortoise beetle- Cassididae
c) Pupae are usually obtect and larva are	96. what is correct about weevils
grubs	a) Frons and vertex form snout
d) Largest order and most families in sub	b) Grub are apodous
order polyphaga	c) Geniculate antennae
90. What is not correct about ground beetles	d) All
a) Running legs	97. Choose the odd one out
b) Caliper like mandibles	a) Lessser grain borer]
c) urogomphi(cerci) is present in grub	b) wood worms
d) only adults are predators]	c) Flat headed borers
91. Sickle shape mandibles and Larva excavate	d) meal worms
vertical pits in family	98. What is not related to Meloidae
a) Crabidae	a) Cantharidin
b) Lampyridae	b) Hypermetamorphosis
c) Dynastidae	c) Triungulin larva
d) Anobidae	d) Apodous larva

d) Apodous larva

## 99. Choose the correct

- a) All Coccinelids are predator on aphids and soft bodied insects
- b) Lumniscence is produced with help of luciferin in glow worms
- c) Sweet potato weevil-Anobiidae
- d) All

100. What is correct about white chaffer beetles

- a) Scarabeiform larva
- b) Leaf like mandibles and horns in adult
- c) produce click sound while jump
- d) All

101. What is wrong about Ephemeropterans

- a) Naiad is aquatic with biting mouth parts
- b) A pair of cerci and long median filament is present in naiads
- c) Imago is not covered with pellicle
- d) Adults respire with abdominal gills

102. Choose the wrong

- a) Ephemeroptera- shade flies/day flies
- b) Anisoptera- Damselflies
- c) Lacinia and galea form mala- Odonata
- d) Wing flexing mechanism absent-Dragonflies

103. Choose the wrong about odonata \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Basket legs
- b) Pterostigma
- c) Functional copulatory organ on 9th abd segment
- d) Mask type mouth parts

104. What is correct about dragon flies \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Compound eyes are dichoptic
- b) Rectal gills in naiads
- c) Males has 4 terminal appendages
- d) Adults are aquatic predators

105. Type of metamorphosis in Caddisflies \_\_\_

- a) Ametabola
- b) Holometabola
- c) Paurometabola
- d) Hemimetabola

106. What is not correct about Trichopterans \_

- a) Aquatic larvae with body terminated by hooked caudal appendages
- b) Membranous wings
- c) Obtect pupae
- d) Small moth like insects.

107. Choose the correct statement about adults of Caddisflies \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Tarsi 5 segmented
- b) Maxillae single lobed with elongated palpi
- c) Mandibles vestigial or absent
- d) All

108. Choose the wrong pair \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Sphingidae- Horn worms
- b) Saturnidae- Moon worms
- c) Hesperidae Skipper
- d) Pyraustidae Grass moths

109. What is not correct about member of Hawk Moth Family \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Antenna is thick towards middle and hooked at tip.
- b) Larva with mid-dorsal horn on 8th abdominal segment.
- c) Proboscis is very long and they are strong fliers
- d) Markings present on head of the adult
   Deaths Head Moth resemble human
   skull

110. Cl	hoose the correct pair	115. Choose the correct statement	
a)	Acherontia styx- Pest of turmeric	a) Crambidae- Larva bores into roc	ot,
b)	Hesperiidae -Clubbed antenna with	stem or crown of graminaceous plan	ts
	apical hook	b) Gelechiidae- Paddy moths	
c)	Tussor Silk worm – Bombycidae	c) Prolegs of slug caterpillar a	re
d)	Labial palpi snout like – Geometridae	rudimentary or absent and boo	дy
111. W	That is not true about Saturniidae moths	covered with scopa	
a)	Bipectinate antennae	d) All	
b)	Transparent eye spots present near	116. Choose wrong pair	
-	centre of each wing	a) Castor slug caterpillar- Cochilididae	
c)	Larva stout and with scoli	b) Castor hairy caterpillar- Lymantridae	e
d)	Member of this family doesn't yield	c) Sorghum stem borer- Noctuidae	
- ,	silk	d) Red gram Plume moth- Pterophorida	ıе
112. Cl	hoose the wrong pair	117. Choose the odd one out	
	Geometridae- Loopers	a) Nymphalidae	
-	Lymantridae- Tussock moths	b) Papilionidae	
c)	Noctuidae- Plume moths	c) Bombycidae	
,	Cochilididae - Slug caterpillars	d) Satyridae	
_		118. Bipectinate antenna are feature of famil	ly
	What is not correct about the	a) Lymantridae	
	etridae family	b) Bombycidae	
aj	Forewings are elongate with 2 or 4	c) Saturnidae	
	fissures/ cleft	d) All	
b)	They are also known as inch worm and	119. Choose the wrong statement	
	earth measurers.	a) Larva of mulberry silk worm is wi	th
c)	Only 2 pair of prolegs are present in	dorsal horn on 8 abdominal segment	t
	6th and 10th segment	b) Erebidae- Tiger moths	
d)	It walks by drawing posterior part of	c) Rice horned caterpilla	ır-
	body close to pro thorax	Satyridae(Meadow browns)	
114. Cl	hoose the correct pair	d) Daincha caterpillar – Papillionidae	
a)	Hind wing of Plume moth- Fringed	$120.$ What is not related to Castor Butterfly $\_$	
b)	Noctuidae- Semi loopers	a) Nymphalidae	
c)	Exelastis atomosa – Noctuidae	b) Forelegs are short and function les	SS,
d)	Cut worms larva cause major damage	hence name four footed butterflies.	
	during day time.	c) Osmeteria on prothoracic tergum	
		d) Defoliator pest of castor	

121. (	Choose the wrong statement about	126. L	ocust Warning Organization is situated
Lycaer	nidae	at	_
a)	Compound eyes are white rimmed	a)	Jaipur
b)	Antenna are with white rings	b)	Jodhpur
c)	Commonly called as Swallow tails	c)	Banglore
d)	Pomegranate fruit borer is pest	d)	Karnataka
	belongs to this family	127.	What is not correct about
122. Cl	noose the wrong pair	Hymer	nopterans
a)	Lycaenidae- Blues, Coppers, Hair	a)	Mouth Parts are chewing type.
	streaks	b)	Labium and maxillae are integrated to
b)	Citrus Butterfly (swallow tail)-		form lapping tongue in bees
	Osmeteria on prothoracic tergum	c)	Both fore wings and hind wings are
c)	Nymphalidae- Brush footed butterflies		coupled by rows of hooklet(hamuli)
d)	Papilionidae- Frenate type wing	d)	Abdomen beyond pedicel is known as
	coupling		propodeum
123. W	hat is not correct about Lepidopterans	128. Cl	noose the correct about hymenopterans
a)	Body with overlapping scales		
b)	Siphoning type mouth parts	a)	Larva is apodous and eucephalous in
c)	Galea of maxillae modified to form		every hymenopteran
	proboscis	b)	Pupa is obtect
d)	Larva are oligopod	c)	Sex is determined by the fertilization
124. W	hat is not correct about lepidopterans _		of eggs in bees.
a)	2-5 pair of prolegs present in larva	d)	both a and c
b)	3 pairs compound eyes are visual	129. Cl	noose the odd one out
	organs in caterpillar	a)	Tentheredinidae
c)	Mouth parts are chewing type in	b)	Apocrita
	caterpillar	c)	Eruciform larva with 6-8 pair prolegs
d)	Pupa is generally obtect		that lack crochets
125. M	ost of Lepidopteran insects are grouped	d)	Athalia lugens proxima
under	sub order	130. Sa	aw like ovipositor with eruciform larva
a)	Monotrysia	having	stemmata is feature of
b)	Ditrysia	a)	Apocrita
c)	Both a and b	b)	Symphyta
d)	None	c)	Both
		d)	none

Evaniidae

d) All

131.	What is not correct about	137. What is not correct about Blastophaga		
ichneumonflies?		pesenes		
a)	Torchanter is 2 segmented	a) winged male and apterous females		
b)	Forewing has 2 recurrent vein	b) Family Aganidae		
c)	Petiole is curved and expanded at apex	c) Pollinates symyrna fig		
d)	ovipositor is very short	d) None		
132. C	hoose the odd one out	138. Choose the correct pair		
a)	Eriborus torchanteratus	a) Vespidae- Ants		
b)	Solitary parasite	b) Sphecidae- Digger wasp		
c)	Ichneumon flies	c) Formicidae- Thread waisted wasp		
d)	Gregarious parasites	d) Megachilidae- Honey bees		
	/hat is not correct about Braconid wasps	139. What is correct about yellow		
a)	Forewing has 1 recurrent vein			
b)	Gregarious parasites	jackets/hornets of vespidae		
c)	Polyembryony is observed in many	a) Lateral extensions of pronotum forms		
12	species	rounded lobes		
d)	parasitize coleopterans pupa	b) They construct the nest with wasp		
12 <i>4 C</i>	commonly hoose the wrong pair	paper(chewed wood and saliva)		
	Bethylidae- larval parasites	c) Vespa cincta is lac insect enemy		
b)	Chalcididae-Brachymeria sp.	d) They are adult parasitoids		
c)	Eulophidae- larval parasites	140. Choose the wrong one out		
d)	Trichogrammatidae- egg parasitoids	a) Ants- Geniculate antenna		
	/hat is not correct about chalcididae	b) Honey bees- Scopa		
	Ovipositor is short and straight	c) Megachile sp- pest of rose only		
_	hind coxae 5 -6 times larger then fore	d) Leaf cutter bee- circular or crescent		
~)	coxae	shaped pieces of leaves		
c)		141. What is not correct about carpenter bees		
,	coconut BHC	a) Adults are not aggressive and they do		
d)	None	not sting		
136. C	hoose the correct statement	b) Pollen baskets are present in hind legs		
a)	Tetrastichus israeli is gregarious pupal	c) They take nectar by simply biting		
	parasite of coconut BHC	through base of flower instead of		
b)	Trichogramma is used in biological	sipping from top		
	control of sugarcane moth borers	d) Dorsum of abdomen is bare		
c)	Gaster is short and carried like flag in	a, 20.0am or as		

142.	What is not correct about	147. Choose the odd one out		
Thysai	nopterans	a) Acrididae		
a)	Rasping and sucking type mouth parts	b) Tettigonidae		
b)	Mouth cone is formed by labrum and	c) Gryllidae		
	labium together with maxillae	d) Gryllotalpidae		
c)	Assymetrical type mouth parts as left	148. Morphologhical Polymorphism is seen in		
	mandible is absent	insect		
d)	3 stylets are present	a) Locust		
143. W	/hat is correct about Thrips	b) Crickets		
a)	Fringed wings	c) Grasshopper		
b)	Weak fliers and passive flight in wind	d) All		
	is common	149. What is not correct about Ensifera		
c)	Nymphal stage is followed by prepupal	a) Antenna is long with more than 30		
	and pupal stages	segments		
d)	•	b) Tympanum is found on foretibia		
	Tubulifera	c) Feed on monocot plants		
e)	All	d) Eggs are singly inserted		
	hoose the odd one out	150. Choose the correct pair		
-	Stenchaetothrips biformis			
b)	Thripidae	a) Femora alary mechanism-peg rubbed		
c)	Wheat	against radial vein		
_	Lacerating type mouth parts  That is not correct about orthontorous	b) Alary type- Peg rubbed with radial		
	/hat is not correct about orthopterans _ Filiform antenna	vein		
•	Mouth parts are mandibulate	c) Short horned grasshopper-alary type		
c)	Saltatorial hind legs	d) sword like ovipositor in mole crickets		
,		151. Choose the odd one out		
uj	anal area	a) Special stirdulatory structures absent		
146	Choose the wrong statement about	b) ovipositor vestigial		
	oterans	c) Fossorial fore legs		
	Metamorphosis is gradual	d) Gryllidae		
-	1st instar nymphs are known as	152. Needle like ovipositor is present in		
Z)	Pronymphs	a) Acrididae		
c)	Wing pads undergo reversal during	b) Tettigonidae		
- 7	development	c) Gryllotalpidae		
d)	Ovipositor and cerci not well	d) Gryllidae		

developed

153. C	hoose the correct statement	158. W	which is not function of haemolymph	
a)	Anterior part of dorsal vessel is called	a) Reflex bleeding in aphids		
	heart	b)	Thermoregulation	
b)	Ostia permits two way flow of	c)	Transport of Oxygen	
	haemolymph into dorsal vessel	d)	Eversion of osmeteria	
c)	Contraction of alary muscles affect	159. Cl	hoose the wrong statement	
	heart beat	a)	No true insect has more than 10 pairs	
d)	The dorsal vessel lies in pericardial		of spiracles	
	sinus	b)	Gas exchange in insect occur be means	
154. v	entral nerve cord is related to		of trachea	
a)	dorsal diaphragm	c)	Air usually enters trachea via	
b)	ventral diaphragm		spiracular openings	
c)	perivisceral sinus	d)	Finest branches of trachea is known as	
d)	pericardial sinus		taenidia	
155. A	ccessory pulsatile organs are present in	160. Cl	hoose the correct pair	
		a)	Metapneustic-puparium	
a)	Base of antenna	b)	propneustic-head louse	
b)	Base of legs	c)	Amphineustic-maggot	
c)	Both	d)	Hemipneustic-Naiads	
d)	None	161. Cl	hoose the wrong	
156. W	/hat is not correct about plasma	a)	Spiracle- Peritreme	
a)	PH is usually 6.7 and density is 1.01 to	b)	Tracheoles- Taenidia absent	
	1.06	c)	Tracheal trunks-3	
b)	Water content is 84-92%	d)	Airsacs- Collapsable sac like dilations	
c)	Glycerol is present as antifreezing	162. Choose the odd one out		
	compound in plasma in high altitude	a)	Spiracles	
	insects	b)	Atrium	
d)	Major carbohydrate present in plasma	c)	Peritreme	
	is glucose	d)	Tracheoblast	
157. C	hoose the wrong pair	163. Cl	hoose the correct pair	
a)	Prohaemocyte -Smallest	a)	Respiratory siphon- wriggler	
b)	Cytocyte- role in coagulation	b)	Plastron- Water scorpion	
c)	Adipohaemocytes-aids in	c)	Rectal gills-Mayfly naiad	
	phagocytosis	d)	Air store- Dragonfly	
d)	Haemolymph is generally colourless			

except chrinomid larva

d) Clasping legs- Hind legs of water beetle

164. Cl	hoose the odd one out	170. Choose the	e odd	
a)	Gills	a) Crypton	ephry	
b)	Plastron	b) Larval c	oleoptera	
c)	Air store	c) Larval l	epidoptera	
d)	Caudal breathing tube	d) Larval s	ymphyta	
165. I	nsect excretory waste isin	171. Which is	not function of Malphigian	
nature	·	tubules		
a)	Liquid	a) Silk pro	duction in Neuroptera	
b)	Gases	b) Spittle s	ecretion in spittle bug	
c)	Solid	c) Homeos	tasis	
d)	All	d) Storage	excretion	
166. Cl	hoose the odd one out	172. Choose the	e odd	
a)	Thin blind ending tubules	a) Meconii	ım	
b)	junction of mid gut and hind gut	b) White co	olour of body wall of red cotton	
c)	Marcello malphigi	bug		
d)	Nephrocytes	c) Urates		
167.0	dd no of malphigian tubules are present	d) Oenocyt	res	
in	_	173. 2 segmente	ed torchanter is present in	
a)	Scale insects	a) Dragoni	ly	
b)	Locust	b) Damself	ly	
c)	Bugs	c) Ichneun	non flies	
d)	Mosquitoes	d) All		
168. M	alphigian tubules are absent in	174. Choose the	wrong	
a)	Spring tails	a) Leg-5 se	egments	
b)	Aphids	b) Arolium	-1 in each leg	
c)	Cockroach	c) Pulvulli	Pulvulli-1 pair at each leg	
d)	Both a and b	d) Tibia-la	d) Tibia-largest leg segment	
169. Co	ells that specifically help in excretion in	175. Choose the	wrong pair	
naiads		a) Fossoria	al-Tibia with tines	
a)	Chloride cells	b) Scansor	ial- Tibia is stout and at one	
b)	Oenocytes	side wit	h thumb like process	
c)	Fat bodies	c) Raptori	al- prehensile forelegs of	
d)	All	preying	mantis	

d) All

176. C	hoose the odd one out	183. Choose the wrong	
a)	Antennal cleaner	a) Hepatic ceaca-increase area of mi	d gut
b)	Pollen Basket	b) Midgut-Mesodermal	
c)	Pollen packer	c) Jassidssaliva-Toxin	
d)	Pollen comb	d) Gall midges -IAA	
177. C	hoose the wrong pair	184. Choose the odd one out	
a)	Pterostigma-Dragonfly	a) Trophollaxis	
b)	Wing-Double layer	b) Amylase	
c)	Area containing Pteralia-Jugum	c) Invertase	
d)	Anterior area of wing- Remegium	d) Lipase	
178. C	hoose the wrong pair	185. Choose the wrong match	
a)	Haltere- Hicks papillae	a) Body of neuron= Neurocyte	
b)	Fringed wings- Thrips	b) Mass of axon= Neuropile	
c)	Male frenate-Hepialid moths		vous
d)	Female frenate- Retinaculum near	system=Nerve cell	
	cubitus	d) Neuron with a proximal axon and	long
179. C	hoose the correct pair	dendrite=Monopolar	-0
a)	Hamulate- Bees	186. Neuron that conduct impulses from	CNS
b)	Frenate- Fruit sucking moth	to effector organ	GIVE
c)	Hind wings of ear wigs- Membranous		
d)	All	a) Sensory Neuron	
180. C	hoose the wrong	b) Motor Neuron	
a)	Short and many segmented cerci-	c) Inter Neuron	
	Mayfly	d) Assosciation Neuron	
b)	Assymetrical cerci- Male embid	187. Choose the odd one out	
c)	Dolichasters-Antlion grub	a) Acetylcholine	
d)	Physogastry- Termites	b) Dopamine	
181. C	hoose the right	c) Catecholamines	
a)	Median caudal filament- silver fish	d) Synapse	
b)	Furcula- inverted Y shaped organ	188. Ganglia are connected by longitude	ıdnal
c)	Pseudoovipositor-Fruit flies	tracts of nerve fibres calledand transv	erse
d)	Both a and d	tracts of nerve fibres calledrespective	ely.
182. C	hoose the correct	a) Connectives, Commissures	
a)	Teeth like Gizzard-cockroach	b) Commisures, Connectives	
b)	Gizzard- Musculated	c) Commmisures, Commmisures	
c)	Peritrophic membrane- Mid gut	d) Connectives, Connectives	

189. Cl	hoose the wrong statement	194. Choose the odd one out
a)	Impulse conduction occurs in form of	a) Sub Oesophageal ganglion
	electrical response in axonic	b) Stomodeal system
	conduction.	c) Caudal visceral system
b)	Neurotransmitters are involved in	d) Ventral visceral system
	synaptic conduction	195. Choose the wrong pair
c)	Acetyl choline esterases play	a) Mechanoreceptors- Pressure
	important role in axonic conduction	b) Auditory receptors- Light
d)	Neurotransmitter are involved in	c) Chemoreceptors – Chemicals
	impulse conduction through synaptic	d) Thermoreceptors- Heat
	gap.	196. Choose the wrong
190. Cl	hoose the wrong statement	a) Trichoid sensilla- Hair like
a)	Brain is fusion 3 cephalic neuromeres	b) Chorodontal organ- Scolopale cell
b)	Tritocerebrum innervates labrum	c) Johnston organ- Auditory receptor
c)	Protocerebrum innervates antennae	d) Campanform sensilla- Dome sensilla
d)	Sub oesophageal ganglia innervates	197. Choose the correct statement
	mandible, maxillae and labium	a) Uniporous chemoreceptors mostly
191. W	hat is not correct about thoracic ganglia	detect chemicals in vapour form
a)	3 pairs	b) Multiporous chemical receptors are
b)	largest ganglia	called as gustatory receptors
c)	innervates legs	c) Uniporous receptors mostly detect
d)	Innervates spiracles	chemicals by contact form
192. Cl	hoose the wrong pair	d) Multiporous receptors mostly detect
a)	Abdominal ganglia- Spiracles	chemical of solid and liquid form
b)	Stomodeal nervous system- abdomen	198. Choose the wrong pair
	posterior segments	a) Lateral Ocelli- Larva of
c)	Ventral Visceral - Ventral nerve cord	holometabolous
d)	Monopolar- neuron with single axon	b) Superposition type-Primary pigment
193. Cl	hoose the wrong pair	cells are present
a)	Head- 2 pair Ganglionic centre	c) Dorsal ocelli- Nymph
b)	Thorax- 3 pair ganglia	d) Ommatidia- Hexagonal Facet
c)	Head- 3 pairs ganglia	199. Choose the odd one out
d)	Abdomen- max 8 pairs ganglia	a) Corneal lens
		b) Corneagenous cells
		c) Rhodopsin
		d) Primary Pigment cell

200. V	What is not correct related to sensory	206. Cl	hoose the wrong
part of	f ommitadia	a)	Spermatogenesis- inside Sperm tube
a)	6-10 retinular cells	b)	Oogenesis- inside egg tube
b)	Light sensitive rod- Rhabdom	c)	Male Accessory glands- Collateral
c)	Primary Pigment cell- cover retinular		glands
	cell	d)	Spermatophores- male accessory
d)	Rhodopsin- Light sensitive pigment		glands
201. W	Which is not part of female reproductive	207. H	aemocoelous insemination occurs in _
	n	a)	Mosquito
a)	Bursa Copulatrix	b)	Moths
-	Spermatheca	c)	Bed Bug
c)		d)	Silver Fish
,	Calyx	208. Cl	hoose the odd one out
	permatheca isin origin	a)	Corpora allata
-	Endodermal	b)	Osmeteria
,	Ectodermal	c)	Corpora cardiaca
c)	Mesodermal	d)	Prothoracic glands
	ecto-endodermal	209. Be	ee milk is secreted by which gland
		a)	Mandibular glands
	hoose the correct pair	b)	Pharyngeal glands
-	Hermaphrodite-Cotton cushiony scale	c)	Setal Glands
b)	Female accessory glands- Ectodermal	d)	Maxillary glands
	origin	210. Cl	hoose the wrong pair
c)	Vitellarium- Vitellogenesis	a)	Andraconia- Scented scales
d)		b)	Osmeteria- Forked glands
204. C	hoose the wrong statement	c)	Stink Glands- Repugnatorial gands
a)	Panoistic ovariole- Cockroach	d)	Mandibular glands- royal jelly
b)	Youngest oocyte occurs near the apical	211. 0	smeteria are present inof papilionid
	germarium	larva _	
c)	Trophocytes confined to germarium-	a)	Head
	Polytrophic ovariole	b)	Thorax
d)	Acrotrophic ovariole- Bugs	c)	Abdomen
205. H	low many mitosis and meiotic divisions	d)	All
occurs	s in formation of sperm	212. M	oulting fluid is secreted by
a)	2,1	a)	prothoracic glands
b)	1,2	b)	Moulting glands
c)	2,2	c)	milk glands
d)	1,1	d)	Corpora cardiaca

213. Which one of following is modified	219. Choose the wrong statement
accessory glands	a) larva feeds orally from milk gland
a) Wax glands, Lac glands	within uterus in adenotrophic
b) wax glands, sting glanda	viviparity
c) lac glands, milk glands	b) In strepsiopterans haemocoelous
d) Milk glands, sting glands	viviparity occurs
214. Heart beat and Trehalose level is	c) Moths- Ovoviviparity
controlled by	d) Tse tse flies-adenotrophic
a) Corpora cardiaca	220. Arrhenotoky occurs in
b) Corpora allata	a) Bees
c) Neurosecretory cells	b) Aphids
d) Moulting gland	c) both a and b
215. Choose the wrong pair	d) cynipid wasps
a) weismann ring- puparium hardening	221. Choose the correct pair
hormone	a) Larval paedogenesis-Blister beetle
b) Corpora allata- Juvenile hormone	b) Thelytoky- only male produced
c) Prothoracic glands-present near	c) Cyclic parthenogenesis- Bee
metathorax	d) Polyembryony- Trophamnion
d) Precocene- Anti JH	222. Parthenogenesis reproduction by
216. Choose the correct statement	Immature insects is known as
a) Exocrine glands- Without duct     b) Endocrine glands, with duct	a) Paedogenesis
<ul><li>b) Endocrine glands- with duct</li><li>c) Milk glands- Sheep ked</li></ul>	b) Polyembryony
d) Lac glands- Endocrine	c) Parthenogenesis
217. What is not correct about	d) All
pseudoplacental viviparity	223. what is not related to polyembryony
a) egg develops in genital tract	a) Parasitic insects like gall midge
b) Found in aphids, psocoids	b) Trophamnion
c) mother provides placenta like tissue	c) Form of sexual reproduction
d) Eggs are laid upon hatching and there	d) 2 or more embryos from 1 egg
is oral feeding	224. Larval Paedogenesis occurs in
218. Hatching of eggs occur just prior to or	a) Blister beetle
soon after oviposition in	b) Gall midges
a) Oviparity	c) BEE
b) Ovovivviparity	d) Aphids
c) Parthenogenesis	- <del>-</del>

d) Adenotrophic viviparity

d) Bugs

225. Cl	hoose the correct statement	229. Cl	noose the correct statement
a)	Silver fish have only three stages in	a)	In Holometabola larva differs greatly
	their life cycle i.e. egg, nymphs and		from adult and wing development is
	adult		external
b)	Hemimetamorphosis is most primitive	b)	Outer protective shell of egg is called
	type of metamorphosis		chorion
c)	In Ametabola moulting continues	c)	Micropyle is present at posterior end
	throughout life		of the egg
d)	In silver fish juveniles differ from	d)	All
	adults except size	230. Cl	noose the wrong pair
226. Cl	hoose the wrong statement	a)	Sculptured eggs- Castor Butterfly
a)	In may fly the young ones are aquatic	b)	Cigar shaped eggs- Singly laid eggs
	and known as naiads	c)	Nit- Egg stigma
b)	In dragon fly naiad the labrum is called	d)	Egg with float- Culex mosquito
	mask provided with hooks for	231. Cl	noose the correct pair
	capturing prey	a)	Pedicellate eggs- Green lace wing Fly
c)	Hemimetabola insects have 3 life	b)	Barrel shaped eggs-Stink Bug
	stages in their life cycle	c)	Egg raft-Culex mosquitoes
d)	Naiads are different from adult in both	d)	All
	habit and habitat	232. Cl	noose the wrong statement
227. (	Choose the wrong statement about	a)	Each ootheca consists of double
cockro	aches		layered wrapper protecting 2 parallel
a)	Young ones are called as nymphs		rows of eggs
b)	Both adults and nymphs are similar in	b)	Mantids deposit their eggs in foamy
	habitat		secretion called spumaline
c)	Compound eyes and mouth parts of	c)	Moth lays eggs singly in its body hairs.
	nymphs and adults are not similar	d)	Egg raft consist of mass of 200-300
d)	Nymphs resemble adult in general		eggs.
	body form except wings and external	233. W	That is not correct about Campodeiform
	genitalia	larva_	
228. C	hoose the odd one out in relation to	a)	Body is elongate, depressed
metam	orphosis		dorsoventrally and well sclerotised
a)	Butterfly	b)	Head is prognathous
b)	Moth	c)	Thoracic legs are short
c)	Bees	d)	Found in Grub of antlions

234. Choose the wrong pair	240. Choose the wrong pair
a) Scarabaeiform- C shape body	a) Appendages are not glued to body-
b) Scoli- Slug caterpillar	EXARATE PUPA
c) Loopers- Only 2 pair prolegs are	b) Coarctate- Puparium
absent	c) Rhinoceroes beetle- Obtect pupa
d) Caterpillars- Eruciform Larva	d) Coconut Black Headed Caterpillar-
235. Apodous larva are further divided into	Frassy cocoon
euhemi and acephalous on degree of	241. Termites are favoured in
development and sclerotization of	a) Sandy soil
a) Legs	b) Red soil
b) Head capsule	c) Black soil
c) Antenna	d) waterlogged soil
d) Mandibles	242. Which of following is method of
236. Type of larva of red Palm Weevil	prevention of desiccation in insects
a) Eucephalous	a) Spiracle closing mechanism
b) Hemicephalous	b) Rectal resorption of water
c) Acephalous	c) Water insoluble Uric acid
d) Campodeiform	d) All
237. Choose the wrong pair	243. Choose the correct pair
a) Acephalous- Maggot	a) Insects- Mostly endothermic
b) Hemicephalous- Robber fly	b) Ballooning- Monarch Butterfly
c) Eucephalous-Wriggler	c) Migratory flights- Trivial Flights
d) Vermiform larva- Horse fly larva	d) Mealy bug nymphs transported by
238. What is not correct about Chrysalis	black ants- Phoresy
a) obtect type	244. Choose the wrong pair  a) Rheotaxis- Stimuli is Water current
b) Abdominal Hook- Cremaster	<ul><li>a) Rheotaxis- Stimuli is Water current</li><li>b) Heliotaxis- Stimuli is air current</li></ul>
c) 2 Silken threads- Gridle	c) Thigmotaxis- Stimuli is touch
d) larva of butterflty	d) Thermotaxis- Stimuli is Temperature
239. Which is not correct to tumbler	245. What is not correct in relation to position
a) Mosquito pupa	of scent glands
b) Anal paddles	a) Female Lepidoptera-Eversible sacs on
c) Breathing trumpets	10 and 11 segment
d) Inactive stage	b) Female Honey Bees- Mandibular
a, macero stage	glands
	c) Female cockoroach- Midgut

d) Female Aphids- Hind tibia

246. Choose the correct pair	252. Which one of following is correct
a) Danaidone- Sex pheromone	a) Osmeteria-Exogenous type secretion
b) Spacing pheromone- Scolytid beetles	b) Stink glands-Prothorax of stink bugs
c) Waggle Dance- Nearby food	c) Homomorphism-Cow bug
communicate	d) Homotypism-Preying mantids
d) Variation in ph controls rate of flashing	253. Both model and mimic are unpalatable
in Fire fly	and ingestion of any of them by predator result
247. Which is not feature of orders in	in avoidance of both of them
Orthopteroid group	a) Batesian Mimicry
a) Mandibulate mouth parts	b) Mullerian mimicry
b) Anal area of hind wing is well	c) Cryptism
developed	d) All
c) Many no of malphigian tubules	254. Choose the wrong about Phasmida
d) Abdomen is not with cerci	a) Body is Stick like or Leaf like
248. Fleas are included in order	b) Head is Hypognathous
a) Psocoptera	c) Metathorax and mesothorax are long
b) Mallophaga	d) Mouth parts are chewing type
c) Siphonculata	255. What is not correct statement
d) Siphonaptera	a) Tibia and femur shows lamellate
249. Same name is used for describing 2	expansion in Leaf Insect
different types of insects	b) A line of weakness is found btwn
a) Synonym	torchanter and rest of leg
b) Homonym	c) Cerci are long and segmented in
c) Toponym	phasmids
d) All	d) Phasmids are Herbivorous
250. Choose the wrong	256. Choose the correct statement about
a) Alpha taxonomy- Naming	Dermaptera
b) Beta taxonomy- Phylogeny	a) Forewings are short, leathery and
c) Linnaeus- Father of Taxonomy	veinless
d) Species- Obligate category	b) head with distinct Y shaped epicranial
251. Choose the wrong pair	suture
a) Thanatosis- Beetles	c) Hindwings are large semicircular, ear
b) Threatening pose- Stag beetle	like
c) Spittle bugs secretion- Protective	d) All
Constructions	

d) Sclerotised cerci- Mantids

257. W	/hat is wrong about Ear wigs	262. H	loney dew secretion is common, Filter
a)	Cerci is unsegmented and forceps like	chamber is well developed in	
b)	Anal area of hind wing is large and fold	a)	Heteroptera
	fan like	b)	Homoptera
c)	Cerci is large and bowed in female and	c)	A and B both
	straight in males	d)	None
d)	Parental care is shown by Female ear	263. Cl	hoose the wrong pair
	wigs	a)	Gerridae- Jesus bugs
258. W	/hat is not correct about Embiopterans	b)	Reduviidae- Cone nose bugs
a)	Male is apterous and female is winged	c)	Cimicidae- Bed bugs
b)	Silk glands are present on the	d)	Miridae- Lace wing bugs
	Basitarsus	264. W	hat is not correct about Bed bugs
c)	Antenna filiform and mouth parts	a)	Oval body
	chewing	b)	Stink glands on 1st 3 abdominal
d)	Live inside silken tunnels and feed on		segments
	decaying matter	c)	Traumatic insemination
259. C	hoose the wrong about web spinners _	d)	Blood sucking endoparasites
a)	Radial vein is thick	265. Cl	hoose the correct statement
b)	Embiids are gregarious	a)	Pronotum has lateral expansions with
c)	Cerci are equal and two segmented in		lace like sculpturing in family Tingidae
	males and assymetrical in females	b)	Leaf bugs belong to Miridae
d)	Females show parental care	c)	Seed bugs- Lygaeidae
260. W	/hat is not true about Hemipterans	d)	All
a)	Ophisthognathous head	266. D	usky cotton bug belongs to family
b)	Sucking and piercing mouth parts	a)	Lygaeidae
c)	3 pair stylets	b)	Anthocoridae
d)	Mesothorax represented dorsally by	c)	Pyrrhochoridae
	scutellum	d)	Pentatomidae
261. W	hich is not correct about Hemipterans	267. Cl	hoose the wrong statement
a)	Cerci present	a)	Stink glands are present on abdomen
b)	Holometabolous		of nymph of stink bug
c)	extra oral digestion and filter chamber	b)	Fore legs are raptorial in Nepidae
	present	c)	Embolium is feature of Flower bugs

d) Giant water bugs belongs to Nepidae

d) both a and b

268.	According to old classification	274. What is correct about 1	Mantids
cockroaches are included in suborder a) Middle legs suited for ca		or capturing prey	
a)	Blattaria	b) Head is not mobile i	n all directions
b)	Dictyoptera	c) Nymphs are canniba	alistic
c)	Blattodea	d) Gizzard with chiting	ous teeths
d)	Blaatidae	275. Mantids arei	n nature
269.	Choose the wrong statement about	a) Omnivorous	
Blatto	dea	b) Carnivorous	
a)	Hypognathous head	c) Herbivorous	
b)	Cerci short and many segmented	d) Scavengers	
c)	Monocondylic	276. Choose the correct pai	r
d)	Fore wings tegmina and Hind wings	a) Cockroach- Spumali	ne
	membranous	b) Mantodea- Parasito	ids
270. C	hoose the wrong pair	c) Mantis - Mimics lead	and flower
a)	Termites- Moniliform antenna	d) Degenerated co	ompound eye-
b)	cockroach- Saw like antenna	Fenestrae	
c)	Mantids fore leg- Raptorial	277. Choose the odd one out	
d)	Blattodea- Tarsus 5 segmented	a) Cicadidae	
271. W	Vhat is not correct about Cockroaches _	b) Miridae	
a)	Shield like pronotum	c) Cicadellidae	
b)	2 Fenestrae	d) Delphacidae	
c)	Gizzard with no chitinous teeths	278. What is not correct abo	out cicadas
d)	Cursorial legs	a) Tympanum is prese	nt in both sexes
272. C	ockroaches are	b) Anterior femur of n	ymph is suited for
a)	Omnivorous	digging the soil	
b)	Carnivorous	c) Tymbal is present in	ı both sexes
c)	Herbivorous	d) Life cycle of periodi	cal cicada lasts for
d)	Saprophagus	13 to 17 years	
273. G	enerally No of eggs present in each row	279. Female Cicadas lay the	ir eggs in
in ootl	neca of cockroach	a) Soil	
a)	4 pairs	b) tree twigs	
b)	8 pairs	c) near plant roots	
c)	20 pairs	d) leaves	
d)	16 pairs		

280. 5	Sound producing Drum like organ is	286. La	arge mobile flattened spur is present at
preser	nt in makes at	apex o	f hind tibia in
a)	Head	a)	Lophopidae
b)	Thorax	b)	Delphacidae
c)	Abdomen	c)	Cicadellidae
d)	Tibia	d)	Psyllidae
281. W	Vhat is not correct about Tree hoppers _	287. Cl	hoose the odd one out
a)	Members of Membracidae	a)	Lophopidae
b)	Structurally modified to resemble	b)	Aeroplane bugs
	thorns	c)	Sugarcane scale
c)	Pronotum is large and covers the head	d)	Sugarcane leaf hopper
d)	Pronotal processes is completely	288. Ju	mping plant lice belongs to Family
	developed in nymphs	a)	Aleyrodidae
282. T	ungro disease of Rice is transmitted by	b)	Psyllidae
memb	er of family	c)	Coccidae
a)	Lophopidae	d)	Diaspididae
b)	Delphacidae	289. V	Vhat is not correct about Aleyrodidae
c)	Cicadidae	memb	ers
d)	Cicadellidae	a)	Wings dusted with white powdery
283. W	Vhat is correct about Leaf hoppers		wax
a)	oval shaped insect	b)	Vasiform orifice in last abdominal
b)	Hind tibia with double row of spines		tergite and lingula present
c)	Ovipositor vestigial	c)	presence of Quiscent stage prior to
d)	Nymphs are chewing in food nature		adults
284. R	ole of Spittle in Spittle bug	d)	Transmitts Mycoplasmal diseases
a)	Protection		mainly
b)	Reproduction	290. G	reenflies are members of which family $\_$
c)	Means of reducing evaporation	a)	Aphididae
d)	both a and c	b)	Coccidae
285. W	Vhat is not correct about Frog hoppers _	c)	Kerridae
a)	Family Cercopidae	d)	Diaspididae
b)	Epidermal glands on 7 and 8 segment		
	helps in froth secretion		
c)	Nymphs are soft whitish and live		

inside froth

d) Head is produced into snout

291. C	noose the wrong statement about Scale	297. V	vnat is not correct about sub order
insects	S	Nemat	ocera
a)	Hind wings reduced to halteres in male	a)	Pupa is weekly obtect
b)	Sexual dimorphism present	b)	Antenna is long and many segmented
c)	Females are wingless, legless and	c)	Larval mandible act vertically
	covered with waxy coating	d)	Adult emerge through straight split in
d)	1st instar nymph is known as crawlers		thoracic region
	and is legless	298. Cl	noose the wrong pair
292. C	hoose the odd one out	a)	Brachycerans- Exarate pupa
a)	Coconut scale	b)	Ptilinum- Head
b)	Aspidiotus destructor	c)	Cyclorrhapa- Coarctate
c)	Coccidae	d)	Brachycera- Thread horn
d)	Diaspididae	299. V	Which families don"t come under sub
293. C	hoose the correct statement	order l	Nematocera
a)	Females are globular with well	a)	Culicidae
	developed legs and wings in Kerridae	b)	Cecidomyiidae
b)	Body is covered in long radiating	c)	Asilidae
	threads in mealy bugs	d)	Both a and B
c) Body enclosed in thick resinous cell in		300. W	hat is not correct about Mosquitoes
	scale insect	a)	Larva called as wrigglers
d)	All	b)	6 stylets
294. C	hoose the odd one out	c)	Male are blood feeders
a)	Greenflies	d)	Plumose antennae in male
b)	Mosquitoes	301. W	hat is not correct about Culicidae
c)	Gnats	a)	Pupa are active tumblers
d)	Midges	b)	Pair of prothoracic horns and paddles
295. W	/hat is not correct about Dipterans		in mosquito larva
a)	Complete metamorphosis	c)	Chewing type mouth parts in Wriggler
b)	Halteres work as equilibrium organ	d)	Culex transmitts Filariasis
c)	Single pair of wings	302. Cl	noose the odd one out
d)	Larvae is oligopod type	a)	Respiratory siphon
296. C	hoose the wrong pair	b)	Anal paddles
a)	Puparium- Coarctate	c)	Wrigglers
b)	Maggot- larva	d)	Anal gills
c)	Diptera- True flies		

d) Nematocera- Circular crack

303. What is not correct about chest bone	_ 309. Choose the wrong statement about
a) Related to larva of gall midges	Drosophila
b) Related to adults of gall midges	a) Eyes are usually red
c) Structure related to prothorax	b) Larva feeds on yeast and fermentation
d) Sclerotised area	products
304. Choose the wrong statement abou	c) Life cycle is very long
Robber flies	d) Used in study of genetics
a) Selective predators	310. Choose the odd one out
b) Protuberant eyes	a) Vinegar gnats
c) Tuft of hairs of head form mouth bear	d b) Tephritidae
d) Horny ovipositor in female an	d c) Dorsophilidae
claspers in male at abdomen end	d) Pomace flies
305. Choose the wrong about Horse flies	311. Choose the odd one out
a) Holoptic eyes in female	a) Leaf miner
b) Male feeds on nectar	b) Pod flies
c) Third antennal segment is annulated	c) Fruit fly
d) They spread anthrax	d) Stem fly
306. Family of Horse flies	312. Choose the wrong pair
a) Asildae	a) House fly- Aristate antenna
b) Tabanidae	b) Agromyzidae- Leaf miners
c) Culicidae	c) Tephritidae- Fruit flies
d) Cecidomyidae	d) Tachinidae flies- Ectoparasites of larva
307. Spurious vein of Syrphids are presen	and pupa
betweenandin fore wing	313. What is not correct about Muscidae
a) Radius and costa	a) Sponging type mouth parts
b) Radius and median	b) Labrum modified into Labella
c) Median and cubitus	c) Maggots are scavengers
d) Costa and sub costa	d) Presence of Pseudo ovipositors
308. Maggots are predators and adults ar	e 314. What is not correct about Dog flies
pollinators in family	a) Blood sucking ectoparasites
a) Syrphidae	b) Viviparous
b) Asilidae	c) Hippobosca capensis is parasitic on
c) Muscidae	cattles
d) Drosophilidae	d) Young larva retained in uterus and

feed by special nutritive gland

315. W	/hat is not correct about trophallaxis	321. Cl	noose the wrong Pair
a)	Mutual exchange of alimentary fluid	a)	Termitaria- soil saliva and excreta
b)	Occurs by 2 means oral and anal	b)	Worker- Physogastry
	trophallaxis	c)	Workers- Dominate colony in no
c)	No role in caste differentiation	d)	Termitophiles- other organism than
d)	Provides nutrition		termites in mound
316. In lower termites cellulose digestion is		322. V	Which termite caste is responsible for
aided l	by	damag	ing crop and timber
a)	Fungi	a)	King
b)	Flagellate protozoans	b)	Queen
c)	Bacteria	c)	Workers
d)	All	d)	Soldiers
317. Cl	hoose the wrong pair	323. Cl	noose the wrong statement
a)	Fungal garden- Termitomycetes	a)	In nasute soldiers, head is drawn into
b)	Higher termites- Fungus and Bacteria		nozzle shaped projection with frontal
c)	Conidia and conidiophores- Source of		glands at tip
	vit and organic N	b)	Sterile castes develop from immature
d)	Cellulose- Ligninase		lava having developed wing buds
318. Li	iving place of termite is known as	c)	Termites are natures scavengers
a)	Termitaria	d)	Termites are polymorphic social
b)	Mound		insects
c)	Both a and b		
d)	Hive	324. Cl	noose the wrong statement
319. W	hich is not method of colony Formation	a)	Wing shedding takes place along basal
in Terr	mites		or humeral suture
a)	Swarming	b)	External genitial organs are lacking in
b)	Absconding		both sexes
c)	Budding	c)	Remaining of wing remaining is called
d)	Sociatomy		scale
320. According to New Classification, Termites		d)	Cerci is absent
are pla	aced in order	325. Cl	noose the odd one out
a)	Isoptera	a)	Termites
b)	Blattodea	b)	Black ants
c)	Mantodea	c)	White ants
d)	Dictyoptera	d)	Isoptera

326. V	Which one of following is not sexually	332. Cl	noose the wrong pair
sterile		a)	Liposcelis sp- Book louse
a)	Nasute soldiers	b)	Menopon gallinae- assosciated with
b)	Worker		Poultry
c)	Primary reproductive	c)	Pthirus pubuis- Crab louse
d)	Mandibulate soldiers	d)	Pediculus humanus capitis- Body
327. W	/hich is not correct about isopterans	,	louse
a)	Hemimetabolous	333. W	hat is correct about Sucking lice
b)	Membranous wings		Head is large triangular and broader
c)	Wings are identical in size, form and	- ,	then thorax
	venation	b)	Legs are scansorial
d)	Wings are present in sexually	c)	Mouth parts are biting and chewing
	immature forms	cj	type
328. W	/hat is not correct about Zoropterans _	d)	3 pair slender stylets enclosed in
a)	9 segmented moniliform antenna	uj	pouch called as stylet sac
b)	Tarsi 2 segmented	224 C	•
c)	Cerci long and unsegmented		hoose the wrong about sucking lice
d)	Ovipositor absent	-	blood sucking Ectoparasites
329. Cl	hoose the odd one out	-	cause Pediculosis
a)	Book lice	c)	Body louse transmit typhus and
b)	Chewing lice	15	epidemic fever
c)	Bark Lice	-	Holometabolous
d)	Dust lice		hoose the wrong pair according to new
330. Cl	hoose the wrong about Book Lice	classifi	cation
a)	Sucking type mouth parts	a)	Megaloptera- dobson flies
b)	Cerci absent	b)	Raphidioptera- Snake flies
c)	Lacinia is rodlike(pick) and swollen	c)	Neuroptera- Lace wings
	clypeus	d)	None
d)	In some psocoids a pair of babial	336. W	hat is not true about antlions
	glands modified into silk glands	a)	Campodeiform larva
331. W	/hat is not correct about Bird lice	b)	exarate pupa
a)	Body is dorsoventrally flattened	c)	Mandibulo suctorial mouth parts in
b)	Primarly wingless insects		adult
c)	Mouth parts are biting type with large	d)	Malphigian tubules modified as silk
	dentate mandibles		glands
d)	Eggs are called nits and are obligate		

parasites

337. What is not correct a	bout green lace		
wings			
a) Also known as Ant lio	ns		
b) Golden yellow eyes			
c) Eggs mounted on	stalk to avoid		
predation and canniba	alism		
d) Mass multiplied an	id released for		
control of Aphids		340. W	hat is correct about Mecopterans
338. Raptorial legs are found	in	a)	oligopod larva
a) Mantids		b)	pupa exarate
b) Mantophasmatodea		c)	Sucking mouth parts
c) Mantispid flies		d)	Herbivorous insects generally with
d) Both a and c			filiform antenna
339. Choose the wrong pair $\_$		341. Cl	noose the correct about Fleas
a) Myrmeleontidae-	sickle shaped	a)	Endoparasites
mandible in larva		b)	Laterally compressed insects with
b) Ascalaphidae- Owl flie	es		only 2 ocelli and no eyes
c) Owlflies -resemble da	mselfly	c)	Biting and chewing mouth parts
d) Dolichasters- Ant lion	ıs	d)	Members of Strepsiopteran order
		342. (	Choose the wrong statements about
		stylopi	ds
		a)	Flabellate antenna
		b)	Completely parasitic insects
		c)	Hind wing reduced to small club like
			structure in male
		d)	Mouth parts degenerated biting type
			****

## **CROP SCIENCE: AGRICULTURAL ENTOMOLOGY**

1. The nitrogen (N2) present in atmosphere is	6. Which of the following sets of elements were		
a) no use to plants	primarily responsible for the origin of life		
b) injurious to plants	on the Earth		
c) directly utilized by the plants	a) Carbon, Hydrogen, Nitrogen		
d) utilized through micro-organism	b) Hydrogen, Oxygen, Sodium		
2. The National Milk Day which marks the	c) Oxygen, Calcium, Phosphorous		
birth anniversary of Father of White	d) Carbon, Hydrogen, Potassium		
Revolution Dr. Verghese Kurien is celebrated	7. There is a parliamentary system of Govt. of		
on	India because the		
a) November 23	a) Lok Sabha is directly elected by the		
b) November 24	people		
c) November 25	b) Parliament can amend the		
d) November 02	Constitution		
	c) Rajya Sabha cannot be dissolved		
3. Agricultural Scientist M.S. Swaminathan	d) Council of the ministers are		
received an honorary medallion from India for	responsible to the Lok Sabha		
his contribution towards the development of	8. Gilt-edged market refers to  a) Bullion market		
agricultural practices from which country	b) Market of Govt. Securities		
a) Canada	c) Market of guns		
b) Australia	d) Market of pure metals		
c) New Zealand	9. ICAR, New Delhi has identified three BT		
d) Mexico	cotton varieties for cultivation in Punjab,		
4. Golden rice variety has been developed to	Haryana and Rajasthan; which were		
combat the deficiency of -	developed by Punjab Agricultural University		
a) Iron (Fe)	(PAU), Ludhiana recently. Which one of the		
b) Vitamin C	following is NOT among those three		
c) Calcium (Ca)	a) PAU BT – 1		
d) Vitamin A	b) BT – 1861		
5. Most abundant Carbohydrate in the world is	c) F – 1861		
a) Pectin	d) RS – 2013		
b) Rubisco	10. Which one of the following is known as		
c) Hemicellulose	Queen of Spices		
d) Cellulose	a) Clove		
	b) Pepper		
	c) Nutmeg		

d) Cardamom

11. In which city has NABARD launched South	16. In the context of International Trade 'Early
East Asia's first centre for 'Climate	Harvest Package' refers to -
Change'	a) A precursor to a free trade agreement
a) Jaipur	between two trading partners
b) Patna	b) A clause related to the agreement on
c) Lucknow	agriculture under the WTO
d) Chennai	c) A subsidy mechanism given to the
12. Which of the following is the main	developing countries for trade in
characteristic of mixed farming	agriculture
a) Cultivation of both cash crops and food	d) A transportation agreement signed
crops	between countries for the movement
b) Cultivation of two or more crops in the	of goods
same field	17. National Research Centre (NRC) for Grapes
c) Cultivation of crops and rearing of	is located at -
animals together	a) Nashik
d) Cultivation of fruits and vegetables	b) Pune
13. World Bank assisted project SMART was	c) Muzaffarpur
launched in -	d) Lucknow
a) Rajasthan	18. Which of the following is NOT true
b) Gujarat	a) Khaira is a disease found in paddy
c) Maharashtra	b) False smut is a disease found in barley
d) Punjab	c) Rust disease is found in wheat
14. When you travelled in certain parts of	d) Early blight is a disease found in potato
India, you will notice red soils. What is the	19. Which of the following is known as the
main reason for this colour	'Coffee Port' of the world
a) Abundance of magnesium (Mg)	a) Sao Paulo
b) Accumulated humus	b) Santos
c) Presence of ferric oxides	c) Rio de Janeiro
d) Abundance of phosphorous (P)	d) Buenos Aires
15. A person of mixed European and Indian	20. For increasing milk production, which
blood in Latin America is called a -	state launched Rs. 215 crores project 'Milk
a) Mulato	Mission' in July, 2018
b) Mestizo	a) Meghalaya
c) Meiji	b) Assam
d) Mau Mau	c) Tripura
	d) Nagaland

## CROP SCIENCE: PLANT PATHOLOGY, NEMATOLOGY, ENTOMOLOGY, AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

1. Solid stylet is observed in case of -	6. 1,2-glycols, on treatment with acids, give
a) Xiphinema	carbonyl compound as product. What is this
b) Hoplolaimus	rearrangement called
c) Trichodorus	a) Pinacol – pinacolone rearrangement
d) Longidorus	b) Benzil – benzilic acid rearrangement
2. The clean-up technique of oils and fats in	c) Beckmann rearrangement
residue analysis is carried out by	d) Fries rearrangement
a) acid - base partitioning	7. Pine wilt nematode is transmitted by
b) acetonitrile - hexene partitioning	a) Mite
c) chloroform - hexene partitioning	<ul><li>b) Insect</li><li>c) Wind</li></ul>
	d) Water
d) cyclohexene - ethyl acetate	8. The assemblage of all nematode population
partitioning	of an area is called
3. Jasmonic acid regulates	a) Nematode community
a) Induced Systemic Resistance (ISR)	b) Nematode habitat
only	c) Nematode population
b) Systemic Acquired Resistance	d) Nematode ecosystem
(SAR)only	9. The elicitor synthesized and released by
c) Hypersensitive Reaction	gram (-ve) bacteria to trigger hypersensitive
d) Both ISR & SAR	reaction is
4. Which among the following is a pro	a) Harpin
insecticide	b) LPS
a) Lindane	c) Flagellin
b) Carbofuran	d) N-acetyl glucose amine
c) Carbosulfan	10. Hamulate type of wing coupling
d) Metribuzin	mechanism is found in
5. The source used in UV Spectrophotometer is	a) Grasshopper
a) Deuterium	b) Butterfly
	c) Bug d) Honeybee
b) Tungsten	11. Gel permeation chromatography (GPC)
c) Caesium	operates on the principle of
d) Radium	a) Partitioning
	b) Adsorption
	c) Ion exchange

d) Molecular size and shape

12. Sc	ome oils are termed as essential oils	18. Ne	matode infecting Yam is
becaus	se they	a)	Hoplolaimus indicus
a)	are essential for plant growth	b)	Pratylenchus vulnus
b)	possess insect regulatory activity	c)	Scutellonema bradys
c)	possess aroma	d)	Rotylenchus reniformis
d)	possess allelopathic potential	19. Bio	opolymers are detected in GC-MS using
13. DI	OT on reaction with alcoholic KOH will	which	one of the ionizing techniques
yield -		a)	ESI (Electrospray Ionization)
a)	DDVP	b)	APCI (Atmospheric Pressure Chemica
b)	DDE		Ionization)
c)	DDA	c)	FD (Field Desorption)
d)	DDD	d)	MALDI (Matrix Assisted Lase
14. Sto	orage kidneys in insects are -		Desorption/Ionization)
a)	Malpighian tubules	20. Ph	ytoalexins are synthesized through -
b)	Nephrocytes	a)	Acetate malonate pathway
c)	Oenocytes	b)	Pentose phosphate pathway (PPP)
d)	Labial glands	c)	Jasmonic acid pathway
15. T	he immature apples and pears are	d)	Shikimic acid pathway
resista	ant to SCAB disease due to the presence	21. W	hich of the following is NOT true for
of -		multip	lex PCR
a)	Phloridzin	a)	Use two sets of primers
b)	Protocatechuic acid	b)	Decreases diagnostic time
c)	Dienes	c)	3. Detects single species
d)	Borbinol	d)	4. Estimates genetic diversity
16. V	Which of the following synthetic	22. Uı	nder SRI system of rice cultivation
pyreth	roids contains both Cl and F	nemat	odes -
a)	Cyfluthrin	a)	multiply faster
b)	Cypermethrin	b)	reduce rapidly
c)	Deltamethrin	c)	get killed
d)	Fenvalerate	d)	get suffocated
17. Co	eloblastula is a stage during -	23. Cl	hemical used for inducing systemic
a)	Embryonic development	resista	nce against nematodes is -
b)	Post-embryonic development	a)	Humic acid
c)	Moulting	b)	Salicylic acid
d)	Juvenile development	c)	Formic acid
		d)	Phosphoric acid

24. Identify the rearrangement which leads to	30. Sanger's reagent reacts with which
ring reduction -	functional groups in a peptide
a) Pinacol – pinacolone	a) Free amino group
b) Benzil – benzilic acid	b) The phenolic hydroxyl group in
c) Wagner - Meerwein	tyrosine
d) Beckmann	c) The aromatic heterocyclic rings of
25. Which of the following possesses digestive	histidine and tryptophan
aspartic protease	d) The sulphide group of methionine
a) Mosquito	31. The internal solvent used in NMR
b) Beetles	Spectroscopy is -
c) Bugs	a) Tetramethyl silane
d) Ant	b) Trimethyl silane
26. Bimodal transmission is mostly seen in -	c) Deuterated water
a) Aphid	d) Deuterated chloroform
b) Leaf hopper	32. The drying agent used to remove traces of
c) White fly	moisture from chloroform is -
d) Leaf miner	a) Sodium sulphate (Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> )
27. Presence of only 3 pairs of well-developed	b) Magnesium sulphate (MgSO <sub>4</sub> )
legs, well-developed head and well segmented	c) Anhyd. calcium chloride (CaCl <sub>2</sub> )
body are the characteristic of -	d) Anhyd. zinc sulphate (ZnSO <sub>4</sub> )
a) Oligopod larvae	33. An association between two organisms
b) Protopod larvae	where one organism benefits from the other
c) Polypod larvae	without affecting the other, is known as
d) Platyform larvae	a) Mutualism
28. Which chromogenic reaction is used for	b) Commensalism
colour development in carbohydrates	c) Amensalism
a) 2,4-DNP	d) Cleptobiosis
b) p-nitrobenzylpyridinium fluoroborate	34 .At which rate NPV is used for the control of
c) Cyclohexyl amine & pyridine	Helicoverpa armigera
d) Ferric chloride	a) 50 LE/ha
29. Which of the following is a liquid	b) 100 LE/ha
formulation	c) 250 LE/ha
a) WDG	d) 750 LE/ha
b) SL	

c) WPd) G

- 35. First computer simulation programme of plant disease epidemics was published for
  - a) Early blight of tomato
  - b) Yellow rust of wheat
  - c) Late blight of potato
  - d) Early blight of tomato & potato
- 3.6 Bioluminescence in squid is due to
  - a) Vibrio fisheri
  - b) Bacillus amyloliquefaciens
  - c) Pseudomonas fluorescens
  - d) Bacillus subtilis
- 37. Mac Lafferty rearrangement takes place in compounds containing
  - a) Abstractable hydrogen at  $\gamma$ -position carbonyl moiety
  - b) Chlorine atom and unsaturation in the molecule
  - c) Unsaturation in the molecule
  - d) Acid moiety and unsaturation in the molecule
- 38. Filter chamber is most developed in
  - a) Hymenoptera
  - b) Homoptera
  - c) Dermaptera
  - d) Lepidoptera
- 39. A trapping fungus with constricting ring
  - a) Arthrobotrytis oligospora
  - b) Pasteuria penetrans
  - c) Trichoderma viride
  - d) Fusarium oxysporum
- 40. Yellow mosaic virus disease of moong is transmitted by
  - a) Toxoptera aurantii
  - b) Thrips hawaiiensis
  - c) Bemisia tabaci
  - d) Aptus fobae

- 41. The principle of MRL of pesticide on food commodities were laid by
  - a) FAO
  - b) Codex Alimentarius Commission
  - c) WHO
  - d) EPA
- 42. Which of the following components cause aroma in rice \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Disilicic acid
  - b) 2-acetyl-1-pyrroline
  - c) Monosilicic acid
  - d) 2-acetyl-1-pyridine
- 43. PGR induces dormancy in
  - a) Cytokinin
  - b) Ethylene
  - c) ABA
  - d) Auxin
- 44. Nicotine can be extracted from the tobacco leaves by
  - a) Hydro distillation
  - b) Steam distillation
  - c) Cold extraction
  - d) Accelerated solvent extraction
- 45. Longest nematode is
  - a) Longidorus
  - b) Placentonema
  - c) Paralongidorus
  - d) Xiphinema
- 46. Plants regenerated from callus are called
  - a) Monoclones
  - b) Protoclones
  - c) Somaclones
  - d) Oligoclones

47. How many segments are fused in the	52. Which of the following is the connecting
formation of insect head	link between Arthropoda and Annelida
a) 3	a) Trilobita
b) 6	b) Onychophora
c) 8	c) Diplopoda
d) 10	d) Chilopoda
48. Life cycle duration of Meloidogyne	53. Dusting of insecticide should not be done if
incognita is -	the wind speed exceeds -
a) 10 - 12 days	a) 1 km/hr
b) 15 - 20 days	b) 2 km/hr
c) 28 - 32 days	c) 5 km/hr
d) 56 - 59 days	d) 7 km/hr
49. Chitin is present in -	54. Self-assembling property in water is
a) Cuticle	shown by which class of polymers
b) Egg shell	a) Hydrophilic
c) Hypodermis	b) Hydrophobic
d) Basement membrane	c) Amphiphilic
50. The GM cotton was permitted for	d) Ionic
cultivation in India in the year -	55. The genus Erwinia has been reassigned
a) 1992	into which of the following four different
b) 2000	genera
c) 2002	a) Erwinia, Pantoea, Enterobacter, Serratia
d) 2005	b) Erwinia, Enterobacter, Serratia,
51. Which of the following statements most	Ralstonia
correctly defines the isoelectric point	c) Erwinia, Pantoea, Enterobacter, Xylella
a) The pH at which all the molecular species	d) Erwinia, Pantoea, Enterobacter,
are ionized and that carry the same	Acidovorax
charge	56. Anhydrobiosis in nematodes is caused due
b) The pH at which all the molecular	to
species are neutral unchanged	a) Lack of oxygen
c) The pH at which half the molecular	b) Lack of water
species are ionized and the other half	c) Lowering of temperature
unionized	d) Removal of water with high osmosis
d) The pH at which negatively and	
positively charged molecular species are	

present in equal concentration

57. Which is the causal organism of chalk	62. Jews ear mushroom is -		
brood disease in honey bees	a) Auricularia		
a) Nosema apis	b) Morchella		
b) Ascosphaera apis	c) Agaricus		
c) Melissococcus plutonius	d) Boletus		
d) <i>Paenibacillus</i> larvae larvae	63. Name of bio-control agent applied under		
58. Which of the detectors is used in GLC (Gas	large scale for the first time in the world was -		
Liquid Chromatography) for estimation of	a) Trichoderma viride		
compounds containing electro negative	b) Bacillus subtilis		
groups	c) Peniophora gigantea		
a) TSD (Thermionic Specific Detector)	d) Pseudomonas fluorescens		
b) TID (Thermionic Ionization Detector)	64. The lethal time required to kill 50% of		
c) NPD (Nitrogen-Phosphorus Detector)	population of test animal at a certain dose or		
d) ECD (Electron Capture Detector)	concentration is called -		
59. Juvenile hormone (JH) is released by -	a) ED50		
a) Thoracic gland	b) LD50		
b) Corpora allata	c) LT50		
c) Corpora cardiaca	d) ET50		
d) Neurosecretory cells	65 HRGP (hydroxyproline-rich glycoproteins)		
60. A sequence showing the feeding	that agglutinate the bacterial cell is -		
relationships between organisms in an	a) Extensin		
ecosystem is	b) Lectin		
called -	c) Proline		
a) Tropic level	d) Defensin		
b) Niche	66. Which of the following is the invasive		
c) Food web	insect reported from India in 2018		
d) Food chain	a) <i>Tuta absoluta</i>		
61. Explosive epidemic diseases on most crops	b) Spodoptera frugiperda		
are due to -	c) Helicoverpa zea		
a) Monocyclic pathogens	d) Acigona steniellus		
b) Polycyclic pathogens	67. The antibiotic Zwittermycin is produced		
c) Soil-borne pathogens	by		
d) Seed-borne pathogens	a) Trichoderma asperellum		
	b) Bacillus cereus		
	c) Pseudomonas putida		
	d) Bacillus velezensis		

68. Kalahasti Malady was reported in India	74. The phylum which has the important crop
from	pathogens in the kingdom protozoa is -
a) Karnataka	a) Myxomycota
b) Kerala	b) Dictyosteliomycota
c) Andhra Pradesh	c) Acrasiomycota
d) Tamil Nadu	d) Plasmodiophoromycota
69. Quarantine pathogen is -	75. The number of instars in Ephemeroptera
a) Tobacco streak virus of cotton	may be -
b) FOC - TR4 of banana	a) 5 – 7
c) Groundnut bud necrosis virus in tomato	b) 9 - 14
d) Root knot nematode in banana	c) 22 - 23
70. The agreement on the application of	d) 20 - 40
sanitary and phytosanitary measure came into	76. Stubby root disease is caused by -
force with the establishment of WTO during _	a) Longidorus
a) 1975	b) Criconema
b) 1985	c) Hemicycliophora
c) 2005	d) Trichodorus
d) 1995	77. Total stage in nematode development
71. Which of the following imparts resistance	is/are -
in mustard against insect – pests	a) 6
a) Sinigrin	b) 4
b) Silica	c) 2
c) Gossypol	d) 1
d) Ricin	78. β-aminobutyric acid includes -
72. If two isomers have been classified	a) SAR
correctly as anomers, they may also be called	b) ISR
as -	
a) Conformers	c) HRGP
b) Enantiomers	d) ISR & SAR
c) Tautomers	79. Mode of action in c is inhibition of -
d) Diastereomers	a) Cell division
73. In electron microscopy, condensers used	b) Protein synthesis
are	c) Mitochondrial electron transport
a) Magnetic	d) Nucleic acid synthesis
b) Optic	
c) Semi optic	

d) Electrical

80. Threshold level of Globodera rostochiensis	85. Interference of effector molecules of		
is	pathogen with PAMP triggered immunity		
a) 5 cysts/100 g soil	results in		
b) 10 cysts/100 g soil	a) Effector triggered immunity		
c) 30 cysts/100 g soil	b) Effector triggered susceptibility		
d) 50 cysts/100 g soil	c) Pattern triggered susceptibility		
81. The type of secretory system in bacteria	d) Suppression of basal resistance		
responsible for the transport of effector	86. Which of the following dithiocarbamate		
proteins across bacterial membrane and into	fungicide contains both Zn and Mn a) Propineb		
plant cell is			
a) Type I ss	b) Mancozeb		
b) Type III ss	c) Zineb		
c) Type IV ss	d) Thiram		
d) Type V ss	87. The suffix "Oidea" is associated with		
82. When there is high age specific survival	a) Order		
probability of a population in early and middle	•		
life followed by a rapid decrease in survival,	b) Family		
the type of survival curve will be	c) Suborder		
a) Concave	d) Super family		
b) Convex	88. Fungicide first reported to depict		
c) Diagonal	resistance was		
d) Zig-zag	a) Metalaxyl		
83. Which of the following reagents selectively	b) Organomercury		
reduces the carbonyl group without affecting	c) Dodine		
the double bond in an unsaturated aldehydic	d) Pyrimidine		
molecule	89. Which of the following DOES NOT fall		
a) Zn/HCl	under inorganic fungicides		
b) LiAlH <sub>4</sub>	a) Sulfur		
c) NaBH <sub>4</sub>	b) Copper oxide		
d) Raney-Ni	c) Fentin hydroxide		
84. The causal agent of Tobacco Mosaic is	d) Chlorothalonil		
filterable through bacteriological filters and	90. The type of antenna found in sawflies is -		
can be crystalized. It was proposed by	a) Capitate		
a) Ivanowski; Michali	b) Flabellate		
b) Ivanowski; Van der Plank	c) Unipectinate		
c) Flor; Stanley	d) Bipectinate		
d) Ivanowski; Stanley			

- 91. Which of the following was imported in India for the control of cottony cushion scale \_
  - a) Apanteles flavipes
  - b) Rodolia cardinalis
  - c) Bracon gelechae
  - d) Aphelinus mali
- 92. In mouth parts of butterflies, the proboscis is modification of
  - a) Cardo
  - b) Stipes
  - c) Lacinia
  - d) Galea
- 93. Virus transmission by nematodes was first reported by
  - a) Hirschmann
  - b) Filipjev
  - c) Hewitt and Raski
  - d) Goodey
- 94. Quercus incana is a food plant of
  - a) Antheraea proylei
  - b) Philosamia ricini
  - c) Antheraea assamensis
  - d) Antheraea mylitta
- 95. Glyceel is used to
  - a) fix nematodes
  - b) mount nematodes on slides
  - c) process nematodes
  - d) seal nematodes on slides
- 96. Suppressive soil concept was first proposed by
  - a) Cook and Baker
  - b) Menzies
  - c) Hornby
  - d) Baker and Cook

- 97. Mastigonemes and mycolaminarin are the characteristic features associated with
  - a) Eumycota
  - b) Oomycota
  - c) Basidiomycota
  - d) Deuteromycota
- 98. Paper chromatography is an example of
  - a) Partition chromatography
  - b) Adsorption chromatography
  - c) Flash chromatography
  - d) Ion exchange chromatography
- 99. Taxonomy at evolution level is called
  - a) Numerical taxonomy
  - b) Alpha taxonomy
  - c) Beta taxonomy
  - d) Gamma taxonomy
- 100. Resilin is extremely rich in
  - a) Cystine
  - b) Glycine
  - c) Threonine
  - d) Phenylalanine
- 101. RNA viruses are detected through
  - a) Colony PCR
  - b) RT-PCR
  - c) Bio-PCR
  - d) RADP-PCR
- 102. Millipedes are included in
  - a) Diplopoda
  - b) Chilopoda
  - c) Chelicerata
  - d) Hexapoda
- 103. Lac is marketed as
  - a) Brood lac
  - b) Seed lac
  - c) Button lac
  - d) Shellac

d) Carbon

104. 15% resolving gel separates proteins	110. CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> Cl undergoes nucleophilic
having molecular weights in which of the	substitution by which mechanism
following ranges -	a) SNO 1
a) 10 – 30 kDa	b) E 1
b) 30 – 100 kDa	c) SE 1
c) <10 kDa	d) SN 2
d) >500 kDa	111. Transcript level of gene expression under
105. The numbers of isomers present in	host pathogen interaction is quantified
technical HCH is -	through
a) 12	a) ERIC PCR
b) 8	b) Box PCR
c) 14	c) Real Time PCR
d) 16	d) REP PCR
106. Which country ranks first in silk	112. St. Anthony's fire is related to -
production	a) Fire blight and Erwinia
a) India	b) Ergotamine and Erwinia
b) China	c) Ergotism and Mycotoxicosis
c) Japan	d) Fire blight and Claviceps
d) Sri Lanka	113. Which of the following is a permanent
107. Mobilization of stored products to the	mounting medium
developing appressorium is regulated by -	a) Formalin
a) cAMP signalling pathway	b) Glycerol
b) MAP kinase pathway	c) Euparol
c) SA signalling pathway	
d) JA signalling pathway	d) DPX
108. Which one of the following is an	114. Azoxystrobin is a/an
Ichneumonid parasitoids	a) Insecticide
a) Apanteles flavipes	b) Herbicide
b) <i>Trichogramma chilonis</i>	c) Fungicide
c) Tetrastichus pyrillae	d) Rodenticide
d) Aphelinus mali	115. Mushroom with increased shelf life is -
109. The fungicide mancozeb DOES NOT	a) Volvariella volvacea
contain the following element -	b) <i>Pleurotus sajor caju</i>
a) Lead	c) Calocybe indica
b) Zinc	d) Pleurotus florida
c) Manganese	

116. For histopathological nematology, the	122. Caudal glands and spinnerets are			
sections are stained with	prominent in			
a) Silver nitrate	a) Mononchus			
b) Acid fuchsin	b) Meloidogyne			
c) Hematoxylin	c) Heterodera			
d) Safranin-fast green	d) Hoplolaimus			
117. Identify the $\delta$ value of aliphatic protons in	123. Longidorus, virus particles are retained			
following molecule	in			
a) 3.1	a) Oesophagus			
b) 4.8	b) Inner lining of odontostyle			
c) 1.4	c) Cuticular lining of stoma			
d) 5.9	d) Odontophore			
118. Organophosphorus insecticides act by	124. The condition where nematode eggs			
inhibiting -	hatch inside the female dead body is known as:			
a) GABA channel	a) Ovovivipary			
b) Sodium channel	b) Endotokia matricida			
c) Acetylcholine	c) Vivipary			
d) ALS	d) Ovipary			
119. The factor directly affecting ground	125. A viral disease dwindling button			
wated pollution due to pesticides is	mushroom production in Europe is -			
a) Absorption	a) Dry bubble			
b) Adsorption	b) X-disease			
c) Leaching	c) Mummy disease			
d) Volatilization	d) Cobb web			
120. Which of the following is a Mycoherbicide	126. Target site of action of strobiluring			
a) COLLEGO	fungicide is			
b) F-Stop	a) β-tubulin			
c) Mycostop	b) Ubiquinol oxidases			
d) BINAP-T	c) Succinate dehydrogenase			
121. Scientific name of purple mite infesting	d) Phospholipid biosynthesis			
tea plants is	127. What is the other name for fronto-clypeal			
a) Polyphagotarsonemus latus	sulcus			
b) Calacarus carinatus	a) Sub-ocular sulcus			
c) Acaphylla theae	b) fronto-genal sulcus			
d) Brevipalpus californicus	c) Sub-genal sulcus			
	d) Epistomal sulcus			

128. Azadirachtin belongs to which class of	134. The virus always associated with satellite			
compounds	RNA is			
a) Triterpenoid	a) Banana bract mosaic virus			
b) Alkaloid	b) Mungbean yellow mosaic virus			
c) Nicotine amide	c) Tomato leaf curl virus			
d) Diamide	d) Cucumber mosaic virus			
129. Infective stage in reniform nematode is -	135. In which of the following larvae, the			
a) Egg	spiracles are absent			
b) Second stage juvenile	a) Cecidomyids			
c) Pre-adult	b) Psycodids			
d) Adult	c) Chironomids			
130. Circum-oesophageal commissure	d) Mycetophilids			
represents	136. The Bordeaux mixture was an accidental			
a) Reproductive system	discovery by -			
b) Excretory system	a) Robert Koch			
c) Digestive system	b) PMA Millardet			
d) Nervous system	c) JC Walker			
131. Identify the plant with biofumigant	d) Louis Pasteur			
property	137. Imazethapyr is			
a) Sesbania	a) Insecticide			
b) Crotolaria	b) PGR			
c) Mustard	c) Herbicide			
d) Marigold	d) Fungicide			
132. Coat protein mediated transgenic	138. The first disease resistance gene was			
resistance is demonstrated in	cloned by			
a) Cassava	a) Johal and Briggs (1992)			
b) Papaya	b) Williams (1998)			
c) Tomato	c) Dehury et al (1996)			
d) Banana	d) Rossi et al (1998)			
133. Which of the following develops burning	139. Adhesion and appressorial development			
symptoms of crop in rice field	in fungal pathogens are due to -			
a) Dicladispa armigera	a) Hydrophobin			
b) Oligonychus oryzae	b) Thionin			
c) Nilaparvata lugens	c) Defensin			
d) Stenchaetothrips	d) Lipid transfer protein			

140. Melissococcus plutonius causes which of	146. Identify the Genus of sting nematode -
the following disease	a) Dolichodorus
a) Stone brood	b) Criconema
b) American foul brood	c) Belonolaimus
c) Sac-brood	d) Hemicycliophora
d) European foul brood	147. Post-uterine sac is present in
141. Which is the strongest oxoacid	a) Radopholus
a) H3PO4	b) Helicotylenchus
b) HCl	c) Rotylenchulus
c) HClO4	d) Pratylenchus
d) HNO3	148. Identify the organization that certifies
142. The avr determinant of the R gene SW5 in	laboratory accreditation in India -
tomato codes for	a) OECD
a) Coat protein	b) NABL (National Accreditation Board for
b) RNA dependent RNA polymerase	Testing and Calibration Laboratories)
c) Movement protein	c) NCIPM
d) Glycoprotein	d) FSSAI
143. Which of the following group of insects is	149. Virus that requires a helper virus for
famously species richer	transmission through aphid
a) Hymenoptera	a) Closterovirus
b) Coleoptera	b) Carlavirus
c) Hemiptera	c) Potyvirus
d) Diptera	d) Potexvirus
144. Which software is used for performing	150. Name the active principle in chilli
phylogenetic analysis	a) Carotene
a) Model Test	b) Lycopene
b) PAUP	c) Capsaicin
c) DATABASE	d) Rotenone
d) PHYLOGEN	151. In moth, deformed wings are developed
145. Tea mosquito belongs to the order -	due to deficiency of
a) Hemiptera	a) Lysine
b) Diptera	b) Arachidonic acid
c) Hymenoptera	c) Pantothenic acid
d) Psocoptera	d) Linoleic acid

152. Which is the weakest hydracid	159. Which of the following is used in		
а) НСООН	mosquito repellent coils		
b) HCN	a) Deltamethrin		
с) СНЗСООН	b) Cypermethrin		
d) HNO3	c) Allethrin		
153 Name the reaction used for the synthesis	d) Cyhalothrin		
of next higher homologue of an acid -	160. Removal or inactivation of active oxygen		
a) Arndt-Eistert synthesis	species in the host is done by which plant		
b) Lossen's reaction	pathogen		
c) Curtis reaction			
d) Witting reaction	a) Biotrophic relation		
154. Which of the following insecticides is	<ul><li>b) Hemibiotrophic relation</li><li>c) Necrotrophic relation</li></ul>		
meant for managing sucking insect-pests			
a) Flubendiamide	d) Saprophytic relation		
b) Chlorantraniliprole	161. Xa21 is a/an -		
c) Fenvalerate	a) avr gene		
d) Thiamethixam	b) R gene		
155. Deirids are sensory structures located in	c) PRR		
a) Oesophageal region	d) PAMP		
b) Caudal region	162. Which insecticides among the following		
c) Cephalic region	falls in the 'least toxic' category		
d) Reproductive region	a) Malathion		
156. Taxonomic monogram was prepared by $\_$	b) Carbofuran		
a) Needham, 1743	,		
b) Berkeley, 1885	c) Flubendamide		
c) Kuhn, 1862	d) Insidactoprid		
d) DeMan, 1950	163. Which of the following order of insects		
157. Potato cyst nematode was first reported	has maximum number of parasitoids species		
in Nilgiris by			
a) Sharma, K	a) Hymenoptera		
b) Luc, M	b) Diptera		
c) Maggenti, K	c) Hemiptera		
d) Jones, F. G. W.	d) Lepidoptera		
158. "Dak Pora" disease is caused by	164. The trade name of Glyphosate is		
a) Ditylenchus dipscaci	a) Round up		
b) Ditylenchus phyllobia	b) Kavach		
c) Ditylenchus angustus	c) Stomp		
d) Ditylenchus destructor	d) Rifit		
	u) Miit		

165. The pigment haemoglobin is found in the	ie 171. RNA genome of plant viruses is		
haemolymph of	a) Monocistronic only		
a) Red Chironomus	b) Polycistronic only		
b) Red cotton bug	c) Both Monocistronic and Polycistronic		
c) Red pumpkin beetle	d) Dicistronic		
d) Mosquito	172. Specialised cells formed at the feeding		
166 Nematodes parasitic to insects belong to	site of cyst nematodes are		
which family	a) Nurse cells		
a) Entaphelenchidae	b) Giant cell		
b) Aphelenchidae	c) Syncytia		
c) Paraphelenchidae	d) Transfer cells		
d) Tylenchidae	173. Name the design used for simple pot		
167. Pebrine disease of silkworm is caused by	experiments in laboratory		
a) Bacillus popilliae	a) Random block design		
b) Bacillus sotto	b) Complete randomized design		
c) Isaria farinosa	c) Split plot design		
d) Nosema bombycis	d) Latin square design		
168. Which of the following is a hydraulic	174. Congress grass can be controlled by using		
energy sprayer	a) Opuntia dilleniid		
a) Compression knapsack sprayer	b) Teleonemia scrupulosa		
b) Motorized knapsack sprayer	c) Zygogramma bicolorata		
c) Knapsack sprayer	d) Rodolia cardinalis		
d) Ultralow volume sprayer	175. The main food reserve in nematodes is -		
169 The red colour in tomato fruit is due to the	a) Carbohydrates		
presence of	b) Glycogen		
a) Beta-carotene	c) Carbon		
b) Ricin	d) Glucose		
c) Xanthophyll	176. Skraup synthesis exclusively deals with		
d) Lycopene	the synthesis of		
170. Nematode excretion involves	a) Isoquinoline		
a) Ornithine cycle	b) Indole		
b) TCA cycle	c) Pyrimidine		
c) Lipid metabolism	d) Quinoline		
d) Protein metabolism			

177. Fatty acid based finger printing is used to	179. The signal in 1-HNMR of o-hydroxy		
detect or identify	acetophenone at around $11\delta$ is because of -		
a) Fungi	a) Aromatic protons		
b) Virus	b) Aliphatic protons		
c) Bacteria	c) Hydroxy group		
d) Viroids	d) Intramolecular H-bonding		
178. Spiral amphidial aperture is seen in -	180. Royal jelly in honeybee is produced by -		
a) Mononchus	a) Drones only		
b) Chromodoria	b) Queen only		
c) Xiphinema	c) Worker bees only		
d) Longidorus	d) Both Queen and Worker bees		

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# ICAR AICE-JRF/SRF(Ph.D.) - 2020

## SUBJECT: AGRICULTURAL ENTOMOLOGY

**SECTION: PART A - GENERAL KNOWLEDGE** 

1. Where is the headquarters of European	6. Nobel laureate Abhijit Vinayak Banerjee was		
Union (EU)	conferred the honorary Doc of Letters (D.		
a) Geneva, Switzerland	Litt.) by which University		
b) Washington D.C., USA	a) University of Delhi		
c) New York, US	b) University of Kolkata		
d) Brussels, Belgium	<ul> <li>c) University of Mumbai</li> <li>d) University of Hyderabad</li> <li>7. Which of the following are the two most wheat-growing zones of the country</li> <li>a) Ganga-Sutlej plains in the North-West</li> <li>b) Deltaic regions</li> </ul>		
2. Which one of the following countries was			
the partner country of 34th Surajkund			
International Crafts Fair held in Haryana			
a) China			
b) Nepal			
c) Bhutan	c) Black soil region of the Deccan		
d) Uzbekistan	d) Plains of North-East		
3. Which one of the following crops is a commercial crop in Punjab and Haryana but a	Choose the correct answer from the option below:		
subsistence crop in Orissa			
a) Tea	a) Only A and B		
b) Cotton			
c) Rubber	b) Only B and C		
d) Rice	c) Only C and D		
4. Amazon rainforest span over nine countries.	<ul><li>d) Only A and C</li><li>8. Which one of the following statements is</li></ul>		
In August 2019, in which country did a deadly			
fire broke out in the Amazon Forest	incorrect		
a) Brazil	a) The highest number of pigs in the world		
b) Venezuela	are found in India		
c) Colombia	b) Utter Pradesh provides largest amount		
d) Argentina	of pork		
5. Under the Ganga Action Plan Phase II,	c) Assam has the largest number of pork		
pollution abatement works are being taken up	producing pigs		
in how many towns	d) Pork constitutes about 7.6 % of the total		
a) 57	meat produced in India		
b) 65			
c) 52			
d) 69			

b) Footwear

c) Dipped goodsd) Latex foam

9. The term 'Delimitation' which was in news	14 Given below are two statements:		
recently is associated with which process	Statement A: MSP is declared by the		
a) Fixing the limit of Income tax	government every year to provide		
b) Fixing limits of Affordable housing	incentives to the farmers for		
c) Fixing limits of Territorial constituencies	raising the producing of crops.		
d) Fixing limits of Chairpersons salary	Statement B: Buffer stock is created to		
10. A farmer wishes to start a 100 s m	distribute food grains in the		
rectangular vegetable garden. Since he has	deficit areas and among the		
only 30m barbed wire, he fences three sides of	poorer strata of the society at the		
the garden letting his house compound wall	lower price than the market price.		
act as the fourth side fencing. What is the	In light of the above statements, Choose the		
dimension of the garden	most appropriate answer from the options		
a) 15m x 6.67m	given below:		
b) 20m x 5m	a) Both Statement A and Statement B are		
c) 30m x 33.3m	correct		
d) 40m x 2.5m	b) Both Statement A and Statement B are		
11. Which one of the following is a global	incorrect		
association of nations of the world to help	c) Statement A is correct but Statement B is		
cooperation in international law, security,	incorrect		
economic development and social equity	d) Statement A is incorrect but Statement B		
a) United Nations Organization	is correct		
b) International Monetary Fund			
c) World Bank	15. Which one of the following countries is the		
d) World Health Organization	main rival of India in tea export		
12 Indian agriculture is typically characterized	a) China		
as	b) Japan		
a) Land surplus, labour scarce economy	c) Germany		
b) Land surplus, labour surplus economy	d) Sri Lanka		
c) Land scarce, labour surplus economy	16. Which type of N-fertilizer is suitable for		
d) Land scarce, labour scarce economy	water-logged soils		
13. In which one of the following industries,	a) Zinc Phosphate		
the consumption of natural rubber is the	b) Ammonium Sulphate		
largest	c) Calcium		
a) Auto tyres and tubes	d) Potassium Nitrate		

- 17. Economic liberalization in India started with
  - a) Sustainable changes in industrial licensing policy
  - b) The convertibility of the Indian Rupee
  - c) Significant reduction of tax rates
  - d) Changes in procedural formalities for FDI
- 18. The famous Bailadila range of hills in the Bastar district of Chhattisgarh is famous for its
  - a) Bauxite deposits
  - b) Manganese deposits
  - c) Copper deposits
  - d) High-grade haematite deposits

19.	Which	one	of	the	following	would	be
defi	cient if o	one fi	nds	high	n somatic c	ell coun	t in
the	cow's m	ilk					

- a) Butter fat
- b) Whey protein
- c) Casein
- d) Trace minerals

20 Who was the first administrator-statesman to attempt planning as a means for economic development \_\_\_\_\_

- a) C. Rajagopalachari
- b) V. T. Krishnamachari
- c) M. Viswesvarayya
- d) Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyyar

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## **SECTION: PART B-**

## **CORE CROP SCIENCE – II**

1. Globodera rostochiensis is a major problem	6. Given below are two statements:
in	Statement I: Chromosome number in
a) Sweet potato	Antheraea roylei is n = 31
b) Potato	Statement II: Chromosome number in
c) Wheat	Antheraea mylitta is n = 21
d) Beet root	In light of the above statements, Choose the
2. Romanomermis culicivorax is a parasite of _	most appropriate answer from the option
a) Snails	given below:
b) Mosquitoes	a) Both Statement I and Statement II are
c) Grasshoppers	correct
d) Bats	b) Both Statement I and Statement II are
3. Exogenous stimulant favouring Striga seed	incorrect
germination is	c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is
a) Salicylic acid	incorrect
b) Lipopolysaccharide	d) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II
c) Coumarins	is correct
d) Glucosamine	7. Dorylaimid group of nematodes are vectors
4. The hallucinogenic mushroom used by	of
Mexicans in religious functions is	a) Viriods
a) Psilocybe cubensis	b) Plant viruses
b) Fomitopsis officinalis	c) Phytoplasmas
c) Amanita muscaria	d) Bacteria
d) Boletus edulis	8. White tip disease of rice is caused by
5. Components required to prepare chestnut	a) Aphelenchus avenae
compound is	b) Globodera rostochiensis
a) Copper sulphate and ammonium	c) Aphelenchoides besseyi
carbonate	d) Aphelenchoides arachidis
b) Copper hydroxide and ammonium	9. The total number of eggs laid by a female
carbonate	during the entire life is called as
c) Copper sulphate and ammonium	a) Fecundity
chloride	b) Natality
d) Copper sulphate and ammonium nitrate	c) Fidelity
	d) Voltinity

10. Osmoregulatory cells	found in the	15. High-efficiency particulates air (HEPA)	
abdominal gills of aquatic in	sects are called	filter is seen in	
a) Urocytes		a) BOD incubator	
b) Trophocytes		b) Laminar flow	
c) Mycetocytes		c) Bio reactor	
d) Chloride cells		d) refrigerator	
11. Selective medium	used to isolate	16. The vector of the papaya mosaic virus is -	
Trichoderma from soil was i	dentified by	a) Aphis gossypii	
a) Kloepper		b) Aphis craccivora	
b) Elad and Chet		c) Myzus persicae	
c) Grente		d) Acerophagus papaya	
d) Menzies		17. Ideal winnowing and salt water treatment	
12. Terminal spindle-shaped	d root galls in rice	is the best method of control	
are caused by		a) Anguina tritici	
a) Heterodera oryzicola		b) Aphelenchoides spp.	
b) Meloidogyne incognita		c) Meloidogyne spp.	
c) Meloidogyne graminico	ola	d) Pratylenchus spp.	
d) Meloidogyne hapla		18. Nematodes can be preserved for a long	
13. Mobile DNA segments of	capable of moving	period in formaldehyde at a concentration (%)	
between prokaryotes and	eukaryotes are	of	
known as		a) 1-2	
a) Transposons		b) 2-4	
b) Plasmids		c) 4-6	
c) Episomes		d) 6-8	
d) Chromatin		19. Organic Sulphur based fungicide with	
14. Match List I and List II		nematicidal and fumigant action is -	
List I	List II	a) Ferbam	
A. Cultivation of mulberry	I. Trashing	b) Vapam	
B. Silk route	II. Hatching	c) Nabam	
C. Egg	III. Emergence	d) Thiram	
D. Moth	IV. Moriculture	20. When host is parasitized by two or more	
Choose the correct answer	from the options	species of parasitoids/parasites, the	
given below:		relationship is called -	
a) A – IV, B – I, C – II, D – III		a) Super parasitism	
b) A – IV, B – II, C – III, D – I		b) hyper parasitism	
c) A – III, B – IV, C – II, D – I		c) Multiple parasitism	
d) A – IV, B – III, C – I, D – II		d) Simple parasitism	

21. Which one of the following has no fumigant	27. Potential parasitoid of Paracoccus	
action	marginatus (Papaya mealybug) is	
a) Aluminium phosphide	a) Encarsia guadeloupae	
b) Magnesium phosphide	b) Chrysoperla zastrowi sillemi	
c) Bromadiolone R	c) Goniozus nephantidis	
d) Phosphamidon	d) Acerophagus papayae	
22. Chemical reaction occurring while	28. Given below are two statements:	
preparing Bordeaux mixture -	Statement I: Tiger band disease is a native of	
a) $CuSO_4 + Ca(OH)_2 = CuO_2 + CaSO_4$	India and it infects oak Tasar	
b) $CuSO_4 + Ca(OH)_2 = CuO + CaSO4 + H_2O$	silkworm	
c) $CuSO_4 + Ca(OH)_2 = Cu(OH)_2 + H_2S$	Statement II: Tiger band disease of silkworm	
d) $CuSO_4 + Ca(OH)_2 = Cu(OH)_2 + CaSO_4$	attacks all Indian silkworm	
23. Plant parasitic nematodes are	species	
a) Vertebrates	In light of the above statements, Choose the	
b) Invertebrates	most appropriate answer from the option	
c) Arthropods	given below:	
d) Annelids	a) Both Statement I and Statement II are	
24. The active principle with antifungal	correct	
activity in Bordeaux mixture is	b) Both Statement I and Statement II are	
a) Copper sulphate	incorrect	
b) Calcium sulphate	c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is	
c) Copper hydroxide	incorrect	
d) Calcium hydroxide	d) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II	
25. The H. M. Smits is known for his	is correct	
contribution for completing first sequenced	29. The vector of the rice tungro disease is	
whole genome of	a) Nilaparvata lugens	
a) <i>Erwinia amylovora</i>	b) Nephotettix nigropictus	
b) Bacillus subtilis	c) Cofana spectra	
c) Klebsiella pneumoniae	d) Breveria reli	
d) Xanthomonas oryzae pv oryzae	30. The queen of textiles is	
26. Gause's hypothesis in the ecological study	a) Cotton	
is closely related to	b) Wool	
a) Predation	c) Silk	
b) Mutualism	d) Linen	
c) Competition		
d) Parasitism		

31. Nematodes can be extracted from soil	36. Telea form larva is present in
using	a) Ichneumonidae
a) Mystifier technique	b) Tenthredinidae
b) Fenwick can	c) Scelionidae
c) Cobb's decanting and sieving	d) Tachinidae
d) Fenwick can and sugar flotation	37. The Destructive Insects and Pests Act
32. Which one of the following is known as the	(DIPA) was passed in the year -
tasar silkworm	a) 1920
a) Antheraea proylei	b) 1914
b) Antheraea assamensis	c) 1924
c) Samia ricini	d) 1934
d) Antheraea mylitta	38. During the process of rearing, which one of
33. The first R gene identified in 1992 was in	the following oviposits most on a plain smooth
which one of the following crops	surface
a) Tomato	a) Mulberry silkworm
b) Maize	b) Eri silkworm
c) Potato	c) Oak Tasar silkworm
d) Paddy	d) Tasar silkworm
34. The correct sequence of events associated	39. When can an entire branch containing
with indirect ELISA is -	leaves be fed to the larvae of Bombyx mori
a) Antigen – Unlabelled primary antibody –	a) Neonate
Enzyme labelled secondary antibody	b) 2 <sup>nd</sup> instar
b) Labelled primary antibody – Antigen -	c) 3 <sup>rd</sup> instar
Enzyme labelled secondary antibody	d) 4 <sup>th</sup> and 5 <sup>th</sup> instar
c) Antigen – Labelled antibody - Enzyme	40. Which one of the following is an external
labelled secondary antibody	feeder on stored products
d) Unlabelled primary antibody – Antigen -	a) Plodia interpunctella
Enzyme labelled secondary antibody	b) Cylas formicarius
35. The NPR-1 gene that coordinates both ISR	c) Lasioderma serricorne
(Induced Systemic Resistance) and SAR	d) Sitophilus oryzae
(Systemic Acquired Resistance) is active at -	41. The first scientific account of the lac insect
a) Oligomeric form	was published in the year
b) Monomeric form	a) 1782
c) Dimeric form	b) 1872
d) Hirsutella thompsonii	c) 1827
	d) 1754

42. In a honey bee's digestive system, the	46. Nematodes used for insect control are
ripening of honey takes place in the	a) Steinernema
a) Proventriculus	b) Rhabdids
b) Stomodeum	c) Diplogstrids
c) Hepatic caecum	d) Seinura spp.
d) Rectum and anal glands	47. The signal molecule(s) involved in ISR
43. Given below are two statements:	is/are
Statement I: Chowki rearing refers to the rearing	a) Jasmonic acid only
of young silkworm larvae under	b) Salicylic acid only
a controlled microclimate	c) Ethylene only
Statement II: Antheraea proylei is a cross	d) Jasmonic acid and ethylene
between A. pernyi and A. roylei	48. Match List I and List II
In light of the above statements, Choose the	List I List II
most appropriate answer from the option	A. Grasserie I. Fungal hyphae
given below:	B. Pebrine II. Polyhedral
a) Both Statement I and Statement II are	C. Flacherie III. Oval spores
correct	D. Muscardine IV. Bacteria
b) Both Statement I and Statement II are	Choose the correct answer from the options
incorrect	given below:
c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is	a) A – IV, B – I, C – III, D – II
incorrect	b) A – II, B – III, C – IV, D – I
d) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II	c) A – III, B – II, C – I, D – IV
is correct	d) A – I, B – III, C – II, D – IV
44. Which one of the following is NOT a field	49. Spatial arrangement of individuals of the
cum storage pest	population is called as
a) Cylas formicarius	a) Dispersion
b) Oryzaephilus surinamensis	b) Density
c) Callosobruchus chinensis	c) Population
d) Phytorimaea operculella	d) Distribution
45. Central Muga Eri Research and Training	50. Hyperparasite of powdery mildew
Institute is in -	pathogens is
a) Manipur	a) Verticillium lecanii
b) Assam	b) Ampelomyces quisqualis
c) West Bengal	c) Darluca filum
d) Odisha	d) Hirsutella thompsonii

## **SECTION: PART C-**

#### AGRICULTURAL ENTOMOLOGY

1. The statistical empirical models used for	6. The greatest nutritional distinction betw	
assessment of crop losses due to insects are	the insects and ve	ertebrates is that
based	a) Insects need	d carbohydrates
a) Simulation approach	b) Insects no	eed an external source of
b) Regression approach	sterols	
c) Continuous approach	c) insects need amino acids	
d) Qualitative approach	d) Insects nee	d fatty acids
2. Classical biocontrol agent for the control of	7. Pyriproxifen is	a
the weed, prickly pear cacti is	a) Chitin synth	nesis inhibitor
a) Dactylopius ceylonicus	b) Trypsin inhibitor	
b) Crytobagous salviviae	c) Juvenile hor	rmone inhibitor
c) Neochetina bruchu	d) Lipid synth	esis inhibitor
d) Nipaecoccus spp.	8. The minimun	n population density of an
3. The obligate cave dwelling insects are called	insect or its dama	nge which can be measured in
as	the field is called	
a) Pyrophilous	a) Economic damage	
b) Xylophagous	b) Economic tl	hreshold level
c) Troglobiont	c) Damage thr	eshold
d) Coprophages	d) Gain thresh	old
4. Which pump is fitted in the high-pressure	9. Match List I and	d List II
boom sprayer with more than 500 litre/ha	List I	List II
capacity	A. Pleuron	I. Trochantin
a) Rotary pump	B. Tergum	II. Eusternum
b) Plunger pump	C. Sternum	III. Postnotum
c) Centrifugal pump	D. Legs	IV. Episternum
d) Piston pump	Choose the corre	ect answer from the options
5. The petiole in honey bee is formed by -	given below:	
a) First abdominal segment	a) A – I, B – II, C – III, D – IV	
b) First abdominal segment and	b) A – III, B – I	V, C – I, D – II
metathorax	c) A – II, B – I,	C – III, D – IV
c) Second abdominal segment	d) A – IV, B – I	II, C – II, D – I
d) Metathorax		

10. Crank dusters are also called as	16. Recent pest outbreak in Maize crop in Inc	
a) Below dusters	pertains to	
b) Rotary dusters	a) Helicoverpa zea	
c) Knapsack dusters	b) Helicoverpa a	rmigera
d) Power operated dusters	c) Spodoptera lit	cura
11. A blind-ending tube in the insect digestive	d) Spodoptera fr	ugiperda
system is	17. To increase the	precision of results in the
a) Bursa copulatrix	Randomized Block Design, error degree	
b) Caecum	freedom should be minimum of	
c) Rectum	a) 6	
d) Malpighian tubule	b) 8	
12. Emergence of lac insect is called as	c) 12	
a) Migration	d) 16	
b) Eclosion	18. Scarred fruit damage in grapes is cause	
c) Moulting	a) Sthenias grisator	
d) Swarming	b) Scirtothrips de	orsalis
13. The particle size of dust formulation of	c) Maconellicocc	us hirsutus
pesticide is	d) Othreis ancillo	a
a) 50 micron	19. Match List I and List II	
b) 50-75 micron	List I	List II
c) 75-100 micron	A. Maxilla	I. Labrum
d) >100 micron	B. Labium	II. Superlinguae
14 The insect species with narrow limits of	C. Hypopharynx	III. Palpifer
tolerance with regard to habitat utilization are	D. Epipharynx	IV. Palpiger
known as	Choose the correct	answer from the options
a) Euryecious	given below:	
b) Stenoecious	a) A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II	
c) Stenothermic	b) A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I	
d) Eurythermic	c) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV	
15. The Non-Lepidopteran naturally occurring	d) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III	
juvenile hormone is	20. The ability of a parasitoid to manipulat	
a) JH 0	the host's physiology is called	
b) JH I	a) Host regulation	
c) JH II	b) Host preferen	ice
d) JH III	c) Host discrimi	nation
	d) Host acceptar	nce

21. The process in which all unfertilized eggs	26. Which of the following form the lapping	
develop into females is known as -	tongue proboscis in honey bee	
a) Arrhenotoky	a) Mandibles and labrum	
b) Parthenotoky	b) Labium and maxilla	
c) Aleurotoky	c) Labrum and maxilla	
d) Thelytoky	d) Labrum and labium	
22. 'Isle of Wight' disease is also called as	27 Trap crop that is used to control Chilo	
a) Nosema disease	partellus on maize is	
b) Amoebic disease	a) Sorghum	
c) Acarine disease	b) Pearl millet	
d) Brood disease	c) Sudan grass	
23. A sclerotized plate surrounding an orifice	d) Cumbu napier grass	
around a spiracle is called as	28 The first pathogen registered as microbial	
a) Atrium	insecticide in 1948 with the United States	
b) Peritreme	Environmental Protection Agency was	
c) Taenidia	a) Bacillus thuringiensis	
d) Tracheoles	b) Bacillus popilliae	
24. Which of the following belong to	c) Bacillus lentimorbus	
Hemipteroid orders	d) Streptomyces avermitilis	
A. Siphunculata B. Thysanoptera	29. Which of the following insects are	
C. Embioptera D. Strepsiptera	endoparasites of other insects	
E. Plecoptera	a) Siphonapterans	
Choose the correct answer from the option	b) Mecopterans	
below:	c) Pthirapterans	
a) A only	d) Strepsipterans	
b) B only	30. Match List I and List II	
c) A, B only	List I List II	
d) C, D, E only	A. Sensilla trichodea I. Peglike structure	
25. Specific environmental cues that induce	B. Sensilla styliconica II. Elongated, oval or	
diapause (or) elicit a specific behavioural	circular plate of cuticle	
response in insects are called	C. Sensilla coeloconica III. Hairlike	
a) Behaviour Modulators	structure	
b) Attractant	D. Sensilla placodea IV. Peg sunk below genera	
c) Elicitors	cuticle surface	
d) Token stimuli	Choose the correct answer from the options given below:	

a) AIII, BI, CIV, DII	36. A species characterized by low
b) AI, BII, CIII, DIV	reproductive rate and high survival rate is
c) AII, BIII, CI, DIV	called
d) AIV, BIII, CII, DI	a) B - strategist
31. A type of pupa with movable functional	b) r - strategist
mandibles is called as	c) k - strategist
a) Obtect	d) z - strategist
b) Coarctate	37. In which of the following insect's orders,
c) Exarate	Malpighian tubules are known to produce silk
d) Dectious	in the final larval stage
32. The outer sheath of a striated muscle fibre	a) Neuroptera
is called as	b) Coleoptera
a) Stomodaeum	c) Lepidoptera
b) Sarcolemma	d) Isoptera
c) Tonofibrillae	38. Pad like structure on the ventral surface of
d) Mesenteron	the tarsal sub segments is called
33. In which of the following orders, the	a) Empodium
females exhibit strong parental care and nurse	b) Euplantulae
the eggs and nymphs	c) Planta
a) Plecoptera	d) Basitarsus
b) Embioptera	39. Transmission of which of the following
c) Grylloblattoidea	diseases in silk worm is transovarial
d) Odonata	a) Flacherie
34. Indoxacarb blocks the activity of	b) Grasserie
a) Potassium ion	c) Pebrine
b) Acetyl choline receptor	d) Muscardine
c) GABA	40. The first BPH resistant variety with Bph1
d) Sodium ions	gene is
35. The cylindrical pouch of the body wall	a) IR 26
projecting ventrally from the sternal region of	b) IR 36
the first abdominal segment of Collembola is	c) IR 56
known as	d) IR 66
a) Styli	
b) Furcula	
c) Tenaculum	
d) Collophore	

41. The most important external factor that	44. A compound released by an organism
can induce diapause in insects is	which evokes a response beneficial to a
a) Unfavourable nutrition	member of another species but not to the
b) Desiccation	emitter is known as
c) Photoperiod	a) Pheromone
d) Temperature	b) Kairomone
42. Which of the following are the character(s)	c) Allomone
of pterygote insects	d) Antimone
A. Slight metamorphosis	45. Johnston's organ is present in which of the
B. Several moulting after attaining sexual	following
maturity	a) Scape
C. Mandibles usually articulate with the head	b) Trochanter
capsule at a single point	c) Coxa
D. Wings develop externally/internally	d) Pedicel
E. Incomplete/complete metamorphosis	46. A single host is parasitised by more than
Choose the most appropriate answer from the	one individual of the same species
options given below:	successfully, under laboratory condition. One
a) A, B only	such example is
b) C, D only	a) Trichogramma
c) D, E only	b) Cotesia
d) D only	c) Encarsia
43. Match List I and List II	d) Telenomus
List II List II	47. Cuticular outgrowth at the dorsum of the
A. Protopod larvae I. Eucephalous larvae	9th segment in the larvae of Coleoptera is
B. Polypod larvae II. Campodeiform larvae	called as
C. Oligopod larvae 🛮 III. Campodeiform larvae	a) Urogomphi
D. Eucephalous larvae IV. Parasitic	b) Uromeres
Hymenoptera	c) Anal horn
Choose the correct from the options given	d) Pygopod
below:	48. Type II peritrophic envelope is a
a) AIV, BIII, CII, DI	characteristic feature of which of the following
b) AI, BII, CIII, DIV	orders
c) AIII, BIV, CI, DII	a) Coleoptera
d) AI, BII, CIV, DIII	b) Orthoptera
	c) Isoptera
	d) Odonata

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49. The coxa of insect leg attached to the body	50. The flexible lines of the integument
of the insect by an articular membrane is	between sclerites are called as
called	a) Apodemes
a) Coxotrochanteral articulation	b) Sutures
b) Basicosta	c) Conjunctivae
c) Coxal corium	d) Articulations
d) Coxal wall	

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# ICAR AICE JRF/SRF(PH.D.) - 2021

# SUBJECT: AGRICULTURAL ENTOMOLOGY

**SECTION: PART A - GENERAL KNOWLEDGE** 

	c) Genetic modification
1. The digital computer operates on which of	d) Genetic hybridisation
the following principle	6. Which of the following nutrient does not
a) Measurement	come under the ambit of
b) Calculation	'macronutrients' in Soil Health Card
c) Logical	a) Nitrogen
d) Electrification	b) Zinc
2. The noncooperation movement of	c) Phosphorus
Gandhiji was launched in which of the	d) Potassium
following year	7. Cole crops, root crops and legumes come
a) 1915	under the ambit of which of the following
b) 1922	a) Olericulture
c) 1920	b) Pomology
d) 1930	c) Viticulture
3. The ministry is implementing MIDH	d) Arboriculture
(Mission for Integrated Development of	8. How do you term the form of agriculture, in
Horticulture) with effect from which of the	which, industrialized production of crops and
•	animal products takes place
following year	a) Manufactured agriculture
a) 201213	b) Modern agriculture
b) 201920	c) Industrial agriculture
c) 201516	d) Mechanistic agriculture
d) 201415	9. Which of the following is the chemical name
4. Optical fibre used the concept of which of	of vitamin B2
the following	a) Riboflavin
a) Reflection	b) Calciferol
b) Refraction	c) Pyridoxin
c) Total internal reflection	d) Niacin
d) Total internal refraction	10. What is the focus of the participatory plant
5. What do you term the phenomenon	breeding program
whereby the specific gene is added to the plant	a) Scientists
for producing a desirable phenotype	b) Plants
a) Genetic manipulation	c) Environment
b) Genetic recombination	d) Farmers

11. Yellow vein mosaic is the viral disease of	c) Wood's Despatch
which of the following plants	d) Thomas Babington Macaulay
a) Ladyfinger	17. The study of individual trees, shrubs, vines,
b) Papaya	and perennial woody plants is known as
c) Sugarcane	which of the following
d) Banana	a) Turf management
12. Which of the following is the device used to measure the power and speed of the wind a) Avometer	b) Arboriculture
	c) Pomology
	d) Viticulture
b) Anemometer	18. Which of the following organ(s) is/are
c) Airometer	affected by Mumps disease
d) Aviontimeter	a) Entire body
13. Which of the following systems has also	b) Skin
incorporated social aspects in itself	c) Eye
a) Landscaping	d) Parotid
b) Permaculture	19. The interaction of soils with living things,
c) Horticulture	particularly plants are well known as which of
d) Forest gardening	
14. An Islamic revivalist movement named	the following
Wahabi movement was founded by which of	a) Edaphology
the following person	b) Paedology
a) Sian Saheb	c) Soil zoology
<ul><li>b) Syed Ahmed</li><li>c) Haji Shariat Allah</li></ul>	d) Paedogenesis
	20. Which of the following is not the input unit
d) Dadu Mian	of the computer
15. Micro irrigation fund of Rs. 5,000 crores	a) Mouse
have been placed with which of the following	b) Keyboard
organization	c) Screen
a) NABARD	d) Scanner
b) IDBI	
c) SBI	*****
d) RRBs	
16. Which of the following is considered as the	
"Magna Carta of England Education in India" _	
a) Hunter education committee	
b) Lord Macaulay's Minute	
, <del></del>	

## **SECTION: PART B**

# **CORE CROP SCIENCE - II**

1. Match List I with List II	6. Match List I with List II
List I List II	List I List II
A. Bromadiolone I. Contact and stomach poison	A. Apothecium I. A group of conidiophores
B. Sulphur II. Contact and fumigant	cemented together
C. Malathion III. Contact poison	B. Cleistothecium II. A closed ascocarp with a
D. Dichlorvos IV. Anticoagulant	pore at top
Choose the correct answer from the options	C. Synnema III. A completely closed ascocarp
given below:	D. Perithecium IV. An open ascocarp
a) A II, B III, C I, D IV	Choose the correct answer from the options
b) A III, B I, C IV, D II	given below:
c) A IV, B III, C I, D II	a) A III, B II, C IV, D I
d) A III, B IV, C II, D II	b) A IV, B III, C I, D II
2. Which of the following is the breeding host for	c) A I, B II, C III, D IV
fruit sucking moth Eudocima spp	d) A II, B IV, C III, D I
a) Tinospora cordifolia	7. The silkworm respires through
b) Gynandropsis pentaphylla	a) Gills
c) Ipomea sp.	b) Air sacs
d) Triumfetta rhomboidea	c) Book lungs
3. Nonedible oyster mushroom is	d) Tracheae
a) Pleurotus ostreatus	8. Given below are two statements:
b) Pleurotus citrinopileatus	Statement I: Candidatus phytoplasma is a
c) Pleurotus salmoneo	wallless prokaryote
d) Pleurotus olearius	transmitted by leafhopper.
4. Scutellonema bradys is a pest of	Statement II: Candidatus phytoplasma is
a) Potato	
b) Yam	highly sensitive to tetracycline
c) Cowpea	antibiotic.
d) Grapevine	In light of the above statements, Choose the
5. The droplet size in aerosol spray is	most appropriate answer from the options
a) >500 μ	given below:
b) 300500 μ	a) Both Statement I and Statement II are
c) 100300 µ	correct
d) <60 μ	b) Both Statement I and Statement II are

incorrect

- c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
- d) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
- 9. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: Leaf streak disease of rice is caused by Xanthomonas oryzae.

Statement II: Leaf streak disease is a vascular disease.

In light of the above statements, Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
- b) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
- c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
- d) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
- 10. Which vitamins are essentials to insects
  - a) Vitamin A & E
  - b) Vitamin B & D
  - c) Vitamin A & C
  - d) Vitamin C & D
- 11. Which caste of the termite causes damage to crops \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) King
  - b) Queen
  - c) Worker
  - d) Soldier

- 12. Given below are two statements:
- Statement I: Rhabditis, Plectus *and Wilsonema otophorum* are entomopathogenic.

Statement II: Steinernema and Heterorhabtidis are entomopathogenic.

In light of the above statements, Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
- b) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
- c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
- d) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
- 13. First plant parasite nematode, Angutina tritici named Vibrio tritici by J.T. Needham in the year \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) 1853
  - b) 1743
  - c) 1756
  - d) 1734
- 14. Mulberry is largely pollinated by \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Honey bees
  - b) Wind
  - c) Birds
  - d) Butterflies
- 15. Salicylic acid reacts with two major  $H_2 O_2\,$
- \_\_\_\_ scavenging plant enzymes
  - A. Catalase
  - B. Ascorbic peroxidase
  - C. Aconitase
  - D. Cellulase

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- a) A & C only
- b) A & B only
- c) B & D only
- d) A & D only

16. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: Mononchus, Dorylaimus and Actimolaimus are predatory soil inhibiting nematodes.

Statement II: Belonolaimus, Dolichodorus and Trichodorus are plant parasitic nematodes.

In light of the above statements, Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
- b) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
- c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
- d) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

#### 17. Match List I with List II

List I List II

A. Illeis cincta I. Wheat rust B. Brevenia rehi II. Plant virus

C. IARI Regional Station, Pune

III. Stunted paddy in circular patches

D. IARI Regional Station, Wellington

IV. Mycophagous

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- a) A III, B II, C IV, D I
- b) A IV, B III, C II, D I
- c) A I, B II, C III, D IV
- d) A II, B IV, C III, D I

18. Aflatoxin in peanuts is caused by \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Aspergillus niger
- b) Aspergillus fumigants
- c) Aspergillus flavus
- d) Aspergillus nidulans

19. Match List I with List II

List I List II

A. Tabtoxin I. *Alternaria alternate* 

B. Tentoxin II. Cochliobolus carbonum

C. H C - Toxin III. Pseudomonas syringae

D. P C - Toxin IV. Periconia circinta

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- a) A II, B III, C IV, D I
- b) A I, B II, C IV, D III
- c) A II, B IV, C I, D I
- d) A III, B I, C II, D IV

20. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: The interval between the moulting is known as instar.

Statement II: The skins casted by the insect are known as exuviae.

In light of the above statements, Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
- b) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
- c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
- d) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

d) Rust

21. Calcified cocoons are the ones destroyed	25. Which of the te	rmite caste is fertile
by	a) Presoldiers	
a) Virus	b) Alates	
b) Bacteria	c) Worker	
c) Fungus	d) Soldiers	
d) Protozoa	26. Match List I wit	h List II
22. Plants infected by Meloidogyne incognita,	List I	List II
present above ground symptoms as	A. Ufra	I. Heterodera
A. Water and nutrient stress	B. Cyst	II. Meloidogyne
B. Hypertrophy and Hyperplasia	C. Gall	III. Dorylaimus
C. Wilting and stunting	D. Soil inhabitant	IV. Ditylenchus
D. Yellowing of plant		t answer from the options
Choose the correct answer from the options	given below:	culture from the options
given below:	<u> </u>	I, C II, D III
a) A, B and C only		I, C II, D II III, C I, D II
b) A, C and D only		II, C III, D IV
c) A, B and D only		
d) B, C and D only		IV, C III, D I
23. Match List I with List II		discharge their products
List I List II	-	stream are called
A. Mites in cotton I. 1 - 2 nymphs/adults per	a) Endocrine	
leaf	b) Secretary	
B. Thrips in cotton II. 10/cm per leaf	c) Exocrine	
C. Whitefly in cotton III. 5 - 10 per leaf	d) Salivary	
D. Aphids in cotton IV. 15 - 20% of plants	28. The recor	nmended quantity of
infested	FYM/compost for	or irrigated mulberry
Choose the correct answer from the options	garden/ha/year is	
given below:	a) 40 MT	
a) A - II, B - I, C - IV, D - III	b) 30 MT	
b) A - I, B - II, C - IV, D - III	c) 20 MT	
c) A - II, B - III, C - I, D - IV	d) 10 MT	
d) A - II, B - I, C - III, D - IV	29. Uzi fly belongs	to the family
24. For the first time, copper sulphate was	a) Meloidae	
used as wheat seed treatment to control	b) Tachinidae	
a) Smut	c) Saturnidae	
b) Bunt	d) Pyralidae	
c) Yellow rot	, - ,	

30. Field coverage of soil injecting gun (2 lit
cap) in case of nematicidal fumigant
applications is
a) 0.5 ha
b) 1.0 ha
c) 1.5 ha
d) 2.0 ha
31. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: Crown gall disease of plant is
caused by Agrobacterium
tumefaciens.
Statement II: Ti-plasmid contains T-DNA
where it integrates into the
nuclear genome.
In light of the above statements, Choose the
most appropriate answer from the options
given below:
a) Both Statement I and Statement II are
correct
b) Both Statement I and Statement II are
incorrect
c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is
incorrect
d) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II
is correct
32. Following the characterized by having
ribbed bursa
a) Ditylenchus dispaci
b) Helicotylenchus dihystera
c) Aphelenchus avenae
d) Pratylenchus penetrans
33. The hibernating eggs are preserved in
a) Cold storage
b) Oven

c) Incubator

d) Refrigerator

- 34. The term 'Pathovar' is used in the taxonomy of plant pathogens belonging to \_\_\_\_
  - a) Mycoplasma
  - b) fungi
  - c) Nematodes
  - d) Bacteria
- 35. Match List I with List II

List I List II

- A. Orifice plate I. Prevents debris entering the orifice
- B. Whirl plate II. Prevents leakage
- C. Spacer III. Regulate the flow rate
- D. Stainer IV. Rotates the fluid

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- a) A II, B III, C I, D IV
- b) A III, B I, C IV, D II
- c) A IV, B III, C I, D II
- d) A III, B IV, C II, D I
- 36. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: Gas released from aluminium phosphide depletes ozone layer

Statement II: Gas released from methyl bromide does not deplete ozone layer

In light of the above statements, Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
- b) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
- c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
- d) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

37. Triethanolamine formalin (TAF) is used as	42. Fungal pathogen produces enzyme to
fixative to fix	degrade cuticular wax
a) Nematodes	a) Alternaria solani
b) Immature insects	b) Colletotrichum capsci
c) Mites	c) Puccinia hordei
d) Fish embryo	d) Albugo nidulans
38. Covering of soil in between rows of	43. Which of the following is called obligate
mulberry with organic waste is known as	symbionts
a) Manuring	a) Commensalism
b) Mulching	b) Mutualism
c) Solarization	c) Proto co-operation
d) Flooding	d) Amensalism
39. The enzyme involved in melanogenesis is $\_$	44. Following is the most dominating agent of
a) Tyrosinase	water hyacinth in India
b) Proteinase	a) Neochetina spp.
c) Lipase	b) Cyrtobagous salviniae
d) Cellulase	c) Agasicles hygrophila
40. Heteroderma avenae is an important pest	d) Teleonemaia scrupulosa
of	45. Nurse cells at feeding site are induced by $\_$
a) Maize and sorghum	a) Tylenchulus semipenetrans
b) Pigeon pea and chickpea	b) Rotylenchus reniformis
c) Wheat and barley	c) Heterodera avenae
d) Rice and ragi	d) Pratylenchus subpenetrans
41. Aphid transmitted non-persistent virus is:	46. Most effective method of irrigation
A. Afamovirus	involving less wastage of water in moriculture
B. Nanovirus	is
C. Fabavirus	a) Flood irrigation
D. Potyvirus	b) Drip irrigation
Choose the correct answer from the options	c) Sprinkler irrigation
given below:	d) Furrow irrigation
a) A, C and D only	47. The cell wall composition of oomycetes
b) A and D only	fungi is
c) A, B and C only	a) Chitin
d) A and B only	b) Cellulose
	c) Glycogen
	d) Chitosan

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48. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: Predatory soil nematodes act as a biocontrol agent against plant parasitic nematodes.

Statement II: Pratylenchus and Radopholus are ectoparasitic on plant roots.

In light of the above statements, Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
- b) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
- c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
- d) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

- 49. The scientific name of castor is \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Morus alba
  - b) Carica papaya
  - c) Samia ricini
  - d) Ricinus communis
- 50. Powdery mildew in mulberry is caused by
  - a) Phyllactina corylea
  - b) Meloidogynae incognita
  - c) Acidium mori
  - d) Cercospora moricola

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## **SECTION: PART C-**

## AGRICULTURAL ENTOMOLOGY

1. Many colour patterns derived and designed	6. Given below are two statements:
from the aesthetic value of	Statement I: All locusts are grasshoppers.
a) Butterflies	Statement II: But all grasshoppers are not
b) Jewel beetles	locusts.
c) Jewel bugs	In light of the above statements, Choose the
d) Chrysomelid beetles	most appropriate answer from the options
2. Who suggested the term third generation	given below:
pesticide to the hormonal control of insects	a) Both Statement I and Statement II are
a) Slama (1971)	correct
b) Williams (1967)	b) Both Statement I and Statement II are
c) Riddiford (1970)	incorrect
d) Stall (1971)	c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is
3. Which of the following is endodermal in	incorrect
origin	d) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II
a) Fat body	is correct
b) Gonads	7. Which of the following is an insect growth
c) Midgut	regulator (IGR)
d) Hemocytes	a) Tebufenzide
4. The agency to approve biological control	b) Tolfenpyrad
agent in quarantine investigation on import is	c) Terbufos
a) NPPO	d) Transfluthrin
b) IPPO	8. Which of the following is eaten by certain
c) CBD	people
d) CPB	a) Silk worm
5. Johnston's organ is present in which of the	b) Blister beetle
antennal segment of housefly	c) Silver fish
a) Scape	d) Cicada
b) Pedicel	9. The centre of the hemelytron of mirid bug
c) Flagellum	wing is
d) Flagellomere	a) Clavus
	b) Cuneus
	c) Corium
	d) Embolium

10. Match List I with List II	15. The taxonomy which is concerned with
List I List II	evolutionary relations and phylogeny is
A. Arthropodin I. Tectocuticle	a) Alpha taxonomy
B. Cement layer II. Zone beneath the wax layer	b) Beta taxonomy
C. Cuticulin III. Outer zone of procuticle	c) Gamma taxonomy
D. Sclerotin IV. Water soluble protein	d) Delta taxonomy
Choose the correct answer from the options	16. Which insects are used as singing pets
given below:	a) Crickets, Mole crickets and Grasshoppers
a) A II, B III, C I, D IV	b) Cicadas, Mole crickets and grasshoppers
b) A I, B II, C III, D IV	c) Cicadas, Crickets and Grasshoppers
c) A IV, B I, C II, D III	d) Mole crickets, Grasshoppers and Cicadas
d) A IV, B III, C II, D I	17. The representative of chelicerata is
11. An aluminium phosphide tablet (3g) in	a) Millipede
presence of humid air releases PH3 to the tune	b) Mite
of	c) Centipede
a) 3.0 g	d) Lobster
b) 2.0 g	18. The depth and width of the trench to be
c) 1.0 g	across the marching locust hopper is
d) 0.3 g	a) 15 x 15 cm
12. The compound used to produce acetylene	b) 25 x 20 cm
gas in the bird scarer equipment is	c) 45 x 30 cm
<ul><li>a) Calcium hydroxide</li><li>b) Calcium carbide</li></ul>	d) 35 x 25 cm
c) Calcium carbonate	19. How many generations of Drosophila
d) Calcium chloride	melanogaster can be reared at 24±1°C
13. Drosicha mangiferae lays egg sacs	a) 13
in/inside/underneath	b) 23
a) Infloroscence	c) 30
b) Curled leaves	d) 43
c) Soil	20. The suture separating the episternum and
d) Bark	epimeron is
14. Ladybird beetle, Illeis cincta feeds	a) Coronal suture
voraciously on	b) Pleural suture
a) Phytophagous mites	c) Frontal suture
b) Powdery mildew	d) Occipital suture
c) Nymphs of jassid	· · · · · ·

d) Mealybug and scale

21. Trilobites were found in the period of	25. Match List I with List II	
a) Carboniferous	List I List II	
b) Devonian	A. Orifice plate I. Prevents debris entering the	
c) Palaeozoic	orifice	
d) Silurian	B. Whirl plate II. Prevents leakage	
22. Sigma (Σ) is a symbol derived from	C. Spacer III. Regulate the flow rate	
a) Latin	D. Stainer IV. Rotates the fluid	
b) French	Choose the correct answer from the options	
c) Greek	given below:	
d) Spanish	a) A - II, B - III, C - I, D - IV	
23. Choose the correct statement(s) from the	b) A - III, B - I, C - IV, D - II	
following:	c) A - IV, B - III, C - I, D - II	
A. Gills are not found in hemimetabolan	d) A - III, B - IV, C - II, D - I	
insects	26. Cotton and okra are efficiently pollinated	
B. Hypermetamorphosis is found in	by	
lepidopterans	a) Carpenter bee	
C. Simple metamorphosis is known as	b) Bumble bee (according to NTA answer	
paurometabola	key)	
D. Polyembryonic development is also called	c) Honey bee	
polymetabola	d) Leaf cutter bee	
Choose the correct answer from the options	27. In which type of head, the mouthparts are	
given below:	in continuous series with the legs	
a) A only	a) Hypognathous	
b) B only	b) Agnathous	
c) A and B only	c) Prognathous	
d) C and D only	d) Opisthognathous	
24. Match List I with List II	28. The selectivity ratio (SR value) for	
List I List II	methoprene is	
A. <i>Patanga succincta</i> I. Garden locust	a) 1 - 10	
B. Locasta migratoria II. Desert locust	b) 10 - 100	
C. Schistocera gregaria III. Migratory locust	c) 100 - 1000	
D. Acanthacris ruficornis IV. Bombay locust	d) >1000	
Choose the correct answer from the options	29. The insect diet with all known constituents	
given below:	by quantity is known as	
a) A - II, B - III, C - I, D - IV	a) Oligidic diet	
b) A - III, B - I, C - IV, D - II	b) Polygidic diet	
c) A - IV, B - I, C - II, D - III	c) Meridic diet	
d) A - IV, B - III, C - II, D - I	d) Holidic diet	

c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is

d) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II

incorrect

is correct

30. Dolichasters	are the abdo	minal	33. Which of the following is used in
		iiiiiai	nutritional studies
protuberances of	_		a) Ants
a) White grub			b) Blow flies
b) Silver fish			c) Cockroaches
c) Naiads			d) Dragon flies
d) Antlion grubs			34. When the values of all items of a series are
31. Match List I with L	ist II		arranged in increasing and decreasing order, it
List I	List II		is usually called an array and the middle item
A. Chilo infuscatellus	I. Cephalonomia		of an array is called
	stephanoderis		a) Mean
B. Ceratovacuna	II. Hirsutella		b) Median
lanigera	thompsoni		c) Mode
C. Aceria guerreronis	III. Dipha aphidivo	ora	d) Coefficient of variation
D. Hypothenumus ham	npei IV. Granulosis	virus	35. What is the major reaction involved in
Choose the correct ar	nswer from the op	otions	Phase II metabolism of insecticides
given below:			a) Oxidation
a) A II, B	_ III, C I, D	IV	b) Reduction
b) A III, B	I, C IV, D	II	c) Hydrolysis
c) A IV, B			d) Conjugation
d) A III, B			36. Given below are two statements:
32. Given below are tw			Statement I: Collembola, crickets and cut
Statement I: Whipsco		tmen	worms are not considers as soil
	the class Arachni		builders.
Statement II: Pill bugs			Statement II: By addition of insect saliva by the
		nig to	soil dwelling insects, the soil is enriched.
	Crustacea.	41	In light of the above statements, Choose the
In light of the above			most appropriate answer from the options
most appropriate answ	ver from the option	ns	given below:
given below:			a) Both Statement I and Statement II are
a) Both Statement	I and Statement	II are	correct
correct			b) Both Statement I and Statement II are
b) Both Statement	I and Statement	II are	incorrect

incorrect

incorrect

is correct

c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is

d) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II

37. Which of the following is house dust mite?	42. Pallium is structure connected with
a) Dermatophagoides farinae	a) Male genitalia of grasshopper
b) Dermanyssus gallinae	b) Female genitalia of cockroach
c) Sarcoptes scabiei	c) Dorsal genital aspect of moths
d) Knemidocoptes mutans	d) Ventral genital aspects of beetles
38. The weight of an adult giant African snail is	43. Carcasses and necrophages belong to the
a) 50 g (in most cases)	family
b) 150 g	a) Tahcinidae
c) 250 g (according to NTA answer key)	b) Syrphidae
d) 550 g	c) Calliphoridae
39. Given below are two statements:	d) Asilidae
Statement I: Methyl bromide is known to	44. Match List I with List II
deplete ozone layer.	List I List II
Statement II: Aluminium phosphide does not	A. Simple parasite I. <i>Taeniogonalos gundlachii</i>
deplete ozone layer.	(Trigonalidae)
In light of the above statements, Choose the	B. Super parasite II. <i>Cotesia flavipes</i>
most appropriate answer from the options	(Braconidae)
given below:	C. Hyper parasite III. <i>Goniozus nephantidis</i>
a) Both Statement I and Statement II are	(Bethylidae)
correct	
b) Both Statement I and Statement II are	D. Endoparasite IV. Trichospilus pupivora
incorrect	(Eulophidae)
c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is	Choose the correct answer from the options
incorrect	given below:
d) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II	a) A II, B III, C I, D IV
is correct	b) A III, B IV, C I, D II
40. A population reaching a maximum	c) A IV, B I, C II, D III
equilibrium level is called as	d) A IV, B III, C II, D I
a) Lag phase	45. Which of the following is the breeding host
b) Asymptote	for fruit sucking moth Eudocima spp
c) Logarithmic phase	a) Tinospora cardifolia
d) Positive acceleration phase	b) Gynandropsis pentaphylla
41. Incurviid moth pollinate	c) Ipomea cairica
a) Jack fruit	d) Triumfetta rhomboidea
b) Ficus	
c) Yucca	
d) Fig	

46. Given below are two statements:

Statement I: Laccifer lacca sucks the phloem sap from succulent twigs.

Statement II: Cajanus cajan is another host of *Laccifer lacca*.

In light of the above statements, Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
- b) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
- c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
- d) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
- 47. Match List I with List II

List I List II

A. Intensive studies 
I. Quadrat method

B. Absolute estimate II. Insect products

C. Relative estimate III. Life table

D. Population indices IV. Use of traps

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

48. The flies associated in corpse, useful in criminal investigation are \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Hover flies
- b) Fruit flies
- c) Robber flies
- d) Blow flies

49. The arachnid associated with corpses in forensic science is \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Tetranychus sp.
- b) Eryophyes spp.
- c) Demodex spp.
- d) Otobius sp.

50. Approximate number of eggs of Corcyra cephalonica in assc G are the weight of an adult giant African snail is \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 10,000
- b) 11,000
- c) 22,000
- d) 25,000

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## **NET 2019**

# AGRICULTURAL ENTOMOLOGY

1. Arthropods evolved during period	7. Design is most appropriate for most
a) Cambrine	laboratory experiments: CRD
b) Devonian	8. In poison distribution: Mean = Variance
c) Triassic	9. All the living organisms on the earth
d) Carboniferous	interacting with the physical environment as a
2. Acute poison used for rodent control is	whole is referred to as the: Biosphere
a) Zinc phosphide	10. Insect known as 'Overflow worm': Cut
b) Barium carbonate	worm
c) Both a and b	11. Indian grain storage institute established
d) None of the above	in: 1958
3. Mustard saw fly egg laying on	12. National Center for Integrated Pest
a) leaf margins	Management established in: 1988
b) ruit	13. Homing behaviour seen in
c) seeds	14. Rearing of stingless bee known as:
d) bark	Meliponoculture
4. Multiple disease and insect resistant variety	15. The All India Coordinated Research project
which is grown on more than 11 million ha	on Biological control of pests and
in the world is	weeds (AICRPBC) was started in: 1977
a) IR 26	16. Sprayer will cause more loss of spray
b) IR 36	droplets by drift: Ultra low volume sprayer
c) IR 56	17. Example of Highvolume sprayer: Knapsack
d) IR 66	sprayer
5. Green leaf hopper ETL in tungro virus	18. Shear nozzle commonly used in: Knapsack
endemic area is	sprayer
a) 2/hill	19. K strategist favours: Low reproductive rate
b) 3/hill	and high survival rate
c) 5/hill	20. Reproduction type in Lac insect:
d) 4/hill	Ovoviviparous
6. Scientific name of lac is	21. The  quantity  of  liquid  insecticide  with  25%
a) Keeria lacca	active ingredient reqired for preparing
b) Laccifera lacca	500 litres of the spray fluid of 0.25% strength
c) Tachardia lacca	is: 5.0 litre
d) All the above	

22. First commercial based formulation of NPV	31. Fungi Verticillium lecanii was used for
is: Elcar	control of
23. Duplex setae present in: Tetranychidae	a) Aphids
24. Litchi erineum mite belongs to family	b) Leafhoppers
Eriophyidae	c) Mealy bugs
25. McPhil traps commonly used for: Dipteran	d) All the above
flies	32. The sting in worker honey bee is a
26. Silk tunnelling in storage due to:	modified part of: Ovipositor
a) Plodia interpunctella	33. Term Biodiversity hotspots given by
b) Corycera cephalonica	Norman Myers
c) Ephestia cautella	34. Examples of chitin synthesis inhibitors
d) Sitophilus oryzae	Buprofezin, Lufenuron, Teflubenzuron
27. The highest lac producing state of India is:	35. Father of Biological Nomenclature: Carlous
a) Chattisgarh	Linnaeus
b) Madhya Pradesh	36. A term designating a specimen of opposite
c) Bihar	sex to the holotype is: Allotype
d) Jharkhand	37. Wing coupling mechanism is present in
28. Other than Rice moth mass production of	Hymenoptera: Hamuli
egg parasitoids is done with:	38. Thrips have asymmetrical mouthparts due
a) Paddy moth	to absence of: Right mandible
b) Potato tuber moth	39. IPM relies on:
c) Indian meal moth	a) To reduce the plant protection bill
d) None of the above	b) realistic IPM
29. Dr. Hans R. Herren was awarded the world	c) to reduce the damage load and to
food prize in 1995 for his work on	optimise the yield
biological control of	d) all the above
a) Phenococcus manihoti	40. Extra intestinal digestion present in
b) Paracoccus marginatus	Predators
c) Phenacoccus solenopsis	41. In insects the resting potential of nerve
d) Maconellicoccus hirstus	axons about70mv
30. The Green lacewing is a predator of	42. Neuro transmitters present in insects
a) Whiteflies	Acetylcholine, LGlutamate, GABA
b) Aphids	43. Cells which nurse the egg cells to grow
c) Mealybugs	Trohocytes
d) All the above	44. CantharidinAn irritating substance
	producing family: Meloidae

45. Proctolin, a neuropeptide first isolated	52. The silk filament is composed of two
from	fibrion filaments held together by a
a) Red cotton bug	cementing layer of: Sericin
b) Silkworm	53. Of the total silk produced in the country,
c) Honeybee	90% is produced from: Multivoltine
d) Cockroach	54. Disease is caused by bacteria in silkworm:
46. The pest which attacks both in field and	Flacherie
storage is: Pulse beetle	55. Name of the species that is polyphagous,
47. Pest population reappearance after some	semi domesticated in nature: Muga
time some is called	silkworm
a) Pest outbreak	56. The main honey producing family: Apidae
b) Pest resurgence	57. Royal jelly is the secretion of: Lateral
c) Secondary pest outbreak	hypopharnyngeal glands of worker
d) Flare back	58. Vector of little leaf brinjal: Leaf hoppers
48. Beauvericin is chemically	59. Red gram sterility mosaic virus is
a) Crystal protein	transmitted by: Mites
b) Depsipeptide	60. Sesame phyllody virus transmitted by:
c) Triterpinoid	Jassids
d) None of the above	61. Mycoplasma diseases transmitted by:
49. Diseases transmitted by mosquitoes	a) Aphids
a) Encephalitis	b) Leaf hoppers
b) Filariasis	c) Both a and b
c) Yellow fever	d) None of the above
d) All the above	62. Which following component will help to
50. Most quality lac strain obtained from:	transmission of virus
Kusumi strain	a) Nucleic acid
51. Lac compostion like lac resin, waxes, dyes	b) Protein coat
totally percentage of	c) Helper virus
a) 55%	d) Viriod
b) 65%	63. Which of the following one is most
c) 75%	destructive mite in rice
d) 95%	a) Oligonychus
	b) Schizotetranychus
	c) Stenotarsonamus
	d) All the above

- 64. Mite is polyphagous, commom to vegetable and ornamental crops: Polyphagous tarsonamus
- 65. Which of the following is not an acaricide?
  - a) Kelthane
  - b) Etoxazole
  - c) Spiromesifen
  - d) Acetamaprid
- 66. What is the percentage of drying of seeds/grains to get rid of stored pests: 10%
- 67. Sanjose scale is a pest of: Apple
- 68. In coconut root injection technique is used to for the management of: Black headed caterpillar
- 69. Pollu beetle is a major pest of: Pepper
- 70. "T" shaped marking on marble sized mango fruits is characteristic symptom of: Mango nut weevil
- 71. Gummosis and crown toppling in coconut is characteristic symptom of: Red palm weevil 72. Insect feeds on silk and developing cobs of maize: Helicoverpa armijera
- 73. Silver shoot in paddy is a characteristic symptom of: Orseolia oryzae
- 74. Increased silica developed content affects the mandibular development of :
  - a) Rice stem borer
  - b) Rice leaf folder
  - c) Rice case worm
  - d) All the above
- 75. Oryzanone associates with \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) BPH
  - b) Leaf folder
  - c) Stemborer
  - d) All the above

- 76. The energy is utilized for making fog, smoke and vapour sprays: Thermal energy
- 77. Pesticide are better applied to field crops: Either in the morning or the evening
- 78. Droplet spray is known as aerosol spray: 1 to 50 microns
- 79. Nozzle used for producing mist: Blast nozzle
- 80. Use resistant varities in IPM example of: Cultural control
- 81. Which of the following is not a cultural practice for pest suppression \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Crop rotation
  - b) Inter cropping
  - c) Time of sowing
  - d) Hand picking
- 82. Trimedlure is a lure for: Ceratitis capitata
- 83. Tool is used to measure the behaviour of insect towards the odour source: Wind tunnel
- 84. When the larvae moults into pupa the concentration of Juvenile hormone: Decreases
- 85. Maximum number of insect biotypes is observed in: Hessian fly
- 86. The occurrence of asparagine in minute quantities was considered to be the
- primary cause resistance to BPH in rice variety: Mudgo
- 87. The non-preference of plant resistance to insects is also known as: Antixenosis
- 88. Mode of action of Neonicotinoids: Nictonic acetylcholine receptor agonists
- 89. An insecticide having LD5010000 (Single dose to rats) classified as
  - a) Highly toxic
  - b) Practically harmless
  - c) Slightly toxic
  - d) Somewhat toxic

- 90. Method most commonly used for determination of Bioassy:
  - a) Schneider Orelli
  - b) Abbott's formula
  - c) Finney method
  - d) Henderson Tilton method
- 91. In sorghum, Inter-cropping with cowpea/pulses is the management practice for \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Shoot fly
  - b) Stem borer
  - c) Sorghum midge
  - d) Earhead bug
- 92. The pest, white grub lays eggs: singly in loose soil
- 93. In sugarcane earthing up is the management practice for: Early shoot borer 94. In sugarcane biological control, use of EPN's for:
  - a) Ceratovacuna lanigera
  - b) Scripohaga nivella
  - c) Scriphophaga indicus
  - d) Holotrichia serrate
- 95. Webbing of leaves in groundnut is a characteristic symptom of Leafminer
- 96. Phytotoxemia causing insect Tea mosquito bug
- 97. Scientific name of Rust red flour beetle: Tribolium castsneum
- 98. Smallest storage damaging insect: Cryptolests minutas
- 99. Karanjin, active principle present in a Pongamia glabra is: Furanoflavonol

- 100. Techniques used for males trapping and reducing the reproductive ability of female's: Male annihilation technique and mating disruption
- 101. The chemical which give advantage to receiver but not releaser: Kairomone
- 102. Physical nature of neonicotinoids: Soil application, Foliarspray and Seed treatment 103. Which of following insect lays eggs by slitting inside the ring on the stem:
  - a) Trunk borer
  - b) Stem weevil
  - c) Stem borer
  - d) Stem gridler
- 104. Biotype which is most destructive in Indian sub-continent: Biotype 4
- 105. Order of insect used in forensic entomology: Diptera
- 106. The pathway related sap\_\_\_\_sucking insects: Signalling pathway
- 107. Schmidt sting pain index is a pain scale ranging between: 1 to 4
- 108. The *Apis mellifera* complete genome sequence was published in the year: 2006
- 109. Stipital region of labium is called: Palpiger
- 110. Best self mountage for silkworm is \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Chandrika
  - b) Nethrika
  - c) Rotary mountage
  - d) Plastic mountage
- 111. Pesticide Nano emulsion size range: >200nm

- 112. Effective predatory mite for controling spider mites: Persimilis
- 113. Defenece secretion of bombardian beetles is: Benzoquinones
- 114. Mustard sawfly have three pairs of thoracic legs and: 6 8 pairs of prolegs
- 115. Production of young ones by immature stages is: Paedogenesis
- 116. Cryptonephredial condition seen in
  - a) Dipteran pests
  - b) Coleopteran pests
  - c) Lepidopteran pests
  - d) All the above
- 117. Dust formulations toxicant range: 0.1 to 25%
- 118. Example of Proinsecticide: Cartap
- 119. Fenoxycarb is a: Juvenile hormone analogue
- 120. Most important enzyme of MFOs system is: Cytochrome P-450
- 121. K.F. Knipling developed sterile male technique for the control of *Cochliomyia hominivorax* in Island of: Curacao
- 122. The optimum temperature range for the growth and development of insects: 10 to 35°C 123. Warm climate and High humidty favours the
  - a) Insect growth
  - b) Mould growth
  - c) Increase respiration
  - d) All the above
- 124. The infective stage of Entomopathogenic nematodes: [3
- 125. Red flour beetle damage gives to off flavour to the produe due to: Gaseous quinones

- 126. Apple factor-Phlorizin is an antifeedent to
  - a) Apple feeding aphids
  - b) Non apple feeding aphids
  - c) Both a and b
  - d) None of the above
- 127. Potato imparts resistance to *Myzus persicae,* Potato aphid due to
  - a) Thick palisade tissue
  - b) Waxy layer
  - c) Density of hairs
  - d) Trichomes
- 128. Presence of which acid imparts resistance against pod borer, *Helicoverpa armijera* in chick pea: Malic acid
- 129. Best method to control maize fall armyworm
  - a) Direct spraying to whorls
  - b) Soil drenching
  - c) Foliar spraying
  - d) Border row spraying
- 130. Which of the following most common mycotoxin (s) producing fungi:
  - a) Aspergillus
  - b) Penicillium
  - c) Fusarium
  - d) All the above
- 131. Method used to analyse the dependent variable and a set independent variable \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Poison regression
  - b) Multiple linear regression
  - c) Simple linear regression
  - d) Correlation
- 132. The efficacy of spray mostly depends on
  - a) Mean level spray
  - b) Distribution of spray
  - c) Total spray solution
  - d) All the above

- 133. In which part predigestion of pollen will be take place in honeybees \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Crop
  - b) Pharynx
  - c) Oesophagous
  - d) Ventriculus
- 134. Coffee berry borer belongs to family: Scolytidae
- 135. Incorporating two or more genes into a variety to impart resistance to more biotypes is called: Gene pyramiding

- 136. Cochineal insect produces a crimpson color dye is: Carminic acid
- 137. Lectins are what type of gene are isolated from one plant and cloned into another to produce transgenic plants: Protein
- 138. Bird scarce device releasing gas: Acetylene gas
- 139. Whitefly genus knows as vector of more number of viruses: *Bemisia tabaci*
- 140. Insect circulatory system is: blood flows freely all over the body

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# **AARO ENTOMOLOGY 2016**

1. In which type of mouth parts, the mandibles	7. How much quantity of phorate 10 G is
are all together absent	required when applied @ 2.5 kg a.i/ha for the
a) chewing and Lapping type	control of soil pests
b) Siphoning type	a) 10 kg
c) Sponging type	b) 15 kg
d) Piercing and sucking type	c) 20 kg
2. Central Integrated Pest Management centre	d) 25 kg
of Rajasthan is located at	8. In aerosol, the size of droplets is
a) Banswara	a) < 1 μm
b) Sriganganagar	b) 1 - 5 μm
c) Bharatpur	c) 50 - 100µm
d) Jodhpur	d) 100 - 300 μm
3. Saddle shaped pronotum are found in the	9. Which one of the following insect pest
family of order Isoptera	causes damage to groundnut in storage
a) Rhinotermitidae	a) Rhyzopertha dominica
b) Mastotermitidae	b) Caryedon serratus
c) Termitidae	c) Tribolium Castaneum
d) Hodotermitidae	d) Sitotroga cerealella
4. The percent area under Bt cotton to the total	10. Congress grass Parthenium histerophorus
cropped area of cotton in India is	is effectively controlled by its natural enemy _
a) 42%	a) Neochetina eichhorniae
b) 64%	b) cyrtobagous Salviniae
c) 76%	c) Orthogalumna terebrantis
d) 94%	d) Zygogramma bicolorata
	11. What would be concentration of
5. In case of poisoning by organophosphate	fenvalerate 20 EC when applied @ 200 ml/ha
insecticides the antidote used is	dissolved in 1000 liters of water
a) Barbiturate	a) 0.01%
b) Phenobarbital	b) 0.001%
c) Diazepam	c) 0.04%
d) Atropine	d) 0.004%
6. Indian institute of Ecology and Environment	12. The number of cornea in the eyes of
is located at	butterfly is
a) New Delhi	a) 400
b) Patna	b) 4000
c) Lucknow	c) 17000
d) Kolkatta	d) 50000

13. The dose of NPV used for the control of	18. Which one of the following pairs is not
fruit borer, <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> in chick pea	correctly matched
is	a) Yellow fever - Glossina sp.
a) 100 LE/ha	b) Dengue - Aedes aegypti
b) 250 LE/ha	c) Malaria - Female Anopheles
c) 450 LE/ha	d) Kala Azar - <i>Phlebotomus</i> sp.
d) None of these	19. correct sequence of lac from harvesting to
14. Trenching around the field is	its preparation is
recommended for the control of the insect	a) Seed lac - stick lac - Dust lac - Shel lac
pests	b) Stick lac - Seed lac - Dust lac - Shel lac
a) Red hairy caterpillar	c) Seed lac - Dust lac - stick lac - shel lac
b) Locust	d) Dust lac - seed lac - shel lac - stick lac
c) Both Red hairy caterpillar and Locust	20. "A text book of medical Entomology" is
d) None of these	authored by
15. Who won the noble prize for his	a) E. P. Stebbing
contribution in translating the language of	b) M. L. Roonwal
honey bee communicated through waggle	c) Roy and Brown
dance	d) Patton and craigg
a) Ronald ross	21. Export of mango fruits from India to U.S.A.
b) C. F. Beason	Has been banned due to the infestation of
c) Thomas	a) Amritodus atkinsoni
d) Karl von Frisch	b) Sternochetus mangiferae
16. Encarsia formosa is mainly used as	c) Apsylla cistella
bioagent for the control of the insect pests	d) Batocera rufomaculate
a) Mealy bug	22. Which one of the following pairs is not
b) Whitefly	correctly matched
c) Leaf Hopper	a) Carpet beetle - Anthrenus vorax
d) Thrips	b) Bed bug - Cimex hemipterus
17. The Maximum residue limit of dimethoate	c) Cloth moth - Oestrus ovis
in fruits and vegetables in India is	d) Horse fly - Hippobosca capensis
a) 0.2 PPM	23. The type of reproduction found in cottony
b) 0.4 PPM	cushion scale, <i>Icerya purchasi</i>
c) 2.0 PPM	a) Paedogenesis
d) 4.0 PPM	b) Polyembryony
	c) Hermaphrotism
	d) Viviparous

24. Which one of the following pairs is not	29. Who is the plant protection advisor to
correctly matched	Government of India
a) Life table - Southwood	a) Dr. V. Raghunathan
b) Ecosystem - A. G. Tansley	b) Dr. P. S. Chandurkar
c) Food chain - Elton	c) Dr. S. N. Sushil
d) Economic Injury level – Smith	d) Dr. M. S. Randhawa
25. African sleeping sickness' is transmitted	30. The scientific name of house rat is
through	a) Bandicota bengalensis
a) Glossina palpalis	b) Rattus rattus
b) <i>Musca domestica</i>	c) Tatera indica
c) Xynopsylla cheopis	d) Mus masculus
d) Phlebotomus argentipes	31. The cotton crop was destroyed during
26. The first documented case of resistance to	kharif 2015 in India due to the severe attack of
insecticide was reported from the insect	the pest.
a) Singhara beetle, <i>Galerucella birmanica</i>	a) Leaf hopper
b) Sanjose scale, <i>Quadraspidiotus perniciosus</i>	b) Thrips
c) Diamond back moth, <i>Plutella xylostella</i>	c) Whitefly
d) American boll worm, Helicoverpa armigera	d) Mealy bug
27. Sugarcane wooly aphid, Ceratovacuna	32. "National Bureau of Agricultural Insect
lanigera is effectively controlled in south India	Resources " is located at
by its predator	a) Ahmadabad
a) Depha aphidivora	b) Guwahati
	c) Bhopal
b) Adonia variegata	d) Bangaluru
c) cryptolaemus montrouzieri	33. The life cycle of mulberry silkworm,
d) Coccinella Septum punctata	Bombyx mori completed in
28. The correct sequence of insect - pests of	a) 20 - 25 days
Sorghum on the basis of their appearance	b) 35 - 40 days
oncrop from sowing to harvesting is	c) 45 - 50 days
a) Atherigona Soccata - chilo partellus -	d) 60 - 65 days
Stenadiplosis sorghicola	34. Formation of side shoots which give rise to
b) Chilo partellus - Atherigona soccata -	a bunchy top is a syomptom of damage by
Stenadiplosis sorghicola	sugarcane insect
c) Stenadiplosis sorghicola - chilo partellus -	a) Sugarcane root borer
Atherigona soccata	b) Sugarcane shoot borer
d) Stenadiplosis sorghicola - Atherigona	c) Sugarcane top borer
soccata - chilo partellus	d) Sugarcane internode borer

35. Hepatic caecae are orginated from		41. The inver	ted Y - shaped suture on the
a)	Ectoderm	insect head is	known as
b)	Mesoderm	a) Front	coclypeal suture
c)	Endoderm	b) Post	occipital suture
d)	All of the these	c) Epicr	anial suture
36. Erio	ophyids mite have	d) None	of these
a)	Two Nymphal stage	42. Only the right mandible is functional in the	
b)	Three Nymphal stage	insect order:	
c)	Four Nymphal stage	a) Colle	mbola
d)	No Nymphal stage	b) Protu	ire
37. Lar	val head is well developed in sub order	c) Coled	ptera
of dipte	era	d) Ortho	pptera
a)	Nematocera	43. The cem	ent layer of the epicuticle is
b)	Brachycera	formed by sec	retion of
c)	Cyclorrhapha	a) Derm	al gland
d)	Apocrita	b) Trich	ogen cells
38. Th	e blood sugar 'Trehalose' is entirely	c) Epide	ermal cells
lacking	s in insect	d) None	of these
a)	Chalcophora mariana	44. Johnston's	organ is located in
b)	Bombax mori	a) Pedic	el
c)	Anisolabis littoria	b) Flage	llum
d)	Agria affinis	c) Scape	
39. Failure of muscular coordination due to		d) None	of these
pesticide poisoning is known as		45. The food	channel in siphoning type of
a)	Anorexia	mouthpart is f	formed by
b)	Ataxia	a) Maxil	lary palpi
c)	Bradycardia	b) Hypo	pharynx
d)	Nausia	c) Modi	fied galea
40. In which type of ecological pyramid, the		d) Labiu	ım
shape is always upright		46. The ma	les are winged and females
a) Pyramids of numbers		wingless in	<del></del>
b)	Pyramids of biomass	a) Cocci	ds
c)	Pyramids of energy	b) Embi	optera
d)	none of these	c) Strep	siptera
		d) All of	the these

47. The number of stlylets in female mosquito	53. The one factor common to all arthropods
is	leading to their success is largely due to
a) 2	a) Small size
b) 4	b) Chitinous exoskeleton
c) 6	c) Joint footedness
d) 8	d) None of these
48. The insect larva which has no legs is	54. Fore wings and hind wings are similar in $\_$
termed	a) Ephemeroptera
a) Oligopod	b) Hemiptera
b) Apodous	c) Isoptera
c) Scarabaeiform	d) Hymenoptera
d) Polupod	55. Adephaga and Polyphaga are sub-order of
49. The main excretory product of insects is	a) Coleoptera
a) Urea	b) Hymenoptera
b) Uric acid	c) Orthoptera
c) Ammonia	d) Isoptera
d) None of these	56. when insects remain in a dormant stage
50. The sac for storage of sperms in male	due to temperatures lower than the optimum,
insects is called	they undergo
a) Seminal vesicle	a) Hibernation
b) Spermatheca	b) Aestivation
c) Genital chamber	c) Quiescence
d) Vas deferens	d) None of these
51. The light producing substance in	57. specific strain of a species adapted to a
glowworm fire fly is	particular set of environmental condition is
a) Luciferase	termed
b) Luciferin	a) Biotype
c) Lucithrin	b) Ecotype
d) None of these	c) Allotype
52. The term "Species" was established and	d) Prototype
used for the first time by	58. Which of the following is a reason for pest
a) Imms	population outbreaks
b) John Ray	a) Absence of natural enemies
c) Aristotle	b) High natality
d) Lamarck	c) Reduced morality
	d) All of the these

59. On	e of these mites is a well known	65. The concept of economic thresholds,
predator of herbivorous spider mites		economic levels and integrated control was
a) Phytoseiulus persimilis		introduced by
b)	Aculops Lycopersici	a) V. M. Stern and R.F. Smith (1959)
c)	Acarus silo	b) V. M. Stern, R. F. Smith, R. van den
d)	Varroa jacobsoni	Bosch and K. S. Hagen (1959)
60. The	e amount of energy transferred from	c) R. F. Smith and R. Van den Bosch
one troj	phic level to another is approximately _	(1967)
a)	90%	d) V. M. Stern, R. F. Smith, R. van den
b)	10%	Bosch and K. S. Hagen (1967)
c)	50%	66. The entomopathogenic nematode genera,
d)	100%	Steinernema and Heterorhabditis are capable
-	insecticide used for seed treatment	of killing insect larvae due to
	sucking insect pests is	a) Nematode - Protozoa symbiosis
a)	Quinalphos	b) Nematode - fungus symbiosis
b)	Decamethrin	c) Nematode - Bacteria symbiosis
c)	Imidacloprid	d) Nematode - Virus symbiosis
d)	Phorate	67. Vegetable oils mixed in small quantities
-	le of action of spinosad is that it	with stored grain legumes are active against
	-	eggs and larvae and disable the female to
a)	Blocks nicotinic acetylcholine	oviposit. The pest in the context is
1.3	receptor	a) Rhizopertha
b)	Effects GABA receptor causes both	b) Callosobruchus
c)	Blocks nicotinic acetylcholine	c) Tribolium
	receptor & Effects GABA receptor	d) Oryzaephilus
d)	Some other mode of action	68. The mango nut weevil is a specific pest of
63. The	first record of sericulture dates back to	mango variety
a)	4700 BC in China	a) Alphonso
b)	8000 BC in China	b) Totapari
c)	2500 BC in India	c) Neelum
d)	2500 BC in Sumeria	d) Totapari & Neelam
64. The insect capable of transmitting		69. The tea mosquito bug belongs to the insect
bacterial wilt (Stewart's disease) of cotton is:		family
a)	Myllocerus spp.	a) Pentatomidae
b)	Chaetocnema spp.	b) coreidae
c)	Sphenoptera gossypii	c) Miridae
d)	Empoasca devastans	d) Tingidae

70. While using abbott's formula to compute	76. Boll - guard II cotton contains the genes
the corrected per cent mortality, the mortality	a) Cry I Aa and Cry 2 Aa
in the untreated control should not exceed	b) Cry I Ac and Cry 2 Aa
	c) Cry I Ac and Cry 2 Ab
a) 10 per cent	d) Cry I Ad and Cry 2 Ab
b) 20 per cent	77. Laboratory technique used to make
c) 30 per cent	multiple copies of a DNA segment is
d) 50 per cent	a) PCR
71. The white stem borer (Xylotrechus	b) Electrophoresis
quadripes) is the most important pest of	c) Recombinant DNA technology
a) Areca palm	d) None of these
b) Coconut	78. when long axis of the head is vertical and
c) coffee	the mouth parts ventral, such type of
d) Tea	orientation is known as
72. Timely planting of sorghum escapes the	a) Hypognathous
damage of	b) Prognathous
a) Shoot borer	c) Ophisthognathous
b) Armyworm	d) Clypeus
c) Shoot fly	79. Insects have six functional legs but a family
d) Shoot bug	of Lepidoptera has only four functional legs,
73. The Government of India passed the "	name the family
Destructive Insects and Pests Act" in the year _	a) Noctuidae
a) 1914	b) Nymphalidae
b) 1916	c) Pyralididae
c) 1918	d) Gelechiidae
d) 1920	80. Insect in which all the ten pairs of spiracles
74. Which of the following bee species is most	are open and functional is known as
suitable for apiculture	a) Apneustic
a) Apis cerana	b) Holopneustic
b) Apis mellifera	c) Propneustic
c) Apis dorsata	d) Metapneustic
d) Apis florea	81. Principal pulsating organ which causes the
75. Aedes egyptii is a vector of	flow of the blood in insect is known as
a) Elephantiasis	a) Dorsal and Ventral diaphragms
b) Filariasis	b) Haemocytes
c) Yellow fever	c) Dorsal vessel
d) Malaria	d) Haemocoel

d) Physical selectivity

82. All muse	cles in Insects are composed of	88. Gov	rernment of India has passed which act
a) Vis	scera	by pa	rliament to regulate the import,
b) Seg	gmental	manufa	cture, sale, transport, distribution and
c) Ap	pendage	use of i	nsecticides
d) Str	riated fibers	a)	Madras agriculture pests and
83. Process	s of transformation of spermatids		disease Act of 1919
into sperma	atozoa known as	b)	The Insecticide Act,1968
a) Sp	ermatogonia	c)	The U.S. Plant Quarantine
b) Sp	ermatogenesis		Act,1912
c) 0o	genesis	d)	East Punjab Agricultural pests,
d) Sp	ermatocyte	,	disease and Noxious weeds Act,
84. Study o	f the diversity and classification of		1949
organisms i	is known as	89. Wh	ich one of the following statement is
a) Cla	assification		as regards mode of action of synthetic
b) Sys	stematics		oides
c) Tax	xonomy	a)	Inhibition of synaptic
d) No	menclature	aj	, ,
85. The gro	owth of poikilothermic animals is		transmission by inhibiting the
arrested at	0° C and this temperature is called	1.3	enzyme acetyl choline esterase
a) Fav	vorable range	b)	Stomach toxicant
b) Let	thal high range	c)	Inhibition of electron transport in
c) Th	reshold of development		mitochondria
d) Let	thal low range	d)	Inhibition of axonic transmission
86. The or	ganophosphate insecticides were		in the nervous system probably by
developed i	n which country during world war		blocking the NA+ gets in the open
II as a subst	titute for nicotine		state
a) Sw	veden	90. Ins	ect growth regulators affect insects
b) En	gland	mainly	by disturbing the normal activity of
c) Fra	ance	insect _	
d) Ge	rmany	a)	Endocrine systems
87. Selectiv	ity can be divided into two groups	b)	Exocrine systems
(i) Ecologic	cal selectivity and which is second	c)	Excretory systems
group	-	d)	digestive systems
a) Ph	ysiological selectivity		
b) che	emical selectivity		
c) Bio	ological selectivity		

	(ISBN: 770 73 00701 13 1)
91. Which fumigant should not be used for the	96. In rice successful transfer of Brown plant
fumigation of milled products, oil seeds and	hopper and white backed plant hopper
moist grains to avoid excessive absorption	resistance genes has been done from which
a) Aluminium phosphide	plant
b) Ethylene dibromide ampoules	a) <i>Oryza nivara</i>
c) Ethylene dichloride	b) Oryza officinalis
d) Ethylene dichloride/Carbon	c) Oryza sativa
tetrachloride	d) oxya nitidula
92. An arthropod that parasitizes and kills an	97. The microbes, mostly fungi and sometimes
arthropod host; is parasitic in its immature	bacteria,that grow entirely within the plant
stages but is free living as an adult is known as	body,inter or intra cellular and spend all or
a) Parasite	nearly all their life cycle in the host are called
b) Entomopathogen	a) Endophytes
c) Paedogenesis	b) Antibiotics
d) Parasitoid	c) biotypes
93. The plants attacked by pest in early stages	d) Genetics
produce ears devoid of grains and are known	98. The insects are able to maintain the
produce cars devota or grams and are mievin	
as the 'white ears' which pest cause such type	balance while walking due to
as the 'white ears' which pest cause such type	balance while walking due to
as the 'white ears' which pest cause such type of damage	balance while walking due to  a) Hexapod
as the 'white ears' which pest cause such type of damage  a) Nilparvate lugens	<ul><li>balance while walking due to</li><li>a) Hexapod</li><li>b) Exoskeleton</li></ul>
as the 'white ears' which pest cause such type of damage  a) Nilparvate lugens b) Chilo partellus	<ul><li>balance while walking due to</li><li>a) Hexapod</li><li>b) Exoskeleton</li><li>c) Small size</li></ul>
as the 'white ears' which pest cause such type of damage  a) Nilparvate lugens b) Chilo partellus c) Scirpophaga incertulus	<ul> <li>a) Hexapod</li> <li>b) Exoskeleton</li> <li>c) Small size</li> <li>d) Functional wing</li> </ul>
as the 'white ears' which pest cause such type of damage  a) Nilparvate lugens b) Chilo partellus c) Scirpophaga incertulus d) Sesamia inferens	balance while walking due to  a) Hexapod  b) Exoskeleton  c) Small size  d) Functional wing  99. Fossil records indicate that insects evolved
as the 'white ears' which pest cause such type of damage  a) Nilparvate lugens b) Chilo partellus c) Scirpophaga incertulus d) Sesamia inferens  94. Which crop can be used as a trap crop in	balance while walking due to  a) Hexapod  b) Exoskeleton  c) Small size  d) Functional wing  99. Fossil records indicate that insects evolved during
as the 'white ears' which pest cause such type of damage  a) Nilparvate lugens b) Chilo partellus c) Scirpophaga incertulus d) Sesamia inferens  94. Which crop can be used as a trap crop in cabbage to minimize the damage of Diamond	balance while walking due to  a) Hexapod  b) Exoskeleton  c) Small size  d) Functional wing  99. Fossil records indicate that insects evolved during  a) Cambrian period
as the 'white ears' which pest cause such type of damage  a) Nilparvate lugens b) Chilo partellus c) Scirpophaga incertulus d) Sesamia inferens  94. Which crop can be used as a trap crop in cabbage to minimize the damage of Diamond back moth	balance while walking due to  a) Hexapod  b) Exoskeleton  c) Small size  d) Functional wing  99. Fossil records indicate that insects evolved during  a) Cambrian period  b) Devonian period
as the 'white ears' which pest cause such type of damage  a) Nilparvate lugens b) Chilo partellus c) Scirpophaga incertulus d) Sesamia inferens  94. Which crop can be used as a trap crop in cabbage to minimize the damage of Diamond back moth a) Marigold	balance while walking due to  a) Hexapod  b) Exoskeleton  c) Small size  d) Functional wing  99. Fossil records indicate that insects evolved during  a) Cambrian period  b) Devonian period  c) Silurian period
as the 'white ears' which pest cause such type of damage  a) Nilparvate lugens b) Chilo partellus c) Scirpophaga incertulus d) Sesamia inferens  94. Which crop can be used as a trap crop in cabbage to minimize the damage of Diamond back moth  a) Marigold b) Indian mustard	balance while walking due to  a) Hexapod  b) Exoskeleton  c) Small size  d) Functional wing  99. Fossil records indicate that insects evolved during  a) Cambrian period  b) Devonian period  c) Silurian period  d) Precambrian period
as the 'white ears' which pest cause such type of damage  a) Nilparvate lugens b) Chilo partellus c) Scirpophaga incertulus d) Sesamia inferens  94. Which crop can be used as a trap crop in cabbage to minimize the damage of Diamond back moth  a) Marigold b) Indian mustard c) Okra	balance while walking due to  a) Hexapod b) Exoskeleton c) Small size d) Functional wing  99. Fossil records indicate that insects evolved during  a) Cambrian period b) Devonian period c) Silurian period d) Precambrian period 100. The common name of Acridotheres tristis
as the 'white ears' which pest cause such type of damage  a) Nilparvate lugens b) Chilo partellus c) Scirpophaga incertulus d) Sesamia inferens 94. Which crop can be used as a trap crop in cabbage to minimize the damage of Diamond back moth  a) Marigold b) Indian mustard c) Okra d) Maize	balance while walking due to  a) Hexapod  b) Exoskeleton  c) Small size  d) Functional wing  99. Fossil records indicate that insects evolved during  a) Cambrian period  b) Devonian period  c) Silurian period  d) Precambrian period  100. The common name of Acridotheres tristis  a) House crow

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b) Kengo

d) Concoon

Disease free laying

Mouth parts

d)

# **ARO ENTOMOLOGY 2016**

1. The	book 'Principles of Insect Morphology'	7. The book "Introducto	ry Insect Physiology"
was written by		was written by	
a)	R.F. Chapman	a) Sir V. B. Wiggles	worth
b)	R.E. Snodgrass	b) R. L. Patton	
c)	V.B. Awasthi	c) Paul D. Bach	
d)	R.C. Saxena	d) Y. J. A. Novak	
2. The	e hypopharynx seperates the mouth	8. Which of the followi	ng enters the Kreb's
openin	ng from the	cycle	
a)	Cibarium	a) Malate Acetyl	
b)	Labrum	b) Co A	
c)	Mandibles	c) Oxaloacetate	
d)	Silivarium	d) None of these	
3. Whi	ch structure could be found in both male	9. In which of the follow	ing insect the spiracle
and fer	male	is absent?	
a)	Valvifer	a) Cecidomyid larv	<i>r</i> ae
b)	Aedeagus	b) Chironomid larv	<i>r</i> ae
c)	Epiproct	c) Mycetophilid la	rvae
d)	Clasper	d) Pyscodid	
4. Whi	ch part of the leg lies between the femur	10. Hexudecemal is a sex	pheromon of
and tai	rsus	a) Helicoverpa arm	nigera
a)	Coxa	b) Spodoptera litur	ra
b)	Arolium	c) Trichoplusia ni	
c)	Tibia	d) Bombyx mori	
d)	Trochanter	11. Insect haemolymph	consists of following
5. The	First president of Entomological society	sinuses, Choose the odd	one
of Indi	an was	a) Pericardial sinu	S
a)	H. S. Pruthi	b) Perivisceral sinu	ıs
b)	Ramkrishan Ayyar	c) Peritracheal sin	us
c)	Afzal Hussain	d) Perineural sinus	5
d)	Ramchandra Rao	12. The origin of over	aries and testes of
6. Axill	lary sclerites form points of attachment	grasshopper is	
for mu	scles that control the	a) Ectodermal	
a)	Antennae	b) Endodermal	
b)	Wings	c) Mesodermal	
c)	Legs	d) None of these	

13. T	he	process by which air is brought into	18. Lie	big's law or law of the minimum is a
trach	ea	l system and circulated throughout the	princip	le developed in agriculture science was
body	is	known as	describ	ed by
a	)	Oxidation	a)	Carl Linnaeus (1736)
b	)	Ventilation	b)	J. C. Fabricius (1775)
c]	)	Plastron respiration	c)	Carl Sprengel (1828)
d	)	Pneumatization	d)	H. S. Lefroy (1908)
14. W	'ni	ch of the following is the smallest order	19. The	term 'Ecosystem' was proposed by
of cla	SS	insecta	a)	Hannis Reiter
a	)	Hemiptera	b)	A. G. Transley
b	)	Odonata	c)	E. P. Odum
c	)	Lepidoptera	d)	Mayer
d	)	Zeroptera	20. The	e fumigant Durafume is a mixture of
15. I	n	Hymenoptera the first abdominal	EDB an	d methyl bromide in the ratio of
segm	en	t, which is fused with the metathorax,	a)	1:1
is call	led	l	b)	2:1
a	)	Cornicle	c)	3:1
b	)	Epiproct	d)	3:2
c]	)	Scutellum	21. A cl	nemical beneficial to both releaser and
d	)	Propodeum	receive	r is called
16. T	he	Zoological 'Validity of names' is dealt	a)	Kairomone
withi	n _		b)	Allomone
a	)	Chapter VI	c)	Pheromone
b	)	Chapter VII	d)	Synomone
c]	)	Chapter VIII	22. Nei	reistoxin is isolated from the body of
d	)	Chapter IX	marine	annelids by
17. E	cc	otype is a type of species in which	a)	Dr. Remobold (1983)
envir	on	mentally induced variation are	b)	Dr. Nitta (1934)
a	)	Temporary	c)	Dr. Ruscoe (1972)
b	)	Genetically fixed	d)	Dr. Williams (1956)
c	)	Genetically not related		

d) None of these

23. If c	one gram of a insecticide formulation	29. Diflu	ubenzuron is a derivative of
contain	ing 50% ingredient is mixed with 1	a)	Dithiophosphoric acid
litre of	water. What will be the ingredient in	b)	Phosphoric acid
the spra	ay fluid	c)	Difloro compound
a)	5 ppm	d)	Urea
b)	50 ppm	30. Neo	nicotinoids act on the central nervous
c)	500 ppm	system	of insects through binding of the
d)	5000 ppm	a)	Synaptic nicotinic acetyl choline receptor
24. The	first edition of "Systema Naturae" was	b)	Post Synaptic nicotinic acetyl choline
publish	ed in the year	c)	receptor
a)	1725	d)	Synaptic anticholinesterases Synaptic
b)	1735	21 V D	acetyl choline
c)	1745		ay method for detection of internal
d)	1755		ion of insect in grain was described by  Dennis and Decker
25. In g	eneral weedicides are sprayed by using	a)	
a)	Ring type spray nozzle	b)	Milner et al White et al
b)	Disc type spray nozzle	c) d)	
c)	Flat fan type spray nozzle		Howe and Oxley onic plague is transmitted by which of
d)	None of these		owing insects
26. Eco	<sub>2</sub> fume is a mixture of	a)	Housefly
a)	Phosphine and ethyl bromide	а) b)	Fleas
b)	Phosphine and Carbon tetrachloride	_	Sandfly
c)	Phosphine and Carbon disulphide	c) d)	Mosquito
d)	Phosphine and carbon oxide	,	scientific name of case making cloth
27. The	"Destructive Insect and Pest Act 1914"	moth _	_
was pas	ssed on	a)	— Tinea pellionella
a)	3 <sup>rd</sup> February	а) b)	Trichophega tapetzella
b)	3 <sup>rd</sup> March	c)	Galleria mellonella
c)	3 <sup>rd</sup> April	d)	Tineola bisselliella
d)	3 <sup>rd</sup> May	-	e common name of <i>Macrosiphum</i>
28. Sab	adilla is a mixture of alkaloids		orm is
a)	Cevadine and Veratridine	a)	Cotton aphid
b)	Cevadine and Tephrosine	а) b)	Rose aphid
c)	Deguelin and Veratridine	c)	Jasmine thrips
d)	Toxicarol and Deguelin	d)	Kachner Psylla
		uj	Nacilite i Sylid

35. Which of following pests causes damage to	41. The concept of 'Integrated pest
the grains at milky stage in Rice	management' was given by Geier and Clark in
a) Leptocorisa acuta	the year
b) Ripersia oryzae	a) 1959
c) Dicladispa armigera	b) 1961
d) Cofana spectra	c) 1963
36. Leaf curl disease of litchi is caused by	d) 1973
a) Tetranychid mite	42. The basis of antibiosis in corn against
b) Eriophid mite	European Corn borer is
c) Spider mite	a) Nutritional deficiency
d) Tenuipalpid mite	b) Nutritional imbalance
37. Onion thrips lay eggs	c) Presence of toxin
a) Round shape	d) Presence of growth inhibitor
b) Kidney shape	MBOA and DIMBOA
c) Oval shape	43. The fertilized female of Laccifer lacca lay
d) Boat shape	eggs ranging from
38. Site of pupation of ber fruitfly	a) 0 - 100
a) on leaves	b) 101 - 200
b) inside fruits	c) 201 - 500
c) in soil	d) 501 - 700
d) on stem	44. Where the nector is converted into honey $\_$
39. Mango stem borer belongs to family	a) In the alimentary canel of queen
a) Papillionidae	b) In the alimentary canel of worker
b) Cerambycidae	c) In royal chamber
c) Grecillaridae	d) In special cell of the hive
d) Lyacaenidae	45. Spinosad is derived from
40. The scientific name of Indian Mole Rat	a) Saccharopolyspara spinosa
a) Rattus rattus	b) <i>Polyspora spinosa</i>
b) Bandicota bengalensis	c) Streptomyces avermitilis
c) Bandicota indica	d) Streptomyces spinosa
d) Tatera indica	46. "Imms General Textbook of Entomology"
	10 <sup>th</sup> edition (1977) is authored by
	a) O. W. Richards and R. G. Davies
	b) A. D. Imms and O. W. Richards
	c) O. W. Richards and R. C. Davies

d) O. V. Richards and R. G. Davies

47. In I	leucerne, resistance to spotted aphid is	53. Eur	opean Foulbrood disease of honey bee
associa	ated with	is cause	ed due to
a)	Low sinigrin in leaves	a)	Melissococcus plutonius
b)	High silica contents in leaves	b)	Aspergillus flavus
c)	High saponin in leaves	c)	Galleria mellonella
d)	None of these	d)	Nosema apis
48. Wh	nich of the following is a genetic vector _	54. Dis	sease of silk worm in which, the
a)	Phasmid	integun	nent will be fragile and break easily
b)	Phage	oozing	turbid milky fluid
c)	Cosmid	a)	Flacherie
d)	All of these	b)	Grasserie
49. Pal	lination by insect is called	c)	Muscardine
a)	Entomophily	d)	Pebrine
b)	Entomophobia	55. The	gravid rat female live in
c)	Hydrophily	a)	Irregular burrow
d)	Entomophagy	b)	Round burrow
50. For	mation of mRNA from DNA is called	c)	Semi - circular burrow
a)	Transformation	d)	None of these
b)	Transduction	56. The	e sexual maturity in immature stage of
c)	Translation	insect i	s known as
d)	Transcription	a)	Viviparity
51. A n	uleotide is formed of	b)	Parthenogenesis
a)	Purine, pyrimidin and phosphate	c)	Paedogenesis
b)	Purine, sugar and phosphate	d)	Polyembryony
c)	Nitrogen base, sugar and phosphate	57. Ber	lese's theory was proposed to explain
d)	Pyrimidin, sugar and phosphate	the orig	gin of
52. Wh	ich part of the mouth parts of honey bee	a)	Egg stage
used to	o mould wax and adhere pollen	b)	Larval stage
a)	Ligula	c)	Pupal stage
b)	Labium	d)	Adult stage
c)	Labrum		
d)	Labellum		

58. A universal antidote is a mixture of	63 Which of the following is a first systemic
a) Activated charcoal (2 parts),	organophosphate
magnesium oxide (1 part) and	a) Quinalphos
b) tannic	b) Dimethoate
Activated charcoal (2 parts),	c) Phorate
c) magnesium oxide (2 part) and	d) Schradan
tannic	64. what will be the amount of malathion 50
d) Activated charcoal (3 parts),	EC required to prepare 100 liter of 0.05%
magnesium oxide (2 part) and	spray material
tannic	a) 100 ml
Activated charcoal (2 parts), magnesium oxide (1 part) and	b) 500 ml
tannic	c) 1000 ml
59. The first transformation with	d) 5000 ml
deltaendotoxin gene from BT was done in	65. "Bhopal Gas Tragedy" was caused by which
Belgium in the year 1985 in	gas
a) Tobacco	a) Phosphine
b) Paddy	b) Methyl iso-cynate
c) Potato	c) Carbon tetrachloride
d) Cotton	d) Chloromethane
60. Which one is used for inoculation of host	
tree for	66. Which one of the following pairs of
a) Seed lac	diseases is viral as well as transmitted by
b) Phunki lac	mosquitoes
c) Brood lac	a) Encephalitis and sleeping sickness
<ul><li>d) Eri lac</li><li>61. The process of post ecdysial hardening and</li></ul>	b) Yellow fever and sleeping sickness
darkening of the cuticle is regulated by	c) Elephantiasis and Dengue
a) Moulting hormone	d) Yellow fever and Dengue
b) Juvenile hormone	67. Which of these events occurs first during
c) Brain hormone	development of an insect egg
d) Bursicon hormone	a) Differentiation of germ layer
62. The "Nucleocapsid" is always associated	b) Enlargement of the germ band
with the structure of insect pathogenic	c) Segregation of the germ cell
a) Entomopox Viruses	d) Migration of the cleavage nuclei
b) Non - occluded viruses	, ,
c) Baculo viruses	

d) Irido viruses

68. Which of the following is larval - pupal	74. Which of the given ancient Vedic period
paresitoid	literature deals with identifying bees,
a) Compoletis chlorideae	mosquitoes and ants
b) Apanteles Flavipes	a) Atharva Veda
c) Trichogramma minutum	b) Charaka (1200 BC)
d) Carcelia laxifrons	c) Manudharma sastra (1000 BC)
69. The type of parthenogenesis where only	d) None of these
males are produced is	75. The entomological work of Shushmita (100
a) Amphitoky	- 200 AD) describes
b) Thelytoky	a) Distinction between locusts,
c) Arrhenotoky	grasshoppers and thrips
d) None of these	b) Classification of ants, flies and
70. Pheromone released by female beetles of	mosquitoes
white grut is	c) Insect stings, classification of ants,
a) Hexane	flies and mosquitoes
b) Benzene	d) Usage of terms ovipary, vivipary
c) Methoxy benzene	and queen termite
d) Ethoxy benzene	76. Hind tibia with double row spines is a
71. Widely distributed form of	characteristic feature of the family
proprioreceptors of chordotonal nature in	a) Delphacidae
insect is	b) Cicadellidae
a) Scolopidia	•
b) Companiform sensilla	,
c) Sensilla trichoidea	d) Cercopidae
d) Trichogen hair cell	77. The rate of death and expection of life at
72. The classic "mosaic theory" of insect vision	various time intervals during the life cycle of
was propounded by	an insect are indicated by
a) V. B. Wigglesworth (1965)	a) Insect population density
b) Von Frisch (1967)	b) Natality
c) R. L. Patton (1962)	c) Life table
d) J. Muller (1826)	d) Survivorship curve
73. Grain – O - Cide is mixture of	78. The five principle parts of a standard
a) Carbon disulphide and carbon	sprayer nozzel in proper sequence are
tetrachloride	a) Cap>>Disc>>Whirl>>Washer>>Base
b) Phosphine and ethyl bromide P	b) Base>>Whirl>>Washer>>Disc>>Cap
c) Hosphine and Carbon disulphide	c) Base>>Washer>>Disc>>Whirl>>Can

d) Phosphine and carbon oxide

c) Base>>Washer>>Disc>>Whirl>>Cap

d) Cap>>Washer>>Disc>>Whirl>>Base

79. The	e mango variety resistant to fruit fly,	84. Technology that uses enzymes to cut and
Bactroo	era dorsalis Hendel is	paste together DNA sequences of interest
a)	Alphonso	a) Electrophoresis
b)	Kesar	b) Nanotechnology
c)	Langra	c) Recombinant DNA technology
d)	None of these	d) None of these
80. Inst	alling 10 - 12 blue/yellow sticky traps	85. Which one of the following statement is
per hec	tare is effective to manage	correct
a)	Grape thrips	a) The prethoralic gland are a pair of
b)	Grape flea beetles	diffuse gland at the front of the head
c)	Pomegranate butterfly	b) The corpora cardiaca store and
d)	Coconut tingid bug	release hormones from
81. In g	roundnut cultivation mass collection of	neurosecretory cells
adults	of both sexes from host trees using	c) Ring gland surrounds the aorta just
pheron	none in a 15 meter radius and pre -	below the brain.
sprayed	l with an insecticide is effective against	d) The corpora allota are situated at
a)	White grubs	either side of the pharynx
b)	Termites	86. Which reason is responsible for promise
c)	Leaf miners	and the threat of ecology that thrust
d)	Tabacco caterpillar	environmental problems into the fore front of
82. Eff	ective management of the silkworm	man's thinking
endopa	rasitoid (uzi fly) is possible by	a) Atomic energy and Human
a)	Use of physical barrier like	population explosion
	wiregauge net	b) Chemical Industry and Air pollution
b)	Spray of benzoic acid (1%) to destroy	c) Soil pollution and Automobile
	eggs of uzi fly	Industry
c)	Release of the ectopupal	d) Pesticides and Fertilizers
	gregarious parasitoid Nesolynx	87. Who proposed the theory of "Genetic
	thymus	mechanism for the determination of number
d)	All of these	to regulate population"
83. Sha	anon - Weiner function to estimate	a) Pimentel theory (1961)
species	diversity is given as	b) Milne's theory (1962)
a)	$H' = \sum (pi loge pi)$	c) Theory of Andrewartha and Birch (1954)
b)	$H' = \sum (loge pi)$	d) Nicholson's theory (1933)
c)	H' = pi∑loge pi	

d) None of these

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88. The movement of insecticide towards the	93. Which one of the following statements is
surface of the soil alongwith water is called	correct?
a) Surface residue	a) If the environment and social costs
b) Disorption phenomenon	of pesticide use are taken into
c) Penetrated residue	account, the presence of pesticide
d) Wick - effect	residues is not affecting our exports
89. Which of the following statement is correct	of agriculture
a) Mutagenic agent: It has been	b) Modern agriculture can sustain the
established that insecticides are	present productivity levels with the
b) Half life: The rate of	Production, storage, transport,
disappearance of insecticide	distribution and application
deposited.	94. Chemicals which act as a feeding deterrent
c) Deposit: The amount of initially	and growth inhibitor in insect pest but
laid down insecticidal chemical on	influence the host searching efficiency of
the object	predators and parasitoids is called
d) Residue: The amount of	a) Biotypes
insecticide sprayed on the plant	b) Synemones
90. which of the following insecticides group is	c) Infochemicals

not classified under classification based on

91. Phenyl pyrazoles are a new class of

insecticides with a single material called as \_\_\_\_

92. In rice storage, fungi are known to produce

mycotoxins like afflatoxins by \_\_\_\_\_

a) Fusarium Moniliforme

c) Metarrhizium anisopliae

b) Beauveria bassiana

a) Protoplasmic poisons

c) Respiratary poisons

b) contact poisons

d) Nerve poisons

a) Imidacloprid

b) Fipronil

c) Pyridaben

d) Profenofos

mode of action \_\_\_\_\_

d) Antimones
95. The technique in which high voltage
current is applied in a pulsed manner which
creates tiny holes in the plant cell membrane
is called as

- a) Direct uptake of DNA
- b) Microinjection
- c) Microprojectile bombardment
- d) Electro poration

96. "International Institute of Biotechnology and Toxicology" is located at \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Hyderabad
- b) New Delhi
- Chennai
- d) Bengaluru

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97. In insect DDT is metabolized into				
a)	Di chlorobenzophenone			
b)	Dichloro-diphenyl dichloro ethane			
c)	Dichloro-diphenyl dichloro ethylene			
d)	Dichloro-diphenyl acetic acid			
98. The Grubs are legless in the family of order				
Coleoptera				
a)	Chrysomelidae			

b) Coccinellidae

d) Carabidae

Curculionidae

c)

- 99. The species of Trichogramma used against yellow stem borer, Scirpophaga incertulus in rice is \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Trichogramma minutum
  - b) Trichogramma chilonis
  - c) Trichogramma japonicum
  - d) Trichogramma brassilensis

100. The correct sequence of host plant selection by insect is \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Host habitat finding Host finding- Host recognition Host
  - acceptance
- b) Host acceptance Host finding -Host habitat finding - Host recognition
- c) Host finding Host habitat finding- Host acceptance Host recognition
- d) None of these

\*\*\*\*\*

# ANSWER KEY INSECTA PART A

1- c	32. b	63. B	94. D	125. C	156. e
2- d	33. b	64. A	95. A	126. D	157. c
3- c	34. C	65. B	96. C	127. A	158. b
4- d	35. B	66. B	97. B	128. A	159. d
5- d	36. B	67. B	98. C	129. C	160. c
6- b	37. C	68. A	99. B	130. d	161. d
7- a	38. D	69. C	100. A	131. b	162. d
8- b	39. B	70. D	101. B	132. D	163. c
9- c	40. C	71. B	102. D	133. B	164. d
10- d	41. B	72. D	103. D	134. C	165. c
11-с	42. B	73. A	104. C	135. D	166. b
12- d	43. D	74. B	105. D	136. C	167. d
13- b	44. D	75. C	106. C	137. B	168. d
14-с	45. A	76. D	107. B	138. D	169. d
15- b	46. B	77. A	108. E	139. C	170. b
16- b	47. A	78. D	109. A	140. B	171. c
17- b	48. C	79. C	110. E	141. B	172. b
18- b	49. C	80. B	111. B	142. D	173. a
19- b	50. A	81. C	112. C	143. C	174. c
20-с	51. C	82. C	113. D	144. C	175. b
21- a	52. A	83. C	114. D	145. B	176. b
22- c	53. D	84. A	115. E	146. D	177. d
23-с	54. B	85. D	116. D	147. C	178. d
24-с	55. C	86. D	117. C	148. C	179. c
25- d	56. B	87. B	118. D	149. C	180. c
26-с	57. A	88. A	119. B	150. B	181. b
27-с	58. A	89. A	120. C	151. D	182. a
28- b	59. B	90. B	121. C	152. C	183. a
29-с	60. C	91. C	122. C	153. B	184. d
30- d	61. A	92. B	123. B	154. D	185. b
31- c	62. B	93. D	124. C	155. A	186. B

187. c	218. a	249. c	280. b
188. b	219. d	250. c	281. b
189. b	220. C	251. d	282. a
190. d	221. c	252. d	283. d
191. d	222. b	253. c	284. d
192. c	223. D	254. C	285. d
193. d	224. d	255. d	286. b
194. d	225. C	256. d	287. d
195. d	226. c	257. D	288. d
196. c	227. b	258. D	289. a
197. d	228. B	259. D	290. d
198. a	229. c	260. c	291. c
199. b	230. d	261. b	292. d
200. c	231. a	262. d	293. d
201. d	232. c	263. b	294. c
202. a	233. d	264. c	295. b
203. d	234. с	265. C	296. d
204. e	235. c	266. d	297. d
205. b	236. d	267. D	298. b
206. b	237. b	268. c	299. d
207. c	238. b	269. c	300. b
208. a	239. с	270. d	301. a
209. d	240. d	271. a	
210. c	241. b	272. a	
211. b	242. c	273. A	
212. c	243. d	274. b	
213.d	244. d	275. d	
214. c	245. c	276. b	
215. d	246. d	277. a	
216. b	247. d	278. A	
217. d	248. d	279. A	

## **ANSWER KEY - INSECTA PART B**

1- b	32. d	63. c	94. d	125. b	156. d
2- d	33. d	64. d	95. c	126. b	157. c
3- d	34. d	65. c	96. d	127. d	158. c
4- b	35. d	66. d	97. c	128. c	159. d
5- c	36. c	67. d	98. d	129. b	160. c
6- b	37. c	68. c	99. b	130. b	161. c
7- c	38. c	69. b	100. a	131.d	162. d
8- c	39. d	70. b	101. d	132. d	163. a
9- b	40. b	71. b	102. b	133. d	164. a
10- b	41. d	72. c	103. c	134. c	165. d
11- d	42. c	73. c	104. b	135. d	166. d
12- b	43. c	74. a	105. b	136. d	167. d
13- a	44. d	75. d	106. c	137. a	168. d
14- d	45. b	76. d	107. d	138. b	169. a
15-с	46. b	77. d	108. d	139. b	170. b
16-с	47. d	78. d	109. d	140. c	171. d
17- a	48. b	79. b	110. b	141. b	172. d
18- d	49. d	80. d	111. d	142. c	173. d
19-с	50. d	81. c	112. c	143. e	174. d
20- d	51. d	82. c	113. a	144. c	175. d
21- d	52. c	83. d	114. b	145. d	176. a
22- с	53. d	84. d	115. d	146. d	177. d
23-с	54. a	85. a	116. c	147. a	178. c
24- b	55. d	86. b	117. c	148. a	179. d
25- b	56. b	87. c	118. d	149. c	180. a
26-с	57. c	88. b	119. d	150. a	181. d
27- a	58. b	89. c	120. c	151. d	182. d
28- с	59. b	90. d	121. c	152. d	183. b
29- d	60. b	91. a	122. d	153. d	184. a
30-b	61. b	92. b	123. d	154. b	185. d
31- b	62. b	93. d	124. b	155. c	186. b

187. c	218. b	249. b	280. c	311. c	342. c
188. a	219. c	250. b	281. d	312. d	
189. c	220. a	251. d	282. d	313. b	
190. c	221. d	252. c	283. b	314. c	
191. d	222. a	253. b	284. D	315. c	
192. b	223. c	254. b	285. d	316. b	
193. c	224. b	255. c	286. b	317. c	
194. a	225. c	256. d	287. c	318. c	
195. b	226. b	257. c	288. b	319. b	
196. c	227. c	258. a	289. d	320. b	
197. c	228. d	259. c	290. a	321. b	
198. b	229. b	260. c	291. d	322. c	
199. c	230. d	261. d	292. c	323. b	
200. c	231. d	262. b	293. b	324. d	
201. c	232. c	263. d	294. a	325. b	
202. b	233. с	264. d	295. d	326. c	
203. d	234. b	265. d	296. d	327. d	
204. c	235. b	266. a	297. c	328. c	
205. a	236. a	267. d	298. d	329. b	
206. c	237. d	268. a	299. c	330. a	
207. c	238. d	269. c	300. c	331. b	
208. b	239. d	270. b	301. b	332. d	
209. b	240. c	271. c	302. B	333. b	
210. d	241. b	272. a	303. b	334. d	
211. b	242. d	273. a	304. a	335. d	
212. b	243. d	274. c	305. a	336. a	
213.d	244. b	275. b	306.b	337. a	
214. a	245. a	276. c	307. b	338. d	
215. c	246. a	277. b	308. a	339. d	
216. c	247. d	278. c	309. c	340. b	
217. d	248. d	279. b	310. b	341. b	

## **NOTES**

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(For all the competitive Examinations like ASRB NET, ICAR-JRF/SRF, BHU, JNU and other state exams AAO, AO, ARO, AARO)

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### **About Authors**



Sheenam Bhateja is presently pursuing her Ph.D. (Ag. Entomology) from Rajasthan College of Agriculture, MPUAT, Udaipur. She did her schooling at Sacred Heart Convent School, Sri Ganganagar and went for graduation at Rani Lakshmi Bai Central Agricultural University, Jhansi. She has passed B.Sc. (Ag.) in first class distinction with a gold medal in 2019. Thereafter, she did her M.Sc. (Ag. Entomology) from Dr. YSPUHF, Solan and begged Excellence in Academics Award during her M.Sc. Ag. During this period, she earned various scholarships and fellowships to support her education (ICAR NTS and Dhanuka Meritorious fellowship).



Sachin is presently pursuing his Ph.D. (Ag. Entomology) from Rajasthan Collage of Agriculture, MPUAT, Udaipur. He did his schooling at S.g.n Khalsa Sr. Sec. School, Sriganganagar and went for graduation at COA, Lalsot, SKN Agriculture University, jobner, Jaipur. He did his M.Sc. (Ag. Entomology) from SHUATS, Prayagraj and bagged Excellence in Academics Award during M.Sc. Ag.





