#### REV-01 MSB/05/10

#### M.Sc. BOTANY FOURTH SEMESTER MYCOLOGY & PLANT PATHOLOGY

MSB-402F

(Use Separate Answer Scripts for Objective & Descriptive)

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

[ PART-A: Objective ]

Time: 20 min.

Marks: 20

### Choose the correct answer from the following:

1X20 = 20

Name the disease of plant in which leaves, branches, fruits all are affected
 a. Mosaic disease of tobacco
 b. grey blight of tea

2. Leaf rust of coffee is caused by

a. Hemileia sp.

c. citrus canker

c. Koleroga sp.

d. none of the above

b. Cercospora sp.d. Fusarium sp.

3. Which of the following disease is directly related to altered level of Auxin in plants

a. Red rust of wheat

c. Alternaria leaf spot

b. Smut of wheat

d. Clubrot of Crucifers

4. Fungal pathogens can enter their host by means of

a. Enzymes (Cutinases)

c. stomatal pores

b. Mechanically (Appresoria)

d. all of the above

5. Imperfect fungi lack sexual reproduction and possess a special recombination

known as

a. Heterosexuality

c. Parasexuality

b. Disexuality

d. Homothalism

6. White rust of crucifers is caused by

a. Ralstonia sp.

c. Fusarium sp.

b. Albugo candida

d. Didymella sp

7. Victorin toxic produced by

a. Cercospora sp.c. Cochilobolus sp

b. Alternaria sp.d. Aspergillus sp.

8. Wilt disease of sugarcane caused by

a. Cephalosporium saccharic. Ceratocystis paradoxa

b. Puccinia kuehnii d. Ustilago scitaminea

9. Onion white rot is caused by fungi

a. Trichoderma sp. c. Penicillium sp

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b. Alternaria brassicaed. Sclerotiana sp

10. Ustilago tritici causes b. Red rust of wheat. a. Smut of wheat d. All of the above c. Black rust of wheat 11. Orellanin toxin is produced by a. Conocybe filaris b. Cortinarius sp. d. Lepiota sp. c. Amanita sp. 12. The fungal partner in ectomycorrhiza belongs to the class b. Ascomycetes a. Basidiomycetes c. Zygomycetes d. All of the above. 13. Black root rot of tea caused by b. Rosellina arcuata a. Marcophoma sp. c. Marasmius sp. d. Colletotrichum sp. 14. Tentoxin is produced by a. Alternaria alternata b. Phytophthora infestans c. Fusarium sp. d. Trichoderma sp. 15. Exclusion of plant disease by legislation is known as a. Disease resistance b. Biological control c. Plant quarantine d. Integrated Disease Management 16. The fungi Sclerotium rolfsi causing Collar rot disease in a. Cajanus cajan b. Cicer arietinum c. Secale cereale d. Lens culinaris 17. The endomycorrhizas are also known as a. Hartig nets b. vesicular arbuscular mycorrhiza (VAM) c. mat forming mycorrhiza d. intracellular mycorrhizas 18. The pathogen causing a simple interest disease in plant is called? a. Polycyclic pathogen b Monocyclic pathogen c. Phytoalexins d. All of the above 19. Which of these is a bacterial disease that affects the plants? a. Mosaic b. Blister c. Crown gall d. Smut 20. The pathogen which spread internally throughout the host shows a. Localized invasion b. Resistance c. Perennation d. Systemic invasion

# (PART-B:Descriptive)

Time: 2 hrs. 40 min. Marks: 50

## [Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1.	note on Citrus Canker?	313-1
2.	Briefly discuss the different modes of reproduction of fungi? Write a note on defense mechanism in plants?	5+5=1
3.	Briefly explain the fungal diseases of Tea and Rubber with their symptoms and management?	5+5=10
4.	Briefly explain the causal organism, symptoms, management of various diseases of Crucifers and Tobacco?	5+5=10
5.	Write a short note on disease forecasting? Write a short note on economic importance of Mushrooms?	3+7=10
6.	Discuss the agricultural importance of Mycorrhiza? Write a short note on blight disease of chickpea?	5+5=10
7.	Briefly explain the causal organism, symptoms, management of fungal disease of tomato and powdery mildew of grapes?	5+5=10
8.	Write a short note on host parasitic interactions in plants? Briefly explain the post-harvest fungal diseases in fruits and vegetables?	5+5=10