Crop Protection Reviewer By Agriculture Review

1. Which of the following is considered a biotrophic pathogen?

a. Fusarium oxysporum

b. Pythium aphanidermatum

c. Puccinia graminis

d. Sclerotinia sclerotiorum

2. Which part of the disease triangle can be controlled by planting resistant varieties?

a. Environment

b. Pathogen

c. Host

d. All of the above

3. The rice disease known as “tungro” is caused by:

a. Fungi

b. Bacteria

c. Virus

d. Nematodes

4. Which fungal structure is commonly responsible for initiating new infections?

a. Sclerotia

b. Chlamydospores

c. Conidia

d. Mycelia

5. Which symptom is associated with vascular wilt diseases?

a. Leaf curling

b. Chlorosis

c. Internal discoloration of stem

d. Leaf spot

6. What is the primary vector of Rice Tungro Bacilliform Virus?

a. Leaf folder

b. Green leafhopper

c. Brown planthopper

d. Gall midge

7. Which pathogen causes bacterial leaf blight in rice?

a. Xanthomonas oryzae pv. oryzae

b. Pseudomonas fluorescens

c. Rhizoctonia solani

d. Ustilago maydis

8. Which group of fungi produces aflatoxins?

a. Penicillium spp.

b. Aspergillus spp.

c. Alternaria spp.

d. Fusarium spp.

9. Powdery mildew differs from downy mildew by:

a. Requiring higher humidity

b. Having spores on the upper leaf surface

c. Having no visible symptoms

d. Producing oospores

10. Which of the following is a postharvest fungal disease?

a. Club root

b. Citrus canker

c. Anthracnose

d. Corn smut

11. What is the causal organism of rice sheath blight?

a. Rhizoctonia solani

b. Magnaporthe oryzae

c. Fusarium moniliforme

d. Ustilaginoidea virens

12. Which nematode is associated with root-knot symptoms?

a. Heterodera spp.

b. Meloidogyne spp.

c. Globodera spp.

d. Pratylenchus spp.

13. Which of the following diseases is caused by a virus in tomatoes?

a. Fusarium wilt

b. Bacterial wilt

c. Tomato mosaic

d. Early blight

14. The resting structure of Plasmodiophora brassicae is called:

a. Cyst

b. Zoospore

c. Sporangium

d. Resting spore

15. Bacterial ooze is a diagnostic sign of:

a. Fusarium wilt

b. Bacterial wilt

c. Leaf blight

d. Late blight

16. In the hypersensitive response, infected plant cells:

a. Multiply rapidly

b. Become dormant

c. Die quickly to limit pathogen spread

d. Release toxins

17. Which among the following is a seed-borne pathogen in rice?

a. Rhizoctonia solani

b. Xanthomonas oryzae

c. Pyricularia oryzae

d. Cercospora oryzae

18. What is the scientific name of the causal agent of corn smut?

a. Ustilago maydis
b. Puccinia sorghi
c. Cercospora zeae-maydis
d. Diplodia maydis

19. Virulence refers to:

a. The capacity to spread
b. The ability to evade host defenses
c. The degree of pathogenicity
d. The ability to survive without a host

20. The term "blight" is best defined as:

a. Lesions on stems
b. A sudden, complete, and extensive death of plant tissues
c. Fungal growth on leaves
d. Plant galls

21. Which insect pest is known as the “dead heart” causing pest in rice during early growth?

a. Rice bug
b. Brown planthopper
c. Yellow stem borer
d. Leaf folder

22. Which stage of the rice bug (Leptocorisa oratorius) causes the most economic damage?

a. Egg
b. Nymph
c. Adult
d. Pupa

23. What is the most common mode of feeding of aphids?

a. Chewing
b. Rasping
c. Piercing and sucking
d. Biting

24. The scientific name of the brown planthopper is:

a. Nilaparvata lugens
b. Nezara viridula
c. Leptocorisa acuta
d. Dicladispa armigera

25. Which insect pest is known to cause “hopper burn” in rice fields?

a. Green leafhopper
b. Yellow stem borer
c. Brown planthopper
d. Rice hispa

26. The rice hispa (Dicladispa armigera) primarily damages which part of the plant?

a. Grain
b. Leaf
c. Stem
d. Root

27. Which insect pest is a vector of rice grassy stunt virus?

a. Green leafhopper
b. Brown planthopper
c. Rice hispa
d. Yellow stem borer

28. In which crop is the shoot and fruit borer (Leucinodes orbonalis) a major pest?

a. Tomato
b. Brinjal
c. Chili
d. Okra

29. Which chewing insect pest causes damage to corn by boring into its ears?

a. Corn leaf aphid
b. Corn earworm
c. Green leafhopper
d. Rice hispa

30. Which insect pest commonly causes white patches on rice leaves due to feeding?

a. Brown planthopper
b. Rice hispa
c. Stem borer
d. Gall midge

31. What is the most damaging insect pest of stored corn in the Philippines?

a. Sitophilus oryzae
b. Tribolium castaneum
c. Sitophilus zeamais
d. Rhyzopertha dominica

32. The fruit fly species that infests mangoes in the Philippines is:

a. Bactrocera dorsalis
b. Dacus cucurbitae
c. Ceratitis capitata
d. Anastrepha ludens

33. Which pest causes “hopper burn” in mango seedlings?

a. Mango twig borer
b. Mango leafhopper
c. Mango fruit fly
d. Mango mealybug

34. What is the recommended management strategy for corn borer (Ostrinia furnacalis)?

a. Use of Trichogramma
b. Application of herbicide
c. Bagging of fruits
d. Handpicking of eggs

35. Which insect pest causes wilting in young tomato plants?

a. Leaf miner
b. Cutworm
c. Fruit borer
d. Aphids

36. In vegetables, the diamondback moth is a major pest of:

a. Solanaceous crops
b. Cucurbits
c. Brassicas
d. Legumes

37. What is the damage symptom of banana weevil borer?

a. Wilting of leaves and plant collapse
b. Leaf curling
c. Fruit spotting
d. Fruit cracking

38. Which of the following weeds is parasitic in nature?

a. Cyperus rotundus
b. Amaranthus spinosus
c. Striga asiatica
d. Echinochloa crus-galli

39. Which herbicide is used for selective control in transplanted rice?

a. Glyphosate
b. Butachlor
c. Paraquat
d. Atrazine

40. “False seedbed” technique is used to control:

a. Insects
b. Nematodes
c. Weeds
d. Soil erosion

41. Which of the following is a pre-emergence herbicide commonly used in maize?

a. 2,4-D
b. Pendimethalin
c. Paraquat
d. Glyphosate

42. Which weed commonly infests sugarcane fields and is difficult to control?

a. Cyperus rotundus
b. Amaranthus viridis
c. Digitaria sanguinalis
d. Echinochloa crus-galli

43. Which of the following is an example of a biological control agent used against aphids?

a. Ladybird beetle
b. Spider mite
c. Grasshopper
d. Thrips

44. What is the mode of action of pyrethroid insecticides?

a. Disruption of photosynthesis
b. Inhibition of acetylcholinesterase
c. Disruption of sodium channels
d. Inhibition of respiration

45. What is the recommended method to manage weed infestation in upland vegetables?

a. Pre-emergence herbicide only
b. Manual weeding only
c. Integrated weed management
d. Crop rotation only

46. Which type of pesticide formulation is most prone to drift during application?

a. Granules
b. Emulsifiable concentrate
c. Wettable powder
d. Aqueous spray

47. Which biological control agent is used to manage the coconut scale insect?

a. Trichogramma spp.
b. Aphytis lingnanensis
c. Bracon hebetor
d. Metarhizium anisopliae

48. Which equipment is ideal for applying herbicides in row crops?

a. Rotary duster
b. Knapsack sprayer
c. Mist blower
d. Ultra low volume sprayer

49. Which of the following is a contact herbicide?

a. Butachlor
b. Paraquat
c. Pendimethalin
d. Atrazine

50. What does "economic threshold level" (ETL) refer to in pest management?

a. The cost of control exceeds the damage
b. Pest population must be completely eradicated
c. Pest population reaches a level where control action is needed
d. Threshold where yield loss cannot be avoided

51. What pathogen causes rice blast disease?

a. Xanthomonas oryzae
b. Rhizoctonia solani
c. Pyricularia oryzae
d. Pseudomonas syringae

52. Panama disease in banana is caused by:

a. Fusarium oxysporum f.sp. lycopersici
b. Phytophthora infestans
c. Fusarium oxysporum f.sp. cubense
d. Cercospora musae

53. The most common bacterial disease in tomato is:

a. Late blight
b. Fusarium wilt
c. Bacterial wilt
d. Damping-off

54. Mango anthracnose is caused by which pathogen?

a. Fusarium oxysporum

b. Alternaria solani

c. Colletotrichum gloeosporioides

d. Xanthomonas campestris

55. What symptom is characteristic of corn downy mildew?

a. Leaf spot

b. Leaf shredding

c. Root rot

d. Blighted tassels

56. Rice tungro virus is transmitted by:

a. Planthopper

b. Green leafhopper

c. Aphid

d. Thrips

57. The disease cycle of late blight in potato involves:

a. Seed-to-seed spread

b. Soil-borne spores only

c. Infected tubers and air-borne spores

d. Insect vectors

58. What is the best cultural control for damping-off in seedlings?

a. Deep planting

b. Proper drainage and seed treatment

c. Flood irrigation

d. Using shade nets

59. What type of pathogen causes club root in crucifers?

a. Bacterium

b. Virus

c. Fungus-like protist

d. Nematode

60. Which of the following diseases is soil-borne?

a. Rice tungro
b. Citrus canker
c. Fusarium wilt
d. Anthracnose

61. Root-knot nematodes belong to which genus?

a. Heterodera
b. Meloidogyne
c. Pratylenchus
d. Ditylenchus

62. What is a typical symptom of root-knot nematode infestation in vegetables?

a. Leaf blight
b. Yellow stripes on leaves
c. Gall formation on roots
d. Wilted panicles

63. Which crop is a known host of the cereal cyst nematode (Heterodera avenae)?

a. Tomato
b. Maize
c. Wheat
d. Sugarcane

64. Which rodent species is a common pest in Philippine rice fields?

a. Bandicota bengalensis
b. Rattus tanezumi
c. Mus musculus
d. Rattus norvegicus

65. Which of the following is used as a rodenticide bait?

a. Zinc phosphide
b. Imidacloprid
c. Sulfosulfuron
d. Dimethoate

66. Which of the following practices is NOT part of Integrated Pest Management?

a. Cultural control
b. Chemical control
c. Monocropping
d. Mechanical control

67. What is the first step in implementing IPM in a farm?

a. Chemical spraying
b. Pest identification and monitoring
c. Soil sterilization
d. Use of resistant varieties

68. Which of the following is an example of cultural pest control?

a. Crop rotation
b. Insecticide use
c. Use of parasitoids
d. Use of traps

69. Trichoderma harzianum is commonly used in IPM as a:

a. Fungicide
b. Mycofungal antagonist
c. Rodenticide
d. Nematicide

70. Which concept is emphasized in IPM?

a. Complete pest eradication
b. Continuous pesticide use
c. Economic injury level
d. Total crop destruction

71. Which color code is used for the most toxic pesticide formulations in the Philippines?

a. Red
b. Blue
c. Green
d. Yellow

72. Which of the following PPE (Personal Protective Equipment) is essential when applying liquid pesticides?

a. Cotton gloves
b. Rubber gloves
c. Open sandals
d. Straw hat

73. What is the function of a surfactant in a pesticide spray solution?

a. Reduce evaporation
b. Improve spreading and sticking of spray on leaves
c. Decrease toxicity
d. Neutralize residues

74. Which pesticide formulation is most suitable for indoor residual spraying?

a. Emulsifiable concentrate
b. Dust
c. Wettable powder
d. Aerosol

75. What should be the first action in case of accidental pesticide poisoning?

a. Induce vomiting immediately
b. Drink plenty of water
c. Take a cold shower
d. Call a physician or poison control center

76. In pest forecasting, the term "ETL" stands for:

a. Economic Threshold Level
b. Estimated Tolerance Limit
c. Ecological Threat Level
d. Environmental Toxic Load

77. Which tool is most commonly used in pest surveillance programs?

a. Tensiometer
b. Pheromone trap
c. Soil auger
d. Lysimeter

78. Light traps are mainly effective for monitoring which type of pest?

a. Aphids
b. Whiteflies
c. Nocturnal moths
d. Termites

79. Degree-day models are used in pest forecasting to:

a. Measure rainfall
b. Estimate pest development stages based on temperature
c. Predict pesticide degradation
d. Estimate economic damage

80. Which of the following is a preventive approach in pest surveillance?

a. Reactive pesticide spraying
b. Monitoring pest population trends
c. Collecting yield data
d. Crop rotation

81. Under the Philippine Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority (FPA), what is the minimum training required to become a licensed pesticide applicator?

a. Basic Applicator Training
b. IPM Technician Course
c. Extension Agent Certification
d. Crop Protection Internship

82. Which Republic Act governs pesticide regulation and control in the Philippines?

a. RA 8435
b. RA 10068
c. PD 1144
d. RA 9275

83. Which government agency is primarily responsible for pesticide registration in the Philippines?

a. DA-BAR
b. FPA
c. BPI
d. DENR

84. Which of the following best defines a "restricted use pesticide"?

a. A pesticide with limited market availability
b. A pesticide approved only for ornamental crops
c. A pesticide that can be applied only during rainy season
d. A pesticide that requires trained personnel due to high toxicity or environmental risk

85. What is the maximum residue limit (MRL) primarily intended to ensure?

a. Crop yield maximization
b. Food safety for consumers
c. Insect resistance control
d. Fertilizer dosage

86. Which practice best prevents pesticide resistance development?

a. Repeated use of same chemical group
b. Spraying higher doses than recommended
c. Rotation of different mode-of-action pesticides
d. Continuous spraying regardless of need

87. Which of the following is a systemic fungicide?

a. Propiconazole
b. Mancozeb
c. Sulfur
d. Copper oxychloride

88. Which pest surveillance technique uses recorded climate and pest population data for predictions?

a. Light trapping
b. Forecast modeling
c. Visual scouting
d. Yellow sticky traps

89. "Baculovirus" is used primarily for the biocontrol of:

a. Aphids
b. Whiteflies
c. Caterpillars (Lepidopteran larvae)
d. Mites

90. What is the major purpose of the Economic Injury Level (EIL) in pest management?

a. Determine harvest time

b. Avoid unnecessary pesticide applications

c. Promote crop growth

d. Identify seed quality

91. A farmer applies a neonicotinoid insecticide on a flowering crop. Which non-target organism is most at risk?

a. Earthworms

b. Bees

c. Rodents

d. Birds

92. Which of the following is an example of a biorational pesticide?

a. Glyphosate

b. Bacillus thuringiensis (Bt)

c. Chlorpyrifos

d. Paraquat

93. Which pest management approach focuses on combining biological, cultural, and chemical tools with minimal environmental risk?

a. Organic farming

b. High-input agriculture

c. Integrated Pest Management

d. Zero-tillage cultivation

94. Which of the following is a contact insecticide with fast knockdown effect?

a. Imidacloprid

b. Malathion

c. Chlorantraniliprole

d. Pyrethrin

95. What is the first line of defense in preventing crop diseases?

a. Fungicide application

b. Use of resistant varieties

c. Sanitation

d. Crop rotation

96. Which class of herbicides inhibits photosynthesis by blocking photosystem II?

a. Triazines
b. Aryloxyphenoxypropionates
c. Dinitroanilines
d. Glycines

97. Which mycotoxin is produced by Aspergillus flavus in stored corn?

a. Fumonisin
b. Aflatoxin
c. Ochratoxin
d. Deoxynivalenol

98. In fungicide resistance management, what is the FRAC code used for?

a. Classifying herbicides by crop safety
b. Identifying insecticide persistence
c. Grouping fungicides by mode of action
d. Estimating residue levels

99. Which entomopathogenic fungus is widely used to control whiteflies and aphids?

a. Beauveria bassiana
b. Bacillus subtilis
c. Metarhizium anisopliae
d. Gliocladium virens

100. The primary goal of Integrated Disease Management (IDM) is to:

a. Eliminate all disease-causing agents
b. Minimize disease impact using compatible tools
c. Depend solely on chemical control
d. Promote natural disasters to reduce pests

Answer Key

1. C	**21.** C	**41.** B	**61.** B	**81.** A
2. C	**22.** C	**42.** A	**62.** C	**82.** C
3. C	**23.** C	**43.** A	**63.** C	**83.** B
4. C	**24.** A	**44.** C	**64.** B	**84.** D
5. C	**25.** C	**45.** C	**65.** A	**85.** B
6. B	**26.** B	**46.** D	**66.** C	**86.** C
7. A	**27.** B	**47.** B	**67.** B	**87.** A
8. B	**28.** B	**48.** B	**68.** A	**88.** B
9. B	**29.** B	**49.** B	**69.** B	**89.** C
10. C	**30.** B	**50.** C	**70.** C	**90.** B
11. A	**31.** C	**51.** C	**71.** A	**91.** B
12. B	**32.** A	**52.** C	**72.** B	**92.** B
13. C	**33.** B	**53.** C	**73.** B	**93.** C
14. D	**34.** A	**54.** C	**74.** C	**94.** D
15. B	**35.** B	**55.** B	**75.** D	**95.** B
16. C	**36.** C	**56.** B	**76.** A	**96.** A
17. C	**37.** A	**57.** C	**77.** B	**97.** B
18. A	**38.** C	**58.** B	**78.** C	**98.** C
19. C	**39.** B	**59.** C	**79.** B	**99.** A
20. B	**40.** C	**60.** C	**80.** B	**100.** B