

Crop Protection Reviewer

By Agriculture Review

1. Which pest is commonly controlled by the use of neem oil in IPM?

- a) Aphids
- b) Slugs
- c) Birds
- d) Rodents

2. What is the main function of herbicides?

- a) Insect control
- b) Weed control
- c) Disease prevention
- d) Fertilization

3. Which of the following is a systemic fungicide?

- a) Captan
- b) Mancozeb
- c) Propiconazole
- d) Sulfur

4. Which insect pest is known for transmitting the rice tungro virus?

- a) Brown planthopper
- b) Green leafhopper
- c) Rice weevil
- d) Stem borer

5. What is the role of Trichoderma in plant protection?

- a) Pest attractant
- b) Biofertilizer
- c) Biocontrol agent
- d) Growth hormone

6. Which part of the plant is affected by powdery mildew?

- a) Roots
- b) Leaves
- c) Stems
- d) Flowers

7. What is the mode of action of contact herbicides?

- a) Systemic
- b) Localized
- c) Translocation
- d) Hormonal

8. What type of organism is a nematode?

- a) Insect
- b) Fungus
- c) Bacteria
- d) Worm

9. Which pest management strategy involves the use of natural enemies?

- a) Chemical control
- b) Biological control
- c) Mechanical control
- d) Cultural control

10. Which of the following diseases is caused by a virus?

- a) Bacterial wilt
- b) Fusarium wilt
- c) Leaf curl
- d) Downy mildew

11. What is the primary purpose of crop rotation in pest management?

- a) Enhance soil fertility
- b) Reduce pest buildup
- c) Improve crop yield
- d) Increase water retention

12. What is the main characteristic of selective herbicides?

- a) Target specific weeds
- b) Kill all plant types
- c) Work only in wet conditions
- d) Require high dosages

13. Which method is used to control nematodes in the soil?

- a) Soil solarization
- b) Chemical fumigation
- c) Crop rotation
- d) All of the above

14. What is the role of pheromone traps in IPM?

- a) Attract and kill pests
- b) Repel pests
- c) Increase pollination
- d) Enhance growth

15. Which disease is characterized by yellowing and wilting of leaves?

- a) Anthracnose
- b) Bacterial wilt
- c) Powdery mildew
- d) Leaf spot

16. Which stage of insect development is typically the most destructive?

- a) Egg
- b) Larva
- c) Pupa
- d) Adult

17. What is the primary target of fungicides?

- a) Weeds
- b) Insects
- c) Diseases
- d) Rodents

18. Which practice helps in preventing soil erosion and pest infestations?

- a) Monoculture
- b) Cover cropping
- c) Heavy tillage
- d) Overgrazing

19. Which insect pest is notorious for its resistance to pesticides?

- a) Cotton bollworm
- b) Cabbage butterfly
- c) Grasshopper
- d) Rice bug

20. What type of pesticide is used to control rodents?

- a) Herbicide
- b) Fungicide
- c) Rodenticide
- d) Insecticide

21. Which of the following is an abiotic factor that can cause plant disease?

- a) Fungi
- b) Bacteria
- c) Viruses
- d) Nutrient deficiency

22. What is a key symptom of root-knot nematode infestation?

- a) Leaf curling
- b) Galls on roots
- c) Fruit rot
- d) Stem blight

23. What is the role of mycorrhizal fungi in plants?

- a) Fix nitrogen
- b) Enhance water uptake
- c) Repel pests
- d) Produce toxins

24. Which practice is essential for preventing the spread of soil-borne diseases?

- a) Over-irrigation
- b) Crop sanitation
- c) Monoculture
- d) Deep plowing

25. What is the benefit of using resistant plant varieties in IPM?

- a) Reduced chemical use
- b) Enhanced growth
- c) Increased water demand
- d) Uniform crop size

26. Which of the following insects is a beneficial pollinator?

- a) Honeybee
- b) Termite
- c) Ant
- d) Grasshopper

27. What is the function of surfactants in pesticide formulations?

- a) Increase stickiness
- b) Reduce toxicity
- c) Enhance absorption
- d) Dilute the mixture

28. Which is an example of a non-chemical weed control method?

- a) Herbicide application
- b) Mulching
- c) Fertilization
- d) Irrigation

29. Which insect pest is known for its damage to stored grains?

- a) Rice weevil
- b) Armyworm
- c) Corn borer
- d) Leafhopper

30. What is the purpose of using a pre-emergent herbicide?

- a) Control weeds before they germinate
- b) Kill existing weeds
- c) Enhance crop growth
- d) Improve soil fertility

31. Which practice is used to prevent the development of pesticide resistance?

- a) Overuse of chemicals
- b) Rotation of chemicals
- c) Monoculture
- d) High application rates

32. Which organism causes black rot in cruciferous vegetables?

- a) *Xanthomonas campestris*
- b) *Fusarium oxysporum*
- c) *Phytophthora infestans*
- d) *Pseudomonas syringae*

33. Which is a key advantage of using cultural control methods?

- a) Immediate results
- b) Cost-effectiveness
- c) Requires special equipment
- d) Always effective

34. Which insect is a natural predator of aphids?

- a) Ladybird beetle
- b) Ant
- c) Mosquito
- d) Butterfly

35. Which is an example of a physical control method?

- a) Insecticide spraying
- b) Handpicking insects
- c) Crop rotation
- d) Biological agents

36. What is the role of Bt (*Bacillus thuringiensis*) in crop protection?

- a) Soil conditioner
- b) Natural insecticide
- c) Growth enhancer
- d) Fungicide

37. Which crop disease is caused by the fungus *Puccinia graminis*?

- a) Rust
- b) Smut
- c) Blight
- d) Mildew

38. What is the main purpose of biological control in agriculture?

- a) Use of chemicals
- b) Use of natural enemies
- c) Increase yields
- d) Alter crop genetics

39. Which symptom is associated with brown spot in rice?

- a) Yellowing of leaves
- b) Leaf spots
- c) White patches
- d) Leaf curling

40. What type of pest control method involves using barriers or traps?

- a) Biological control
- b) Chemical control
- c) Physical control
- d) Cultural control

41. Which practice helps in reducing the risk of aflatoxin contamination in crops?

- a) Overwatering
- b) Proper drying
- c) Deep plowing
- d) Heavy fertilization

42. Which insect pest is commonly associated with sucking plant sap?

- a) Grasshopper
- b) Aphid
- c) Leaf miner
- d) Armyworm

43. What is the effect of nematicides on nematodes?

- a) Stimulate growth
- b) Inhibit feeding
- c) Repel
- d) Kill

44. What is the primary purpose of crop rotation?

- a) Maximize yield
- b) Reduce pest buildup
- c) Increase water usage
- d) Enhance seed germination

45. Which organism is used in biological control to manage aphid populations?

- a) Honeybee
- b) Lacewing
- c) Butterfly
- d) Wasp

46. Which practice is important for maintaining soil health and fertility?

- a) Heavy pesticide use
- b) Crop diversification
- c) Overgrazing
- d) Monoculture

47. What is the impact of beneficial insects in pest management?

- a) Increase pest populations
- b) Reduce pest populations
- c) Have no effect
- d) Only affect plant growth

48. Which of the following is a common sign of viral infection in plants?

- a) Leaf mottling
- b) Root rot
- c) Wilting
- d) Stem breakage

49. What type of insect is typically controlled using pheromone traps?

- a) Biting insects
- b) Chewing insects
- c) Sucking insects
- d) Moths

50. What is the goal of integrated pest management (IPM)?

- a) Eradicate all pests
- b) Minimize pest damage sustainably
- c) Use only organic methods
- d) Increase chemical usage

Answer Key

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| 1. a) Aphids | 26. a) Honeybee |
| 2. b) Weed control | 27. a) Increase stickiness |
| 3. c) Propiconazole | 28. b) Mulching |
| 4. b) Green leafhopper | 29. a) Rice weevil |
| 5. c) Biocontrol agent | 30. a) Control weeds before they germinate |
| 6. b) Leaves | 31. b) Rotation of chemicals |
| 7. b) Localized | 32. a) Xanthomonas campestris |
| 8. d) Worm | 33. b) Cost-effectiveness |
| 9. b) Biological control | 34. a) Ladybird beetle |
| 10. c) Leaf curl | 35. b) Handpicking insects |
| 11. b) Reduce pest buildup | 36. b) Natural insecticide |
| 12. a) Target specific weeds | 37. a) Rust |
| 13. d) All of the above | 38. b) Use of natural enemies |
| 14. a) Attract and kill pests | 39. b) Leaf spots |
| 15. b) Bacterial wilt | 40. c) Physical control |
| 16. b) Larva | 41. b) Proper drying |

- 17. c) Diseases
- 18. b) Cover cropping
- 19. a) Cotton bollworm
- 20. c) Rodenticide
- 21. d) Nutrient deficiency
- 22. b) Galls on roots
- 23. b) Enhance water uptake
- 24. b) Crop sanitation
- 25. a) Reduced chemical use
- 42. b) Aphid
- 43. d) Kill
- 44. b) Reduce pest buildup
- 45. b) Lacewing
- 46. b) Crop diversification
- 47. b) Reduce pest populations
- 48. a) Leaf mottling
- 49. d) Moths
- 50. b) Minimize pest damage sustainably