

CROP PROTECTION REVIEWER

By Agriculture Review

1. Which fungal pathogen is the causal organism of rice blast disease?

- A. *Pyricularia oryzae*
- B. *Xanthomonas oryzae*
- C. *Rhizoctonia solani*
- D. *Cercospora oryzae*

2. The grassy stunt virus of rice is transmitted by which insect vector?

- A. Brown planthopper (*Nilaparvata lugens*)
- B. Green leafhopper (*Nephotettix virescens*)
- C. Rice bug (*Leptocorisa oratorius*)
- D. Rice whorl maggot (*Hydrellia philippina*)

3. Which of the following weeds belongs to the family Cyperaceae?

- A. *Echinochloa crus-galli*
- B. *Cyperus rotundus*
- C. *Amaranthus spinosus*
- D. *Rottboellia cochinchinensis*

4. The “dirty panicle” symptom in rice is commonly associated with which fungal pathogen?

- A. *Aspergillus flavus*
- B. *Alternaria padwickii*
- C. *Fusarium moniliforme*
- D. *Curvularia lunata*

5. The parasitic weed “Cuscuta” primarily affects which type of crops?

- A. Rice and corn
- B. Legumes and ornamentals
- C. Sugarcane and sorghum
- D. Mango and banana

6. The “sigatoka leaf spot” disease in banana is caused by which pathogen?

- A. *Mycosphaerella musicola*
- B. *Fusarium oxysporum* f.sp. *cubense*
- C. *Pseudocercospora fijiensis*
- D. *Colletotrichum musae*

7. The rice stem borer belongs to which order of insects?

- A. Coleoptera
- B. Lepidoptera
- C. Hemiptera
- D. Orthoptera

8. Which herbicide is classified as an acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor?

- A. Glyphosate
- B. Butachlor
- C. Imidazolinone
- D. Paraquat

9. Aflatoxin contamination in stored grains is mainly associated with which fungal species?

- A. *Aspergillus flavus*
- B. *Rhizopus stolonifer*
- C. *Penicillium expansum*
- D. *Fusarium graminearum*

10. Which of the following is a biological control agent used against the diamondback moth (*Plutella xylostella*)?

- A. *Trichogramma chilonis*
- B. *Beauveria bassiana*
- C. *Metarhizium anisopliae*
- D. All of the above

11. The mango pulp weevil (*Sternuchus frigidus*) belongs to which insect family?

- A. Pyralidae
- B. Curculionidae
- C. Noctuidae
- D. Gracillariidae

12. Tungro disease in rice is caused by a combination of which two viruses?

- A. Rice tungro bacilliform virus and rice tungro spherical virus
- B. Rice stripe virus and rice dwarf virus
- C. Rice ragged stunt virus and rice grassy stunt virus
- D. Rice hoja blanca virus and rice yellow mottle virus

13. Which insect pest is known as the “silent destroyer” of stored grains?

- A. Rice moth (*Corcyra cephalonica*)
- B. Rice weevil (*Sitophilus oryzae*)
- C. Lesser grain borer (*Rhyzopertha dominica*)
- D. Khapra beetle (*Trogoderma granarium*)

14. “Bakanae” or foolish seedling disease of rice is caused by which pathogen?

- A. *Gibberella fujikuroi*
- B. *Rhizoctonia solani*
- C. *Ustilaginoidea virens*
- D. *Pyricularia oryzae*

15. The diamondback moth (*Plutella xylostella*), a major pest of crucifers, belongs to which insect order?

- A. Lepidoptera
- B. Hemiptera
- C. Coleoptera
- D. Orthoptera

16. The “downy mildew” disease in maize is caused by which pathogen?

- A. *Peronosclerospora philippinensis*
- B. *Puccinia polysora*
- C. *Colletotrichum graminicola*
- D. *Curvularia lunata*

17. The corn earworm (*Helicoverpa armigera*) causes the most serious damage at which crop stage?

- A. Seedling stage
- B. Vegetative stage
- C. Flowering and cob formation stage
- D. Maturity stage

18. The Panama wilt disease of banana is caused by which pathogen?

- A. *Fusarium oxysporum* f.sp. *cubense*
- B. *Mycosphaerella musicola*
- C. *Pseudocercospora fijiensis*
- D. *Colletotrichum musae*

19. The coconut hispine beetle (*Brontispa longissima*) primarily damages which part of the plant?

- A. Root system
- B. Young unopened fronds
- C. Inflorescence
- D. Mature nuts

20. The late blight disease of potato, responsible for the Irish famine, is caused by which pathogen?

- A. *Phytophthora infestans*
- B. *Alternaria solani*
- C. *Fusarium oxysporum*
- D. *Rhizoctonia solani*

21. The sugarcane top borer (*Scirpophaga excerptalis*) belongs to which insect order?

- A. Lepidoptera
- B. Hemiptera
- C. Diptera
- D. Coleoptera

22. “Kresek” symptom in rice is typically associated with which bacterial disease?

- A. Bacterial blight (*Xanthomonas oryzae* pv. *oryzae*)
- B. Bacterial leaf streak (*Xanthomonas translucens*)
- C. Bacterial wilt (*Ralstonia solanacearum*)
- D. Leaf spot (*Pseudomonas syringae*)

23. Which of the following is an example of a perennial broadleaf weed?

- A. *Amaranthus spinosus*
- B. *Cyperus rotundus*
- C. *Rottboellia cochinchinensis*
- D. *Echinochloa crus-galli*

24. Economic Threshold Level (ETL) is defined as:

- A. Pest density at which control is initiated to prevent economic loss
- B. Maximum pest density a crop can tolerate
- C. Pest density that causes total crop loss
- D. Pest density below which no damage occurs

25. Which of the following storage pests produces characteristic “shot holes” in grains?

- A. Rice moth (*Corcyra cephalonica*)
- B. Rice weevil (*Sitophilus oryzae*)
- C. Khapra beetle (*Trogoderma granarium*)
- D. Grain moth (*Sitotroga cerealella*)

26. Which pathogen causes the “downy mildew” disease in pearl millet?

- A. *Sclerospora graminicola*
- B. *Puccinia substriata*
- C. *Fusarium udum*
- D. *Colletotrichum graminicola*

27. Paraquat, a widely used herbicide, acts as:

- A. Photosystem I electron diverter
- B. ALS inhibitor
- C. ACCase inhibitor
- D. EPSPS inhibitor

28. Which biological control agent is used against the coconut scale insect (*Aspidiotus destructor*)?

- A. *Cotesia plutellae*
- B. *Encarsia* spp.
- C. *Trichogramma chilonis*
- D. *Chrysoperla carnea*

29. “Blue mold” disease in stored tobacco is caused by:

- A. *Peronospora tabacina*
- B. *Botrytis cinerea*
- C. *Alternaria alternata*
- D. *Aspergillus niger*

30. Climate change is expected to increase pest incidence primarily due to:

- A. Lower host susceptibility
- B. Favorable temperature and humidity for pests
- C. Decreased insect reproduction rates
- D. Reduced pathogen survival

31. The rice stem borer, a major pest of rice, belongs to which insect order?

- A. Hemiptera
- B. Coleoptera
- C. Lepidoptera
- D. Orthoptera

32. Which bacterial pathogen causes banana bacterial wilt?

- A. *Ralstonia solanacearum*
- B. *Xanthomonas campestris*
- C. *Pseudomonas syringae*
- D. *Erwinia carotovora*

33. Which weed is commonly known as “nutgrass”?

- A. *Cyperus rotundus*
- B. *Amaranthus viridis*
- C. *Imperata cylindrica*
- D. *Echinochloa crus-galli*

34. The sterile male insect technique used in pest control is an example of:

- A. Biological control
- B. Genetic control
- C. Cultural control
- D. Chemical control

35. Which insect pest is a vector of grassy stunt and ragged stunt viruses in rice?

- A. Rice stem borer
- B. Rice bug
- C. Brown planthopper
- D. Green leafhopper

36. Late blight of potato is caused by:

- A. *Fusarium oxysporum*
- B. *Phytophthora infestans*
- C. *Pythium debaryanum*
- D. *Rhizoctonia solani*

37. Which is a post-emergence selective herbicide commonly used in rice?

- A. Butachlor
- B. Glyphosate
- C. 2,4-D
- D. Atrazine

38. In IPM, cultural control practices include:

- A. Adjusting planting dates
- B. Spraying insecticides
- C. Using pheromone traps
- D. Introducing parasitoids

39. Which insect is commonly used as a biological control agent against aphids?

- A. Lady beetle (Coccinellidae)
- B. Rice bug
- C. Green leafhopper
- D. Weevil

40. Climate change may increase pest outbreaks because of:

- A. Reduced pest survival in warmer climates
- B. Extended pest breeding cycles and wider distribution
- C. Elimination of all natural enemies
- D. Pest populations becoming dormant

41. Which fungal pathogen causes “bakanae” or foolish seedling disease in rice?

- A. *Fusarium moniliforme*
- B. *Pyricularia oryzae*
- C. *Rhizoctonia solani*
- D. *Helminthosporium oryzae*

42. Downy mildew in corn is caused by which group of pathogens?

- A. Viruses
- B. Oomycetes
- C. Bacteria
- D. Nematodes

43. The characteristic symptom of tungro disease in rice is:

- A. Stunting and yellow-orange leaf discoloration
- B. Powdery white growth on leaves
- C. Black streaks on stems
- D. Leaf rolling and drying

44. Which weed is most problematic in transplanted lowland rice fields in the Philippines?

- A. *Echinochloa crus-galli*
- B. *Amaranthus spinosus*
- C. *Cyperus rotundus*
- D. *Imperata cylindrica*

45. Stem rust of wheat is caused by which pathogen?

- A. *Puccinia graminis*
- B. *Ustilago maydis*
- C. *Peronosclerospora sorghi*
- D. *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides*

46. Which herbicide is classified as a non-selective, systemic herbicide?

- A. Glyphosate
- B. Butachlor
- C. 2,4-D
- D. Propanil

47. Bacterial leaf blight of rice is caused by:

- A. *Xanthomonas oryzae* pv. *oryzae*
- B. *Pseudomonas syringae*
- C. *Erwinia amylovora*
- D. *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*

48. *Striga asiatica*, a parasitic weed, primarily infests which group of crops?

- A. Legumes
- B. Cereals
- C. Root crops
- D. Plantation crops

49. Which disease of coconut is associated with *Phytophthora palmivora*?

- A. Bud rot
- B. Leaf spot
- C. Wilt
- D. Root knot

50. The weed *Trianthema portulacastrum* is commonly known as:

- A. Pigweed
- B. Horse purslane
- C. Nutgrass
- D. Goosegrass

Agriculture Review

Answer Key

1. A	2. A	3. B	4. B	5. B
6. C	7. B	8. C	9. A	10. D
11. B	12. A	13. B	14. A	15. A
16. A	17. C	18. A	19. B	20. A
21. A	22. A	23. B	24. A	25. B
26. A	27. A	28. B	29. A	30. B
31. C	32. A	33. A	34. B	35. C
36. B	37. C	38. A	39. A	40. B
41. A	42. B	43. A	44. A	45. A
46. A	47. A	48. B	49. A	50. B