

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS  
FOR ENTRY TEST-GRE  
(SUBJECT) TYPE  
FOR Ph.D. STUDENTS/FRESH  
APPLICANTS IN THE DICIPLINE  
OF  
PLANT PATHOLOGY**

1. **Haustoria are produced.**
  - a. By fungi parasitising animal tissues
  - b. By hypha of obligate parasite
  - c. In artificial cultures
  - d. After the hyphae become intercellular
2. **The common food stored in fungi is**
  - a. Starch
  - b. Glycogen
  - c. Oil
  - d. Fat
3. **Stroma is**
  - a. Compact somatic hyphae with fruit bodies
  - b. loosely interwoven hyphae
  - c. a small hyphae branch
  - d. a group of spores
4. **All fungi are**
  - a. Autotrophs
  - b. Heterotrophs
  - c. Saprophytes
  - d. Parasites
5. **A sclerotium produced by fungi is**
  - a. an underground structure
  - b. A hard resting body
  - c. Mainly food storing organ
  - d. Easily carried off by wind
6. **Somatogamy is the**
  - a. fusion of gametes
  - b. fusion of vegetable cells
  - c. contact between two gametes
  - d. copulation between gametangia
7. **Myxomycetous fungi are also called**
  - a. slime molds
  - b. bread molds
  - c. black molds
  - d. blue molds
8. **The somatic phase in Myxomycetous fungus is called**
  - a. hyphae
  - b. mycelium
  - c. plasmodium
  - d. none of the above
9. **The zoospore in synchytrium is**
  - a. posteriorly uniflagelated
  - b. anteriorly uniflagelated
  - c. anteriorly biflagelated
  - d. laterly biflagelated
10. **The sexual reproduction in lower fungi is usually**
  - a. planogametic fusion
  - b. gametangial contact
  - c. somatogamy
  - d. gametangial contact
11. **Wart disease of potato is caused by**
  - a. *Synchytrium endobioticum*
  - b. *Alternaria solani*
  - c. *Pytophthora infestans*
  - d. *Puccinia graminis*
12. **Which of the following has two types of sporangia in their life cycle**
  - a. *Synchytrium*
  - b. *Allomyces*
  - c. *Monoblepharis*
  - d. *Albugo*
13. **Motile asexual reproductive bodies are called**
  - a. Chlamydospores
  - b. Zoospores
  - c. Aplanospores
  - d. Zygosporos
14. **The laterally biflagellated zoospores are usually**
  - a. Pear shaped
  - b. Kidney shaped
  - c. Lemon shaped
  - d. Irregular in shape
15. ***Plasmodiophora brassica* causes a diseases in crucifers which is known as**
  - a. Club root
  - b. White rust
  - c. Early blight
  - d. Late blight
16. **The zygote in the life cycle of Plasmodium is**
  - a. Uniflagellate
  - b. Biflagellate
  - c. Inflagellate

- d. Quadriflagellate
17. **Haustoria's are produced by**
- fungal parasites of animal
  - intercellular hyphae of obligate parasites
  - fungi growing on artificial media
  - intercellular hyphae of parasitic fungi
18. **Which of the following disease is caused by *Plasmopara*?**
- green ear disease of bajra
  - late blight of potato
  - Downy mildew of grapes
  - Damping off of seedlings
19. **Damping off of seedling is caused by**
- Albugo candida*
  - Pythium debaryanum*
  - Sclerospora graminicola*
  - Peronospora parasitica*
20. ***Albugo candida* is an example of**
- obligate parasite
  - obligate saprophyte
  - facultative saprophyte
  - facultative parasite
21. **Which of the following causes white spots on leaves and hypertrophied floral parts.**
- Phytophthora infestans*
  - Albugo candida*
  - Pythium debaryanum*
  - Sclerospora graminicola*
22. **In *Phytophthora* asexual reproductive bodies behave**
- Conidia
  - Conidiosporangia
  - Sporangia
  - Both conidia and conidiosporangia
23. **White rust of crucifers is Pseudorust because**
- Because causal organism do not belong to rust family
  - The colour of pustule is not brown
  - The disease occurs in members of family cruciferae
  - The disease has not been observed on wheat
24. **The production of two different types of zoospores is termed as**
- Cogugation
  - Autoaecium
  - Heterothalium
  - Diplanatism
25. **Sporangiophores of *Plasmopara* are branched at**
- acute angles
  - obtuse angle
  - sparsly branched
  - right angles
26. **In *Albugo candida* conidiosporangia are produced in**
- Acropetal succession
  - Basipetal succession
  - Longitudinal manner
  - Irregular manner
27. **Thick walled resting spores produced by members of Peronosporales are called**
- Oospores
  - Ascospores
  - Zygosporos
  - Zoospores
28. **Which of the following is present both in *Rhizopus* and *Funaria*?**
- Mycelium
  - Hyphae
  - Archegonium
  - Spore
29. **Heterothalium was discovered by**
- E. J. Buttler
  - J.H. Craigie
  - A.F. Blakeslee
  - H.C. Dube
30. **The mycelium is coenocytic in the genus**
- Mucor
  - Synchytrium
  - Plasmodiophora
  - Physarum
31. **Which of the following is the result of sexual reproduction**
- Zygosporos
  - Zoospore
  - Conidia
  - Chlamydosporos
32. **Thick walled resting spores formed asexually are known as**
- Oospore
  - Zygosporos
  - Oidosporos
  - Chlamydosporos
33. **The fungi, which have many common features with algae especially in the thallus structure and reproduction, have been placed in class**
- Phycomycetes
  - Ascomycetes
  - Basidiomycetes

- d. Deuteromycetes
34. **The Sporangiohores of *Rhizopus stolonifer* are produced**
- Directly above the rhizoids
  - From any point on the aerial stolon
  - From the center of the stolon
  - From the root cells
35. **Collumellate sporangia are characteristic feature of**
- Synchytrium
  - Mucor
  - Achyla
  - Albugo
36. **A fungus producing 8 spores ina sac like structure should rightly be placed in**
- Basidiomycetes
  - Ascomycetes
  - Phycomycetes
  - Deuteromycetes
37. **A closed ascocarp is named as**
- Perithecium
  - Apothecium
  - Cleistothecium
  - Pseudothecium
38. **Ascocarps are the characteristic feature of**
- Ascomycetes
  - Deuteromycetes
  - Basidiomycetes
  - Deuteromycetes
39. **Stroma is**
- Compact somatic hyphae with fruit bodies
  - Loosely interwoven hyphae
  - Small hyphal branch
  - A group of spores
40. **The protective covering of sterile hyphae around an ascocarp is known as**
- Periderm
  - Peridium
  - Appendages
  - Epiderm
41. **The asexual reproduction in ascomycetes is generally through**
- Conidia
  - Zygospor
  - Zoospore
  - Aplanospore
42. **An ascocarp which is flask shaped with an ostiole in the center is**
- Apothecium
  - Perithecium
  - Cleistothecium
  - Hypothecium
43. **Perfect stage of fungus implies that**
- The fungus is perfectly healthy
  - The fungus is reproduce asexually
  - The fungus reproduces sexually
  - The fungus reproduces resting spores
44. **Ascospores are produced in**
- basidium
  - ascus
  - sporangium
  - gametangium
45. **Asexual reproductive structures formed directly at the tip of hyphae are**
- spores
  - Aplanospores
  - Conidia
  - Zygospor
46. **In Penicillium, the conidia are produced**
- In sori
  - On unbranched conidiophores
  - In branched conidiophores
  - On both branched and unbranched conidiophores
47. **Penicillium was discovered by**
- Ian Fleming
  - Alexander Fleming
  - E. Jenner
  - Louis Pasteur
48. **Which of the following disease is caused by *Aspergillus***
- Cholera
  - Tuberculosis
  - Tetanus
  - Otomycosis
49. **The basal cell from where the conidiophore of *Aspergillus* arises is known as**
- Trophocyst
  - Tip cell
  - Foot cell
  - Terminal cell
50. **The reproductive organ of *Aspergillus* is**
- antheridium and oogonium
  - spermatium and oogonium
  - antheridium and ascogonium
  - spermatium and ascogonium

51. **One of the important characters of *Hemiascomycetidae* is**  
 a. asci produced in cleistothecium  
 b. asci produced in perithecium  
 c. asci produced in apothecium  
 d. asci are naked
52. **Naked asci are produced in**  
 a. *Taphrinia*  
 b. *Mucor*  
 c. *Aspergillus*  
 d. *Penicillium*
53. **Latin binomial of brewer's yeast is**  
 a. *Rhizopus stolonifer*  
 b. *Aspergillus flavus*  
 c. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*  
 d. *Penicillium notatum*
54. **Fermentation of sugars occurs by**  
 a. *Mucor*  
 b. *Saccharomyces*  
 c. *Aspergillus*  
 d. *Penicillium*
55. ***Taphrina deformans* causes**  
 a. Rusts of wheat  
 b. White rust of crucifers  
 c. Stem gall of coriander  
 d. Peach leaf curl
56. **Powdery mildew disease is caused by**  
 a. *Erysiphe polygoni*  
 b. *Sclerospora graminicola*  
 c. *Neurospora sp.*  
 d. *Claviceps purpurea*
57. **The fungus, which is important for its use in genetic studies**  
 a. *Aspergillus*  
 b. *Rhizopus*  
 c. *Penicillium*  
 e. *Neurospora*
58. **Ergot is extracted from**  
 a. *Erysiphe polygoni*  
 b. *Phyllactina sp.*  
 c. *Claviceps purpurea*  
 d. *Synchytrium endobioticum*
59. **The characteristic of cleistothecium of *Phyllactina* is that the appendages are**  
 a. dichotomously branched  
 b. curled at apex  
 c. provided with bulbous base  
 d. absent
60. **In *Claviceps* the ascocarp is**  
 a. Perithecium  
 b. Cleistothecium  
 c. Apothecium  
 d. Hypothecium
61. **Cup shaped ascocarp are characteristic features of**  
 a. *Plectomycetes*  
 b. *Pyrenomycetes*  
 c. *Discomycetes*  
 d. *Ascomycetes*
62. **Which of the following is coprophilous fungus**  
 a. *Phytophthora*  
 b. *Morchella*  
 c. *Ascobolus*  
 d. *Aspergillus*
63. **Which of the following is edible fungus**  
 a. *Morchella deliciosa*  
 b. *Pyronema confluens*  
 c. *Aspergillus nidulans*  
 d. *Phytophthora infestans*
64. **Asci are produced alternating with**  
 a. Elaters  
 b. Paraphysis  
 c. Mycelium  
 d. Nothing
65. **Fertile layer in pileus of *Morchella* is called**  
 a. Hymenium  
 b. Subhymenium  
 c. Trama  
 d. Cortex
66. **Apothecium in *Peziza* is**  
 a. Aerial and short lived  
 b. Underground and short lived  
 c. Aerial and persistent  
 d. Underground and persistent
67. **Which of the following spores are produced by *Morchella*?**  
 a. Oospore  
 b. Ascospore  
 c. Basidiospore  
 d. Chlamydospores
68. **The number of basidiospore produced on each basidium is**  
 a. 2  
 b. 4  
 c. 6  
 d. 8
69. **Basidiospores are characteristic spores of class**  
 a. *Phycomycetes*  
 b. *Ascomycetes*  
 c. *Basidiomycetes*  
 d. *Deuteromycetes*
70. **The process of dikarotization involves**  
 a. plasmogamy only

- b. plasmogamy associated with transfer of nuclei  
 c. karyogamy  
 d. plasmogamy and karyogamy
71. **Basidiospores are different from Ascospores because the former are produced**  
 a. Externally  
 b. Internally  
 c. Both externally and internally  
 d. Neither externally and internally
72. **Dolipore septum is characteristic feature of**  
 a. Ascomycetes  
 b. Basidiomycetes  
 c. Discomycetes  
 d. Phycomycetes
73. **Secondary dikaryotic mycelium is identified on the basis of presence of**  
 a. Clamp connection  
 b. Antherida  
 c. Oogonia  
 d. Ascogonia
74. **Whip smut disease of sugar cane is caused by**  
 a. *Ustilago maydis*  
 b. *Ustilago scitaminea*  
 c. *Ustilago hordei*  
 d. *Ustilago nuda*
75. **Smuts are regarded as**  
 a. Obligate parasites which can be cultured on axenic culture media  
 b. Obligate parasites which can be cultured on synthetic culture media  
 c. Obligate parasite which can not be cultured at all  
 d. Obligate parasite which can infect only living host
76. **Loose smut of wheat is caused by**  
 a. *Albugo candida*  
 b. *Ustilago tritici*  
 c. *Puccinia graminis*  
 d. *Synchytrium endobioticum*
77. **Smut spores act as**  
 a. Uredospores  
 b. Teleutospores  
 c. Basidiospores  
 d. Aeciospores
78. **Production of spore ball is the characteristic of**  
 a. *Tilletia*  
 b. *Ustilago*  
 c. *Tolyposporium*  
 d. *Puccinia*
79. **Ustilago produces in large quantities the spores known as**  
 a. Uredospores  
 b. Zoospores  
 c. Zygosporangia  
 d. Teleutospores
80. **Covered smut of barley is caused by**  
 a. *Ustilago hordei*  
 b. *Ustilago nuda*  
 c. *Ustilago scitaminea*  
 d. *Ustilago avenae*
81. **Ustilago produces in large quantities the spores known as**  
 a. Uredospores  
 b. Zoospores  
 c. Zygosporangia  
 d. Teleutospores
82. **Rust of gram is caused by**  
 a. *Puccinia*  
 b. *Uromyces*  
 c. *Phragmidium*  
 d. *Urocystis*
83. **Common name of the disease caused by the members of Uredinales is**  
 a. Rusts  
 b. Smuts  
 c. White rusts  
 d. Wart
84. **In macrocyclic rust, zero stage refers to**  
 a. Aecium  
 b. Uredium  
 c. Pycnium  
 d. Basidium
85. **Repeatedly produce spores in rust cycle called**  
 a. Aeciospores  
 b. Uredospore  
 c. Basidiospore  
 d. Pycnidiospore
86. **When a fungus requires two host to complete its life cycle, the fungus is referred as**  
 a. Homothallic  
 b. Heterothallic

- c. Autoecious  
d. Heteroecious
87. **The West Bengal famine of 1942 was caused by the infection of**  
a. *Puccinia graminis tritici*  
b. *Phytophthora infestans*  
c. *Helminthosporium oryzae*  
d. *Synchytrium endobioticum*
88. **A macrocyclic rust is one, which needs**  
a. Two different hosts to complete its life cycle  
b. Produces five types of spores to complete its life cycle  
c. Does not show any sexual reproduction  
d. Has a prolonged life cycle
89. **When two different hosts are required by a fungus to complete its life cycle, it is known as**  
a. Autoecism  
b. Heteroecium  
c. Homothalism  
d. Heterothalism
90. **The mushroom is**  
a. A plant made up of fine green threads  
b. An edible fungus  
c. A bryophyte without roots  
d. A flowering plant
91. **Basidia in *Agaricus* produces on**  
a. Gills  
b. Pileus  
c. Stipe  
d. Rhizomorph
92. **Toad stool can not manufacture their own food because**  
a. They have no chlorophyll  
b. They have no roots  
c. They have no leaves  
d. They have no seed for food
93. **In which of the following gills are present**  
a. *Aspergillus*  
b. *Alternaria*  
c. *Agaricus*  
e. *Mucor*
94. **Which of the following is an edible fungus**  
a. *Aspergillus*  
b. *Alternaria*  
c. *Agaricus*  
d. *Amanita*
95. **Which of the following are wood rotter**  
a. *Agaricus*  
b. *Polyporus*  
c. *Morchella*  
d. *Mucor*
96. **Micro and macro conidia are present in**  
a. *Alternaria*  
b. *Aspergillus*  
c. *Mucor*  
d. *Fusarium*
97. **Fungi imperfecti are so named because of the absence of**  
a. Asexual reproduction  
b. Vegetative reproduction  
c. Sexual reproduction  
d. Reproduction
98. **Sexual reproduction is absent in the members of the class**  
a. *Phycomycetes*  
b. *Ascomycetes*  
c. *Plectomycetes*  
d. *Deuteromycetes*
99. **Cnoidiophore and conidia are aggregated in pycnidia are present in**  
a. *Alternaria*  
b. *Colletotrichum*  
c. *Phyllosticta*  
d. *Fusarium*
100. **Nitrifying bacteria is**  
a. *Rhizobium*  
b. *Nitrosomonas*  
c. *Nitrobacter*  
d. *Bacillus*
101. **Insoluble Copper fungicides are**  
a) More phytotoxic than soluble Cu compounds  
b) Used for the control of similar plant diseases as Bordeaux mixture  
c) Those, which contain more Cu  
d) Recommended at the rate of 2 lbs/100 gallons of water
102. **Inorganic Sulphur compound are mostly used to control**  
a) Blight or anthracnose  
b) Apple scab  
c) Brown rot of stone fruits  
d) Powdery mildews
103. **Ferbam consists of**

- a) Two molecules of dithiocarbamic acid  
 b) Three molecules of dithiocarbamic acid  
 c) One molecule of dithiocarbamic acid  
 d) Four molecules of dithiocarbamic acid
104. **Mancozeb is a formulation of**  
 a) mancozeb and zinc  
 b) maneb and zinc ion  
 c) manganese and zinc  
 d) maneb and manzate
105. **Addition of zinc to maneb**  
 a) Makes it a broad spectrum fungicide  
 b) reduces phytotoxicity  
 c) improves fungicidal properties  
 d) all of these
106. **Pentachlorobenzene is mainly effective against**  
 a) pythium  
 b) Vegetable diseases  
 c) Rhizoctonia  
 d) Seed-borne diseases of ornamentals
107. **Quinones are**  
 a) Naturally occurring substances in fungi  
 b) Plant phenolic compounds  
 c) Toxic to microbes  
 d) Associated with resistance to diseases
108. **Benlate is mainly effective against**  
 a) oomycetes  
 b) Downy mildews  
 c) Powdery mildews  
 d) pythium and phytophthora
109. **Stripe rust of wheat is favored by**  
 a) Cool moist weather  
 b) Warm humid weather  
 c) Warm dry weather  
 d) Hot humid weather
110. **Early blight of potato occurs**  
 a) Early in the season when temperature is low  
 b) Early in the season when temperature is moderate  
 c) Early in the season when temperature is high  
 d) Early in the season when temperature is cool
111. ***Puccinia graminis tritici* survives adverse environmental conditions in the form of**  
 a) dormant mycelium  
 b) uredospores  
 c) teliospores  
 d) basidiospore and pycniospore
112. ***Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. ciceri* can be controlled by**  
 a) Spraying fungicides  
 b) Cultivation of a tolerant variety  
 c) Using disease free seed for sowing  
 d) Application of biocontrol agents.
113. ***Colletotrichum falcatum* is**  
 a) Facultative parasite  
 b) Saprophyte  
 c) Parasite and saprophyte  
 d) All of these
114. **Micron is**  
 a) One million of a centimeter  
 b) One thousand of a meter  
 c) One thousand of millimeter  
 d) One hundred of a micrometer
115. **Ear cockle of wheat can be controlled by**  
 a) Seed treatment with captan  
 b) Proper cultural practices  
 c) Using sterilized soil  
 d) All of these
116. ***Ascochyta rabiei* survives in the soil in the form of**  
 a) dormant mycelium  
 b) Resting sporangia  
 c) Conidia  
 d) pycnidia
117. **A virusoid is**  
 a) A virus particle consisting of RNA  
 b) Single stranded small circular naked RNA  
 c) Virus particle without protein coat replicating in host nucleus  
 d) subviral circular RNA component of some RNA viruses
118. **The suitable temperature for the development of citrus canker is**  
 a) 10-15 °C  
 b) 12-16 °C  
 c) 20-30 °C  
 d) 30-35 °C
119. **New bunt of wheat is**  
 a) Seedling penetration type  
 b) Blossom penetration type  
 c) Local penetration type  
 d) Systemic penetration type
120. **Mistletoe is a parasite of**  
 a) Roots  
 b) Flowers  
 c) Stems  
 d) Leaves
121. ***Ustilago tritici* perpetuates in**

- a) The soil  
 b) The seed  
 c) On the seed  
 d) All of these
- 122. *Anguina tritici* gets contaminated with *Corynebacterium tritici* in the**  
 a) spikelets  
 b) soil  
 c) seed  
 d) all of these
- 123. *Taphrina deformans* survives its adverse environmental conditions in the form of**  
 a) ascospore  
 b) dormant mycelium  
 c) resting sporangia  
 d) all of the above
- 124. CLCuV can be managed by**  
 a) cultivation of resistant variety  
 b) control of whitefly  
 c) seed treatment  
 d) practices leading to sustainable agriculture
- 125. Most of the triazole fungicides are used as**  
 a) protectants  
 b) eradicants  
 c) ergosterol biosynthesis inhibitors  
 d) against many ascomycetes and basidiomycetes
- 126. Systemic fungicides are**  
 a) multisite inhibitors  
 b) translocated in one direction only  
 c) Used mostly as eradicants  
 d) Specific site inhibitors
- 127. Ethazole is effective against**  
 a) sclerotium  
 b) air-borne diseases  
 c) Fusarium when combined with PCNB  
 d) Fusarium and Rhizoctonia
- 128. Resistant strains of plant pathogens have appeared against**  
 a) Bayleton  
 b) Ridomil  
 c) Nimrod  
 d) Tilt
- 129. Oxathiins are**  
 a) Formulation of Carboxin and Blitox-50  
 b) Effective against damping off and smuts  
 c) Used mainly as seed treatment  
 d) Inhibitors of mitochondrial respiration
- 130. Tetracyclines are effective against**  
 a) Plant pathogenic bacteria  
 b) Plant pathogenic bacteria and some fungi  
 c) Fastidious bacteria  
 d) Plant pathogenic mycoplasmas
- 131. Agrimycin-100 is a mixture of**  
 a) Streptomycin and terramycin  
 b) streptomycin sulphate and terramycin  
 c) streptomycin and tetracycline  
 d) chlortetracycline and tetracycline
- 132. Carbofuran is a member of**  
 a) Carbamates  
 b) heterocyclic carbamates  
 c) dialkyldithiocarbamate  
 d) monoalkyldithiocarbamate
- 133. Mites accompanied with powdery mildews can also be controlled by**  
 a) Captafol  
 b) Mildex and Phygon  
 c) Dinocap  
 d) Karathane and Benlate
- 134. The Cu for the control of plant diseases was first used by**  
 a) Prevost  
 b) Grison  
 c) Millardet  
 d) Schulthess
- 135. Melathion is**  
 a) systemic  
 b) systemic contact  
 c) pseudosystemic  
 d) short-term contact
- 136. Which one of the following is not used for the control of rust of beans and wheat**  
 a) Dithane M-20  
 b) Dithane R-14  
 c) Dithane D-14  
 d) Dithane A-40  
 e) Dithane Z-78
- 137. Which one of the following is not a fungicide**  
 a) Tilt  
 b) Afugan  
 c) UV light  
 d) Chloropicrin
- 138. A typical plant virus will contain:**  
 a) RNA  
 b) DNA  
 c) RNA and DNA  
 d) None of NA
- 139. Viroids possess**  
 a) One capsid protein



- b) Many additional coat protein  
c) No coat protein  
d) Serologically specific coat protein
- 140. Phytoplasmas are sensitive to**  
a) Penicillin  
b) Streptomycin  
c) Not sensitive to antibiotics  
d) Copper Sulphate
- 141. Tobacco Mosaic Virus was discovered by**  
a) Stanley  
b) Jvanowski  
c) Mayernd DNA  
d) Beejerinck
- 142. Virus diseases can be contained by**  
a) Virusides  
b) Antibiotics  
c) Chemicals  
d) Resistant plants
- 143. ELISA is the popular name of**  
a) Disease  
b) Scientists (female)  
c) Serological technique  
d) Chemical
- 144. Tulipomania was a**  
a) Name of Tulip virus  
b) A craze  
c) Name of Dutch Scientist  
d) Name of a city
- 145. Mollicute are surrounded by**  
a) Cell wall  
b) No Wall  
c) Membrane  
d) Polysaccharides
- 146. Virus particles are measured in**  
a) Nanometer  
b) Picometer  
c) Micron  
d) Cannot be measured
- 147. Virus are categorized as**  
a) Living  
b) Non-living  
c) Between living and non-living  
d) No status as yet.
- 148. Plant Cuticle is specifically a barrier against:**  
a) All pathogens  
b) Viruses  
c) Bacteria  
d) Fungi
- 149. Plant Galls are produced by:**  
a) Viruses  
b) Nematodes  
c) Bacteria  
d) All pathogens including fungi
- 150. Cotton leaf curl disease is caused by**  
a) Specific virus  
b) Cluster of viruses  
c) No viruses  
d) Viroids
- 151. Viruses multiply by**  
a) Binary fission  
b) Auto catalytic  
c) Sexually  
d) Asexually
- 152. Bird flue is a dangerous and contagious disease, because it is**  
a) Food -borne  
b) Water -borne  
c) Many recombinants  
d) Mutates quickly
- 153. Tobacco mosaic virus can survive for many years because**  
a) It was the first virus to be discovered  
b) Highly stable to all environments  
c) It has high thermal inactivation point.  
d) Resistant virus
- 154. Are there infection proteins which cause diseases in:**  
a) Plants  
b) Animals  
c) Fish  
d) Algae
- 155. Plant Viruses can infect many forms of life**  
a) Animals  
b) Man  
c) Plant kingdom  
d) All form of life
- 156. An agent or insect which is actively involved in the transmission of a viral disease is called**  
a) Activator  
b) Carrier  
c) Vector  
d) None
- 157. Ratoon stunting disease of sugarcane, is named so because**  
a) It infects ratooned sugarcane plants  
b) The pathogen was first found in ratooned crop  
c) The pathogen survives only in ratooned crop  
d) Ratooned plants are weaker than the normal plants.
- 158. Serology/ serological detection of plants viruses is a function of :**  
a) Nucleic acid  
b) Nucleoprotein

- c) Capsid protein  
d) Host ribosome's
- 159. Disease resistance (genetically) is the characteristic of**  
a) Pathogen  
b) Host  
c) Pathogen and host  
d) Host metabolism
- 160. Father of Plant Virology**  
a) Beijerinck  
b) Bowden  
c) Watson  
d) Mayer
- 161. Plant Viruses can be dissociated and reconstituted**  
a) Yes  
b) No  
c) Stable viruses  
d) Stable but mono-component viruses
- 162. Plant virus diseases are now more important and only next to**  
a) Nematode diseases  
b) Bacterial diseases  
c) Fungal diseases  
d) Phytoplasmal diseases
- 163. Symptomatology is not a good criterion for the identification of virus disease because:**  
a) Not influenced by environment  
b) Influenced by mixed infection  
c) Similarity of viral symptoms  
d) Host reaction
- 164. Downy mildew are named so because they:**  
a) Develop on the lower/down side of leaves  
b) Appear only on the down leaves of plants  
c) Develop a downy mass on the leaf  
d) Appear down on the roots.
- 165. Powdery Mildew of mango over winters in:**  
a) Dead twigs on the affected tree  
b) Diseased debris  
c) Alternate hosts  
d) Living twigs /tissue of mango.
- 166. Virulence of pathogen is determined by**  
a) Genes of host  
b) Gene of the pathogen  
c) Environment  
d) Combination of factors
- 167. Epidemiology deals with**  
a) Spread of disease  
b) Influence of environmental factors  
c) Environment and pathogen compatibility  
d) Dissessmuation of disease
- 168. Vertical Resistance is conditioned by**  
a) Multiple gene  
b) Single gene  
c) Specific gene  
d) Not governed by genes
- 169. Peach leaf curl disease is caused by**  
a) Virus  
b) Fungus  
c) Insect  
d) Nematodes
- 170. Plant pathology is the study of**  
a. Bacteria  
b. Fungi  
c. Nematodes  
d. Plant diseases
- 171 Nematodes differ from insects**  
a. No difference  
b. Having segmentation  
c. Having wing  
d. Having legs
- 172 Pest includes**  
a. Only insects  
b. Only weeds  
c. Only pathogens  
d. Above all
- 173 Pesticide include**  
a. Only fungicides  
b. Only nematicides  
c. Only bactericide  
d. Above all
- 174 Disease is same as**  
a. Pathogen  
b. Insect  
c. Nematode  
d. Different from above
- 175 Virus is**  
a. nucleus acid  
b. coat protein  
c. nucleoprotein  
d. small entity
- 176 Viruses are:**  
a. obligate parasite  
b. saprophyte  
c. facultative parasite  
d. facultative saprophyte
- 177 All nematodes remain during life**  
a. vermiform  
b. pear shaped  
c. lemon shaped  
d. variable in shape
- 178. Smuts are:**  
a. obligate parasite

- b. saprophyte  
c. facultative parasite  
d. facultative saprophyte
- 179. Rusts are:**  
a. obligate parasite  
b. saprophyte  
c. facultative parasite  
d. facultative saprophytes
- 180. Mildews are:**  
a. obligate parasite  
b. saprophyte  
c. facultative parasite  
d. facultative saprophytes
- 181. Ear cockle nematode was discovered by:**  
a. Smith 1673  
b. Needham 1945  
c. Needam 1743  
d. Sassar 1860
- 182. Rice blight caused Famine in:**  
a. 1945 in Bengal  
b. 1845 in Bengal  
c. 1745 in Bengal  
d. 1645 in Bengal  
e.
- 183. Late blight of potato is caused by:**  
a. Fungi  
b. Cool weather  
c. Hot weather  
d. Wrath of gods
- 184. Microscope was discovered by:**  
a. Carl von Linne  
b. Charles Darwin  
c. Antoniou van Leeuwenhoek  
d. deBary
- 185. Late blight of potato is caused by fungi was proved by:**  
a. Anton deBary  
b. Robert Koch  
c. Louis Pasteur  
d. Prevost
- 186. Virus differs from viroid because of:**  
a. Virus is naked but viroid had coat protien  
b. Virus had a coat protein but viroid is naked  
c. Virus is filterable but viroid not  
d. Virus is not filterable but viroid is
- 187. All Viruses are of:**
- a. Rod shaped  
b. Spherical  
c. Flexuous  
d. Are of variable architecture
- 188. Plant diseases reduce only:**  
a. Quality of plant produce  
b. Quantity of plant produce  
c. Quality and quantity of plant produce  
d. No affect at all
- 189. Synergism is defined as:**  
a. Two pathogens in association cause more damage  
b. Two pathogens in association do not cause damage  
c. Two pathogens in association are beneficial to each other  
d. Two pathogens in association are not beneficial to each other
- 190. Symbiosis is defined as:**  
a. Two pathogens in association are beneficial to each other  
b. Two pathogens in association are not beneficial to each other  
c. Two pathogens in association are deleterious to each other  
d. Two pathogens in association cause more damage
- 191. Most of the plant parasitic nematodes feed on:**  
a. Roots  
b. Leaves  
c. Stem  
d. Flowers
- 192. Most zoologists believe that nematode psedocoelm:**  
a. Is lined by ectoderm and endoderm but the

- lining lacks mesoderm.
- Becomes the intestine lumen as the nematode matures.
  - Form by secondary invagination of the gastercoel.
  - Develops from the embryonic blastocoel.
- 193 An order which does not typically have cylindrical esophagus is:**
- Spirurida
  - Dorylaimida
  - Mononchida
  - Enoplida
- 194 The perineal pattern of *Meloidogyne javanica* can be readily distinguished from *M. incognita* on the basis of:**
- Minute punctuations in tail region of *M. javanica* which are absent in *M. incognita*.
  - “Wings” which project laterally on *M. incognita* but do not occur in *M. javanica*.
  - Striations are zig-zag in *M. incognita* but tend to be straight and smooth in *M. javanica*.
  - The lateral lines which are distinct and typically double in *M. javanica*, but are formed by broken stria and are less distinct in *M. incognita*.
- 195 A pattern formed by transverse markings which cross the lateral field is best described as:**
- checkered
  - Tessellate
  - Areolated
  - Cervical alae
- 196 One difference between spines and setae is that:**
- Spines tend to be larger than setae.
  - Spines are innervated sensory structures whereas setae are simply elongate extensions of cuticle.
  - Spines are the same as “apparent segmentation” but setae may occur with fine striation.
  - Setae are innervated sensory structures whereas spines are not innervated.
- 197 Which of the followings has a round tail?**
- Rhabditis
  - Neotylenchus
  - Diplogaster
  - Hoplolaimus
- 198 Secernentea are distinct from adenophoria in that:**
- Plant parasitic secernentea have stomatostyle whereas adenophorea have an odontostyle.
  - Secernentea do not have phasmid whereas adenophorea do.
  - Secernentea are more likely to have sensory organs expressed as setae whereas adenophorea papillae are more common.
  - All of the above are true.
- 199. A species of nematode has two gonads in the female which both extend anteriorly. It would be correct to say the gonad is:**
- Diorchic
  - Prodelphic
  - Amphidelphic
  - Opistodelphic
- 200 The ability to distinguish between primitive and derived character states is most critical to which of the following school:**
- Cladistic
  - Phenetic
  - Evolutionary
  - Fossil
- 201 A nematode species with an approximately equal number of males and female in given population probably reproduce by:**
- Hermaphroditism
  - Meiotic parthenogenesis
  - Mitotic parthenogenesis
  - Amphimixis
- 202 Sex reversal may result in a male of *Meloidogyne* spp. with two gonads, when:**
- The second stage juvenile is unable to find a suitable host for a prolonged period.

- b. The individual had multiple X chromosomes, but only one Y chromosome.
- c. The environment is favorable through the period of the second molt.
- d. The environment is favorable during the period in which sex cannot yet be distinguished, but subsequently becomes unfavorable.
- 203 Mechanoreceptors can often be recognized morphologically because:**
- They typically include openings to the anterior and a dense material occurs between tubules of the receptors.
  - They always occur as papillae in slight depression.
  - They typically do not open to the exterior.
  - None of the above.
- 204 A sympathetic nervous system is:**
- One which response to pain and injury
  - That part of the nervous system which forms a distinct principal concentration of nerve bundles or ganglia and their interconnections.
  - That part of the nervous system which lies primarily in the interchordal hypodermis.
  - A system which innervates specific regions (such as viscera or the esophagus) and is generally semi-independent of the central nervous system.
- 205 The excretory system in adenophorea is characterized by:**
- Two tubes (canals), a gland, and a single cuticle-lined duct.
  - One tube (canal) and a greatly reduced gland.
  - gland and duct
  - pronounced duct without a gland.
- 206 A discrete group of perikaryons can be interpreted as a:**
- Multinucleate excretory system.
  - Ganglion
  - Nerve bundle
  - Nerve ring
- 207 A type of free ending which monitor pressure, posture or mechanical deformity is a:**
- Proprioceptor
  - Dierid
  - Commissure
  - Amphid
- 208 Sister species are best described as species which:**
- Are so closely related that they cannot be morphologically separated
  - Share common ancestor.
  - Develop separately due to physical separation, such mountains,, canyons, or steams.
  - Come from the same area but they occur on two different hosts.
- 209 A *Peltamigrtus* male can be readily distinguished from *Aorolaimus* male, even if the lateral field and phasmids are obscure because:**
- The stylet tubes are “tulip shaped” in male of *Peltamigrtus* and round in *Aorolaimus*.
  - The caudal alae are adanal in *Peltamigrtus* and abanal in *Aorolaimus*.
  - Males are extremely rare in *Aorolaimu* and common in *Peltamigrtus*.
  - Caudal alae are “indented” in *Peltamigrtus* and not indented in *Aorolaimu*
- 210 Juveniles of *Meloidogyne* can easily be distinguished from those of *Tylenchulus* on the bases of excretory system because:**
- The excretory pore is located far posterior in *Tylenchulus* and neat the stylet in *Meloidogyne*.
  - The excretory pore is located far posterior in *Meloidogyne* and neat the stylet in *Tylenchuluse*.
  - The excretory pore is clearly visible in *Meloidogyne* but is not apparent in *Tylenchulus* juveniles.

- d. The excretory pore is more glandular and secretes egg mass in *Meloidogyne*, unlike *Tylenchulus*.
- 211 An ovotestis in nematodes, is likely to occur where reproduction is:**
- Amphimictic
  - Parthenogenetic
  - By pseudofertilization
  - Syngamy hermaphroditic
- 212 Dieirids occur:**
- In place of phasmids in some species.
  - On the ventral side in the region of the excretory pore.
  - On the lateral side in the region of the excretory pore.
  - Only in Tylenchida.
- 213 Which one of the following genera does not have two ovaries?**
- Criconemoides*
  - Hirschmanniella*
  - Rotylenchulus*
  - Heterodera*
- 214 One important difference between *Longidorus* and *Xiphinema* is that:**
- The odontostyle extension lacks flanges in *Longidorus*.
  - The amphid is split like in *Longidorus* and pore like in *Xiphinema*.
  - Males of *Longidorus* typically had two testes.
  - Males of *Xiphinema* have caudal alae.
- 215 One way in which Hoplolaimidae differs from Tylenchoridae is that:**
- In Hoplolaimidae tail is generally shorter than in Tylenchoridae.
  - In Hoplolaimidae, the lip region is generally smooth, whereas in Tylenchoridae it is striated.
  - None of the above
  - All of the above.
- 216 A juvenile of *Radpholus similis* differs from *Pratylenchus* spp. is that:**
- The tail is less tapering in *Radpholus*.
  - The esophageal gland lobe overlaps ventrally in *Pratylenchus*.
  - The head is more off set in *Radpholus*.
  - Cuticle annulation is finer in *Pratylenchus*.
- 217 Which of the following categories does not include *Prartrichodorus*?**
- Adenophorea
  - Dorylaimoidea
  - Dorylaimida
  - Trichodoridae
- 218 Which one of the following has relatively minute phasmid?**
- Hoplolaimus* female
  - Petsmigrtus* female
  - Tylenchulus* female
  - Cacopaurus* female
- 219 Recent studies on *Caenorhabditis elegans* suggest that earlier concepts of nematode were generally incorrect with respect to:**
- Triploblastic development
  - Cell consistency
  - Four moths in nematode
  - Hydrostatic skeleton
- 220 A large female nematode with a small stylet is recovered from an above ground plant gall. It has one ovary with numerous oocytes. This nematode is mostly likely to be:**
- Heterodera*
  - Nacobbus*
  - Anguina*
  - Ditylenchus*
- 221 A nematode in which only lateral lines are crossed by annulations is best described as:**
- Tessellate
  - Ridged
  - Aeolated
  - Striated

- 222 **Inner label papillae (sensillae) are probably chemoreceptor because:**
- Their inner placement allows to come in contact with chemicals.
  - They are often modified to setae or bristle
  - They have openings to the external environment.
  - They have close association with amphids.
- 223 **A fundamental difference between an odontostyle and stomatostyle is thought to be that:**
- The odontostyle is a modified tooth whereas the stomatostyle is formed from the walls of the stoma.
  - The stomatostyle lumen is formed from a groove, whereas the odontostyle lumen is derived from the stoma.
  - An odontostyle is developed from mesorhabdions whereas a stomatostyle is primarily developed from pro-rhabdions.
  - A stomatostyle is primarily developed from mesorhabdions whereas an odontostyle is primarily developed from pro-rhabdions.
- 224 **An example of a nematode with a post-vulvar uterine sac is:**
- Helicotylenchus*
  - Pratylenchus*
  - Meloidogyne*
  - Tylenchorhynchus*
- 225 **A nematode with two ovaries directed in opposite direction is:**
- Dioecious
  - Opistodelphic
  - Prodelphic
  - Monorchic
- 226 **A nematode with one ovary directed anterior to vulva is:**
- Dioecious
  - Opistodelphic
  - Prodelphic
  - Monorchic
- 227 **Telogonic ovaries are because:**
- Oogonia produce from germ cell at the tip of ovary
  - Oogonia produce from entire length of ovary
  - Oogonia produce from middle of ovary
  - Oogonia produce from the posterior end of ovary
- 228 **Hologonic ovaries because:**
- Oogonia produce from germ cell at the tip of ovary
  - Oogonia produce from entire length of ovary
  - Oogonia produce from middle of ovary
  - Oogonia produce from the posterior end of ovary
- 229 **A full complement of sensillae in the head region of nematode, excluding amphids is:**
- 16
  - 14
  - 12
  - 10
- 230 **The feeding habit of root knot nematode is:**
- Ectoparasitic and Migratory
  - Ectoparasitic and Sedentary
  - Endoparasitic and sedentary
  - Endoparasitic and migratory
- 231 **Feeding habit of *Pratylenchus* is:**
- Ectoparasitic and Migratory
  - Ectoparasitic and Sedentary
  - Endoparasitic and sedentary
  - Endoparasitic and migratory

- 232 **Feeding habit of *Xiphinema* is:**
- Ectoparasitic and Migratory
  - Ectoparasitic and Sedentary
  - Endoparasitic and sedentary
  - Endoparasitic and migratory
233. **Disease triangle comprised of:**
- Host, pathogen and environment
  - Resistant host, pathogen and environment
  - Host, pathogen and temperature
  - Host, pathogen and humidity
234. **Penetration of plant tissues by bacteria is mostly:**
- Direct
  - Indirect
  - Wounds
  - Through all above
235. **Plant nematology is the study of**
- free living nematodes
  - plant parasitic nematodes
  - human nematodes
  - all of the above
- 236 **Infection is a process involving:**
- Establish contact with susceptible tissues of the host and procure nutrients
  - Establish contact with resistant tissues of the host and procure nutrients
  - Establish contact with nonhost tissues of the host and procure nutrients
  - Establish contact with susceptible tissues of the host and cannot procure nutrients
- 237 **Horizontal resistance is effect against:**
- Few races of a pathogen
  - All races of pathogens
  - Four race of a pathogen
  - Two race of a pathogen
- 238 **Vertical resistance is effective against:**
- Few races of a pathogen
  - All races of pathogens
  - Four race of a pathogen
  - Two race of a pathogen
- 239 **Hyperplasia is best described as:**
- Abnormal plant growth due to increased cell division
  - Normal plant growth due to increased cell division
  - Abnormal plant growth due to abnormal cell enlargement
  - Does not fit to the all above
- 240 **Hypertrophy is best described as:**
- Abnormal plant growth due to increased cell division
  - Abnormal plant growth due to abnormal cell enlargement
  - Normal plant growth due to increased cell division
  - Does not fit to the all above
- 241 **Latent infection is defined as:**
- Host is infect by a pathogen and shows symptoms
  - Host is infect by a pathogen and is symptomless
  - Host is not infected by pathogen and shows symptoms
  - Host is infected by pathogen and develop mild symptoms
- 242 **Damping-off is best described as**
- Destruction of seedling near soil line by pathogen and falling on ground
  - Destruction of seedlings by pathogen at the middle of shoot and Falling on ground
  - Destruction seedlings by wind and falling on ground
  - Destruction of seedling by hailstorm and falling on ground
- 243 **Dikaryotic mycelium is because:**
- Mycelium contains two sexually compatible nuclei per cell



- b) Mycelium contains two sexually incompatible nuclei per cell
- c) Mycelium contains two asexually incompatible nuclei per cell
- d) Mycelium contains two asexually compatible nuclei per cell
- 244 Dieback is known because of:**
- a. Progressive death of plant parts starting from the tip
- b. Progressive death of plant parts starting from the base
- c. Progressive death of plant parts starting from insect attack
- d. Progressive death of plant parts starting from nematode infection
- 245 Density gradient centrifugation is because:**
- a. Particles are separated by in layer according to their density
- b. Particles are separated by in layer according to their molecular weight
- c. Particles are separated by in layer according to their molecular weight and density
- d. Particles are separated by in layer according to the speed of centrifuge
- 246 Cytoplasmic resistant is because:**
- a. Resistance is controlled by genetic material present in cytoplasm
- b. Resistance is controlled by genetic material present in nucleus
- c. Resistance is controlled by chromosome
- d. Resistance is not controlled by genetic material
- 247. Cross protection is a phenomenon which:**
- a. Prior infection by aggressive stain of a pathogen protects the plant against challenged nonaggressive pathogen
- b. Prior infection by nonaggressive stain of a pathogen protects the plant against challenged by aggressive pathogen
- c. Prior infection by nonaggressive stain of a pathogen does not protect the plant against challenged by aggressive pathogen
- d. Prior infection by aggressive stain of a pathogen does not protect the plant against challenged nonaggressive pathogen
- 248 Disinfestant differs from disinfectant from each because:**
- a. Disinfestant eradicate the infection whereas disinfectant kills infestation
- b. Disinfestant eradicate the infestation whereas disinfectant kills infection
- c. Disinfestant eradicate both infection and infestation whereas disinfectant does not.
- d. They do not differ
- 249 Forma specialis (F. sp.) is a category of pathogen which infects:**
- a. Large number of host plant
- b. Host plants within a genus or species
- c. Fe host plant
- d. Does not infect
- 250 Fission is a process best described as:**
- a. Transverse splitting of in two of bacterial cell
- b Transverse splitting of in two of viral cell
- c. Transverse splitting of in two of fungal cell
- d. All above
- 251 Phytoanticipins**
- a. Inhibitory antimicrobial compounds present in plant cell before infection
- b. Inhibitory antimicrobial compounds produce in plant cell in response to infection
- c. Noninhibitory Beneficial compounds present in plant cell before infection
- d. Inhibitory antimicrobial compounds present in plant cell of pathogen
- 252 Phytoalexins are defined as:**
- a. Substance which is present in the plant but are not inhibitory to development of a pathogen
- b. Substance which is present in plant and are inhibitory to development of a pathogen
- c. Substance which is present not in plant but are produced by the pathogen

- d. Substance which is present in plant but encouragea the development of the pathogen
- 253 **Resistant plants differ from tolerant plant:**  
a. Resistance is not genetically controlled but tolerance is genetically controlled  
b. Resistance is genetically controlled but tolerance is not genetically controlled  
c. Resistance is not genetically controlled but tolerance is also not genetically controlled  
d. Do not differ
254. **Perithecium, a fungal fruiting is best described as:**  
a. An open cup shaped ascocarp  
b. Flask shaped ascocarp  
c. A closed cup shaped ascocarp  
d. Does not fit above
- 255 **Apothecium, a fungal fruiting is best described as:**  
a. An open cup shaped ascocarp  
b. Flask shaped ascocarp  
c. A closed cup shaped ascocarp  
d. Does not fit above
- 256 **Plant pathogenesis-related protein are:**  
a. Induced in plant in response to infection and are mostly toxic  
b. Induced in plant in response to infection but not toxic  
c. Not induced in plant in response to infection but are already present and are not toxic  
d. Not induced in plant response to infection but are already present and are toxic
- 257 **Juvenile differs from adult nematode because:**  
a. Juvenile had gonads whereas adult lacks  
b. Juvenile is smaller in size whereas adult is bigger in size  
c. Juvenile lacks gonads whereas adult has  
d. They do not differ
- 258 **Number of molts in nematode is:**  
a. 2
- b. 3.  
c. 4  
d. 5
- 259 **J2 hatch from eggs of most of the plant parasitic nematodes except:**  
a. *Pratylenchus*  
b. *Meloidogyne*  
c. *Xiphinema*  
d. *Trichodorus*
- 260 **Root knot nematode differs from cyst nematode because:**  
a. Root knot nematode induces cyst on roots whereas cyst nematode galls.  
b. Root knot nematode induces gall on roots whereas cyst nematode also galls.  
c. Root knot nematode induces gall on roots whereas cyst nematode cysts.  
d. Root knot nematode induces cysts on roots whereas cyst nematode also cysts.
- 261 **Root knot nematode differs from cyst nematode because:**  
a. Root knot nematode induces joint cells in roots whereas cyst nematode syncytium.  
b. Root knot nematode induces syncytium.in roots whereas cyst nematode joint cells.  
c. Root knot nematode induces syncytium in roots whereas cyst nematode also syncytium.  
d. Root knot nematode induces joint cells in roots whereas cyst nematode also joint cells.
- 262 **One nematode genera vector virus that is:**  
a. *Pratylenchus*  
b. *Tylenchus*  
c. *Trichdorus*  
d. *Paratylenchus*
- 263 **Grape leaf fan virus is transmitted by:**  
a. *Xiphinema americanum*  
b. *Xiphinema index*  
c. *Xiphinema ifacolum*  
d *Xiphinema insigne*
- 264 **Tobacco Rattle viruses (Tobra) are vectored by genus:**  
a. *Xiphinema*  
b. *Longidorus*  
c. *Paratrichodorus*

- d. Meloidogyne*
265. **Nematode-transmitted polyhedral viruses (NEPO) are vectored by genus:**  
 a. *Logidorus*  
 b. *Trichodoru*  
 c. *Paratrichodoru*  
 d. *Pratylenchus*
266. **Gelatinous mass in root knot nematode is produced from:**  
 a. Vulva  
 b. Anus  
 c. Rectal glands  
 d. Excretory pore
267. **Root knot nematode was first reported by:**  
 a Van Gundy (USA)  
 b Golden (UK)  
 c Berkeley (UK)  
 d McKenry (USA)
268. **Recently National Nematology lab in UAF has been established by**  
 a. Dr. Riaz Ahmad  
 b. Dr. Safdar A. Anwar  
 c. Dr. Nazir Javed  
 d. Dr. Sajid Aleem
269. **First course of nematology course was taught at University of Agriculture, Faisalabad, Pakistan by:**  
 a. Safdar Anwar  
 b. Inam Ullah. Khan  
 c. A G. Kausar  
 d. R. A Chohan
270. **Elicitors are:**  
 a. Molecules produced by pathogens to initiate disease  
 b. Molecules produced by host to defend against invasion  
 c. Molecules are produced by pathogen to invade the host  
 d. Not fit to above.
271. **Stubborn disease of citrus is caused by .**  
 a) Spiroplasma  
 b) Mycoplasma  
 c) L-form bacteria  
 d) Xylem limited fastidious bacteria
272. **The cell wall is surrounded in some bacteria by a polysaccharide in the form of a definite layer called**  
 a) Plasma membrane  
 b) Capsule  
 c) Outer membrane  
 d) Basal body
273. **The minute hair-like superficial appendages, covering the surface of most of the Gram -ve bacteria are called**  
 a) Flagella  
 b) Capsule  
 c) Pilli  
 d) None of the above
274. **The photosynthetic bacteria have**  
 a) Mesosomes  
 b) Ribosomes  
 c) c) Lamellae  
 d) d) Flagella
275. **The particles concerned with bacterial genome replication and septum formation during the cell wall division are called**  
 a) Mesosomes  
 b) Thylakoids  
 c) Plasmids  
 d) Ribosomes
276. **Mucopeptide forms major portion (85%) of the cell wall in the.**  
 a) Gram -ve  
 b) Fastidious  
 c) Gram +ve  
 d) L-form
277. **The most important factor in the multiplication of plant pathogenic bacteria is**  
 a. temperature  
 b. moisture  
 c. relative humidity  
 d. rainfall
278. **Plant pathogenic bacteria are**  
 a. saprophytes  
 b. parasites  
 c. facultative parasites  
 d. all of the above
279. **Xylem-limited fastidious bacteria can be cultured on**  
 a. PDA  
 b. Nutrient agar  
 c. Axenic culture  
 d. None of the above
280. **The nematodes lack one of the systems that is:**  
 a. Digestive system  
 b. Reproductive system  
 c. Nervous system  
 d. Circulatory system.
281. **Mycophagous**  
 a. Feeding on fungus

- b. Feeding on bacterium  
c. Feeding on dead matter  
d. Feeding on plants
- 282 People who love and knowledge of mushrooms are called**  
a. mycophiles  
b. mycophobes  
c. Mushroom growers  
d. Mushroom hunters
- 283 An association of roots with fungus is called**  
a. mycorrhiza  
b. Saprophytic  
c. commensalism
- 284 How many phases in composting are?**  
a. Two  
b. Three  
c. Four  
d. Five
- 285 The branch of biology dealing with the functions and vital processes of living organisms and their components is called**  
a. physiology  
b. morphology  
c. histology  
d. microbiology
- 286 A tissue covering mushrooms as they develop is called**  
a. veil  
b. volva  
c. ultra structure  
d. cap
- 287 Chinese mushroom is also called**  
a. Chinese mushroom  
b. oyster mushroom  
c. button mushroom  
d. black morels
- 288 Mushroom is Enriched food**  
a. protein  
b. carbohydrates  
c. sugar  
d. starch
- 289 Mushroom contains water contents**  
a. 50%  
b. 60%  
c. 90%  
d. 30%
- 290 *Ganoderma lucidum* is a leader of**  
a. Medicinal mushroom
- b. Poisonous mushroom  
c. Cultivated mushroom  
d. Non cultivated mushroom
- 291 The haploid mycelium derived from basidiospores is called**  
a. Spawn  
b. Primary mycelium  
c. inoculum  
d. Culture
- 292 A culture that contains a population of only one specie is called**  
a. Pure culture  
b. Spawn  
c. Pulp  
d. Secondary metabolism
- 293 The annulus is a**  
a. ring  
b. spoil  
c. lesion  
d. patch
- 294 . Saprohagous**  
a. feeding on decaying matter  
b. feeding on living matter  
c. feeding on both living and nonliving matter  
d. prepare their own food
- 295 A technique of mushroom cultivation in which plants and fungus are grown together to obtain fruiting bodies is called**  
a. Semi cultivation  
b. Cultivation  
c. Farming  
d. Outdoor cultivation
- 296 A dot like visible indication of mushroom primodium formation in a mycelium that can be distinguished and will form mushroom is called**  
a. Pinhead  
b. Spawn  
c. Stalk  
d. Cap
- 297 The occurenece of more than one distinct form in the life cycle is called**  
a. Pleomorphic  
b. Plasmogamy  
c. Polygenic  
d. polyploidy
- 298 Any of large group of mostly tough, wood inhibiting mushrooms, which bear their spores, is called**

- a. Protroph  
b. Psycotrophic  
c. Pyrethrins  
d. Polypose
- 299. The mouths of the tubes in boletes and polypores are called**  
a. Openings  
b. Poses  
c. Primordium  
d. Spore
- 300 The substrate in which mushroom mycelium has developed and which will be used as a seed in propagation for mushroom production is called**  
a. Compost  
b. Seed bed  
c. Spawn  
d. Seed
- 301 The planting of mushroom spawn in to the prepared substrate or compost is called**  
a. Mushroom cultivation  
b. Spawning  
c. Spwan running  
d. Inoculation
- 302 Culture derived by isolation of a single spore and its subsequent germination and development into mycelium is called**  
a. pure culture  
b. Spawn  
d. Mixed culture  
e. Spore culture
- 303 A microscopic cell capable of developing into an adult organism but not containing a performed embryo**  
a. Seed  
b. Embryo  
c. Spore  
d. Fruit
- 304 The scientific term for the stem of the mushroom is called**  
a. Stipe  
b. Pileus  
c. Volva  
d. Annulus
- 305 A layer of hyphae in the central part of a gill is called**  
a. trama
- b. fiber  
c. developing tissues  
d. veil
- 306 The knob in the center of the pileus of certain mushroom is called**  
a. Ultrastruture  
b. Universal veil  
c. Umbo  
d. Vacoule
- 307 *Amanita phalloides* is the group of mushroom, which is**  
a. Poisonous  
b. Edible  
c. Protein enriched  
d. Rich in vitamins
- 308 Poisonous mushroom are mostly**  
a. Bright in color  
b. Dull in color  
c. Colorless  
d. Yellowish
- 309 Pathology is derived from two words of**  
a). English  
b).Greek  
c). Latin  
d). Roman
- 310 The five kingdoms classification of fungi proposed in 1969 by**  
a).Linnaeous  
b).Persoon  
c).Bessey  
d).Whittaker
- 311 The DNA based classification of fungi is proposed in 1996, separated the lower fungi under the kingdom**  
a). Stramenopila  
b). Protista  
c). Fungi  
d). Monera
- 312 On the global basis over all annual crop losses is about**  
a). 38%  
b). 40%  
c). 31%  
d). 35%
- 313 Annual crop losses due to different diseases is about**  
a).13%  
b).11%  
c).10%  
d). 15%

- 314 **The famous Bangal famine due to brown leaf spot of rice occurred during the year**  
 a). 1940  
 b).1939  
 c).1941  
 d).1943
- 315 **Yellowing of normally green tissue due to chlorophyll degradation is known as**  
 a). Necrosis  
 b). Mosaic  
 c). Chlorosis  
 d). Scorching
- 316 **In fungi the homothallic sexual reproduction takes place on**  
 a). Single thallus  
 b). Compatible thallus  
 c). Multi thallus  
 d). Non of these
- 317 ***Asprgillus niger* is also known as**  
 a). Sooty mold  
 b). Bread mold  
 c). Black mold  
 d).All of them
- 318 **Production of Zoospores is characterized to class**  
 a).Oomycetes  
 b). Chytridiomycetes  
 c). Basidiomycetes  
 d). Mixomycetes
- 319 **The bacterial cells that lack of flagella are known as**  
 a). Atrichous  
 b). Monotrichous  
 c). Amphitrichous  
 d). All of them
- 320 **First Quarantine law was implemented in 1960 by**  
 a). English  
 b).American  
 c).Indian  
 d).French
- 321 **In standard Bordeaux mixture the ratio of different contents is**  
 a). 2:2:50  
 b).2:2:100  
 c). 4:4:100  
 d). 4:4:50
- 322 **Abnormal enlargement of plant tissues due to some diseases is called**  
 a). Hypersestive reaction  
 b). Hyperplasia  
 c). Hypertrophy  
 d). Both b & c
- 323 **The term witches' broom attributed towards**  
 a). Stunting of whole plant  
 b). Smalling of leaves  
 c).Dense clustering of branches  
 d). Tree bark shredding
- 324 **The first idea of mycotoxin came from England due to Turkey"X" disease in the year**  
 a). 1960  
 b). 1964  
 c).1966  
 d). 1968
- 325 **Aflatoxin causes damage to liver is a product of**  
 a). *Penicillium notatum*  
 b). *Penicillium rubrum*  
 c). *Asprgillus niger*  
 d). *Asprgillus flavus*
- 326 **The ever first evaluated fungicide based on**  
 a). Copper  
 b). Sulpher  
 c). Organophasphate  
 d). None of these
- 327 **Black or stem rust of wheat occurs in the month of**  
 a). December  
 b). January  
 c). February  
 d). March
- 328 **- Gram blight is a serious disease of**  
 a). Hot regions  
 b).Humid regions  
 c). Dry regions  
 d). Cooler region
- 329 **Citrus canker disease is caused by bacterium of**  
 a). *Erwinia spp.*  
 b). *Pseudomonas spp.*  
 c). *Xanthomonas spp.*  
 d) None of these
- 330 **Late blight of potato caused famine in Ireland in the year**  
 a). 1940  
 b).1943  
 c).1845  
 d).1841
- 331 **In case of apple scab disease development favours by**  
 a). Cool wet weather  
 b) Warm dry weather  
 c). Cool dry weather  
 d). Warm humid weather
- 332 **Alternate host of brown leaf rust of wheat is**

- a). *Pucciniarecondita*  
 b). *Berberis vulgaris*  
 c). *Thalictrum flavum*.  
 D). None of these
- 333 **Foot rot disease of rice is caused by a**  
 a). Nematode  
 b). fungi  
 c). High pH of water  
 d) Soil bacterium
- 334 **-Teliospores are produced in a fungal group called as**  
 a). Mushrooms  
 b). Puffballs  
 c). Smuts  
 d). Rusts
- 335 **The fungi which absorbed their food from wood called as**  
 a). Follicolous  
 b). Fungicolous  
 c). Lignicolous  
 d). Coprophilous
- 336 **Amanita mushrooms included in group of**  
 a). Edible  
 b). Poisonous  
 c). Domestic  
 d). Cultivated
- 337 **Bacteria reproduced asexually by means of**  
 a). Binary fission  
 b). Budding  
 c). Fragmentation  
 d). None of these
- 339 **Mycoplasmas are prokaryotes which lack**  
 a). DNA  
 b). RNA  
 c). Cell membrane  
 d). Cell wall
- 340 **Needham observed nematodes within small rounded wheat kernels for the first time in**  
 a). 1741  
 b). 1743  
 c). 1745  
 d). 1747
- 341 **Koch proposed “Koch’s Postulates” which are used to confirm the pathogenicity in the year.**  
 a). 1880  
 b). 1882  
 c). 1782  
 d). 1780
- 342 **In 1886 ‘Tobacco Mosaic virus’ disease is firstly reported by**  
 a). Ivanowski  
 b). Beijerinck  
 c). E. F. Smith  
 d) Mayer.
- 343 **Up till 1936, it is believed that virus actually consisted of not only proteins but also a small amount of**  
 a). RNA  
 b). DNA  
 c). Both RNA & DNA  
 d). None of these
- 344 **In 1967, Doi *et al* in Japan observed a new microorganism group named as**  
 a). Viruses  
 b). Bacteria  
 c). Mollicutes  
 d). Nematodes
- 345 **Control of citrus tristeza and some other viral diseases has been achieved by**  
 a). Antibiotics  
 b). ELISA  
 c). Antagonistic fungi  
 d). Cross protection
- 346 **In the late 1980s, a new technology was introduced to control plant diseases.**  
 a). Genetic engineering  
 b). Biocontrol  
 c). Biotechnology  
 d). None of these
- 347 **Cloudy weather in spring favours the scab disease development with optimum temperature of**  
 a). 16-24 °C.  
 b). 10-20 °C.  
 c). 24-28 °C.  
 d). 26-32 °C.
- 348 **The fruiting body of *Venturia inaequalis* fungus called as**  
 a). Perithecium  
 b). Apothecium  
 c). Pseudothecium  
 d). None of these
- 349 **Early blight of potato a fungal disease caused by**  
 a). *Phytophthora infestans*  
 b). *Ascochyta rabiei*  
 c). *Alternaria solani*  
 d). *Alternaria alternata*
- 350 **The juice obtained from red rot infected canes gives bad odour like**  
 a). Rotten fish  
 b). Rotten egg  
 c). Methane gas

- d). Alcohol
- 351 In case of red rot of sugarcane the main source of primary inoculum is**
- a). Seed setts  
b). Infected soil  
c). Infected water  
d). Infected air
- 352 Zn deficiency is a common problem in**
- a). Wheat  
b). Rice  
c). Maize  
d). Sugarcane
- 353 Bacterial blight of cotton is also called as**
- a). Black arm disease  
b). Black spot of cotton  
c). Bacterial canker  
d). Both a and b
- 354 Ear cockle of wheat is a nematode disease which attack on**
- a). Roots  
b). Stems  
c). Spike  
d). Leaves
- 355 Tirak or Bad Opening of Bolls of Cotton is mainly due to deficiency of**
- a). P  
b). N  
c). K  
d). N and P
- 356 Potato cyst nematodes were also called as**
- a). Root gall nematode  
b). Root lesion nematode  
c). Potato golden nematode  
d). Both a and b
- 357 Cotton Leaf Curl Virus (CLCuV disease appeared firstly in Multan in the year**
- a). 1967  
b). 1969  
c). 1970
- 359 Cotton Leaf Curl Virus introduced in Pakistan through import of cotton seed from**
- a). Egypt  
b). Russia  
c). India  
d). USA
- 360 The typical CLCuV symptoms are leaf enation and**
- a). Vein clearing  
b). Vein thickening  
c). Vein banding  
d). Vein twisting
- 361 In nature CLCuV virus is transmitted by**
- a). Jassid  
b). Thrips  
c). Whitefly  
d). Both b and c
- 362 Incubation period for CLCuV virus varies from**
- a). 10-15 days.  
b). 15-20 days.  
c). 20-25 days.  
d). 25-30 days.
- 363 The alternate hosts of CLCuV is**
- a). Eggplant  
b). French bean  
c). Okra  
d). All of these
- 364 Banana Bunchy Top Virus (BBTV) is transmitted through**
- a). Black Aphids  
b). Banana white fly  
c). Black jassids  
d). None of these
- 365 Thermal inactivation point of potato leaf roll virus is**
- a). 50-60°C.  
b). 70-80°C.  
c). 80-90°C.  
d). 90-100°C.
- 366 The mild mosaic is the general symptom clearly visible in case of**
- a). Potato Leaf Roll Virus  
b). Potato Poty virus A  
c). Potato Poty virus Y  
d). *Potato Potexvirus X*
- 367 Sugarcane mosaic disease was first recorded in 1892 from**
- a). Java  
b). Japan  
c). Brazil  
d). USA
- 368 *Citrus tristeza Virus* belongs to group**
- a). Begomo virus  
b). Nepo virus  
c). Closterovirus  
d). None of these



- 358 **Citrus Aphids transmit the *tristeza* virus through a manner**  
 a). Non-persistent  
 b). Semi-persistent  
 c). Persistent  
 d). None of these
- 369 **Citrus canker disease is favoured by mild (20-30 °C) and**  
 a). Wet weather  
 b). Dry weather  
 c). High pH of H<sub>2</sub>O  
 d). Low pH of H<sub>2</sub>O
- 370 **Angular leaf spot of cotton mostly effect the plant parts**  
 a). Branch  
 b). Bolls  
 c). Leaves  
 d). All of them
- 372 **The wheat rust fungi produced spore during ii stage of life**  
 a). Aeciospores  
 b). Teleutospores  
 c). Uredospores  
 d). Basidiospores
- 373 **The wheat rust fungi are obligate parasites which belongs to family**  
 a). Uredinaceae  
 b). Pucciniaceae  
 c). Melampsoraceae  
 d). Ustilaginaceae
- 374 **The heteroecious wheat rust species typically develop fruiting bodies on another host**  
 a). Pycnia and Aecia  
 b). Telia and Uredia  
 c). Telia and Basidia  
 d). Both b and c
- 375 **In some fungi mycelium form thick strands known as**  
 a). Sclerotia  
 b). Rhizomorphs  
 c). Appressorium  
 d). None of these
- 376 **The reproductive organs arise from only a portion of the thallus called as**  
 a). Eucarpic  
 b). Holocarpic  
 c). Teleomorph  
 d). Anamorph
- 377 **If the spore cell becomes enveloped in a thick wall before separating known as**  
 a). Conidia  
 b). Sporangiospores  
 c). Zoospores  
 d). Chlamyospores
- 378 **Fungi producing both male and female sex organs on the same thallus called as**  
 a). Dioceous  
 b). Hetroceous  
 c). Hermaphrodite  
 d). Both b and c
- 379 ***Synchytrium*, and *Physoderma* are the members of phylum**  
 a). Chytridiomycota  
 b). Myxomycota  
 c). *Zygomycota*.  
 d). Bisidiomycota
- 380 **Pale brown spots causing target board effect on leaves, appear in**  
 a). Black wart  
 b). Hollowleaves  
 c). Late blight  
 d). Early blight
- 381 **CLCuV morphologically consist of**  
 a). Circular ssRNA  
 b). Rod shape ssRNA  
 c). Rod shape ssDNA  
 d). Circular ssDNA
- 382 **Chemically a virus particle consist of**  
 a). 5-40% nucleic acid & 60-95% protein  
 b). 15-50% nucleic acid & 50-85% protein  
 c). 20-60% nucleic acid & 40-80% protein  
 d). 5-25% nucleic acid & 75-95% protein
- 383 **In bacteria respiration take place through**  
 a). Mitochondria  
 b). Plasma membrane  
 c). Ribosoms  
 d). Both band c
- 384 **Members of family Erysiphaceae cause serious group of diseases called**  
 a). Downy mildew  
 b). White rusts  
 c). Powdery mildew  
 d). Papery mildew
- 385 **Peach leaf curl was first originated from**  
 a). Europe  
 b). China  
 c). Japan  
 d). USA

- 386 **Spores of wheat bunt give bad smell like**  
 a). Rotten fish  
 b). Rotten egg  
 c). Alcohol  
 d). Onion
- 387 **How many basidiospores are produced in uredinales**  
 a). 8  
 b). 4  
 c). 2  
 d). 7
- 388 **Crown gall of tomato disease is produced by**  
 a). *Xanthomonas axanopodi*  
 b). *Pseudomonas syringae*  
 c). *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*  
 d). *Erwinia crotonovora*
- 389 **White rust of crucifer is produced by a fungus named**  
 a). *Plasmopara viticola*  
 b). *Albugo candida*  
 c). *Erwinia polygony*  
 d). *Alternaria solani*
- 390 **Standard moisture contents for healthy seeds is**  
 a). 18%  
 b). 14%  
 c). 12%  
 d). 08%
- 391 **The initial seed obtain from selected individual plants of a particular variety is**  
 a). Nucleus seed  
 b). Foundation seed  
 c). Breeder seed  
 d). Primary seed
- 392 **The standard purity in register seed should be**  
 a). 92%  
 b). 93%  
 c). 96%  
 d). 98%
- 393 **The most abundant storage fungi includes mainly several species of**  
 a). *Fusarium* & *Alternaria*  
 b). *Aspergillus* & *Penicilium*  
 c). *Alternari* & *Helmenthosporium*  
 d). Both b and c
- 394 **The fungi coelomyces are used as biological control agent to kill**  
 a). Boll worms  
 b). Cockroches
- 395 **The members of division *Gracilicutes* bacteria have a cell envelope**  
 a). Gram+ve  
 b). Gram-ve  
 c). Neutral  
 d). Both a and b
- 396 **which one pathogen is cannot grow on culture media**  
 a). Bacteria  
 b). Phytoplasma  
 c). L-form bacteria  
 d). Fungi
- 397 **Nematodes posses all the physiological systems like animals except**  
 a). Digestive  
 b). Circulatory  
 c). Nervous system  
 d). Both band c
- 398 **Dodders are complete parasites belong to family**  
 a). Loranthaceae  
 b). Cuscutaceae  
 c). Convolvulaceae  
 d). Orobanchaceae
- 399 **Poor root system and burning appearance of crops is due to**  
 a). N deficiency  
 b). P deficiency  
 c). K deficiency  
 d). Zn deficiency
- 400 **Old bunt of wheat mostly found in**  
 a). Hot Areas  
 b). Dry Areas  
 c). Plain Areas  
 d). Hilly Areas
- 401 **Loose and covered smut of oats are including in penetration type**  
 a). Seedlings  
 b). Local  
 c). Blossom  
 d). None of these
- 402 **Soft rot of potato also called as**  
 a). Bacterial rots  
 b). Grey rots  
 c). Black leg  
 d). Black arm
- 403 **Plant disease pyramid components are**  
 a). 3  
 b). 4  
 c). 5  
 d). 6
- 404 **Root knot nematodes move rapidly in soil type**  
 a). Silt  
 b). Sand  
 c). Sandy loam

- 405 d). Clay loam  
**Citrus nematodes are the main cause of**  
a). Quick decline  
b). Slow decline  
c). Spreading decline  
d). Both a and b
- 406 **Root knot nematodes can produce a complex syndrome in combination with**  
a). Potex viruses  
b). Alkaline soils  
c). *Fusarium spp*  
d). *Alternaria spp*
- 407 **The name “father of phytobacteriology” is given to**  
a). Lous Pasteur  
b). DeBary  
c). Prevost  
d). E. F. Smith
- 408 **The book “Fifty years of investigations on plant diseases” was written by**  
A). A.G. Kausar  
b). A.Haffiz  
c). A.Sattar  
d). Rai Bahadur Ch.
- 409 **The mycelium used for the commercial production of mushrooms called as**  
a). Mushroom seed  
b). Mushroom substrate  
c). Spawn  
d). Spores
- 410 **Healthy association between two organisms not damaging each other known as**  
a). Parasitism  
b). Synergism  
c). Syndrom  
d). Antagonism
- 411 **Old bunt of wheat is also called**  
a. Karnal bunt  
b. Stinking smut  
c. Partial bunt  
d. Head smut
- 412 **Mollicutes found in phloem of plants are**  
a. Bacteria with flagella,  
b-virus without protein coat  
c. Wall less nycoplasam like bodies  
d. L-form bacteria
- 413 **Virus consists of**  
a. RNA and DNA  
b. RNA or DNA  
c. RNA and DNA and protein  
d.RNA+protein or DNA+Protein
- 414 **Biological control is the control of diseases causing microorganism**  
a. Manually,  
b. chemciall  
c. Plant extracts  
d. living organisms\_
- 415 **Hypertrophy is due to the**  
a. Excessive division of cell.  
b. Enlargement of cells  
c. Reduction in size of cells. d. Reduction in division of cells.
- 416 **Most of the fungi are**  
a. autotrophic  
b. semi-auto-tropic  
c. Heterotrophic  
d. Chemotrophic
- 417 **First Quarantine law was implemented in 1960 by**  
a. English  
b.American  
c.Indian  
d.French
- 418 **Coelomyces is used to kill**  
a. Insects  
b. Nematodies  
c. bacteria  
d. viruses
- 419 **Fungi produce**  
a. Vitamins and hormones  
b. Enzymes, vitamins and organic acid  
c. Enzyme, organic acid and hormones,  
d. Enzyme, vitamins organic acid and hormones\_
- 420 **Coerocytic fungi have hyphae**  
a. septate  
b. Aseptate  
c. Transparent  
d. Tubulore pore cap.
- 421 **Karyogamy is the fusion of**  
**a. cells,**  
**b. cytoplasm**  
**c. Nuclei**  
**d. Hyphae**
- 422 **Smut diseases give symptoms**  
a. White  
b. Yelklow  
c. Black  
d. Brown
- 423 **Capsid is the protein and of**  
a. viroid  
b. virus

- c. Bacteria  
d. prions
- 424 **Cross protection nis the phenomenon to control**  
a. Phytobacteria  
b. Mollicutes,  
c. Nematodes  
d. Viruses
- 425 **Ascocorp in ascomycetes is**  
a. sac like stumature  
b. Fruiting body having asci  
c. Ascus  
d. Ascospore
- 426 **Virion is a mature infectious particle of**  
a. Viroid  
b. virus  
c. Prions  
d. Capsid
- 427 **Beijerink is considered the father of**  
a. Virology  
b. Bacteriology  
c. Nematology  
d. Mycology
- 429 **When a pathogen spreads from the initial point of entry, it produces**  
a. Local symptoms  
b. Galls,  
c. Knots  
d. Systemic symptom
- 430 **Necrosis is the**  
a. Change in the colkour of infected plant part  
b. Death of cells  
c. Ring spotting  
d. Enation
- 431 **The organisms involved in the transport of virus from one plant to other are called**  
a. Carrier  
b. Transporter  
c. Vector  
d. Spreader
- 432 **Geminiviruses are mostly transmitted by**  
a. Aphids  
b. Whitefly  
c. Lea hoppers  
d. Thrips
- 433 **The viruses which are transmitted in very short time are**  
a. persistent  
b. Semi-persistent
- c. Stylet-borne  
d. Circulative
- 434 **CLCuV is a geminivirus having genetic material**  
a. ssRNA  
b. ssDNA  
c. dsRNA  
d. dsDNA
- 435 **Plant viruses are classified in the basis of**  
a. morphology  
b. Type and quantity of nucleic acid  
c. Type of vector and antigenic properties  
d. All of the above
- 436 **Root knot of vegetables is caused by**  
a. Viruses,  
b. Bacteria  
c. Nematodes  
d. Fungi
- 437 **Anthridium in some fungi is**  
a. Male sex organ  
b. Female sex organ  
c. Asexuall spore  
d. Sexual spore
- 438 **Cup like sexual fruiting body in asco mycetes is**  
a. Perthcium  
b. Apothecium  
c. Cleistothecium  
d. Pseudothecium
- 439 **sexual fruiting body in which conidiophores united at the base but apart of at the top**  
a. Pycnidium  
b. Acervulus  
c. Synnemata  
d. Sporodochium
- 440 **A sexual ascomycete is**  
a. Deuteromycetes  
b. Archiasiomycetes  
c. Plectomycetes  
d. Pyremomycetes.
- 441 **Each basidium has number of basidiospores**  
a. 2,  
b. 4  
c. 9  
d. 12
- 442 **Rust fungi may produce different stages**  
a. 3  
b. 4  
c. 5

- d. 6
- 443 Members of family pucciniaceae mostly cause diseases**
- Smuts
  - Rusts
  - Anthraxnose
  - Leaf spots
- 444 Biflagellate zoospores are present in class**
- Ascomycetes
  - Basidiomycetes
  - Zygomycetes
  - oomycetes
- 445 Mildews are plant diseases in which pathogen can be seen as a growth**
- Inside the host
  - on the surface of the host
  - In xylem vessel
  - In phloem vessel
- 446 Hypertlasia is due to the**
- Enlargement of cells
  - Increase in the number of cell
  - Reduction in size of host d.
  - Death of cells.
- 447 Narrow lesion on leaves or stem are called**
- Canker
  - Streaks or stripe
  - Blight
  - Necrosis
- 448 Permanent wilting is caused by**
- Abiotic stresses
  - Plugging of xylgem vessel
  - Attack of nematodes
  - Injury
- 449 Damping off are plant disease, incuhia plants died**
- At flowering stage
  - At seedling
  - After maturity
  - At fruit formation
- 450 In green ear diseases flowers are converted into green leaf structures called**
- Greening
  - Malformation
  - Phyllody
  - Transformation
- 451 Amphitrichous bacteria have**
- no flagella
  - One flagellum at each and
  - Single flagellum at one and end.
  - Flagella on all over the body.
- 452 Bacterium belongs to**
- Enkarytes
  - Prokaryotes
  - Both prokaryot and eukaryote
  - Autotrops
- 453 Psychrophilic bacteria can grow at**
- 0°C
  - 30°C
  - 50°C
  - 93°C
- 454 Immunity developed during life time is**
- Acquired immunity
  - Artificial immunity
  - Deficiency syndrome
  - All of the above
- 455 Aerobic are those organisms which line in the presence of**
- CO<sub>2</sub>
  - O<sub>2</sub>
  - N<sub>2</sub>
  - H<sub>2</sub>
- 456 Alternate host is that host which bears the pathogen**
- in the major host crop
  - In the absence of major host crop
  - Host of more than two types of pathogen
  - Collateral host
- 457 Phenomenon in which one organism inhibits or kill another is called**
- Parasitism
  - Saprophyte
  - Antagonism
  - Amastomosis
- 458 A protein produced in warm blooded animals in reaction to an injected foreign protein is**
- Antigen
  - Antibody
  - Epitop
  - Antiserium
- 459 Ascospore are produced in**
- Asocarp
  - Ascus
  - Sporamyium
  - Basidium
- 460 A chemical which prevents the multiplication of bacteria without killing then**
- Bactericide
  - Bacteriocin
  - Bacteriastatic
  - Bacteriophage
- 461 Flora and fauna of a region is**
- Biotroph

- b. Biotype  
c. Bioassay  
d. Biota
- 462 Rapid killing of leaves, flowers and stem is**  
a. Blister  
b. Blotch  
c. blight  
d. Necrosis
- 463 A disease that is permanently present in a locality in mild or severe form.**  
a. Epidemic  
b. Endemic  
c. Pendemic  
d. Epidemic rate
- 464 A compound that kills fungi**  
a. Fungistatic  
b. Fungistasis  
c. Fungicide  
d. Fumigant
- 465 Control of a disease by preventing its introduction into disease free location is**  
a. Eradication  
b. Exclusion  
c. Exotic  
d. Protectants.
- 466 Plants that react to certain viruses with specific symptoms.**  
a. Indicator plants  
b. Host plants  
c. Alternate hosts  
d. Colleateral hosts.
- 467 A chain of ribonucleotides that codes for a specific protein**  
a. mRNA  
b. tRNA  
c. rRNA  
d. RNA
- 468 Nanometer is equal to**  
a. 1/10 microns  
b. 1/100 microns,  
c. 1/1000 microns  
d. 1/10000 microns
- 469 Combination of a sugar and a base molecule in nucleic acid is**  
a. Nucleotide  
b. Nucleoside  
c. Nucleoprotein  
d. Nucleocapsid.
- 470 Micron is equal to**  
a. 1/100 mm  
b. 1/1000 mm  
c. 1/10000 mm  
d. 1/10mm
- 471 The state in which host is infected but does not show symptoms**  
a. Masked symptom  
b. Latent infection  
c. Latent period  
d. incubation
- 472 Bacteria that temporarily or permanent lost their ability to produce a cell wall exposure to antibiotic**  
a. L-form bacteria  
b. Phytoplasma  
c. Spiroplasm  
d. MLD's
- 473 A parasite that can grow and multiply only on living organisms**  
a. Parasite  
b. Obligate parasite  
c. Saprophyte  
d. Facultative saprophyte
- 474 A pore like opening in perithecia and pycnidia through which spores are released**  
a. vesicle  
b. Hymenium,  
c. locule,  
d-ostiole
- 476 The ability of a pathogen to cause disease is**  
a. Pathogenesis  
b. Pathogenicity  
c. pathovar  
d. Parasexualism
- 477 The external visible appearance of an organisms**  
a. Genotype  
b. Biotype  
c. Phenotype  
d. Dimorph
- 478 An enzyme that break down RNA**  
a. Ribonuclease  
b. Polymerase  
c. isomerase  
d. None of the above
- 479 Fungi in which no form of spore has been seen**  
a. Homothalic,  
b. Hetero thallic,  
c. Sterile fungi  
d. Hermaphrodite
- 480 Copying of mRNA into proteins**  
a. Transformation  
b. Translocation  
c. Transmission  
d. Translation

- 481 A sub-viral circular RNA component of some RNA viruses**  
a. viroid  
b. Virion  
c. Virusoid  
d. Prions
- 482 Removal of food by a pathogen from its host is called**  
a. Symbiosis  
b. Parasitism  
c. Pathogenesis  
d. Antagonism
- 483 One unit of inoculum of any pathogen is**  
a. Propagule  
b. Fragment  
c. Inoculum  
d. Infestant
- 484 Bacteria penetrate plant surface by**  
a. Natural openings  
b. Wound  
c. Hydathodes  
d. All of the above
- 485 Cutin is degraded by**  
a. Cellulase  
b. Cutinase  
c. Amylase  
d. Pectinase
- 486 Tylosis is formed in**  
a. Phloem vessels  
b. Xylem vessels  
c. Roots  
d. leaves
- 487 Rod-shaped bacterium is**  
a. Cocci  
b. Bacillus  
c. Spiral  
d. Polyhedral
- 488 Cell division of plants is regulated by**  
a. Auxins  
b. IAA  
c. Cytokinins  
d. Gibberellins
- 489 Death of shoots, branches and roots starting at the tip is called**  
a. Dieback  
b. Canker  
c. Scab  
d. Blotch
- 490 The determination and study of the cause of the disease is**  
a. Biology  
b. Etiology  
c. Epidemiology  
d. Epiphytotic
- 491 Hyaline stands for**  
a. Brown  
b. Black  
c. Colourless  
d. Blue
- 492 Production of Zoospores is characterized to class**  
a. Oomycetes  
b. Chytridiomycetes  
c. Basidiomycetes  
d. Mixomycetes
- 493 In 1886 'Tobacco Mosaic virus' disease is firstly reported by**  
a. Ivanowski  
b. Beijerinck  
c. E. F. Smith  
d. Mayer
- 494 Foot rot disease of rice is caused by**  
a). Nematode  
b. fungi  
c. High pH of water  
d. Soil bacterium
- 495 Control of citrus tristeza and some other viral diseases has been achieved by**  
a. Antibiotics  
b. ELISA  
c. Antagonistic fungi  
d. Cross protection.
- 496 Mycoplasmas are prokaryotes which lack**  
a. DNA  
b. RNA  
c. Cell membrane  
d. Cell wall
- 497 Cotton Leaf Curl Virus (CLCuV) disease appeared firstly in Multan in the year**  
a. 1967  
b. 1969  
c. 1970  
d. 1972
- 498 Incubation period for CLCuV virus varies from**  
a. 10-15 days.  
b. 15-20 days.  
c. 20-25 days.  
d. 25-30 days.
- 499 Banana Bunchy Top Virus (BBTV) is transmitted through**  
a. Black Aphids  
b. Banana white fly  
c. Black jassids  
d. None of these
- 500 Sugarcane mosaic disease was first recorded in 1892 from**

- a. Java  
b. Japan  
c. Brazil  
d. USA
- 501 **Citrus Aphids transmit the *tristeza* virus through a manner**  
a. Non-persistent  
b. Semi-persistent  
c. Persistent  
d. None of these
- 502 **Pale brown spots causing target board effect on leaves, appear in**  
a. Black wart  
b. Hollowleaves  
c. Late blight  
d. Early blight
- 503 **The wheat rust fungi produced spore during ii stage of life**  
a. Aeciospores  
b. Teleutospores  
c. Uredospores  
d. Basidiospores
- 504 **The members of division *Gracilicutes* bacteria have a cell envelope**  
a. Gram+ve  
b. Gram-ve  
c. Neutral  
d. Both a and b
- 505 **Soft rot of potato also called as**  
a. Bacterial rots  
b. Grey rots  
c. Black leg  
d. Black arm
- 506 **Root knot nematodes can produce a complex syndrome in combination with**  
a. Potex viruses  
b. Alkaline soils  
c. *Fusarium spp*  
d. *Alternaria spp*
- 507 **Needham observed nematodes within small rounded wheat kernels for the first time in**  
a. 1741  
b. 1743  
c. 1745  
d. 1747
- 508 **The ever first evaluated fungicide based on**  
a. Copper  
b. Sulpher  
c. Organophosphate  
d. None of these
- 509 ***Asprgillus niger* is also known as**  
a. Sooty mold  
b. Bread mold  
c. Black mold  
d. All of them
- 510 **The famous Bangal famine due to brown leaf spot of rice occurred during the year**  
a. 1939  
b. 1941  
c. 1943  
d. 1940
- 511 **Yellowing of green tissues due to chlorophyll degradation is known as**  
a. Necrosis  
b. Mosaic  
c. Chlorosis  
d. Scorching
512. **Chemical which prevent the growth and multiplication of fungi is called as**  
a. Fungicides  
b. Fungi static  
c. Pesticide  
d. Bactericides
513. **The pathogen of Irish potato famine was**  
a. *Alternaria solani*  
b. *Rhizoctonia solani*  
c. *Phytophthora infestans*  
d. *lasmopara viticola*
- 514 **Somatic phase of the fungi is known as**  
a. Thallus  
b. Thallamus  
c. Thalli  
d. Thalakoid
- 515 **Fungi which requires two different host plants to complete its life cycle**  
a. Autoecious



- a) Heteroecious  
b) Microcyclic  
c) Homothallic
- 516 Yellowing of plants due to lack of light**  
a) Etiolation  
b) Chlorosis  
c) Mosaic  
d) Leaf spot
- 517 The wide spread and sever outbreak of a disease over an area**  
a) Epidemic  
b) Pandemic  
c) Endemic  
d) None of these
- 518 First chemical nematicide came in to use**  
a) 1960  
b) 1940  
c) 1950  
d) 1970
- 519 In case of citrus canker disease, falling of leaves is due to**  
a) Increase auxin  
b) Decrease gibberelline  
c) Increase ethylene  
d) Decrease cytokinins
- 520 First scientist who describes the plant parasitic nematodes**  
a) P.A Micheli  
b) M. Tillet  
c) T. J. Needham  
d) M.J.Barkely
- 521 According to the recent taxonomic classification citrus canker is caused by**  
a) *Xanthomonas citri*  
b) *Xanthomonas axonopodid pv citri*  
c) *Xanthomonas compestris citri*  
d) *Pseudomonas citri*
- 522 Prion consists of**  
a) Infectious proteins  
b) Infectious RNA  
c) Both proteins and RNA  
d) RNA and DNA
- 523 Genetics of plant pathogens was first studied by**  
a) E.C. Stakman  
b) H.H. Flor  
c) Biffin  
d) Anton De Bery
- 524 The bacterium in case of bacterial blight of rice enters through**  
a) Stomata  
b) lenticles  
c) hydathodes  
d) Through insect wounds
- 525 The ability of the plants to sustain the effect of injury with no or little effect on yield**  
a) Resistant  
b) Tolerance  
c) Economic threshold level  
d) Resistance
- 526 The colony color of *Xanthomonas* is**  
a) Yellow  
b) Light green  
c) Brown  
d) Orange
- 527 Bacteria can be best grown on**  
a). PDA  
b). NA  
c). Enrichment media  
d). Selective media
- 528 In association of organisms when one injure other for food or other demand**  
a. Mutualisms  
b. Antagonisms  
c. Parasitisms  
d. Symbiosis
- 529 Many spores of soil borne fungi fail to germinate due to**  
a) Fungicidal activity  
b) Fungi static  
c) Suppressive soils  
d) d) None of these
- 530 infection cycle starts with**  
a) Pre-penetration  
b) Penetration  
c) Recognition  
d) Attachment
- 531 Virus and Viroides themselves release substances during infectin**  
a) Enzymes  
b) Toxins  
c) Growth regulators  
d) None of these
- 532 The cuticular waxes are degraded by *Puccinia horde* by the release of**  
a) Enzymes  
b) Polysccahrides  
c) Mechanical forces  
d) Toxin
- 533 Cutin breakdown by cutiniase enzymes produces**  
a) Monomers  
b) Oligomers  
c) Both monomers and oligomers  
d) Sugar

- 534 **The disintegration of starch by the activity of plant pathogens by the enzyme**  
a) Lipases  
b) Phospholipases  
c) Amylases  
d) Cellulases
- 535 **HV toxin, HC toxin and Virotin are the examples of**  
a) Host specific  
b) Non host specific  
c) Enzymes  
d) Polysaccharides
- 536 **In a disease corn smut caused by *Ustilago midis*, there is increase level of**  
a) IAA  
b) Gibberelline  
c) Ethylene  
d) Cytokinins
- 537 **In the diseased plants the rate of photosynthesis**  
a) Increases  
b) Decreases  
c) Remain normal  
d) Both increases and decrease
- 538 **The upward and downward movement of water and nutrients is blocked in diseases**  
a) Root rot diseases  
b) Bacterial and fungal vascular wilts  
c) Leaf spot  
d) Canker on stem
- 539 **The rate of respiration in the diseased plants**  
a) Increases  
b) Decreases  
c) Remain stable  
d) None of these
- 540 **Various substances released by the pathogens in their immediate environment for the identification of host**  
a) Glycoproteins  
b) Carbohydrates  
c) Fatty acid  
d) All of these
- 541 **Formation of abscission layer is an example of**  
a) Histological defense structure  
b) Cell wall defense structure  
c) Cytoplasmic defense structure  
d) Hypersensitive defense structure
- 542 **Hypersensitive (HR) response appears in**  
a) Resistant cultivars  
b) Susceptible cultivars  
c) Both in resistant and susceptible  
d) Compatible host
- 543 **Phytoalexins are the substances produced as a result of**  
a) Microorganisms attack  
b) Chemical and mechanical stimuli  
c) Both pathogens and any type of stimuli  
d) Naturally without any stimuli
- 544 **Substances produced by the engineered plants due to encoded animal genes**  
a) Antibodies  
b) Phytoalexins  
c) Plantibodies  
d) All of these
- 545 **Resistance which develops in distant, untreated parts of the plants**  
a) Local acquired resistance  
b) Systemic acquired resistance  
c) Complete resistance  
d) Partial resistance
- 546 **In plant pathogenic bacteria, mechanisms of genetic variability**  
a) Conjugation  
b) Transformation  
c) Transduction  
d) All of these
- 547 **Condition in which the pathogen loses its virulence in the culture**  
a) Non virulent  
b) Attenuation  
c) Passage  
d) Virulence
- 548 **The identical individuals produced asexually from a variant**  
a) Race  
b) Biotype  
c) Strain  
d) *formae specialis*
- 549 **Horizontal resistance is**  
a) Stable  
b) Unstable  
c) Partially stable  
d) None of these
- 550 **A virulence (*avr*) gene was first identified by**  
a) Anton De Bary  
b) Robert Hurtag  
c) H.H Flor  
d) Robert Kock
- 551 **New strains of many pathogens appear as a result of**

- a) By passing the resistance  
 b) Mutation  
 c) Both mutation and genetic recombination  
 d) Genetic Recombination
- 552 New crop varieties in our country comes in to field as result of**  
 a) Mass selection  
 b) Conventional breeding  
 c) Genetic engineering  
 d) All these
- 553 Common scab of potato disease is favored by pH**  
 a) 5.2 to 8.0  
 b) 8.0 to 10.0  
 c) 4.2 to 5.2  
 d) None of these
- 554 Area under disease progress curve indicate**  
 a) The pattern of epidemic  
 b) No of lesions  
 c) Amount, No of diseased plants  
 d) All of these
- 555 EPIVEN is computer simulation program for**  
 a) Gram blight  
 b) Early blight of potato  
 c) Apple scab  
 d) Powdery mildew
- 556 Disease pyramid is now consists of**  
 a) Pathogen, host, environment  
 b) Pathogen, host, environment, time  
 c) Pathogen, host, environment, space  
 d) Pathogen, host, environment, human being
- 557 To keep the pathogen away from the area of the host is known as**  
 a) Exclusion  
 b) Evasion  
 c) Eradication  
 d) Protection
- 558- Example of most common mycoparasite fungi is**  
 a) Phytophthora  
 b) Pythium  
 c) Trichoderma  
 d) Rhizocotina
- 559 The term cross protection is used commonly for**  
 a) Viral diseases  
 b) Bacterial diseases  
 c) Fungal diseases  
 d) Nematode
- 560 The toxic substance in the Bordeaux mixture is**  
 a) Lime  
 b) Copper  
 c) Both lime and copper  
 d) None of these
- 561 The discovery of Bordeaux mixture is made**  
 a) France  
 b) Germany  
 c) UK  
 d) USA
- 562 Homothallic are the fungi in which the sexual reproduction takes place in**  
 a) Single thallus  
 b) Multithallus  
 c) Compatible thallus  
 d) Heterothallic
- 563 Sterole inhibiting fungicides inhibit the synthesis of**  
 a) Cell wall  
 b) Cell membrane  
 c) Cytoplasm  
 d) Mitochondria
- 564 Motile spore is also known as**  
 a) Aplanospores  
 b) Chlamydo spores  
 c) Conidia  
 d) Zoospores
- 565 Time taken by the new synthesis chemical to become pesticides is**  
 a) 3 years  
 b) 5 years  
 c) 8 years  
 d) 10 years
- 566 Organisms which obtain their food from dead organic matter**  
 a) Parasites  
 b) Autotrophs  
 c) Herbivorovs  
 d) Saprobies
- 567 Integrated disease control includes**  
 a) Use of chemicals  
 b) Use of chemical and physical  
 c) Use of cultural and biological  
 d) Combining all these
- 568 When the haploid thallus alternate with the diploid thallus it is called as**  
 a) Diplobiontic  
 b) Haplobiontic  
 c) Haploid  
 d) Trplobiontic
- 569 Damping off disease is caused by the members of**  
 a) Peronosporaceae  
 b) Albuginaceae  
 c) Pythiceae  
 d) None of these
- 570 Late blight of potato requires**

- a) Low temperature low humidity  
 b) High temperature and high humidity  
 c) Low temperature high humidity  
 d) High temperature low humidity
- 571 The order in which yeasts are included are**  
 a) Saccharmycetales  
 b) Taphrinales  
 c) Zoopagales  
 d) Mucorales
- 572 Late blight of potato can be controlled by**  
 a) By the application of Hg fungicides  
 b) Cu fungicides  
 c) Biological control  
 d) Biological control and Cu fungicides
- 573 Members of family Erysiphaceae causes serious group of diseases**  
 a. Powery mildews  
 b. Powdery mildews  
 c. Downy mildew  
 d. Blight
- 574 Powdery mildews are**  
 a) Obligate parasites  
 b) Facultative saprophytes  
 c) Obligatory saprophytes  
 d) Facultative parasites
- 575 Alkaloids which are poison for man and animals are produce**  
 a) *Venturia inaequalis*  
 b) *Monilinia fruticola*  
 c) *Claviceps purpurea*  
 d) *Ascochyta rabiei*
- 576 Fungi that are grown on animal dung are known**  
 a) Coprophillous  
 b) Parasites  
 c) Saprophytes  
 d) All of these
- 577 Mushrooms are member of**  
 a) Basidiomycetes  
 b) Discomycetes  
 c) Pyrenomycetes  
 d) Ascomycetes
- 578 Most powdery mildew diseases are favored by**  
 a) Low temp., high humidity  
 b) High temp., low humidity  
 c) High temp., high humidity  
 d) Low temp., low humidity
- 579 Bacteriology is the study of**  
 a) Virus  
 b) Bacteria  
 c) Nematode  
 d) Amoeba
- 580 Rice blast disease is favored by**  
 a) High nitrogen level  
 b) Prolonged leaf wetness  
 c) Temp. of about 20 °C  
 d) All of these
- 581 Bacteria reproduced asexually by means of**  
 a) Fragmentation  
 b) Budding  
 c) Binary fission  
 d) Multiplication
- 582 Scab type symptoms are produced due to**  
 a) Fungi  
 b) Fungi + Bacteria  
 c) Virus  
 d) Nematode
- 583 Rod shaped bacteria are known as**  
 a) Coccus  
 b) Bacillus  
 c) Spirillus  
 d) None of these
- 584 Hard resistant and physiologically dormant cells of bacteria are called as**  
 a) Endospores  
 b) Actospores  
 c) Zoospores  
 d) Aplanospores
- 585 Bacteria which have clusters of flagella on each end**  
 a) Lophotrichate  
 b) Atrichate  
 c) Amphitricate  
 d) Peritrichate
- 586 *Fusrium oxysporium* causes**  
 a) Wilt  
 b) Wither tip  
 c) Leaf curl  
 d) Root rot
- 587 Which of the following is Phenerogamic parasite**  
 a) *Alternaria*  
 b) Bacillus c)  
 c) CLCuV  
 d) Cuscuta
- 588 Mycoplasma are the bacteria which lack**  
 a) Cell membrane  
 b) Cell wall  
 c) DNA  
 d) All of these
- 589 Mycoplasmas causes human being disease**  
 a. Tuberculosis  
 b. Pneumonia

- c. Abortion  
d. Tension
- 590** *Erwinia carotovora* spp *atroseptica* causes  
a) Black wart disease  
b) Soft rot of apple  
c) Soft rot of potato  
d) CVC
- 591** First book on Plant pathology is written by  
a) Anton De Bery  
b) Prevost  
c) Theophrastus  
d) Kuhan
- 592** Brown Rot of stone fruit is caused by  
a) *Monilinia fruticola*  
b) *Rhizoctinia solani*  
c) *Erwinia amylovora*  
d) *Taphrina deformans*
- 593** Stem rust of wheat is  
a) Macrocytic and heteroecious  
b) Microcytic and autoecious  
c) Macrocytic and autoecious  
d) Microcytic and heteroecious
- 594** The example of L- farm bacteria is  
a) *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*  
b) *Xanthomonas malvacearum*  
c) *Pseudomonas solnacearum*  
d) *Streptomyces scabies*
- 595** Phytodermas can be grown on  
a) PDA  
b) NA  
c) Media added with horse serum  
d) None of these
- 596** Most of the Phenerogemic parasites lack  
a) True roots  
b) Chlorophyll  
c) True Root and chlorophyll  
d) None of these
- 597** Bacterial blight of cotton is  
a) Soil borne  
b) Seed borne  
c) Air borne  
d) Insect borne
- 598** Molecular Plant Pathology started as real branch of Plant Pathology in  
a) 1956  
b) 1946  
c) 1966  
d) 1936
- 599** Prion can infect  
a) Plants  
b) Animals  
c) Human being  
d) None of these
- 600** Kock's postulates are used for the confirmation of  
a) Pathogenicity  
b) Disease cycle  
c) Parasitism  
d) Resistance
- 601** *Claviceps purporia* is used to  
a) Bordeaux mixture  
b) Benlate  
c) Ergot mixture  
d) Pekecidine
- 602** Tikka disease of ground nut is renewed to occur  
a) Lahore  
b) Thar  
c) Chakwal  
d) Rawalpindi
- 603** Gram blight is serious disease in  
a) Dry region  
b) Humid region  
c) Hot region  
d) Cooler region
- 604** Red rot of sugar cane usually attacks on  
a) Thick cane  
b) Thin cane  
c) Medium cane  
d) Long cane
- 605** Ear cockle disease is caused by  
a) Bacteria  
b) Virus  
c) Fungi  
d) Nematodes
- 606** Great reduction in the size of leaf due to attack of pathogens  
a) Atrophy  
b) Necrosis  
c) Hyperplasia  
d) Hypertrophy
- 607** *Amanita phaloides* is  
a) Poisonous mushroom  
b) Edible mushroom  
c) Ornamental mushroom  
d) Domestic mushroom
- 608** In *Uncinula* genera the appendages are  
a) Myceloid  
b) Bulbous  
c) Hook  
d) Dichotomous
- 609** The turgor pressure in side the appressorium is  
a) 40 times than the normal car tire  
b) 20 times than the normal car tire  
c) 10 times than the normal car tire  
d) 25 times than the normal car tire

- 610 The rate of mutation is**  
a) One in one million  
b) Ten in one million  
c) One in one billion  
d) Twenty in one billion
- 611 Mycology is a science that deals with the study of:**  
A- Bacteria  
B- Fungi  
C- Nematodes  
D- Virus
- 612 Each filament of the fungus is called**  
A- Hypha  
B- Spore  
C- Conidium  
D- Oospore
- 613 Fungi get their nourishment from host by**  
A- Roots  
B- Rhizomorphs  
C- Rhizoids  
D- Haustoria
- 614 Fungus that can live only on living host is**  
A- Facultative parasite  
B- Obligate parasite  
C- Sapsophyte  
D- Parasite
- 615 An Organism living inside the host cell is**  
A- Intercellular  
B- Intra-cellular  
C- Auto-cellular  
D- Hetero-cellular
- 616 Dissimilar gametes are:**  
A- Isogametes  
B- Anisogametes  
C- Heterogametes  
D- Homogametes
- 617 Sexual spore formed by the fusion of dissimilar gametes is**  
A- Zoospore  
B- Chlamyospore  
C- Oospore  
D- Planospore
- 618 When entire thallus of the fungus is converted into one or more reproductive structure is**  
A- Eucaespic  
B- Holocarpic  
C- Pseudocarpic  
D- Mesocarpic
- 619 When Hyphae break up into component cells which behave as spore is**  
A- Arthrospore  
B- Chlamyospore  
C- Zoospore  
D- Aplanospore
- 620 Fusion of two nuclei is:**  
A- Plasmogamy  
B- Karyogamy  
C- Di-karyogamy  
D- Mesogamy
- 621 Those fungi in which every thallus is sexually self fertile is**  
A- Homothallic  
B- Heterothallic  
C- Dioecious  
D- Monoecious
- 622 A mass of protoplasm, multinucleated which is free living without cell-wall is**  
A- Proto plasmodium  
B- Plasmodium  
C- Antheridium  
D- None of them
- 623 A thallus which is multinucleated without a septum is**  
A- Coenocytic  
B- Monocentric  
C- Polycentric  
D- Sub centric
- 624 A completely closed Aseocarp is**  
A- Apothecium  
B- Cleistothecium  
C- Perithecium  
D- Pseudothecium
- 625 Number of Ascospores produced in the Ascus are usually:**  
A- 4-in under  
B- 8-in under  
C- Indefinite  
D- Not known
- 626 The Cell wall of fungi is composed of :**  
A- Cellulose  
B- Pectin  
C- Both cellulose and pectin  
D- None
- 627 A black, hard mass of Hyphae resistant to adverse environmental conditions is**  
A- Sclerotium  
B- Prosenchyma  
C- Chlamyospore  
D- Stroma
- 628 Anthracnose diseases are associated with asexual fruiting body**

- A- Pycnidium  
B- Aservulus  
C- Synemma  
D- Sporodochium
- 629 A sexual reproduction when fusion of entire contents of gametes takes place is:**  
A- Gametaugial contact  
B- Gametaugial copulation  
C- Somatogamy  
D- Spermatization
- 630 A process in which plasmogam, karyogamy, meiosis and mitotic division take place not at specific place and points in the life-cycle is:**  
A- Parasexuality  
B- Haplodization  
C- Segregation  
D- None
- 631 A localized wound, necrotic lesion, raised and corky is :**  
A- Dry rot  
B- Wet rot  
C- Canker  
D- Scab
- 632 Rapid death and collapse of seedlings in the seed bed is:**  
A- Soft rot  
B- Damping off  
C- Anthracnose  
D- None
- 633 Excessive enlargement of cortical cells by the attack of a pathogen is**  
A- Hypertrophy  
B- Hyperlasia  
C- Gall formation  
D- None
- 634 Bulbous appendages are formed in the genus:**  
A- Erysiphe  
B- Podospora  
C- Bremia  
D- Phyllactinia
- 635 Vericle is the structure in which the zoospore are collected before liberation and it is formed in**  
A- Phytophthora sp.  
B- Fusarium sp  
C- Phythium sp  
D- Rhizoctonia
- 636 Conidia are septate transversally and vertically in :**  
A- Alternaria sp  
B- Helminthosporium sp  
C- Fusarium sp  
D- None of the above
- 637 Conidia are hyaline in the spp. of**  
A- Ascochyta sp.  
B- Helminthosporium sp  
C- Rhizoctonia  
D- Diplodia
- 638 Pycnidium, asexual fruiting body is formed in**  
A- Ascochyta rabiei  
B- Venturia inaequalis  
C- Fusarium oxysporum  
D- Plasmodiophora brassicae
- 639 Soil and root inhabiting fungus is**  
A- Rhizoctonia solani  
B- Cercosporidium personatum  
C- Coletotrichum graminicolum  
D- None of the above
- 640 Favourable conditions for the developments of late blight of potato are**  
A- High tem/High humidity  
B- High tem/low humidity  
C- Low tem/High humidity  
D- Low tem/low humidity
- 641 For the development of a plant disease in epiphytotic condition, responsible factors are**  
A- Host/Pathogen  
B- Host/environment  
C- Host/environment  
D- None of the above
- 642 Families Phthiaceae and Albuginaceae are included in the order**  
A- Podosporales  
B- Blastocladales  
C- Mucorales  
D- Zoopagales
- 643 Rust and smut diseases are included in the class**  
A- Ascomycetes  
B- Oomycetes  
C- Basidiomycetes  
D- Deuteromycetes
- 644 Loose smut of wheat is included in the infection type**  
A- Seedling penetration  
B- Blossom penetration  
C- Local penetration  
D- None of the above
- 645 In case of leaf spot of rice the optimum temperature for leaf infection ranges**  
A- 10-15 °C  
B- 20-30 °C  
C- 30-35 °C  
D- 35-40 °C

- 646 **Apple scab disease was 1st recorded in the year**  
 A-1629  
 B- 1719  
 C- 1819  
 D- 1919
- 647 **The primary infection in apple scab take place by**  
 A-Conidia  
 B- Ascospores  
 C- Basidiospores  
 D- Zygosporangium
- 648 **Leaf spots appearing as concentric rings are formed in**  
 A-Late blight of potato  
 B- Leaf spot wheat  
 C- Early blight of potato  
 D- Downy mildew of grapes
- 649 **In downy mildew disease the fungus appears in the form of**  
 A-Silky and velvety  
 B- Hard crust  
 C- Corky  
 D- Dark lesions
- 650 **In downy mildew of bajra, symptoms appear predominantly on**  
 A-Leaves  
 B- Inflorescence  
 C- Stem  
 D- Roots
- 651 **the primary infection in green ear disease of Bajra is caused by**  
 A-Zoospore  
 B- Oospore  
 C- Zygosporangium  
 D- None
- 652 **Cisaltina reflexa is a parasite of**  
 A-Roots  
 B- Stem  
 C- Leaves  
 D- Flowers
- 653 **Tiran of cotton is caused due to deficiency of**  
 A-Magnesium  
 B- Calcium  
 C- Copper  
 D- Nitrogen
- 654 **Khaira disease of rice is caused by the deficiency of**  
 A-Calcium  
 B- Manganese  
 C- Zinc  
 D- Iron
- 655 **Orobanchaceae is a Phanerogamic parasite and grows on the roots of**  
 A-Tobacco  
 B- Cotton  
 C- Jute  
 D- Rice
- 656 **Soft rot of fruits and vegetables is caused by the production of**  
 A-Enzymes degrading Cell walls  
 B- Auxins  
 C- Cytokinins  
 D- Ethylene
- 657 **In foot rot of rice the infected plants become taller, as the fungus produces**  
 A-Fusaric acid  
 B- Picolinic acid  
 C- Gibberellin  
 D- Pyricularin
- 658 **White rust of crucifers causes the infection**  
 A-Local type  
 B- systemic type  
 C- Local and systemic type  
 D- Seedling type
- 659 **Powdery mildew of cucurbits is caused by**  
 A-Erysiphe cichoracearum  
 B- Erysiphe polygoni  
 C- Oidium mangiferae  
 D- None of the above
- 660 **The host method of controlling rust diseases is through**  
 A-Spray fungicides  
 B-Seed dressing fungicides  
 C- Cultural practices  
 D- Resistant varieties
- 661 **Nematodes have all the systems except**  
 A-Circulatory  
 B- Reproductive  
 C- Digestive  
 D- Nervous
- 662 **The first plant parasitic nematode was recorded in**  
 A-1394  
 B- 1494  
 C- 1594  
 D- 1694
- 663 **Parasitic and non parasitic nematodes are identified on the basis of**  
 A-Alimentary canal  
 B- Reproductive system  
 C- Stylet  
 D- Tail



- 664 Root knot nematode live on specialized cells knowns as**  
 A-Cortical cells  
 B- xylum vessels  
 C- Epidermal cells  
 D- Gaint cells
- 665 Some of the female nematodes assume sac-like structure at maturity as.**  
 A-Tylenchus  
 B- Tylenchor hynchus  
 C- Meloidogyne  
 D- Pratylenchus
- 666 Majority of the nematodes are infective at**  
 A-1<sup>st</sup> stage Juvenile  
 B- 2<sup>nd</sup> stage Juvenile  
 C- 3<sup>rd</sup> stage Juvenile  
 D- 4<sup>th</sup> stage Juvenile
- 667 Which of the nematode forms cyst at maturity?**  
 A-Helicotylenchus  
 B- Heterodera  
 C- Meloidogyne  
 D- Tylenchulus
- 668 Slow decline of citrus is caused by**  
 A-Tylenchorhynchus claytoni  
 B- Globodera rostochiensis  
 C- Pratylenchus coffeae  
 D- Tylenchulus semipenetrans
- 669 Infectious entity fungi is**  
 a. Prokaryotes  
 b. Eukaryotes  
 c. Both of them  
 d. None
- 670 Plant pathology is the study of**  
 a. Plants  
 b. Science  
 c. Plant diseases and their control  
 d. Disease of plants
- 671 Epidemiology deals with**  
 a. Forecast the disease  
 b. Spreadout and outbreak  
 c. Identify the environmental conditions  
 d. Progress of disease
- 672 Antracnose is a disease symptom which is used to appear in the form of**  
 a. Kills plants suddenly.  
 b. Starts tip to down ward in direction.  
 c. Irregular sunken spot with grayish black  
 d. Rotting of diseases.
- 673 Mildew defines in such a manner**  
 a. Disintegration of tissues.  
 b. Blackening of cells.  
 c. Growth of fungus.  
 d. Corky out growth.
- 674 Enation is a small outgrowth on leaves, especially on**  
 a. Roots  
 b. Twigs  
 c. Vein and stems  
 d. None of them
- 675 Blast is a symptom which kill the plants**  
 a. Gradually  
 b. Seldomly  
 c. Rapidly  
 d. Suddenly
- 676 In case of mosaic symptom appear in the form of**  
 a. Irregular  
 b. Mottling  
 c. In rows  
 d. Intermingled
- 677 Viruses are**  
 a. Microscopic  
 b. Not visible  
 c. Submicroscopic  
 d. Tiny particles
- 678 Disease is a harmful deviation from**  
 a. Abnormal functioning of plant physiological processes  
 b. Specific functioning of plant physiological processes  
 C Normal functioning of plant physiological processes  
 D Ordinary functioning of plant physiological processes
- 679 Bacterial cell divides into two daughter cells, this process is an**  
 a. Sexual process  
 b. Reversible process  
 c. **Asexual process**  
 d. Natural process
- 680 Mushroom belongs to class**  
 a. Ascomycetes  
 b. Oomycetes  
 c. Deuteromycetes  
 d. Basidiomycetes
- 681 Kingdom protozoa consist of one phylum**  
 a. Basdiomycota  
 b. Zygomycota  
 c. Ascomycota  
 d. Plasmodiophoromycota
- 682 The vegetative body of fungus is called**  
 a. Rhizoids  
 b. Rhizomorph  
 c. Hypha  
 d. Mycellium
- 683 Sporangium is a**  
 a. Elongated structure  
 b. Irregular structure

- c. Thin structure  
d. Sac like structure
- 684 Cleistothecium is a**  
a. Open ascocarp  
b. More or less ascocarp  
c. Closed ascocarp  
d. None
- 685 The secondary mycelium originates from**  
a. Secondary mycellium  
b. Ordinary mycelium  
c. Primary mycelium  
d. None
- 686 Conidia is a**  
a. Sexual spore  
b. Resting spore  
c. Asexual spore  
d. Macroscopic
- 687 Orobanche is commonly called**  
a. Striga  
b. Cuscuta  
c. Mistletoes  
d. Broomrapes
- 688 Cuscuta (dodder) affects many crops including**  
a. Egg plants  
b. Woody plants  
c. Wide range  
d. Alfa alfa and tobacco
- 689 Dodder plants produce small flowers with colour**  
a. Grey  
b. Black  
c. White  
d. Green
- 690 Damping off disease deals with**  
a. Destruction of roots  
b. Destruction of stem  
c. Destruction of twigs  
d. Destruction of young seedlings
- 691 Nematodes are**  
a. Sac like structures  
b. Root like structures  
c. Thread like structures  
d. Worm and cylindrical like structure
- 692 The causal organism of burrowing nematode is**  
a. *Meloidogyne incognita*  
b. *Tylenchulus semipenetrans*  
c. *Aphelenchoides besseyi*  
d. *Radopholus similis*
- 693 Phytoplasmas and spiroplasmas are bacteria that having**  
a. Rigid cell wall  
b. Thin cell wall  
c. Thick cell wall  
d. Lack rigid cell walls
- 694 Classification of phytoplasmas based on their**  
a. 14s  $\gamma$ RNA gene sequences  
b. 15s  $\gamma$ RNA gene sequences  
c. 16s  $\gamma$ RNA gene sequences  
d. 17s  $\gamma$ RNA gene sequences
- 695 Important diseases caused by spiroplasmas, which is**  
a. Citrus canker  
b. Citrus withertip  
c. Citrus strubborn  
d. Ear cockle disease of wheat
- 696 Production of pycnidiospore is strongly dependent on**  
a. Humidity  
b. Environmental factors  
c. pH  
d. Moisture of temperature
- 697 The positioning of spore samplers in the field depends on**  
a. Humidity  
b. Position of the source of spores  
c. Moisture or temperature  
d. Weather conditions
- 698 Mycorrhize is a association of fungus with the roots of plants is like**  
a. Natural  
b. Antagonistic  
c. Symbiotic  
d. Alternate
- 699 Plant viruses species have been officially or provisionally recognized**  
a. 977  
b. 967  
c. 952  
d. 951
- 700 The pathological term fruit rot is the**  
a. Reduced development of leaf blade  
b. Rotting of crown  
c. Inward rolling of leaves  
d. Decay of fruit plants
- 701 Wishes broom indicates that**  
a. Swelling on stems or roots  
b. Decay of stem tissues  
c. Retardation of plant growth  
d. Abnormal proliferation of the branches of woody plants
- 702 The kingdom chromista includes the phylum**  
a. Oomycota  
b. Basidiomycota  
c. Ascomycota  
d. Zygomycota
- 703 Chromista consist of about**  
a. Two fungal phyla

- b. Four fungal phyla  
c. Three fungal phyla  
d. One fungal phyla
- 704 Protozoa consist of only**  
a. Seven fungal phyla  
b. One fungal phyla  
c. Four fungal phyla  
d. Three fungal phyla
- 705 The sex organs of fungi are called**  
a. Antheridium  
b. Oogonium  
c. Gametangia  
d. None
- 706 The important character of plasmodiophoromycota is**  
a. Absence of plasmodium  
b. Presence of plasmodium  
c. Mass of protoplasm  
d. None
- 707 Ascomycota reproduce by producing**  
a. Reshing spore  
b. Ascospore  
c. Zygosporangium  
d. Conidia
- 708 Fungi may over winter in the form of**  
a. Sclerotia  
b. Acervuli  
c. Sporangium  
d. Hyphae
- 709 Mushroom are non-chlorophyllous fruiting bodies of**  
a. Mycelium  
**b. Fungi**  
c. Ascocarp  
d. None
- 710 Most common edible button mushroom usually grown in India is**  
a. *Pleurotus ostreatus*  
b. *Auricularia auricula*  
c. *Volvariella volvacea*  
**d. *Agaricus bisporus***
- 711 Ring like structure seen on the stipe of a typical mushroom is called**  
a. Pileus  
b. Veil  
c. Gills  
**d. Annulus**
- 712 In mushroom volva remains**  
a. Present in *Agaricus bisporus*  
**b. Absent in *Agaricus bisporus***  
c. Unknown in *Agaricus bisporus*  
d. Irregular in *Agaricus bisporus*
- 713 Edible mushroom are rich in**  
a. Carbohydrates  
b. Minerals  
c. Fats  
**d. Protein**
- 714 In most of mushrooms, percentage of carbohydrates is**  
a. 5.5%  
b. 6.5%  
c. 7.5%  
**d. 4.5%**
- 715 Button mushroom require**  
a. Nitrogen compounds for their growth  
**b. Carbon compounds for their growth**  
c. Sulphur compounds for their growth  
d. None
- 716 Compost made for button mushroom must have**  
a. 70-80%  
b. 50-60%  
**c. 68-70%**  
d. 45-56%
- 717 Fruiting body of button mushroom is**  
a. Elongated shaped  
b. Cap-like shaped  
**c. Umbrella shaped**  
d. Oval shaped
- 718 *Volvariella* species are called**  
a. Chinese mushroom  
b. Dhingri mushroom  
**c. Paddy straw or straw mushroom**  
d. Shitake mushroom
- 719 Optimum temperature for crop production of *Volvariella* species should be**  
a. 20-30°C  
**b. 25-37°C**  
c. 28-35°C  
d. 30-45°C
- 720 Most commonly cultivated species of oyster mushroom is**  
a. *Pleurotus sajor-caju*  
b. *Pleurotus florida*  
**c. *Pleurotus ostreatus***  
d. None
- 721 Optimum temperature for oyster mushroom cultivation is**  
a. 30-42°C  
b. 35-43°C  
**c. 20-32°C**  
d. 25-35°C
- 722 Most important common species of shitake mushroom is**  
a. *Castenopsis lamontii*  
b. *Elaeocarpus japonicus*  
**c. *Lentinus edodes***  
d. *Lithocarpus galber*
- 723 *Chaetomium olivaceum* is a harmful fungus related with**  
a. Spawn

- b. **Compost**  
 c. Biomass  
 d. None
- 724 Inky cap is disease incited by the fungus**  
 a. *Pleurotus* species  
 b. ***Coprinus* species**  
 c. *Lentinus* species  
 d. None
- 725 Bacterial blotch of *Agricus bisporus* is caused by species of**  
 a. *Plenrotus*  
 b. *Coprinus*  
 c. ***Pseudomonas***  
 d. *Volvariella*
- 726 Important insects of mushrooms are flies, termites and**  
 a. Pink bollworm  
 b. Aphids  
 c. **Springtails**  
 d. None
- 727 Springtails are commonly found in shelves, bags below the compost casing soil and harmful**  
 a. Pest  
 b. Fly  
 c. **Insect**  
 d. Beetle
- 728 Mushroom should be kept below the temperature of 5°C content should be below**  
 a. 5-6  
 b. 2-4  
 c. **4-6**  
 d. 3-7
- 729 Disease diagnose is very important for developing effective strategies for**  
 a. Crop management  
 b. Field management  
 c. Soil management  
 d. **Disease management**
- 730 Sporulation of fungal pathogens is the host appears to be influenced by**  
 a. Disease factor  
 b. Soil factor  
 c. **Weather factor**  
 d. None
- 731 An open ascocarp in which asci are produced**  
 a. Pseudothecium  
 b. Cleistothecium  
 c. **Apothecium**  
 d. Perithecium
- 732 The male gametangium of fungi is termed as**  
 a. Oogonium  
 b. Anticodon  
 c. **Antheridium**  
 d. Cosmid
- 733 Mat like hyphae which are present on conidiospore is**  
 a. Sclerotium  
 b. Sporangium  
 c. Hyphal fragment  
 d. **Acervuli**
- 734 A fruiting body that bera**  
 a. Ascocarp  
 b. **Basidiocarp**  
 c. Basidium  
 d. Conidium
- 735 A science that describes the progress of a disease as it becomes epidemic**  
 a. Epidemic  
 b. Endemic  
 c. **Epidemiology**  
 d. Elcitors
- 736 A chemical substance that kills fungal spores or mycelium**  
 a. Herbicide  
 b. Weedicide  
 c. Insecticide  
 d. **Fungicide**
- 737 Structures containing spores in fungi**  
 a. Sporolations  
 b. **Fructification**  
 c. Fragmentation  
 d. None
- 738 A substrate causing death of bacteria**  
 a. **Bactericide**  
 b. Bacteriophage  
 c. Biotroph  
 d. Basidiospore
- 739 Single molecules of pathogen and plants that trigger defense mechanisms of host**  
 a. **Elicitors**  
 b. Emulsifiers  
 c. Empirical models  
 d. Enhancer
- 740 Generation of recombination DNA molecule in the laboratory is**  
 a. Gene for gene hypothesis  
 b. **Gene cloning**  
 c. Gene  
 d. Genetic engineering
- 741 The initial hyphal growth from a germinating fungal spore**  
 a. Germ theory  
 b. **Germ lube**  
 c. Green bridge  
 d. None

- 742 **Over development of some diseases due to abnormal multiplication of cells**
- Hyperplasia**
  - Hypertrophy
  - Hyploidium
  - Hypoplasia
- 743 **The asexual period of a fungal life cycle is**
- Imperfect stage**
  - Perfect stage
  - Holomorph
  - Anamorph
- 744 **An organisms that is capable of living only as a parasite**
- Obligate parasite**
  - Facultative parasite
  - Facultative saprophyte
  - Alternate host
- 745 **Able to kill fungal spore or mycelium**
- Fungislatic
  - Fungicidal**
  - Fumigation
  - Fungicide resistance
- 746 **A specialized propagasine or reproduction body is**
- Spore
  - Sporodochium**
  - Sporangium
  - Spreader
- 747 **The complete and infectious nucleoprotein particle of virus is**
- Viriods
  - Vivo toxin
  - Volutins
  - Virions**
- 748 **An organisms that transmits a pathogen**
- Insect**
  - Pest
  - Vector**
  - Parasite
- 749 **Very high resistance that suppresses disease development completely,**
- Complete resistance**
  - Qualitative resistance
  - Quantitative resistance
  - Horizontal resistance
- 750 **The chemicals that activate the defense genes by providing signals**
- Phytoncide
  - Plant activators**
  - Phyto toxins
  - Phytoanticipins
- 751 **A microorganism that lives on a process that occur in the absence of molecular oxygen**
- Aerobic
  - Anaerobic**
  - Annulus
  - None
- 752 **The place where an organisms grows or lives is**
- Habitat**
  - Hybrid
  - Hygroscopic
  - HETP
- 753 **Any substance intended for preventing, killing repelling or controlling an insect pathogen**
- Fungicide
  - Weedicide
  - Insecticide**
  - Pesticide
- 754 **The cap of a mushroom, the entire fruit body of any stalk less fleshy fungus**
- Pin head
  - Pellicle
  - Pileus**
  - Poroid
- 755 **A culture that contains cells of one kind**
- Purification
  - Pure culture**
  - Pulvervulent
  - None
- 756 **A membrane of mycellium enclosing the stem of a mushroom**
- Sessile
  - Sheath**
  - Serrate
  - Spatulate
- 757 **One short of plant abbreviated as species of specie**
- Strain
  - Species**
  - Sterigma
  - Striate
- 758 **The cup shaped structure surrounding the base of the stem of some mushrooms**
- Stipe
  - Annulus
  - Gills
  - Volva**
- 759 **A cord like stand of fungal hyphae**
- Rnizoid
  - Rhizomorph**
  - Reniform
  - Reticulate
- 760 **Relative acidity of a solution is**
- PPB
  - PH**

- c. PPM  
d. Period
- 761 An organism living on dead material**  
a. Nematodes  
b. Nematophagous  
**c. Nacrophyte**  
d. Moulds
- 762 Poisonous effects of a fungicide/chemical**  
a. Intervenose  
**b. Inhalation toxicity**  
c. Insecticide  
d. Thvolute
- 763 A plant resulting from the cross between parents of different species**  
a. HETP  
**b. Hybrid**  
c. Hygroscopic  
d. Hymenophore
- 764 To free diseased plant parts from infection**  
a. Distant  
b. Dissemination  
**c. Disinfect**  
d. Disk
- 765 A part of fruit body which bears spores bearing structures on its under surface**  
a. Bulbous  
b. Pilus  
**c. Cap**  
d. Mycotoxicosis  
d. Microbial ecology
- 766. A skin disease in human beings is caused by**  
a. **Dermatophytes**  
b. Aspergillus  
c. Penicillium  
d. Candida albicans
- 767. An obligate parasite can grow only on**  
e. Dead organic matter  
f. Living matter  
g. Both  
h. None of the above
- 768. Aeromycology is the study of**  
a) soil-borne fungi  
b) air-borne fungi  
c) seed-borne fungi  
d) all of the above
- 769 An absorbing organ originating on a hypha of a parasite and penetrating into a cell of the host is called as:**  
(a) Appressorium  
(b) Infection peg  
(c) Rhizoid  
(d) Haustorium's
- 770 Those fungi which are primarily saprophytes but can also infect living organism are called:**  
(a)Facultative parasites  
(b) Facultative saprophytes  
(c) Obligate saprophytes  
(d) Obligate parasites
- 771 The systematic study of fungi is old**  
(a) 200 years  
(b) 500 years  
(c) 250 years  
(d) 2000 years
- 772 Short, hairlike growths in the form of a fringe lining inside of an ostiole or of a pore in a stroma are called:**  
(a)Paraphyses  
(b) Periphyses  
(c) Periphysoids)  
(d) Pseudoparaphyses
- 773 Mushrooms are formed on dung are called as:**  
(a) Folicolous  
(b) Coprophillous  
(c) Lignicolous  
(d) Fungicolous
- 774 In rust fungi,the binucleate and bicelled spore is called:**  
(a)Aeciospore  
(b) Urediniospore  
(c) Teliospore  
(d) Basidiospore
- 775 Fusarium oxysporum belongs to the family:**  
(a) Moniliaceae  
(b)Melanconiaceae  
(c)Dematiaceae  
(d) Nectriaceae
- 776 Powdery mildew of cucurbits is caused by;**  
(a) *Sclerospora graminicola*  
(b) *Erysiphe cichoracearum*  
(c) *Erysiphe polygoni*  
(d) *Pseudoperonospora cubensis*
- 777 Sterile cells and hyphae that are interspersed among asci or project into locule or ostiole of an ascocarp are called**  
(a) Hamathecia  
(b) Peridium  
(c)Excipula  
(d) None of these
- 778 Rhizopus stolonifer, a causal agent of soft rot of fruits, belongs to the family**  
(a)Mucoraceae  
(b) Pilobalaceae

- (c) Absidiaceae  
(d) Tuberculariaceae
- 779 The most efficient vector of banana bunchy top of virus disease is:**  
(a) *Myzus persicae*  
(b) *Aphis gossypii*  
(c) *Rhopalosiphum maidis*  
(d) *Pentalonia nigronervosa*
- 780 Period between penetration by inoculum and appearance of disease is called:**  
(a) Inoculation period  
(b) Incubation period  
(c) Acquisition period  
(d) None of these
- 781 In 1853, for the first time the parasitism of fungi was established by German scientist:**  
(a) Prevost  
(b) Kuhn  
(c) Anton de Bary  
(d) Kock
- 782 If the boundaries between dark and light areas of the leaf are not well defined, the symptoms are called:**  
(a) Mottle  
(b) Mosaic  
(c) chlorosis  
(d) Necrosis
- 783 Blackarm disease is most important disease of**  
(a) Rice  
(b) Citrus  
(c) Cotton  
(d) None of these
- 784 Citrus slow decline is caused by:**  
(a) *Ditylenchus semipenetrans*  
(b) *Tylenchulus semipenetrans*  
(c) *Pratylenchus* sp  
(d) *Pratylenchus* sp
- 785 In 1942-43, a famous Bengal famine was**  
**occured by a disease known as:**  
(a) Rice blast  
(b) Bacterial blight  
(c) Bakane disease of rice  
(d) Brown leaf spot of rice
- 786 Tikka disease of groundnut is caused by**  
(a) *Cercosporidium personatum*  
(b) *Cercospora beticola*  
(c) *Cercospora apii*  
(d) None of these
- 787 *Phytophthora infestans* is a member of the class**  
(a) Trichomycete  
(b) Zygomycetes  
(c) Oomycetes  
(d) Chytridiomycetes
- 788 20: Late blight of potato appeared in epidemic form in Ireland in:**  
(a) 1842-43  
(b) 1845-46  
(c) 1945-46  
(d) 1942-43
- 789 Gram blight is worldwide in its distribution and recorded for the first time in Sub-Continent by**  
(a) A. Sattar  
(b) A. Hafeez  
(c) Buttler  
(d) A. G. Kausar
- 790 In 1882, A French scientist Millardet discovered a very important fungicide for the control of Downy mildew of grapes known as:**  
(a) Blitox  
(b) Perinox  
(c) Topsin  
(d) Bordeaux mixture
- 791 Demicyclic rust means a fungus that lacks the stage:**  
(a) Aecial  
(b) Uredinial  
(c) Telial  
(d) Basidial
- 792 Hot water treatment is useful for the remedies of**  
(a) Loose smut of oat  
(b) Loose smut of wheat & barley  
(c) Old bunt of wheat  
(d) Covered smut of barley
- 793 Root rot disease of cotton is favoured by**  
(a) Warm & dry weather  
(b) Cool & wet weather  
(c) Warm & wet weather  
(d) Cool & dry weather
- 794 Water soaked areas, characteristic for the symptoms of**  
(a) Fungal diseases  
(b) Bacterial diseases  
(c) Viral diseases  
(d) Nematode diseases
- 795 Dusting of powdered sulphur can be recommended to control the:**  
(a) Rust diseases  
(b) Smut diseases  
(c) Powdery mildew diseases  
(d) Downy mildew diseases

- 796 **During its life cycle, the nematode is most active and usually penetrate the host tissues at the stage of:**  
 (a) J<sub>1</sub>  
 (b) J<sub>2</sub>  
 (c) J<sub>3</sub>  
 (d) J<sub>4</sub>
- 797 **Khaira disease of rice is caused by the deficiency of :**  
 (a) Nitrogen  
 (b) Sodium  
 (c) Phosphorus  
 (d) Zinc
- 798 **The universal nutrient medium is the:**  
 (a) Corn Meal Agar Medium  
 (b) Potato Dextrose Agar Medium  
 (c) Richard Solution  
 (d) Czapek's Agar Medium
- 799 **CMV and TRV are usually transmitted viruses**  
 (a) Dodder  
 (b) Mistletoes  
 (c) Steriga  
 (d) Orobanche
- 800 **The word virus for the first time in 1898 was used by:**  
 (a) Atof.E.Mayer  
 (b) W.M.Stanley  
 (c) Martinus W.Beijerinck  
 (d) Diener
- 801 **The conjugation of bacteria can be mediated by:**  
 (a) Pili  
 (b) Fimbriae  
 (c) endospore  
 (d) None of these
- 802 **Viroids can be detected through:**  
 (a) DAS-ELISA  
 (b) DAC-ELISA  
 (c) TAS-ELISA  
 (d) None of these
- 803 **The disease caused by the alga is called**  
 (a) Red rust  
 (b) Brown rust  
 (c) Yellow rust  
 (d) Black rust
- 804 **MLO are transmitted by**  
 (a) Aphids  
 (b) Whitfly  
 (c) Leafhoppers  
 (d) Beetles
- 805 **Ufra disease of rice is a**  
 (a) Nematode disease  
 (b) Bacterial disease  
 (c) Viral disease  
 (d) Fungal disease
- 806 **A key enzyme in the metabolism of phenolics is :**  
 (a) Catalase  
 (b) Amylase  
 (c) Phenylalanine ammonialyase  
 (d) Protease
- 807 **When host resistance is equally effective against all races of a pathogen:**  
 (a) Vertical resistance  
 (b) Horizontal resistance  
 (c) Rate-reducing resistance  
 (d) Tolerance
- 808 **Streptomycin is used to control the:**  
 (a) Fungal diseases  
 (b) Bacterial diseases  
 (c) Viral diseases  
 (d) Nematode diseases
- 809 **Cauliflower mosaic virus (CaMV) is the plant virus with:**  
 (a) Single-stranded RNA  
 (b) Double- stranded RNA  
 (c) Single-stranded DNA  
 (d) Double- stranded DNA
- 810 **A five kingdom classification of living world was proposed by**  
 (a) Barkley  
 (b) Carl Linnaeus  
 (c) Robert Whittaker  
 (d) P.A.Micheli
- 811 **Fungi in which sexual compatibility is controlled by one pair of gene are also called:**  
 (a) Unipolar  
 (b) Bipolar  
 (c) Tripolar  
 (d) Tetrapolar
- 812 **The coupling of oxidation of glucose with the addition of phosphate to ADP to produce ATP is called:**  
 (a) Oxidative phosphorylation  
 (b) Photophosphorylation  
 (c) Oxidation  
 (d) Reduction
- 813 **Copying of messenger RNA into proteins is known as:**  
 (a) Translocation  
 (b) Translation  
 (c) Transformation  
 (d) Transcription
- 814 **The penicillin was discovered in 1928 by**  
 (a) Louis Pasteur  
 (b) Anton de Bary  
 (c) Alexander Fleming



- (d) Antony van Leeuwenhoek
- 815 The ascogonia are usually globular and bear a hairlike outgrowth called:**  
 (a) Trichogyne  
 (b) Crozier  
 (c) Hymenium  
 (d) None of these
- 816 In rusts and smuts the karyogamy and meiosis occur in special spores called**  
 (a) Aeciospores  
 (b) Urediniospores  
 (c) Teliospores  
 (d) Basidiospores
- 817 The word "Todestool" means**  
 (a) Death cap  
 (b) Death angel  
 (c) Death chair  
 (d) None of these
- 818 The particles concerned with bacterial genome-replication and septum formation during the cell division are called:**  
 (a) Ribosomes  
 (b) Mesosomes  
 (c) Episomes  
 (d) Transposons
- 819 The oxidation of organic compounds by oxygen is called :**  
 (a) Aerobic respiration  
 (b) Anaerobic respiration  
 (c) respiration  
 (d) None of these
- 820 The presence of two types of symmetry in the viral protein coat is called**  
 (a) Binal symmetry  
 (b) Helical symmetry  
 (c) Tetragonal symmetry  
 (d) Hexagonal symmetry
- 821 The phages that show lysogenic cycle are called**  
 (a) Lysogenic state  
 (b) Lysogenic strains  
 (c) Temperate phages  
 (d) Lysogeny
- 822 When petals become green due to virus infection, it is called**  
 (a) Virescence  
 (b) Intinescence  
 (c) Evanescence  
 (d) Senescence
- 823 Prions mean:**  
 (a) Infectious RNA  
 (b) Infectious DNA  
 (c) Infectious protein
- (d) None of these
- 824 Complete elimination of pathogen from the surface with chemical or heat is called**  
 (a) Pasteurization  
 (b) Sterilization  
 (c) Purification  
 (d) Maceration
- 825 The water contained in the vesicle exerts pressure on the sporangium and on bursting throws it away to a greater distance. This is known as**  
 (a) Jet propulsion  
 (b) Squirting discharge  
 (c) Explosive discharge  
 (d) Puffing
- 826 Dissemination of spores through wind is called:**  
 (a) Anemochory  
 (b) Hydrochory  
 (c) Zoochory  
 (d) None of these
- 827 The correct word for the study of fungi is**  
 a. mycology  
 b. mycetology  
 c. mycenology  
 d. mycopathology
- 828 Downward movement of spores due to conventional currents is known as**  
 (a) Turbulent deposition  
 (b) Sedimentation  
 (c) Dispersion  
 (d) None of these
- 829 When due to the intensification of the inoculum it is not possible to grow that crop in that area is called**  
 (a) Devastating  
 (b) Debilitating  
 (c) Limiting  
 (d) None of these
- 830 Occurrence of plant diseases at very irregular intervals and locations and in relatively a few instances is called**  
 (a) Endemic disease  
 (b) Pandemic disease  
 (c) Epiphytotic disease  
 (d) Sporadic disease
- 831 The layer which inhibit the invasion of pathogen beyond the initial lesion but also block the spread of any toxic substances that the pathogen may secrete is called as:**  
 (a) Abscission layer  
 (b) Callus layer  
 (c) Cork layer

- (d) None of these
- 832 **When a given variety does not have an antigen that is present in a particular pathogen race, the variety is to that race**  
 (a) Susceptible  
 (b) Resistant  
 (c) Tolerant  
 (d) None of these
- 833 **The conidiophores dark, simple, elongate or short conidia dark with both cross and longitudinal septa, elliptical to ovoid and in chain in case of genus:**  
 (a) Collectotrichum  
 (b) Fusarium  
 (c) Alternaria  
 (d) Rhizoctonia
- 834 **The type of resistance which is qualitative non-uniform, unstable and have no intermediate grade is called:**  
 (a) Cytoplasmic resistance  
 (b) Rate-reducing resistance  
 (c) Horizontal resistance  
 (d) Vertical resistance
- 835 **TMV is very destructive and cause colossal losses to tobacco crop can be transmitted through:**  
 (a) Aphids  
 (b) Leafhoppers  
 (c) Thrips  
 (d) None of these
- 836 **Female whitefly, a vector of CLCuV, is more efficient than male :**  
 (a) 3-times  
 (b) 15-times  
 (c) 50-times  
 (d) 100-times
- 837 **Sudden and fundamental change in heredity producing new individuals unlike their parents is called**  
 (a) Recombination  
 (b) Addition  
 (c) Deletion  
 (d) Mutation
- 838 **The disease "citrus stubborn" is caused by**  
 Spiroplasma  
 Phytoplasma  
 Mycoplasma  
 Protoplasma  
 None of these
- 839 **The risk assessment, required for deciding a resistant crop or cultivar should be grown in a region where**  
 certain viruses regularly occur, is mostly called  
 (a) Preplanting forecasting  
 (b) Postplanting forecasting  
 (c) Forecasting  
 (d) Quarantine
- 840 **Paired virus containing single stranded DNA is called**  
 (a) Caulimovirus  
 (b) Closterovirus  
 (c) Nanovirus  
 (d) Geminivirus
- 841 **The technique employed for the protein blotting is called**  
 (a) Southern blotting  
 (b) Northern blotting  
 (c) Western blotting  
 (d) None of these
- 842 **The minimum period that a vector needs to acquire virus from a disease source**  
 (a) Inoculation threshold period  
 (b) Acquisition threshold period  
 (c) Transmission threshold period  
 (d) Latent period
- 843 **A spore capable of moving by cilia or flagella is called**  
 (a) Aplanospore  
 (b) Swarm spore  
 (c) Ascospore  
 (d) Zygosporangium
- 844 **A cup like structure at the base of stipe in agaric mushrooms is called**  
 (a) Gills  
 (b) Voids  
 (c) Volva  
 (d) None of these
- 845 **Organisms capable of growing at low temperature are called**  
 (a) Xerophilic  
 (b) Mesophilic  
 (c) Psychrophilic  
 (d) Thermophilic
- 846 **Viruses those do not circulate within the vector but possess the ability of retention of virus for a few days before transmission are called**  
 (a) Non-persistent viruses  
 (b) Semi-persistent viruses  
 (c) Persistent viruses  
 (d) Circulative viruses
- 847 **A substance produced by one microorganism and inhibiting or killing the other microorganism is called**  
 (a) Fungicides

- (b) Bactericides  
(c) Nematicides  
(d) None of these
- 848 A substance used to counteract the effects of a poison is called**  
(a) Antibody  
(b) Antibiotic  
(c) Antidote  
(d) Antagonism
- 849 Degeneration or under development of a plant part or an organ is called**  
(a) Hyperplasia  
(b) Hypertrophy  
(c) Atrophy  
(d) Hypoplasia
- 850 Germal and rapid killing of leaves, flowers or stems is called**  
(a) Blotch  
(b) Blight  
(c) Necrosis  
(d) Bleaching
- 851 A completely closed ascocarp is called**  
(a) Cleistothecium  
(b) Apothecium  
(c) Perithecium  
(d) None of these
- 852 A fungus which can exist in either filamentous or a yeast-like growth form is called**  
(a) Monomorphic  
(b) Dimorphic  
(c) Dikaryotic  
(d) None of these
- 853 Cell or projection connecting spores in a chain is known as**  
(a) Connector cell  
(b) Disjunctor cell  
(c) Both a & b  
(d) None of these
- 854 More rapid growth of the upper side of an organ is called**  
(a) Epiphyte  
(b) Epitope  
(c) Epinasty  
(d) Ermpent
- 855 Distortion due to cell injury is called**  
(a) Fascination  
(b) Fasciation  
(c) Etiolation  
(d) None of these
- 856 Organisms difficult to isolate or culture on ordinary culture medium are called**  
(a) Saprophytic organisms  
(b) Parasitic organisms  
(c) Fastidious organisms  
(d) None of these
- 857 Fungi in which male and female gametes are produced on distinct mycelia are called**  
(a) Heterothallic  
(b) Heterotrophic  
(c) Heterokaryotic  
(d) None of these
- 858 Organisms those attack living tissues but may continue to sporulate after the tissue is dead are called**  
(a) Biotrophs  
(b) Hemibiotrophs  
(c) Heterotrophs  
(d) Autotrophs
- 859 Elongated, unsegmented, cylindrical worm is called**  
(a) Bacteria  
(b) Fungi  
(c) Nematode  
(d) Amoeba
- 860 Requiring many years to complete of life or disease cycle is referred to as**  
(a) Microcyclic  
(b) Macrocyclic  
(c) Polycyclic  
(d) Polyetic
- 861 Removal and burning of infected plant parts is called**  
(a) Scarification  
(b) Stratification  
(c) Sanitation  
(d) Sedimentation
- 862 A small blister like elevation of epidermis is called**  
(a) Pustule  
(b) Leaf spot  
(c) Streak  
(d) Lesion
- 863 A large, naked, non-motile female gamete in Oomyetes is called**  
(a) Oospore  
(b) Oosphere  
(c) Zoospore  
(d) Planospore
- 864 A virus which does not cause a disease is called**  
(a) Retrovirus  
(b) Orphan virus  
(c) Latent virus  
(d) Masked virus
- 865 Outer wall of fungal fruiting body or fruitification is called**  
(a) Pericarp  
(b) Mesocarp  
(c) Peridium

- (d) None of these
- 866 Evolution of race or species is called**  
 Ontogeny  
 Phenology  
 Phylogeny  
 Physiology
- 867 Formae specialis is**  
 a. a sub-group within a species  
 b. a pathovar  
 c. a group of pathogens able to infect different crop varieties  
 d. a beneficial organism
- 868 Long or needle shaped spore is called**  
 (a) Amerospore  
 (b) Dictyospore  
 (c) Helicospore  
 (d) Scolecospore
- 869 A mechanism whereby recombination of hereditary properties occurs within fungal heterokaryons is known as**  
 (a) Homothallism  
 (b) Heterothallism  
 (c) Parasexualism  
 (d) None of these
- 870 One parts per million (ppm) is equal to**  
 (a) 1mg/L  
 (b) 1g/L  
 (c) 1ug/L  
 (d) 1Kg/
- 871 First record of the plant disease named by a philosopher**  
 a. De Bary  
 b. Theophrastus  
 c. Benedict Prevost  
 d. Millardet
- 872 Modern plant pathology begins by:**  
 a. Abn-al-Awam  
 b. J.G. Kuhn  
 c. De Bary  
 d. Beijerinck
- 873 Kochs' Postulates were formulated in:**  
 a. 1783  
 b. 1865  
 c. 1882  
 d. 1982
- 874 First test book on modern plant pathology was published by:**  
 a. Louis Pasteur  
 b. J.G. Kuhn  
 c. Butler  
 d. H.W. Ward
- 875 Important plant diseases found in olden times are:**  
 a. Powdery Mildews  
 b. Downy Mildews  
 c. Rusts and smuts  
 d. Blights
- 876 Due to certain disease change in colour of the foliage or fruits due to the**  
 a. Effect of age and stage of ripening  
 b. Moisture contents  
 c. Effect of temperature  
 d. Relative Humidity
- 877 Destruction of organs in plants may be due to:**  
 a. Chemical factors  
 b. Pathogenic factors  
 c. Physical factors  
 d. Non – pathogenic factors
- 878 Some organs of the diseased plant may be stimulated by the reaction of the parasite due to:**  
 a. Exclusive multiplication of the cells  
 b. Exclusive enlargement of the cells  
 c. Exclusive accumulation of the cells  
 d. Exclusive death of the cells
- 879 In the disease cycle in case of black wart disease of potato, repeated mitotic nuclear divisions results in the formation of:**  
 a. 46 nuclei  
 b. 42 nuclei  
 c. 32 nuclei  
 d. 26 nuclei
- 880 Pre-emergence damping off in case of seedling disease, encourage by:**  
 a. High temperature  
 b. Low temperature  
 c. Optimum temperature  
 d. Very high temperature
- 881 The bacterial cell that do not possess flagella and are non motile are known as:**  
 a. Monotrichous  
 b. Atrichous  
 c. Amphitrichous  
 d. Peritrichous
- 882 Ear cochle disease of wheat is caused by:**  
 a. Bacteria  
 b. Fungi  
 c. Nematode  
 d. Virus

- 883 First quarantine law was passed in 1660 by:
- French
  - American
  - European
  - English
- 884 Black or stem rust of wheat occurs in
- January
  - March
  - February
  - December
- 885 Spores of bunt give had smell like
- Rotten Fish
  - Rotten egg
  - Rotten meat
  - Garlic
- 886 Spores balls are farmed in case of
- Loose smut
  - Covered smut
  - Flag smut
  - Ear cockle
- 887 Loose smut disease causes \_\_\_\_\_ losses of wheat in world production.
- 1%
  - 3%
  - 4%
  - 2%
- 888 To decrease the hazards of root rot intercropping of cotton with \_\_\_\_\_ is recommended.
- Wheat
  - Masoor
  - Moth
  - Lentil
- 889 Gram blight is a serious disease in \_\_\_\_\_
- Dry regions
  - Humid regions
  - Hot regions
  - Cooler regions
- 890 Tikka disease of ground nut is more prevalent in \_\_\_\_\_
- Muzaffar Garh
  - Faisalabad
  - Chakwal
  - Rawalpindi
- 891 Pale brown spots forming concentric zones on leaves appear in \_\_\_\_\_
- Late blight of potato
  - Early blight of potato
  - Black wart of potato
  - Scab of potato
- 892 Red rot of sugar cane usually attack on
- Thick cane
  - Medium cane
  - Thin cane
  - Dwarf cane
- 893 Claviceps purpurea is used to produce \_\_\_\_\_
- Bordeaux mixture
  - Benlate
  - Ergot Mixture
  - Alkaloid mixture
- 894 Citrus wither tip disease starts spreading from \_\_\_\_\_
- Tip
  - Roots
  - Stem
  - Leaves
- 895 Lime sulphur mixture is used in \_\_\_\_\_ ratio for the control of citrus wither tip.
- 1:12
  - 2:10
  - 1:11
  - 3:9
- 896 Best way to control Mango anthracnose is \_\_\_\_\_
- Eradication
  - Pruning
  - Sprays
- 897 Great reduction in leaf size due to attack of parasites is called \_\_\_\_\_
- Atrophy
  - Necrosis
  - Hyperplasia
  - Destruction
- 898 Disease require \_\_\_\_\_ to appear in epidemic form.
- Host
  - Favorable environment
  - Pathogen
  - All of these
- 899 Black wart of potato was first recorded in \_\_\_\_\_
- America
  - Bulgharia
  - Hungry
  - Belgium
- 900 Famous Irish Famine occur in \_\_\_\_\_
- 1845
  - 1850
  - 1848
  - 1852

- 901 **Late Blight of potato causes \_\_\_\_\_ loss in world potato production**  
 a. 5 -10%  
 b. 10 -15%  
 c. 10 - 20%  
 d. 50%
- 902 **Most fungal diseases spread out in \_\_\_\_\_**  
 a. Dry & Cold weather  
 b. Wet & Cold weather  
 c. Dry & Hot weather  
 d. Wet & Hot weather
- 903 **Bordeaux Mixture is mixed with a ratio of \_\_\_\_\_ for the control Down by mildew of grapes.**  
 a. 4:4:50  
 b. 2:3:50  
 c. 2:2:50  
 d. 2:2:100
- 904 **Bordeaux Mixture was discovered in \_\_\_\_\_**  
 a. 1887  
 b. 1837  
 c. 1882  
 d. 1911
- 905 **Sweet potatoes affected by soft rot give \_\_\_\_\_ smell.**  
 a. Jasmine  
 b. Wild rose  
 c. Citrus  
 d. Rotten Fish
- 906 **Peach leaf curl was first originated from \_\_\_\_\_**  
 a. Japan  
 b. USA  
 c. Europe  
 d. China
- 907 ***Erysiphe graminis* over summer on \_\_\_\_\_**  
 a. Grass leaves  
 b. Sorghum leaves  
 c. Peach leaves  
 d. Corn leaves
- 908 **Bacteria reproduce asexually by means of**  
 a. Fragmentation  
 b. Budding  
 c. Binary fission  
 d. Multiplication
- 909 **Bacteria are surviving in hot water streams even at**  
 a. 45°C  
 b. 70°C  
 c. 80°C  
 d. 75°C
- 910 **Rod shaped, filamentous and straight bacteria are known as**  
 a. Coccus  
 b. Bacillus  
 c. Spirillus  
 d. Staphylococcus
- 911 **Larger, hardy resistant and physiologically dormant cells of bacteria are called**  
 a. Endospore  
 b. Ascospore  
 c. Zoospore  
 d. Spores
- 912 **\_\_\_\_\_ type of bacteria have a cluster of flagella on each end.**  
 a. Lophotrichous  
 b. Atrichous  
 c. Amphitrichous  
 d. Peritrichous
- 913 ***Fusarium oxysporum* causes in many crops.**  
 a. Wilt  
 b. Wither tip  
 c. Anthracnose  
 d. Leaf curl
- 914 **Which one of the following is a phanerogamic parasite**  
 a. Nostoc  
 b. Helminthosporium  
 c. CLCV  
 d. Cuscuta
- 915 **Mycoplasma are prokaryotes which lack**  
 a. Cell membrane  
 b. Cell wall  
 c. DNA  
 d. RNA
- 916 **Bacteria cause in human being.**  
 a. Tuberculosis  
 b. Pneumonia  
 c. Abortion  
 d. Constipation
- 917 ***Erwinia carotovora* causes**  
 a. Black wart  
 b. Fire blight of apple  
 c. Soft rot of fruits  
 d. Apple scab
- 918 **A biotype is**  
 a. sexual mutant  
 b. asexual mutant  
 c. a recombinant  
 d. a race specialist
- 919 **About \_\_\_\_\_ species of higher plants live parasitically on other plants.**  
 a. 2500

- b. 3000  
c. 2000  
d. 1500
- 920 **Bordeaux mixture was discovered by Millardet in \_\_\_\_\_**  
a. 1887  
b. 1885  
c. 1883  
d. 1882
- 921 \_\_\_\_\_ **appendages are rigid with curled tips**  
a. Myceloid  
b. Hooked  
c. Bulbous  
d. Dichotymous
- 922 **In *Ucinula sp.* \_\_\_\_\_ type of appendages present**  
a. Myceloid  
b. Bulbous  
c. Hooked  
d. Dichotymous
- 923 **Alkaloid which are poison for man and animals are produced by**  
a. *Venturia inaequails*  
b. *Monilinia fruticola*  
c. *Claviceps purpurea*  
d. *Albugo candida*
- 924 **Truffles are**  
a. Poisonous  
b. Hypogean  
c. Epigean  
d. Non Poisonous
- 925 **Mushrooms are a member of**  
a. Basidiomycetes  
b. Discomycetes  
c. Zygomycetes  
d. Myxomycetes
- 926 **Basidiocarp is a**  
a. Fruit  
b. Hyphae  
c. Mycelium  
d. Fruiting body
- 927 ***Amanita phalloides* is**  
a. Poisonous  
b. Edible  
c. Cultivated  
d. Non cultivated
- 928 **Teliospores are produced in**  
a. Smuts  
b. Rusts  
c. Rhizopus  
d. Mucor
- 929 **How many basidiospores are produced in uredinales (Rust-fungi)**  
a. 1  
b. 8  
c. 4  
d. 2
- 930 **If the oldest conidia lies at the top and youngest conidia at the base then this arrangement of conidia is said to be**  
a. Acropetal  
b. Basipetal  
c. Catenulate
- 931 **The portion of basidiurn between metabasidium and basidiospores is \_\_\_\_\_.**  
a. Probasidium  
b. Holobasidium  
c. Sterigmata
- 932 **Which division of fungi is also considered to be protista rather than fungi.**  
a. Oomycota  
b. Mastigomycota  
c. Ascomycotina  
d. Amastigoycota
- 933 **Production of Zoospores is characterized to**  
a. Myxomycetes  
b. Acrasiomycetes  
c. Oomycetes  
d. Chytridiomycetes
- 934 **When the haploid thallus alternates with the diploid it is known as**  
a. Diplobiontic  
b. Haplobiontic  
c. Haploid  
d. Triplobiontic
- 935 **Damping off diseases are caused by the members of family.**  
a. Peronosporaceae  
b. Albuginaceae  
c. Pythiaceae  
d. Erysiphaceae
- 936 ***Albugo candida* causes**  
a. White rust  
b. Downy mildew  
c. Green ear  
d. Powdery mildew
- 937 **Thick walled sexual resting spores are referred as**  
a. Zoospores  
b. Aplanospore  
c. Planospore  
d. Zygosporangia
- 938 **Conidiophore cemented together and forming an elongated spore bearing structure is called**  
a. Pycnidium  
b. Synnemata

- c. Ascervulus  
d. Sporodochium
- 939 The family \_\_\_\_\_ includes ascomycetous yeast
- Saccharomycetaceae
  - Taphrinaceae
  - Erysiphaceae
  - Mucoraceae
- 940 *Aspergillus niger* is also known as
- Bread Mold
  - Black Mold
  - Sooty mold
  - Green mold
- 941 Aflatoxin which causes turkey X-disease was discovered in
- 1950
  - 1970
  - 1960
  - 1850
- 942 Members of family Erysiphaceae cause Group of diseases i.e.
- Anthraxnose
  - Powdery mildew
  - Downy mildew
  - Blight
- 943 *Erysiphe polygoni* causes powdery mildew of
- Cereals
  - Grapes
  - Brassica
  - Peas
- 944 Homothallic are the fungi in which Sexual reproduction takes places on
- Single Thallus
  - Multi Thallus
  - Compatible Thallus
  - Heterothallic
- 945 In the process of fission mother cell is divided into \_\_\_\_\_ daughter cells.
- One
  - Three
  - Two
  - Four
- 946 Motile spores are known as
- Aplanospores
  - Chlamydozoospores
  - Conidia.
  - Zoospores
- 947 Sex nucleus that fuses with another in Sexual reproduction is known
- Cell
  - Seed
  - Spore
  - Gamete
- 948 Piano gametic copulation takes place between two morphologically \_\_\_\_\_ gametes.
- Dissimilar
  - Conjugated
  - Similar
  - Compatible
- 949 \_\_\_\_\_ are the organisms which obtain their food from dead organic matter.
- Parasites
  - Autotrophs
  - Herbivorous
  - Saprophytes
- 950 Late blight of potato and tomato cause lasses \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 – 10%
  - 10 – 15 %
  - 20 – 24 %
  - 25 – 30 %
951. In case of late blight of potato and tomato, the first sign appear on the leaves with
- Green spots
  - Grey spots
  - Black spots
  - Yellow spots
952. In case of late blight of potato, optimum temperature for the formation of zoospores
- 12°C
  - 20°C
  - 30°C
  - 40 °C
953. *Albugo candida* cause white rust disease mostly on
- Brassicaceae
  - Peas
  - Lady finger
  - Musk melon
- 954 Green ear disease of Bajra in wide spread throughout the world especially
- European countries
  - Asian countries
  - African countries
  - Arabian countries
- 955 In case of the disease green ear disease of Bajra optimum temperature for the formation of conidia
- 5 - 10°C
  - 10 - 15°C
  - 8 - 20°C
  - 15 - 25°C



- 956 **Soft rot of sweet potato caused by the fungus \_\_\_\_\_**  
 a. *Aspergillus flavous*  
 b. *Fusarium oxysporum*  
 c. *Rhizopus stolonifer*  
 d. *Rhizoctonia solani*
- 957 **The fungus *Rhizopus stolonifer* include in the family \_\_\_\_\_**  
 a. Perenosporaceae  
 b. Mucoraceae  
 c. Erysiphaceae  
 d. Albuginaceae
- 958 **In the disease cycle of soft rot of sweet potato the cork cambium formation takes place at relative humidity \_\_\_\_\_**  
 a. 70 – 75%  
 b. 80 – 85%  
 c. 85 – 90%  
 d. 95 – 100 %
- 959 **Peach leaf curl disease caused by *Taphrina deformans* include in the class \_\_\_\_\_**  
 a. Basidiomycetes  
 b. Deuteromycetes  
 c. Ascomycetes  
 d. Oomycetes
- 960 **For the control of peach leaf curl disease Bordeaux mixture is used in the ratio \_\_\_\_\_**  
 a. 2:2:50  
 b. 4:4:50  
 c. 3:3:50  
 d. 5:5:50
- 961 **Apple scab was first of all reported in the year \_\_\_\_\_**  
 a. 1890  
 b. 1830  
 c. 1945  
 d. 1990
- 962 **Ascospores are usually disseminated by \_\_\_\_\_**  
 a. Water  
 b. Wind  
 c. Soil  
 d. Dust
- 963 **Temperature favourable for the growth of the fungus is between \_\_\_\_\_**  
 a. 10 - 18°C  
 b. 16 - 24°C  
 c. 20 – 30 °C  
 d. 25 – 35 °C
- 964 **The fungus *venturia inaequalis* included in the subclass \_\_\_\_\_**  
 a. Hemiascomycetidae  
 b. Loculoascomycetidae  
 c. Plectomycetidae  
 d. Euascomycetidae
- 965 **Ergot is a disease which effects only the \_\_\_\_\_**  
 Flowering part  
 a. Fruit  
 b. Stem  
 c. Root
- 966 **In septoria leaf spot of wheat, the earliest symptom appears on the leaves in the form of mottling of the \_\_\_\_\_**  
 a. Black colour  
 b. Green colour  
 c. Gray colour  
 d. Brown colour
- 967 **Early blight of potato and tomato is caused by \_\_\_\_\_**  
 a. *Fusarium solani*  
 b. *Alternaria solani*  
 c. *Rhizoctonia solani*  
 d. *Fusarium oxysporum*
- 968 **In case of gram wilt the maximum temperature for the growth of the fungus is \_\_\_\_\_**  
 a. 20-30°C  
 b. 35-40°C  
 c. 5-25°C  
 d. 5-10°C
- 969 **Loose smut of wheat is caused by the fungus \_\_\_\_\_**  
 a. *Ustilago nuda*  
 b. *Ustilago hordei*  
 c. *Ustilago tritici*  
 d. *Ustilago avenae*
- 970 **Covered smut of oat can be controlled by seed dressing fungicide vitavax at the rate of \_\_\_\_\_**  
 a. 1.5 %  
 b. 0.2%  
 c. 2.5%  
 d. 3.0%
- 971 **Powdery mildew is known to occur on cucurbits since the year \_\_\_\_\_**  
 a. 1750  
 b. 1800  
 c. 1900  
 d. 1950
- 972 **Downy mildew of cucurbits is caused by the fungus \_\_\_\_\_**  
 a. *Pseudoperonospora cubensis*  
 b. *Peronospora destructor*  
 c. *Erysiphe cichoracearum*  
 d. *Erysiphe graminis*

**973. The agent responsible for inciting ailment or suffering or damage is a**

- a).pest
- b).parasitic
- c).saprophyte
- d).pathogen.

**974 ----- of a plant against the attack of pathogen denotes that the pathogen cannot establish parasitic relationship with plant due to genetic and physiologic incompatibility between the two.**

- a).resistance
- b).immunity
- c).tolerance
- d).all of them

**975- Hypersensitivity is an extreme degree of**

- a).susceptibility
- b).infection
- c).inoculum
- d).none of the them

**976- The diseases which occur a very irregular intervals and locations.**

- a).endemic
- b).epidemic
- c).sporadic
- d).pandemic

**977- The true bacteria are**

- a).chlorophyllous prokaryotes
- b). achlorophyllous eukaryotes.
- c).multicellular prokaryotes.
- d).achlorophyllous prokaryotes

**978 ----- is the infectious components of virus practical.**

- a).protein coat
- b).nucleic acid
- c).tail
- d).all of them

**979- Viruses produce symptoms similar to those of**

- a). fungal infection
- b). bacterial infection
- c). nutritional deficiency
- d). none of them.

**980- Black wart disease of potato is caused by**

- a).*Synchytrium endobioticum*
- b).*Spongospora subterranean*
- c).*Alternaria solani*
- d).*Phytophthora infestans*.

**981- The famous Irish famine of 1845 -46 was due largely to the failure of potato crop with disease**

- a).potato scab
- b).early blight
- c).late blight
- d).none of them

**982- Early blight of potato is a disease**

- a).air born
- b).soil born
- c).both of them
- d).none of them

**983- Wilting is favoured by**

- a).Hot, Moist, Weather
- b).cool, dry weather
- c).cool, moist, weather
- d).hot dry weather

**984- *Macrophomina phaseolina* causes;**

- a).common scab of potato
- b).black scurf of potato
- c).black leg of potato
- d).charcoal rot of potato

**985- Potato leaf roll virus is a;**

- a).topovirus
- b).sap transmissible
- c). luteovirus
- d).none of them

**986- To control the insect vectors of viruses, spray of systemic insecticides is recommended such as;**

- a).dithane M-45
- b).metasystox
- c).captan
- d).all of them

**987- Potato phyllody is caused by ;**

- a).MLO
- b).fungi
- c).nematodes
- d).viruses.

**988- Species of *Pythium* generally attack plants in their ----- state.**

- a).mature
- b).juvenile
- c).none of them
- d).both of them

**989- Heavy application of urea to the nursery soil has proved highly effective against.**

- a).phytophthora sp.
- b).fusarium sp.
- c).pythium sp.
- d).all of them

**990- *Septoria lycopersici* (the cause of septoria leaf blight of tomato) belongs to**

- a).zygomycetes
- b).ascomycetes
- c).basidiomycetes
- d).deuteromycetes

**991- There are two vascular wilt diseases in tomato, one caused by *Fusarium oxysporum* and the other caused by.**

- a).*Verticillium albo-atrum*
- b).*Fusarium moniliforme*
- c).*Albugo candida*
- d).*Alternaria solani*

**992- Fusarium wilt of tomato is a disease**

- a).seed borne
- b).soil borne
- c).air borne
- d).all of them

**993- Often ----- help in infection by fusarium, hence these pathogens should be controlled.**

- a).bacteria
- b). rhizobacteria
- c).MLO
- d).root knot nematode

**994- Big bud of tomato is caused by a virus-like agent which is transmitted by**

- a).whitefly
- b).leaf hoppers
- c).aphids
- d).sap inowlation

**995- Necrosis of tender twigs from the tip backwards, entire top of plant may wither away. These symptoms indicate.**

- a).wilting
- b).blight
- c).cie-back
- d).none of them

**996- Die Back of chillies is caused by**

- a).colletotrichum
- b).xanthomonas campestris
- c).collectotrichum capsici
- d).none of them

**997- Erysiphe polygoni caused;**

- a).downy mildew of peas
- b).powdery mildew of peas
- c).both of them.
- d). none of them

**998- Often the size of cells is increased. This is called**

- a).atrophy
- b).hypertrophuy
- c).hyperplasia
- d).hypoplasia

**999- Mosaic is observed on leaves**

- a. when there is chlorosis
- b. when there is albinism
- c. when there are alternate patches of light and dark green colour
- d. when there is motting on the leaves

**1000- Fungi causing rusts and downy and powdery mildews are typical examples of;**

- a). saprophyte
- b).parasite
- c).biotroph
- d).none of them

### Answer Key (Plant Pathology)

S.No.	Answer
1	B
2	A
3	A
4	B
5	B
6	B
7	A
8	C
9	A
10	B
11	A
12	A
13	B
14	B
15	A
16	C
17	B
18	C
19	B
20	A
21	B
22	B
23	A
24	D
25	A
26	B
27	A
28	B
29	C
30	A
31	A
32	B
33	A
34	A
35	B
36	B
37	C
38	A
39	A
40	B
41	A
42	B

S.No.	Answer
43	C
44	B
45	C
46	D
47	B
48	B
49	C
50	C
51	D
52	A
53	C
54	B
55	B
56	A
57	D
58	C
59	C
60	A
61	C
62	B
63	A
64	B
65	A
66	D
67	B
68	B
69	C
70	B
71	A
72	B
73	A
74	A
75	B
76	B
77	B
78	A
79	D
80	A
81	D
82	B
83	A
84	C

S.No.	Answer
85	B
86	D
87	B
88	A
89	B
90	B
91	A
92	A
93	C
94	C
95	B
96	D
97	C
98	D
99	A
100	A
101	C
102	D
103	B
104	B
105	D
106	C
107	D
108	D
109	A
110	B
111	C
112	D
113	D
114	C
115	D
116	D
117	D
118	D
119	C
120	C
121	B
122	A
123	B
124	D
125	C
126	D

S.No.	Answer
127	C
128	B
129	D
130	D
131	B
132	A
133	C
134	C
135	C
136	A
137	C
138	C
139	C
140	B
141	C
142	D
143	C
144	B
145	C
146	A
147	C
148	A
149	D
150	B
151	B
152	C
153	C
154	B
155	D
156	C
157	B
158	C
159	B
160	A
161	A
162	C
163	C
164	C
165	D
166	B
167	C
168	B

S.No.	Answer
169	B
170	D
171	B
172	D
173	D
174	D
175	C
176	A
177	D
178	D
179	A
180	A
181	C
182	B
183	A
184	C
185	A
186	B
187	D
188	C
189	A
190	A
191	A
192	D
193	B
194	D
195	C
196	D
197	D
198	A
199	C
200	A
201	D
202	D
203	C
204	D
205	C
206	B
207	A
208	B
209	D
210	A

S.No.	Answer
211	A
212	C
213	A
214	A
215	A
216	B
217	B
218	C
219	B
220	C
221	B
222	C
223	A
224	B
225	B
226	C
227	A
228	B
229	A
230	C
231	D
232	B
233	A
234	C
235	B
236	A
237	B
238	A
239	A
240	B
241	B
242	A
243	A
244	A
245	A
246	A
247	B
248	B
249	B
250	A
251	
252	B

S.No.	Answer
253	B
254	B
255	A
256	A
257	C
258	C
259	C
260	C
261	A
262	C
263	B
264	C
265	A
266	D
267	C
268	B
269	B
270	A
271	A
272	B
273	C
274	C
275	A
276	C
277	B
278	D
279	D
280	D
281	A
282	A
283	A
284	B
285	D
286	A
287	A
288	A
289	C
290	A
291	B
292	A
293	A
294	A

S.No.	Answer
295	A
296	A
297	A
298	D
299	B
300	C
301	B
302	D
303	C
304	A
305	A
306	C
307	A
308	A
309	B
310	D
311	A
312	D
313	B
314	D
315	C
316	A
317	C
318	B
319	A
320	D
321	D
322	D
323	C
324	A
325	D
326	A
327	D
328	B
329	C
330	C
331	A
332	C
333	B
334	D
335	C
336	B

S.No.	Answer
337	A
<b>338</b>	
339	D
340	B
341	B
342	D
343	A
344	C
345	D
346	A
347	A
348	C
349	C
350	D
351	A
352	B
353	A
354	C
355	B
356	C
357	A
358	B
359	D
360	B
361	C
362	B
363	D
364	A
365	B
366	D
367	A
368	C
369	B
370	D
<b>371</b>	
372	C
373	B
374	B
375	B
376	A
377	D
378	C

S.No.	Answer
379	A
380	D
381	D
382	A
383	D
384	C
385	D
386	A
387	B
388	C
389	B
390	C
391	A
392	D
393	B
394	B
395	B
396	B
397	B
398	C
399	B
400	D
401	A
402	C
403	C
404	B
405	B
406	C
407	D
408	A
409	C
410	B
411	B
412	C
413	D
414	D
415	B
416	C
417	D
418	A
419	D
420	B

S.No.	Answer
421	C
422	C
423	B
424	D
425	B
426	B
427	A
<b>428</b>	
429	D
430	B
431	C
432	B
433	C
434	B
435	D
436	C
437	A
438	B
439	C
440	A
441	B
442	C
443	B
444	D
445	B
446	B
447	B
448	B
449	B
450	C
451	B
452	B
453	A
454	A
455	B
456	B
457	C
458	B
459	B
460	C
461	D
462	C

S.No.	Answer
463	B
464	C
465	B
466	A
467	A
468	C
469	B
470	B
471	B
472	A
473	B
474	D
<b>475</b>	
476	B
477	C
478	A
479	C
480	D
481	C
482	B
483	A
484	D
485	B
486	B
487	B
488	C
489	A
490	B
491	C
492	B
493	D
494	B
495	D
496	D
497	A
498	B
499	A
500	B
501	B
502	D
503	C
504	B

S.No.	Answer
505	C
506	C
507	B
508	A
509	C
510	C
511	C
512	B
513	A
514	A
515	B
516	A
517	A
518	C
519	C
520	C
521	B
522	A
523	B
524	D
525	B
526	A
527	D
528	B
529	C
530	A
531	D
532	A
533	C
534	C
535	A
536	A
537	B
538	B
539	A
540	D
541	A
542	A
543	C
544	C
545	B
546	D

S.No.	Answer
547	B
548	B
549	A
550	C
551	C
552	D
553	A
554	D
555	C
556	B
557	A
558	C
559	A
560	B
561	A
562	A
563	B
564	D
565	C
566	D
567	D
568	A
569	C
570	C
571	A
572	D
573	B
574	B
575	C
576	A
577	A
578	A
579	B
580	D
581	C
582	B
583	B
584	A
585	D
586	A
587	D
588	B

S.No.	Answer
589	A
590	C
591	A
592	A
593	A
594	A
595	D
596	A
597	B
598	A
599	B
600	A
601	C
602	C
603	B
604	A
605	D
606	A
607	A
608	C
609	A
610	A
611	B
612	A
613	D
614	B
615	B
616	C
617	C
618	A
619	A
620	B
621	A
622	B
623	A
624	B
625	B
626	D
627	A
628	A
629	B
630	A

S.No.	Answer
631	C
632	B
633	A
634	D
635	A
636	A
637	D
638	A
639	A
640	C
641	D
642	A
643	C
644	B
645	B
646	C
647	B
648	C
649	A
650	B
651	B
652	C
653	D
654	
655	A
656	A
657	C
658	C
659	A
660	D
661	A
662	C
663	C
664	D
665	C
666	B
667	B
668	D
669	B
670	C
671	B
672	C

S.No.	Answer
673	C
674	C
675	D
676	D
677	C
678	C
679	C
680	D
681	D
682	D
683	D
684	C
685	C
686	C
687	D
688	D
689	C
690	D
691	D
692	D
693	D
694	C
695	C
696	D
697	B
698	C
699	A
700	D
701	D
702	A
703	C
704	C
705	C
706	B
707	D
708	A
709	B
710	D
711	D
712	B
713	D
714	D

S.No.	Answer
715	B
716	C
717	C
718	C
719	B
720	C
721	C
722	C
723	B
724	B
725	C
726	C
727	C
728	C
729	D
730	C
731	C
732	C
733	D
734	B
735	C
736	D
737	B
738	A
739	A
740	B
741	B
742	A
743	A
744	A
745	B
746	B
747	D
748	C
749	A
750	B
751	B
752	A
753	C
754	C
755	B
756	B

S.No.	Answer
757	B
758	D
759	B
760	B
761	C
762	B
763	B
764	C
765	C
766	A
767	B
768	B
769	D
770	A
771	C
772	B
773	B
774	C
775	D
776	B
777	A
778	C
779	D
780	B
781	C
782	A
783	C
784	B
785	D
786	A
787	C
788	B
789	C
790	D
791	B
792	B
793	A
794	B
795	C
796	B
797	D
798	B

S.No.	Answer
799	A
800	C
801	A
802	D
803	A
804	C
805	A
806	C
807	B
808	B
809	D
810	C
811	B
812	A
813	B
814	C
815	A
816	C
817	C
818	B
819	A
820	A
821	C
822	A
823	C
824	B
825	B
826	A
827	B
828	A
829	C
830	D
831	C
832	B
833	C
834	D
835	D
836	A
837	D
838	A
839	A
840	D



S.No.	B
841	C
842	B
843	B
844	C
845	B
846	D
847	C
848	C
849	B
850	A
851	B
852	B
853	C
854	A
855	C
856	A
857	B
858	C
859	D
860	C
861	A
862	B
863	B
864	C
865	C
866	C
867	C
868	D
869	C
870	A
871	B
872	C
873	C
874	B
875	C
876	A
877	D
878	B
879	C
880	B
881	B
882	C

S.No.	Answer
883	A
884	B
885	A
886	C
887	D
888	C
889	B
890	D
891	B
892	A
893	C
894	A
895	C
896	B
897	A
898	D
899	C
900	A
901	B
902	D
903	C
904	C
905	B
906	D
907	A
908	C
909	D
910	B
911	A
912	D
913	A
914	D
915	B
916	A
917	B
918	B
919	A
920	D
921	B
922	C
923	C
924	B

S.No.	Answer
925	A
926	D
927	A
928	B
929	C
930	B
931	C
932	A
933	C
934	A
935	C
936	A
937	D
938	B
939	A
940	C
941	B
942	C
943	D
944	A
945	C
946	D
947	D
948	C
949	D
950	B
951	C
952	A
953	A
954	B
955	C
956	C
957	B
958	D
959	C
960	B
961	A
962	B
963	B
964	B
965	A
966	B

S.No.	Answer
967	B
968	B
969	C
970	B
971	B
972	A
973	D
974	B
975	A
976	C
977	D
978	B
979	C
980	A
981	C
982	C
983	D
984	D
985	C
986	B
987	A
988	D
989	D
990	D
991	A
992	B
993	D
994	C
995	C
996	B
997	B
998	D
999	C
1000	C