

## NAT-IIB Biological Science Botany Hard Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Fruit of Ranunculaceae is	A. Etaerio of achenes B. Capsule C. Etaerio of follicles D. All of these
2	Brassica compestris is the member of the family	A. Cucurbitaceae B. Cruciferae C. Compositeae D. Ranunculaceae
3	Thin layer of earth in which all living organism exist is known as	A. Habitat B. Niche C. Biosphere D. Ecological niche
4	The principle stage of nitrogen cycle include all of the following except	A. Ammonification B. Nitrification C. Assimilation D. Nitrogen depletion
5	The species with the same specific epithet cannot occur in the genus. If this happens, they are called	A. Homonym B. Synonym C. Legitimate D. Illegitimate
6	An ordered array composed of a series of inclusive levels	A. Taxon B. Systematics C. Hierarchy D. Monopoly
7	Aggregates of closely related species	A. Infra specific species B. Variety C. Subspecies D. Genus
8	Following statement is in accordance to Darwinism	A. Natural Selection B. Over Production C. Survival of fittest D. All of these
9	Pyruscommunis is the botanical name	A. Apple B. Almond C. Apricot D. Lokat
10	A special protein that generates voltage across a membrane is called;	A. Electrochemical protein B. Electromagnetic Protein C. Electrogenic protein D. Proteogenic protein
11	Two species with the same specific epithet cannot occur in the genus. If this happens, the earlier valid name will retain and the latter will become it	A. Homonym B. Synonym C. Legitimate D. Illegitimate
12	The disease in which leaves may appear twisted and finally die is	A. Bronzing B. Whiptail disease C. Whiplash disease D. None
13	A sex limited trait is limited to only one sex due to	A. Taxonomic differences B. Ecological differences C. Physiological D. Anatomical difference
14	Parasitic fungi absorb nutrients directly from the living host cytoplasm with the help of hyphal tips called as	A. Rhizoids B. Constricting ring C. Haustoria D. Hyphae
15	When the leaves fails to produce normal amounts of chlorophyll, the disease is	A. Apoptosis B. Chlorosis C. Chlorination D. Necrosis

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16	Largest family of angiosperm	A. Cruciferae B. Compositeae C. Ranunculaceae D. Cucurbitaceae
17	Translocation into developing organs, i.e. Roots, tubers and reproductive organs is called;	A. Deport B. Export C. Both a & b D. None
18	Disc florets have ----- flowers	A. Tubular B. Ligulate C. Round D. None
19	Cytochrome 'c' found in all aerobic species is a respiratory	A. Carbohydrate B. Protein C. Co-enzyme D. Vitamin
20	When a species is described in one genus and later transferred to another genus, the specific epithet	A. Homonym B. Synonym C. Legitimate D. Illegitimate

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