



11. In which of the following families is pseudo embryo sac present?  
A) Podostemaceae                      B) Amaranthaceae  
C) Malvaceae                              D) Poaceae  
*Ans. (A)*
12. Single letter code of tryptophan  
A) W                      B) F                      C) Y                      D) Z  
*Ans. (A)*
13. Which of the following is not an osmolyte?  
A) Proline                                  B) Sucrose  
C) Plastoquinone                      D) Trehalose  
*Ans. (C)*
14. Which one of the following terms describes the repeated selection on intervening populations derived from interbreeding of selected individuals to accumulate the desirable genes for a particular quantitative character without loss of genetic variability?  
A) Mater line selection                  B) Recurrent selection  
C) Mass selection                          D) Pure line selection  
*Ans. (B)*
15. Which statement is correct regarding Melbourne Code – 2011?  
A) Latin diagnosis is not mandatory for names published on or after 01/01/ 2012.  
B) Publication of taxa in electronic media is effective on or after 01/01/ 2012.  
C) The Code is named as International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi and plants.  
D) All of the above  
*Ans. (D)*
16. Ames test is a test for:  
A) Coliforms                                  B) Carbohydrates  
C) Mutagenicity                              D) Lipids  
*Ans. (C)*
17. The basic unit of numerical taxonomy is called  
A) PTU    B) OTU  
C) CTU    D) KTU  
*Ans. (B)*
18. What is the difference between a threatened species and an endangered species?  
A) A threatened species means that the population is likely to become endangered; an endangered species has population numbers too low that it is likely to become extinct  
B) A threatened species is already extinct; an endangered species means that the population's numbers have increased greatly over the last 5 years  
C) A threatened species means that the population is likely to become endangered; an endangered species is already extinct  
D) A threatened species and an endangered species are the same thing  
*Ans. (A)*
19. Which among the following is not a nucleic acid database?  
A) EMBL    B) GenBank  
C) DDBJ    D) SWISS-PROT  
*Ans. (D)*

20. Red rust is caused by:  
A) *Puccinia* B) *Cephaleuros*  
C) *Batrachospermum* D) *Colletotrichum* **Ans. (B)**
21. Which of the following is diploid in moss plant?  
A) Spore B) Leaves  
C) Spore mother cell D) Gametes **Ans. (C)**
22. Linen is obtained from:  
A) Flax B) Hemp  
C) Sisal D) Manila hemp **Ans. (A)**
23. A cross in which the sexes of the parents are the reverse of another cross:  
A) Reciprocal cross B) Back cross  
C) Test cross D) Dihybrid cross **Ans. (A)**
24. The androecium of family Asteraceae is  
A) Syngenesious B) Polyadelphous  
C) Synandrous D) Monoadelphous **Ans. (A)**
25. A specimen selected from the original material to serve as a nomenclatural type when no holotype was designated at the time of publication is called:  
A) Neotype B) Lectotype  
C) Epitype D) Syntype **Ans. (B)**
26. Which one of the following is the first known fossil vascular plant?  
A) *Cooksonia* B) *Zosterophyllum*  
C) *Rhynia* D) *Williamsonia* **Ans. C**
27. BLAST is used:  
A) To find similarity between sequences  
B) To align sequences  
C) To design primers  
D) To amplify DNA **Ans. (A)**
28. All of the following act to increase species diversity, except  
A) Key stone species B) Competitive exclusion  
C) Moderate disturbances D) Pachy environments **Ans. (B)**
29. Evidence shows that some grasses benefit from being grazed. Which of the following terms would best describe this plant herbivore interaction?  
A) Predation B) Mutualism  
C) Competition D) Parasitism **Ans. (B)**
30. Gene flow is a concept best used to describe an exchange between  
A) Individuals B) Species  
C) Chromosomes D) Populations **Ans. (D)**

31. Which of the following terms best describes the process in which organisms reach sexual maturity while retaining some juvenile characteristics?  
A) Cladogenesis                      B) Paedomorphosis  
C) Allometric growth                D) Homoplasy  
*Ans. (B)*
32. Carrying capacity (K)  
A) Differs among species, but does not vary within a given species  
B) Is always eventually reached in any population  
C) Remains constant in all environments  
D) Is often determined by resource limitation  
*Ans. (D)*
33. The stratosphere extends to a height ranging from:  
A) About 10 km - 50 km            B) About 5 km to 10 km  
C) About 50 km – 85 km            D) About 60 km - 90 km  
*Ans. (A)*
34. Which is the inhibitor which inhibits the transfer of electrons from PS II to cytochrome complex?  
A) Paraquat                            B) Methylviologen  
C) DCMU                                D) DCBQ  
*Ans. (C)*
35. The function of the electron transport proteins in the thylakoid membranes is  
A) Production of ADP by chemiosmosis  
B) Production of NADPH by substrate-level phosphorylation  
C) Pumping of hydrogens into the lumen for later generation of ATP by chemiosmosis  
D) Pumping of hydrogens into the inner cristae space for later generation of ATP by chemiosmosis  
*Ans. (C)*
36. One of the following is an inhibitor of mitochondrial ETC  
A) Rotenone                            B) Chloramphenicol  
C) Cyclohexamide                    D) DCPIP  
*Ans. (A)*
37. One of the following is an inhibitor of electron transport in thylakoids.  
A) DCPIP                                B) DCMU  
C) Rotenone                            D) Zeaxanthin  
*Ans. (B)*
38. One of the following is not a stress protein  
A) HSP                                    B) LEA  
C) Dehydrins                            D) Phosphoprotein  
*Ans. (D)*
39. The following is a mobile electron carrier of electron transport in thylakoids.  
A) Plastoquinone                      B) Cytb/f  
C) phylloquinone                      D) Phaeophytin  
*Ans. (A)*
40. Oxygen Evolving Complex consists of following number of polypeptides  
A) 4                                        B) 3  
C) 2                                        D) 1  
*Ans. (B)*



53. The first eukaryotic cell in which the entire genome was sequenced is  
A) *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*  
B) *Schizosaccharomyces pombe*  
C) *Saccharomyces carisbergensis*  
D) *Saccharomyces pastorianus* Ans. (A)
54. Shotgun cloning stands for  
A) Cloning cDNAs  
B) Chromosome walking  
C) Cloning a genome  
D) Restriction analysis of DNA Ans. (A)
55. Rice was first domesticated approximately 5,000 years ago, in:  
A) Southeast Asia  
B) Southwest Asia  
C) South Asia  
D) Asia Pacific Ans. (A)
56. The “Guttiferae” has been renamed as  
A) Arecaeae  
B) Apiaceae  
C) Clusiaceae  
D) Fabaceae Ans. (C)
57. The characteristic type of inflorescence of the Genus *Arisaema*  
A) Capitulum  
B) Spadix  
C) Cyathium  
D) Compound spadix Ans. (B)
58. Robert Brown published the name *Capparis lasiantha* and did not give the diagnosis for it. Later de Candolle studied the specimen and agreed the validity of the name and published Latin diagnosis for it. The plant name should be noted as  
A) *Capparis lasiantha* R. Br., ex. DC  
B) *Capparis lasiantha*R. Br. ex. DC  
C) *Capparis lasiantha*R.Br.(DC)  
D) *Capparis lasiantha*(R.Br.) D Ans. (B)
59. Sequence of taxonomic categories is-  
A) Class-Phylum-Tribe-Order-Family-Genus-Species  
B) Division-Class-Family-Tribe-Order-Genus-Species  
C) Division-Class-Order-Family-Tribe-Genus-Species  
D) Phylum-Order-Class-Tribe-Family-Genus-Species Ans. (C)
60. Which is the plant family having characteristic umbel inflorescence  
A) Asteraceae  
B) Acanthaceae  
C) Apiaceae  
D) Poaceae Ans. (C)
61. The main mineral constituents of wood are salts of  
A) Carbon, magnesium and potassium  
B) Calcium, magnesium and potassium  
C) Carbon, nitrogen and potassium  
D) Calcium, potassium and manganese Ans. (B)

62. Sodium Dodecyl Sulphate (SDS) is used while separating proteins by polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis  
A) It helps in solubilization of proteins thereby making it easier to separate  
B) It binds to proteins and confers uniform negative charge density thereby making them move during electrophoresis  
C) Decreases the surface tension of the buffer used for electrophoresis  
D) Stabilizes the proteins Ans. (B)
63. Which of the following statements is true about the Krebs (citric acid) cycle and the Calvin (light independent) cycle?  
A) They both result in a net production of ATP and NADH  
B) They both result in a release of oxygen  
C) They both are carried out by enzymes located within an organelle matrix  
D) They both take place within the cytoplasmic matrix Ans. (C)
64. Arctic animals maintain their body temperature because they have more  
A) Transducing protein  
B) Uncoupling protein  
C) Myoglobin protein  
D) F<sub>0</sub>F<sub>1</sub> ATPase Ans. (B)
65. Which is not a free radical?  
A) Superoxide  
B) Singlet oxygen  
C) Dioxide  
D) Hydrogen peroxide Ans. (C)
66. Bengal famine was caused by  
A) *Helminthosporium oryzae*  
B) *Phytophthora infestans*  
C) *Puccinia graminis*  
D) *Erysiphae graminicola* Ans. (D)
67. Major cause of evolution of genes and protein is  
A) Point mutation  
B) Chromosomal mutation  
C) Sexual reproduction  
D) Gene duplication and divergence Ans. (D)
68. A protein which is to be degraded in proteasome is tagged with  
A) Polyglycine  
B) Polyproline  
C) Ubiquitin  
D) Formyl methionine Ans. (C)
69. Taxa which occupy mutually exclusive geographical areas are termed  
A) Sympatric  
B) Allopatric  
C) Pantropical  
D) New world taxa Ans. (B)
70. Taxa shows distribution pattern which are interrupted by considerable areas from which the taxon is absent are termed  
A) Vicariance  
B) Disjunct  
C) Plesiomorphic  
D) Alien Ans. (B)
71. The first herbarium in the world was founded in  
A) Kew, UK  
B) Padua, Italy  
C) Paris, France  
D) Leningrad, Russia Ans. (B)



80. Enzymes differ from co enzymes as  
(i) Enzymes have high molecular weight; Co enzyme has low molecular weight  
(ii) Enzymes are not stable beyond 40<sup>0</sup>C: Co enzymes are heat stable
- A) Both are correct                      B) Only (i) is correct  
C) Only (ii) is correct                  D) Both are wrong                      *Ans. (A)*
81. Identify the statement which does not characterize mollicutes.
- A) The Mollicutes are a class of bacteria distinguished by the absence of a cell wall.  
B) They are parasites of various animals alone, living on or in the host's cells.  
C) Individuals are very small, typically only 0.2–0.3 μm in size and have a very small genome size.  
D) Many are able to move about through gliding.                      *Ans. (B)*
82. What is meant by fuelgen reaction?
- A) DNA-erythrosin reacts with free aldehyde to form red product  
B) DNA-ethidium bromide reacts with free aldehyde to form red product  
C) DNA-leucobasicfuchsin reacts with free aldehyde to form red product  
D) DNA-acetocarmine reacts with free aldehyde to form red product                      *Ans. (C)*
83. Identify the synthetic stain from the following.
- A) Hematoxylin-Harris stain      B) Orcein  
C) Carmine                              D) Cotton blue                      *Ans. (D)*
84. Two stage fixation procedure using glutaraldehyde buffered with phosphate followed by osmium tetroxide is generally adopted in the case of
- A) Electron microscopy  
B) Fluorescence microscopy  
C) Phase contrast microscopy  
D) Confocal microscopy                      *Ans. (A)*
85. Name an instrument where the cell separation is done based on the bound fluochrome to the DNA.
- A) Cell sorter                              B) Fluorometer  
C) Flow cytometer                      D) Fluorescence spectroscope                      *Ans. (C)*
86. Pick out a non antioxidant from the list below
- A) Ascorbate                              B) Beta tocopherol  
C) Carotenoids                            D) Glutathione                      *Ans. (B)*
87. Relationship by descent from a common ancestor is termed as
- A) Consanguinity                      B) Heritability  
C) Relativity                              D) Ancestroy                      *Ans. (A)*

88. Give the correct definition for gene sanctuaries.
- A) Place where germplasm can be conserved in living state
  - B) Areas of land in which germplasm collections of growing plants are assembled
  - C) Genetic diversity is sometimes conserved under natural habitat
  - D) Germplasm of asexually propagated species.
- Ans. (C)*
89. The DNA segments may be mapped by locating the restriction sites through restriction enzymes, called restriction mapping. When this is extended to complete chromosome it is called
- A) Chromosome walking
  - B) Chromosome mapping
  - C) Chromosome jumping
  - D) Chromosome locating
- Ans. (A)*
90. Identify the sentence which does not fit for the definition of genomic imprinting.
- A) Genomic imprinting is an epigenetic phenomenon by which certain genes can be expressed in a parent-of-origin-specific manner.
  - B) It ensures that transposable elements remain epigenetically silenced throughout gametogenic reprogramming to maintain genome integrity.
  - C) It is a non inheritance process dependent of the classical Mendelian inheritance
  - D) Genomic imprinting is an epigenetic process that can involve DNA methylation and histone modulation in order to achieve monoallelic gene expression without altering the genetic sequence.
- Ans. (C)*
91. Pick out the numerical test not used to assess the significance of a deviation
- A) T-test
  - B)  $X^2$  test
  - C) F test
  - D) X test
- Ans. (D)*
92. What is the role of aspirator in killing and fixation of plant materials?
- A) Helps the application of the killing and fixing solution
  - B) Helps the section to submerge by creating vacuum
  - C) Helps the sections to float
  - D) Helps the sections to be properly distributed.
- Ans. (B)*
93. Identify the stain used to stain proteins
- A) PAS reagent
  - B) Naphthol yellow S
  - C) Rhodamine B
  - D) Azure B
- Ans. (B)*
94. In air layering, cutting the bark off the stem, known as girdling is performed for
- A) Stimulating root formation just above the point of girdling
  - B) Helping in breaking off the stem when it is rooted
  - C) Gradually starving the stem
  - D) All of the above
- Ans. (D)*
95. The set of seeds distributed to certified seed growers to be further multiplied for distribution.
- A) Breeder seed
  - B) Foundation seed
  - C) Registered seed
  - D) Certified seed.
- Ans. (C)*

96. Lichen with a 3-dimensional branching, bushy appearance, like a leafless shrub is called  
A) Fruticose lichen                      B) Foliose lichen  
C) Crustose lichen                      D) Anastomose lichen                      **Ans. (A)**
97. Specialized cell typical of many fungal plant pathogens that is used to infect host plants.  
A) Hyphae                      B) Vesicles  
C) Appressorium                      D) Germ tube                      **Ans. (C)**
98. Which is the fruiting body of ascomycetes.  
A) Cleistothecium                      B) Perithecium  
C) Gymnothecium                      D) All of the above                      **Ans. (D)**
99. A second reduction division following the usual two meiotic divisions reputed to occur in the ascus of certain fungi.  
A) Secomeiosis                      B) Ascomeiosis  
C) Brachymeiosis                      D) Redomeiosis                      **Ans. (C)**
100. Name the order to which *Pandorina* belongs  
A) Chlamydomonales                      B) Volvocales  
C) Fucales                      D) Laminariales                      **Ans. (B)**
101. A protective covering in gymnosperms, which morphologically is equivalent to ovuliferous scale, develops next to the integument.  
A) Perichaetium                      B) Epimatium  
C) Epigynium                      D) Perigynium                      **Ans. (B)**
102. Identify the monotypic gymnosperm genus.  
A) *Welwitschia*                      B) *Zamia*  
C) *Araucaria*                      D) *Gnetum*                      **Ans. (A)**
103. Pureline breeding refers to the following  
A) Homozygosity only                      B) Heterozygosity only  
C) Heterozygosity and linkage                      D) Homozygosity and self assortment                      **Ans. (A)**
104. What is the role of DMSO in plant biotechnology?  
A) Hormonal substitute                      B) Chelating agent  
C) Phenol absorbent                      D) Cryoprotectant                      **Ans. (D)**
105. Pick out an endemic disease from the following  
A) Wheat stem rust (*Puccinia graminis tritici*)  
B) Late blight of potato (*Phytophthora infestans*),  
C) Red rot of sugar cane (*Colletotrichum falcatum*),  
D) Citrus canker (*Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv citri)                      **Ans. (D)**

106. Identify the characters of an offspring developed as a result of inbreeding  
 A) Increased genetic disorders  
 B) Higher infant mortality  
 C) Depression on growth rate  
 D) All of the above *Ans. (D)*
107. What are the ecological effects of Eutrophication?  
 A) Decreased biodiversity  
 B) New species invasion  
 C) Algal blooms  
 D) All of the above *Ans. (D)*
108. A group of one or more species derived from a sequential development pattern which involves continual and uniform changes from an extinct ancestral form on an evolutionary scale.  
 A) Perinospecies  
 B) Chronospecies  
 C) Ecospecies  
 D) Evospecies *Ans. (B)*
109. Succession beginning with sand is called  
 A) Lithosere  
 B) Sanosere  
 C) Psammosere  
 D) Hydrosere *Ans. (C)*
110. Lime loving plants are referred to as  
 A) Calcifuge  
 B) Calciferous  
 C) Calcicoles  
 D) Calcareous *Ans. (C)*
111. Match the most suiting ones  
 p) Fusogen  
 q) KCN  
 r) Placobutrazol  
 s) TIBA  
 l) Inhibitor of giberellin  
 m) Poly ethylene Glycol  
 n) Inhibitor of terminal oxidase  
 o) Auxin inhibitor  
 A) p-n, q-o, r-m, s-l  
 B) p-m, q-n, r-o, s-l  
 C) p-m, q-n, r-l, s-o  
 D) p-m, q-l, r-n, s-o *Ans. (D)*
112. Match the following class of algae with their reserve food material  
 p) Xanthophyceae  
 q) Chrysophyceae  
 r) Bacillariophyceae  
 s) Phaeophyceae  
 l) Fat and leucosin  
 m) Oil  
 n) Mannitol and laminarin  
 o) Fat and volutin  
 A) p-l, q-m, r-n, s-o  
 B) p-m, q-l, r-o, s-n  
 C) p-o, q-n, r-m, s-l  
 D) p-n, q-o, r-l, s-m *Ans. (B)*
113. Match the algae with the respective economic importance  
 p) Source of salad  
 q) Source of iodine  
 r) Material for photosynthesis research  
 s) To study nucleocytoplasmic interactions  
 l) Ulva  
 m) Acetabularia  
 n) Laminaria  
 o) Chlorella  
 A) p-o, q-n, r-m, s-l  
 B) p-l, q-m, r-n, s-o  
 C) p-m, q-n, r-o, s-l  
 D) p-l, q-n, r-o, s-m *Ans. (D)*

114. Which is the most primitive tribal groups found in Kerala?  
A) Cholanaikkans                      B) Kurumbas  
C) Kattunaikkans                      D) Kadars  
*Ans. (A)*
115. In gel permeation chromatography, \_\_\_\_\_ is eluted first from the column.  
A) Cations                                  B) Anions  
C) Smaller molecules                      D) Bigger molecules  
*Ans. (D)*
116. Following are some statements related to mitochondrial electron transport  
1) Alternate oxidase is inhibited by salicylhydroxyamic acid  
2) NADH hydrogenase is inhibited by rotenone  
3) Succinate dehydrogenase is inhibited by Antimycin  
4) ATPase is inhibited by paraquat
- Which of the following combinations of above statements are true?
- A) (1) and (2)                                  B) (1) and (3)  
C) (1) and (4)                                  D) (2) and (3)  
*Ans. (A)*
117. A person with Klinefelter syndrome is with ..... condition.  
A) Monosomic                                  B) Triploid  
C) Trisomic                                      D) Nullisomic  
*Ans. (C)*
118. To which of this class, sub class "Metzgeriidae" belongs to  
A) Sphaeropsida                                  B) Jungermanniopsida  
C) Anthocerotopsida                      D) Bryopsida  
*Ans. (B)*
119. Where is the location of Birbal Sahini Institute for Palaeobotany?  
A) Indore    B) Kanpur  
C) Delhi    D) Lucknow  
*Ans. (D)*
120. One of these methods tends to preserve the more robust plant parts such as seeds or woody stems as fossils.  
A) Compression                                  B) Petrifications  
C) Casts    D) Mineralisations  
*Ans. (C)*

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