

## **BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY**

## Term End Examination 2021 - 22 Programme – Bachelor of Science (Honours) in Agriculture Course Name – Fundamentals of Entomology-I Course Code - CC-BAG202 (Semester II)

Time allotted: 1 Hrs.5 Min.

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks.]

## Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)  $1 \times 50 = 50$ Choose the correct alternative from the following: (1) The word 'Entomology' derived froma) Greek word b) Latin word c) English word d) Latin-Greek word (2) Who was posted as the first entomologist to the Government of India? a) Maxwell Lefroy b) George Hampson c) Lionel de Nicevelle d) E.P. Stebbing (3) 'Central Insecticide Act' was enacted in the yeara) 1986 b) 1968 d) 1886 c) 1868 (4) Zoological Survey of India is located in a) Bangaluru b) Kolkata c) Assam d) Manipur (5) The beginning of the modern era of Indian Entomology came with the publication o f the edition of Carl Linnaeus's "Systema Naturae" a) 10th b) 8th d) 20th c) 12th (6) Poison glands are found in – a) Diplopoda b) Chilopoda c) Crustecea d) Arachnida Mites belongs to the classa) Insecta b) Acarina c) Arachnida d) Araneida

(8) In Crustacean animals how many antennae are	e present?	
a) 4	b) 2	
c) 0	d) 6	
(9) The word Arthropods means		
a) Jointed wing	b) Jointed foot	
c) Jointed thorax	d) Jointed abdomen	
(10) Preservatives use for the preservation of insec	ets-	
a) 75% ethyl alchohol	b) 100% ethyl alchohol	
c) 80% ethyl alchohol	d) All of these	
(11) Level of taxonomy concerned with naming are as-	nd characterization of species is known	
a) Alpha taxonomy	b) Beta taxonomy	
c) Delta taxonomy	d) Gamma taxonomy	
(12) Which of the following arrangement is correct?		
a) Species-Genus-Order-Class	b) Kingdom-Class-Genus-Species	
c) Kingdom-Phyllum-Class-Order	d) Phyllum-Order-Class-Species	
(13) A group of organisms having the same or nearly the same genotype are known as-		
a) Species	b) Biotype	
c) Genus	d) Race	
(14) Which of the following insect belongs to orde	r Colembola?	
a) Snowflea	b) Silverfish	
c) Springtail	d) Both a and c	
(15) Incomplete metamorphosis is seen in-		
a) Odonata	b) Lepidoptera	
c) Coleoptera	d) all of the above	
(16) Thrips belongs to which order?		
a) Thysanura	b) Thysanoptera	
c) Hemiptera	d) Homoptera	
(17) How many insect orders arte there in Endopterygota?		
a) 9	b) 19	
c) 16	d) 17	
(18) Which of the following is an apterygot order		
a) Protura	b) Thysanoptera	
c) Odonata	d) Mallophaga	
(19) Insects are originated about years ago-		
a) 480 million	b) 380 million	
c) 480 billion	d) 380 billion	
(20) Dropping of catterpillar on a strand of silk for	there defense is known as-	
a) Reflex bleeding	b) Reflex dropping	
c) Thanatosis	d) None of the above	
(21) Homochromism is seen in-		
a) Preying mantis	b) Locust	
c) Beetles	d) Stick insect	

(22) Which of the following statement is correct?	
<ul><li>a) In Batesian mimicry both Mimic and mode l is palatable</li></ul>	b) In Batesian mimicry mimic is restricted to palatable species
c) In Mullerian mimicry both Mimic and mod el is palatable	d) In Mullerian mimicry only model is palata ble
(23) Which of the following belongs to chemical de	efense mechanism of insects-
a) Repellency	b) Irritant
c) Use of adhesion	d) All of the above
(24) In endocuticle which protein is present-	
a) Chitin	b) Sclerotin
c) Arthropodin	d) Resilin
(25) Which is the outermost layer of cuticle-	
a) Endocuticle	b) Exocuticle
c) Epicuticle	d) Procuticle
(26) Sclerotization is the process of-	
a) Conversion of arthopodin in to sclerotin	b) Conversion of sclerotin to arthopodin
c) Conversion of sclerotin to resilin	d) Conversion of resilin to sclerotin
(27) Cuticle is secreted from-	
a) Basement membrane	b) Epicuticle
c) Epidermis	d) Trichogen cell
(28) Setae are developed from	
a) Epidormal cell	b) Trichogen cell
c) Tormogen cell	d) Hypodermal cell
(29) Hollow invagination of body wall is called-	
a) Apolysis	b) Apophysis
c) Apodeme	d) Apophysetis
(30) Which one of the following is the correct sequ	ence of cuticular layers
<ul> <li>a) Epicuticle-Exocuticle-Endocuticle-Epider mis</li> </ul>	b) Epicuticle-Endocuticle-Exocuticle-Epider mis
c) Procuticle-Exocuticle-Endocuticlr-Epiderm is	d) Exocuticle-Endocuticle-Epidermis-Baseme nt membrane
(31) Rubber like elastic protein present in wings-	
a) Chitin	b) Arthropodin
c) Sclerotin	d) Resilin
(32) Cuticular parts discarded during moulting are	known as-
a) Exuvia	b) Exuva
c) Stadium	d) Instar
(33) Apolysis is the process of-	
a) Detachment of cuticle from basement mem brane	b) Detachment of epidermis from basement membrane
c) Detachment of cuticle from epidermis	d) Detachment of epicuticle from procuticle
(34) Moulting gel is rich in which enzyme-	

a) Chitinase	b) Protease	
c) Amylase	d) Both a and b	
(35) Shedding the old cuticle accompanied by the formation of new cuticle is known as-		
a) Ecdysis	b) Stadium	
c) Instar	d) None of this	
(36) Grouping of body segments into distinct regions is known as		
a) Tagmata	b) Tergite	
c) Tagmosis	d) Tergosis	
(37) How many segments are there in head?		
a) 7	b) 5	
c) 6	d) 8	
(38) Head is articulated to the thorax through-		
a) Labrum	b) Labium	
c) Cranium	d) Cervix	
(39) Head sclerite by which from and labrum is attached-		
a) Clypeus	b) Gena	
c) Frons	d) Occiput	
(40) Inverted 'Y' shaped suture of head is-		
a) Fronto-Clypeal suture	b) Clypeo-labral suture	
c) Epicranial suture	d) Post occipital suture	
(41) Wings are developed from-		
a) Prothorax	b) Metathorax	
c) Mesothorax	d) Pterathorax	
(42) How many pair of legs are present in insect boo	ły?	
a) 3 pair	b) 2 pair	
c) 4 pair	d) 1 pair	
(43) Dorsal body plate of insect thorax is called-		
a) Tergum	b) Nota	
c) Sternum	d) Both a and b	
(44) How many sutures are present in Pterotrhoraccic notum?		
a) 3	b) 4	
c) 5	d) 6	
(45) Sclerites of pluron is called-		
a) Plura	b) Plurite	
c) Tergite	d) Pluritite	
(46) The head remains in the same axis to body and mouth parts are projected forward in type of head-		
a) Prognathus type	b) Hypognathus type	
c) Ophisthognathus type	d) All of the above	
(47) Head of grasshopper is of-		
a) Orthopteroid type	b) Hypognathus type	
c) Coleopteroid type	d) Both a and b	
(48) Antennae is completelyt absent in-		

a) Collembola b) Protura
c) Diplura d) Both a and b

(49) Largest segment of antennaea) Pedicel b) Flagella
c) Scape d) Clavola

(50) Moniliform type of antennae is found ina) Grasshopper b) Termite
c) Butterfly d) Dung beetle