

16. The process of entry of pathogens into host cells is called: **(LO-7)**
 A. infection B. penetration C. Inoculation D. Invasion
17. There are 4 (four) philosophies/principles of plant disease control. The principle of control with the aim of preventing the entry of pathogens is called: **(LO-8)**
 A. Immunization C. mechanic
 B. Eradication D. Exclusion
18. Destroying diseased plants (eradication), is an example of a disease control technique by: **(LO-8)**
 A. Biology C. Biological
 B. Physical-mechanics D. Exclusion
19. The unwise use of insecticides can lead to many negative things, among which are: **(LO-8)**
 A. Environmental pollution C. The outbreak of disease
 B. Extinction of non-target organisms D. All answers are correct
20. The following is an example of a correct silvicultural disease control technique: **(LO-8)**
 A. Selection of seeds C. Set the spacing
 B. Crop rotation D. All answers are correct

C. Answer the questions below briefly and clearly! **(VALUE 60)**

1. Forest diseases will arise if there is a mutually supportive (compatible) relationship ("Disease triangle") between: **(LO-5)**
 a.
 b.
 c.
2. A plant is said to be sick if it fulfills four important requirements, state them: **(LO-5)**
 a.
 b.
 c.
 d.
3. State how the pathogen survives in the absence of a host plant in the field: **(LO-6 and LO-7)**
 a.
 b.
 c.
 d.

4. State the considerations that must be considered in plant disease control: (LO-8)

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.