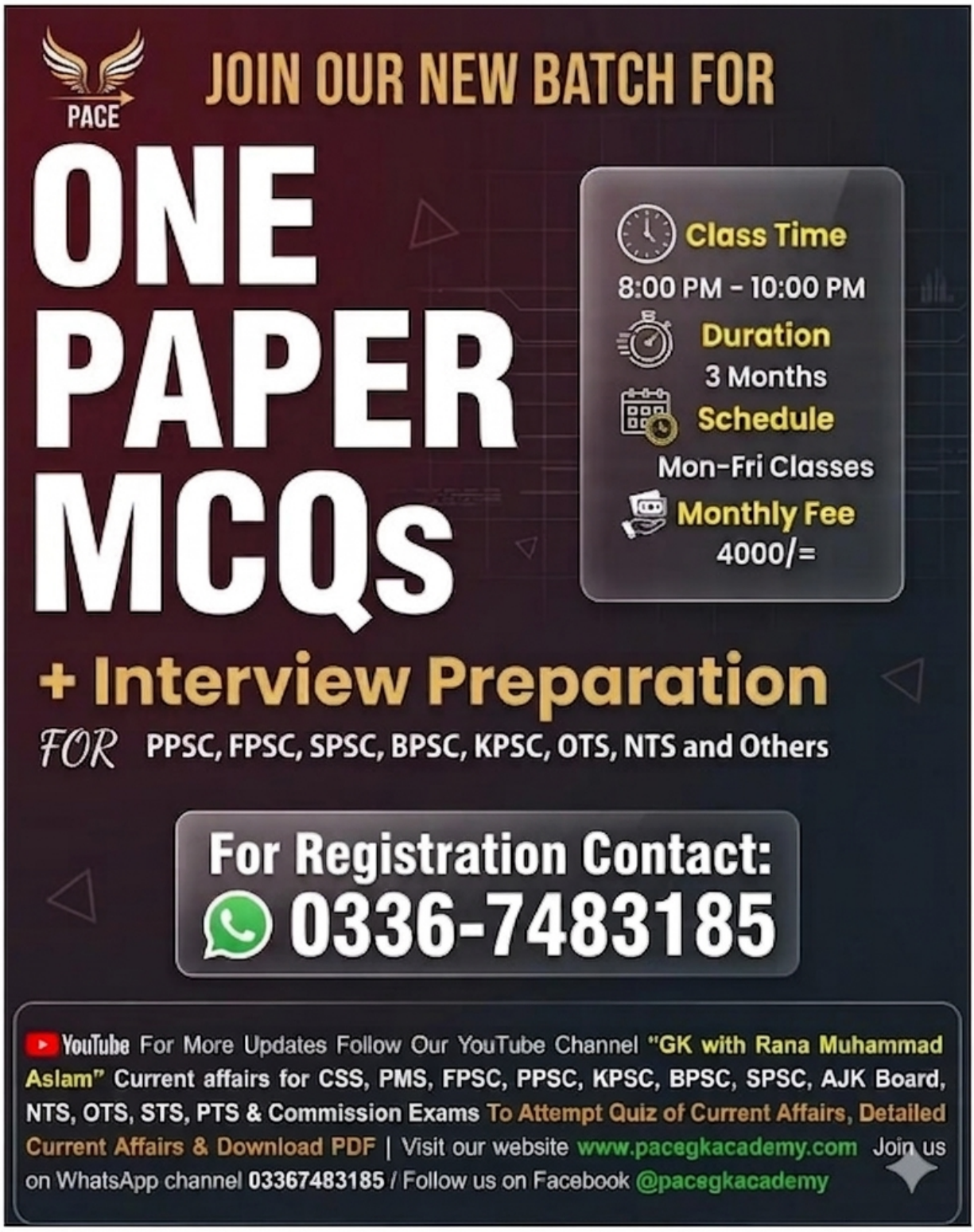
Insect Chemical Ecology



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Q.1: CNS____?
A. Central nervous system
B. **Central neuron system**
C. Both A & B
D. None of these

Q.2: GC___?
A. **Gas Chromatography**
B. Gas cardiography
C. Both A & B
D. None of these

Q.3: EAG___?
A. Electro-angiography
B. **Electro-antennography**
C. Electro-actinography
D. None of these

Q.4: VOC___?
A. Volatile olfactory compounds
B. **Volatile organic compounds**
C. Both A & B
D. None of these

Q.5: OR____?
A. Olfactory reflector
B. **Olfactory receptor**
C. Allomone
D. None of the above

Q.6: PBPs___?
A. Pheromone bouncing proteins
B. **Pheromone binding proteins**
C. Both A & B
D. None of these

Q.7: ODP___?
A. Oviposition detection pheromones
B. Oviposition determined pheromones
C. **Oviposition deterring pheromone**
D. None of these

Q.8: OBPs___?
A. **Olfactory binding proteins**
B. Olfaction binding proteins
C. Both A & B
D. ne of the above

Q.9: HIPVs___?
A. No host volatiles
B. **Non-Host Volatiles (NHV)**
C. Non-herbivore volatiles
D. None of these

Q.10: It deals with the intriguing chemical mechanisms which help to control intra- and inter-specific interactions among living beings.
A. Zoology
B. Botany
C. **Chemical Ecology**
D. None of these

Q.11: The group of chemical elements and chemical compounds with high boiling points are:
A. Highly volatile
B. **Less volatile**
C. Both A & B
D. None of these

Q.12: The group of chemical elements and chemical compounds with low boiling points are:
A. Less volatile
B. **Highly volatile**
C. Both A & B
D. None of the above

Q.13: Those chemical compounds or mixtures that mediate interactions between organisms of different species:
A. Pheromones
B. Kairomones
C. **Semiochemicals**
D. None of these

Q.14: A chemical that causes insects to make oriented movements away from its source.
A. Attractant
B. Repellent
C. **Both A & B**
D. None of these

Q.15: Movement of the organism towards the source.
A. **Orientation**
B. Non-orientation
C. None of the above
D. both a and b

Q.16: Nerve cell used to detect odors; present in the cavity of sensilla.
A. Sensory neuron
B. Motor neuron
C. **Olfactory neuron (ORN)**
D. None

Q.17: Those organisms feed on more than two different plant species of different families.
A. Oligophagous
B. Monophagous
C. **Polyphagous**
D. None of these

Q.18: Those organisms feed on more than one or two different plant species of the same family.
A. Monophagous
B. **Oligophagous**
C. Polyphagous
D. None of these

Q.19: Those organisms feed on only a single or a few closely related plant species of the same family.
A. Polyphagous
B. Oligophagous
C. **Monophagous**
D. None

Q.20: One who receives and provides food to guests, e.g., parasites or organisms that live on or in living animals/plants.
A. Non-host
B. **Host**
C. Pest
D. None of these

Q.21: An animal that is adapted to eat primarily plant matter (rather than meat).
A. Omnivores
B. Carnivores
C. **Herbivores**
D. None of these

Q.22: Living organisms/insects that feed on different hosts.
A. Herbivore
B. Carnivores
C. **Generalist**
D. None of these

Q.23: Movement of an organism in response to source of stimulation.
A. Co-evolution
B. Co-existence
C. **Clinotaxis**
D. None

Q.24: A chemical that causes insects to make oriented movements towards its source.
A. Anemotaxis
B. Adaptation
C. **Attractant (stimulant)**
D. None of these

Q.25: A chemical that may slow the linear progression of insects by reducing speed of locomotion or by increasing turning rate.
A. Attractant
B. **Arrestant**
C. Allomone
D. None of these

Q.26: A chemical that may slow the linear progression of the insects by reducing speed of locomotion or by increasing turning rate:
A. Attractant
B. **Arrestant**
C. Allomone
D. None of these

Q.27: Insecticide used for fruit fly trap with Protein Hydrolysate:
A. **Diptrex**
B. POLO
C. Karate
D. None

Q.28: Female fruit fly is attracted by:
A. Methyl Eugenol
B. **Protein Hydrolysate**
C. Pheromone
D. None

Q.29: Which is not host of fruit fly?
A. Mango
B. Bitter gourd
C. **Grapes**
D. None

Q.30: A single or blend of compounds that causes individuals to group together to exploit a resource:
A. **Aggregation pheromone**
B. Conglomeration pheromone
C. Leking pheromone
D. Attracting pheromone

Q.31: Hot water treatment is required temperature:
A. **45–55°C**
B. 55–65°C
C. Above 100°C
D. None

Q.32: Hot water treatment is used against:
A. Mango Anthracnose
B. Mango mealy bug
C. **Mango fruit fly**
D. None

Q.33: How much methyl eugenol trapa used in hectare
A. 5
B. 8
C. **10**
D. None

Q.34: B. Curcurbitae is the destructive fruit fly____?
A. Guava
B. **Melon**
C. Mango
D. None

Q.35: B. cucurbitae is the most destructive fruit fly____?
A. Guava
B. **Melon**
C. Mango
D. None

Q.36: B. dorsalis is the most destructive fruit fly of ____?
A. **Guava**
B. Melon
C. Mango
D. None

Q.37: Distance between two Methyl Eugenol traps are?
A. **50 M**
B. 60 M
C. 40 M
D. None

Q.38: How much the genus Bactrocera includes species____?
A. Above 400
B. **Above 500**
C. Above 600
D. None

Q.39: Which of the following stage of fruit flies are normally parasitized ?
A. **Only egg**
B. only larval
C. Only pupal
D. egg and leaves

Q.40: Bagging of all fruit should be done at_____?
A. 1 week after pollination
B. 2 week after pollination
C. 3 week after pollination
D. **Depends on fruit variety**

Q.41: The best-bet area wide fruit fly management strategy to be employed within the context of the FAQ/AIT fruit fly management project will be.
A. Sanitation lures & protein baits for adult fly control
B. Sanitation , protein bait & lures for monitoring only
C. Sanitation, protein baits & bagging
D. **None**

Q.42: The protein baits attracts___?
A. **Only male**
B. only female
C. Both males and female
D. None

Q.43: The methyl Euginol lure attracts the male adult flies of the following species?
A. B. dorsalis
B. **B. cucurbitae**
C. B. correcta
D. None

Q.44: Fruit fly larva goes to pupation after instars____?
A. **3rd**
B. 4th
C. 5th
D. 6th

Q.45: The pupa of the fruit fly is normally found___?
A. on leaves
B. inside fruits
C. **in soil**
D. None

Q.46: Duration of the fruit fly life cycle is generally?
A. 12-14 days
B. 20-25 days
C. **35-40 days**
D. None

Q.47: The fruit is likely damaged by____?
A. **oriental fruit fly**
B. cucurbit flies
C. fruit borer
D. None

Q.48: The fruit is likely infected with____?
A. B. cucurbitae
B. **B. dorsalis**
C. B. correcta
D. None

Q.49: Fruit fly lays eggs in ____?
A. Leaves
B. Fruit
C. **Under the skin of fruit**
D. None

Q.50: The mango fruit fly is identified as____?
A. **B. dorsalis**
B. B. cucurbitae
C. B. correcta
D. None

Insect Chemical Ecology (Answer Key)

1. **B**	2. **A**	3. **B**	4. **B**	5. **B**	6. **B**	7. **C**	8. **A**	9. **B**	10. **C**
11. **B**	12. **B**	13. **C**	14. **C**	15. **A**	16. **C**	17. **C**	18. **B**	19. **C**	20. **B**
21. **C**	22. **C**	23. **C**	24. **C**	25. **B**	26. **B**	27. **A**	28. **B**	29. **C**	30. **A**
31. **A**	32. **C**	33. **C**	34. **B**	35. **B**	36. **A**	37. **A**	38. **B**	39. **A**	40. **D**
41. **D**	42. **A**	43. **B**	44. **A**	45. **C**	46. **C**	47. **A**	48. **B**	49. **C**	50. **A**