

BIO BOTANY
HIGHER SECONDARY
(AS PER REDUCED SYLLABUS 2021-22)
BOOK BACK ONE MARKS WITHOUT ANSWER

Lesson – 1

Asexual and Sexual Reproduction in plants

1. Choose the correct statement from the following
 - a) Gametes are involved in asexual reproduction
 - b) Bacteria reproduce asexually by budding
 - c) Conidia formation is a method of sexual reproduction
 - d) Yeast reproduces by budding
2. An eminent Indian embryologist is
 - a) S.R.Kashyap
 - b) P.Maheswari
 - c) M.S. Swaminathan
 - d) K.C.Mehta
3. Identify the correctly matched pair
 - a) Tuber - Allium cepa
 - b) Sucker – Pistia
 - c) Rhizome – Musa
 - d) Stolon - Zingiber
4. Pollen tube was discovered by
 - a) J.G.Kolreuter
 - b) G.B.Amici
 - c) E.Strasburger
 - d) E.Hanning
5. Size of pollen grain in Myosotis
 - a) 10 micrometer
 - b) 20 micrometer
 - c) 200 micrometer
 - d) 2000 micrometer
6. First cell of male gametophyte in angiosperm is
 - a) Microspore
 - b) megaspore
 - c) Nucleus
 - d) Primary Endosperm nucleus
7. Match the following

I)	External fertilization	i)	pollen grain
II)	Androecium	ii)	anther wall
III)	Male gametophyte	iii)	algae
IV)	Primary parietal layer	iv)	stamens

(a)	iv	i	ii	iii
(b)	iii	iv	i	ii
(c)	iii	iv	ii	i
(d)	Iii	i	iv	ii

8. Arrange the layers of anther wall from locus to periphery
- Epidermis, middle layers, tapetum, endothecium
 - Tapetum, middle layers, epidermis, endothecium
 - Endothecium, epidermis, middle layers, tapetum
 - Tapetum, middle layers, endothecium, epidermis.
9. Identify the incorrect pair
- sporopollenin - exine of pollen grain
 - tapetum – nutritive tissue for developing microspores
 - Nucellus – nutritive tissue for developing embryo
 - obturator – directs the pollen tube into micropyle
10. Assertion : Sporopollenin preserves pollen in fossil deposits
Reason : Sporopollenin is resistant to physical and biological decomposition
- Assertion is true; reason is false
 - Assertion is false; reason is true
 - Both Assertion and reason are not true
 - Both Assertion and reason are true.
11. Choose the correct statement (s) about tenuinucellate ovule
- Sporogenous cell is hypodermal
 - Ovules have fairly large nucellus
 - Sporogenous cell is epidermal
 - ovules have single layer of nucellus tissue
12. Which of the following represent mega gametophyte
- Ovule
 - Embryo sac
 - Nucellus
 - Endosperm
13. In Haplopappus gracilis, number of chromosomes in cells of nucellus is 4. What will be the chromosome number in Primary endosperm cell?
- 8
 - 12
 - 6
 - 2
14. Transmitting tissue is found in
- Micropylar region of ovule
 - Pollen tube wall
 - Stylar region of gynoecium
 - Integument
15. The scar left by funiculus in the seed is
- tegmen
 - radicle
 - epicotyls
 - hilum
16. A Plant called X possesses small flower with reduced perianth and versatile anther. The probable agent for pollination would be
- water
 - air
 - butterflies
 - beetles
17. Consider the following statement (s)
- In Protandrous flowers pistil matures earlier
 - In Protogynous flowers pistil matures earlier
 - Herkogamy is noticed in unisexual flowers
 - Distyly is present in Primula
- i and ii are correct
 - ii and iv are correct
 - ii and iii are correct
 - i and iv are correct

18. Coelorrhiza is found in
 a) Paddy b) Bean c) Pea d) Tridax
19. Parthenocarpic fruits lack
 a) Endocarp b) Epicarp c) Mesocarp d) seed
20. Majority of plants pollen is liberated at
 a) 1 celled stage b) 2 celled stage c) 3 celled stage d) 4 celled stage

Lesson - 2

Classical Genetics

- Extra nuclear inheritance is a consequence of presence of genes in
 a) Mitochondria and chloroplasts b) Endoplasmic reticulum and mitochondria
 c) Ribosomes and chloroplast d) Lysosomes and ribosomes
- In order to find out the different types of gametes produced by a pea plant having the genotype AaBb, it should be crossed to a plant with the genotype
 a) aaBB b) AaBB c) AABB d) aabb
- How many different kinds of gametes will be produced by a plant having the genotype AABbCC?
 a) Three b) Four c) Nine d) Two
- Which one of the following is an example of polygenic inheritance?
 a) Flower colour in *Mirabilis Jalapa* b) Production of male honey bee
 c) Pod shape in garden pea d) Skin Colour in humans
- In Mendel's experiments with garden pea, round seed shape (RR) was dominant over wrinkled seeds (rr), yellow cotyledon (YY) was dominant over green cotyledon (yy). What are the expected phenotypes in the F₂ generation of the cross RRYy x rryy?
 a) Only round seeds with green cotyledons
 b) Only wrinkled seeds with yellow cotyledons
 c) Only wrinkled seeds with green cotyledons
 d) Round seeds with yellow cotyledons and wrinkled seeds with yellow cotyledons
- Test cross involves
 a) Crossing between two genotypes with recessive trait
 b) Crossing between two F₁ hybrids
 c) Crossing the F₁ hybrid with a double recessive genotype
 d) Crossing between two genotypes with dominant trait
- In pea plants, yellow seeds are dominant to green. If a heterozygous yellow seed plant is crossed with a green seeded plant, what ratio of yellow and green seeded plants would you expect in F₁ generation?
 a) 9:1 b) 1:3 c) 3:1 d) 50:50

8. The genotype of a plant showing the dominant phenotype can be determined by
a) Back cross b) Test cross c) Dihybrid cross d) Pedigree analysis
9. Select the correct statement from the ones given below with respect to dihybrid cross
a) Tightly linked genes on the same chromosomes show very few combinations
b) Tightly linked genes on the same chromosomes show higher combinations
c) Genes far apart on the same chromosomes show very few recombinations
d) Genes loosely linked on the same chromosomes show similar recombinations as the tightly linked ones
10. Which Mendelian idea is depicted by a cross in which the F1 generation resembles both the parents
a) Incomplete dominance b) Law of dominance
c) Inheritance of one gene d) Co-dominance
11. Fruit colour in squash is an example of
a) Recessive epistasis b) Dominant epistasis
c) Complementary genes d) Inhibitory genes
12. In his classic experiments on Pea plants, Mendel did not use
a) Flowering position b) Seed colour
c) Pod length d) Seed shape
13. The epistatic effect, in which the dihybrid cross 9:3:3:1 between AaBb Aabb is modified as
a) Dominance of one allele on another allele of both loci
b) Interaction between two alleles of different loci
c) Dominance of one allele to another alleles of same loci
d) Interaction between two alleles of some loci
14. In a test cross involving F1 dihybrid flies, more parental type offspring were produced than the recombination type offspring. This indicates
a) The two genes are located on two different chromosomes
b) Chromosomes failed to separate during meiosis
c) The two genes are linked and present on some chromosome
d) Both of the characters are controlled by more than one gene
15. The genes controlling the seven pea characters studied by Mendel are known to be located on how many different chromosomes?
a) Seven b) Six c) Five d) Four
16. Which of the following explains how progeny can possess the combinations of traits that none of the parent possessed?
a) Law of segregation b) Chromosome theory
c) Law of independent assortment d) Polygenic inheritance

17. "Gametes are never hybrid". This is a statement of
 a) Law of dominance
 b) Law of independent assortment
 c) Law of segregation
 d) Law of random fertilization
18. Gene which suppresses other genes activity but does not lie on the same locus is called as
 a) Epistatic
 b) Supplement only
 c) Hypostatic
 d) Codominant
19. Pure tall plants are crossed with pure dwarf plants. In the F1 generation, all plants were tall. These tall plants of F1 generation were selfed and the ratio of tall to dwarf plants obtained was 3:1. This is called
 a) Dominance
 b) Inheritance
 c) Codominance
 d) Heredity
20. The dominant epistatis ratio is
 a) 9:3:3:1
 b) 12:3:1
 c) 9:3:4
 d) 9:6:1
21. Select the period for Mendel's hybridization experiments
 a) 1856 - 1863
 b) 1850 - 1870
 c) 1857 - 1869
 d) 1870 - 1877
22. Among the following characters which one was not considered by Mendel in his experimentation pea?
 a) Stem – Tall or dwarf
 b) Trichomal glandular or non-glandular
 b) Seed – Green or yellow
 d) Pod – Inflated or constricted.

Lesson - 3

Chromosomal Basis of Inheritance

1. An allohexaploidy contains
 a) Six different genomes
 b) Six copies of three different genomes
 c) Two copies of three different genomes
 d) Six copies of one genome
2. Match list I with list II

	List I		List II
A.	A pair of chromosomes extra with diploid	i)	Monosomy
B.	One chromosome extra to the diploid	ii)	Tetrasomy
C.	One chromosome loses from diploid	iii)	Trisomy
D.	Two individual chromosomes lose from Diploid	iv)	double monosomy

- a) A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
 b) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-I
 c) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
 d) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv

3. Which of the following sentences are correct?
 1. The offspring exhibit only parental combinations due to incomplete linkage
 2. The linked genes exhibit some crossing over in complete linkage
 3. The separation of two linked genes are possible in incomplete linkage
 4. Crossing over is absent in complete linkage

a) 1 and 2 b) 2 and 3 c) 3 and 4 d) 1 and 4
4. Due to incomplete linkage in maize, the ratio of parental and recombinants are

a) 50:50 b) 7:1:1:7 c) 96.4: 3.6 d) 1:7:7:1
5. The point mutation sequence for transition, transition, transversion and transversion in DNA are

a) A to T, T to A, C to G and G to C b) A to G, C to T, C to G and T to A

c) C to G, A to G, T to A and G to A d) G to C, A to T, T to A and C to G
6. If haploid number in a cell is 18. The double monosomic and trisomic number will be

a) 35 and 37 b) 34 and 35 c) 37 and 35 d) 17 and 19
7. Changing the codon AGC to AGA represents

a) missense mutation b) nonsense mutation

b) frameshift mutation d) deletion mutation
8. **Assertion (A):** Gamma rays are generally use to induce mutation in wheat varieties.
Reason (R) : Because they carry lower energy to non-ionize electrons from atom

a) A is correct. R is correct explanation of A

b) A is correct. R is not correct explanation of A

c) A is correct. R is wrong explanation of A

d) A and R is wrong

Lesson – 4

Principles and Processes of Biotechnology

1. Restriction enzymes are

a) Not always required in genetic engineering

b) Essential tools in genetic engineering

c) Nucleases that cleave DNA at specific sites

d) both b and c
2. Plasmids are

a) circular protein molecules b) required by bacteria

c) tiny bacteria d) confer resistance to antibiotics
3. EcoRI cleaves DNA at

a) AGGGTT b) GTATATC

b) GAATTC d) TATAGC

4. Genetic engineering is
 - a) making artificial genes.
 - b) hybridization of DNA of one organism to that of the others.
 - c) production of alcohol by using micro organisms.
 - d) making artificial limbs, diagnostic instruments such as ECG, EEG etc
5. Consider the following statements:
 - I. Recombinant DNA technology is popularly known as genetic engineering is a stream of biotechnology which deals with the manipulation of genetic materials by man invitro
 - II. pBR322 is the first artificial cloning vector developed in 1977 by Boliver and Rodriguez from E.coli plasmid
 - III. Restriction enzymes belongs to a class of enzymes called nucleases.Choose the correct option regarding above statements
 - a) I & II
 - b) I & III
 - c) II & III
 - d) I, II & III
6. The process of recombinant DNA technology has the following steps
 - I. amplication of the gene
 - II. Insertion of recombinant DNA into the host cells
 - III. Cutting of DNA at specific location using restriction enzyme .
 - IV. Isolation of genetic material (DNA) Pick out the correct sequence of step for recombinant DNA technology.
 - a) II, III, IV, I
 - b) IV, II, III, I
 - c) I, II, III, IV
 - d) IV, III, I, II
7. Which one of the following palindromic base sequence in DNA can be easily cut at about the middle by some particular restriction enzymes?
 - a) 5 CGTTCG 3 3 ATCGTA 5
 - b) 5 GATATG 3 3 CTAATA 5 c)
 - 5 GAATTC 3 3 CTTAAG 5
 - d) 5 CACGTA 3 3 CTCAGT 5
8. pBR 322, BR stands for Identify the correctly matched pair
 - a) Plasmid Bacterial Recombination
 - b) Plasmid Bacterial Replication
 - c) Plasmid Boliver and Rodriguez
 - d) Plasmid Baltimore and Rodriguez
9. Which of the following one is used as a Biosensors? Pollen tube was discovered by
 - a) Electrophoresis
 - b) Bioreactors
 - c) Vectors
 - d) Electroporation

16. Some of the characteristics of Bt cotton are
- Long fibre and resistant to aphids
 - Medium yield, long fibre and resistant to beetle pests
 - high yield and production of toxic protein crystals which kill dipteran pests.
 - High yield and resistant to ball worms

Lesson – 5

Plant Tissue culture

- Totipotency refers to
 - capacity to generate genetically identical plants.
 - capacity to generate a whole plant from any plant cell / explant.
 - capacity to generate hybrid protoplasts.
 - recovery of healthy plants from diseased plants.
- Micro propagation involves
 - vegetative multiplication of plants by using micro-organisms.
 - vegetative multiplication of plants by using small explants.
 - vegetative multiplication of plants by using microspores.
 - Non-vegetative multiplication of plants by using microspores and megaspores.

3. Match the following

Column A		Column B	
1)	Totipotency	A)	Reversion of mature cells into meristem
2)	Dedifferentiation	B)	Biochemical and structural changes of cells
3)	Explant	C)	Properties of living cells develops into entire plant
4)	Differentiation	D)	Selected plant tissue transferred to culture medium

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (A) | C | A | D | B |
| (B) | A | C | B | D |
| (C) | B | A | D | C |
| (D) | D | B | C | A |

- The time duration for sterilization process by using autoclave is _____ minutes and the temperature is _____
 - 10 to 30 minutes and 125° C
 - 15 to 20 minutes and 125° C
 - 15 to 30 minutes and 121° C
 - 10 to 20 minutes and 121° C
- Which of the following statement is correct
 - Agar is not extracted from marine algae such as seaweeds.
 - Callus undergoes differentiation and produces somatic embryos.
 - Surface sterilization of explants is done by using mercuric bromide
 - PH of the culture medium is 5.0 to 6.0

6. Select the incorrect statement from given statement
 - a) A tonic used for cardiac arrest is obtained from *Digitalis purpuria*
 - b) Medicine used to treat Rheumatic pain is extracted from *Capsicum annum*
 - c) An anti malarial drug is isolated from *Cinchona officinalis*.
 - d) Anti-carcinogenic property is not seen in *Catharanthus*

7. Virus free plants are developed from
 - a) Organ culture
 - b) Meristem culture
 - c) Protoplast culture
 - d) Cell suspension culture

8. The prevention of large-scale loss of biological integrity
 - a) Biopatent
 - b) Bioethics
 - c) Biosafety
 - d) Biofuel

9. Cryopreservation means it is a process to preserve plant cells, tissues or organs
 - a) at very low temperature by using ether.
 - b) at very high temperature by using liquid nitrogen
 - c) at very low temperature of -196 by using liquid nitrogen
 - d) at very low temperature by using liquid nitrogen

10. Solidifying agent used in plant tissue culture is
 - a) Nicotinic acid
 - b) Cobaltous chloride
 - c) EDTA
 - d) Agar

Lesson – 6

Principles of Ecology

1. Arrange the correct sequence of ecological hierarchy starting from lower to higher level.
 - a) Individual organism → Population Landscape → Ecosystem
 - b) Landscape → Ecosystem → Biome → Biosphere
 - c) Community → Ecosystem → Landscape → Biome
 - d) Population → organism → Biome → Landscape

2. Ecology is the study of an individual species is called
 - i) Community ecology ii) Autecology iii) Species ecology iv) Synecology
 - a) i only b) ii only c) i and iv only d) ii and iii only

3. A specific place in an ecosystem, where an organism lives and performs its functions is
 - a) habitat b) niche c) landscape d) biome

4. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
 - i) Hydrophytes possess aerenchyma to support themselves in water.
 - ii) Seeds of *Viscum* are positively photoblastic as they germinate only in presence of light.
 - iii) Hygroscopic water is the only soil water available to roots of plant growing in soil as it is present inside the micropores.
 - iv) High temperature reduces use of water and solute absorption by roots.

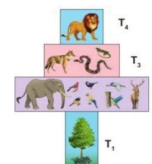
- a) i, ii, and iii only
c) ii and iii only
- b) ii, iii and iv
d) i and ii only
5. Which of the given plant produces cardiac glycosides?
a) Calotropis b) Acacia c) Nepenthes d) Utricularia
6. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
i) Loamy soil is best suited for plant growth as it contains a mixture of silt, sand and clay.
ii) The process of humification is slow in case of organic remains containing a large amount of lignin and cellulose.
iii) Capillary water is the only water available to plant roots as it is present inside the micropores.
iv) Leaves of shade plant have more total chlorophyll per reaction centre, low ratio of chl a and chl b are usually thinner leaves.
a) i, ii and iii only b) ii, iii and iv only
c) i, ii and iv only d) ii and iii only.
7. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement A : Cattle do not graze on weeds of Calotropis.
Statement B : Calotropis have thorns and spines, as defense against herbivores.
a) Both statements A and B are incorrect.
b) Statement A is correct but statement B is incorrect.
c) Both statements A and B are correct but statement B is not the correct explanation of statement A.
d) Both statements A and B are correct and statement B is the correct explanation of statement A.
8. In soil water available for plants is
a) gravitational water b) chemically bound water
c) capillary water d) hygroscopic water
9. Read the following statements and fill up the blanks with correct option.
i) Total soil water content in soil is called _____
ii) Soil water not available to plants is called _____
iii) Soil water available to plants is called _____

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
(a)	Holard	Echard	Chresard
(b)	Echard	Holard	Chresard
(c)	Chresard	Echard	Holard
(d)	Holard	Chresard	Echard

Lesson – 7

Ecosystem

1. Which of the following is not abiotic component of the ecosystem?
 - a) Bacteria
 - b) Humus
 - b) Organic compounds
 - d) Inorganic compounds
2. Which of the following is / are not a natural ecosystem?
 - a) Forest ecosystem
 - b) Rice field
 - b) Grassland ecosystem
 - d) Desert ecosystem
3. Pond is a type of
 - a) forest ecosystem
 - b) grassland ecosystem
 - c) marine ecosystem
 - d) fresh water ecosystem
4. Pond ecosystem is
 - a) not self sufficient and self regulating
 - b) partially self sufficient and self regulating
 - c) self sufficient and not self regulating
 - d) self sufficient and self regulating
5. Profundal zone is predominated by heterotrophs in a pond ecosystem, because of
 - a) with effective light penetration
 - b) no effective light penetration
 - c) complete absence of light
 - d) a and b
6. Solar energy used by green plants for photosynthesis is only
 - a) 2 – 8%
 - b) 2 – 10%
 - c) 3 – 10%
 - d) 2 – 9%
7. Which of the following ecosystem has the highest primary productivity?
 - a) Pond ecosystem
 - b) Lake ecosystem
 - c) Grassland ecosystem
 - d) Forest ecosystem
8. Ecosystem consists of
 - a) decomposers
 - b) producers
 - c) consumers
 - d) all of the above
9. Which one is in descending order of a food chain
 - a) Producers → Secondary consumers → Primary consumers → Tertiary consumers
 - b) Tertiary consumers → Primary consumers → Secondary consumers → Producers
 - c) Tertiary consumers → Secondary consumers → Primary consumers → Producers
 - d) Tertiary consumers → Producers → Primary consumers → Secondary consumers
10. Significance of food web is / are
 - a) it does not maintain stability in nature
 - b) it shows patterns of energy transfer
 - c) it explains species interaction
 - d) b and c
11. The following diagram represents
 - a) Pyramid of number in a grassland ecosystem
 - b) Pyramid of number in a pond ecosystem
 - c) Pyramid of number in a forest ecosystem
 - d) Pyramid of biomass in a pond ecosystem



6. One of the chief reasons among the following for the depletion in the number of species making endangered is
- a) over hunting and poaching
b) green house effect
c) competition and predation
d) habitat destruction
7. Deforestation means
- a) growing plants and trees in an area where there is no forest
b) growing plants and trees in an area where the forest is removed
c) growing plants and trees in a pond
d) removal of plants and trees
8. Deforestation does not lead to
- a) Quick nutrient cycling
b) soil erosion
c) alternation of local weather conditions
d) Destruction of natural habitat weather conditions
9. The unit for measuring ozone thickness
- a) Joule
b) Kilos
c) Dobson
d) Watt
10. People's movement for the protection of environment in Sirsi of Karnataka is
- a) Chipko movement
b) Amirtha Devi Bishwas movement
c) Appiko movement
d) None of the above
11. The plants which are grown in silvipasture system are
- a) Sesbania and Acacia
b) Solenum and Crotalaria
c) Clitoria and Begonia
d) Teak and sandal

Lesson – 9

Plant Breeding

1. **Assertion:** Genetic variation provides the raw material for selection
Reason : Genetic variations are differences in genotypes of the individuals.
- a) Assertion is right and reason is wrong.
b) Assertion is wrong and reason is right.
c) Both reason and assertion is right.
d) Both reason and assertion is wrong.
2. While studying the history of domestication of various cultivated plants___were recognized earlier
- a) Centres of origin
b) Centres of domestication
c) Centres of hybrid
d) Centres of variation
3. Pick out the odd pair.
- a) Mass selection - Morphological characters
b) Purline selection - Repeated self pollination
c) Clonal selection - Sexually propagated
d) Natural selection - Involves nature.

4. Match Column I with Column II

Column I		Column II	
i)	William S. Gaud	I)	Heterosis
ii)	Shull	II)	Mutation breeding
iii)	Cotton mother	III)	Green revolution
iv)	Muller and stadler	IV)	Natural hybridization

(a)	i - I	ii - II	iii - III	iv - IV
(b)	i - III	ii - I	iii - IV	iv - II
(c)	i - IV	ii - II	iii - I	iv - III
(d)	i - II	ii - IV	iii - III	iv - I

5. The quickest method of plant breeding is
- a) Introduction
b) Selection
c) Hybridization
d) Mutation breeding
6. Desired improved variety of economically useful crops are raised by
- a) Natural Selection
b) Hybridization
c) Mutation
d) Biofertilisers
7. Plants having similar genotypes produced by plant breeding are called
- a) clone
b) haploid
c) autopolyploid
d) genome
8. Importing better varieties and plants from outside and acclimatising them to local environment is called
- a) cloning
b) heterosis
c) selection
d) introduction
9. Dwarfing gene of wheat is
- a) pal 1
b) Atomita 1
c) Norin 10
d) pelita 2
10. Crosses between the plants of the same variety are called
- a) interspecific
b) inter varietal
c) intra varietal
d) inter generic
11. Progeny obtained as a result of repeat self pollination a cross pollinated crop to called
- a) pure line
b) pedigree line
c) inbreed line
d) heterosis
12. Jaya and Ratna are the semi dwarf varieties of
- a) wheat
b) rice
c) cowpea
d) mustard

13. Which one of the following are the species that are crossed to give sugarcane varieties with high sugar, high yield, thick stems and ability to grow in the sugarcane belt of North India?
- Saccharum robustum and Saccharum officinarum
 - Saccharum barberi and Saccharum officinarum
 - Saccharum sinense and Saccharum officinarum
 - Saccharum barberi and Saccharum robustum
14. Match column I (crop) with column II (Corresponding disease resistant variety) and select the correct option from the given codes.

	Column I		Column II
I)	Cowpea	i)	Himgiri
II)	Wheat	ii)	Pusa Komal
III)	Chilli	iii)	Pusa sadabahar
IV)	Brassica	iv)	Pusa Swarnim

	I	II	III	IV
(a)	Iv	iii	ii	i
(b)	Ii	i	iii	iv
(c)	Ii	iv	i	iii
(d)	I	iii	iv	ii

15. A wheat variety, Atlas 66 which has been used as a donor for improving cultivated wheat, which is rich in
- iron
 - carbohydrates
 - proteins
 - vitamins
16. Which one of the following crop varieties correct matches with its resistance to a disease?

a) Pusa Komal	Bacterial blight
b) Pusa Sadabahar	White rust
c) Pusa Shubhra	Chilli mosaic virus
d) Brassica	Pusa swarnim

17. Which of the following is incorrectly paired?
- Wheat - Himgiri
 - Milch breed - Sahiwal
 - Rice - Ratna
 - Pusa Komal - Brassica.

18. Match list I with list II

	List I		List II
i)	Gree Living N ₂	a)	Aspergillus sp
ii)	Symbiotic N ₂	b)	Amanita sp
iii)	P Solubilizing	c)	Anabaena azollae
iv)	P Mobilizing	d)	Azotobactor

(a)	i – c	ii – a	iii – b	iv – d
(b)	i – d	ii – c	iii – a	iv – b
(c)	i – a	ii – c	iii – b	iv – d
(d)	i – b	ii – a	iii – d	iv – c

Lesson – 10

Economically Useful plants and Entrepreneurial Botany

- Consider the following statements and choose the right option.
 - Cereals are members of grass family.
 - Most of the food grains come from monocotyledon.
 - (i) is correct and (ii) is wrong
 - Both (i) and (ii) are correct
 - (i) is wrong and (ii) is correct
 - Both (i) and (ii) are wrong
- Assertion: Vegetables are important part of healthy eating.
Reason : Vegetables are succulent structures of plants with pleasant aroma and flavours.
 - Assertion is correct, Reason is wrong
 - Assertion is wrong, Reason is correct
 - Both are correct and reason is the correct explanation for assertion.
 - Both are correct and reason is not the correct explanation for assertion.
- Groundnut is native of _____
 - Philippines
 - India
 - North America
 - Brazil
- Statement A: Coffee contains caffeine Statement B: Drinking coffee enhances cancer
 - A is correct, B is wrong
 - A and B – Both are correct
 - A is wrong, B is correct
 - A and B – Both are wrong
- Tectona grandis is coming under family
 - Lamiaceae
 - Fabaceae
 - Dipterocarpaceae
 - Ebenaceae

6. Tamarindus indica is indigenous to
- a) Tropical African region
b) South India, Sri Lanka
c) South America, Greece
d) India alone
7. New world species of cotton
- a) Gossipium arboretum
b) G. herbaceum
c) Both a and b
d) G. barbadense
8. Assertion : Turmeric fights various kinds of cancer
Reason : Curcumin is an anti-oxidant present in turmeric
- a) Assertion is correct, Reason is wrong
b) Assertion is wrong, Reason is correct
c) Both are correct
d) Both are wrong
9. Find out the correctly matched pair.
- a) Rubber - Shorea robusta
b) Dye - Lawsonia inermis
c) Timber - Cyperus papyrus
d) Pulp - Hevea brasiliensis
10. Observe the following statements and pick out the right option from the following Statement I – Perfumes are manufactured from essential oils.
Statement II – Essential oils are formed at different parts of the plants.
- a) Statement I is correct
b) Statement II is correct
c) Both statements are correct
d) Both statements are wrong
11. Observe the following statements and pick out the right option from the following: Statement I : The drug sources of Siddha include plants, animal parts, ores and minerals. Statement II : Minerals are used for preparing drugs with long shelf-life.
- a) Statement I is correct
b) Statement II is correct
c) Both statements are correct
d) Both statements are wrong
12. The active principle trans-tetra hydro canabial is present in
- a) Opium
b) Curcuma
c) Marijuana
d) Andrographis
13. Which one of the following matches is correct?
- a) Palmyra - Native of Brazil
b) Saccharun - Abundant in Kanyakumari
c) Steveocide - Natural sweetener
d) Palmyra sap - Fermented to give ethanol
14. The only cereal that has originated and domesticated from the New world.
- a) Oryza sativa
b) Triticum aetumn
c) Triticum durum
d) Zea mays

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