

Examrace: Downloaded from examrace.com [<https://www.examrace.com/>]

For solved question bank visit [doorsteptutor.com](https://www.doorsteptutor.com)

[<https://www.doorsteptutor.com>] and for free video lectures visit [Examrace](https://www.doorsteptutor.com)
YouTube Channel [<https://youtube.com/c/Examrace/>]

NET, IAS, State-SET (KSET, WBSET, MPSET, etc.), GATE, CUET, Olympiads etc.: Botany MCQs (Practice_Test 76 of 104)

Get unlimited access to the best preparation resource for competitive exams : [get questions, notes, tests, video lectures and more \[https://www.doorsteptutor.com/\]](https://www.doorsteptutor.com/) - for all subjects of your exam.

1. The number of hydrogen bonds needed to bind cytosine with guanine in a DNA stand is
 - a. One
 - b. Two
 - c. Three
 - d. Four
2. Which one of the following combinations possesses the integrated protein synthesizing machinery?
 - a. Ribosome, t-RNA, amino acid
 - b. m-RNA, t-RNA and amino acid
 - c. Ribosome, t-RNA, m-RNA and amino acid
 - d. t-RNA, ribosome, nucleus and m-RNA
3. Which one of the following secondary metabolites of plants has been used as fish poison?
 - a. Tritcrpene
 - b. Glycoside
 - c. Carotene
 - d. Saponin
4. In plant tissue culture, induction of roots and shoots can be accomplished by
 - a. Using tissue of a certain minimum size
 - b. Using a specific concentration of sucrose in the culture medium
 - c. Using a particular auxin-cytokinin ratio
 - d. Manipulating physical factors such as duration of light, temperature, ph etc.
5. Which one of the following statements is correct?
 - a. Pollen wall proteins play an important role in determining sexual incompatibility
 - b. Shape of the stigma plays an important role in sexual incompatibility

- c. Cryptic fertilization is an important phenomenon associated with sexual incompatibility
 - d. Placental pollination helps in overcoming self incompatibility
6. During germination of barley grain, the enzyme α-amylase is secreted by
 - a. Seed coat
 - b. Aleuronic layer
 - c. Coleorhizae
 - d. Coleoptiles
7. Verbalization is used to overcome chemical dormancy in seeds. The temperature range used for this purpose is
 - a. Zero to 4 degrees C
 - b. 15 to 20 degrees C
 - c. 20 to 30 degrees C
 - d. 30 to 40 degrees C
8. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?
 - a.
 - Match Item 1: Nutation
 - Match Item 2: Movement of growing tips of twining plants
 - Match Item 1: Traumatotropism
 - Match Item 2: Curvature of due to injury to plant organs.
 - b.
 - Match Item 1: Thigmotropism
 - Match Item 2: Movement of tendrils due to contact.
 - Match Item 1: Seismonasty
 - Match Item 2: Movements caused by change in turgor pressure.

○ Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

 - a. 1,2, 3 and 4
 - b. 1,2 and 3
 - c. 2,3 and 4
 - d. 1 and 4
9. In maize (*Zea mays*) fertilization takes place between a female parent having colourless endosperm and the male parent having yellow endosperm. After fertilization, the endosperm of the new seed becomes yellow. This phenomenon is known as
 - a. Dominance
 - b. Xenia
 - c. Met xenia
 - d. Paternal influence

10. In which one of the following sets of plants is the endosperm chlorophyllous?
- a. Rosa, Prunus
 - b. Crinum, Raphanus
 - c. Arachis, Cicer
 - d. Linum, Olea
11. Dichogamy refers to
- a. Male and female sex organs maturing at the same time
 - b. Male and female sex organs maturing at different times
 - c. Male sterility
 - d. Female sterility
12. If a leaf cell of gymnosperm plant had 24 chromosomes, then its endosperm cell would contain
- a. 24 chromosomes
 - b. 36 chromosomes
 - c. 12 chromosomes
 - d. 48 chromosomes
13. The main advantage of vegetative propagation is that it
- a. Is quite easy
 - b. Is reliable
 - c. Produces genetically uniform progeny
 - d. Produces healthy, disease resistant plants
14. Absence of sexual union and failure of meiosis is called
- a. Anisospory
 - b. Amphimixis
 - c. Apomixis
 - d. Anisogamety
15. In germinating oil seeds beta-oxidation of free fatty acids takes place in the
- a. Oleosomes
 - b. Glyoxysomes
 - c. Mitochondria
 - d. Lysosomes