



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2021 - 22

Programme – Bachelor of Science (Honours) in Agriculture

Course Name – Fundamentals of Plant Pathology-I

Course Code - CC-BAG201

(Semester II)

Time allotted : 1 Hrs.5 Min.

Full Marks : 50

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 50=50

Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (1) JC Luthra and his associates developed the solar heat treatment of wheat seeds for the control of–

a) Black rust	b) Loose smut
c) Seed gall	d) Brown rust
- (2) The powdery mildew disease is primarily a–

a) Seed borne	b) Air borne
c) Soil borne	d) Water borne
- (3) Potato virus diseases are spread by –

a) Aphids	b) Jassids
c) Nematodes	d) Tuber moth
- (4) The cauliflower mosaic virus particles contain–

a) RNA	b) DNA
c) Both A and B	d) Either RNA or DNA
- (5) Early blight of potato produces –

a) Conidia	b) Ooze
c) Uredia	d) Acecia
- (6) MLO disease transmitted by–

a) Leaf hopper	b) Aphid
c) Whitefly	d) Animals
- (7) Karnal bunt of wheat gives foul smell in the field due to presence of volatile compound–

- a) Trimethyl amine
c) Diallyl propyl sulphide
- (8) Father of Indian Mycology
a) EJ Butler
c) Mundakur
- (9) Common scab of potato can be controlled by reducing pH below 5.2 is caused by the pathogen—
a) Streptomyces scabies
c) Streptomyces aureofaciens
- (10) In 1845, the late blight of potato destroyed the potato crop of Ireland was caused by—
a) Phytophthora infestans
c) Pythium aphanidermatum
- (11) MLO first discovered by—
a) Louis Pasteur
c) Doi
- (12) Which parameter is not a component of disease triangle
a) Time
c) Pathogen
- (13) Downy mildew caused by
a) Ustilago tritici
c) Pyricularia oryzae
- (14) Conidia and sporangia are the spores produced by
a) Bacteria
c) Fungi
- (15) Death of tissue in virus infected plant described as:
a) Mottling
c) Necrosis
- (16) Bunchy top of banana caused by
a) Fungi
c) Virus
- (17) Citrus tristeza caused by
a) Fungi
c) Virus
- (18) Citrus tristeza transmitted by
a) Toxoptera citricidus
c) Eriophyde mite
- (19) By what name is the study of fungus known as?
a) Mycology
c) Bacteriology
- (20) The fusion of nuclei is..
a) Allogamy
c) Oogamy
- (21) Pycnidia and sporodochia are the special structures in..?
- b) Tetramethyl amine
d) Allyl propyl disulphide
- b) KC Mehta
d) RS Singh
- b) Streptomyces griseus
d) Streptomyces flaucolus
- b) Alternaria solani
d) Pseudomonas solanacearum
- b) Robert Kuch
d) Anupam Verma
- b) Host
d) Environment
- b) Plasmopara viticola
d) none
- b) Viruses
d) Phanerogams
- b) Mosaic
d) Curling
- b) Bacteria
d) MLO
- b) Bacteria
d) MLO
- b) Aceria cajani
d) MLO
- b) Phycology
d) none
- b) Karyogamy.
d) none

LIBRARY
Brainware U
Bansal, Kairat

- a) Ascomycotina.
 - c) Both a and b.
- (22) Koch's postulates given by
- a) Robert Hooke
 - c) Micheli
- (23) Father of Phytobacteriology
- a) Robert Hooke
 - c) Micheli
- (24) First text book plant pathology
- a) Plant Diseases
 - c) The diseases of Plants and their control.
- (25) Gene for gene hypothesis given by
- a) H.H Flor
 - c) Micheli
- (26) Establishment of Indian Phytopathological Society (IPS) in 1948 by
- a) B.B. Mundkur
 - c) K.C. Mehta
- (27) Solar seed treatment for loose smut wheat seeds done by
- a) B.B. Mundkur
 - c) K.C. Mehta
- (28) Obligate parasites are
- a) Biotrophs
 - c) Hemibiotrophs
- (29) Disease which are more or less constantly present from year to year in a moderate to severe form in a particular geographical region is
- a) Endemic
 - c) Pandemic
- (30) External expression or the evidence of the abnormalities in the appearance of the diseased plants known as
- a) Syndrome
 - c) Symptoms
- (31) Mass of bacterial cells ooze out on the surface of the affected organs structures
- a) Exudation
 - c) Phyllody
- (32) Change of colour to red, purple or orange of leaves
- a) Discolouration
 - c) Chlorosis
- (33) The abnormal increase in the size of the plant organs due to increase in the number of cells of which the tissue or organ is composed, owing to increased cell division
- a) Hyperplasia
 - c) Atrophy
- (34) Entire Somatic structures of a fungi
- b) Deuteromycotina.
 - d) Saccharomycotina.
- b) Robert koch
 - d) Anton de Bary
- b) E.F. smith
 - d) Anton de Bary
- b) The diseases of cultivated crops, their causes and their control.
 - d) none
- b) Leeuwenhoek
 - d) Anton de Bary
- b) E.F. smith
 - d) Anton de Bary
- b) Necrotrophs
 - d) Facultative saprophytes
- b) Epidemic
 - d) Sporadic
- b) Sign
 - d) None
- b) Anthracnoce
 - d) Spot
- b) Etiolation
 - d) Chromosis
- b) Hypertrophy
 - d) Chromosis

- a) Hyphae
c) Spore
- (35) Yeast is
a) unicellular
c) both A and B
- (36) Plasmodium can be seen in
a) Plasmodiophora brassicae
c) Synchytrium
- (37) Multi cellular or filamentous thallus found in
a) Plasmodiophora brassicae
c) Synchytrium
- (38) Long root like strands of closely packed parallel hyphae forming compact masses
a) Hyphae
c) Haustoria
- (39) Compact somatic structure looks like a mattress or a cushion on which fructifications are usually formed
a) Spores
c) Chlamydo spores
- (40) Methods of asexual reproduction includes
a) Fragmentation
c) Fission
- (41) Thin, hair like delicate structures attached to a basal granule called blepharoplast in cytoplasm which assist in movement in fungi
a) Stroma
c) Spores
- (42) Pycnidium produced by
a) Fusarium
c) yeast
- (43) Karyogamy seen in which type of reproduction
a) Sexual
c) Both a and b
- (44) Every thallus is self-fertile and can be reproduced by itself are
a) Homothallic
c) Both a and b
- (45) Gametangial contact seen in
a) Pythium aphanidermatum
c) Puccinia graminis
- (46) Hot treatment of seed is done against?
a) False smut
c) Flag smut
- (47) Zinc deficiency is a major problem in.....?
a) Wheat
c) Sugarcane
- b) Thallus
d) Mycelium
- b) multicellular.
d) none
- b) Chytrids
d) Alternaria
- b) Chytrids
d) Alternaria
- b) Appresorium
d) Rhizomorph
- b) Stroma
d) sclerotia
- b) Budding
d) All
- b) Flagella
d) sclerotia
- b) Colletotrichum
d) Phomopsis
- b) Asexual
d) none
- b) Heterothallic
d) none
- b) Mucor
d) none
- b) Loose smut
d) none
- b) Rice
d) Millets

(48) Foot rot disease in rice is due to?

- a) *Gibberella fujikuroi*
- c) *Colletotrichum*

(49) The sexual reproduction lacks in

- a) (i) Ascomycetes
- c) Phycomycetes

(50) *Alternaria solani* causes:

- a) late blight of potato
- c) leaf curl of potato

- b) *Rhizoctonia solani*
- d) yeast

- b) (i) Basidiomycetes
- d) Deuteromycetes

- b) (i) wart of potato
- d) (i) early blight of potato