BOTANY :: 1999

		EU				
1.	The earlier institute established at Pusa, is now called as					
	1) BIs	2) ICAR	3) IARi	4) CsIR		
2.	Balancing roots are	e seen in				
	(1) Dolichos	(2) Pistia	(3) Piper	(4) Vanda		
3.	Root, stem and lea	f are all modified in				
	(1) Dracaena	(2) Aloe	(3) Asparagus	(4) Opuntia		
4.	The following feat	ures is found in both Ba	lanophora and Casuarir	na		
	(1) Parasitism	(2) Tree habit	(3) Scale leaves	(4) Phyllode		
5.	The following plan	nt produces both offsets	and bulbils			
	(1) Chrysanthemu	m (2) Oxalis	(3) Agave	(4) Bryophyllum		
6.	Inflorescence in Ja	tropha is a				
	(1) monochasial sc	corpioid cyme	(2) polychasial cyme			
	(3) dichasial cyme		(4) solitary flower			
7.	In Fabaceae, the fl	oral structures which en	close the essential organ	ns are		
	(1) posterior petals	(2) lateral petals	(3) sepals	(4) anterior petals		
8.	Geitonogamy is fo	und in				
	(1) Sorghum	(2) Erythrina	(3) Hydrilla	(4) Maize		
9.	Modification of br	act in Typhonium is a				
	(1) Scale	(2) Spathe	(3) Involucre	(4) Glume		
10.	Free central placer	ntation is found in				
	(1) Raphanus	(2) Dianthus	(3) Dolichos	(4) Helianthus		
11.		1.		e turned down about 160° (degrees) with		
	reference to the funicle. In addition the ovule and embryo sac are curved. Such a type of ovule is called as					
	(1) Anatropous	(2) Campylotropous	(3) Hemitropous	(4) Amphitropous		
12.	Scale bark is seen					
	(1) Terminalia	(2) Mangifera	(3) Psidium	(4) Neem		
13.		which is not related to				
	(1) Centromere	(2) Kinomere	(3) Kinetochore	(4) Chromomere		
14.	Asafoetida is a					
	(1) Tannin	(2) oleoresin	(3) latex	(4) gum resin		
15. The haploid Chromosome number in Saccharum officinale is as many times greater in the followi						
	that of Zeamays					
1.0	(1) four-fold	(2) two-fold	(3) six-fold	(4) three-fold		
16.	Tyloses are observ					
	(1) Tracheids	(2) Sieve tubes	(3) Fibre tracheids	(4) Xylem vessels		
17			· 1. 1. 1. 1 1	and the second second standards and the second second		
17.	The genetical importance of raising haploids in higher plants through tissue culture lies their use in the production of					
	-	inloids	(2) heterozygous dinl	2) heterozygous diploids		
	(1) homozygous diploids(3) plants that do not produce flowers		(4) hybrid plants			
18.		lerenchyma, parenchym	• •			
10.	(1) gas exchange	ierenenyma, parenenym	(2) nutrient transport			
	(1) Eus exchange		(2) numerit utansport			

	(3) mechanical support	(4) support and ga	s exchange			
19.	The stele in the root of the follow	ing is tetrach				
	(1) Nicotiana (2) Helianthu	us (3) Gossypium	(4) Trapa natans			
20.	Triganella belongs to the following	ng family				
	(1) Brassicaceae (2) Caesalpin	naceae (3) Fabaceae	(4) Asteraceae			
21.	The inflorescence in case of Yuco	ca belonging to Liliaceae is				
	(1) Umbel (2) Catkin	(3) Panicle	(4) Compound umbel			
22.	Virus causes swollen shoot diseas	se in				
	(1) Tomato (2) Brinjal	(3) Potato	(4) Cocoa			
23.	The plant without tuberous roots					
	(1) Rephanus sativus	(2) Asparagus race	(2) Asparagus racemosus			
	(3) Solanum tuberosum	(4) Ipomaea batata	(4) Ipomaea batatas			
24.	The general Method of propagation	on for cultivated varieties of N	Musa is through			
	(1) Suckers (2) Stem cut	tings (3) Corms	(4) Seeds			
25.	LRG 30 is an important variety o	f the following crop plant gro	wn in Andhra Pradesh			
	(1) Sorghum (2) Red gran	n (3) Bajra	(4) Groundnut			
26.	The bacterium 'Delovibriobacteri	ovorus' is				
	(1) Autotroph (2) Parasite	(3) Saprophyte	(4) Symbiont			
27.	Which of the following pathogen	s do .NOT cause smut disease	e ?			
	(1) Ustilago (2) Phyllacti	nia (3) Sphacelotheca	(4) Tilletia			
28.	Butler extensively studied the fol	lowing disease				
	(1) Red rot of sugarcane	(2) Smut disease of	of Sorghum			
	(3) Blast disease of rice	(4) Tikka disease	of ground nut			
29.	In the classification of plants, the	presence of the following is a	a primitive character			
	(1) Zygomorphic flower	(2) Epigynous flow	wer			
	(3) Unisexual flower	(4) Bisexual flowe	(4) Bisexual flower			
30.	Protoxylem in Selaginella stem is	;				
	(1) Endarch (2) Mesarch	(3) Exarch	(4) Monarch			
31.	In Agaricus, during its developme	ent stages, the cells of the foll	owing, contain one nucleus			
	(1) Secondary mycelium only	(2) Primary mycel	(2) Primary mycelium only			
	(3) Secondary and tertiary mycel	condary mycelium				
32.	Calyptra in Funaria is from					
	(1) Archegonum (2) Antherid	ium (3) Capsule	(4) Zygote			
33.	The following species of Cycas is	s recorded in the forests of Ar	ndhra Pradesh			
	(1) C. revoluta (2) C. pectin	ata (3) C. beddomi	(4) C. thomsonii			
34.	The wheat variety introduced from	m Australia				
	(1) Ridley (2) Sioux	(3) Texas - 2	(4) Dixie			
35.	The results obtained by mass sele					
	(1) heterozygosity leads to segreg					
	(2) varieties are weak and less pro-					
	(3) multilocational adaptability is	-				
	(4) cross pollination is controlled					

36.	The Scientist who	first carried out experin	nents' on hybrid vigour	in maize was	
	(1) Mendle	(2) Shull	(3) Johannsen	(4) Kolreuter	
37.	An example of plan	nktonic flora of pond e	cosystem		
	(1) Diatoms	(2) Crustaceans	(3) Hydrilla	(4) Chara	
38.	Lotic ecosystem re	fers to	-		
	(1) Static water eco	osystem	(2) Ecosystem of flo	wing water	
	(3) Ecosystem of e	stuary water	(4) Deep marine wat	ter ecosystem	
39.	The following is a	Xerophyte containing	air spaces in the stem a	nd roots	
	(1) Eicchornia	(2) Opuntia	(3) Aloe	(4) Rhiiophora	
40.	The following is a	primary consumer			
	(1) Diatoms	(2) Pediastrum	(3) Cornivores	(4) Rotifers	
41.	The morphogenetic	c property of cytokinin	was experimentally pro	oved first by ,	
	(1) Hanning		(2) Guha and Mahes	wari	
	(3) Skoog and Miller		(4) Went		
42.	In a plant physiol	ogy experiment a gree	en plant kept in light	was found releasing more units of ¹⁸ O ₂ .	
		U	d have been supplied to	1	
	(1) $C_6H_{12}O_6$ contai	-	(2) CO_2 containing ¹		
	(3) Ozone containi	•	(4) H_2O containing ¹	¹⁸ O	
43		dations involving NAD			
	(1) 4	(2) 3	(3) 2	(4) 5	
44.		phosphorylation, the si	te of ATP synthesis tal	king place between the following electron	
	carriers, is		(2) C + 1 = 1 C + 1	C	
	(1) PS II and Q		(2) Cyt. b_6 and Cyt. (4) DSL and formed are		
15	(3) Cyt. b_6 and plas	•	(4) PSI and ferredox	111	
45.	Stomatal closure is	•	(2) Northelene cost	tionaid	
(1) Indole acetic acid			(2) Naphthalene acetic acid(4) Phenyl mercuric acid		
16	(3) Indole butyric a		•	ion for the essentiality of elements ?	
46.		e		ion for the essentiality of elements ?	
	(1) If its absence, j (2) It plays a role th	plants fail to reproduce			
		at all stages of develops	mont		
	(4) It affects the m	• •	lineitt		
47.		•	lain the long distance tr	ansport of the following	
47.	(1) Mineral salts	(2) Sugars	(3) Proteins	(4) Starch	
48.	. ,	e e	s to the following main		
40.	(1) Ligase	(2) Hydrolase	(3) Transferase	(4) Lyase	
49.		none induces dormanc	, ,	(+) Lyuse	
-12.	U U	(2) Gibberellins	(3) Abscisic acid	(4) Zeatin	
50	(1) 1M The following is a			()	
50.		(2) Grocerennisconstituent of nitrogen(2) molybdenum.		(4) Potassium	

ANSWER (1) 3 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 3 (5) 3

 (6) (11) (16) (21) (26) 	3 4 4 3 2	 (7) 4 (12) 3 (17) 1 (22) 4 (27) 2 	(8) 4 (13) 4 (18) 3 (23) 3 (28) 2	(9) 2 (14) 4 (19) 3 (24) 1 (20) 4	 (10) 2 (15) 1 (20) 3 (25) 2 (20) 2
 (26) (31) (36) (41) 	2 2 2 2	 (27) 2 (32) 1 (37) 1 (42) 4 	 (28) 3 (33) 3 (38) 2 (42) 2 	(29) 4 (34) 1 (39) 4	(30) 3 (35) 1 (40) 4
(41) (46)	3 2	(42) 4 (47) 2	(43) 2 (48) 3	(44) 2 (49) 3	(45) Del (50) 2