

OCTOBER 2023
EBS 131
INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT
2 HOURS

Candidate's Index Number
Signature:

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE COAST
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION STUDIES
SCHOOL OF EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND OUTREACH
INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

COLLEGES OF EDUCATION
FOUR-YEAR BACHELOR OF EDUCATION (B.ED)
FIRST YEAR, END-OF-SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION, SEPT./OCT. 2023

3RD OCTOBER 2023 INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT 3:00 PM – 3:30 PM

This paper consists of two sections, A and B. Answer ALL the questions in Section A and TWO questions from Section B. Section A will be collected after the first 30 minutes.

SECTION A
(20 MARKS)

Answer ALL the questions in this Section.

For items 1 to 10, each stem is followed by four options lettered A to D. Read each item carefully and circle the letter of the correct or best option.

- Which of the following is **not** an agent that cause plant diseases?
 - Lack or excess of nutrients
 - Protozoa
 - Viruses
 - None of the above
- Phytophthora palmivora* is a **major** cause of which of the following diseases?
 - Black pod disease of cocoa
 - Cercospora leaf spot
 - Coffee Anthracnose disease
 - Swollen shot viral disease of cocoa
- Types of pesticides commonly used in the control of plant pests include the following **except**
 - Avicides
 - Nematicides
 - Planticide
 - Rodenticides

4. Establishing a biosecurity plan on a farm comes with the following benefits **except**
 - A. farm biosecurity plan may assist in retaining customers and accessing new markets.
 - B. it helps in maintaining market access.
 - C. it helps to decrease production losses.
 - D. the plan promotes the introduction of new pests.

5. An Emulsifiable concentrate is a type of formulation that contains
 - A. active ingredients are insoluble finely ground solids that are mixed with a liquid, and inert ingredients, to form a suspension.
 - B. active ingredients that are concentrates and must be further diluted with a liquid solvent before being applied.
 - C. active ingredients that dissolve readily in water or a petroleum-based solvent to form a solution that will not separate.
 - D. liquid active ingredient, petroleum-based solvents, and an agent that allows the formulation to be mixed with water to form an emulsion.

6. A cocoa farmer notices mistletoe in his farm and consequently pruned to control it. The farmer employed the method.
 - A. biological
 - B. chemical
 - C. cultural
 - D. physical

7. All the following pests are invertebrates **except**
 - A. mussels.
 - B. rats.
 - C. slugs.
 - D. snails.

8. Planting of certified seed is a method to avoid the introduction of pest into your maize field.
 - A. biological
 - B. cultural
 - C. mechanical
 - D. physical

9. Consideration of predators or parasite for effective pest control programme must be based on the following characteristics **except**
 - A. climatic adaptability.
 - B. low reproductive potential.
 - C. narrow host range.
 - D. synchrony with host (prey) life cycle.

10. IPM is different from conventional control because it
 - A. seeks to incorporate many different solutions.
 - B. seeks to reduce pest below the economic threshold.
 - C. seeks to reduce reliance on a single solution.
 - D. All of the above.

For items 11 to 15, write the appropriate responses in the spaces provided.

11. Chemicals which are used to prevent, cure, or eradicate fungi are called
12. pesticides control their targets by direct contact.
13. are natural enemies that are free living but kill and control pests by attacking and feeding on them.
14. Pathogens which kill and control insects and mites by causing disease in them are referred to as
15. A is any organism that injures or damages crops, livestock and people to cause food and income losses and diseases.

Items 16 to 20 are statements followed by True and False options. Read each statement carefully and indicate whether it is True or False by circling the letter of the correct option.

16. Fungi produce colonies and reproduce through binary fission.
A. True
B. False
17. All parasitic plants have modified roots, called mycelium.
A. True
B. False
18. Cassava Mosaic Disease is caused by a bacterium.
A. True
B. False
19. *Spodoptera frugiperda*, is a fungus whose larvae cause major damage to economically important cultivated grasses.
A. True
B. False
20. Viruses are not usually recognized from the symptoms they induce on the infected plant.
A. True
B. False