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Shivaji University , Kolhapur

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

Signature of Student ____ Signature of Jr. Supervisor ____

Seat No.- ____ PRN: ____

Day and Date: October, 2020 **Total Marks: 50**
Time:
Instructions: A) Attempt any 25 questions
B) Each question carries 2 marks.
C) First 25 solved questions will be considered for the evaluation.
D) Write the correct alternative answer in the box

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1. Widely used coconut milk in tissue culture to stimulate cell division because, it contains____ ☐
   a) Ethylene b) Gibberellins
   c) Cytokinins d) Auxins

2. Seed dormancy is due to____ ☐
   a) Auxin b) Gibberellic Acid
   c) Cytokinin d) Abscisic acid

3. ____ isolated gibberellin in crystalline form for the first time. ☐
   a) Yabuta and Sumiki (1938) b) Pratt Goeschl (1969)
   c) F.W. Went (1937) d) S. Miller (1938)

4. ____ is used for artificial ripening of fruits. ☐
   a) Auxin b) Gibberelic Acid
   c) Cytokinin d) Ethylene

5. The growth curve is usually ____shaped. ☐
   a) S b) Z
   c) V d) L

6. Stress hormone is ____ ☐
   a) Auxin b) GA c) Cytokinin d) ABA

7. ____plants initiate flowering when the days get shorter than a critical day length.
a) Long-day b) Short-day
c) Day-length-neutral d) None of these

8. ____ can induce flowering in long day plants.
a) Auxin b) ABA
c) Cytokinin d) Gibberellin

9. Flowering in short day plants requires____
a) a long continuous light b) a long night with brief interruption
c) a short continuous night d) both long night and long day

10. Tomato and Cotton are ____ plants.
a) short day b) long day
c) day neutral d) None of these

11. Phytochrome which absorb red light (660 nm) are noted as____
a) Pr b) Pfr
c) Both Pr and Pfr d) None of the above

12. Phytochrome controls the ____.
a) size of cell b) permeability of metabolites across membrane
c) genetic information of cell d) All of these

13. Hard seed coat is either broken or weaken by a method called as ____.
a) Stratification b) Succession
c) Scarification d) Sclerosis

14. Dormancy is a condition of seed during which____
a) ovule is fertilized b) metabolic activities remain suspended
c) germination takes place d) it absorbs water to germinate

15. The process of community change is known as ____
a) Ecological succession b) Ecological indicator
c) Ecological adaptation d) Ecological Classification

16. The pioneer colonizers on the bare xeric area are ____.
a) Foliose Lichens b) Mosses
c) Herbs d) Crustose Lichens

17. Multiple epidermis and sunken stomata are present in____
a) Typha b) Nerium
c) Hydrilla d) Eichhornia

18. ____ stage is the pioneer in hydrosere.
a) Submerged b) Floating
c) Reed Swamp d) Phytoplankton

19. Climax community is generally dominated by ____
a) herbs b) shrubs
c) grasses d) trees

20. Climax community is ____
a) unstable community b) first stable community
c) intermediate community d) last stable community

21. Primary succession is development of biotic communities on____
a) newly exposed habitat b) cleared forest area
c) freshly harvested crop field d) pond filled after a dry season

22. The plants which serve as measure or index are called ____
a) Plant indicators b) Animal indicators
c) Environmental indicators d) Climate indicators

23. ____ deals with the cultivation and conservation of vegetables.
a) Pomology b) Floriculture
c) Olericulture d) Tissue culture

24. Grafting and budding is possible in dicots due to presence of ____ in vascular bundle.
a) xylem b) phloem
c) both xylem and phloem d) Vascular cambium

25. ____ is the most commonly used technique for the artificial propagation of Sapota.
a) Cutting b) Budding
c) Grafting d) Air Layering

26. In grafting and budding technique, the branch or bud which is fitted on the plant with its own root system is called as____

a) Root stock b) Scion
c) Bud d) Branch

27. Sugarcane is propagated by ____

a) Budding b) Grafting
c) Stem cutting d) Root cutting

28. *Sanseveria*, *Begonia*, *Pepromia*, *Bryophyllumare* propagated by____cuttings.

a) Root b) Stem
c) Floral bud d) Leaf

29. ____ is the most commonly used technique for the artificial propagation of Mango.

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

30. ____ is the most commonly used technique for the artificial propagation of Roses.

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