

UNIVERSITY OF EMBU

2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR

SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS

THIRD YEAR MAIN EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (MICROBIOLOGY AND BIOTECNOLOGY), BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (BIOLOGY), BACHELOR OF SCIENCE, AND BACHELOR OF EDUCATION (SCIENCE)

SBT 301: GENERAL MYCOLOGY

DATE: APRIL 4, 2018			TIME: 8:30-10:30 AM		
INSTRUCTIONS: Answer ALL Questions from SECTIONS A and B, and ONE Question selected from Section C.					
		NA: Multiple Choice Questions (1 Ma in the box opposite the correct answer.	rk each)		
.]	Parasexuality occurs in the following groups except?				
		Ascomycotina			
		Zygomycotina			
		Deuteromycotina			
		Basidiomycotina			
. '	Which	of the following is not a Basidiomycete	?		
		□ Jelly fungi			
		☐ Smut fungi			
		□ Shelf fungi			
		□ Cup fungi			



3.	Which group of fungi form clamp connections during mitotic nuclear divisions?			
		Ascomycota		
		Mucorales		
		Basidiomycota		
		Chytridiomycota		
4.	A nucleus	within an ascus undergoes meiosis, producing four haploid spores, which then		
	undergo mitosis, producing eight haploid ascospores. These haploid ascospores contain a			
	maximum of different genetic types.			
		One		
		Two		
		Three		
		Four		
5.	Basidia pr	oduce spores by the process of		
		Binary fission		
		Mitosis		
		Meiosis		
		Plasmogamy		
6.	Karyogam	y produces a		
		Diploid zygote		
		Haploid zygote		
		Mycelium		
		Spores		
7.	Which of	the following contains two haploid nuclei?		
		The heterokaryotic stage of the fungal life cycle		
		Spore-producing structures		
		Mycelium		
		Zygote		



8.	Which of	the following species of fungi does not produce Zearalenone?
		Fusarium culmorum
		Fusarium graminearum
		Fusarium moniliforme
		Fusarium crookwellense
9.	Which of	the following statements about conidia is false?
		They are sexual spores produced on specialized hyphae known as conidiophores
		They may be simple, club-shaped or branched
		They may be produced singly or grouped in various types of conidia-bearing
		structures
		Sporodochium are a special type of conidia
10.	Which of	the following describes zygosporangia?
		They are diploid
		They are heterokaryotic
		They are heterotrophic
		They are haploid
11.	Woronin l	oodies are a unique characteristic of
		Basidiomycetes
		Ascomycotina
		Mucorales
		Oomycetes
12.	In sac fun	gi, karyogamy and meiosis occur in?
		Ascospores
		Asci
		Ascogonia
		Antheridia

13. The gray-black, filamentous, haploid mycelium growing on bread is most likely what kind of						
organism?						
O	Ascomycete					
	Basidiomycete					
	Deuteromycete					
	Zygomycete					
14. Mushrooms with gills have meiotically produced spores located in or on						
	Zygosporangia					
	Asci					
	Basidia					
	Conidiophores					
15. Which of the following order of fungi has both a diploid and haploid thallus existing as free						
	ganisms?	1				
П						
	•					
	Saccharomycetales					
SECTION E	B: SHORT ANSWER QUEST	IONS (5 Marks Each)				
Your answer	rs should be brief and to the p	oint (Use the examination answer book provided)				
16. Discuss t	the key distinguishing features o	of members of the class Oomycetes.				
	,					
17. Discuss t	the harmful effects of fungi of the	ne group Ascomycotina.				
18. Discuss the key types of spores produced by a typical rust.						
		× 4				
19. Identify t	the causative agents of the follo	wing fungal diseases				
Dise	ease Cau	sative agent				
	ergillosis					
	cidiomycosis					
	oplasmosis					
	ath thrush					
And the second s	cetoma					



- 20. Discuss the salient features of the phylum Zygomycotina.
- 21. Outline the economic significance of the following fungi:
 - i. Penicillium griseofulvum
 - ii. Aspergillus niger
 - iii. Agaricus campestris
 - iv. Fusarium crookwellense
 - v. Saccharomyces cerevisiae

SECTION C: ESSAY QUESTIONS (25 Marks Each)

Write an essay on any ONE of the following topics (Use the examination answer book provided)

- 22. Discuss parasexuality in fungi.
- 23. Describe the fungal phylum Zygomycota.
- 24. Discuss human mycosis.

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