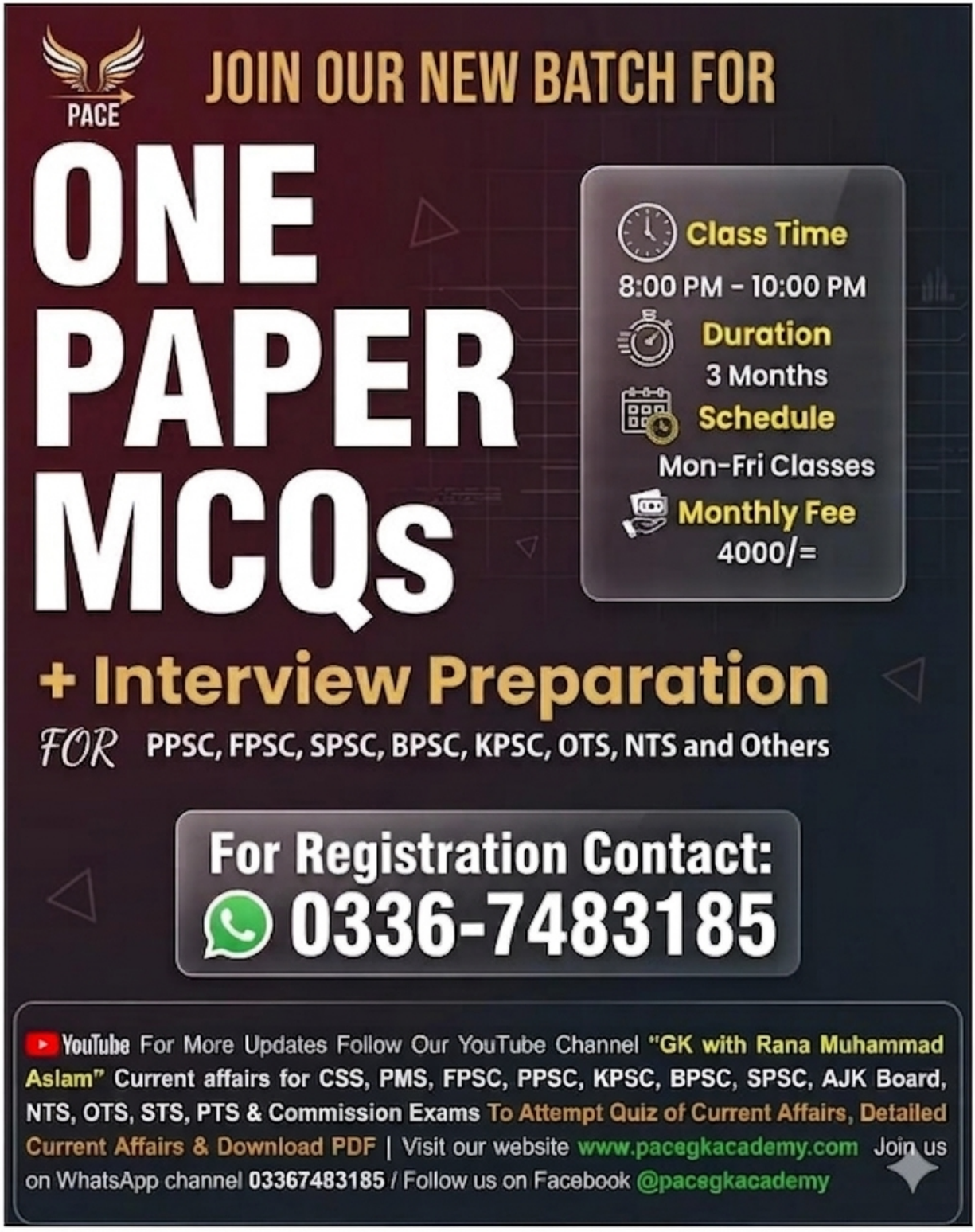
Plant Pathology



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Q.1: Pale brown spots causing target board effect leaces, appear in_____?
A. Late blight
B. **Early blight**
C. Black wart
D. Hollow leaves

Q.2: Red root of sugar cane usually attack on _____?
A. **Thick canes**
B. Medium canes
C. Thin canes
D. Long canes

Q.3: Best way to control Mango anthracnose is____?
A. Eradication
B. **Pruning**
C. Orchard mailmen
D. Sprays

Q.4: Lime sulphur mixture is used in _____ratio for the control of citrus wither tip?
A. 1:12
B. 2:10
C. **1:11**
D. 3:9

Q.5: Citrus wither trip disease start spreading from____?
A. **Tip**
B. Roots
C. Stem
D. Leaves

Q.6: Claviceps purpurea is used to produced____?
A. Bordeaux mixture
B. Benlate
C. **Ergot Mixture**
D. Pekecidine

Q.7: Erysiphe graminis over summer on____?
A. **Grass leaves**
B. Sorghum leaves
C. Peach leaves
D. Corn leaves

Q.8: Peach leaf curl was first originated from----------.
A. Japan
B. USA
C. Europe
D. **China**

Q.9: Sweet potatoes affected by soft rot gives---------- smell.
A. Jasmine
B. **Wild rose**
C. Citrus
D. Spinet

Q.10: Bordeaux Mixture was discovered in----------.
A. 1887
B. 1837
C. **1882**
D. 1911

Q.11: Bordeaux Mixture is mixed with a ratio of---------- for the control of downy mildew of grapes.
A. **4:4:50**
B. 2:3:50
C. 2:2:50
D. 2:2:100

Q.12: Most fugal diseases spread out in----------.
A. Dry & Cold weather
B. Wet & Cold weather
C. Dry & Hot weather
D. **Wet & Hot weather**

Q.13: Late Blight of potato causes---------- loss in world potato production.
A. 5 – 10%
B. **10 – 15%**
C. 10 – 20%
D. 50%

Q.14: Famous Irish Famine occur in----------.
A. **1845**
B. 1850
C. 1848
D. 1852

Q.15: Black wart of potato was first recorded in----------.
A. America
B. Bulgaria
C. **Hungry**
D. Belgium

Q.16: Disease require----------to appear in epidemic form
A. Host
B. Favorable environmen
C. Pathogen
D. **All of these**

Q.17: Great reduction in leaf size due to attack of parasites is called -------.
A. **Atrophy**
B. Necrosis
C. Hyperplasia
D. Destruction

Q.18: Discovery of Grills was first noted in----------.
A. **1898**
B. 1896
C. 1900
D. 1884

Q.19: Fungi & diseases in plants first antemic book published by----------.
A. Antong
B. **Butler**
C. Khunn
D. A. Hafiz

Q.20: Bordeaux mixture was discovered by Millardet in----------.
A. 1887
B. **1885**
C. 1883
D. 1882

Q.21: The first text book of pathology was written by _____.
A. Anton
B. Pervost
C. Theophrastus
D. **Kuhn**

Q.22: About _____ species of higher plants live parasitically on other plants.
A. **2500**
B. 3000
C. 2000
D. 1500

Q.23: Erwinia carotovora causes
A. Black wart
B. Fire blight of apple
C. **Soft rot of fruits**
D. Apple scab

Q.24: Bacteria cause _____ in human being.
A. **Tuberculosis**
B. Pneumonia
C. Abortion
D. Constipations

Q.25: Mycoplasma are prokaryotes which lack
A. Cell membrane
B. **Cell wall**
C. DNA
D. All of them

Q.26: Which one of the following is a phanerogamic parasite?
A. Alternaria
B. Fusarium
C. CLCV
D. **Cuscuta**

Q.27: Fusarium oxysporum causes _____ in many crops.
A. **Wilt**
B. Wither tip
C. Anthracnose
D. Leaf curl

Q.28: _____ type of bacteria have a cluster of flagella on each end
A. Lophotrichous
B. Atrichous
C. Amphitrichous
D. **Peritrichous**

Q.29: Larger, hardy resistant and physiologically dormant cells of bacteria are called
A. **Endospore**
B. Actospore
C. Zoospore
D. Spores

Q.30: Rod shaped, filamentous and straight bacteria are known as
A. Coccus
B. **Bacillus**
C. Spirillus
D. None of these

Q.31: Bacteria are surviving in hot water streams even at___?
A. 45°C
B. 70°C
C. 80°C
D. **75°C**

Q.32: Bacteria reproduce asexually by means of____?
A. Fragmentation
B. Budding
C. **Binary fission**
D. Multiplication

Q.33: Bacteriology is the study of____?
A. Virus
B. **Bacteria**
C. Nematodes
D. Amoeba

Q.34: Family Dematiaceae has always — rot of strawberry condition.
A. **Coloured**
B. Colourless
C. Branched
D. White

Q.35: The portion of basidium between metabasidium and basidiospores is _____
A. Probasidium
B. Holobasidium
C. **Sterigmata**
D. None of these

Q.36: If the oldest at the top and youngest at the base then conidia are said to be____?
A. Acropetal
B. **Basipetal**
C. Catenulate
D. None of these

Q.37: How many basidiospores are produced in uredinales (Rust-fungi)
A. 1
B. **4**
C. 8
D. 2

Q.38: Teliospores are produced in
A. Puffballs
B. **Rusts**
C. Rhizopus
D. Mushrooms

Q.39: Amanita phalloides is_____?
A. **Poisonous**
B. Edible
C. Cultivated
D. Domestic

Q.40: Mushrooms growing on wood are known as
A. Fungicolous
B. Foliicolous
C. **Lignicolous**
D. Coprophilous

Q.41: Basidiocarp is a_____?
A. Fruit
B. Hyphae
C. Mycelium
D. **Fruiting body**

Q.42: Mushrooms are a member of_____?
A. **Basidiomycetes**
B. Discomycetes
C. Zygomycetes
D. Myxomycetes

Q.43: Truffles are_____?
A. Poisonous
B. **Hypogean**
C. Epigean
D. None of these

Q.44: Alkaloid which are poison for man and animals are produced by?
A. Venturia inaequalis
B. Monilinia fructicola
C. **Claviceps purpurea**
D. None of these

Q.45: In Uncinula sp. _____ type of appendages present?
A. Myceloid
B. Bulbous
C. **Hooked**
D. Dichotomous

Q.46: _____ appendages are rigid with curled tips?
A. Myceloid
B. **Hooked**
C. Bulbous
D. Dichotomous

Q.47: Erysiphe polygoni causes powdery mildew of _____.
A. Cereals
B. Grapes
C. **Peas**
D. Brassica

Q.48: Members of family Erysiphaceae cause serious group of diseases i.e.
A. Papery mildew
B. **Powdery mildew**
C. Downy mildew
D. none of these

Q.49: Aflatoxin which causes turkey X-disease was discovered in
A. 1950
B. 1970
C. **1960**
D. 1850

Q.50: Aspergillus niger is also known as
A. Bread Mold
B. **Black Mold**
C. Sooty mold
D. none of these

Q.51: The family _____ includes ascomycetous yeast
A. **Saccharomycetaceae**
B. Taphrinaceae
C. Erysiphaceae
D. Mucoraceae

Q.52: Conidiophore cemented together and forming an elongated spore-bearing structure is called
A. Pycnidium
B. **Synnema**
C. Acervulus
D. Sporodochium

Q.53: Thick walled sexual resting spores are referred as
A. Zoospores
B. Aplanospores
C. Azoospores
D. **Zygospores**

Q.54: Albugo candida causes:
A. **White rust**
B. Downy mildew
C. Green ear
D. Powdery mildew

Q.55: Damping off diseases are caused by the members of _____ family.
A. Peronosporaceae
B. Albuginaceae
C. **Pythiaceae**
D. None

Q.56: When the haploid thallus alternates with the diploid it is known as
A. **Diplobiontic**
B. Haplobiontic
C. Haploid
D. Tripobiontic

Q.57: Production of zoospores is characterized to
A. Myxomycetes
B. Atrasomiomycetes
C. Oomycetes
D. **Chytridiomycetes**

Q.58: Myxomycetes consist of
A. Cellular slime molds
B. Myxomycota
C. **True slime molds**
D. none

Q.59: Which division of fungi is also considered to be protista rather than fungi.
A. **Oomycota**
B. Mastigomycota
C. Ascomycotina
D. Amastigomycota

Q.60: _____ lies lower down the order in classification of an organism.
A. Division
B. Species
C. Genus
D. **Family**

Q.61: _____ are the organisms which obtain their food from dead organic matter.
A. Parasites
B. Autotrophs
C. Herbivorous
D. **Saprophytes**

Q.62: Plano gametic copulation takes place between two morphologically _____ gametes.
A. Dissimilar
B. Conjugated
C. **Similar**
D. Compatible

Q.63: Sex nucleus that fuses with another in sexual reproduction is known as
A. Cell
B. Seed
C. Spore
D. **Gamete**

Q.64: Motile spores are known as
A. **Zoospores**
B. Aplanospores
C. Chlamydospores
D. Conidia

Q.65: In the process of fission mother cell is divided into _____ daughter cells.
A. Four
B. One
C. Three
D. **Two**

Q.66: Homothallic are the fungi in which sexual reproduction takes place on
A. Heterothallic
B. **Single thallus**
C. Multi thallus
D. Compatible thallus

Q.67: _____ is a minute simple propagating unit like a seed but without embryo.
A. Zygote
B. Sperm
C. **Spore**
D. Egg

Q.68: _____ haustorium is present within the cells.
A. Intercellular
B. Intragenous
C. **Intracellular**
D. Both a & c

Q.69: Somatic phase of fungus is known as
A. **Thallus**
B. Thallamus
C. Thalli
D. Thalakloid

Q.70: Fungi are the organism.
A. True nucleated
B. Spore bearing
C. Achlorophyllous
D. **All of them**

Plant Pathology (Answer Key)

1. **B**	2. **A**	3. **B**	4. **C**	5. **A**	6. **C**	7. **A**	8. **D**	9. **B**	10. **C**
11. **A**	12. **D**	13. **B**	14. **A**	15. **C**	16. **D**	17. **A**	18. **A**	19. **B**	20. **B**
21. **D**	22. **A**	23. **C**	24. **A**	25. **B**	26. **D**	27. **A**	28. **D**	29. **A**	30. **B**
31. **D**	32. **C**	33. **B**	34. **A**	35. **C**	36. **B**	37. **B**	38. **B**	39. **A**	40. **C**
41. **D**	42. **A**	43. **B**	44. **C**	45. **C**	46. **B**	47. **C**	48. **B**	49. **C**	50. **B**
51. **A**	52. **B**	53. **D**	54. **A**	55. **C**	56. **A**	57. **D**	58. **C**	59. **A**	60. **D**
61. **D**	62. **C**	63. **D**	64. **A**	65. **D**	66. **B**	67. **C**	68. **C**	69. **A**	70. **D**