

QUIZ- 1

Q1. Give 5 basic characteristics of fungi

Q2. Most plant pathogenic bacteria are gram..... (positive or negative)

Q3. Most plant virus have as their nucleic acid.

Q4. Enlist the asexual spores of fungi.

Q5. Match the following:

1. Acervulus

2. Pycnidia

3. Perithecia

4. Cleistothecia

A. Flask shaped asexual fruiting body

B. Flask shaped sexual fruiting body

C. Cup shaped asexual fruiting body

D. Completely closed sexual fruiting body

Q.6. Match the following

1. Powdery mildew

2. Downy mildew

3. Mosaic

4. Phyllody

A. Virus

B. Phytoplasma

C. True Fungi

D. Oomycetes

Q.7 Define

1. Sclerotia 2. Rust 3. Smut 4. Mosaic

Q.8 Give one example of fungus producing

1. Sclerotia 2. Chlamydo-spore 3. Acervulus 4. Coenocytic mycelium 5. Cleistothecia

Q.9. Give example of

1. Contact fungicide for seed treatment

2. Systemic fungicide for foliar spray

3. Combination fungicide against Oomycetes

4. Antibacterial antibiotic

Q.10 Enlist components of IDM

Q.11 Enlist the important cultural and Physical practises for plant Disease Management

Q.12. Enlist the Important contact and systemic fungicides used for plant disease management

Q.13. Explain the terms

1. Incubation period
2. Latent Period
3. Anamorph
4. Teliomorph

Q.14. Enlist the important spores on Rust fungus. Differentiate between Heteroecious and autoecious rust with example.

Q.15. Explain the important characteristics of :

1. Phylum Oomycota
2. Phylum Basidiomycota
3. Anamorphic fungi
4. Phylum Plasmodiophoromycota

Q1. Give 5 basic characteristics of fungi

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Q3. Most plant virus have as their nucleic acid.

Q4. Enlist the asexual spores of fungi.

Q5. Match the following:

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| i. Acervulus | A. Flask shaped asexual fruiting body |
| ii. Pycnidia | B. Flask shaped sexual fruiting body |
| iii. Perithecia | C. Cup shaped asexual fruiting body |
| iv. Cleistothecia | D. Completely closed sexual fruiting body |

Q.6. Match the following

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. Powdery mildew | A. Virus |
| 2. Downy mildew | B. Phytoplasma |
| 3. Mosaic | C. True Fungi |
| 4. Phyllody | D. Oomycetes |

Q.7 Define

1. Sclerotia
2. Rust
3. Smut
4. Mosaic

Q.8 Give one example of fungus producing

1. Sclerotia
2. Chlamydospore
3. Acervulus
4. Coenocytic mycelium
5. Clestothecia

Q.9. Give example of

1. Contact fungicide for seed treatment
2. Systemic fungicide for foliar spray
3. Combination fungicide against Oomycetes
4. Antibacterial antibiotic

Q.10 Enlist components of IDM

Q1. Give 5 basic characteristics of fungi (**0.2 marks each**)

- i. Eukaryotic,
- ii. Heterotrophic,
- iii. Achlorophyllous,
- iv. Filamentous/Unicellular,
- v. Reproduce by spores

Q2. Most plant pathogenic bacteria are gram **Negative** (**0.5 mark**)

Q3. Most plant virus have **ssRNA** as their nucleic acid. (**0.5 mark**)

Q4. Enlist the asexual spores of fungi. (**0.2 mark each**)

Zoospores, Aplanospores, oidia, chlamydospores, conidia

Q5. Match the following: (**0.25 mark each**)

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| i. Acervulus | C. Cup shaped asexual fruiting body |
| ii. Pycnidia | A. Flask shaped asexual fruiting body |
| iii. Perithecia | B. Flask shaped sexual fruiting body |
| iv. Cleistothecia | D. Completely closed sexual fruiting body |

Q.6. Match the following (**0.25 mark each**)

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. Powdery mildew | C. True Fungi |
| 2. Downy mildew | D. Oomycetes |
| 3. Mosaic | A. Virus |
| 4. Phyllody | B. Phytoplasma |

Q.7 Define (0.5 mark each)

1. Sclerotia – Firm aggregation of hyphae acting as resting body
2. Rust – Pustules of spores emerging through epidermis
3. Smut – Black powdery mass of spores
4. Mosaic – Alternating patches of green and pale green areas

Q.8 Give one example of fungus producing (0.2 mark each)

1. Sclerotia – *Rhizoctonia*
2. Chlamydospore – *Fusarium*
3. Acervulus – *Colletotrichum*
4. Coenocytic mycelium – *Pythium, Phytophthora,*
Rhizopus
5. Clestothecia – Powdery mildew fungi (Eg: *Erisiphe*)

Q.9. Give example of **(0.25 mark each)**

1. Contact fungicide for seed treatment - Thiram
2. Systemic fungicide for foliar spray – Propiconazole, Carbendazim, Azoxystrobin, Carboxin, etc
3. Combination fungicide against Oomycetes – Metalxyl-MZ
4. Antibacterial antibiotic – Streptomycin, Streptocyclin, Tetracyclin

Q.10 Enlist components of IDM **(0.2 mark each)**

Host resistance, Cultural, Physical and Mechanical, Biological, Chemical