

PLANT SCIENCES

12 June 2005

1. India with 2.4% of world's are has global biodiversity of
(A) 25% (B) 8%
(C) 60% (D) 2.5%
2. M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation is located at
(A) Coimbatore (B) Bangalore
(C) Hyderabad (D) Chennai
3. Contribution of Agriculture to the gross domestic product (GDP) of India is
(A) 24.7% (B) 8.0%
(C) 14.0% (D) 35.0%
4. The term "Green Revolution" was coined by
(A) Norman E. Borlaug (B) M.S. Swaminathan
(C) C.Subramanyam (D) William Gaud
5. C₄ plants differ from C₃ plants in having different
(A) Photosynthetic pigments
(B) Initial acceptor of CO₂
(C) Assimilatory power
(D) End product
6. Which pigment is absent in chloroplast
(A) Anthocyanin (B) Chlorophyll
(C) Carotene (D) Xanthophyll
7. Apomixis means reproduction from
(A) An unfertilized egg (B) somatic cells
(C) Both(A and B) (D) Fusion of gametes
8. Visible light forms part of electromagnetic spectrum between wavelengths of
(A) Violet and Red
(B) Ultra violet and Infra-Red
(C) Ultra violet and Red
(D) Violet and Infrared
9. Who discovered that during photosynthesis, O₂ comes from water and not from CO₂
(A) Van Niel (B) Ruben and Kamen
(C) Warburg (D) Blackman
10. Which of the following causes seed dormancy

- (A) Ethylene (B) Abscisic acid
(C) Gibberellins (D) Starch
11. If pollen falls on stigma belonging to different flower borne on the same plant, it is
(A) Genetically self pollination
(B) Cross pollination
(C) Ecological cross pollination
(D) None of the above
12. Maize is
(A) Cleistogamous (B) Anemophilous
(C) Entomophilous (D) Hygrophilous
13. Microscopic structure of flower that contains usually 8 nuclei is
(A) Pollen grain (B) Pollen tube
(C) Embryo Sac (D) Embryo
14. The stress hormone is
(A) IAA (B) GA₃
(C) ABA (D) None of the above
15. Nitrogen is mainly absorbed by plants from soil in the form of
(A) N₂ (B) NH₄⁺
(C) NO₂⁻ (D) NO₃
16. Chlorosis due to deficiency of Nitrogen in crop plants become visible first in
(A) Old leaves
(B) Young leaves
(C) Young leaves followed by old leaves
(D) Middle leaves
17. Growth hormone that results in apical dominance is
(A) Auxin (B) Gibberellin
(C) Cytokinin (D) Ethylene
18. A segment of DNA molecule that specifies a protein is
(A) Intron (B) Gene
(C) Exon (D) Codon
19. Who coined the term “gene”?
(A) W. Johannsess (B) Gregor Mendel
(C) Robert Hook (D) Louis Pasteur
20. In DNA, the amount of adenine equal the amount of
(A) Cytosine (B) Thymine

- (C) Guanine (D) Thymine + cytosine
21. Part of gynoecium which receives pollen is
(A) Ovule (B) Ovary
(C) Style (D) Stigma
22. Ovule is attached to placenta by means of
(A) Pedicel (B) Funicle
(C) Petiole (D) Stalk
23. Mitochondria are not present in the living cells of
(A) Bacteria (B) Fungi
(C) Algae (D) Protozoa
24. Rough- surface endoplasmic reticulum in a living cell bear
(A) Microsomes (B) Ribosome's
(C) Lysosomes (D) Mitochondria
25. An individual having one less than the usual diploid number of chromosome ($2n-1$)
(A) Monotrichae (B) Monotonic
(C) Monosomic (D) Adiploid
26. Extremely long term seed storage facility is possible by low temperature freezing by
(A) Cryostorage
(B) Cold storage
(C) Deep-Freeze storage
(D) Thermolabile storage
27. Soil containing a relatively equal mixture of sand and silt and little of clay is
(A) Loam (B) Sand clay
(C) Silty clay (D) Gravel clay
28. _____ amino acids found in proteins have the same general structure $+H_3N-CH_2-COO^-$ except
(A) Glycine (B) Alanine
(C) Lysine (D) Proteine
29. DNA is usually double stranded, the two chains being
(A) Parallel (B) Antiparallel
(C) Semi-parallel (D) Asymmetrical
30. When cells prepare to divide, the chromosomes double and become visible in
(A) Metaphase (B) Anaphase
(C) Interphase (D) Prophase

31. The products of meiosis are single-celled haploid nuclei collectively termed as
(A) Spermatia (B) Eggs
(C) Gametes (D) Monokaryons
32. Structure of base pairs in DNA is
(A) A: T (B) G: C
(C) Both (A and B) (D) A: U
33. The first Director General of ICAR was
(A) M.S Swaminathan (B) B.P. Pal
(C) M.S Randhava (D) A.B. Joshi
34. The system of minimum support price (MSP) for cereal crops in India has been in operation since the year
(A) 1962 (B) 1965
(C) 1974 (D) 1991
35. The maximum growth rate of an organism occurs in
(A) Exponential phase (B) Lag phase
(C) Stationary phase (D) Senescence phase
36. A devastating outbreak of an infectious disease in population of plants is
(A) Epidemic (B) Epibiotic
(C) Epiphytotic (D) Endemic
37. Plants that have separate male and female individual (Plants) are termed as
(A) Monoecious (B) Dioecious
(C) Autoecious (D) Heteroecious
38. The first two dwarf Mexican wheat varieties imported in India were
(A) Kalyan Sona and Sonalika (B) UP 301 and RR21
(C) Lerma Rojo and Sonora 64 (D) None of the above
39. The test of significance of experimental results are generally based on minimum error degree of freedom of
(A) 5-10% (B) 10-15%
(C) 15-20% (D) 20-25%
40. Which one refers to wheat aphid
(A) Myzus persicae (B) Aphis gossypii
(C) Brevicoryne brassicae (D) Macrosiphum granarium
41. The Great Bengal Famine mainly due to the brown spot of rice occurred in
(A) 1942 (B) 1885
(C) 1947 (D) 1965

42. The class of enzymes which catalyse the linking together of two molecules:

- (A) Ligases (B) Polymerases
(C) Isozymes (D) Synthetase

43. A virus particle is

- (A) Viroid (B) virion
(C) prion (D) virusoid

44. One of the following is not an essential amino acid

- (A) Methionine (B) Lysine
(C) Alanine (D) Phenylalanine

45. The production of a complementary strand of RNA from a segment of DNA is

- (A) Transduction (B) Translation
(C) Transcription (D) Transformation

46. Maltose is composed of

- (A) Glucose and glucose (B) Glucose and galactose
(C) galactose and galactose (D) Glucose and fructose

47. The most widely used egg parasitoid in pest management is

- (A) Telenomus (B) Tetrastichus
(C) Trichogramma (D) trichospilus

48. Codons which code for an amino acid are

- (A) Non-sense codons (B) Sense codons
(C) Anticodons (D) Introns

49. 'Erineum' patches are the characteristic symptom of damage caused by

- (A) Mites (B) White flies
(C) Aphids (D) Leafhoppers

50. A cell lacking a membrane bound nucleus is

- (A) Prokaryotic cell (B) Eukaryotic cell
(C) protozoan cell (D) Amoeboid cell

51. During 1965- 66, before Green Revolution, India produced wheat to the extent of

- (A) 71 million tonnes (B) 17 million tonnes
(C) 10 million tonnes (D) 110 million tonnes

52. The vitamin that is not found in plants

- (A) niacin(B₆) (B) Thiamine(B₁)
(C) Vitamin K (D) Vitamin B₁₂

53. Non- symbiotic nitrogen fixation in plants is mediated by

- (A) Rhizobium (B) Azotobacter
(C) Bacillus (D) Mycorrhiza

54. The first All India ICAR- sponsored coordinated Crop Improvement Research project was on
(A) Wheat (B) Maize
(C) Rice (D) Oilseeds
55. Out of the total arable land area in india, rainfed area comes to about
(A) 70% (B) 30%
(C) 50% (D) 20%
56. The pyridoxine nucleotides are co-enzymes for the enzymes
(A) Carboxylases (B) Esterases
(C) DNA polymerases (D) Dehydrogenases
57. The number of Known non sense codons concerning protein synthesis are
(A) Three (B) Twenty
(C) Two (D) Six
58. The fungus Ustilaginoidea virens causes
(A) False smut of rice (B) Loose smut of wheat
(C) Whip smut of sugarcane (D) Flag smut of wheat
59. Mungbean yellow mosaic virus causing soybean's yellow mosaic disease is a
(A) Badna Virus (B) Geminnivirus
(C) Tenuivirus (D) None of the above
60. The generation of seeds obtained through multiplication of nuclear seed is
(A) Foundation seed (B) Registered seed
(C) Breeder seed (D) certified seed
61. One of the following is a cross pollination crop
(A) Rice (B) Wheat
(C) Groundnut (D) Sugarcane
62. The secretary of Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DRAE) is usually the
(A) DG of ICAR, New Delhi (B) DG of CSIR, New Delhi
(C) Director IARI, New Delhi (D) Agricultural Production Commissioner
63. Who is considered as father of Plant Pathology in India?
(A) B.B Mundkur (B) K.C Mehta
(C) E.J Butler (D) J.E Dastur
64. Sunflower necrosis disease as reported to occur recently in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka is caused by
(A) Fungus (B) Bacterium
(C) Virus (D) Boron deficiency

65. The causal organism of stripe rust of wheat is
(A) *Puccinia glumarum* (B) *Puccinia recondita*
(C) *Puccinia graminis tritici* (D) *Ustilago segetum tritici*
66. Starch is hydrolysed by
(A) Catalase (B) Hexokinase
(C) Peroxidase (D) Amylase
67. Nitrogen Fixation is:
(A) Conversion of NH_3 to NO_2 (B) Conversion of NO_3 to N_2
(C) Reduction of N_2 to NH_4 (D) Conversion of NO_2 to NO_3
68. Zinc is used up by the plants as:
(A) Zn (B) $\text{Zn}(\text{NO}_3)_2$
(C) ZnSO_4 (D) Zn^{++}
69. Minimum isolation distance for certified seed production of groundnuts is
(A) 100 meter (B) 50 meter
(C) 400 meter (D) 03 meter
70. Standard deviation (S) is expressed as
(A) $S = \dots\dots\dots$ (B) $S = V^2$
(C) $S = V^3$ (D) None of the above
71. Muriate of potash contains
(A) 48-50% K_2O (B) 60% K_2O
(C) 12-30% K_2O (D) 46% K_2O
72. Tungro disease of rice is caused by a virus transmitted
(A) Green leaf hopper (B) Brown plant hopper
(C) Gall midge (D) White fly
73. India, with 2.4% of world's land supports world population to the extent of
(A) 2.6% (B) 16%
(C) 30% (D) 42%
74. Minimum isolation distance for certified seed production of wheat is
(A) 400 meter (B) 150 meter
(C) 10 meter (D) 100 meter
75. An effective seed treatment fungicide for control of loose smut of wheat is
(A) Thiram (B) Captan
(C) Mancozep (D) Carboxin

76. The best method for detection of presence of seed –borne virus is
(A) Direct seed inspection (B) Washing seed test
(C) Blotter test (D) Indicator plant test
77. The product of two single cross hybrid is
(A) Monohybrid (B) Dihybrid
(C) Double cross hybrid (D) Trihybrid
78. The identification mark of certified seed is
(A) Purple tag (B) White tag
(C) Red Tag (D) Blue tag
79. An otherwise diploid organism with an extra pair of chromosomes ($2n+2$) is
(A) Tetrasomic (B) Trisomic
(C) Monosomic (D) Disomic
80. The increase vigor or function over the parents resulting from crossing is
(A) Heterosis (B) Dominance
(C) Epistasis (D) None of the above
81. A set of chromosomes as contained within a gamete is
(A) Germplasm (B) Genotype
(C) Genome (D) Gene
82. A circular extrachromosomal body within a bacterial cell
(A) Plasmid (B) Nucleoid
(C) Genome (D) Nucleoli
83. A plant cell devoid of cell wall
(A) Phytoplasma (B) Protoplast
(C) Sporoplast (D) None of the above
84. Symbol used to designate the original selfed plant
(A) S_1 (B) S_0
(C) S_0 (D) S^+
85. The rules for experimental proof of pathogenicity of a micro organism are given by
(A) Louis Pasteur (B) Robert Koch
(C) Anton de Bary (D) Edward Jenner.
86. The scientific name of a bacterium, *Bacillus thuringiensis*, owes its origin to Thuringia region in
(A) France (B) Germany
(C) England (D) USA

87. Cotton rust disease is caused by
(A) Fungus (B) Algae
(C) Deficiency of potassium (D) Other than above
88. Which of the following fungal genus is not the cause of downy mildew disease in plants
(A) Peronospora (B) Plasmopara
(C) Sphaerotheca (D) Sclerospora
89. The cell resulting from the fusion of gametes
(A) Seed (B) Embryo
(C) Zygote (D) Endosperm
90. A cross of hybrid to a genetically homozygous recessive parents
(A) Test cross (B) Back cross
(C) Top cross (D) Double cross
91. The inflorescence of rice plant is
(A) Cymose (B) Panicle
(C) Capitulum (D) Umbel
92. The potential of an undifferentiated plant cell (protoplast) to develop into a plant is referred to as
(A) Alternation of generation (B) Totipotency
(C) Resurgence (D) Regeneration
93. Lines that are generatically similar except for one gene
(A) Pure lines (B) Homozygous lines
(C) Multilines (D) Isogenic lines
94. Quality of water required by wet paddy crop to produce 1kg of rice is about
(A) 2000 liters (B) 5000 liters
(C) 1000 liters (D) 2500 liters
95. Common bread wheat is
(A) Triticum monoccum (B) Triticum dicoccum
(C) Triticum estivum (D) Triticum durum
96. Plants that have separate male and female individual (plants) are termed as
(A) Monoecious (B) Dioecious
(C) Autoecious (D) Central America
97. The rice crop species *Oryza glaberrima* is most predominantly cultivated in
(A) Australia (B) Middle East
(C) Africa (D) Central America

98. First irrigation in Mexican dwarf wheat crop is recommend between
(A) 7-15 days after sowing (B) 15-20 days after sowing
(C) 21-25 days after sowing (D) 30 days after sowing
99. The amount of nitrogen fixed by blue green algae(BGA) in wet paddy fields ranges from
(A) 15 to 45Kg ha-1 (B) 10 to 15 Kg ha-1
(C) 40 to 50 Kg ha-1 (D) 5 to 10 Kg ha-1
100. JL-24 is a variety of
(A) Cotton (B) Rice
(C) Ground (D) Soybean
101. A plant growth regulator which promotes cell division, enlargement and apical dominance is called
(A) auxin (B) coleoptile
(C) essential fatty acids (D) essential amino acids
102. Maximum permissible limit of aflatoxins in food products or oil cakes is in the range of
(A) 5-30 ppb (B) 5-30 ppm
(C) 100 ppb (D) 100 ppm
103. The phosphorus solubilising bacterium is
(A) Bacillus subtilis (B) Bacillus polymyxa
(C) Bacillus cereus (D) None of the above
104. The DIP Act in India was passed in the year
(A) 1947 (B) 1914
(C) 1946 (D) 1952
105. Inheritance of a plant to the pathogen was first discovered by
(A) E.C Stakman (B) J.C Walker
(C) H.H. Flor (D) R.H. Biffen
106. The most popular and efficient species of earthworm for vermicompost is
(A) Eudrilus eugeniae (B) Eisenia fetida
(C) Lumbricus rubellus (D) Lumbricus terrestris
107. The seed rate of Indian cotton normally is
(A) 12-15 Kg ha⁻¹ (B) 25-30Kg ha-1
(C) 15-20 Kg ha-1 (D) 30-40 Kg ha-1
108. One of the following is the plant growth retardant
(A) Planofix (B) CCC
(C) Apron (D) Kinetin

109. Excessive growth due to an enlargement of individual cell is
(A) Hyperplasia (B) Hypertrophy
(C) Enation (D) Atropy
110. In India Mango occupies about
(A) 14.2 Lakh ha (B) 60 Lakh ha
(C) 25 Lakh ha (D) 9 Lakh ha
111. An abnormal proliferation of shoots due to phytoplasma or virus infection is termed as
(A) Witche's broom (B) Phyllody
(C) Epinasty (D) None of the above
112. Pisatin is related to
(A) Maize (B) Peas
(C) rice (D) wheat
113. The average oil-content of soybean seed is about
(A) 20% (B) 30%
(C) 10% (D) 40%
114. The virus causing leaf curl disease of cotton is transmitted by
(A) Aphid (B) Leaf hopper
(C) Beetle (D) White fly
115. The first high yielding dwarf variety of rice introduced into India through IRRI
(A) IR 18 (B) IR 8
(C) IR 36 (D) IR 20
116. In India, presently per capita net availability of edible oils including vanaspati is
(A) 6.5 kg/person/year (B) 10 Kg/person/year
(C) 30 kg/person/year (D) 14/Kg/person/year
117. The sterility mosaic disease of pigeon pea is caused by
(A) Virus (B) Phytoplasma
(C) Bacterium (D) Iron deficiency
118. The precursor of auxin (IAA) in higher plant is
(A) Tryptophan (B) Tyrosine
(C) Phenylalanine (D) Histidine
119. Killing of bacteria in water by applying strong magnetic field is
(A) Lysis (B) Plasmolysis
(C) Lysing (D) Denaturing
120. The principal nematode species causing root knot of groundnuts is
(A) Meloidogyne hapla (B) Meloidogyne arenaria
(C) Rotylenchus reniformis (D) Helicotylenchus arachisi

121. All cell of an organism have virtually the same amount of DNA in cellular nuclei with exception of

- (A) Pollen (B) Egg
(C) Both (A&B) (D) Meristem cell

122. A molecule of RNA that carries an amino acid molecule to the ribosome for use in protein Synthesis

- (A) r-RNA (B) m-RNA
(C) r-RNA (D) None of the above

123. Nilaparvate lugens is the scientific name of

- (A) Green leaf hopper (B) Brown plant Hopper
(C) White-backed plant (D) Rice water weevil

124. Below poverty line population in india is defined to achived a nutritional norms upto or Below

- (A) 1000 calories/per person/day (B) 1500 calories/per person/day
(C) 2400 calories/per person/day (D) 3200 calories/per person/day

125. Besides india, major investment in research in mango breeding and improvement is underway in

- (A) iran (B) israel
(C) syria (D) sri Lanka

126. when the ph of a solution in decreased one unit from 5 to 4, the $[h^+]$ ion concentration will be increased

- (A) two folds (B) one folds
(C) ten folds (D) three folds

127. the term Ph for expression of the $[H^+]$ ion concentration was given by

- (A) Henderson (B) Sorensen
(C) Hassel balch (D) Henderson and Hassel balch

128. Most commonly the buffer solution consists of a mixture of

- (A) Water and strong acid (B) Water and weak acid
(C) weak acid and weak base (D) weak acid and its conjugate base

129. The national Bereau of plant Genetic Resorce (NBPGR) is located at

- (A) Lucknow (B) Karnal
(C) New Delhi (D) Hyderabad

130. in india, the issue of approval of release of transgenic/ genetically modified crop is finalized by the agency.

- (A) GEAC (B) ICAR
(C) NBPGR (D) CSIR

131. Soils with pH less than 8.5, EC more than 4 dSM⁻¹ and exchangeable sodium percent (ESP) less than 15 are

- (A) saline soils (B) Alkali soils
(C) saline- alkali soils (D) black alkali soils

132. soils wich respond positively to liming?

- (A) acid soils (B) saline soils
(C) Alkali soils (D) sodic soils

133. Mitosis and meiosis always differ in respect of the presence of

- (A) chromatids (B) Homologs
(C) Centromeres (D) Bivalents

134. The following does not happen in Prophase I of meiosis

- (A) chromosome condensation (B) Pairing of homology
(C) Chiasma formation (D) Segregation

135. One of the following is not the chain termination codon

- (A) UUC (B) UAG
(C) UAA (D) UGA

136. Acid rain is precipitation with a low pH due to the presence of air pollutants

- (A) NO₂ and SO₂ (B) CO₂ and H₂S
(C) NO and CO₂ (D) CO and CO₂

137. An embryonic shoot of a plant composed of meristem and leaf primordial and often protected by scales

- (A) Gall (B) Nodule
(C) Bud (D) Knot

138. The alternation of different crop species in the same soil is

- (A) Intercropping (B) Mixed cropping
(C) Realy cropping (D) Rotational cropping(crop rotation)

139. Extrachromosomal inheritance is due to non-nuclear genes in
(A) Mitochondria (B) Chloroplasts
(C) Both (A and B) (D) None of the above
140. The system of triplet codons is composed of nucleotides of
(A) r-RNA (B) m-RNA
(C) Both (A and B) (D) t-RNA
141. Prokaryotes that lack cell wall are
(A) Bacteria (B) Phytoplasmas
(C) Spiroplasmas (D) Mollicutes
142. pistil of a seed-bearing flower is composed of
(A) Ovary (B) Style
(C) Ovary and style (D) ovary, style and stigma
143. A combination of pest control strategies based on environmental and ecological consideration is best known as
(A) Ecological pest control (B) Environmental pest control
(C) Intergrated pest management (D) pest control
144. presence of plasmid is observed
(A) Only in bacteria (B) also in a few yeast fungi
(C) Both in (A+B) (D) Viruses
145. Natural auxin is
(A) IIA (B) NAA
(C) ABA (D) GA₃
146. with 70% seed germination, optimal seed rate of soybean is
(A) 25kg seed ha⁻¹ (B) 75kg seed ha⁻¹
(C) 100kg seed ha⁻¹ (D) 15kg seed ha⁻¹
147. wheat protein is deficient in one of the amino acids
(A) Glycine (B) Methionine
(C) Lysine (D) Phenylalanine
148. Soybean crop has the ability to derive its nitrogen requirement from symbiotic
(A) 25% (B) 70%
(C) 90% (D) 10%

149. The Gene-for-Gene theory of plant host-parasite interaction was discovered by

- (A) Jacob and Monod (B) H.HFlor
(C) E.C.Stakman (D) N.E. Borlaug

150. soybean protein is deficient in one of the amino acids

- (A) Tyrosine (B) Leucine
(C) Methionine (D) Phenylalanine

151. I. Herbicide

(A) DBCP/DD

II. Fungicide

(B)Oxydemeyon-methyl

III. Insecticide

(C) Fluchloralin

IV.Nematicide

(D)Thiophanate methy

V. Groeth retardant

(E)CCC

152. I. Tomato

(A) Khaira

II.Rice

(B)iron chlorosis

III.groundnut

(C) Black- tip

IV.Mango

(D)Blossom-end rot

V.oat

(E)Greay speak

153. I. m RNA

(A) Mitochondira

II. t RNA

(B)ribosome

III. r RNA

(C) virus

IV. circular DNA

(D)anticodon

V. single stranded DNA

(E)Poly A tail

154. I. Groundnut

(A) Chiio infuscatellus

II. Rice

(B) Helicoverpa armigera

III.Chick-pea

(C) Holotrichea consannguinea

IV.Sugarcane

D) Mayetiola destructor

V. Wheat

(E) Nilaparvata lugens

155. I. CIMMYT

(A) Syria

II. CIAT

(B) india

III.AVRDC

(C) colombia

IV.ICARDA

D) Mexico

V. ICRISAT

(E) Taiwan

156. I. Wheat (A) Taichung Native
II. Sugarcane (B) Co-1148
III. Bengal gram (C) TMV-2
IV. Groundnuts (D) Norin 10
V. Rice (E) C-235
157. I. Soybean (A) Ramularia areola
II. wheat (B) Cercospora kikuchii
III. Rice (C) Bipolaris sorokiniana
IV. Chick-pea (D) Ascochyta rabiei
V. cotton (E) Magnaphorthe grisea
158. I. NRC for women Agriculture (A) pune
II. NRC for onion and Garlic (B) anand
III. NRC for weed science (C) junagadh
IV. NRC for medicinal and aromatic plants (D) jabalpur
V. NRC for Groundnuts (E) Bhubaneswar
159. I. Cotton Asiatic(*Gossypium arboretum*) (A) $2n=26$
II. Bread wheat(*triticum estivum*) (B) $2n=52$
III. Groundnut(*Arachis hypogaea*) (C) $2n=40$
IV. Cotton American (*gossypium hirsutum*) (D) $2n=42$
V. Durum wheat(*Triticum turgidum*) (E) $2n=28$
160. I. An individual with missing or extra chromosomes (A) diploid
II. A polyploidy containing three or more basic chromosome from the same species (B) Monoploid
III. An individual having more than twice the normal haploid number of chromosomes (C) polyploid
IV. A haploid plant produced from a diploid species (D) autopoloid
V. An individual possessing two sets of Chromosomes, one set coming from each parent (E) aneuploid

