

Time: One Hour

Max. Marks: 50

Instructions

- Solve any 25 questions from Q1 to Q30
- Solve any 25 questions from Q31 to Q60

- 1 Bacteria that inhabit extreme habitat are called-----
- (A)Cyanobacteria (B)Archaeobacteria (C)Both (D)None of the above
- 2 1/1000 of a micrometer is called-----
- (A)Millimeter (B)Angstrom (C)Nanometer (D)Picometer
- 3 Which of the following is blue mold?
- (A)Puccinia (B)Pencilium (C)Albugo (D)Peziza
- 4 This is not a GMO-----
- (A)Bt cotton (B)Golden rice (C)Tracy (D)Pomato
- 5 A microscope has a 5x ocular lens and a 10x objective, what is this microscope's total magnification?
- (A)4X (B)14X (C)50X (D)400X
- 6 This scientist in the late 1800s established a set of procedures to isolate and identify the causative agent of a particular microbial disease.
- (A)DeBary (B)Koch (C)Pasteur (D)Sars
- 7 Which of the following disease classification categories are considered the most useful?
- (A)Plant organ the disease affects. (B)Symptoms the disease causes. (C)Type of pathogen. (D)Types of plants affected.
- 8 Plant pathology is the study and control of _____ that cause disease.
- (A)Abiotic and environmental factors. (B)Biotic and abiotic factors. (C)Pathogens and environmental factors. (D)Answers b and c are true.
- 9 Diagnosis of a bacterial disease is based primarily on
- (A)Symptoms of the disease. (B)Constant presence of large numbers of bacteria in the affected area. (C)Absence of any other pathogens. (D)All of the above are true.
- 10 A pathogen is-----
- (A)Microbe that causes disease. (B)Organism that removes nutrients and water from its host. (C)Parasite (D)All of the above.
- 11 The ratio of diameter of lenses to its focal length is referred as---
- (A)Magnification (B)resolution (C)Numerical aperture (D)None of the above
- 12 The components necessary for a plant disease to occur are---
- (A)Wind (B)Water (C)Spore or insect vector. (D)None of the above.
- 13 _____ controls the intensity of light entering in microscope.
- (A)Iris Diaphragm (B)Mirror (C)Condenser (D)All of the above
- 14 Use of single stain to color the bacteria is commonly called as-----
- (A)Monochrome staining (B)Gram staining (C)Differential Staining (D)All of the above
- 15 In Gram Staining, Gram's iodine is act as-----
- (A)Counter stain (B)Primary stain (C)Secondary stain (D)Mordant
- 16 From the following, -----is referred as differential staining technique.
- (A)Monochrome staining (B)Gram staining (C)Lactophenol cotton blue Staining (D)All of the above

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17 Each division of stage micrometer equal; to-----

- (A) 0.01mm (B) 1 μ m (C) 0.1mm (D) None of the above

18 In Gram Staining Safranin is act as-----

- (A) Primary stain (B) Mordant (C) Counter stain (D) decolorizer

19 A culture containing only one kind of microorganism is called-----

- (A) Culture (B) Pure culture (C) Auxenic culture (D) all of the above

20 Culture containing more than one kind of microorganism is called-----

- (A) Culture (B) Pure culture (C) Auxenic culture (D) All of the above

21 Slide culture technique is used for-----

- (A) Bacterial isolation (B) fungi cultivation (C) virus cultivation (D) all of the above

22 To maintain sterile condition is referred as-----

- (A) Aseptic technique (B) Septic technique (C) Disinfection (D) All of the above

23 From the following ----- type of media is used for fungi cultivation

- (A) Nutrient agar (B) MacConkey's agar (C) Sabouraud's agar (D) all of the above

24 In Laminar air flow ----- type of filter is located.

- (A) Membrane filter (B) Seitz Filter (C) HEPA (D) all of the above

25 The process of killing or removal of organisms capable of causing infection is called as---

- (A) Sterilization (B) sanitization (C) disinfection (D) antiseptis

26 What device is used to test the optics of the high power lens.

- (A) Stage magnometer (B) Stage micrometer (C) Haemocytometer (D) Glass slide

27 When maintaining the microscope what is used to clean the lenses?

- (A) Oil (B) Water (C) Alcohol (D) Detergent

28 IPM stands for what?

- (A) Insect, Pest, and Mite (B) Integrated Pest Management (C) Impervious Pest Membrane (D) Insect Problem Maintenance

29 What is a biological control?

- (A) An IPM approach that uses other organisms to control a pest population (B) A control option that eliminates both harmful and beneficial organisms (C) A method for improving cell performance and growth (D) A control method that prohibits a pest from reproducing

30 Citric acid is produced by---

- (A) Penicillium (B) Alternaria (C) Aspergillus (D) Fusarium

31 In fermentation industry, pasteurization is done at _____ temperature

- (A) 90.7 $^{\circ}$ C (B) 100.0 $^{\circ}$ C (C) 62.8 $^{\circ}$ C (D) 80.0 $^{\circ}$ C

32 In Electron Microscope source of electrons is from----

- (A) Mercury lamp (B) Tungsten metal (C) both a and b (D) None of these

33 Which of the following stain is permeable.

- (A) Crystal violet (B) Safranin (C) Methyl red (D) Cotton blue

34 Which of the following is blue mold?

- (A) Puccinia (B) Peziza (C) Albugo (D) Pencillium

35 The main goal of quarantine is to-----

- (A) Eliminate the initial inoculum (B) Immunize native plants against foreign pathogens (C) Increase resistance of the host (D) All of the above

36 Which factor below does not favor the development of epidemics?

- (A) Dense plantings (B) No-Till culture (C) Poor sanitation (D) Resistant varieties

37 What does ubiquitous mean?

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- (A) Especially virulent (B) Found everywhere (C) Long-lived (D) Race or strain of a nonpathogenic species of fungus
- 38 What is the condenser on a light microscope used for?
(A) To focus the light source (B) To diffuse the light source (C) To provide the light source (D) To control the light source
- 39 What is the correct name for the microscope lens located in the eyepiece?
(A) Ocular (B) Binocular (C) Objective (D) Condenser
- 40 Which one of the following groups consists of systemic fungicides?
(A) Bavistin, Topsin-M, Captan (B) Plantvax, Emisan, Calisin (C) Vitavax, Bavistin, Calisin (D) Ziram, Plantvax, Blitox
- 41 Which of these objectives should be used to first view the specimen?
(A) X10 (B) X40 (C) X4 (D) X100
- 42 Gram staining was developed in -----
(A) 1882 (B) 1883 (C) 1884 (D) 1885
- 43 Gram staining was developed by----
(A) French microbiologist Louis Pasteur (B) Dutch lens maker Leeuwenhoek (C) Danish physician Christian Gram (D) Dutch physician Christian Gram
- 44 The microorganism, used in brewing industry is-----
(A) Aspergillus (B) Yeast (C) Rhizobium (D) Virus
- 45 Counter stain used in Gram staining is----
(A) Safranin (B) Crystal violet (C) carbol fuschin (D) acetocarmine
- 46 Which of the following is a common Gram positive bacteria
(A) Rhizobium of root nodules (B) Lactobacillus in curd (C) Eschericia coli (D) None of these
- 47 Agar-agar is produced from-----
(A) Nostoc (B) Gelidium (C) Yeast (D) Oscillatoria
- 48 Who first demonstrated the transmissible nature of TMV?
(A) Beijernick (B) Iwanowski (C) Mayer (D) Stanley
- 49 Seed treatment is very effective fungicides are-----
(A) Vitavax (B) Bordeaux mixture (C) mancozeb (D) Carbendazim
- 50 A chemical compound that prevents multiplication without killing the fungus is
(A) Mycocidal (B) Antibiotic (C) Fungicide (D) Fungistatic
- 51 Mycoparasitism is associated with
(A) Trichoderma (B) Cercospora (C) Septoria (D) Alternaria
- 52 Rhodenticides is-----
(A) Propoxar (B) Zinc phosphoid (C) 2,4-D (D) Dexon
- 53 Systemic fungicides is-----
(A) Captan (B) Zinc phosphoid (C) Vitavax (D) Dexon
- 54 Which is the following Plant Protection Equipments?
(A) Autoclave (B) Pneumatic air pump (C) Knapsack sprayer (D) b & c
- 55 What is the main aim of Plant Clinic?
(A) The clinic provides fast and accurate plant disease diagnosis (B) Identifying plant pathogens (C) To create durable plant health services Toxin used to control some plant diseases. (D) Plant Disease Clinic is a service and education function
- 56 The five kingdom system classification given by----
(A) Aristotle (B) Haeckel (C) Whittaker (D) All the above
- 57 Which acid is used as a resin in detergents---
(A) Citric acid (B) Itaconic acid (C) Gibberrellic acid (D) Lactic acid

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58 Copper sulphate fungicide was first recognised by-----

- (A)Prevost (1807) (B)Portelle (1884) (C)Mason (1887) (D)None of the above

59 Which is following the nematicide -----

- (A)Nemagon (B)Neem (C)Zinc phosphide (D)None of the above

60 ----- chemical is used for glassware sterilization.

- (A)Sodium Chloride (B)Chromic acid (C)Phenolphthalein (D)None of the above