

PEDAGOGY & EVALUATION

1. The study of variation in psychological characteristics of individuals is known as study of:
 - a) Learning and teaching
 - b) Behavioural disorders
 - c) Social discrimination
 - d) Individual differences

2. The knowledge of individual differences among students can help a teacher in:
 - a) Maintaining proper class discipline
 - b) Studying necessary literature
 - c) Devising suitable teaching strategies
 - d) Effective classroom management

3. Rogers defined the process of learning as change from:
 - a) Ignorance to knowledge
 - b) Real life to Ideal life
 - c) Concrete to abstract understanding
 - d) Known to unknown concepts

4. As a result of feedback based on formative assessment, learners modify their existing knowledge. In this case, it is:
 - a) Assessment of learning
 - b) Assessment with learning
 - c) Assessment for learning
 - d) Assessment as learning

5. The degree to which a learner is prepared to receive formal instruction is technically known as:
 - a) Learning ability
 - b) Learning readiness
 - c) Learning capacity
 - d) Learning eagerness

6. The characteristic of a test-item by virtue of which it can separate good learners from poor ones is technically termed as:
 - a) Difficulty value of the item
 - b) Discriminating power of the item
 - c) Validity of the item
 - d) Reliability of the item

7. Which of the following is least important for a teacher while providing for individual differences in the classroom?
 - a) Diverse backgrounds of learners
 - b) Heights and weights of learners
 - c) Learning styles of learners
 - d) Level of motivation of learners

8. Which of the following educational theorists gave the sociocultural theory of cognitive development (social constructivism)?
 - a) Jean Piaget
 - b) J S Bruner
 - c) Lev Vygotsky
 - d) John Dewey

9. The most useful teaching-learning material (TLM) to be used by a teacher is the one which:
 - a) Attracts attention of learners towards teacher
 - b) Is attractive and beautiful to look at
 - c) Involves several sense organs in learning
 - d) Helps maintain better classroom discipline

10. The main purpose of assessment in constructivist learning approach is to:
 - a) Develop habit of reading and writing
 - b) Know how children learn & what they learn
 - c) Ensure classroom discipline
 - d) Encourage learners to respect teacher's views

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11. The major element of humanistic theory of learning given by Carl Rogers is the concept of:
- Immense capacity of man
 - Fully functioning individual
 - Trial and error in learning
 - Importance of perception
12. Which of the following terms is most closely associated with the constructivist pedagogy of learning?
- Description
 - Explanation
 - Experimentation
 - Indoctrination
13. In formative assessment system, feedback provided by the teacher to learners acts as:
- Punishment
 - Reinforcement
 - Reward
 - Prompt
14. The first step in the process of test construction is:
- Identification of content-domain
 - Development of test blueprint
 - Formulation of objectives of testing
 - Collection or construction of test items
15. Which of the following types of test-items are most appropriate for assessing higher order thinking abilities?
- True-False type
 - Matching type
 - Essay type
 - Short-answer type
16. Which of the following is an example of formative assessment?
- Probing questions in the classroom
 - Examination after the end of the course
 - Final submission of project report
 - Examination for promotion to the next grade
17. Which of the following is audio-visual aid for use by teachers?
- Model
 - Television
 - Tape recorder
 - Projector
18. Which of the following teaching methods ensures active participation of learners?
- Lecture method
 - Self-study method
 - Discussion method
 - Online presentation
19. The basic purpose of diagnostic assessment is to:
- Know the learner's ability to learn
 - Understand learner's strengths and weaknesses
 - Decide the strategies of teaching
 - Motivate learners for active learning
20. Which of the following strategies should be preferred by a teacher for ensuring effective learning about birds and their life?
- Displaying models of birds
 - Displaying sketches of birds
 - Organising a trip to zoo
 - Using pictures of birds

ZOOLOGY

21. The specific hormone maintained at high level during hormonal method of birth control is:
- Progesterone
 - LH
 - FSH
 - LTH
22. The hormone Calcitonin is secreted by:
- Pituitary gland
 - Thyroid gland
 - Parathyroid gland
 - Adrenal gland
23. The part of the brain responsible for controlling heartbeat is:
- Cerebellum
 - Cerebrum
 - Medulla oblongata
 - Axon

24. The chemical secreted from the Synaptic vesicles at the neuromuscular junction is:

- a) Adrenaline
- b) Dopamine
- c) Acetylcholine
- d) Estradiol

25. The Non-myelinated part of the neuron is:

- a) Node of Ranvier
- b) Dendrite
- c) Axon-telodendria
- d) Dendron

26. The process of formation of three germ layers starts from the stage of :

- a) Morula
- b) Blastula
- c) Gastrula
- d) Nerula

27. After ovulation, the granulosa and interstitial cells form a mass of cells known as :

- a) Graafian follicles
- b) Corpus luteum
- c) Corpus albicans
- d) Ovarian Follicle

28. Based on the amount and pattern of distribution of yolk ,the two types of cleavages seen are:

- a) Holoblastic and Triploblastic
- b) Holoblastic and Meroblastic
- c) Determinant and Indeterminant
- d) Meroblastic and Triploblastic

29. The number of spermatozoa produced by a secondary spermatocyte is:

- a) 2
- b) 4
- c) 1
- d) 8

30. Monocytes come under the group of:

- a) Erythrocytes
- b) Leukocytes
- c) Granulocytes

d) Lymphocytes

31. The main component of blood plasma is:

- a) Platelets
- b) Erythrocytes
- c) Thrombocytes
- d) Water

32. The heart chamber that receives deoxygenated blood from the body is:

- a) Right atrium
- b) Right ventricle
- c) Left atrium
- d) Left ventricle

33. The right atrio-ventricular orifice is guarded by:

- a) Tricuspid valve
- b) Mitral valve
- c) Bicuspid valve
- d) Semilunar valve

34. The region from which the hepatic portal system collects blood is:

- a) Kidney
- b) Heart
- c) Intestine
- d) Liver

35. The type of blood cell that lacks a nucleus is:

- a) Erythrocytes
- b) Leukocytes
- c) Lymphocytes
- d) Eosinophils

36. Renewable source of energy is:

- a) Kerosene
- b) Petroleum
- c) Coal
- d) Biomass

37. Eco-friendly method involves:

- a) Plantation of C3 plants
- b) Plantation of Sugarcane
- c) Plantation of Energy Crops

- d) Burning of Residues
38. Ozone hole is caused by:
 a) Methane
 b) Ethylene
 c) Chlorofluorocarbon
 d) Acetylene
39. The Great Indian Bustard is a :
 a) Rare species
 b) Vulnerable species
 c) Critically endangered species
 d) Flourishing species
40. In Biosphere reserves, human activity is not allowed in:
 a) Buffer Zone
 b) Core Zone
 c) Manipulative Zone
 d) Peripheral Zone
41. Cellular respiration is carried out in:
 a) Chloroplast
 b) Mitochondria
 c) Golgi bodies
 d) Ribosomes
42. The common pathway between aerobic and anaerobic respirations is:
 a) Glycolysis
 b) Krebs Cycle
 c) Calvin Cycle
 d) Kris cycle
43. The Embden- Meyerhof pathway is the other name of
 a) Gluconeogenesis
 b) Krebs cycle
 c) Glycogenesis
 d) Glycolysis
44. Respiration is a /an:
 a) Anaerobic process
 b) Catabolic process
 c) Metabolic process
 d) Numeric process
45. The total number of ATP molecules produced in anaerobic respiration is:
 a) 2
 b) 3
 c) 4
 d) 6
46. Four chambered heart is not seen with:
 a) Birds
 b) Crocodile
 c) Fishes
 d) Mammals
47. The function of the lateral line system in fish is:
 a) Reproduction
 b) Maintaining buoyancy
 c) Respiration
 d) Sensing vibrations
48. One key characteristic that is shared by all chordates at some point of development is :
 a) Post - anal tail
 b) Lateral line system
 c) Air bladder
 d) One celled heart
49. Prokaryotic and Eukaryotic cells have the same:
 a) Genetic code
 b) Histone
 c) Non-histone
 d) Mitochondria
50. Mitochondrial DNA has higher :
 a) AU content
 b) AT content
 c) GC content
 d) GA content
51. Animal cells are interconnected by:
 a) Cell wall
 b) Plasma membrane
 c) Desmosomes
 d) Plasmodesmata
52. The Nitrogenous base not found in RNA is:
 a) Uracil
 b) Thymine
 c) Cytosine
 d) Guanine

53. In double stranded DNA, two strands are held together by forming:

- a) Hydrogen bonds
- b) Covalent bonds
- c) Phosphodiester bond
- d) Ionic bond

54. Pairing of homologous chromosomes takes place at the substage of:

- a) Leptotene
- b) Diakinesis
- c) Pachytene
- d) Zygotene

55. The classic example of point mutation is:

- a) Haemophilia
- b) Color blindness
- c) Sickle cell anemia
- d) Thalassemia

56. Female heterogametic and male homogametic conditions are seen in:

- a) Cockroach
- b) Human being
- c) Peacock
- d) Leech

57. Recombination takes place between:

- a) Sister chromatids of homologous chromosomes
- b) Non-sister chromatids of homologous chromosomes
- c) Sister chromatids of heterologous chromosomes
- d) Non-sister chromatids of heterologous chromosomes

58. Bowman's Capsule is located in:

- a) Renal cortex
- b) Henle's loop
- c) Renal medulla
- d) Urinary bladder

59. If PCT is removed from the Nephron, the result will be :

- a) Urine becomes more concentrated
- b) Urine becomes more diluted
- c) Urine is not formed
- d) Quantity of urine is unaffected

60. The reabsorption /recovery of water and salt from the glomerular filtrate mostly occurs at:

- a) Proximal convoluted tubule
- b) Distal convoluted tubule
- c) Glomerulus
- d) Loop of Henle

61. The chemical name of Vitamin B1 is:

- a) Lipoic acid
- b) Pyridoxine
- c) Thiamine
- d) Riboflavin

62. The food components essential for growth and maintenance of our body are :

- a) Fat and Vitamins
- b) Fat and Minerals
- c) Protein and Vitamins
- d) Carbohydrate and Vitamins

63. Failure of the descent of testes into the scrotal sac is known as :

- a) Cryptorchidism
- b) Castration
- c) Anorchidism
- d) Impotency

64. The terminal end of spinal cord is called :

- a) Filum terminale
- b) Ependyma
- c) Coccyx
- d) Conus medullaris

65. Modern synthetic theory puts stress on the evolution of life in terms of:

- a) Genetic changes
- b) Geographical characters
- c) Alteration of acquired characters
- d) Inheritance of acquired characters

CHEMISTRY

66. For H-like atoms, the ground state energy is proportional to [where, μ is the reduced mass and Z is the nuclear charge]:

- a) μ/Z^2
- b) Z^2/μ
- c) $1/\mu Z^2$
- d) μZ^2

67. The decreasing order of the first ionisation energy of the following elements is:

- a) $Xe > Be > As > Al$
- b) $Xe > As > Al > Be$
- c) $Xe > As > Be > Al$
- d) $Xe > Be > Al > As$

68. The correct valence shell electronic configuration of the element with atomic number 22 is:

- a) $[Ar]3d^24s^2$
- b) $[Ar]4s^23d^2$
- c) $[Ar]3d^4$
- d) $[Ar]4s^24p^2$

69. With increase in pressure, the temperature range, over which the liquid state is stable:

- a) Decreases
- b) Increases
- c) Remains constant
- d) Decreases till the critical pressure and then increases

70. The V-shape of SO_2 is due to the presence of:

- a) two σ and one π bonds
- b) two σ and two π bonds
- c) two σ and one lone pair of electrons
- d) two σ and two π bonds and one lone pair of electrons

71. The number of P=O bonds present in the tetra basic acid $H_4P_2O_7$ is:

- a) 3
- b) 2
- c) 1
- d) None of these

72. At room temperature, HCl is a gas while HF is a liquid because:

- a) of the strong bond between H and F in HF
- b) HF is less acidic as compared to HCl
- c) of strong intermolecular H-bonding in HF
- d) HCl is less acidic as compared to HF

73. The metal that is extracted by the reduction method is:

- a) Al
- b) Hg
- c) Au
- d) Mg

74. Number of moles of ions produced by complete dissociation of one mole of Mohr's salt in water is:

- a) 3
- b) 4
- c) 5
- d) 6

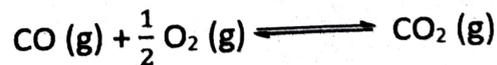
75. The average speed of H_2 , N_2 and O_2 gas molecules is in the order of:

- a) $H_2 > N_2 > O_2$
- b) $O_2 > N_2 > H_2$
- c) $H_2 > O_2 > N_2$
- d) $N_2 > O_2 > H_2$

76. On hydrolysis, Aluminium carbide produces:

- a) CH_4
- b) C_2H_6
- c) C_2H_4
- d) C_2H_2

77. The relationship between the equilibrium constant K_1 for the reaction



and the equilibrium constant K_2 for the reaction



is:

- a) $2K_1 = K_2$
- b) $K_1 = K_2^2$
- c) $K_1 = K_2$
- d) $K_1^2 = K_2$

- a) Carbocation
- b) Carbene
- c) Carbanion
- d) Free radical

78. For the distribution of molecular velocities of gases, identify the correct order from the following (where V_{mp} , V_{av} , V_{rms} are the most probable velocity, average velocity and root mean square velocity respectively).

- a) $V_{rms} > V_{av} > V_{mp}$
- b) $V_{mp} > V_{rms} > V_{av}$
- c) $V_{av} > V_{rms} > V_{mp}$
- d) $V_{mp} > V_{av} > V_{rms}$

79. According to kinetic theory of gases, the ratio of the root mean square velocity of molecular oxygen and molecular hydrogen at 300K is :

- a) 1:1
- b) 1:2
- c) 1:4
- d) 1:16

80. Species acting as both Bronsted acid and base is:

- a) HSO_4^-
- b) Na_2CO_3
- c) NH_3
- d) OH^-

81. An organic compound contains 4% Sulphur. Its minimum molecular weight is:

- a) 200
- b) 400
- c) 800
- d) 1600

82. Number of moles of $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ reduced by 1 mole of Sn^{2+} is:

- a) 1/3
- b) 1/6
- c) 2/3
- d) 1

83. Reimer-Tiemann reaction involves an intermediate:

84. Among the following compounds, the most acidic is:

- a) p-Nitrophenol
- b) p-Hydroxybenzoic acid
- c) o-Hydroxybenzoic acid
- d) p-Toluic acid

85. In a reaction, $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ is converted to $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_4\text{O}_6$. The equivalent weight of $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ for this reaction is (mol. wt. of $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 = M$):

- a) M
- b) M/4
- c) M/2
- d) M/3

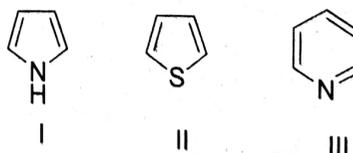
86. In volumetric analysis, the point at which the indicator changes color is called :

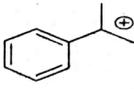
- a) Equivalence point
- b) Titration point
- c) End point
- d) Saturation point

87. Benzene cannot be iodinated with I_2 directly. However, in presence of oxidants such as HNO_3 , iodination is possible. The electrophiles formed in the case is:

- a) $[\text{I}^+]$
- b) $[\text{I}^-]$
- c) $[\text{I}^{+\delta} \dots \text{O}^{+\delta} \text{H}_2]^+$
- d) $[\text{I}^{-\delta} \dots \text{O}^{-\delta} \text{H}_2]^+$

88. The decreasing order of the reactivity of the following compounds towards electrophile is:



- a) $II > I > III$
 b) $II > III > I$
 c) $III > I > II$
 d) $I > II > III$
89. The most abundant element in earth's crust is :
- a) Aluminium
 b) Iron
 c) Silicon
 d) Oxygen
90. Which of the following processes is used to extract highly reactive metals, such as sodium, potassium and calcium from their compounds?
- a) Roasting
 b) Reduction with carbon
 c) Froth flotation
 d) Electrolysis of molten compounds
91. Which method is commonly used for the extraction of a metal from its sulphide ore?
- a) Electrolysis of molten ore
 b) Reduction with aluminium
 c) Roasting followed by reduction
 d) Magnetic separation
92. o-bromophenol is readily prepared from phenol using following conditions:
- a) (i) $(CH_3CO)_2O$ (ii) Br_2 (iii) $HCl-H_2O, \Delta$
 b) (i) $H_2SO_4, 100^\circ C$ (ii) Br_2 (iii) $H_3O^+, 100^\circ C$
 c) N-Bromosuccinimide, dibenzoyl peroxide CCl_4, Δ
 d) $Br_2/FeBr_3$
93. The correct order of stability for the following carbocation is:
- 

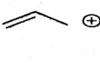
I



II



III



IV
- a) $I < III < IV < II$
 b) $III < II < IV < I$
 c) $II < IV < III < I$
 d) $IV < III < I < II$
94. 2 mol of Al reacts with 3 mol of O_2 . How many moles of Al_2O_3 are thus formed?
 (Reaction: $4Al + 3O_2 \rightarrow 2Al_2O_3$)
- a) 1 mol
 b) 1.5 mol
 c) 2 mol
 d) 3 mol
95. What is the equivalent mass of phosphoric acid (H_3PO_4) in its reaction with NaOH when only two protons are neutralized?
 (Molar mass of $H_3PO_4 = 98 \text{ g/mol}$)
- a) 98
 b) 49
 c) 32.7
 d) 24.5
96. Bohr's model fails to explain which of the following phenomena?
- a) The hydrogen spectrum in the ultraviolet region
 b) The fine structure in atomic spectra
 c) The discrete energy levels of the hydrogen atom
 d) The Balmer series in visible light
97. If the position of an electron is known within $\pm 0.1 \text{ nm}$, what is the minimum uncertainty in its momentum?
- a) $h/4\pi \times 0.1$
 b) $h/2 \times 0.1$
 c) $h/2\pi \times 0.1$
 d) $h/0.1$
98. Which group of elements shows both high electronegativity and high ionization energy?
- a) Alkali metals
 b) Alkaline earth metals
 c) Halogens
 d) Noble gases
99. Which of the following orders of atomic radius is correct?
- a) $Na > K > Rb$
 b) $Li < Na < K$
 c) $F > Cl > Br$

BOTANY

d) $N > C > B$

100. Which of the following elements has the most exothermic electron gain enthalpy?

- a) Fluorine
- b) Oxygen
- c) Chlorine
- d) Nitrogen

101. Redox reaction occurs in which of the following?

- a) Acid-base neutralization
- b) Precipitation reactions
- c) Combustion reactions
- d) Dissolution of sugar in water

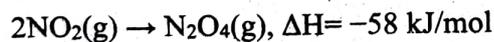
102. The equivalent weight of H_2SO_4 in the reaction $H_2SO_4 + 2NaOH \rightarrow Na_2SO_4 + 2H_2O$ is:

- a) Molar mass of H_2SO_4
- b) $\frac{1}{2} \times$ molar mass of H_2SO_4
- c) $2 \times$ molar mass of H_2SO_4
- d) Can't be defined

103. In redox titration involving $KMnO_4$ and $FeSO_4$, the color change at endpoint is:

- a) Colorless to pink
- b) Pink to colorless
- c) Yellow to blue
- d) Green to red

104. Which of the following changes will shift the equilibrium to the right for the reaction:



- a) Increase temperature
- b) Increase pressure
- c) Add inert gas at constant pressure
- d) Remove N_2O_4

105. At $60^\circ C$, the ionic product of water is 1.0×10^{-13} . What is the pH of neutral water at this temperature?

- a) 7.00
- b) 6.50
- c) 6.00
- d) 7.36

106. The name Bentham and Hooker is associated with :

- a) Binomial System of Nomenclature
- b) Artificial System of Classification
- c) Natural System of Classification
- d) Phylogenetic System of Classification

107. Mesophytes are group of plants that love to grow in/on:

- a) Water
- b) Rock
- c) Land
- d) Sand

108. Cyclic Photophosphorylation in photosynthesis leads to production of:

- a) ATP and $NADPH_2$
- b) ATP
- c) $NADPH_2$
- d) ATP, $NADPH_2$ and O_2

109. Coralloid roots are seen with:

- a) Cycas
- b) Pinus
- c) Psilotum
- d) Gnetum

110. C_4 plants are adapted to:

- a) Wet climate
- b) Temperate climate
- c) Cold and hot climate
- d) Hot and dry climate

111. The source of Oxygen liberated in Photosynthesis is:

- a) CO_2
- b) H_2O
- c) Glucose
- d) CO

112. The group of plants that produce seeds but lack flowers are:

- a) Thallophyta

- b) Bryophyta
c) Pteridophyta
d) Gymnosperm
113. A group of similar plants that normally breed freely among themselves is a :
- Genus
 - Species
 - Family
 - Order
114. Circinate vernation is associated with:
- Ferns
 - Rhynia
 - Riccia
 - Funaria
115. The Public document that records endangered species of plants and animals is:
- Green data book
 - Grey data Book
 - Red data Book
 - Brown data Book
116. The first stable compound in C₃ cycle of Photosynthesis is:
- Glucose
 - PGAL
 - PGA
 - Fructose 1,6-diphosphate
117. The carotenoid pigments protect the plants from:
- Photo-oxidation
 - Photosynthesis
 - Desiccation
 - Photorespiration
118. The photoperiodic behaviour of plants is mediated by a pigment known as:
- Cytochrome
 - Phytochrome
 - Ferrochrome
 - Florigen
119. Ethylene is a:
- Solid hormone
 - Liquid hormone
 - Semisolid hormone
 - Gaseous hormone
120. Heartwood in plants is a:
- Living tissue
 - Growing tissue
 - Decomposed tissue
 - Dead tissue
121. The Dihybrid cross ratio of 9:3:3:1 represents the:
- Genotypic ratio
 - Phenotypic ratio
 - Both genotypic and phenotypic ratio
 - Allelic ratio
122. Elaters seen in Bryophytes are responsible for:
- Spore development
 - Spore multiplication
 - Spore dispersal
 - Spore germination
123. Conjoint, collateral and open vascular bundles are seen in:
- Monocot stem
 - Dicot root
 - Monocot root
 - Dicot stem
124. Photorespiration takes place in:
- Chloroplast
 - Mitochondria
 - Mitochondria and Chloroplast
 - Chloroplast, Mitochondria and Peroxisomes
125. Casparian strips are seen with:
- Epidermis
 - Endodermis
 - Pericycle
 - Periderm
126. Vascular Cambium is a/ an:
- Apical meristem
 - Intercalary meristem
 - Lateral meristem
 - Secondary meristem
127. Mechanical tissue consisting of living cells is:
- Collenchyma
 - Chlorenchyma
 - Parenchyma
 - Sclerenchyma

128. Monocot plants lack secondary growth because they have:

- a) Scattered open vascular bundle
- b) Cambium
- c) Bundle sheath
- d) Closed vascular bundles

129. In Dicot plants, Tyloses are seen in:

- a) Cambium
- b) Secondary xylem
- c) Secondary phloem
- d) Cork cambium

130. Plant cells without nuclei are seen with:

- a) Sieve tubes
- b) Cambium
- c) Companion cells
- d) Vessel element

131. Soyabean is a:

- a) Short day plant
- b) Long day plant
- c) Day neutral plant
- d) Day independent plant

132. Abscisic acid promotes:

- a) Cell elongation
- b) Leaf fall
- c) Budding
- d) Germination

133. 2,4-D is a/an:

- a) Insecticide
- b) Pesticide
- c) Rodenticide
- d) Herbicide

134. Plant Physiologist, F.W. Went is linked to:

- a) Fruit ripening
- b) Oat coleoptile
- c) Long day plant
- d) Short day plant

135. The hormone that causes stunted growth in pea is:

- a) Auxin
- b) Gibberellin
- c) Ethylene
- d) Cytokinin

136. First of all, Double fertilization in plants was described by:

- a) Hofmeister
- b) Nawaschin
- c) Robert Hooke
- d) Strasburger

137. Most commonly a mature embryo sac is:

- a) One celled with eight nuclei
- b) Two celled with eight nuclei
- c) Two celled with seven nuclei
- d) Eight celled with eight nuclei

138. A Parthenocarpic fruit is produced:

- a) without fertilization
- b) without seeds
- c) with immature seeds
- d) without pericarp

139. Oogamous sexual reproduction is seen with:

- a) Chlorella
- b) Chara
- c) Chlamydomonas
- d) Bacteria

140. After fertilization usually:

- a) Ovule forms the seed and ovary forms the fruit
- b) Ovule forms the fruit and ovary forms the seed
- c) Ovary forms the seed and thalamus forms the fruit
- d) Ovule forms the seed and thalamus forms the fruit

141. Tissue culture of apical meristems helps in the production of:

- a) Fast growing plants
- b) Haploid plants
- c) Early flowering plants
- d) Virus free plants

142. Alleles are the alternate forms of:

- a) Gene
- b) Genome
- c) Character
- d) Zygote

143. Recessive genes can be expressed in:

- a) Homozygous condition
- b) Heterozygous condition

- c) Both homozygous and heterozygous condition
- d) Heterotrophic condition

144. According to the Law of Segregation, two alleles responsible for a character unite at fertilization and separate in:

- a) Mitosis
- b) Meiosis
- c) Amitosis
- d) Crossing over

145. When two pairs of factors affect the same character, with individuals having the same visible effect and their interaction produces a different effect, the phenomenon is called:

- a) Inhibitory factor
- b) Supplementary factor
- c) Complementary factor
- d) Duplicate factor

146. When a gene pair masks the expression of another non-allelic gene, the phenomenon is termed as:

- a) Epistasis
- b) Hypostasis
- c) Suppressive
- d) Inhibitory

147. The symptoms of Blast of rice is:

- a) Dark round lesions on leaves
- b) Corky layers on glumes
- c) Bluish green necrotic lesions
- d) Black lesions on the leaves

148. In the Black stem rust of wheat, the secondary host Barberry plant produces:

- a) Aecia
- b) Conidia
- c) Telia
- d) Uredia

149. *Erysiphe graminis* predominantly spreads powdery mildew disease by:

- a) Endospores
- b) Exospores

- c) Conidia
- d) Conidiophores

150. *Phytophthora infestans*, the causal agent of Late blight of Potato is a fungus that belongs to the class :

- a) Phycomycetes
- b) Ascomycetes
- c) Basidiomycetes
- d) Deuteromycetes