

Lecture: 04 - Questions - Maize and Wheat

1.	Lablab or cowpea is sown as an intercrop to minimise ----- damage. Stem borer	
2.	Maize stem borer undergoes _____ generation per year	
	a. 4-6	b. 2-5
	c. 3-4	d. 3-4
3.	_____ are immune to wheat gall nematode - Oats and barley	
4.	Presence of shot holes and dead heart is the damage caused by _____ in maize Stem borer – <i>Chilo partellus</i>	
5.	----- causes damage by constructing webs on maize cobs and feeds on the flowers and grain Web worm	
6.	Dead heart in the later stages in maize is due to	
7.	Ghujia weevil has _____ generation in a year one	
8.	Bunchy roots with galls in wheat is due to the attack by _____ Cyst nematode, <i>Heterodera avenae</i>	
9.	Winged forms of wheat aphid migrate to _____ for breeding. <i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	
10.	Rabi wheat suffers more from the attack of _____ ghujia weevil. <i>Tanymecus inidcus</i>	
11.	_____ stage alone does the damage by cutting wheat seedlings at ground level Adult	
	a. Shoot fly	b. Stem borer
	c. Pink borer	d. b and c
12.	Alternate host of <i>Sesamia inferens</i> is _____	
	a. Sugarcane	b. Bajra
	c. Rice	d. All the above
13.	Alternate host of <i>Atherigona orientalis</i> is	
	a. Bajra	b. groundnut

	c. redgram	d. all the above
14.	Which one of the following larva feeds on silk and developing maize grains	
	a. Stem borer	Earworm
	c. Web worm	d. Cutworm
15.	Site of pupation for ash weevil is	
	a. Soil	b. On leaf
	c. Within leaf	d. In between leaf

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