P P SAVANI UNIVERSITY

Fifth Semester of B.Sc. Examination

Jan.-2021

SSMB3030 MYCOLOGY II

01.01.2021, Friday Time: 10:00 a.m. to 12:30 pm. Maximum Marks: 60

Section-A (Total Marks - 20)

Q.1 Objectives (20 MCQ Compulsory-1.0 mark each)

1 _____are a symbiotic relationship between fungi and photosynthetic algae or cyanobacteria.
- A Lichens
- B Mycorhizzae
- C Both
- D None

2 Mycorhizzal symbiosis is one of the most well-known association between
- A Plant-Fungi
- B Fungi-Bacteria
- C Mold-Bacteria
- D Fungi-Virus

3 _____ comprise all the species that lack an observable sexual cycle
- A Deuteromycota
- B Ascomycota
- C Basidomycota
- D Eumycota

4 _____occurs via vegetative spores (conidia) or through mycelial fragmentation.
- A Sexual reproduction
- B Asexual reproduction
- C Binary
- D Mitosis

5 _____ are divided into compartments separated by cross walls .
- A Septate
- B Coenocytic
- C Aseptate
- D B and C

6 Fungi produce several _____ that are similar or identical in structure to those made by plants
- A Primary metabolites
- B Secondary metabolites
- C Tertiary Metabolites
- D Quaternary Metabolites

7 Fungal cell walls do not contain
- A Glucans
- B Polyenes
- C Cellulose
- D All of the above

8 The cells of most fungi grow as tubular, elongated, and thread-like (filamentous) structures called
- A Hyphae
- B Sternum
- C Pilli
- D Fimbriae

9 A characteristic that places fungi in a different kingdom from plants, bacteria, and some protists is _____ cell walls
- A Chitin
- B Sterol
- C Peptidoglycan
- D None

10 A fungus is any member of the group of _____ organisms
- A Eucaryotic
- B Procaryotic
- C Eubacteria
- D Archaeans

11 A _____is a molecule with multiple conjugated double bonds.
- A Azole
- B Polyene
- C Nystatin
- D Amphotericin B

12 There are two types of antifungals:
- A LOCAL AND FOREIGN
- B LOCAL AND SYSTEMIC
- C BOTH A AND B
- D ONLY C

13 More than 95% of the world _____is produced by fungal industrial fermentation.
- A citric acid
- B Vitamin B-12
- C Both
- D None

14 _____-and _____-are used to treat mycoses.
- A Topical
- B systemic antifungal drugs
- C Both A and B
- D Only C

15 Example of opportunistic mycoses include
- A Candidiasis
- B Aspergillosis
- C Both
- D None

16 Systemic mycoses due to primary pathogens originate primarily in the
- A Kidneys
- B Lungs
- C Heart
- D None

17 Which of the following is the drug of choice for sporotrichosis?
- A Itraconazole
- B Amphotericin B
- C Ketoconazole
- D Posaconazole

18 Which fungi are responsible for the subcutaneous mycoses most primarily affecting the nasal cavity and face?
- A Histoplasma capsulatum
- B Basidiobolus ranarum
- C Blastomyces dermatitidis
- D Conidiobolus corronatus

19 Which of the following is NOT the cultural characteristics of fungus causing subcutaneous mycoses?
- A Classification Includes dimorphic fungi
- B The infections are caused by saprophytic fungi

C It usually occurs in tropical regions
D Majority of fungi causes superficial skin infections

20 All of the following are the characteristics of systemic mycoses, EXCEPT?
A It is caused by dimorphic fungi
B Pathogenesis mostly occurs due to the inhalation of spores
C Lungs are the site of infections for all the fungi
D Infection can develop in patients who have a weak immune system

Section-B (Total Marks – 40)

Q.2 Short Notes (attempt all four compulsory- 3 marks each) (12)

A Dermatophytes
B Opportunistic fungal infections
C Dimorphic Fungi .
D Mushroom poisoning

Q.3 Explain in detail (attempt all four compulsory- 7 marks each) (28)

A MYCOTOXINS
B Mycofungicides and Mycoinsecticides
C Anti fungal agents
D Saccharomyces cerevisiae as model organism