NAT II Biological Science Botany

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	1. ---------- is the process in which plasma membrane starts pulling away from the cell wall;	A. Incipient plasmolysis B. Indirect plasmolysis C. Critical Phasmolysis D. None
2	The collection of stomatal pores guard cells and subsidiary cells is called;	A. Stomatal Apparatus<o:p></o:p> B. Guard cells complex<o:p></o:p> C. None<o:p></o:p> D. Both a & b<o:p></o:p>
3	When there is a net movement of water molecules occurs towards an imbibant, the type of diffusion is	A. Potential diffusion B. Active diffusion C. Passive diffusion D. Imbibation
4	--------- is produced when phosphoenolpyruvic acid combines with CO_2	A. Oxalic acid B. Citric Acid C. Abcissic acid D. Oxalomalic acid
5	Cohesion theory of ascent of sap is proposed by	A. Zimmernmann B. John jolly C. Dixon D. Both a & b
6	A special protein that generates voltage across a membrane is called;	A. Electrochemical protein B. Electromagnetic Protein C. Electrogenic protein D. Proteogenic protein
7	If two substances move in different directions, through the membrane, the contransport is called;	A. Antiplast B. Heteroplast C. Apoplast D. None
8	The water culture technique for growing plants with their roots in a recirculating water solution is	A. Hydroponics B. Sericulture C. Hygoculture D. Hydroculture
9	When the leaves fails to produce normal amounts of chlorophyll, the disease is	A. Apoptosis B. Chlorosis C. Chlorination D. Necrosis
10	The disease in which leaves may appear twisted and finally die is	A. Bronzing B. Whiptail disease C. Whiplash disease D. None
11	Translocation into developing organs, i.e. Roots, tubers and reproductive organs is called;	A. Deport B. Export C. Both a & b D. None
12	The group of enzymes that bring about non-hydrolytic addition or removal of substrate are	A. Hydrolase B. Protease C. Heptase D. Dehydrogenase
13	The non-protein part covalently bonded to enzyme is	A. APO-enzyme B. Coenzymes C. Co-factor D. None

14	---------- are the reaction that takes place during the light phase of photosynthesis	A. Kelvin cycle B. Photo-reaction C. Hill's reaction D. All
15	The process in which energy migration takes place within a group of neighbouring pigments is called	A. Reductive resonance B. Deductive resonance C. Inductive resonance D. None
16	--------- is the process of ATP production in chloroplast is	A. Photophosphorylation B. Dark reaction C. Calvin cycle D. All
17	In plants the process of respiration is also termed as;	A. Tissue respiration B. Eqidermal respiration C. Both a & b D. Cutaneous Respiration
18	The other name of glycolysis is	A. Calvin cycle B. EMP pathway C. Light reaction D. None
19	The oxidative change of water in photo-chemical excitation occurs in a process	A. Photo-reaction B. Phosphorylation C. Photo-oxidation D. None
20	In Aerobic respiration, the waste product in plants is produced in the form of	A. Uric acid B. CO₂ C. Walter D. Ammonia E. Both b & c
21	In ---------- stems & roots of plants increase in diameter	A. Primary growth B. Secondary growth C. Permanent growth D. Apical growth
22	---------- are the plants that flower only once and then die	A. Monocarpic B. Dicarpic C. Apocarpic D. holocarpic
23	--------- lives for more than two growing seasons	A. Binnials B. Annuals C. Perenials D. Bicarpic
24	In ---------- long flowering stalk develops	A. Parthenocarpy B. Elongation C. Vernalizaion D. Bolting
25	----------harmone increase tendency of plants to produce a male flower	A. Auxins B. Gibberllins C. Ethylene D. Abcissic acid
26	The criteria of the classification are the ---------- on which the classification is based.	A. Groups B. Divisions C. Characters D. Orders
27	The characters of constant nature which are used to define a group are	A. Synthetic B. Systematic C. Variations D. Diagnostic
28	Vegetative parts of ---------- are easier to observe than reproductive parts	A. Angiosperms B. Gymnosperms C. Bryphytes D. Pteridophytes
29	An ordered array composed of a series of inclusive levels	A. Taxon B. Systematics C. Hierarchy D. Monopoly
30	Aggregates of closely related species	A. Infra specific species B. Variety C. Subspecies D. Genus
31	Genera with common characteristics are grouped into a more inclusive group	A. Species B. Family

31	Genera with common characteristics are grouped into a more inclusive group	C. Genus D. Sub-species
32	Natural system of classification is based on characters	A. Reproductive and anatomical B. Morphological and anatomical C. Morphological and reproductive D. Vegetative and reproductive
33	The system of classification that reflects the evolution	A. Modern B. Phylogenetic C. Polygenic D. Natural
34	He is regarded as the father of modern taxonomy	A. Robert Thorne B. Armen Takhtajan C. Linneous D. Arthur Conquist
35	He distinguished gymnosperms as naked seeded are enclosed in vessels	A. Rebert Brown B. Linneous C. Armen Takhtajan D. Arthur
36	Stephen Endlicher classified plants into two major groups	A. Thalophytes and pteridophytes B. Thalophytes and carmophytes C. Bryophytes and pteridophytes D. Angiosperms and ghmnosperms
37	Bentham and Hooker divided plants in 202 orders	A. Seeded B. non-seeded C. Floral D. non-floral
38	Wilhelm Eichler divided plants into two groups	A. Bryophytes and pteriidophytes B. Gymnosperms and angiosperms C. Thalophytes and carmophytes D. Cryptogamy and Phanerogamy
39	Phanerogamy includes	A. Bryophytes and pteriodphytes B. Thalophytes and carmophytes C. Angiosperms and gymnosperms D. Thalophytes and pteridophytes
40	Adolph Engler classified the whole plant kingdom on the basis of	A. Natural B. Artificial C. Phylogenetic D. Modern
41	It includes the plants in which perianth is absent or reduced	A. Apocarpae B. Nudiflorae C. Heteromarae D. Glumacae
42	Botanists were agreed that scientific names should be in	A. English B. Latin C. Greek D. Spanish
43	The genus name and the specific epithet together	A. Scientific name B. Nomenclature C. Binomial D. Specific name
44	The present international code of botanical nomenclature consists of ---------- rules.	A. Phylogenetic system B. Nomenclature type C. Specific name D. Common names
45	Refers to the place and scope of the publication	A. Effective publication B. Homonym C. Tetention D. Sysnonym
46	When a species is described in one genus and later transferred to another genus, the specific epithet	A. Homonym B. Synonym C. Legitimate D. Illegitimate
47	The species with the same specific epithet cannot occur in the genus. If this happens, they are called	A. Homonym B. Synonym C. Legitimate D. Illegitimate
48	Two species with the same specific epithet cannot occur in the genus. If this happens, the earlier valid name will retain and the latter will become it	A. Homonym B. Synonym C. Legitimate D. Illegitimate
		A. Holotype

49	The specimen designated by the author as type specimen is	B. Isotype C. Lectotype D. Syntype
50	It is a duplicate specimen of holotype collected as same place and time	A. Holotype B. Isotype C. Lectotype D. Syntype
51	It is a specimen chosen by later worked from original material studied by the author of the species	A. Holotype B. Syntype C. Isotype D. Lecto type
52	It is one of the two or more specimen cited by an author of the species when no holotype was designated	A. Isotype B. Lctotype C. Syntype D. Paratype
53	If an author cited two or more specimens as types, the remaining cited species are	A. Lectotype B. Syntype C. Paratype D. Neotype
54	When all the original specimens and their duplicates have been lost or destroyed	A. Lecto type B. Neotype C. Isotype D. Paratype
55	Cryptostegiagrandiflorais a cultivated ---------- growing in gardens.	A. Herb B. Shrub C. Grass D. Climber
56	As a result of the union of anther and pistil this structure is formed	A. Polonium B. Gynoestigium C. Corpusculum D. Translator
57	The anthers are two celled and pollen grains are in the form of tetrads and are found in the sac like sturctures	A. Polonium B. Gynoestigium C. Corpusculum D. Translator
58	The transference of pollen grains on the stigmatic surface is brought by a special structure	A. Polonium B. Gynoestigium C. Corpusculum D. Translator
59	Translator consists of two parts	A. Corpusculum and a pair of arms B. Gynoestigium and polonium C. Androecium and gynoecium D. Gynoestigium and corpusculum
60	Certain hornlike projections are given out from the back of anthers	A. Translator B. Cuculli C. Gynoestigium D. Pollinium
61	The appendages of anthers form a corona	A. Tanslator B. Cuculli C. Staminal D. Pollinium
62	Plants of family asclepiadaceae are used to treat	A. Gastric disorders B. Skin disorders C. Maternal disorders D. None of these
63	Latex produced by Cryptostegia grandiflora is a source of	A. Fodder B. Rubber C. Fiber D. Stuffing material
64	Plants of asclepiadaceae are mostly	A. Herbs B. Shrubs C. Trees D. All the them
65	Seeds of family ---------- bear a tuft of hairs	A. Compositeae B. Labiateae C. Asclepiadaceae D. Ranunculaceae
66	Family curcifereae is characterized by the persence of ---------- corolla	A. Cross like B. Cushion like C. Zigzag D. None

67	Raphanussativusis the botanical name of	A. Radish B. Cabbage C. Wall fruit D. Wall cress
68	Brassica compestris is the member of the family	A. Cucurbitaceae B. Crucifereae C. Compositeae D. Ranunculaceae
69	Family ---------- incluldes 100 genera and 850 species	A. Compositeae B. Crucifereae C. Labiateae D. Cucurbitaceae
70	A succulent berry with hard rind is commonly known as	A. Drupe B. Pome C. Pepo D. None
71	Cucumissativusis the botanical name of	A. Bitter gourd B. Vegetable marrow C. Cucumber D. Watermelon
72	Largest family of angiosperm	A. Crucifereae B. Compositeae C. Ranunculaceae D. Cucurbitaceae
73	Members of compositeae are	A. Topical B. Sub-tropical C. Temperate D. Cosmopolitan
74	Calyx sometimes modified into a large number of hairs like structures	A. Pepo B. Pappus C. Ray floret D. Neuter
75	Disc florets have ---------- flowers	A. Tubular B. Ligulate C. Round D. None
76	Ray florets have ---------- flowers	A. Tubular B. Ligulate C. Round D. None
77	Which statement is not true about the family Euphorbiaceae	A. They are found in arctic regions B. They are mainly herbs and shrubs C. They are a source of timber D. Their seed is endospermic
78	Which statement is not true about the family Euphorbiaceae?	A. Self and cross B. Insect and cross C. Self and insect D. Self and wind
79	Euphorbia Milli is a	A. Tree B. Herb C. Ornamental shrub D. Ornamental herb
80	Plants of Euphorbiaceae contain the vitamin	A. A B. B C. C D. D
81	Fruits of Emblicaofficinalis are used for making	A. Oil B. Perfume C. Hair dye D. All of these
82	Fruit of labiateae consists of four ---------- nutlets.	A. One seeded B. Two seeded C. Three seeded D. Four seeded
83	Family labiateae is also called	A. Lamiaceae B. Labiaceae C. Lambitaceae D. None
84	The botanical name of Ajwain is	A. Ocimum sanctum B. Ocimumbasilicum

		C. Methe sylvestris D. Coleus aromaticus
85	Fruits of labiateae is	A. Pome B. Pappus C. Drupe D. Carcerulus
86	Members of family -------- are a source of camphor	A. Cucurbitaceae B. Labiaceae C. Compositeae D. Malvaceae
87	Second largest family of glowering plants	A. Leguminoceae B. Labiaceae C. Cucurbitaceae D. Solanaceae
88	Fruits of leguminoceae is	A. Legume B. Lomentum C. Drupe D. Both a & b
89	Members of malvaceae are	A. Tropical B. Sub-tropical C. Temperate D. Cosmopolitan
90	The botanical name of Kala Zira is	A. Nigella sativa B. Clematyustriloba C. Ranunculus aquatalis D. Delphinium ajasis
91	Fruit of Ranunculaceae is	A. Etaerio of achenes B. Capsule C. Etaerio of follicles D. All of these
92	Seed of family Ranunculaceae is	A. Endospermic B. Endosperm oily C. pericarp D. Both a and b
93	Pyruscommunis is the botanical name	A. Apple B. Almond C. Apricot D. Lokat
94	Apple is a member of family	A. Rasaceae B. Ranunculaceae C. Labiaceae D. Malvaceae
95	The botanical name of plum is	A. Prunuspersica B. Pyruscommunis C. Prunusdomestica D. Rosa Alba
96	Seed of rosaceae is	A. Edosperm B. Endosperm oily C. Non endosperm D. None
97	The majority of plants of this family provides edible fruits	A. Rosaceae B. Labiaceae C. Ranunculaceae D. Malvaceae
98	Bark of Quillajasaponariais used in perparing	A. Fiber B. Dye C. Paper D. Shampoos
99	Potentillaanserina is useful in	A. Asthma B. Dissolving kidney stones C. Skin diseases D. Stomach disorders
100	The largest genus of family Solanaceae is	A. Solanum B. Capsicum C. Lyceum D. Atropa
101	Botanical name of tomato	A. Solanumtuberosum B. Lycopersicumesculentum C. Petunia Alba D. Solanumnigrum
		A. Datura

102	Leaves of ---------- are used for the treatment of asthma	B. Lyecium C. Atropa D. Solanum
103	Seeds of members of family pharmacies are	A. Endospermic B. Exalbuminous C. Both a and b D. None of these
104	The botanical name of date (khajoor) is	A. Phoenix slyvestris B. Cucusmucifera C. Cryotaurens D. Raphisruffia
105	Protanopia is	A. Green blindness B. Red blindness C. Yellow blindness D. Blue blindness
106	Cytochrome 'c' found is all aerobic species is a respiratory	A. Carbohydrate B. Protein C. Co-enzyme D. Vitamin
107	When a single gene effects two or more traits the phenomenon is called	A. Epistasis B. Bombay phenotype C. Gene linkage D. Pleiotropic
108	If sex chromosomes are more than two in an individual, these are called as	A. Multiple sex chromosomes B. Compound sex chromosomes C. Autosome + sex chromosomes D. Pseudo autosome
109	Males suffering from Jacobs's syndrome have sex chromosomes	A. XXX B. XO C. XXY D. XYY
110	Which true about pattern baldness except	A. It is x-linked disease B. It is sex influenced trait C. It is autosomal recessive trait in females D. It is autosomal dominant trait in male
111	Which of the following describes the process of natural selection?	A. Change from simple to more complex organisms B. Differential reproductive success between genotypes C. Increase in size of population D. Occurrence of new mutations
112	Those individuals whose inherited characteristic fit them best to their environment are likely to leave more offspring, it is referred as	A. Artificial selection B. Natural Selection C. Survival of the fittest D. Both B and C
113	Match with Lamarckism	A. Inheritance of acquired characteristics B. Long neck of giraffe is evolved gradually as cumulative product of many generations C. Body parts used extensively become stronger and larger D. All A, B and C
114	A women red green color blind marries a red green color blind man, what is the probability of the first born child red green color blind?	A. 100% B. 50% C. 75% D. 25%
115	Nullo gamete is	A. With one sex chromosome B. With one sex chromosome present C. With no sex chromosome D. Without any chromosome
116	Green color blindness is called	A. Parotanopia B. Denteranopia C. Tritanopia D. Non of these
117	Following statement is in accordance to Darwinisw	A. Natural Selection B. Over Production C. Survival of fittest D. All of these
118	The phenomenon of interference / hide the effect of one gene present at one locus by the other gene present at other locus is called	A. Epistasis B. Crossing over C. Gene linkage

	other gene present at other locus is called	C. Gene linkage D. Synapsis
119	Locus is	A. Segment of chromosome B. Position of a gene on the chromosome C. Genes present on one chromatid D. Collection of genes at specific part of chromosome
120	A sex limited trait is limited to only one sex due to	A. Taxonomic differences B. Ecological differences C. Physiological D. Anatomical difference
121	Gene pool is the total aggregate of gene a ---------- at any one time.	A. Individual B. Population C. DNA D. Chromosome
122	In fishes, gill pouches develop into	A. Gills B. Threat & Middle ear C. Eustachian tubes D. Both A and B
123	Which of the following can be used as evidence of evolutions?	A. Comparative embryology B. Comparative anatomy C. Genetic Code D. All of these
124	Historical remnants of structures that had important function in ancestors but are no longer essential presently are called	A. Analogous organs B. Vestigial organs C. Fossils D. None of these
125	The species which is at the threat of danger of extinction is called	A. Endangered species B. Extinct species C. Threatened species D. All of these
126	Study of relationship of animals to their environment is termed as	A. Ecology B. Eco C. System D. Biotic components
127	Which one of the following is a biotic component?	A. Atmosphere B. Water C. Fungi D. Soil
128	Major types of ecosystems, those that occupy board geographical regions are called	A. Climax community B. Biome C. Planetary ecosystem D. Community
129	Thin layer of earth in which all living organism exist is known as	A. Habitat B. Niche C. Biosphere D. Ecological niche
130	Niche is a brad term which refers to all these statements except which one	A. Role a species plays in a community B. Job of an organism C. Basic role of an organism in community D. An organism responds to variety of environmental factors
131	Studying a single population's relationship to its environment will be	A. Synecology B. Autecology C. Ecology D. Etealogy
132	While studying a community er come across three levels of organizations which include all of these except	A. Individual B. Population C. Community D. Species
133	While studying the components of an ecosystem what is the biotic component in all these examples?	A. Gravity B. Topography C. Consumers D. Temperature
134	In an ecosystem Green photosynthetic plants, which capture and bring light energy into ecosystem are termed as	A. Consumers B. Decomposers C. Producers D. Parasites
		A. Simple food chain

135	In ecosystem an eagle may eat blue birds may eat insects, like caterpillar which feeds on green leaves this is a example of	A. Simple food chain B. Food web C. Succession D. Community relay
136	An ecosystem is forged from bare rock, sand or clear glacial pool where there is no trace of previous life it refers to	A. Secondary succession B. Hydrosere C. Xerosere D. primary succession
137	"In this stage the lichens are just like crumpled leaves attached at one point" about which stage we are talking	A. Crustose lichen stage B. Foliage lichen stage C. Moss stage D. Herbaceous stage
138	An organism that is caught and eaten is called	A. Predator B. Prey C. Ectoparasites D. Endoparasites
139	Disease in living organisms, which are caused by parasites called as	A. Predation B. Symbiosis C. Infestations D. Mutualism
140	Mycorrhiza is an association between roots of plants growing in acid soil and certain fungi to which relation it belongs	A. Symbiosis B. Commensalism C. Grazing D. Grazers
141	The principle stage of nitrogen cycle include all of the following except	A. Ammonification B. Nitrification C. Assimilation D. Nitrogen depletion
142	What is the contrasting feature on the basis of which fungi are considered different from animals?	A. Lack cellulose in their cell wall B. Heterotrophs C. Contains chitin D. Non-motile
143	The body of fungus is called as	A. Mycelium B. Hyphae C. Septate hyphae D. Coenocytic
144	All fungi lack chlorophyll and on the basis of their mode of nutrition, they include all these groups except	A. Absorptive heterotrphs B. Saprotrophs C. Decomposers D. Autotrophs
145	What are the major decomposers of the biosphere contributing to the recycling of the elements used by living things?	A. Saprobic fungi and bacteria B. Plants C. Animals D. Algae
146	Parasitic fungi absorb nutrients directly from the living host cytoplasm with the help of hyphal tips called as	A. Rhizoids B. Constricting ring C. Haustoria D. Hyphae
147	Which one of these is a predatory fungus?	A. Pleurotus ostreatus B. Mildews C. Armillaria D. Yeast
148	A symbiotic association between certain fungi and certain photoautotrophes either green algae or a cyanobacterium or sometimes both is termed as	A. Mycorrhizae B. Lichens C. Endomycorrhizae D. Ectomycorrhizae
149	What are the important features that fungi have which help them in their survival on land?	A. Tolerate wide range of pH B. Tolerate temperature C. Tolerate high osmotic pressure D. All of the above
150	In fungi asexual reproduction occurs by all these method except which one	A. Spores B. Conidia C. Binary fission D. Budding
151	Fungi are classified in a number of groups which is one of the following groups that does not show sexual reproduction	A. Zygomycota B. Ascomycota C. Basidiomycota D. Deuteromycota
152	Mushroom belongs to group of club fungi and has septate, length dikaryotic phase, which is the main phylum to which it belongs	A. Zygomycota B. Basidiomycota C. Deuteromycota D. Ascomycots

153	A fungal hyphae having 2 nuclei of different genetic type is called as	A. Karyogamy B. Plasmogamy C. Hetrokaryotic D. Fragmentation
154	In Zygomycota during sexual reproduction, zygota formed directly by the fusion of hyphae forms temporary, dormant, thick walled resistant structure called as	A. Ascospores B. Zygospores C. Asci D. Ascocarps
155	Saccharomyces cervisiae is the most commonly exploited yeast which feature highlights their economic improtance	A. Asexual reproduction B. Unicellular C. They ferment carbohydrate to ethanol and carbon dioxide D. Sexual reproduction
156	Rusts belong to the group of club fungi they are called so because	A. Orange-yellow colored disease spots on their host surface B. Dusty spore masses that resemble soot C. Rust have fruiting bodies D. Puccinia species
157	Parasexuality is a special type of genetic recombination which is showed by which group of fungi	A. Penicillium B. Imperfect fungi C. Powdery mildews D. Spitting fungus
158	Why molds can grow on oranges and jelly kept in refrigerator where generally bacteria cannot reach	A. They are well adapted to live on land B. Hyphae are modified C. They can tolerate temperature extremes minus 5 degree centigrade below freezing and 50 degree centigrade or more D. They have rhizoids
159	Many fungi are the sources of drugs, which drug is used to lower the blood cholesterol level	A. Griseofulvin B. Cyclosporine C. Lovastatin D. Ergotin
160	Fungi are used in food industry, which fungi is used in bakery for flavor, aroma, color to some cheese	A. Yeast B. Penicillium C. Aspergillus D. Neurospora
161	Fungi cause certain animal diseases. How Ringworm and athlete's foot are caused by fungi	A. Imperfect fungi B. Aspergillus fumigatus C. Purple ergot D. Soil contaminated with bird's feces
162	The criteria of the classification are the ---------- on which the classification is based.	A. Groups B. Divisions C. Characters D. Orders
163	Vegetative parts of --------- are easier to observe than reproductive parts	A. Angiosperms B. Gymnosperms C. Bryophytes D. Pteridophytes