BOT/IV/CC/07 2020 (CBCS) (4th Semester) BOTANY

Multiple choice question (MCQ)

1.	Which of the following are present in viruse a) Mitochondria	b) Ribosomes	
	c) Chloroplast	d) None	
2.	. The ability of bacteria to change their morphological form frequently is termed as		
	a) Lysogeny	b) Pleomorphism	
	c) Alteromorphism	d) None	
3.	Which of the following is not true for a bacteriophage		
	a) A very simple structure	b) Consist either DNA or RNA	
	c) Bactriophages are viruses	d) Complex structure that infects bacteria	
4.	Gram negative bacteria are more resistant to antibiotics because of the presence of		
	a) Thin peptidoglycan wall	b) Porin protein	
	c) Outer lipopolysaccharide layer	d) Teichoic acid	
5.	The cycle which is completed quickly in the infection by a phage is		
	a) Lytic	b) Lysogenic	
	c) Replication	d) Capsid formation	
6.	Antibiotics are drugs produced by		
	a) Organisms	b) Microorganisms	
	c) Bacitracin	d) Chloromycetin	
7.	It is alcoholic beverage prepared from ripe fruits and fruit juices		
	a) Brandy	b) Beer	
	c) Wine	d) Whisky	
8.	The nutrient material for wine and brandy is		
	a) Lettuce	b) Yoghurt	
	c) Fruit	d) Seeds	
9.	An antifungal bacterial antibiotics is		
	a) Streptomyces	b) Polymixin	
	c) E. coli	d) Lactobacillus	

Downloaded from https://www.gzrsc.edu.in

10. Microbes have a size of less thana) 0.5 mmc) 0.1 mm	b) 0.10 mm d) 0.2 mm
11. In the cell cycle, DNA synthesis takes placea) G1 phasec) S phase	e during b) G2 phase d) Prophase
12. Lethal genes area) Dominant homozygousc) Dominant heterozygous	b) Recessived) Co dominant
13. 9:3:3:1 ratio is modified to 9:7 due toa) Epistatic genec) Supplementary gene	b) Complementary gened) Incomplete gene
14. The correct ratio which shows the maskinga) 12:3:1c) 1:2:1	of gene interaction is b) 9:3:4 d) 9:7
15. Cytoskeletons are chemicallya) Nucleoprotein filamentsc) ribonucleoproteins	b) lipids d) protein filaments
16. The exchange of chromosome segments isa) Metaphase Ic) Telophase I	believe to take place during b) Anaphase I d) Prophase I
17. Classical theory of Chiasma formation duria) Two plane theoryc) Both a and b	ng crossing over is also known as b) One plane theory d) none of the above
18. The strength of linkage between two genesa) The frequency of crossing overc) The position of centromere	is determined byb) The distance between themd) The number of chromosomes in a cell
19. Chromosome which is concerned with the a) X-chromosomec) Autosomes	determination of sex are b) Y-chromosome d) X and Y chromosome

Downloaded from https://www.gzrsc.edu.in

20. The distance between two genes is dete	ermined by their	
a) interference	b) recombination frequency	
c) coefficient of coincidence	d) mapping function	
21. The theory of pangenesis was proposed by		
a) Jean Baptiste Lamarck	b) Hugo de vries	
c) G.L.Stebbins	d) Charles Robert Darwin	
22. Hugo de vries conducted his mutation experiment on		
a) Homo sapiens	b) Oenothera lamarckiana	
c) Pisum sativum	d) None	
23. The book called 'Philosophic Zoologique' was published by		
a) Darwin	b) Lamarck	
c) Hugo de vries	d) None	
24. Theory of inheritance of acquired character was proposed by		
a) Darwin	b) Lamarck	
c) Hugo de vries	d) Malthus	
25. 'On the origin of Species' was published by		
a) Darwin	b) Hugo de vries	
c) Lamarck	d) Malthus	

FILL IN THE BLANKS

- 1. A tuft of polar flagella at both ends in bacteria is called ______
- 2. Extra chromosomal, circular, double stranded, self replicating DNA molecule in bacteria is called ______
- 3. The transfer of genes from one cell to another by a bacteriophage is known as
- 4. Cheese prepared directly from milk is _____ cheese.
- 5. Micoorganisms like species of ______ are used as biopesticides.
- 6. Organic acid first produced through fermentation is _____
- 7. ______ is the longest phase in the cell cycle.
- 8. Cytoplasm along with the nucleoplasm is known as _____
- 9. The phenomenon of incomplete dominance was first observed by _____

Downloaded from https://www.gzrsc.edu.in

- 10. When only parental character combinations are recovered and recombinant combinations are absent in test cross progeny, it is called ______
- 11. To determine the cytological basis of crossing over, C. Stern (1931) used heteromorphic homologous chromosomes of ______
- 12. The sex chromosome in birds are designated as _____
- 13. Accoding to Darwin's Pangenesis theory, every part of the body exists tiny particles called ______
- 14. ______ is a change in the heritable characteristics of biological populations over successive generations.
- 15. The first theory of evolution was proposed by_____

Key Answer

MCQ: 1-d. 2-b. 3-d. 4-c. 5-a. 6-b. 7-c. 8-c. 9-b. 10-c. 11-c. 12-a. 13-b. 14-a. 15-d. 16-d. 17-a. 18-a. 19-d. 20-b. 21-d. 22-b. 23-b. 24-b. 25-a.

Fill in the blanks:

- 1-lophotrichous.
- 2- Plasmid.
- 3- Transduction.
- 4- Raw.
- 5- Gliocladium.
- 6- Lactic acid.
- 7- Interphase.
- 8- Protoplasm.

9- Carl Correns.
10- Complete linkage.
11- Drosophilla.
12- ZW.
13- gemmules.
14- Evolution.
15- Lamarck.