**Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu College,Kolhapur**

**Department of Zoology**

**B.Sc. II Zoology**

**Paper VIII**

**APPLIED ZOOLOGY I**

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**Q. Multiple Choice questions:**

1) Which bacteria is involved in the typhoid fever?

A.) *Salmonella typhi* b.) *Escherischia coli*

C.) Both (a) and (b) d.) None of these

2)Salmonella typhi is which type of bacteria ?

A.) Gram negative bacteria b.) Gram positive bacteria

C.) Both (a) and (b) d.) None of these

3) Which test is done for the diagnosis of typhoid fever ?

A.) ELISA test b.) Widal test

C.) Both a and b d.) Urine test

4.What is the structure of typhoid causing bacteria?

a.) Flagellated b.) Non-flagellated

c.) Rod shaped d.) Both (a) and (c)

5.What is the incubation period of typhoid fever ?

a.) 3 minutes to 3 hours

b.) 3 months to 3 years

c.) 3 days to 3 months

d.) 3 hours to 3 months

6.Patients with typhoid fever will die ?

a.) True b.) False

c.) Neither true nor false d.) Statement is incorrect

7.Typhoid fever is commonly acquired by?

a.) Consuming food or water contaminated by fecal material of infected person

b.) Eating *Salmonella* cysts in the muscles of infected person

c.) Direct sexual contact

d.) Drinking unpasteurized milk

8.----------is known as "enteric fever".

a.TB b.typhoid c.swine flue d.encephalitis

9.The causative of tuberculosis is

(a) Virus

(b) Bacterium

(c) Malnutrition

(d) Protozoan

10.The first person who discovered Mycobacterium tuberculosis was

(a) Louis Pasteur

(b) Robert Koch

(c) Edward Jenner

(d) None of the above

11.For Tuberculosis, the drugs used to combat it are

(a) Streptomycin, Pyrazinamide

(b) Isoniazid, Rifampicin

(c) Both (a) and (b)

(d) None of these

12.The BCG vaccine is administered for immunity against

(a) Malaria

(b) Tuberculosis

(c) Jaundice

(d) Hepatitis

13.The causative of Tuberculosis produces Tuberculin, it is a/an

(a) enzyme

(b) hormone

(c) endotoxin

(d) exotoxin

14.This is the main symptom of Tuberculosis

(a) Liquid formation

(b) Tubercle formation

(c) both (a) and (b)

(d) None of these

15.Sitophilus oryzae is common stored grain pest of-----

a.Maize b.Wheat c.Sugarcane d.Pulses

16.Which of the following is called as lesser grain borer----

a.Tragoderma granarium b.Tribleum castaneum

c.Calandra oryzae d.Rhizopertha dominica

17.The beetle ,Callosobruchus causes damage to pulses----

a.larval and stored pulses b.adult and stored pulses c.larval and standing crops

d.adult and standing crops

18.Which of the following is scientific name of rice weevil ----

a.Tragoderma granarium b.Triboleum castaneum

c.Calandra oryzae d.sitophilus oryzae

19Scientific name of pulse beetle is----

a.Tragoderma granarium b.Tribleum castaneum

c.Callobruchus d.Sitophilus

20.Common name of *Triboleum castaneum* is -----

a.Red flour beetle b. Rice weevil c. Khapra beetle d.Saw toothed grain beetle

21. For the host, the most dangerous relationship with another organism is----

a.Symbiosis b.Parasitism c.Commensalism d.Mutualism

22.The term ectoparasites includes---

a.Some viruses b.Some bacteria c.Some protozoa d.Some insects

23. --------Describes the interaction of two organisms living together

a.Symbiosis b.Biology c.Microbiology d.Parasitology

24. A relationship between two organisms in which one benefits at the expense of the other is called as ------
a.Parasitism b.Mutualism c.Commensalism d.Amensalism

25. A relationship between two organisms wherein both organisms benefit
a.Commensalism b.Mutualism c.Amensalism d.Parasitism

26. An organism that lives on or within another organism on which it is metabolically dependent is called a
A) Host
B) Parasite
C) Pathogen
D) Commensal

27. When a parasite is growing and multiplying within or on a host, the host is said to have
A) Pathogenicity
B) A vector
C) An infection
D) A symptom

28. Any organism or agent that produces a disease is known as a
A) Pathogen
B) Commensal
C) Reservoir
D) Vector

29. Which of the following is an example of most common sign of infection?
A) Loss of appetite
B) Malaise
C) Pain
D) Fever

30. The site or natural environmental location in which a pathogen normally resides is called
a) Source
b) Reservoir
c) Vector
d) Hot zone

31. Which of the following diseases is spread via vector-borne transmission?
a) Lyme disease
b) Encephalitis

c) Plague
d) All of the above

32. Elephantiasis is caused by .....

a.Culex b.Wuchereria d.Aedes d.Plasmodium

33. The definitive host for plasmodium is ------

a.mosquito b.man c.Rat d.Pig

34. One organism benefits and the other is harmed indicate ----- relationship

a.Symbiosis b.Protocoperation c.Mutualism d.Parasitism

35.A symbiotic relationship in which both organisms benefit is _____.

a.mutualism. b.commensalism. c.competition. d.parasitism.

36.Which of the following statements is TRUE of parasitism?
a.One organism benefits, and the other is unaffected.
b.One organism benefits, and the other is harmed.
c.One organism benefits, and the other benefits more.
d.Both organisms are harmed.

37.When a tick lives on a dog, the symbiosis can be described as what?
a.mutualism, with the tick and the dog as co-hosts.
b.predation, with the tick as predator and the dog as prey.
c.parasitism, with the dog as parasite and the tick as host.
d.parasitism, with the dog as host and the tick as parasite.

38.The relationship between a clownfish and a sea anemone benefits both animals. This is an example of _____.
a.mutualism b.parasitism c.predator/prey d.commensalism

39.Symbiosis includes _____.
a.mutualism. b.commensalism. c.parasitism. d.all of the above

40.What are the three types of symbiotic relationships between organisms?
a.commensalism, parasitism, predator
b.commensalism, mutualism, prey
c.commensalism, mutualism, parasitism
d.mutualism, parasitism, consumer

41.Bacteria in a person's digestive system feeds and breaks down the food, which the person is then able to absorb. What type of relationship is described?
a.mutualism b.commensalism c.symbiosis d.parasitism

42.When bees gather pollen to eat, they also help to spread that pollen to other plants, fertilizing them. Why is this is a classic example of mutualism?
a.one organism benefits while another is unaffected.
b.one organism benefits while another is harmed.
c.both organisms benefit.

43.Which symbiotic relationship is an example of parasitism?
a.ticks feeding on a dog b.bees transporting pollen from flowers
c.pilot fish swimming under sharks d.birds eating insects from the back of a hippo

44.What is symbiosis?
a.population separation b.the state of stability ecosystems are in
c.organisms receiving benefits from each other
d.the transformation of an organism into adulthood

45.A parasite is a species that .....
a.makes its own food.
b.has different pairs of sites.
c.must eat food or energy. d.does not feed from other species.

46.Flagellates live in the stomach of termites.They breakdown food that the termites eat,and both organisms benefit from the nutrients.What type of relationship is this?
a.commensalism b.mutualism c.predation d.competition

47.Which type of symbiosis occurs between barnacles and whales?
a.parasitism b.succession c.commensalism d.mutualism

48.Fungi that feed on a host and harm the host are-----
...a.pseudopods. b.saprophytic. c.parasitic. d.scavengers.

49.Which pair of organisms live in a relationship of mutualism?
a.remora fish and whales b.birds and soil
c.rabbits and grass d.foxes and rabbits

50.What would be the result if corals did not have a symbiotic relationship with zooxanthellae?
a.The corals would be unable to produce food and energy for themselves.
b.The corals would have difficulty finding mates.

c.The corals would migrate to areas where food was more abundant.
d.The corals would change their feeding habits to become predatory.

51..----- is an organism which provides nourishment & shelter for parasite.

a.Parasite b.Host c.Virus d.Animal

52. Rat flea is example of -------

a.Epiparasite b.Ectoparasite c.Symbiosis d.Mutualism

53.Coral represent ------- relationship.
a.Commensalism b.Mutualism c.Parasitism d.Social parasitism

54.The term----- includes both host and parasite
a.Dermatology b.Parasitism c.Phylogeny d.Ecology

55.The host in which the parasite becomes adult,reaches maturity and passes its sexual reproduction is called-----
a.Definite host
bPrimary host
c.Natural host
d.Accidental host

56.Which of the following is/are zoonotic diseases----
a.Anthrax b.Typhoid c.Dengue d.All of the above

57.In Anthropo-zoonoses infection is transmitted from------
a.lower vertebrate to Man
b.Man to lower vertebrate
c.both from man to lower vertebrate and lower vertebrate to man
d.from Man to Man

58.Lichen is mutual relationship between----
a.Algae & Bryophyte
b.Angiospern & fungus
c.Algae & fungus
d.Fungus & plant

59.----- means eating at same table
a.Commensalism
b.Symbiosis
c.Parasitism
d.Proto cooperation

60.How you will control zoonotic diseases
a.Keeping hands clean
b.Choosing a pet wisely
c.Handling food safely
d.All of these

61.T.B. is caused by-------
a.Mycobacterium leprae
b.Salmonella typhi
c.E.coli
d.Mycobacterium tuberculosis

62.Signs of T.B infection is/are-----
a.Chest pain
b.Coughing up blood
c.Loss in weight
d.All of these

63.----- disease spread from contaminated food or water
a.AIDs
b.Tuberculosis
c.Typhoid
d.Elephantiasis

64.----- are diagnostic test performed to detect Typhoid
a.Widal test
b.Typhidot
c.Tubex test
d.All of these

65.---- is polyphagous pest which is major pest of cotton
a.Helicoverpa armigera
b.Phyrilla perpusila
c.Sitophilus oryzae
d.Papileo demolius

66.----- is serious pest on sugarcane
Phyrilla perpusila
Helicoverpa armigera

Trichoderma
Callobruchus chinesis

67.Red flour beetle also called as----
a.Sitophilus oryzae
b.Callobruchus chinesis
c.Pyrilla perpusila
d.Tribolium casaneum

68.----- also called as lime butterfly *
a.Pyrilla perpusila
b.Callobruchus chinesis
c.Tribolium casaneum
d.Papilio demolus

69.Pupation of Helicoverpa armigera takes place in -----
a.Soil
b.On nonhost plant
c.Twig
d.Gram pod

70.Egg plug is made by female ----- at the time of oviposition.
a.Sitophilus oryzae
b.Callobruchus chinensis
c.Pyrilla purpusilla
d.Papilio demolus

71.------- is example of American breed.
a.Rhode island
b.Plymoth Rock
c.Both a and b
d.Leghorn

72.Objectives of poultry farming involves....
To increase meat production
To increase anual egg production
To increase quality of meat and egg
All of the above

73.------ must be considered during management of poultry farm
Proper temperature
Proper humidity
Light
All of the above

74.Kadaknath poultry bird is generally reared for----
Egg purpose
Meat purpose
Both a and b
Fighter bird

75.White leghorn birds are reared mainly for----
Egg laying
Meat
Both Egg and meat
Marketing