### Benha University, Faculty of Science, Entomology Department,

### Midterm, 2nd Semester, 2016, Insect Pathology & Immunology (396E),

### Time allowed 30 Minutes

### Answer the following questions:

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| **Statement** | **Scientific term** |
| Abnormal state in the insect produced by any circumstance  |  |
| A material released injury into the hemolymph, by the insect in responses to physical injury which speeds the heart rate, mobilizes hemocytes, and stimulates RNA synthesis.  |  |
| Intersex mutants that are usually sterile. |  |
| Hereditarily transmitted biochemical, physiological, and morphological characters which are harmful for the organism  |  |
| Abnormal masses of tissue, the growth of which exceeds and is uncoordinated with that of normal tissue and persists in the same excessive manner after cessation of the stimulus that affects it. |  |
| Sub microscopic, intracellular, obligate pathogens. |  |

Put the sign √ or X

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| **Statement** |  |
| Chemically poisoned insects can have the appearance of pathogen-infected insects. |  |
| Plant secondary compounds can poison adapted insect hosts. |  |
| Fungi may kill insects by asphyxiation or starvation, |  |
| Most synthetic insecticides are stomach poisons. |  |
| The most common bacterial flora found in digestive tracts of healthy insects are gram-negative small rods |  |
| Emergence of endoparasites usually causes death of the host. |  |
| Microbes are organisms that harm their hosts  |  |
| *Bacillus* spp can be easily produced by fermentation. |  |
| The members of (GVs) can be distinguished from (NPVs) morphologically. |  |
| *Clostridium malacosomate* and *C. brevifaciens* are spore forming bacterial pathogens. |  |
| The most important bacteria causing insect diseases are the spore forming bacteria |  |
| Certain fungi may spend parts of its life temporarily on the cuticle of insects without killing them. |  |