

ಅಂತಿಮ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ Final Examination QP set code- A



ತೋ.ವಿ.ವಿ.ಬಾ.

N	A	M	E		O	F		T	H	E		S	T	U	D	E	N	T	
U	H	S	2	3	U	G						College code						0	

Time: 10:30 -11:00 (30 mins.)

Total Marks: 20

Part - A Question paper (2 pages)

PAT-301(2+1).

- ✓ Write the Correct Part-A Question paper Set Code in OMR sheet.
- ✓ Please return Part-A QP after 30 min of start of examination to the invigilator and Collect while leaving the exam hall.

Q.I. Select the most correct answer A/B/C/D for the following questions.

20 x 0.5 mark = 10 Marks

- _____ disease of potato is under domestic quarantine in India.
(a) Late blight (b) Wart (c) Common scab (d) Leaf roll
- Leaf blotch of turmeric is incited by _____.
(a) **Taphrina aculans** (b) Taphrina deformans (c) Taphrina pruni (d) Taphrina occidentalis
- Bhendi yellow vein mosaic virus is transmitted by _____.
(a) **Aphid** (b) Thrips (c) Mite (d) White fly
- Club root disease in crucifer becomes more severe under _____ pH.
(a) Acidic (b) Neutral (c) Alkaline (d) **None of these**
- Blossom end rot in tomato is due to deficiency of _____.
(a) Nitrogen (b) Magnesium (c) **Calcium** (d) Iron
- Soil application of Trichoderma mixed with FYM is effective against _____ disease in pea.
(a) **Rust** (b) Powdery mildew (c) Mosaic (d) Wilt
- Septoria causing leaf spot disease survives in plant debris by producing _____ fruiting body.
(a) **Acervulus** (b) Pycnidium (c) Sporodochium (d) Cleistothecium
- _____ virus is commonly used in genetic engineering for gene transfer.
(a) Cauliflower mosaic virus (b) **Tomato mosaic virus** (c) PVY (d) Cucumber mosaic virus
- Red scaled onions are tolerant to _____ disease.
(a) Purple blotch (b) Smudge (c) Smut (d) **Downy mildew**
- Yellows disease in carrot is incited by _____.
(a) Phytoplasma (b) **Alternaria radicina** (c) Erysiphe polygoni (d) Carrot mosaic virus
- Downy mildew in fenugreek can be effectively managed by _____ fungicide.
(a) **Wettable sulphur** (b) Metalaxyl (c) Streptocycline (d) Carbendazim
- Soil solarization is most effective in management of _____.
(a) Root knot (b) Damping off (c) **Wilt** (d) All of these
- Alternaria burnsii causing cumin blight survive in _____.
(a) Seed (b) Soil (c) Seed & soil (d) **Insect**
- Potato spindle tuber disease was first reported by _____.
(a) **T.O.Diener** (b) Anton de Bary (c) Adolf Mayer (d) E.J.Butler
- Fusarium spp. causing wilt in gladiolus survives in nature by forming _____.
(a) Chlamydospore (b) Pycnidium (c) **Cleistothecium** (d) Sclerotia

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16. Agrobacterium tumefaciens incite _____ disease in rose.
 (a) Die back (b) Black spot (c) Crown gall (d) Powdery mildew
17. Soft rot in vegetables is caused by _____.
 (a) Erwinia spp. (b) Xanthomonas spp. (c) Pseudomonas spp. (d) Streptomyces spp.
18. Infective stage of Root knot nematode is _____.
 (a) J₁ (b) J₂ (c) J₃ (d) J₄
19. Exopolysaccharide (EPS) blocking plant xylem vessels is produced by _____.
 (a) Bacteria (b) Fungi (c) Virus (d) Viroid
20. Beet necrosis yellow vein virus is transmitted by _____.
 (a) Bemisia tabaci (b) Aphis gossypii (c) Xiphinema index (d) Polymyxa betae

Q.II. Mention TRUE (T /FLASE /F) for the following statements in OMR sheet

10x 0.5 mark = 5 Marks

21	TRUE	21. Uromyces fabae is an microcyclic autoecious rust.
22	FALSE	22. Onion yellow dwarf virus is transmitted by aphid.
23	TRUE	23. Etiology of late blight of potato was proved by Anton de Bary.
24	FALSE	24. Xanthomonas campestris pv. phaseoli causes halo blight disease in bean.
25	FALSE	25. Purpureocillium lilacinum is an effective biocontrol agent against root knot nematode.
26	TRUE	26. Black rot in sweet potato can be managed through crop rotation.
27	TRUE	27. Aschochyta blight pathogen perennate by producing acervulus fruiting body.
28	FALSE	28. Potato cyst nematode is under domestic quarantine in India.
29	TRUE	29. Chrysanthemum stunt disease is caused by viroid.
30	FALSE	30. Tetracycline is effective against fungal plant pathogens.

Q.III. Match column A with column B for correct answer.

10 x 0.5 mark = 05 Marks

Q.No	Column A		Column B	answers
31	Witches broom of potato	A	Ti plasmid	J
32	Nilgiri necrosis	B	Synchytrium endobioticum	F
33	Rhizome rot of ginger	C	Pseudomonas syringae pv. Phaseolicola	D
34	Rose rust	D	Pythium spp.	H
35	Marigold	E	Macrophomina phaseolina	I
36	PVX	F	Mechanical transmission	B
37	Charcoal rot	G	Leveillula taurica	E
38	Phaseolotoxin	H	Phragmidium mucronatum	C
39	Powdery mildew	I	Root knot nematode management	G
40	Crown gall	J	Phytoplasma	A

END OF PART – A QUESTION PAPER 30th January 2025

Student's Signature..... Invigilator's signature.....