

WRITTEN TEST FOR THE POST OF FIELD OFFICER IN RUBBER BOARD - 2025

Maximum Marks: 400

Duration: 2 Hours

Multiple Choice Questions with One correct answer

A correct answer carries *four marks*. A wrong answer carries a penalty of *one mark*.

1.	Which one of the following statements is not correct A. Calmodulin is a multifunctional intermediate calcium-binding messenger protein, found universally in plants, animals and eukaryotic micro-organisms. B. Calmodulin acts as a part of calcium signal transduction pathway by modifying its interactions with various target proteins such as kinases or phosphatases. C. Binding of Ca^{2+} is required for the activation of calmodulin. D. Each molecule of calmodulin contains two binding sites for calcium.
2.	CRIDA is situated at A. Delhi B. Hyderabad C. Lucknow D. Bangalore
3.	Concentration of which of the following hormones increase in plants during senescence? A. Auxin and gibberellin B. Cytokinins C. Ethylene and ABA D. Cytokinin and auxin
4.	How many molecules of NADPH and ATP respectively are required for the fixation of 6CO_2 molecules into one hexose sugar molecule through Calvin cycle? A. 12 NADPH AND 12 ATP B. 12 NADPH AND 18 ATP C. 18 NADPH AND 12 ATP D. 18 NADPH AND 18 ATP
5.	What does IRRI stand for? A. International Rabi crops Research Institute B. Indian Rice Research Institute C. Indian Rabi crops Research Institute D. International Rice Research Institute
6.	Out of the total 64 codons, 61 codons code for 20 amino acids, this suggests A. Overlapping of codons B. Ambiguous nature of codons C. Degeneracy of codons D. Collinearity of genetic code
7.	Which of the following statements is not ncorrect A. Vernalized plant can be devernalized by treatment with high temperature B. Vernalization shortens the vegetative period of the plants C. Vernalization increases the cold resistance of the plants D. Vernalization is an anaerobic process

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8.	The system of growing the same crop on the same land year after year is called A. Single layer cropping B. Relay cropping C. Mono-cropping D. Multilayer Cropping
9.	Harvesting Index is A. $(\text{Economic Yield} / \text{Biological Yield}) \times 100$ B. Biological Yield – Economic Yield C. $(\text{Biological Yield} / \text{Economic Yield}) \times 100$ D. $(\text{Biological Yield} - \text{Economic Yield}) / (\text{Biological Yield}) \times 100$
10.	Homozygosity and heterozygosity of an individual can be determined by A. Test cross B. Back cross C. Self-fertilization D. Alleles
11.	Who coined the term “Chromosome” A. Sutton B. Hoffmeister C. Waldeyer D. Boveri
12.	Transfer of gene to target plant cell using a very thin needle is called A. Liposome transfer B. Microinjection C. Electroporation D. Gene gun
13.	Which method of sterilization is called fractional sterilization A. Autoclaving B. Boiling C. Tyndallization D. Pasteurization
14.	Isotopes of an element have a different number of A. Proton B. Neutron C. Electron D. Atom
15.	Which among the following is not a primary nucleotide database A. NCBI B. EMBL C. DDBJ D. PIR
16.	Which is an example of secondary air pollutant A. Carbon monoxide B. Acid rain C. Sulfur oxides D. Lead
17.	Which one among the following factors does not affect the Hardy Weinberg principle A. Mutation B. Genetic drift C. Gene migration D. Nutrition

18.	<p>Coding regions of eukaryotes is called</p> <p>A. Introns B. Exons C. Muton E. None of the above</p>
19.	<p>When the plasma of a person has both anti A and anti B antibodies, the blood group of this person would be</p> <p>A. Group A B. Group AB C. Group O D. Group B</p>
20.	<p>Capacity of undifferentiated cells to develop into any type of cell in the body of an organism is called</p> <p>A. Pleuripotent cells B. Totipotent cells C. Unipotent cells D. None of the above</p>
21.	<p>Golden rice is a transgenic crop of the future with the following improved trait</p> <p>A. Insect resistance B. High lysine content C. High Vitamin A content D. Herbicide resistance</p>
22.	<p>The excess of water from precipitation that moves out of field and find its way to river, lakes and oceans is called</p> <p>A. Water drainage B. Runoff C. Infiltration D. Water loss</p>
23.	<p>Organisms that obtain energy by absorbing and metabolising nutrients are</p> <p>A. Heterotrophs B. Auxotrophs C. Osmotrophs D. Phototrophs</p>
24.	<p>Mustard family is also termed as</p> <p>A. Cucurbitaceae B. Cruciferae C. Pedaliaceae D. Teliaceae</p>
25.	<p>Movement of an organism towards the light source is called as</p> <p>A. Chemotaxis B. Phototaxis C. Fluorotaxis D. Phyllotaxy</p>
26.	<p>Crops grown on boundaries which help to protect another crop from trespassing of animals or restrict the speed of the wind are known as</p> <p>A. Break crop B. Catch crop C. Nurse crop D. Border crop</p>

27.	<p>Fusion of protoplasts of two cells without fusion of nuclei</p> <p>A. Karyogamy B. Anisogamy C. Plasmogamy D. Isogamy</p>
28.	<p>What is the scientific name of Green gram?</p> <p>A. <i>Vigna mungo</i> B. <i>Vigna sinensis</i> C. <i>Cajanus cajan</i> D. <i>Vigna radiata</i></p>
29.	<p>In Gymnosperms the dominant generation is</p> <p>A. Gametophyte B. Sporophyte C. Vegetative stage D. Adult stage</p>
30.	<p>The design of two oligonucleotide primers is the key to the success of a PCR reaction. Choose the statement which is not correct about the primers.</p> <p>A. The primers have to be complementary to the sequences flanking the target DNA B. They must be complementary to each other C. The primers have to be matched in their G + C content D. They should have similar annealing temperature</p>
31.	<p>A fungus containing symbiotic algae</p> <p>A. Lichen B. Moss C. Liverwort D. Mycorrhiza</p>
32.	<p>Crops grown for feeding of livestock are known as</p> <p>A. Graze crop B. Energy crop C. Ley crop D. Cash crop</p>
33.	<p><i>Hevea brasiliensis</i> is also known as</p> <p>A. Ceara Rubber B. Panama Rubber C. Dandelion Rubber D. Para Rubber</p>
34.	<p>Organism that lives on or inside the body of a different organism and obtains nutrients from it</p> <p>A. Parasite B. Auxotroph C. Autotroph D. Myxotroph</p>
35.	<p>Which of the following is an example of Fibre crop?</p> <p>A. Lobia B. Arhar C. Sunflower D. Sunhemp</p>

36.	Which is the primary origin of <i>Hevea brasiliensis</i> A. Costa Rica B. Brazil C. India D. Sri Lanka
37.	Which of the following is an example of Oilseed crop? A. Sorghum B. Linseed C. Cotton D. Eucalyptus
38.	Mexico is the origin for A. Maize B. Bajra C. Oats D. Wheat
39.	The process of crossing over occurs during which stage in cell division A. Interphase B. Pachytene C. Diakinesis D. Leptotene
40.	Which of the following crop does not match with the propagule A. Ginger - Rhizome B. Onion - Bulb C. Sweet Potato - Stolon D. Potato - Tuber
41.	The annual process of shedding of leaves in a deciduous tree like rubber is A. Leaf drop B. Leaf Fall C. Defoliation D. Wintering
42.	Rubber is propagated through A. Seeds B. Stem cuttings C. Bud grafting D. Layering
43.	Brix is a measure of A. Total carbohydrate content B. Sweetness C. Acidity D. Total soluble solids
44.	Which of the following refers to certain aspects of theory and practices of raising forests crops methods of raising tree crops, their growth and after care up to the time of final harvesting? A. Agroforestry B. Forest Mensuration C. Silviculture D. Social Forestry

45.	Saline or Usara soils are infertile and do not support any vegetation or plant growth due to a large proportion of 1. Sodium 2. Calcium 3. Magnesium 4. Potassium 5. Nitrogen A. 1, 3 and 5 B. 1, 2 and 4 C. 1, 3 and 4 D. 1 and 4
46.	The relation between amount of water in a soil and the force with which it is held is expressed by A. pH scale B. pS scale C. Gravitational Potential D. pF scale
47.	Complex carbohydrates found in the cell wall are A. Middle lamella B. Pectin C. Cuticle D. Waxes
48.	In hydrophytes like <i>Eichhornia</i> , buoyancy is due to the presence of A. Collenchyma B. Sclerenchyma C. Aerenchyma D. Phloem
49.	Megasporangia produce megaspores that give rise to A. Female gametophyte B. Male gametophyte C. Sporophyte D. Resting spore
50.	Organisms that can tolerate high temperature is called as A. Thermophilic B. Mesophilic C. Non-thermic D. Halophilic
51.	Phenomenon of production of light by living organisms is A. Bioluminescence B. Fluorescence C. Phosphorescence D. None of the above
52.	Photosynthetic pigments that absorb light energy and transfer it to a reaction center of chlorophyll a A. Primary pigments B. Accessory pigments C. Water soluble pigments D. Tertiary pigments
53.	Seed bearing plants which do not have flowers are known as A. Angiosperms B. Gymnosperms C. Pteridophytes D. Bryophytes

54.	Primary growth in plants is brought about by A. Apical meristems B. Lateral meristems C. Intercalary meristems D. None of these
55.	Diploid nucleus or cell produced by the fusion of haploid cells and destined to develop into a new individual A. Protonema B. Zygote C. Aplanospore D. Haplospore
56.	"Tunica corpus theory is connected with A. Root apex B. Root cap C. Shoot apex D. Secondary growth
57.	Outermost layer of apical meristem which develops into epidermis or epidermal tissue system A. Protoderm B. Procambium C. Pericycle D. Pith
58.	An organized and differentiated cellular structure having cytoplasm but no nucleus A. Vessels B. Xylem parenchyma C. Sieve tubes D. Tracheids
59.	As the solute concentration increase, the value of osmotic potential become A. Positive B. Negative C. Neutral D. Zero
60.	The critical temperature range at which the growth and development of crops is maximum is A. Optimal temperature B. Sustainable Temperature C. Average Temperature D. Cardinal Temperature
61.	Allocation of limited resources among various enterprises in the farm with the objective of maximizing farm profit is called A. Farm Planning B. Farm Management C. Farm Budgeting D. Farm Forecast
62.	The commonly cultivated wheat <i>Triticumaestivum</i> is a A. Hexaploid B. Diploid C. Triploid D. Tetraploid

63.	The male inflorescence of maize is referred to as A. Panicle B. Cob C. Tassel D. Silk
64.	Which of the following plant cells will show totipotency A. Sieve tubes B. Xylem vessels C. Meristem D. Cork cells
65.	Wonder crop is the other name of A. Cotton B. Soybean C. Wheat D. Groundnut
66.	Which of the following is not a C4 plant A. Sugarcane B. Maize C. Rye D. Sorghum
67.	Pith and cortex do not differentiate in A. Monocot stem B. Dicot stem C. Monocot root D. Dicot root
68.	Sunken stomata are present in A. Hydrophytes B. Xerophytes C. Mesophytes D. Haleophytes
69.	In plants inulin and pectin are A. Reserved material B. Wastes C. Excretory material D. Insect attracting material
70.	Axillary bud and terminal bud are derived from the activity of A. Lateral meristem B. Intercalary meristem C. Apical meristem D. Parenchyma
71.	The movement of water through cell wall is A. Symplastic pathway B. Apoplastic pathway C. Translaminar pathway D. Both A and C
72.	Gynophore in groundnut is also referred to as A. Pod B. Peg C. Corticum D. Ovary

73.	The coolest layer of atmosphere A. Thermosphere B. Troposphere C. Stratosphere D. Mesosphere
74.	Polysaccharide materials are often stained with A. Schiff reagent B. Gelatin C. Sudan reagent D. Fast green
75.	The main component of primary wall is A. Pectin B. Cellulose C. Hemicellulose D. All of these
76.	Fungicides are taken up and redistributed through the xylem vessels to the upper parts of the plant A. Systemic B. Contact C. Translaminar D. All of these
77.	The fixation of atmospheric CO ₂ into wood A. Quenching B. Requisitioning C. Obstacle D. Sequestration
78.	Sugarcane is normally propagated through A. Tillers B. Seeds C. Tubers D. Setts
79.	Chlorophyll b is more soluble than chlorophyll a in polar solvent because of its A. Carbonyl group B. Hydrogen bond C. Hydroxyl group D. None of these
80.	Cultivation of different crops in the same field over a sequence of seasons is called A. Crop modelling B. Crop sequencing C. Crop rotation D. Crop production
81.	Which of the following is not a major nutrient essential for plant growth A. Phosphorus B. Carbon C. Nitrogen D. Potassium

82.	Which type of weed is found both in the wild and in cultivated habitats A. Facultative B. Habitual C. Obligate D. Mutual
83.	Bird vine is the common name of A. Loranthus B. Striga C. Cuscuta D. Orobanche
84.	Most plants absorb nitrogen from roots in the form of A. Amide B. Nitrite C. Ammonium D. Nitrate
85.	Transpiration ratio is reciprocal of A. Stomatal conductance B. Ci ratio C. Evaporation D. WUE
86.	A biological model of a crop plant which is expected to perform or behave in a predictable, manner within a defined environment is called A. Model plant B. Ecotype C. Transgenic plant D. Ideotype
87.	The science in forestry dealing with measurement of forest produce such as dimension from volume, age and increment of individual trees is known as A. Dendrology B. Silviculture C. Mensuration D. Precision Forestry
88.	Who was the driving force for the Silver / Egg Revolution? A. Vishal Tiwari B. Indira Gandhi C. M. S. Swaminathan D. Dr. Varghese Kurian
89.	The critical temperature at which the plant cell gets killed when the surrounding temperature ranges from 50-60°C is known as A. Thermal Death Point B. Solar Injury C. Wilting Point D. Heaving Point
90.	Which of the following convention is related to reduction in emission of greenhouse gases? A. Stockholm B. Bonn C. Vienna D. Kyoto

91.	On a 20-acre farm, in a year, if crops are raised on 20 acres area in Kharif season, 15 acres in Rabi season and 15 acres in Zaid season, what is the cropping intensity of the field? A. 100% B. 250% C. 300% D. 150%
92.	Yield advantage in an intercropping system occurs due to the development of A. Supplemantarity B. Competivity C. Additivity D. Complementarity
93.	Which of the following is an example of Integrated Farming System? A. Crop with Diary and Poultry B. Main Crop with Intercrop and Trees C. Crop with Home D. Field Crop with Tree Crop and Fruit Crop
94.	The branch of biology dealing with the study of cells and chromosomes in relation to inheritance A. Cell Biology B. Cytology C. Cell Inheritance D. Cytogenetics
95.	Chemically natural rubber is A. Polythene B. Polyisoprene C. Polypropylene D. Polybutane
96.	India is divided into how many agro ecological zones A. 15 B. 8 C. 30 D. 21
97.	In his classical studies on pea how many pairs of characters did Mendel study and document A. 5 B. 2 C. 7 D. 4
98.	Which of the following is a technique of training grapevines A. Kniffin system B. Netted System C. Mesh System D. Trainer System
99.	Which of the following insects is an efficient pollinator A. Hawk moth B. Bumble bee C. <i>Apis cerana</i> D. <i>Syrphus</i> sp

100.	Which pest migrated from India A. <i>Rhizopertha dominica</i> B. <i>Callasobruchus chinensis</i> C. <i>Sitophilus oryzae</i> D. <i>Tribolium castaneum</i>
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