



Choose the correct answer (MCQ)

- Q1/ Plants tolerate to salinity called**
a- glycophytes b- halophytes c- Obligate halophytes
- Q2/ Amino acids concern with drought tolerance is**
a- proline b- glycine c- arginine
- Q3/ Build enzyme for nitrate reductase**
a- increase with increase salinity b- Decrease with increase salinity c- Not change
- Q4/ Plants can avoid freezing by**
a- Build high osmosis potential b- Utilize separate freezing to maintain its temperature c- Increase unsaturated lipid acids
- Q5/ The major changes in solutes conc. due to hardening to freezing is**
a- Amino acids b- sugar c- glycocele
- Q6/ Hormone responsible for senescence is**
a- ABA b- Cytokinins c- Ethylene
- Q7/ Membrane integrity is greatly affected by _____ stresses**
a- Drought and heat b- Chilling and salinity c- Flooding and freezing
- Q8/ Hormone is synthesized from Acetyl CoA via mevalonate pathway**
a- Ethylene b- Cytokinins c- ABA
- Q9/ Scientist discover O₂ is from water through photosynthesis**
a- Ruben b- Calvin c- Blackman
- Q10/ Chlorophyll C present in**
a- Red algae b- Brown algae c- Brown and red algae
- Q11/ Number of molecular formed from fermentation of glucose is**
a- 2ATP b- 4 ATP c- 8ATP
- Q12/ First structure formed from Krebs cycle is**
a- oxaloacetate b- citrate c- isocitrate
- Q13/ C₄ plants can fix CO₂ by enzyme**
a- RUBP carboxylase b- PEP carboxylase c- Both of them
- Q14/ Plants flower in day length more than 13 hours**
a- Long day plant b- Short day plant c- Neutral day plant
- Q15/ Phytochrome absorb light Pr Shape of**
a- Active shape b- Unactive shape c- No shape effect
- Q16/ The water molecules are polar in nature and are**
a- Positively charged b- Negatively charged c- Neutral charged
- Q17/ Hormone plays role for open stomata is**
a- Auxin b- ABA c- Gibberellins
- Q18/ Hormone plays role for bud dormancy is**
a- Auxin b- cytokinin c- Gibberellins
- Q19/ One theory for ion active absorption is**
a- Salinity respiration b- Mass flow c- Ion exchange
- Q20/ Krebs cycle yield**
a- 12 ATP b- 36 ATP c- 6 ATP
- Q21/ Hormone can delay leaf senescence is**
a- ethylene b- cytokinins c- auxin
- Q22/ Reductase nitrate enzyme is**
a- Not active in light and promote by main principle b- active in light and promote by main principle
c- active in light and do not promote by main principle

- Q23/ The less dangerous toxin is -----
 a- Neurotoxin b- dermatotoxin c- hepatotoxin
- Q24/ Electrons needed for N₂-fixation in blue-green algae are -----
 a- Two pairs b- one pair c- three pairs
- Q25/ The most important in N₂-fixation is-----
 a- Heterocytes b- N₂-ase enzyme c- Nitrogen
- Q26/ Algae which live on the plant bodies called -----
 a- Epiphytic b- Epizoic c- Epilithic
- Q27/The algae which lysed completely during Autumn called ----- seasonal life
 a- Perrenial b- pseudoperrenial c- annual
- Q28/ Fagellae are not present in ----- group of algae
 a- Phaeophyta b- Rhodophyta c- Chlorophyta
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- Q29/ A taxa whose geographical ranges overlap called -----
 a- Apomixis b- allopatric c- sympatric d- self-incompatibility
- Q30/ A flower which never open and self-pollination is -----
 a- Polygamy b- perfect flower c- cleistogamy d- heterophylly
- Q31/ Which plant bear monodelphous stamens -----
 a- Pea b- Datura c- Tobacco d- Malva
- Q32/The plants live in the same region but flower at different time called -----
 a- Geographical isolation b- ecological-isolation c- mechanical-isolation d- seasonal-isolation
- Q33/Which term use if the stamens are more in length than the petals?
 a- Exserted b- inserted c- extrorse d- introrse
- Q34/Dichogamy is facilitates :
 a- Cross – pollination b- self – pollination c- crossing – over d- as in both a & b
- Q35/Cleistogamous flower are:-
 a- Flower are unisexual b- flower are never open c- flower are bisexual d- as two types b&c
- Q36/Hydrophilous plant such as :-
 a- Eloda b- Hydrilla c- Vallisneria d- as in three types a,b,&c
- Q37/The famous Linnaeus books
 a- General – plantarum b- species plantarum c- as two types a&b d- non any one above
- Q38/The plant with staminate and pistillate flower on the same plant called as
 a- Dioecious b- bisexual c- monoecious d- gynodioecious
- Q39/ Ginkgo belong to the taxon:
 a-Ginkgoales b-Ging family c-Ginger family
- Q40/ The biggest family of Angiospermae is :
 a-Gramineae b-Cruciferae c-Orchidaceae
- Q41/ Tristyly phenomenon means:
 a- Flower shows 3-styles b- 3-short styles,3- medium styles c-Species flower show 3kinds of styles
- Q42/ Disruptive N.S. includes or means:
 a-Abiotic & Biotic b-Mean in the middle c-Irregular N.S.
- Q43/ Heteromorphic distyly incompatibility called:
 a- Diallelic system b-Dishaped incompatibility c-Heteromorphic family
- Q44/ Local breeding population means:
 a- Gamodema b-Gamospory c- Gametospory

- Q45/ A membrane around the vacuole it is known as -----**
 a- Vacuole membrane b- plasma membrane c- pit- membrane d- tonoplast
- Q46/ Who was father of Botany -----**
 a- Aristotle b- Leeuwenhoek c- Brown d-Theophrastus
- Q47/ The root hairs are usually -----**
 a- Multicellular b- unicellular c- uni and multicellular
- Q48/In root the region after meristematic region (or apical region) is called as -----**
 a- Differentiation region b- absorption region c- elongation region
- Q49/type of the vascular bundle in stem of monocot plant called as**
 a- Conjoint collateral b- Conjoint collateral closed c- radial vascular bundle d- concentric vascular bundle
- Q50/the epidermis becomes multilayered in some plants like**
 a- Potamogeton b- Nerium c- Ficus d- as two types b&c
- Q51/the inner most layer of cortex in stem it is called as**
 a- Peridermis b- exodermis c- hypodermis d- endodermis
- Q52/ the epidermis layer has thin or absent cuticle as in plant of**
 a- Hydrpphytes b- xerpphytes c- mesophytes d- Bryophytes
- Q53/ plant belong to gymnosperms because**
 a- Endospermis haploid b- seeds are formed c- ovules are naked d- none of above
- Q54/ the science study pleen-grain is known**
 a- Pollinium b- pleobotany c- palynology
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- Q55/ Helicase enzyme found in E coli**
 A. gyrase B.Topo isomerase ii C.Dna B
- Q56/ Termination coden of Protien synthesis :**
 A.AuG B.AAG C.ATc
- Q57/ RNA in Eukaryotic cell have :**
 A. Palindromes B.Poly-A-tail C.Poly-T- tail
- Q58/ non functional gene like :**
 A.Histones B.Alu- gene C.Pseudogenes
- Q59/The partial hydrolysis of DNA give :**
 A. deoxy ribose B. Purines & Pyrimidines C. Nucleotides
- Q60/The U.v light effect DNA :**
 A. denaturation B. depurination C.Purine dimer
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Answer the following questions briefly(Short answers)

Q1/ Internal factors affect on dormancy are -----; -----; -----

Q2/ The ratio between hormones -----; ----- play important role in break bud dormancy.

Q3/Free absorption defines as -----.

Q4/The name of scientist----- who is the first put the general equation for photosynthesis.

Q5/Emerson effect is -----.

Q6/functions of light reaction in photosynthesis are -----; -----; -----

Q7/The exergonic reactions is -----

Q8/ The importance of glycolysis are -----; -----

Q9/ Types of algal toxins and their chemical structures?

Q10/ Enumerate the characters supposed to be present in any organism could fix-N₂?

Q11/ what is the N₂ fixation?

Q12/ what is the eryophilic alga?

Q13/ What are the important characters for any algal to produce toxins?

Q14/Give names of three types of algal culture?

Q15/ What is the ethological - isolation?

Q16/ What is the Pollinia ?

Q17/ Give two factors cause the change and evolution at the population level?

Q18/ What is the speciation ?

Q19/ Define Taxon ?

Q20/ Give only two characters of the anemophilous flowers ?

Q21/ What is the protogynous?

Q22/ What is the reproduction – isolation ?

Q23/ Define Tribe ?

Q24/ What is the natural – selection?

Q25/ Give only the structure of the cystolith – crystal?

Q26/What are the differences between xylem arrangement in Dicot stem and Dicot root?

Q27/ Give only names of the three types of collenchyma tissue ?

Q28/ Give only the structure of the aleuron – grain?

Q29/In which plant finds the motor-cells?

Q30/Explain by labeled drawing three types of starch grains?

Q31/Explain the differences between hypodermis in dicot and monocot stem?

Q32/ Write short note of the characters of sapwood?

Q33/ Write short note of the arenchyma tissue?

Q34/ Write short note of the characters of heart wood?

Q35/ why are Proteins not directly translated from DNA?

Q36/ What are the roles of histones in the assembly of chromosomes?

Q37/ Which RNA is referred to by the term noncoding RNA?

Q38/ What's the control dogma?.

Q39/What properties must a polymer Possess for it to be capable of carrying genetic information ?

Q40/What are the important of exonuclease activity in DNA Replication?