DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

COMBINED COMPETITIVE (PRELIMINARY) EXAMINATION, 2011

Serial No.

000766

BOTANY Code No. 03



Time Allowed : Two Hours

Maximum Marks: 300

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS, ETC, IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET OF THE SAME SERIES.
- 2. ENCODE CLEARLY THE TEST BOOKLET SERIES A, B, C OR D AS THE CASE MAY BE IN THE APPROPRIATE PLACE IN THE RESPONSE SHEET.
- 3. You, have to enter your Roll Number on this Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside.

Your Roll No.

- Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside.

 Do NOT write anything else on the Test Booklet.

 This Booklet contains 120 items (sourcises) F. I. I.
- 4. This Booklet contains 120 items (questions). Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select one response which you want to mark on the Response Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose ONLY ONE response for each item.
- 5. In case you find any discrepancy in this test booklet in any question(s) or the Responses, a written representation explaining the details of such alleged discrepancy, be submitted within three days, indicating the Question No(s) and the Test Booklet Series, in which the discrepancy is alleged. Representation not received within time shall not be entertained at all. The Commission shall take appropriate decision on the representations received in accordance with the Rules which shall be final.
- You have to mark all your responses ONLY on the separate Response Sheet provided. See directions in the Response Sheet.
- All items carry equal marks. Attempt ALL items. Your total marks will depend only on the number of correct responses marked by you in the Response Sheet.
- Before you proceed to mark in the Response Sheet the response to various items in the Test Booklet, you
 have to fill in some particulars in the Response Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your Admit Card
 and Instructions.
- While writing Centre, Subject and Roll No. on the top of the Response Sheet in appropriate boxes use "ONLY BALL POINT PEN".
- 10. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Response Sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator only the Response Sheet. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.

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	(A)	E. Buchnon (1930)	(B)	Warburg (1920)
	(C)	Richard Altman (1890)	(D)	Krebs (1897)
2.	Star	rch storing plastids are called as:		
		Amyloplasts	(B)	Leucoplasts
		Etioplasts	(D)	
			(-)	
3.	Avio	cennia is :		
	(A)	Mesophyte	(B)	Epiphyte
	(C)	Hydrophyte	(D)	Mangrove
4.	The	nucleus is present in the following:		
	(A)	Viruses	(B)	Bacteria
	(C)	Blue green Algea	(D)	Fungi
5.		cambium' in the Apical meristems	is:	
		Homogenous	(B)	Heterogenous
	(C)	Secondary meristem	(D)	None of these
6.	The	following is a 'complex tissue':		
	(A)	Sclerenchyma	(B)	Xylem
	(C)	Parenchyma	(D)	Collenchyma
_				
7.		ullary vascular bundles are present		
	(A)	Boerhaavia	(B)	
	(C)	Bignonia	(D)	Begonia
8.	'Am	phicribral vascular bundles' are con	nmon in :	
	(A)	Pteridophytes	(B)	Monocot
	(C)	Roots	(D)	Flowers
9.	'Bro	wning' disease of cauliflower is due	e to :	
		Boron deficiency symptoms	(B)	Copper deficiency

1. 'Mitochondria' were first described by:

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(C) Pseudomonas infection

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(D) Fungal infection

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10.	The	function of chloroplasts in a green pla	nt is:		
	(A)	Photo respiration	(B)	Photosynthesis	
	(C)	Respiration	(D)	Transport	
11.	The	'Sieve elements' of phloem are alway	s assoc	ciated with:	
	(A)	Albuginous cells	(B)	Parenchyma cells	
	(C)	Companion cells	(D)	Fibres	
12.	'Fib	re' like projections sometimes presen	t in the	sieve pores are called as:	. At note
	(A)	P-Protein	(B)	F-protein	
	(C)	Slime	(D)	None of these	
13.	The	'Vascular cambium' is a :		limevoll	
		Secondary Lateral meristem	(B)	Primary meristem	
		Rib meristem	(D)	Plate meristem	
14.	'Aer	renchyma' is commonly present in:			
	(A)	Mesophytes	(B)	Hydrophytes	
	(C)	Xerophytes	(D)	Halophytes	
15.	'Clo	sed' bundles are common in:			
	(A)	Monocot stems	(B)	Roots	
	(C)	Pteridophytes	(D)	None of these	
16.	Med	lullary vascular bundles are present in	the foll	owing plant:	Sight Court of the season of
	(A)	Bignonia	(B)	Achzranthus	
	(C)	Peperomia	(D)	Clematis	
17.	'Intr	axylary' and 'Interxylary' 'phloem' at	re prese	ent in the stems of the follow	ving plant :
	(A)		(B)	Strychnos	
	(C)	Sapindus	(D)	Piper	
18.	The	antibiotics 'Tetracyclines' are formed	by:	· nieul einem	
	(A)		(B)	Penicillium	
	(C)	Aspergillus	(D)	Trichoderma	

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29.	ʻVir	oids' were discovered by:			
	(A)	Winogradsky. O	(B)	Stanley, W	
	(C)	Koch. R	(D)	T.O. Diener	
30.	'Ma	d Cow' 'disease' in France was cause	d by :		
	(A)	Bacteria	(B)	Mycoplasmas	La la la marcandiga de la
	(C)	Prions	(D)	Viruses	
21	477-4			ala praviveny i a kalenga an	
31.		erocysts' are present in the following:	(D)	37.1	
	. ,	Chlamydomonas	(B)	Volvox	
	(C)	Nostoc	(D)	Cladophora	
32.	'Inte	ercalary Meristem' is present in the algain	l filam	ents of:	
		Chara	(B)	Nitella	
	(C)	Ectocarpus	(D)	Porphyra	
				Va of the seal countries of	
33.	The	bacteriophages which do not lyse their	host c	ells are called:	
	(A)	P-Phages	(B)	Temperate phage	
	(C)	Resistant phage	(D)	Virulent phage	
					grand and Asia Test
34.	'Cuo	cumber mosaic virus' is transmitted by:			
	` '	Nematodes	(B)	Soil	
	(C)	Mechanical means	(D)	Aphids	
35.	The	function of 'mitochondria' is:			
		Osmoregulation	(B)	Protein synthesis	
		Electron transport and ATP synthesis	(D)	Glycolysis	
26	37-1-				
36.		men tissue is present in : Trinospora root	(B)	Vanda aerial root	
	. ,	Maize root	(D)	Cucurbita tendrils	
	(0)	Waize 100t	(D)	Cucui olta terranis	
37.	'Dip	lanetism' is common in the life cycle of	:		
	(A)	Saprolegnia	(B)	Peronospora	gallenierreier bereitstelt.
		Pythium	(D)	Phytophthora	
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38.	· 'O _I	pen' type vascular bundles are presen	nt in :		
	(A)	Monocot stems	(B)	Monocot secondary stems	
	(C)	Primary stems of Dicots	(D)		
39.	'Bi	tunicate Asci' are present in:			
		Pyrenomycetes	(B)	Loculoascomycetes	
	(C)	Discomycetes	(D)	Hemiascomycetes	
40.	'Ph	ragmobasidia' are present in the follo	wing:	The seventer at the en-	
		Hymenomycetes	(B)	Rust fungi	
	(C)	Gasteromycetes	(D)	Aganomycetes	
41.	The	following is a plant parasite:			la visi tolulos convictos estad?
	(A)	Cephaleuros viriscens	(B)	Coleochaete scutata	
	(C)	Oedogonium Kumarzensis	(D)	Vaucheria terrestris	
42.	'Afl	atoxins' in foods are due to:			o i la cara la comita de la comita del comita de la comita del la comita de la comita del la com
	(A)	Algal toxins	(B)	Ergot	
	(C)	Clostridial Bacteria	(D)	Aspergillus flavus	de Characteria
43.	'Clu	ab root' of cabbage is caused by:			
		Plasmodiophora brassicae	(B)	Albugo candida	
	(C)	Xanthomonas campestris	(D)	Aphanomyces	
44.	"Pot	ato scab" disease is due to:			
	(A)	Phytophthora	(B)	Streptomyces	
	(C)	Nocardia	(D)	Pseudomonas	
45.	Bran	ched assimilatory filaments are presen	nt in the	following Bryophyte:	
		Riccia	(B)	Plagiochasma	
	(C)	Marchantia	(D)	Anthoceros	
46.	The	gametophyte of Anthoceros contain the	he follov	ving alga as an endophyte	
		Nostoc	(B)	Anabaena	
	(C)	Chlorella	(D)	None of these	

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47.	'Alg	gal zone' is present in the root system of	the fo	llowing plants:	
	(A)	Lichens	(B)	Coralloid roots of Cycas	
	(C)	Gnetum	(D)	None of these	
48.	'Ma	noxylic wood' is common in:			
	(A)	Cycas	(B)	Pinus	
	(C)	Gnetum	(D)	None of these	
49.	'Wii	ndow like field pits' are common in the	wood	of:	
	(A)	Picea	(B)	Araucaria	
	(C)	Taxodium	(D)	Pinus	
50.	The	following plant is called 'Sago' palm:		apprendiction and a	
	(A)	Cycas revoluta	(B)	C. Circinala	
	(C)	C. beddomi	(D)	C. pectinata	
51.	The	under mentioned gymnosperm plant is	alled	as 'Living Fossil':	
	(A)	The Cycas	(B)	Ginkgo biloba	
	(C)	Gnetumula`	(D)	Ephedra	
52.	The	botanical name of 'iceland moss' is:		and the state of t	
	(A)	Funaria	(B)	Cetraria islandica	
	(C)	Cladonia	(D)	Moss plant	
53.	Clu	b root of cabbage is due to:			
	(A)	Pseudomonas solanaceanum	(B)	Plasmodiophora brassicae	
	(C)	Fusarium	(D)	Synchytrium	
54.	This	Botanist introduced the 'Binomial' non	nencla	ature to the plants:	
	(A)	Theophrastus	(B)	Linnaeus	
	(C)	Bessy	(D)	Bentham and Hooker	
55.	Фβ	$(P_3 + 3 \text{ or } (3 + 3) A_3 + 3 G_{(3)})$, is the flora	al for	mula of the family:	
		Palmae		Liliaceae	
	(C)	Orchidaceae	(D)	Gramineae	

ļ	56.	Br,	$0/0 \bigvee_{(5)} C_1 + 2 + (2)$. A	$(9) + 1 G_{1}$ is the flo	oral formula of the family:
		(A)	Mimosae	(B)	Papilionaceae
		(C)	Rosaceae	(D)	
	57.		mostegium' is the charact	ter of the family:	
			Compositae	(B)	Orchidaceoe
		(C)	Asclepiadacoae	(D)	Capparidaceoe
5	58.	The	e floral formula – ⊕ or o	VOK OFOCA	$G_{(2)}$, belongs to the family:
		(A)	Umbelliferae		Cactaceae
		(C)	Cucurbitaceae	(D)	
	4			(0)	
5	9.	'Go	nophyll theory' on origin	of Angiosperms wa	as proposed by:
			Meeure (1961)	(B)	Melville (1963)
		(C)	Eames (1961)	(D)	Bessey (1915)
6	0.	The	following is a fossil wood	d: 000aa	
			Carytonia	(B)	Gnetales
			Pentoxylon	(D)	Bennettitales
6	1	The	induction of flowering in	nlants by low tempe	rotures is called.
			Floral induction	(B)	Vernalization
			Artifical flowering	(B)	None of these
		(-)	a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a	(B)	None of these
6	2.	The	movements of tendrils of	f cucurbitaceae arou	nd a support are called as:
		(A)	Rotation movements	(B)	Growth movements
		(C)	Nutation movements	(D)	Tropic movements
6:	3	Thos	se plants which require a	light dyration of las-	4h121 C Q
		(A)	Short day plants		than 12 hours for flowering are called:
			Day neutral plants		Long day plants None of these
		(-)	J -round plants	(D)	rione of these
64	1.	'Hon	ey' usually contains:		
		(A)	Dust	(B)	Insect parts
		(C)	Plant Debris	(D)	Pollen grains

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65.	Stim	nulation of growth of axillary buc	ls after the rea	noval of terminal bud in a plant is	called:
	(A)	Induction of growth	(B)	Removal of Apical dominance	51251
	(C)	Induction for Flowering	(D)	Application of Auxins	
66.	The	following is a growth inhibitor:			
		Absicic acid	(B)	Ethylene	
	(C)	Jasmonic acid	(D)	Kineus	
67.	The	term 'Florigen' applies to:			
	(A)	Steroids	(B)	Gibberellins	
	(C)	Sex hormones	(D)	Androgenes	
68.	The	pigments involved in induction of	of flowering a	re called:	
	(A)	Plastids	(B)	Chlorophylls	
	(C)	Phytochromes	(D)	Plastoquinones	
69.	Zinc	deficiency in paddy results in:			
	(A)	Khaira disease	(B)	Malfolmation	c de la des
	(C)	Chlorosis	(D)	Blackening of the plants	
70.	The	following is a free living aerobic	Nitrogen fixe	r: (1990)	
	(A)	Chlorobium	(B)	Azotobacter	
	(C)	Clostridium	(D)	Beijerenckia	
71.	'Do	uble helix' model of DNA was c	onstructed by	y:	
	(A)	Robertson (1950)	(B)	Meselson and Stahl (1958)	
	(C)	Watson and Crick (1953)	(D)	Chargaff (1940)	
72.	'Inte	erferons' are :			
	(A)	DNA molecules	(B)	RNA	
	(C)	Lipids	(D)	Proteins	
73.	The	following is a C ₄ -plant:			
			(B)	Paddy	
	(C)	Sugar cane	(D)	Tomato	
74.	The	following secondary metabolite	contain Nitro	gen component:	
	(A)		(B)		
	(C)	Steroids	(D)	Alkaloids	
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75.	The	following is a fruit ripening hormone	e: .	
	(A)	Auxins	(B)	Gibberellins
	(C)	Ethylene	(D)	None of these
76.	The	useful part of cinnamomum zeyloni	cum is:	
	(A)	Fruit	(B)	Leaves
	(C)	Bark	(D)	Wood
77.	Leg	uminous root nodules possess the fol	lowing pi	gment:
	(A)	Leucoplasts	(B)	Chloroplasts
	(C)	Haemoglobin	(D)	Leghaemoglobin
78.	Wh	ite rust of mustard is due to:		
	(A)	Albugo candida	(B)	Puccinia recondita
	(C)	Uromyces brassicae	(D)	Claviceps sp.
79.		nip smut' of sugarcane is caused by:		
		Claviceps microcephala	(B)	Ustilago scitaminea
	(C)	Urocystis capulae	(D)	Phragmidium officinarum
80.	_	rimycin' is used to control:		
		Fungal diseases	(B)	Viral diseases
	(C)	Bacterial diseases	(D)	Mycoplasma diseases
81.		otan' is used as:		
		Spray for foliar diseases	(B)	For seed treatment
	(C)	As insecticide	(D)	Viricidal for viral diseases
82.	'Wh	eat stem rust' is due to the following	pathoger	n 3 (1) 1:
	(A)	Puccinia graminis tritici	(B)	Puccinia striformis
	(C)	Uromyces capulae	(D)	Ravenelia reliana
83.	Ang	ular leaf blight of cotton plant is due	to the follo	owing pathogen:
		Xanthomonas malvacearum		Pseudomonas solanacearum
	(C)	Phytophthora parasitica		Alternaria tenuisi
				W.S. Other Co. Springer

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84.	'Alcohol' is formed by the process of:		e e e e e antanzo e fi no eficircii
	(A) Fermentation	(B)	Respiration
	(C) Rotting	(D)	None of these
85.	The following are the primary producers	s of an aqu	natic ecosystem:
	(A) Grasses	(B)	Typha etc
	(C) Zooplankton	(D)	Phytoplankton
86.	The main cause of 'Global warming' is:		
	(A) CFCs	(B)	Increase in CO,
	(C) CH ₄ increase	(D)	Ozone depletion
87.	The Botanical name of 'Indian rosewood	d' that yie	lds high quality of timber is:
	(A) Pterocarpus santalinus	(B)	Anogeissus latifolia
	(C) Dalbergia latifolia *	(D)	Albizzia lebbek
88.	The 'camphor' is obtained from the follo	wing pla	nt:
	(A) Cinnamomum camphora	(B)	Cinnamomum zeylanicum
	(C) Santalum album	(D)	Mentha indica
89.	The 'TEA' is made from the leaves of th	e plant :	
	(A) Cocos cola	-	Carica sinensis
	(C) Chenopodium alba	(D)	Camellia sinensis
90.	The stain 'Haema toxylin' is derived from	m the plar	nt:
	(A) Haematoxylon Campechianum		Brazilwood
	(C) Chlorophora tonctoria	(D)	Acacia catechu
91.	The Botanical name for Turmeric plant is	s:	
	(A) Morinda cotrifolia	(B)	Curcuma longa
	(C) Zingiber officinalis	(D)	Lawsonia inermis
92.	'Turpentine' is obtained from:		
	(A) Pinus roxburghii	(B)	Butea monosperma
	(C) Azadirachta indica	(D)	Acacia arabica
93.	Botanical name of Banana is:		
	(A) Musa indica	(B)	Heliconia
	(C) Musa maritiana	(D)	Musa paradisica
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94	4. The	following plant products are used in	treatin	g high blood pressure in human beings:
	(A)	Rauvolfia serpentina	(B	Podophyllum hexandra
	(C)	Allium sativum)) Allium cepa
. 95	5. 'Qu	inine' the best medicine for curing ma	alaria, i	is derived from:
	(A)	Ephedra gerardiana) Acacia catechu
	(C)	Mimusops elongi	(D) Cinchona officinalis
96	. The	following plant is worshipped as a 'h	oly' he	erb:
	(A)	Ficus religiosa) Azadirachta indica
	(C)	Ocimum sanctum	(D) Calotropis procera
97	. The	botanical name of 'Saffron' yielding	olant is	:
	(A)	Piper betel	(B)	Crocus sativus
	(C)	Cuminum cyminum	(D)) Centella asiatica
98	. 'Soh	anjana gum' is obtained from the bar	k of:	(E)
	(A)	Morinda tinctoria		Bixa orellina
	(C)	Moringa oleifera		Garcinia cowa
. 99.	. 'Mes	squite' is derived from:		
		Prosopis julifera	(B)	Jatropha indica
		Jatropha grandulifera		Cochliospermum religiosum
100). 'Indi	an gum arabic' is obtained from the b	ark of	· u (E)
	(A)	Astragalus gummifer		Prunus amygdali
	(C)	Acacia nilotica		Butea monosperma
101	. 'The	Earth' is the planet in the solar system	n. Its p	roximity to the 'SUN' is
	(A)	93 million miles	(B)	
	(C)	142 million miles	(D)	483 million miles
102	. The a	ge of the Earth is around:		
	(A)	1 billion years	(B)	5 billion years
	(C)	15 billion years	(D)	
103	. Cellul	lar energy is available in the form of:		
	(A)		(B)	DNA
	(C)	RNA	(D)	Proteins
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104.	The	origin of the first life on the Earth due t	o prot	obionts was proposed by:
	(A)	Aristotle	(B)	Oparin
	(C)	Wallace	(D)	Theophrastus
105	The	function of 'Sclereids' is:		
100.		Mechanical support	(B)	Conduction
	٠,	Absorption	(D)	Protection
	(0)	Hosoipuon	(2)	
106.	The	doctrine of "Struggle for existence" is	a part	of:
	(A)	Phylogeny	(B)	Darwinism
	(C)	Lamarckism	(D)	Evolution
				ala traza ambibile intelligi a transu koculatit.
107.		"recapitulation theory" was proposed b	by:	
	` '	Ernst Haeckal	(B)	
	(C)	Lamarck	(D)	Weisman
100	0.6	The and for a dising a financian		proposed by
108.		tation Theory' for origin of new specie		
	(A)		(D)	
	(C)	Mc Clintock	(D)	Wallace
109	Acc	ording to Wegner's Continental Drift	theor	y until late Mesozoic Era only two continents
10).		ted, one is Gondwana, the second is:		
		Eurasia	(B)	Laurasia
	` ′	Polynesia	(D)	America
		a magningsin		and notice to a first particle to a gr
110.	The	following is a 'disaccharide':		
	(A)	Glucose .	(B)	Fructose
	(C)	Sucrose	(D)	Xylose
111	The	following is an 'aromatic amino acid':		
111.		Glutamine	(B)	Arginine
		Methionine	(D)	Tyrosine
	(C)	Methorine	(D)	Tyrosuc
112.	The	Bacterial cell wall is mainly made of:		
		Peptidoglycans	(B)	Mannans
	(C)	Glucomannans	(D)	None of these
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113. The	e wall less bacteria are called as:		
(A)	Sphaeroplasts	(B)	Protoplasts
(C)	Viruses	(D)	None
114. The	e fungus cell wall is composed mainly of	:	
(A)	Glucose	(B)	Polysaccharides
(C)	Chitin	(D)	Protein
115. The	plant cell walls are constructed by:		
(A)	Proteins	(B)	Cellulose
(C)	Lipids	(D)	Lignins
	ghbouring plant cells are communicated	throu	gh:
(A)	Plasmodesmata	(B)	Plasma membrane
(C)	Cell wall extensions	(D)	None of these
	main function of plasma membrane is:		
	Regulation of movement of substance Signalling	s into	and out of the cells
(C)	To keep all the components together		
	For communication to other cells		
118. The	main function of 'Mitochondria' is:		
(A)	Respiration	(B)	Reproduction
(C)	Synthesis	(D)	Excretion
119. The	main function of 'Ribosomes' is:		
	Secretion	(B)	Osmoregulation
(C)	Growth	(D)	Protein synthesis
120 The	following cell organelle contain 'RNA':		
(A)			N.C. 1 . 1 .
` '		(B)	Mitochondria
(A) (C)	Ribosome	(D)	Nucleus

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