

General Science Model Test Questions 6 With Answers [Botany - 5]

1. Soyabean contains a high degree of
(A) Nutrients **(B) proteins** (C) Carbohydrates (D) Vitamins
2. The age of a tree can be determined by
(A) Measuring its height (B) Measuring its diameter
(C) Analysing its sap **(D) Counting the growth rings of its stem**
3. Match list-I with list-II correctly and select your answer using the codes given below:
- | List-I | List-II |
|---------------------|-------------|
| (a) Running water | 1. Typha |
| (b) Pond ecosystem | 2. Hydrilla |
| (c) Amphibian plant | 3. Lotic |
| (d) Submerged plant | 4. Lentic |
- Codes:
- | | a | b | c | d |
|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| (A) | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| (B) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| (C) | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| (D) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
4. Ground becomes slippery during the rainy season due to
(A) Brown algae **(B) Green algae** (C) Blue – green algae (D) Mosses
5. Which one of the following is a useful functional association between fungi and the roots of higher plants?
(A) Bio fertilizer (B) Coralloid root (C) Lichen **(D) Mycorrhiza**
6. Carbon is available to plants as
(A) Carbon dioxide (B) Carbon monoxide
(C) Elemental carbon (D) Methane
7. Photosynthesis is a bio – chemical process for the transfer of solar energy to
(A) Nitrogen cycle (B) Hydraulic cycle
(C) Petrological cycle **(D) Food chain cycle**
8. The fruit in members of poaceae is

- (A) Samara (B) Cypsella (C) Achene (D) Caryopsis
9. The function of flower is
(A) Photosynthesis (B) Transpiration (C) **Reproduction** (D) Conduction
10. Penicillium is generally known as
(A) Algae (B) Bacteria (C) Virus (D) **Fungus**
11. The biggest herbarium of our country is located in
(A) Bangalore (B) **Kolkata** (C) Ooty (D) Shillong
12. Polytrichum plants belong to
(A) Pteridophyta (B) Gymnospermae (C) **Bryophyta** (D) Angiospermae
13. Which of the following flower is sessile?
(A) Mustard (B) China rose (C) **Sunflower** (D) Rose
14. Adiantum sporophytic plants have chromosome type of
(A) Triploid (B) Haploid (C) **Diploid** (D) Polyploid
15. In which of the following is xerophytic adaptation present?
(A) Banana (B) Tamarind (C) **Calotropis** (D) Mango
16. The study of inflorescence, flowers, fruits and seeds is known as
(A) Plant physiology (B) Plant anatomy
(C) Vegetative morphology (D) **Reproductive morphology**
17. In insectivorous plants which of the following elements is absent or deficient?
(A) Calcium (B) Magnesium (C) **Nitrogen** (D) Iodine
18. Viruses chemically called as
(A) Carbohydrates (B) **Nucleoproteins**
(C) Lipo polysaccharides (D) Glyco proteins
19. Penicillin was discovered by
(A) Louis Pasteur (B) **Alexander Fleming**
(C) J. C. Bose (D) E.J. Corey
20. The metal present in chlorophyll is
(A) Sodium (B) Copper (C) **Magnesium** (D) Iron

21. Based on the cellular type the algae chlorella belongs to
(A) Autotrophs (B) Eukaryotes (C) Prokaryotes **(D) Both (A) and (B)**
22. Three major types of sexual reproduction found in algae may be
(A) Fragmentation, isogamous and oogamy (B) isogamy, asexual and oogamy
(C) isogamy, aplanospores and oogamy **(D) isogamy, anisogamy and oogamy**
23. Those algae which grow in hot springs at about 85° C temperature are called as
(A) Halophytic algae (B) Lithophytic algae
(C) Thermal algae (D) Subterranean algae
24. To which of the following families do all pulses belong?
(A) Crucifereae **(B) Leguminosae** (C) Malvaceae (D) Ranunculaceae
25. The evergreen plant body of gymnosperms is
(A) Gametophytic phase (B) Sporophytic phase
(C) Both (A) and (B) (D) none of these
26. The ovules of an ovary are not naked in which of the following groups?
(A) Gymnosperms **(B) Angiosperms** (C) Pteridophytes (D) Monocotyledons
27. Gigantism is a result of
(A) Auto-polyploidy (B) Diploidy (C) Haploidy (D) None of these
28. The most important purpose of insects to visit a flower is to collect
(A) Pollen grains **(B) Honey** (C) Stamens (D) Ovary
29. The inflorescence axis in Banana is used to
(A) Remove kidney stones (B) Remove excess of fats
(C) Cure skin disease (D) Cure respiratory diseases
30. Who first discovered the penicillin?
(A) Perlman (B) Chain **(C) Alexander Fleming** (D) Clutterbuck
31. Epiphytes are plants which depend on other plants
(A) Totally **(B) Only for shelter** (C) Only for food (D) For shade
32. Who has discovered the cell?
(A) Robert Hook (B) Duttrochet

- (C) Robert Brown (D) Van mohl and parkings
33. Which one of the following plants is an example of herb?
(A) Nerium (B) Hibiscus (C) Paddy (D) Mango
34. The sharp and pointed outgrowths present on the stem of rose are called
(A) Hooks (B) Spines (C) Thorns (D) Pickles
35. "AIDS" is caused by
(A) Bacteria (B) Virus (C) Protozoa (D) Fungus
36. Streptomycin is produced from
(A) Streptomyces griseus (B) Streptomyces venezuelae
(C) Streptomyces erythreus (D) Streptomyces fradiae
37. Iodine is obtained from
(A) Gelidium (B) Spirogyra (C) Fucus (D) Volvox
Note: Kelps (or) Laminarian
38. The broad leaves of tall trees absorb
(A) Rain clouds (B) Nitrogen gas (C) Deposits of dust (D) Birds
39. Diffusion means
(A) The passage of water molecule from lower concentration to higher concentration
(B) The movement of molecules from a region of greater concentration to lesser concentration
(C) The movement of molecules from cell to cell
(D) Water molecule movement in a dead cell
40. In some plants fruit formation takes place without fertilization which is called as
(A) Apocarp (B) Parthenocarp (C) Syncarp (D) Acarp
41. Central rice research institute is in
(A) Coimbatore (B) Cuttack (C) Shimla (D) Thiruvananthapuram
42. The bacterium which has flagella all over the body is called as
(A) Atrichous (B) Cephalotrichous (C) Peritrichous (D) Amphitrichous
43. Moisture absorbing roots are seen in
(A) Vanda (B) Banyan (C) Beet root (D) Carrot

44. Secondary growth (or) width enlargement is usually absent in
(A) Pteridophytes **(B) Monocotyledons** (C) Gymnosperms (D) Dicotyledons
45. The number of plant species described on our earth is over
(A) 40,000 (B) 50,000 **(C) 4,00,000** (D) 5,00,000
46. The first person to see a cell under microscope was
(A) Hooke (B) Leuwenhoek (C) Schwann (D) Schleiden
47. The drug chloromycetin is used for which disease?
(A) Dysentery **(B) Tuberculosis** (C) Typhoid (D) None of these
48. Leprosy is caused by
(A) Bacteria (B) Fungi (C) Protozoan (D) Virus
49. The study of external form of a plant is known as
(A) Anatomy **(B) Morphology** (C) Physiology (D) Evolution
50. A group of cells similar in structure and function is
(A) Tissue (B) Organ (C) Organism (D) Organogenesis
51. Those flowers which have both male and female reproductive parts are called
(A) Bisexual (B) Unisexual (C) Both of these (D) None of these
52. The other name of the plant taxonomy is
(A) Economic botany **(B) Systematic botany** (C) Genetics (D) Ecology
53. Plants take nitrogen in the form of
(A) Nitrates (B) Nitrites (C) Ammonia (D) All of these
54. Edible fungi are
(A) Morchella **(B) Agaricus** (C) Lycoperdon (D) All the these
55. One of the following is useful for cheese making
(A) Yeasts (B) Ustilago **(C) Penicillium** (D) Rhizopus
56. Waterblooms are produced by
(A) Fungi **(B) Algae** (C) Bacteria (D) Water Lily
57. Viruses are
(A) Spherical (B) Cubical (C) Rod shaped **(D) All of these**

58. Bacteria reproduce
(A) Only Sexually (B) Only Asexually (C) Mostly Sexually **(D) Mostly asexually**
59. Atomospheric CO₂ can be reduced by the process of
(A) Transpiration (B) Evaporation (C) photosynthesis (D) Respiration
60. Which of the following cannot grow in deserts of Rajasthan?
(A) Maize (B) Bajra **(C) Banana** (D) Mustard
61. Bacteria are
(A) Aerobic only (B) Non-aerobic only
(C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of these
62. Soil conservation is the process where
(A) Sterile soil is converted into fertile soil
(B) Soil is aerated
(C) Soil erosion occurs
(D) Soil is protected against erosion
63. Phytology is the study of
(A) Fungi (B) Bacteria **(C) Algae** (D) Plants
64. The largest flower is
(A) Water lily (B) Dahlia **(C) Rafflesia** (D) Sunflower
65. The molecule with high energy phosphate bond in the cell is
(A) RNA (B) DNA (C) FAD **(D) ATP**
66. The root nodules containing Rhizobia occur in
(A) Malvaceae **(B) Fabaceae** (C) Asteraceae (D) Musaceae
67. Pasteurization of milk destroys its
(A) Vitamins (B) Protein contents (C) Fat contents **(D) Pathogenic bacteria**
68. Atmospheric nitrogen is fixed in leguminous roots by
(A) Chlorophyll **(B) Bacteria** (C) CO₂ (D) All of these
69. Gymnosperms are characterized by
(A) Having fruits (B) Having seeds **(C) Lacking ovaries** (D) Having Vessels

70. In food making industry the product of yeast culture utilized is
(A) Organic acid **(B) Ethyl alcohol** (C) CO₂ (D) Vitamin
71. One of the following is responsible for smut disease
(A) Puccinia (B) Albugo (C) Neurospora **(D) Ustilago**
72. Sexual reproduction is absent in
(A) Blue-Green algae (B) Green algae (B) Brown algae (D) red Algae
73. Algin is obtained from
(A) Diatoms (B) Red algae (C) Chara **(D) Brown algae**
74. The virus which attacks E.Coli is termed
(A) cyanophage (B) Mycophage **(C) Coliphage** (D) None of these
75. Laminaria is an important source of
(A) Agar – Agar (B) Gelatin **(C) Iodine** (D) Antibiotic
76. “Pond silk” is the common name of
(A) Chlamydomonas (B) Oscillatoria (C) Anabaena **(D) Spirogyra**
77. Pneumonia is caused by one of the following
(A) Algae (B) Fungi **(C) Bacteria** (D) Viruses
78. Cotton fibre is obtained from the
(A) Stem (B) Root (C) Leaf **(D) Fruit**
79. The largest producer of groundnut is
(A) India (B) Sudan (C) Brazil (D) China
80. India’s largest mineral resource is
(A) Coal (B) Uranium (C) Gold (D) Copper
81. The gas evolved by leaves during photosynthesis is
(A) Hydrogen **(B) Oxygen** (C) Nitrogen (D) Chlorine
82. After fertilization ovary is transformed into
(A) Fruit (B) Embryo (C) Seed (D) All of these
83. Green trees of the forests are generally called as
(A) Forest burial ground **(B) Food chain primary producers**

- (C) Saline water (D) Woods
84. Streptomycin was discovered by
(A) Waksman (B) Duggar (C) McGuire (D) Buskholder
85. Kelp is
(A) Red algae (B) Brown algae (C) Blue-green algae (D) All of these
86. Habitat of penicillium is
(A) Fresh water (B) Rock (C) Hill area (D) Organic substance
87. Monocotyledons are characterized by
(A) Fibrous root system (B) Tap root system
(C) Prop root system (D) epiphytic roots
88. Typhoid is caused by
(A) Fungi (B) Virus (C) Bacteria (D) Protozoa
89. The ovules in gymnosperms are
(A) Enclosed inside the ovary (B) Exposed
(C) Both (A) and (B) (D) Enclosed inside the fruit
90. Cell division useful for gamete formation is
(A) Mitosis (B) Meiosis (C) Amitosis (D) Direct cell division
91. Herbicide is used to kill
(A) The unwanted insects (B) The unwanted animals
(C) The weeds (D) The underwater plants
92. Tap root is
(A) Negatively geotropic (B) Diageotropic
(C) Positively geotropic (D) Positively phototropic
93. Seedless fruits are seen in
(A) Banana (B) Grapes (C) Pineapple (D) All of these
94. Most advanced plants in the plant kingdom are
(A) Angiosperms (B) Gymnosperms (C) Cryptogams (D) Phenerogams
95. Fibres are taken from plant as

- (A) Sclerenchyma cells (B) Parenchyma cells
(C) Collenchyma cells (D) None of these
96. The process in which fruit is formed without fertilization is known as
(A) Parthenogenesis (B) **Parthenocarp**y (C) Amitosis (D) Oogenesis
97. Calotropis is an example of the following phyllotaxy
(A) **Opposite and decussate** (B) Spiral (C) Whorled (D) Alternate
98. Phylloclade is a modified
(A) **Stem** (B) leaf (C) Root (D) Flower
99. Which of the following diseases is likely to spread in the entire community. If a leaky septic tank contaminates the water supply?
(A) **Cholera** (B) Cancer (C) Tuberculosis (D) Leprosy
100. Where would the bacterium E.Coli be readily found?
(A) Soil (B) Ponds (C) **Human intestine** (D) Refuse dumps