

General Science Model Test Questions 35 With Answers [Botany - 6]

1. Quinine is made from
(A) Cinchona roots (B) Cinchona fruits (C) Cinchona leaf **(D) Cinchona bark**
2. Phyllanthus niruri is a medicinal herb and it is used to cure
(A) Fever **(B) Jaundice** (C) Cold (D) Nerve disorder
3. The dark reaction was worked out by an American scientist called
(A) Melvin calvin (B) R.T.Isnawshki (C) S.F.Watson (D) F.A.Black
4. "Breathing roots" of mangrove plants are also called
(A) Coralloid roots (B) Pnematophores (C) Respiratory roots **(D) Both (B) and (C)**
5. Hydroponics is
(A) Plant growth in mineral deficiency soil (B) Submerged hydroponic plants
(C) Plant growth under lab condition **(D) Plant growth in liquid culture medium**
6. Red tides are caused by
(A) Red algae **(B) Red dinoflagellates**
(C) Red – coloured industrial effluents (D) Blue – Green algae
7. In angiosperms ovules develop into
(A) Fruits **(B) Seeds** (C) Endosperm (D) Pericarp
8. "Tikka" disease is found in
(A) Groundnut (B) Citrus (C) Sugarcane (D) Sorghum
9. The unicellular algae used in space craft to regulate oxygen supply is
(A) Chlamydomonas **(B) Chlorella** (C) Anabaena (D) Spirogyra
10. Who is the well known Indian paleobotanist?
(A) Birbal Sahni (B) M.S.Swaminathan
(C) P.Maheswari (D) G.Rangaswamy
11. Sharbati, Sonara, Kalyan Sona are the improved varieties of
(A) Rice (B) Maize **(C) Wheat** (D) Barley

12. An algae yielding single cell protein of economic importance is
(A) Chlamydomonas **(B) Spirulina** (C) Gleocapsa (D) Cosmarium
13. The process of transfer of desirable characters from one species to other is known as
(A) Introduction (B) Selection (C) Emasculation **(D) Hybridization**
14. Wide variety of plants are observed in this part of the world
(A) Tropical regions (B) Temperate regions
(C) Near polar regions (D) High altitudinal areas
15. Mycotoxins are pollutants because they affect most commonly
(A) Water (B) Soil (C) Food (D) Air
16. Orchards are
(A) Fruit gardens (B) Vegetable gardens
(C) Ornamental gardens (D) Orchid gardens
17. Foreign countries want to get plant materials of this plant from our country keeping in view the problem of chemical pesticides
(A) Petrocarpus marsupium (vengai) **(B) Azadirachta indica (Neem)**
(C) Acacia Arabica (Gum Arabic) (D) Eucalyptus Globulus
18. Nitrogen fixation is generally brought about by
(A) Bacteria **(B) Bacteria and blue green algae**
(C) Algae (D) Fungi
19. "Pasteurization" Means
(A) Boiling and cooling of milk (B) Heating of milk
(C) Boiling and cooling to prevent microbial spoilage (D) None of these
20. Match the items in List I with List II

List I

- (a) Khus oil
- (b) Quinine
- (c) Soyabean
- (d) Mushroom

List II

- 1. Edible food
- 2. Protein
- 3. Cinchona
- 4. Vetiveria

Codes:

	a	b	c	d
(A)	1	3	4	2
(B)	4	3	2	1
(C)	3	1	4	3
(D)	3	4	2	1

21. Why is sprouted gram considered more nutritious?
- (A) Seeds are storehouses of energy
 (B) Seeds have plenty of amino acids and glucose
 (C) Seeds contain food materials
(D) Germinating seeds produce enzymes which are a rich source of protein
22. Which metal is present in green leaves?
- (A) Cobalt **(B) Magnesium** (C) Iron (D) Potassium
23. Pollinium found in the family
- (A) Asclepiadaceae (B) Orchidaceae
(C) Asclepiadaceae and Orchidaceae (D) None of these
24. Legume root nodule contains a protein pigment known as
- (A) Haemoglobin **(B) Leghaemoglobin** (C) Xanthophyll (D) None of these
25. From the following, which one is edible fungi?
- (A) Agaricus** (B) Polyporus (C) Neurospora (D) None of these
26. Which type of cell gives mechanical support to the plant?
- (A) Phloem (B) Chlorenchyma (C) Parenchyma **(D) Sclerenchyma**
27. A sequence of nucleotides that specifies a particular polypeptide chain is called as
- (A) Genetic transduction **(B) Gene** (C) Genome (D) None of these
28. Cell wall is chemically made up of
- (A) Lipid, Protein and Carbohydrate **(B) Lignin, Pectin and Cellulose**

- (C) Cellulose, Carbohydrate and Protein (D) Protein, Carbohydrates and lipids
29. Endocarp of fruit wall is
- (A) The outermost hard layer (B) The middle layer of fruit wall
- (C) Innermost layer of fruit wall** (D) The leathery outer wall
30. Which group of organism is responsible for enriching soil fertility in an area?
- (A) Blue-Green algae (B) Cyanobacteria **(C) Micro-Organisms** (D) Bacteria
31. Amphibious plants with non-vascular nature group is called as
- (A) Pteridophytes (B) Gymnosperms (C) Angiosperms **(D) Bryophytes**
32. Biggest herbarium located in south India is
- (A) Chennai **(B) Coimbatore** (C) Mysore (D) Hyderabad
33. Smallest flowering plant is
- (A) Rafflesia (B) Polyalthia (C) Lippia **(D) Wolffia**
34. Economic use of the genus Araucaria gymnosperm plant is
- (A) Extraction of resin (B) Extraction of alkaloids
- (C) for paper industry **(D) Ornamental plant**
35. First plant viruses were discovered in
- (A) Maize **(B) Tobacco** (C) Sugarcane (D) Tea
36. The most characteristic feature of arthropoda is
- (A) Compound eyes **(B) Jointed appendages**
- (C) Tracheal system (D) Wings
37. The most successful vector in higher plants is
- (A) Ca MV (B) pBR 322 (C) SV 40 **(D) Ti – plasmid**
38. One of the following is essential for seed germination
- (A) High temperature (B) Minerals
- (C) Light **(D) Water**
39. The process by which RNA is formed from DNA is called

- (A) Transformation (B) Duplication
(C) **Transcription** (D) Transduction
40. Some plants develop fruits without fertilization, this phenomenon is called
(A) Apocarpy (B) Syncarpy (C) **Parthenocarpy** (D) Acarpy
41. Which one of the following diseases is caused by viral infection?
(A) Typhoid (B) Cholera (C) **Jaundice** (D) Tetanus
42. Symbolic nitrogen fixation is done by
(A) **Rhizobium** (B) Azotobacter (C) Nitrobacter (D) Clostridium
43. Lack of which element makes the plant insectivorous?
(A) Calcium (B) **Nitrogen** (C) Magnesium (D) Iodine
44. Founder of binomial nomenclature is
(A) Pasteur (B) Lamarck (C) **Carl Linnaeus** (D) John Ray
45. Part of cinchona plant from which the drug quinine is obtained is
(A) Leaves (B) **Bark** (C) Stem (D) Root
46. Turbentine is obtained from the plants of
(A) **Coniferales** (B) Gnetales (C) Cycadales (D) None of these
47. Clover, the commonly used spice is obtained from the
(A) Root (B) Stem – tip (C) **Flower bud** (D) Fruit
48. Which one of the following plants produces allergenic pollen grains?
(A) **Congress grass** (B) Korean grass (C) Common grasses (D) None of these
49. Opium is obtained from
(A) **Papaver** (B) Cannabis (C) Digitalis (D) Piper
50. Which one of the following is correctly matched?
(A) Dicotyledons - Water conduction (B) Asteraceae - Cyanthium
(C) **Photosynthesis** - **Starch synthesis** (D) Xylem - Secondary growth
51. Which one of the following is a major green house gas?

- (A) CH₄ (B) SO₂ **(C) CO₂** (D) O₃
52. The flow of genetic information from nucleic acid to protein is called
(A) Processing of RNA (B) Transcription
(C) Translation (D) Central dogma
53. Oxygen in the universe is replenished by
(A) Higher plant photosynthesis (B) Bacterial photosynthesis
(C) Photolysis of water (D) Chemosynthesis
54. Limnophylla haterophylla is an example of
(A) Mesophyte plant (B) Amphibious plant
(C) Submerged plant (D) Free floating plant
55. An example for a parasitic algae is
(A) Cephaeurops (B) Ulva (C) Oedogonium (D) Ulothrix
56. Atmospheric nitrogen can be fixed by
(A) Voucheria (B) Navicula (C) Polysiohonia **(D) Anabaena**
57. In dycot roots, xylem is
(A) Endarch **(B) Exarch** (C) Mesarch (D) Monarch
58. "The father of Genetics" is
(A) Charles Darwin **(B) G.J. Mendel**
(C) Melvin Calvin (D) Carl correns
59. Which one of the following is not a hormone?
(A) Auxin (B) Gibberellin (C) Ethylene **(D) Iodine**
60. Western Blot test is used in the diagnosis of
(A) Gonorrhoea (B) Filaria (C) Influenza **(D) AIDS**
61. Pulses are rich in
(A) Proteins (B) Carbohydrates (C) Fats (D) Vitamins
62. The pulp of the pear fruit is hard, because of the presence of

- (A) Sclereids (B) Vessels (C) Tracheids (D) Fibres
63. Pedology refers to the study of
(A) Pollution (B) Diseases (C) Soil (D) Pollination
64. The powerhouse of a cell is
(A) Chloroplast (B) Mitochondrion (C) Nucleus (D) Ribosome
65. The following medicine is obtained from the bark of cinchona
(A) Penicillin (B) Quinine (C) Streptomycin (D) Polymycin
66. Which one of the following is not a plant product?
(A) Camphor (B) Turpentine (C) Rubber (D) Silk
67. Which of the following is important element of chlorophyll?
(A) Magnesium (B) Calcium (C) Potassium (D) Sodium
68. Grasses have
(A) Fibrous roots (B) Tap roots (C) Pillar roots (D) Sucking roots
69. Primary producers are
(A) Bacteria (B) Green plants (C) Small insects (D) Carnivores
70. Match list-I with list-II correctly and select your answer using the codes given below:

List-I

List-II

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| (a) Penicillium | 1. Angiospermic characters |
| (b) Chara | 2. Dioecious |
| (c) Gnetum | 3. Aquatic plant |
| (d) Polytrichum | 4. Conidium |

Codes:

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| | a | b | c | d |
| (A) | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| (B) | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| (C) | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| (D) | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |

71. "Callus" is referred as

- (A) Differentiated tissue (B) Young leaf tissue
(C) **Undifferentiated mass of tissue** (D) Meristematic tissue
72. Number of chromosomes in an organism is maintained by the following division.
(A) **Mitosis** (B) Amitosis (C) Meiosis (D) All of these
73. Vascular cryptogams are
(A) Bryophytes (B) Fungi (C) Algae (D) **Pteridophytes**
74. The raw materials used in the fermentation activity, in yeasts is (are)
(A) **Sugars and fruits juices** (B) Sugars
(C) Alcohol (D) Saccharin
75. Artificial silk is prepared from
(A) Phloem fibres (B) **Wood pulp** (C) Synthesis fibres (D) Wool
76. The plant involved in sericulture is
(A) Eucalyptus (B) Cinchona (C) **Mulberry** (D) Maize
77. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?
(A) Spore - Reproduction (B) **Vessels** - **Translocation of sugar**
(C) Stomata - Transpiration (D) Photosynthesis - Oxygen evolution
78. Which one of the following is called as “maiden hair fern”?
(A) Polytrichum (B) Gnetum (C) Pinus (D) **Adiantum**
79. A plant cell is distinguished from an animal cell by the presence of
(A) Mitochondrion (B) **Cell wall** (C) Cell membrane (D) Nucleus
80. The sporophyte develops from
(A) Spore mother cell (B) Conidium
(C) **Zygote** (D) Gamete
81. Geotropism can be demonstrated using
(A) Auxanometer (B) **Clinostat** (C) Altimeter (D) Potometer
82. Who introduced binomial nomenclature?

- (A) Bentham (B) Hooker (C) Darwin (D) Linnaeus
83. Which one of the following is a complex tissue?
(A) Parenchyma (B) Collenchyma (C) Sclerenchyma (D) Xylem
84. Which of the following cereals was among the first to be used by man?
(A) Barley (B) Oat (C) Rye (D) Wheat
85. Transport of food materials in dicot plant is through
(A) Phloem (B) Xylem (C) Pith (D) Cortex
86. In India, the Research Institute in Palaeobotany is situated at
(A) Chandigarh (B) Bhopal (C) Mumbai (D) Lucknow
87. Distinction between plant and animal cells lies in
(A) Growth (B) Movement (C) Nutrition (D) Respiration
88. The powerhouse of the cell is
(A) Mitochondria (B) Golgi complex
(C) Endoplasmic Reticulum (D) Chloroplast
89. Which part of the Cauliflower is used as vegetable?
(A) Leaves (B) Flower (C) Stem (D) Inflorescence
90. Which of the following is not found in plants?
(A) Vitamin E (B) Vitamin B₁₂ (C) Vitamin B₆ (D) Vitamin B₅
91. Insectivorous plants capture insects for obtaining
(A) Calcium (B) Nitrogen (C) Carbon (D) Cobalt
92. The five kingdom concept was proposed by
(A) Linnaeus (B) Whittaker (C) Theophrastus (D) John Ray
93. Kinetochore is associated with
(A) DNA (B) RNA (C) Chromosome (D) Nucleus
94. Nuclear membrane and plasma membrane are present in
(A) Prokaryotic cell (B) Eukaryotic cell

- (C) Chromosome (D) Nucleus
95. Pavement tissue is present in
(A) Polytrichum (B) **Gnetum** (C) Castor (D) Penicillium
96. Gnetum habit is
(A) **Sporophyte** (B) Gametophyte (C) Spermatophyte (D) Pteridophyte
97. Blue green algae are
(A) **Prokaryotic cell** (B) Eukaryotic cell (C) Single cell (D) Cell
98. Cell wall is mostly made up of
(A) Hemi-Cellulose (B) **Pectin** (C) Cellulose (D) Subarine
99. The basic structural and functional unit of all living organisms is
(A) Nucleus (B) Chloroplast (C) Chromosome (D) **Cell**
100. The plants which are tantalizing the field of medicine are
(A) **Angiosperms** (B) Gymnosperms
(C) Pteridophyta (D) Non-flowering lower plants