

Part B

Choose the correct answer for the followings:

- 1- Mastigomycotina characterized by production of
(a- Chlamydospores b- Sporangiospores c- Zoospores d- Pycnidiospores).
- 2- Biflagellate zoospore is a characteristic feature for
(a- Oomycetes b- Chytridiomycetes c- Hyphochytridiomycetes d-None).
- 3- Fungi in which entire thallus converted into reproductive organ called
(a- Eucarpic b- Polyphletic c- Holocarpic d- None).
- 4- Fungus that causes black wart disease of potato called
(a- Synchytrium b- Albugo c- Saprolegina d- Pythium).
- 5- Sexual union of large non-motile egg and small motile sperm called.....
(a- Oogamy b- Anisogamy c- Isogamy d- Somatogamy).
- 6- Chytridiales characterized by production
(a- Rhizoids b- Mycellium c- Rhizomycellium d- Hausteria).
- 7- Fungi in which antheridia borne on the same hyphae of oogonium called
(a- Monoclinous b- Dimorphic c- Diclinous d- Diplanetic).
- 8- Successive reproduction of two different types of zoospores by a single fungal organism
(a- Diplanetisum b- Somatogamy c- Spermatization d- None).
- 9- Perenosporales classified into three families according to
(a- Nutrition b- Reproduction c- Sporangiphore d- None).
- 10- Fungus that cause damping off disease of tobacco, tomato and other called...
(a- Bremia b- Fusarium c- Pythium d- Synchytrium).
- 11- Rhizopus is a fungus.
(a- Saprophytic b- Parasitic c- Symbiotic d- None).
- 12- Type of reproduction in which hyphae breaks into number of segments, each segment grows into new individual called
(a- Fission b- Spermatization c- Fragmentation d- Budding).

- 13- Small, thin walled free cells formed due to fragmentation of somatic hyphae into cells called
(a- Oidia b- Conidia c- Chlamydo spores d- Sporangiospores).
- 14- Unicellular, thick walled, non-motile resting spores formed by rounding off the contents of hyphal cells called
- (a- Chlamydo spores b- Sporangiospores c- Zoospores d- Pycnidiospores).
- 15- Type of reproduction occur in many higher fungi which sex organs not produced and instead somatic cells directly function as gametes called
- (a- Anisogamy b- Karogamy c- Somatogamy d- Oogamy).
- 16- From fungi that don't have any sexual or asexual structures is
- (a- Sclerotium b- Fusarium c- Alternaria d- Cephalosporium).
- 17- Asexual fruiting body which has flask like structure containing conidiophores carrying conidia and opening by ostiole called
- (a- Pycnidium b- Perithicum c- Sporodochium d- Synnemata).
- 18- Aggregates of conidiophores forming cushion like structure bearing conidia.....
- (a-Sporodochium b- Synnemata c- Acervulus d- Pycnidium).
- 19- Synnemata is a characteristic structure for
- (a- Moniliaceae b- Dematiaceae c- Stilbaceae d- Tuberculariaceae).
- 20- Acervulus is a characteristic structure for.....
- (a- Sphaeropsidales b- Melanocniales c-Moniliales d- perenosporales).
- 21- Deuteromycotina characterized by production of
- (a- Uniflagellate b- Biflagellate c- Non-motile d- None).
- 22- Fungi that produce two types of zoospores (primary and secondary) called...
- (a- Dimorphic b- Diplanetic c- Diclinous d- Monoclinous).
- 23- Obligate parasitic on flowering plants causing white rust disease called
- (a- Albugo b- Plasmopara c- Bremia d- Pythium).
- 24- Fusion of two morphologically similar and motile gametes called ...
- (a- Isogamy b- Oogamy c- Anisogamy d- Somatogamy).

Best wishes Dr. Nesma Elsayed.

Model Answer

1- c

4- a

7- a

10- c

13-a

16- a

19- c

22- a

2- a

5-a

8-a

11- a

14- a

17-a

20- b

23-a

3- c

6-c

9-c

12- c

15-c

18-a

21- c

24- a