Paper Code – 5101

M.Sc Semester-III Botnay (Old Course)
July Sep -2020
CBO-501 Plant Physiology

કુલ સમય :– ૬૦ મીનીટ **કુલ પ્રશ્નો :** ૫૦ **વિદ્યાર્થીએ ટીક કરવાના પ્રશ્નો :** ૩૫

નોંધ : **વિદ્યાર્થીએ માત્ર ૩૫ પ્રશ્નો જ ટીક કરવાના રહેશે. જો વધારે ટીક કરેલ હશે તો પ્રથમ ૩૫ પ્રશ્નો જ ગણતરીમાં લેવામાં આવશે.**

1. Plant absorbed the mineral nutrients by?
A. Stem system B. Root system C. Leaf system D. None of the above
2. Which is macro nutrient element?
A. Manganese B. Cobalt C. Phosphorus D. Sulphur
3. Yellowing of leaves is known as?
A. Tylosis B. Necrosis C. Fluorosis D. Chlorosis
4. This is not absorbed through soil
A. Potassium B.Nitrogen C. Carbon D. All of these
5. Minerals in plants are absorbed by plant in_____form.
A. Solid B. Gaseous C. Solution D. Solute
6. Plant stress is divided into how many types?
A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
7. The external conditions that adversely affect growth, development or productivity of plants is known as?
A. Plant stress B. Senescence C. Necrosis D. PCD
8. Out of following which one is causing biotic stress?
A. Salinity B. Water stress C. Bacteria D. Temperature
9. The imbalance between production and accumulation of oxygen reactive species is known as?
A. Oxidative stress B. Water stress C. Salinity stress D. Biotic stress
10. Drought stress is caused by?
A. Uneven rainfall B. Increase in temperature C. By attacking fungi D. None of the above
11. The ways of achieving tolerance to a particular stress is achieved by?
A. Adaptation B. Acclimation C. Both A and B D.None of the above
12. In water stress, an excess of water condition known as?
A. Drought B. Water logging C. Salt stress D. None of the above
13. Seed develops from
A. ovary B. Embryo C. Ovule D. Embryo sac
14. The types of germination based on epicotyls and hypocotyls elongation are
A. Epigeal germination only C. epicotyls germination
B. hypogeal germination only D. Epigeal germination and hypogeal germination
15. The optimum temperature for seed germination is 25 °C to
A. 30 °C B. 40 °C C. 37 °C D. 35 °C
16. Bud dormancy of floral apex is induced by which hormone
A. GA B. Kinetin C. ABA D. None of the above
17. Some seeds enter dormancy when exposed to unfavourable condition for some time Such dormancy is called?
A. Immediate dormancy C. Secondary dormancy
B. Primary dormancy D. Short term dormancy
18. Seed dormancy allows the plants to
A. Overcome unfavourable climate conditions C. Reduce viability
B. Develop healthy seeds D. Prevent deterioration of seeds
19. The process of seed germination starts with
A. Imbibition B. Diffusion C.Osmosis D.None of the above
20. This is an active cell death process
A. Necrosis B. Lysis C. Apoptosis D. Senescence
21. Programmed cell death, occurs in all of the following case except?
A. In virus infected cell C. In cell causing mutation
B. In cell damaged by injury D. All of the above
22. Choose correct one for senescence.
A. Functional decline near the end-of-life span C. Cellular change
B. Physiological change D. None of the above
23. PCD stand for
A. Programmed Cell Death C. Programmed Cell Depth
B. Programmed Cellular Death D. Programmed Cellulose Death
24. The physiological process that includes specific suicide signal leading to cell death is known as?
A. Necrosis B. Apoptosis C. Ageing D. None of these

25. Apoptosis can't kill which of the following?
A. Cell infected with viruses C. Cancer cells
B. Cell with DNA damage D. Immune cells
26. Carbon dioxide is fixed in?
A. Dark reaction B. Light reaction C. Photorespiration D. Splitting of water
27. Maximum photosynthesis occurs in?
A. Green light B. Red light C. Blue light D. Yellow light
28. Which gas is consumed during the Photosynthesis process?
A. NO_2 B. CO_2 C. O_2 D. CO
29. Which one of the following is a C_4 plant?
A. Tomato B. Sugarcane C. Apple D.Mango
30. Special character of C_4 plant?
A. Thin cuticle B. Multiple epidermis C. Kranz anatomy D.All of the above
31. LHC refer to?
A. Light harvesting complex C. Light harvesting component
B. Light holding complex D. Light holding component
32. Photosystem-I is also called?
A. P_{680}` B. P_{690} C.P_{700} D..P_{660}
33. C_3 pathway operates in which part of leaf?
A. Bundle sheath cell B. Vascular tissue C.Mesophyll cells D. Mitochondria
34. Which of the following plants undergo CAM photosynthesis?
A. Cactus B. Sugarcane C. Corn D. Wheat
35. Which is the first product of C_3 pathway?
A. Oxaloacetic acid B. Phosphoglyceraldehyde C. Phosphoglysric acid D. Pyruvic acid
36. TCA cycle is also known as
A. Krebs cycle B. Calvin cycle C. C2 cycle D. None of the above
37. Phytochromes is involved in
A. Phototropism B. Photoperiodism C. Photorespiration D. Geotropism
38. The carbon dioxide acceptor in Calvin cycle/ C3-plants is
A. Phospho-enol pyruvate (PEP) C. Phosphoglyceric acid (PGA)
B. Ribulose 1, 5-diphosphate (RUBP) D. Ribulose monophosphate (RMP)
39. Which hormone has anti-ageing effects?
A. Gibberellins B. Cytokinin C. Auxins D.Ethylene.
40. Which of the hormone regulates cell division and differentiation?
A. Gibberellins B. Auxins C. Cytokinin D. Ethylene
41. High concentration of ethylene is present in
A. Young leaves B. Meristematic regions C. Ripening fruits D. Buds
42. Brassinosteriods are present in high amount in which plant group
A. Brassica B. Rose C. Tulip C.None of the above
43. Which of the following are flowering hormones
A. Vernalin and florigen B. Florigen and ethylene C. Ethylene only D. Both a and b
44. Which chemical believed to be involved in weed removal?
A. Gibberellins B. Kinetin C.2,4-D D.IBA
45. Which of the following hormones can replace vernalisation?
A. Auxin B. Cytokinin C. Gibberellins D. Ethylene
46. A widely used rooting hormone is
A. 2,4, -D B. NAA C. 2,4,5 – T D. Cytokinin
47. Which one is promote cell elongation?
A. Auxins B. Cytokinin C. Both A and B D.None of these
48. Which one is natural auxins?
A. IAA B. IBA C. Both IAA and IBA D. ABA
49. influences the process of flowering in plants.
A. Photoperiod B. Water in the soil C. The acidity of the soil D. Amount of green pigment
50. Which of the following is NOT a plant hormone?
A. Corticosteroid B. Brassinosteroid C. Polyamines D. Salicylic acid

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