

1. The contribution of agriculture to national GDP is about
(A) 15% (B) 25%
(C) 45% (D) 60%
2. The percentage of Indian population dependent on agriculture is about
(A) 45% (B) 55%
(C) 65% (D) 75%
3. APEDA deals with
(A) Agriculture production
(B) Seed production
(C) Market regulation of agriculture produce
(D) Export of agricultural produce
4. Variability is created by:
(A) Mutation (B) Polyploidy
(C) Segregation (D) All the above three
5. **Isolation** distance of diploid
(A) 5m (B) 400m
(C) 50m (D) 100m
6. Which legislation has been recently passed by Indian Parliament for regulating access to genetic resources?
(A) Wild life Protection Act (B) Environment Protection Act
(C) Patents Amendment bill (D) Biodiversity Act
7. Convention on Biological Diversity recognizes:
(A) Nations have sovereign rights over their genetic resources
(B) Genetic resources are common heritage of mankind
(C) Genetic resources are meant to be exploited by every country
(D) It is mandatory for countries to patent all genetic resources
8. The largest producing state for rice is
(A) Orissa (B) West Bengal
(C) Punjab (D) Madhya Pradesh
9. The largest producing state for cotton is
(A) Rajasthan (B) Gujarat
(C) Maharashtra (D) Karnataka
10. Male sterile cytoplasm in sorghum was transferred from the following source:
(A) Milo (B) Kafir
(C) Hegari (D) Feterita
11. Plant characteristics that are required for lodging resistance in maize are:
(A) Thick leaves (B) Smaller leaves

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- (C) Thick stem (D) More rind thickness

12. Chromosome number in Pearlmillet crop is:

- (A) $2n = 10$ (B) $2n = 14$
(C) $2n = 16$ (D) $2n = 20$

13. Which is the best known breeding method to transfer resistance genes from undated genotypes?

- (A) Pedigree method (B) Bulk method
(C) Single seed descent method (D) Back cross method

14. International Institute devoted for conducting research mainly on maize crop:

- (A) ICRISAT (B) ICARDA
(C) IRRI (D) CIMMYT

15. The number of anthers in a wheat floret are:

- (A) Two (B) Three
(C) Four (D) Five

16. Bread wheat is a

- (A) Monoploid (B) Diploid
(C) Tetraploid (D) Hexaploid

17. Atrazine is used for weed control in

- (A) Maize (B) Rice
(C) Wheat (D) Chickpea

18. Phalaris minor is

- (A) An important weed of wheat crop
(B) A medicinal plant used for cure of phylaria
(C) An important oil seed crop
(D) An important ornamental crop

19. When a heterozygote plant (Aa) is self pollinated, the proportion of homozygosity after four generation of selfing will be:

- (A) 50% (B) 57%
(C) 80.35% (D) 93.75%

20. Parthenium argentatum is also commonly called

- (A) Dhoob grass (B) Common grass
(C) Rice grass (D) Congress grass

21. Defuzzing of seeds is done in

- (A) Potato (B) Jute
(C) Cotton (D) Soybean

22. Dhaincha is a

- (A) Food grain crop (B) Oil seed crop

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(C) Cash crop

(D) Green manure crop

23. Cropping intensity refers to
(A) 100 X Number of crops/ net area under cultivation
(B) 100 X cropped area / net area under cultivation
(C) 100 X Total yield / net area under cultivation
(D) 100 X Economic yield / net area under cultivation
24. Following is an one of the most essential equipment used in processing of vegetable seeds:
(A) Centrifugal Sheller(B) Tintometer
(C) Dehumidifier(D) Extruder
25. Mulch crops refer to
(A) Crops grown to conserve soil moisture
(B) Crops grown for paper making
(C) Crops grown for multiple purpose use
(D) Crops grown to purify air pollutants
26. The name of dwarfing gene in wheat is:
(A) Ph. Gene (B) Norin-10 Gene
(C) DEE-Geo-Woo-Gene (D) S-Locus Gene
27. Dapog is a method of
(A) Nursery raising in rice
(B) (B) Seed multiplication in sugarcane
(C) Post harvest treatment of tomato seeds
(D) Method of bread making from wheat flour
28. Fruit type in tomato is known as
(A) Berry (B) Drupe
(C) Nut (D) Caryopsis
29. Cultivated potato is a;
(A) Diploid (B) Triploid
(B) Allotetraploid (D) Allotetraploid
30. Jagannath is a mutant variety of
(A) Rice (B) Wheat
(C) Barley (D) Maize
31. Which of the following is NOT present in DNA?
(A) Thiamine (B) Adenine
(C) Uracil (D) Guanine

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32. Tift 23 is an important source of male sterility in
(A) Rice (B) Pearl millet
(C) Mustard (D) Sorghum
33. Sugarcane Breeding Institute is located in Coimbatore because
(A) Tamil Nadu is the largest sugarcane producing State
(B) The varieties of sugarcane respond best to the soil in the area
(C) The climate is conducive for flowering in sugarcane
(D) No diseases of sugarcane occur in the region
34. The colour certification tag for foundation seed is:
(A) Golden yellow (B) White
(C) Azure blue (D) Green
35. Ratooning is associated with
(A) Mango cultivation (B) sugarcane cultivation
(C) Apple cultivation (D) Maize cultivation
36. Cardinal temperature of rice is
(A) Above 32°C (B) between 30-32°C
(C) Between 25-30°C (D) less than 25°C
37. Wide hybridization resulted in significant improvement in
(A) Sugarcane (B) Maize
(C) Chickpea (D) sorghum
38. Textural class of a soil refers to
(A) Varying proportions of particles of different size groups
(B) Varying colours of the soil
(C) Varying type of crops cultivated in the soil
(D) Varying availability of water in the soil
39. Diameter of coarse sand particle is
(A) More than 2mm (B) between 2 to 0.2mm
(C) between 0.2mm to 0.02 (D) between 0.02mm to 0.002
40. Montmorillonite crystal lattice is
(A) 1:1 layer silicate (B) 2:1 layer silicate
(C) 2:2 layer silicate (D) 2:3 layer silicate
41. Number of isolations required for producing double cross hybrid seeds in maize are:
(A) Three (B) five
(C) Seven (D) Four
42. Straight fertilizer is a
(A) Fertilizer which is applied in straight lines only
(B) Fertilizer which is produced indigenously
(C) Fertilizer which is specific to a particular crop

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- (D) Fertilizer which supplies only one of the primary nutrient
43. The percent of Nitrogen in Urea is
(A) 16% (B) 26%
(C) 36% (D) 46%
44. Varieties developed through mass selection in self-pollinated crops are genetically:
(A) Heterozygous and homogeneous
(B) Homozygous and homogeneous
(C) Homozygous and heterogeneous
(D) Heterozygous and heterogeneous
45. "Black measles" or "Corky core" of apples is caused by
(A) Nitrogen deficiency (B) Viral diseases
(C) Physical injury (D) Boron deficiency
46. Whiptail disease of cauliflower is caused by
(A) Fe deficiency (B) frost injury
(C) Copper deficiency (D) Mo deficiency
47. A nutrient required particularly by oilseed crops is
(A) Sulphur (B) Boron
(C) Zinc (D) Iron
48. This organelle is known as power house of a cell
(A) Mitochondria (B) Chloroplast
(C) Nucleus (D) Ribosomes
49. One or many dictyosomes constitute the
(A) Glyoxysomes (B) Lysosomes
(C) Mitochondria (D) Golgi apparatus
50. The number of chromosomes after meiosis are:
(A) Halved
(B) Doubled
(C) Not changed
(D) Halved or doubled depending upon the tissue where it occurs
51. To study mitosis, it is best to take a sample of
(A) Xylem Cells (B) Phloem Cells
(C) Meristematic Cells (D) Pollen Cells
52. Chromosome pairing-synapsis occurs in meiosis in which stage
(A) Leptotene (B) Zygotene
(C) Pachytene (D) Diakinesis
53. Exchange of genetic material takes place in meiosis at

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- (A) Interphase (B) Diplotene
(C) Pachytene (D) Does not occur in meiosis
54. Cochicine is commonly used to produce:
(A) Mutants (B) Haploids
(C) Triploids (D) Tetraploids
55. In Mendel's experiments a trait disappeared in the F1 but reappeared in F2
(A) In all the individuals (B) In 50% of the individuals
(C) In 25% of the individuals (D) In varying proportions
56. Genes may change accidentally through
(A) Selection (B) Hybridization
(C) Mutation (D) Recombination
57. Linkage refers to
(A) Location of genes in clear proximity on the same chromosome
(B) Linkage of two chromosomes through a centromere
(C) Location of gene near the centromere
(D) Location of more than one centromere on a chromosome
58. Which of the following crosses is a back cross?
(A) $(A \times B) \times C$ (B) $(A \times B) \times (C \times D)$
(C) $(A \times B) \times A$ (D) $A \times B$
59. An important trait having cytoplasmic inheritance is
(A) Grain yield (B) Maturity
(C) Protein content (D) Male sterility
60. The influence of pollen on maternal tissue of fruit is known as
(A) Xenia (B) Metaxenia
(C) Dominance (D) Epistasis
61. The progeny of a single self-fertilized homozygous individual is known as
(A) Clone (B) Pure line
(C) Isogenic line (D) Registered line
62. The plants having staminate and pistillate flowers on different individuals are
(A) Dioecious (B) Monoecious
(C) Protogynous (D) Protoandrous
63. The entire genetic constitution of an organism is known as
(A) Genome (B) Genepool
(C) Germplasm (D) Genotype
64. An organism lacking one specific pair of chromosome is known as
(A) Monoploid (B) Monosome
(C) Nullisome (D) Haploid

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65. A polyploidy having recessive allele at a locus in all chromosome is known as
(A) Simplex (B) Nulliplex
(C) Monoplex (D) Zeroplex
66. In statistical analysis of experimental results, the level of significance is also known as:
(A) Uncertainty (B) Type I error
(C) Test of significance (D) Type II error
67. Selection generation after generation with interbreeding of selects to provide for recombination is known as
(A) Generation selection (B) Pedigree selection
(C) Recurrent selection (D) Recombination selection
68. Experimental varieties are tested over environments to study
(A) Environmental effects
(B) Genotype-environment interaction
(C) Experimental error
(D) Farmer's observation
69. Final product of glycolysis is
(A) Glucose (B) Fructose
(C) Sucrose (D) Pyruvate
70. Protandry is a condition when:
(A) Pistil matures first
(B) Anthers mature first
(C) When flower does not open
(D) When flower opens after pollination
71. Energy content of glucose molecule is
(A) 6 K Cal (B) 68 K Cal
(C) 686 K Cal (D) 6868 K Cal
72. Water use efficiency is highest in
(A) CAM plants (B) C₄ Plants
(C) C₃ plants (D) C₂ Plants
73. Respiratory quotient refers to
(A) Ratio of the volume of carbon dioxide expired to the volume of oxygen consumed
(B) Ratio of the volume of oxygen expired to the volume of carbon dioxide consumed
(C) Ratio of volume of carbon dioxide expired to the volume of carbon dioxide consumed
(D) Ratio of the volume of oxygen expired to the volume of oxygen consumed
74. Sunken stomata is an adaptation essentially found in plants growing in
(A) High rainfall conditions
(B) Xerophytic conditions
(C) Low temperature conditions

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(D) Coastal regions

75. Dark reaction or Calvin cycle takes place in

- (A) Mitochondria (B) Stroma of Chloroplast
(C) Cytoplasm (D) Ribosomes

76. In photosynthesis primary electron donors in PSII of the light reactions is

- (A) H₂O (B) O₂
(C) Carbondioxide (D) Ferredoxin

77. The main region of the spectrum utilized for photosynthesis include

- (A) Infrared (IR) (B) Red
(C) Green (D) Blue

78. Which of the following is not a substrate of Rubisco?

- (A) RuBP (ribulose bis- phosphate)
(B) O₂
(C) PGA (phosphoglyceric acid)
(D) CO₂

79. CO₂ compensation point is

- (A) Respiration + photorespiration = photosynthesis
(B) Respiration – photorespiration = photosynthesis
(C) Respiration + photosynthesis = photorespiration
(D) Photosynthesis+ photorespiration=respiration

80. NADPH is

- (A) Coupling factor (B) sucrose precursor
(C) electron carrier molecule (D) growth regulator

81. Starch

- (A) Consists of a chain of fructose molecules
(B) Is formed from ADPG a nucleotide sugar
(C) Is the main carbohydrate translocated in the plant
(D) Is the main nitrogen source translocated in the plant

82. Enzyme that is involved in preventing oxidative damage

- (A) Phosphorylase (B) Protease
(C) RuBP carboxylase-oxygenase (D) Catalase

83. Apples and potatoes turn brown when sliced due to the activity of

- (A) RubP Carboxylase (B) Tyrosinase
(C) Pyruvate kinase (D) Amylase

84. Amino acids in a protein molecule are joined together by

- (A) Hydrogen bond (B) Electromagnetic bond
(C) Peptide bond (D) Anhydro linkage

85. Isoelectric point is
(A) pH at which positive charge exactly neutralizes the negative charge
(B) pH at which positive charge is higher than the negative charge
(C) pH at which negative charge is higher than the positive charge
(D) Achieved when pH is 7
86. A nucleotide consists of
(A) An organic base
(B) An organic base and a sugar
(C) An organic base and a sugar esterified with phosphoric acid
(D) A chain of base-sugar combination
87. Blast disease in rice is caused by
(A) *Phyricularia grisea* (B) *Xanthomonas oryzae*
(C) *Sclerotium oryzae* (D) physiological disorder
88. Tikka disease of ground nut is caused by
(A) Aphids (B) *Aspergillus*
(C) *Cercospora* (D) Nematodes
89. IPM is being adopted rapidly in case of which of the following crops:
(A) Wheat (B) Maize
(C) Pearl Millet (D) Cotton
90. Pearlmillet originated in:
(A) Africa (B) Central America
(C) Mediterranean Region (D) India
91. “Bhudan Movement” was started by
(A) Mahatma Gandhi (B) Vinoba Bhave
(C) Acharya Kripalani (D) Jai Prakash Narayan
92. Community Development Programme was started in which decade?
(A) 1950s (B) 1960s
(C) 1970s (D) 1980s
93. How many contrasting characters were studied by Mendel in his experiments?
(A) Six (B) Seven
(C) Five (D) Eight
94. The Commission on Agricultural Costs and Prices decides
(A) The cost of seeds for major crops
(B) The subsidy on the fertilizers
(C) The procurement price of some crops
(D) The selling price of agricultural commodities

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95. When two parents, AA bb and aaBB are crossed, what is the proportion of aabb individuals in F₂
- (A) 3/16 (B) 9/16
(C) 2/16 (D) 1/16
96. Which species in one of the progenitor of cultivated tetraploid cotton:
- (A) *G. raimondi* (B) *G. armourianum*
(C) *G. tomentosum* (D) *G. anomalum*
97. The all India notification of varieties is approved by
- (A) Central Sub-Committee on Crop Standards, Notification and Release of Varieties
(B) State Department of Agriculture
(C) National Farmers Commission
(D) Agricultural Universities
98. The number of independent comparisons is indicated by
- (A) Mean squares (B) average
(C) Degrees of freedom (D) F-ratio
99. A measure of variability is:
- (A) Standard deviation (B) Skewness
(C) Median (D) Critical difference
100. Average height of plants can be known by calculation the:
- (A) Arithmetic mean (B) Range distribution
(C) Standard error (D) Least significant difference
101. Which of the following is a qualitative character?
- (A) Grain yield (B) Harvest index
(C) Flower colour (D) Plant height
102. The number of records occurring in a class is
- (A) Average of the class (B) Mean of the class
(C) Frequency of the class (D) Range of the calss
103. Mode is
- (A) That value of variate which occurs most frequently
(B) Value which is located in the middle of the series
(C) Difference between the largest and smallest observation
(D) Deviation of observation from the mean values
104. Hardy-Weinberg demonstrated that
- (A) Gene frequencies from one generation to the next are dependent on dominant genes under certain condition
(B) Gene frequencies are dependent on recessive genes from one generation to the next under certain conditions.
(C) Gene frequencies are dependent on both dominant and recessive genes from one generation to the next under certain conditions.
(D) Gene frequencies are not dependent upon dominance or recessiveness and are Conserved from one generation to the next under certain condition

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105. 70 S ribosomes are found in
(A) Prokaryotes only
(B) Eukaryotes only
(C) Eukaryotic mitochondria and chloroplast only
(D) Prokaryotes and eukaryotic mitochondria and chloroplast only
106. cell plate formation takes place in
(A) viruses
(B) animals
(C) plants
(D) in all living organisms
107. Centres of origin of crop plants were given by
(A) NI Vavilov
(B) WA Sinnot
(C) BP Pal
(D) Anton De Bary
108. Chromosomal theory of inheritance was given by
(A) Sutton and Boveri
(B) Mendel
(C) De Vries
(D) Muller and Stadler
109. Pure line theory was given by
(A) Morgan
(B) Bateson
(C) Mendel
(D) Johanssen
110. The term heterosis given by
(A) Shull
(B) De Vries
(C) East
(D) Jenkins
111. Cultivation of hybrid maize was first proposed by
(A) Jones
(B) Beal
(C) Darwin
(D) Beadle
112. A-line in hybrid cultivars refers to
(A) Restorer line
(B) Maintainer line
(C) Cytoplasmic male sterile line
(D) Mutant line
113. A species is said to be endemic if it is
(A) Prone to various diseases
(B) Exists in many ecological regions
(C) Has many eco-types
(D) Is confined to a single geographical area or location
114. Single cross hybrids are
(A) Hybrids from single parent
(B) Hybrids from two parents
(C) Hybrids from more than two parents
(D) Hybrids within a population

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115. A self-pollinated crop in which hybrid cultivars are gaining popularity is
(A) Rice (B) Wheat
(C) Soybean (D) chickpea
116. Loss of vigour on selfing cross-pollinated crops is known as
(A) Hybrid vigour (B) Genetic erosion
(C) genetic vulnerability (D) Inbreeding depression
117. In telocentric chromosomes the centromere
(A) Divides the chromosome in two equal arms
(B) Divides the chromosome in two unequal arms
(C) Is at the very tip of the chromosome
(D) Is located at variable positions
118. Totipotency refers to
(A) Ability of somatic cells to develop into a whole new plant
(B) Ability of dormant seeds to develop into a whole new plant
(C) Ability of germinating seed to differentiate into whole plant
(D) Ability of parthenocarpic seeds to produce whole plants
119. Pleiotropy refers to
(A) Many genes governing single trait
(B) A single gene governing more than one traits
(C) Many genes governing multiple traits
(D) Genes not governing any trait.
120. Which of the following is not epistasis
(A) One gene overrides the expression of another gene
(B) One gene complements the expression of another gene
(C) One gene modifies the expression of another gene
(D) One gene does not have any effect on the expression of another gene
121. Operon as described by Jacob and Monod refers to
(A) The structural genes
(B) The operator gene
(C) The repressor gene
(D) Group of genes that are expressed and
122. A class of basic proteins associated with DNA in the chromosomes are
(A) Histones (B) Albumins
(C) Globulins (D) Glutelins
123. Small population size may lead to drifting out
(A) Common alleles (B) Rare alleles
(C) Less adaptive alleles (D) Better adapted alleles
124. RAPD technique used in biotechnology refers to

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- (A) Rapid assessment of polymorphic DNA
 - (B) Random amplified polymorphic DNA
 - (C) Random assessment of polymorphic DNA
 - (D) Technique used for rapid extraction of DNA
125. Bt-cotton plants have been genetically engineered by inserting a gene from
- (A) Virus
 - (B) Bacterium
 - (C) Insect
 - (D) Plant
126. The cultivation of Bt-cotton in India started from which state?
- (A) Haryana
 - (B) Punjab
 - (C) Bihar
 - (D) Maharashtra
127. DNA library in a genetic resource center refers to
- (A) Maintaining record of publications on DNA
 - (B) Conduction experiments on synthesizing DNA
 - (C) Storing genomic information
 - (D) Storing seeds for work on molecular biology
128. Degenerate code refers to
- (A) Sequence of nucleotides on tRNA that complements the codon
 - (B) When there is one codon for more than one amino acid
 - (C) A codon that does not produce a amino acid
 - (D) When there is more than one code for a amino acid
129. Transcription in genetics refers to
- (A) Synthesis of RNA from DNA
 - (B) Synthesis of poly peptides from RNA
 - (C) Synthesis of new copies of DNA from existing DNA
 - (D) Synthesis of DNA from RNA
130. Restriction endonucleases are required for
- (A) Cutting DNA molecule at particular position
 - (B) Cutting DNA molecule randomly
 - (C) Joining DNA molecule
 - (D) Separating the two strands of DNA
131. Integrated disease management is management of disease by
- (A) Using certifies seeds and resistant varieties
 - (B) Understanding the abiotic stresses
 - (C) Providing right combination of nutrients
 - (D) Adopting appropriate combination of biological, cultural, chemical and other control Measures
132. Koch's postulates is required to be fulfilled
- (A) To prove that a disease has an unknown etiology
 - (B) To prove that the best host in infected
 - (C) To prove that a given organism is the causal organism of a disease
 - (D) to prove that many races of an organism are present

133. Which of the following is not a sterilizing agent
(A) Mercuric chloride (B) Ethyl alcohol
(C) Sodium hypochloride (D) Calcium chloride
134. Transgenic plants are produced through a process known as:
(A) Recombination (B) Transfromation
(C) Segregation (D) Synpsis
135. A disinfectant is often used for
(A) Pasteurizing the material
(B) Killing the deep-seated internal infections
(C) Killing the surface-borne organisms from a tissue/organ
(D) Enhancing the multiplication of the pathogen
136. Alternative host for black rust of wheat pathogen is:
(A) Barberi plant (B) Rice plant
(C) Crotalaria plant (D) any plant growing in the hills
137. Cleistogamy refers to
(A) Fertilization between distant plants
(B) Fertilization between flowers of same plant
(C) Fertilization within an unopened flower
(D) Failure of fertilization in flowers of same plants
138. Epigeal germination occurs when
(A) Cotyledons appear above ground
(B) Cotyledons appear below ground
(C) Cotyledon appear both above and below ground
(D) Cotyledons do not appear at all
139. A buffer consists of
(A) A weak acid and weak base (B) Weak acid and strong base
(C) Strong acid and weak base (D) Strong acid and strong base
140. Seed germination in many seed species is mediated by
(A) Cytochrome (B) Phytochrome
(C) Anthesin (D) Anthocyanin
141. Globe, Heart and Torpedo
(A) Describe the stages of pollen development
(B) Describe the stages of embryo development
(C) Describe the stages of seedling development
(D) Describe the stages of flower development
142. The perisperm is developed from
(A) Ovum (B) Polar nucler
(C) Nucellus (D) Pollen tube

143. Recalcitrant seeds
(A) Can be dried and stored at low temperature
(B) Cannot be dried and but can be stored at low temperature
(C) Can be dried but not stored at low temperature
(D) Can neither be dried nor stored at low temperature.
144. Normal seedling during germination test evaluation include
(A) Decayed seedling (B) Dead Seeds
(C) Intact seedlings (D) Deformed seedlings
145. Generation system of seed production is
(A) Breeder Seed → Foundation Seed → Certified Seed
(B) Foundation Seed → Breeder Seed → Certified Seed
(C) Certified Seed → Breeder Seed → Foundation Seed
(D) Nucleus Seed → Certified Seed → Foundation Seed
146. National Seed Corporation is responsible for producing
(A) Breeder Seed (B) Registered Seed
(C) Certified Seed (D) All types of seeds
147. Synthetic or artificial seeds are
(A) Seeds produced in plants after artificial pollination
(B) Seeds produced by transgenic plants
(C) Somatic embryos used in commercial propagation
(D) Seeds produced by plants raised from tissue culture
148. A non-leguminous plant that bears root nodules that can fix nitrogen is
(A) Sugarcane (B) Alder
(C) Neem (D) Banana
149. The conversion of N_2 to NH_3 is mediated by enzyme
(A) Nitrogenase (B) Nitrate reductase
(C) Ammonia reductase (D) Peroxidase
150. Microorganism which can non-symbiotically fix nitrogen is
(A) Rhizobium (B) Azotobacter
(C) Chlamydomonas (D) Aspergillus

Cross matching type questions (nos. 151 to 160). Each sub-question carries one mark, choose the correct answer (A,B,C,D,E) for each sub-question (I,II,III,IV,V) and enter your choice in the circle (by shading with a HB pencil) on the OMR-answer sheet. For each wrong answer 0.20 mark will be deducted.

151. (i) Sugarcane red rot (A) *Sclerospora graminicola*
(ii) Barley loose smut (B) *Ascocahyta rabiei*
(iii) Pearl millet downy mildew (C) *Ustilago nuda*

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- (iv) Chick pea blight (D) *Puccinia striiformis*
(v) Yellow rust of wheat (E) *Colleotricum fulcatum*
152. (i) Wheat ear cockie (A) Fungi
(ii) Rice tungro (B) Nematode
(iii) Pigeonpea wilt (C) Micronutrient disorder
(iv) Chickpea pod borer (D) Virus
(v) Khaira disease of rice (E) Insect
153. (i) Wheat (A) Pusa bold
(ii) Rice (B) La bonita
(iii) Mustard (C) Vijay
(iv) Maize (D) Kalyansona
(v) Tomato (E) IR36
154. (i) Central Rice Research Institute (A) Bangalore
(ii) Directorate of Oil Seeds Research (B) Cuttack
(iii) Directorate of Wheat Research (C) Kanpur
(iv) India Institute of Pulses Research (D) Karnal
(v) India Institute of Horticulture Research (E) Hyderabad
155. (i) Electron Microscope (A) Watson and Crick
(ii) Basic laws of light absorption (B) Millardet
(iii) DNA structure (C) Knoll and Ruska
(iv) Cell Theory (D) Lambert Beer
(v) Bordeaux mixture (E) Schleiden and Schwann
156. (i) Gene (A) Morgan
(ii) Sex-linked inheritance (B) Barbara Mc Clintock
(iii) Linkage (C) Maheshwari
(iv) Anther culture (D) Johansen
(v) Jumping gene (E) Bateson
157. (i) Vitavax (A) Insecticide
(ii) Cycocel (B) Ripening agent
(iii) Ethylene (C) Fungicide
(iv) Cytokinin (D) Growth retardant
(v) Furadan (E) Root promoting agent
158. (i) **Croos** sativus (A) Clove
(ii) *Curcuma longa* (B) saffron
(iii) *Foeniculum vulgare* (C) Turmeric
(iv) *Syzygium aromaticum* (D) Fenugreek
(v) *Trigonella foenum-graecum* (E) Fennel
159. (i) *Jatropha* (A) Insecticide
(ii) *Rauvolfia serpentina* (B) Gum
(iii) Guar (C) Reserpine
(iv) Vetiver (D) Biofuel

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(v) Pyrethrum

(E) Flavouring agent

160. (i) Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) (A) India
(ii) International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) (B) Italy
(iii) International Center for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) (C) Meico
(iv) Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maiz Trigo (CIMMYT) (D) Syi
(v) Internal Centre for Agriculture Research in Dry Areas (ICARDA) (E) Philippines

