## Shivaji University , Kolhapur B.Sc. (Part- II) (Semester -III) Examination, October-2020 BOTANY (PAPER-VI) Subject. Code: 63604 (Plant Physiology, Ecology and Horticulture)

Day a Time	and Date: October, 2020	Total Marks: 5	50
	uctions: A) Attempt any 25 que B) Each question carri C) First 25 solved ques		
<b>Q.1)</b> 1.	<u> </u>	<b>ces by choosing proper alternatives.</b> issue culture to stimulate cell division b) Gibberellins d) Auxins	
2.	Seed dormancy is due to a) Auxin c) Cytokinin	<ul><li>b) Gibberellic Acid</li><li>d) Abscisic acid</li></ul>	
3.	isolated gibberellin in cry a) Yabuta and Sumiki (1938) c) F.W. Went (1937)	ystalline form for the first time. b) Pratt Goeschl (1969) d) S. Miller (1938)	
4.	is used for artificial ripen a) Auxin c) Cytokinin	ing of fruits. b) Gibberelic Acid d) Ethylene	
5.	The growth curve is usually a) S c) V	shaped. b) Z d) L	
6.	Stress hormone is a) Auxin c) Cytokinin	b) GA d) ABA	
7.	•	when the days get shorter than a critical da b) Short-day	у

	c) Day-length-neutral	d) None of these	
8.	can induce flowering in la a) Auxin c) Cytokinin	ong day plants. b) ABA d) Gibberellin	
9.		equires b) a long night with brief interruption d) both long night and long day	
10.	Tomato and Cotton are p a) short day c) day neutral	lants. b) long day d) None of these	
11.	Phytochrome which absorb red a) Pr c) Both Pr and Pfr	l light (660 nm) are noted as b) Pfr d) None of the above	
12.	Phytochrome controls thea) size of cellb) permeability of metabolites across membranec) genetic information of celld) All of these		
13.	Hard seed coat is either broken a) Stratification c) Scarification	or weaken by a method called as b) Succession d) Sclerosis	
14.	Dormancy is a condition of see a) ovule is fertilized c) germination takes place	ed during which b) metabolic activities remain suspended d) it absorbs water to germinate	
15.	The process of community cha a) Ecological succession c) Ecological adaptation	b) Ecological indicator	
16.	The pioneer colonizers on the b a) Foliose Lichens c) Herbs	bare xeric area are b) Mosses d) Crustose Lichens	
17.	Multiple epidermis and sunken a) <u>Typha</u>	a stomata are present in b) <u>Nerium</u>	

	c) <u>Hydrilla</u>	d) <u>Eichhornia</u>	
18.	stage is the pioneer in hydroser a) Submerged c) Reed Swamp	e. b) Floating d) Phytoplankton	
19.	Climax community is generally domi a) herbs c) grasses	nated by b) shrubs d) trees	
20.	Climax community is a) unstable community c) intermediate community	<ul><li>b) first stable community</li><li>d) last stable community</li></ul>	
21.	Primary succession is development o a) newly exposed habitat c) freshly harvested crop field	b) cleared forest area	
22.	The plants which serve as measure or a) Plant indicators c) Environmental indicators	b) Animal indicators	
23.	deals with the cultivation and co a) Pomology c) Olericulture	onservation of vegetables. b) Floriculture d) Tissue culture	
24.	Grafting and budding is possible in d vascular bundle. a) xylem c) both xylem and phloem	icots due to presence of in b) phloem d) Vascular cambium	
25.	is the most commonly used tech Sapota. a) Cutting c) Grafting	nnique for the artificial propagation of b) Budding d) Air Layering	
26.	In grafting and budding technique, th plant with its own root system is calle a) Root stock c) Bud	e branch or bud which is fitted on the ed as b) Scion d) Branch	

27.	Sugarcane is propagated by a) Budding c) Stem cutting	b) Grafting d) Root cutting
28.	<u>Sanseveria</u> , <u>Begonia</u> , <u>Pepromia</u> , <u>Bry</u> bycuttings. a) Root c) Floral bud	b) Stem d) Leaf
29.	is the most commonly used tec Mango. a) Gootee c) Grafting	<ul><li>chnique for the artificial propagation of</li><li>b) Budding</li><li>d) Air Layering</li></ul>
30.	is the most commonly used tec Roses.	chnique for the artificial propagation of

a) Gootee	b) Budding
c) Grafting	d) Air Layering