

Plant Pathology MCQs

Question 01. The most used methods for exclusion of the pathogens are..?

- (a). Chemical measures.
- (b). Regulatory measures.
- (c). Biological measures.
- (d). Mechanical measures.

Answer. b

Question 02. The methods of control based on the principles of directly attacking the pathogens is/are..?

- (a). Avoiding the contact between the pathogen and host.
- (b). Plant and field sanitation for reduction of inoculum.
- (c). Destruction of parasite if it superficially present.
- (d). All of the above.

Answer. d

Question 03. Avoiding the contact between the pathogen and host wouldn't include..?

- (a). Quarantine regulations.
- (b). Notification of plant disease.
- (c). Eradication.
- (d). Certification.

Answer. c

Question 04. Quarantine regulations are enforced by..?

- (a). A country.
- (b). A state.
- (c). A state or country through legislation.
- (d). None of any option.

Answer. c

Question 05. The quarantine regulations anticipate...?

- (a). That the disease or pathogen is not present in the country.
- (b). That the disease or pathogen may be present in the country.
- (c). Both a and b.
- (d). None of the above.

Answer. a

Question 06. Certification is the method of management of pathogen..?

- (a). Eradication.
- (b). Field sanitation.
- (c). Protective application of synthetic toxic chemicals.
- (d). Avoiding the contact between the pathogen and the host.

Answer. d

Question 07. Which is true about certification?

- 1.As far as possible only seeds certified as pathogen free are allowed to enter the country.
- 2.Other planting materials can be allowed to enter the country without certification.
- 3.Quarantine is needed for the seeds from foreign countries while it is certified.
- 4.Quarantine is not needed for the seeds from foreign countries while it is certified.
- 5.Is meant to prevent existing pathogens.
- 6.Isn't meant to prevent existing pathogens.

- (a). 2, 4 and 5 are true.
- (b). 1, 3 and 5 are true.
- (c). 1, 2, 3 and 6 are true.
- (d). All are true.

Answer. b

Question 08. will require education of the farmers?

- (a). Quarantine.
- (b). Prevention and sale of plant disease.
- (c). Certification.
- (d). Notification of the plant disease.

Answer. d

Question 09. Theoretically is the most effective approach to keep pathogens away from the area?

- (a). Eradication.
- (b). Field sanitation.
- (c). Exclusion.
- (d). All of the above.

Answer. c

Question 10. SAR stands for...?

- (a). Systemic Acquired Resistant.
- (b). Sequence Acquired Resistant.
- (c). System Acquired Resistance.
- (d). Sequence Acquired Resistance.

Answer. a

Question 11. SAR is approached through..?

- (a). Biological means.
- (b). Physical means.
- (c). Both a and b.
- (d). Chemical and transgenic means.

Answer. c

Question 12. Which is not a type of eradication?

- (a). Eradication of seed-borne inoculum.
- (b). Eradication of alternative hosts.
- (c). Eradication of diseased plant or parts.
- (d). All are true.

Answer. d

Question 13. The eradication methods of sieving, steeping in brine are..?

- (a). Biological method.
- (b). Physical method.
- (c). Mechanical method.
- (d). Chemical method.

Answer. b

Question 14. The internally seed-borne infection can be destroyed by..?

- (a). Hot water treatment.
- (b). Solar energy treatment.
- (c). Use of selected antibiotics and systemic fungicides.
- (d). All of the above.

Answer. d

Question 15. The plant and field sanitation for reduction of inoculum anticipates..?

- (a). Pathogen has entered the area and has established itself in the fields.
- (b). Pathogen has yet to enter the area and has to establish itself in the fields.
- (c). Pathogen has not entered the area and has not established itself in the fields.
- (d). None of the above.

Answer. a

Question 16. The eradication of plant disease means..?

- (a). Plant hygiene envisages the removal of diseased parts.
- (b). Removal of entire plants from the vicinity of the healthy plants.
- (c). Both a and b.
- (d). None of the above.

Answer. c

Question 17. The eradication of alternative hosts is done..?

- (a). To prevent the perpetuation of the host.
- (b). To prevent the perpetuation of the pathogen.
- (c). To prevent the spread of the disease.
- (d). Both b and c.

Answer. d

Question 18. The field sanitation practice may include..?

- (a). Hot weather deep ploughing.
- (b). Use of chemicals to disinfect the fallen plant debris.
- (c). Rotation, flooding, organic amendments etc.
- (d). All of the above.

Answer. d

Question 19. The objective of field sanitation is..?

- (a). To completely destroy the source of infection present in the field.
- (b). Or partially destroy the source of infection present in the field.
- (c). Both a and b.
- (d). None of the above.

Answer. C

Question 20. The protective application are undertaken with the assumption that..?

- (a). The entry of the pathogen can be avoided.
- (b). The entry of the pathogen can't be avoided and is likely to appear through wind borne primary inoculum from a nearby source.
- (c). The entry of the pathogen can't be avoided and is likely to appear through wind borne primary or secondary inoculum from a nearby source.
- (d). None of the above.

Answer. c

Question 21. The Wettable powder contains active ingredient?

- (a). 25 – 35%.
- (b). 45 – 50%.
- (c). 60 – 80%.
- (d). 40 – 60%.

Answer. c

Question 22. The dusts formulation contains... active ingredient?

- (a). 10 -15%.
- (b). 4 – 10%.
- (c). 15 – 20%.
- (d). 25 – 40%.

Answer. b

Question 23. Which is true about EC and fungicides..?

- (a). Fungicides are not commonly formulated as EC.
- (b). Fungicides are commonly formulated as EC.
- (c). Both a and b.
- (d). None of the above.

Answer. a

Question 24. The percentage of a.i. in granules is as compared to dusts formulation?

- (a). Equal.
- (b). Low.
- (c). High.
- (d). None of the above.

Answer. b

Question 25. Which is true about solutions?

- (a). Agitation is required after adding in water.
- (b). No agitation is required after adding in water.
- (c). a.i. are added in emulsifying agents and agitation is required.
- (d). a.i. are added in emulsifying agents and no agitation is required.

Answer. b

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Question 26. The percentage of a.i. in suspension is ..?

- (a). Higher than WP.
- (b). Lower than WP.
- (c). Similar to WP.
- (d). None of the above.

Answer. c

Question 27. Which is true about suspensions?

- (a). They are mixed with emulsifiers and require agitation.
- (b). They are mixed with water and require agitation.
- (c). They are mixed with emulsifiers and do not require agitation.
- (d). They are mixed with water and do not require agitation.

Answer. b

Question 28. Which is not a type of formulation of synthetic chemical?

- (a). Dusts.
- (b). Slurries.
- (c). Granules.
- (d). All are the formulations.

Answer. d

Question 29. Which is a type of material used for chemical control?

- (a). Spray material.
- (b). Dust material.
- (c). Soil and seed treatment material.
- (d). All of the above.

Answer. d

Question 30. Which is a spray material?

- (a). Fungicide as WP.
- (b). Insoluble powder.
- (c). Dry powder.
- (d). All of the above.

Answer. a

Question 31. The spray materials are used as..?

- (a). Soil surface protective material.
- (b). Plant surface protective material.
- (c). Both a and b.
- (d). None of the above.

Answer. b

Question 32. Dust materials are use as..?

- (a). Soluble powders are used as soil surface protective material.
- (b). Soluble powders are used as plant surface protective material.
- (c). Insoluble powders are used as soil surface protective material.
- (d). Insoluble powders are used as plant surface protective material.

Answer. d

Question 33. The seed treatment materiales are used as..?

- (a). Dry powders.
- (b). Dips.
- (c). Slurries.
- (d). All of the above.

Answer. d

Question 34. On the basis of their tenacity the seed treatment materials are of..?

- (a). 1 type.
- (b). 2 types.
- (c). 3 types.
- (d). 4 types.

Answer. B

Question 35. Which is not a type of seed treatment material..?

- (a). Seed disinfectants.
- (b). Seed protectants.
- (c). Seed coverers.
- (d). None of the above.

Answer. c

Question 36. Which is true about seed disinfectants..?

- (a). Disinfect the seed but do not remain active for long after seed has been planted.
- (b). Disinfect the seed and remain active for long after seed has been planted.
- (c). Both a and b.
- (d). None of the above.

Answer. b

Question 37. Which is true about seed protectants?

- (a). Disinfect the seed but do not remain active for long after seed has been planted.
- (b). Disinfect the seed and remain active for long after seed has been planted.
- (c). Disinfect the seed and give temporary protection after seed has been planted.
- (d). Do not disinfect the seed and give temporary protection after seed has been planted.

Answer. c

Question 38. Consider about soil treatment chemicals..

1. Complete control of the plant disease is obtained.
2. Complete control of the plant disease is not obtained.
3. The fungal disease is suppressed by the chemical.
4. The fungus always killed by the chemical.
5. Nematicides destroy the nematodes but eggs escape.

- (a). Only 2, 3 and 5 are true.
- (b). Only 1, 3 and 4 are true.
- (c). Only 1, 2 and 5 are true.
- (d). All are true.

Answer. A

Question 39. Following points should be considered at the time of deciding about use of soil treatment chemicals..?

- (a). Toxicity of the chemical to the crop.
- (b). Effectiveness of the chemical against a particular pathogen.
- (c). Possible stimulation of non-target parasites.
- (d). All of the above.

Answer. d

Question 40. PCNB (quintozone) is..?

- (a). Non persistent in soil.
- (b). Moderate persistent in soil.
- (c). High persistent in soil.
- (d). None of the above.

Answer. c

Question 41. In present soil fumigants are of..?

- (a). 2 types.
- (b). 3 types.
- (c). 4 types.
- (d). 5 types.

Answer. a

Question 42. Which is an outdated type of soil fumigants..?

- (a). Biofumigants.
- (b). Mycofumigants.
- (c). Chemical fumigants.
- (d). None of the above.

Answer. c

Question 43. Which is true about soil fumigants..?

- (a). On a small scale the chemical is often applied to the soil which is then covered with polythene sheets for a specified time.
- (b). On a small scale the chemical is often applied to the soil which is then covered with polythene sheets for a non-specified time
- (c). On a large scale the soil surface may not be packed following the treatment.
- (d). The chemicals are applied a few days before planting.

Answer. a

Question 44. Which is true about soil fumigants..?

- (a). On a large scale the chemical is often applied to the soil which is then covered with polythene sheets for a specified time.
- (b). On a small scale the chemical is often applied to the soil which is then covered with water seal for a non-specified time
- (c). On a large scale the soil surface may be packed following the treatment.
- (d). The chemicals are applied a few days before planting.

Answer. c

Question 45. The fungicidal pastes...?

1. Used in dressing of pruned surface of the tree.
2. Prepared by using copper sulphate plus lime.
3. Prepared by using copper carbonate plus red lead.
4. Lanoline is used as suitable adhesive.

- (a). Only 1 and 2 are true.
- (b). Only 1 and 3 are true.
- (c). Only 1, 2 and 3 are true.
- (d). All are true.

Answer. d

Question 46. Which is an antibiotic used for plant protection?

- (a). Streptomycin.
- (b). Actidione.
- (c). Griseofulvin.
- (d). All of the above.

Answer. d

Question 47. Which is true about plant antibiotics?

- (a). Mostly used as spray materials.
- (b). Very low concentration is used.
- (c). Have systemic action.
- (d). All are true.

Answer. d

Question 48. The systemic fungicides have..?

- (a). Curative effect.
- (b). Non curative effect.
- (c). Either a or b.
- (d). None of the above.

Answer. a

Question 49. Which type of fungicide is potentially most effective and economical?

- (a). Soil fumigants.
- (b). Pastes.
- (c). Systemic fungicides.
- (d). Dust.

Answer. c

Question 50. A pathogen often develops resistant against..?

- (a). Systemic fungicides.
- (b). Dusts.
- (c). Pastes.
- (d). Fumigants.

Answer. a