

**MAGDALINE COLACHING CENTRE (mc²)
AGRICULTURE SCIENCE PAPER 2 JUNE**

Answer keys at the bottom

1. Golden fibre refers to?
(A) Hemp
(B) Cotton
(C) Jute
(D) Nylon

2. Which one of the following states is the largest producer of coffee?
(A) Karnataka
(B) Kerala
(C) Assam
(D) Arunachal Pradesh

3. Word "Horticulture" is derived from _____
(A) Latin
(B) English
(C) Greek
(D) Italic

4. Central Institute of Post-Harvest Engineering and Technology (CIPHET) is located at ____
(A) Haryana
(B) Pune
(C) Ludhiana
(D) Gurgaon

5. Which chemical is used for de-greening of fruit?
(A) IBA
(B) Cytokinin
(C) Gibberalic Acid
(D) Ethylene

6. HQ of International Society for Horticulture Science (ISHS) is at _____
(A) USA
(B) Belgium
(C) France
(D) Brazil

7. Journal "Indian Horticulture" is published by _____
(A) IIHR
(B) IARI
(C) ICAR
(D) IGKV

8. Most abundant and basic Auxin is _____
(A) IAA
(B) NAA

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- (C) 1BA
(D) 2-4 D
9. India is known as home of _____
(A) Vegetables
(B) Spices and Medicinal
(C) Fruits
(D) Flowers
10. “Queen of Fruits” is called _____
(A) Avocado
(B) Mango
(C) Mangosteen
(D) Ber
11. “King of Temperate Fruits” is called _____
(A) Pear
(B) Apple
(C) Peach
(D) Kiwi Fruit
12. “Pusa Nanha” dwarf variety of Papaya is developed through _____
(A) Hybridization
(B) Mutation
(C) Selection
(D) Heterosis
13. The fruit of banana is botanically a/an
(A) Pepo
(B) Berry
(C) Pome
(D) Drupe
14. Pollination in Mango is mainly done by
(A) House fly
(B) Honey bees
(C) Weevil
(D) Wind
15. Seedless variety of Mango
(A) Mallika
(B) Safari
(C) Ratna
(D) Sindhu
16. Which state is known as “Apple Bowl”
(A) Himachal Pradesh

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- (B) Uttrakhand
 - (C) J & K
 - (D) Punjab
17. Polyembryonic fruit crop (/crops) is (/are)
- (A) Mango
 - (B) Citrus
 - (C) Jamun
 - (D) All of the above
18. Kinnow mandarin is across between King and
- (A) Acid lime
 - (B) Willow leaf
 - (C) Sweet lime
 - (D) Pummelo
19. Which fruit is commonly known as “Fruit of New World”
- (A) Jackfruit
 - (B) Passion fruit
 - (C) Avocado
 - (D) Mango
20. Which type of apomixes is found in apple?
- (A) Recurrent
 - (B) Non-recurrent
 - (C) Polyembryony
 - (D) All of these
21. Seeds are sown immediately after extraction in which fruit
- (A) Citrus
 - (B) Ber
 - (C) Mango
 - (D) Jamun
22. Papain is used in _____
- (A) Textile industry
 - (B) Meat industry
 - (C) Both A & B
 - (D) None of the above
23. Micro-propagation is common in multiplication of _____
- (A) Banana
 - (B) Orchids
 - (C) Strawberry
 - (D) All of the above

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24. Gulkand is made from the flower of _____?
A. Jasmine
B. Chrysanthemum
C. Rose
D. Petunia
25. Potato is a _____?
A. Rhizome
B. Tuber
C. Fruit
D. Sucker
26. Cucumber, Kidney bean, pea and tomato are the example of _____?
A. Long day plants
B. short day plants
C. long-short day plants
D. Day neutral plants
27. For Tomato ketchup, the tomato should have
a) Low TSS
b) High TSS
c) Low Hormones
d) High hormones
28. Asparagus belongs to family
a) Liliaceae
b) Leguminaceae
c) Compositae
d) Malvaceae
29. Origin of chrysanthemum is
a) China
b) Japan
c) France
d) Europe
30. Which of the following vegetable is rich in iron?
a) Musk melon
b) Water melon
c) Bitter gourd
d) Bottle gourd
31. Family of Anthurium is
a) Araceae
b) Liliaceae
c) Compositae

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- d) Malvaceae
32. The colour of Cassia fistula flowers is
- a) Red
 - b) Yellow
 - c) Blue
 - d) Violet
33. Quickest method for 'laying lawn' is
- a) Seeding
 - b) Dibbing
 - c) Turfing
 - d) Dung plastering
34. Bt brinjal is developed with an inherent capacity to control
- a) Aphids
 - b) Bacteria
 - c) Fruit and shoot borer
 - d) White fly
35. Whiptail disorder of cauliflower is due to the deficiency of
- a) Mo
 - b) Fe
 - c) B
 - d) Zn
36. Tea is mainly grown in
- a) Karnataka
 - b) Assam
 - c) Andhra Pradesh
 - d) Punjab
37. The permissible limit of colour to be added as preservative is
- a) 100 ppm
 - b) 250 ppm
 - c) 300 ppm
 - d) 200 ppm
38. Calyxsplitting is the major problem of
- a) Orchid
 - b) Marigold
 - c) Rose
 - d) Carnation
39. Largest flower exporting country is
- a) Germany
 - b) Netherlands

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- c) Australia
 - d) Japan
40. TSS is measured by
- a) Refractometer
 - b) Colourimeter
 - c) Thermometer
 - d) Spectrophotometer
41. Which of the following statements is true about Entomology?
- (a) The study of Birds
 - (b) The study of Insects
 - (c) The study of Microbes
 - (d) The study of parasitic worms
42. Which of the following are the main characteristic features of an Insect?
- (a) Pair of antennae
 - (b) Three pairs of leg
 - (c) Pair of wings
 - (d) All of the above
43. Which of the following is called the resting and inactive stage in the insect life cycle?
- (a) The Egg stage
 - (b) The Larva stage
 - (c) The pupa stage
 - (d) The Adult stage
44. Which of the following statements is true about the holometabolous insects?
- (a) These insects undergo complete metamorphosis
 - (b) These insects undergo incomplete metamorphosis
 - (c) Both A and B
 - (d) None of the above
45. The excreta of the earthworm is called _____.
- (a) Vermi-manure
 - (b) Vermicast
 - (c) Vermicompost
 - (d) All of the above
46. Which of the following statements is true about why spiders are not classified into insects?
- (a) Spiders are venomous
 - (b) Spiders have eight legs
 - (c) Spiders have 2 divisions in their bodies
 - (d) All of the above

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47. Insects breathe through _____.
- (a) Gills
 - (b) Nostrils
 - (c) Spiracles
 - (d) Lungs
48. . DBM is a specific pest of....?
- (a). Brinjal.
 - (b). Tomato.
 - (c). Cabbage.
 - (d). Bottle gourd.
49. The first known pesticide
- a. DDT
 - b. Bordeaux mixture
 - c. Sulphur
 - d. Lime
50. . WHICH IS A BANNED INSECTICIDE IN INDIA?
- (a). Aldrin.
 - (b). Nitrofen.
 - (c). Aldicarb
 - (d). All of the above.
51. Vector of grassy stunt disease is?
- (a). GLH.
 - (b). BLH.
 - (c). WLH
 - (d). All of the above.
52. EAR COCKLE OF WHEAT IS CAUSED BY?
- (a). Virus.
 - (b). Bacteria.
 - (c). Fungus.
 - (d). Nematode
53. USE OF PESTICIDE IS HIGHEST IN..?
- (a). Rice.
 - (b). Cotton.
 - (c). Maize.
 - (d). Wheat.

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54. WHICH IS A REGULAR PEST?
(a). Aphids.
(b). Jassids.
(c). Thrips.
(d). All of the above
55. . WHICH IS A SPORADIC PEST?
(a). Locust.
(b). Grasshoppers.
(c). Cutworms.
(d). All of the above.
56. . GUNDHI BUG ATTACKS ON?
(a). Grain filling stage.
(b). Milking stage.
(c). Tillering stage.
(d). Flowering stage
57. WHICH IS A RESISTANT ROOTSTOCK OF APPLE AGAINST WOOLY APHID?
(a). M 778.
(b). M 112.
(c). M 115.
(d). All of the above
58. BIOLOGICAL CONTROL OF WOOLY APHID IS DONE BY APPLYING..?
(a). Aphelinusmali
(b). Coccinellid predators
(c). Both a and b.
(d). Trichogramma
59. SILVER SHOOT IS CAUSED BY..?
(a). Gall Midge.
(b). Mealy bugs
(c). Thrips.
(d). Aphid.
60. INSECTICIDE ACT WAS PASSED IN THE YEAR..?
(a). 1965.
(b). 1966.
(c). 1967.
(d). 1968.
61. INSECTICIDE MARKED AS SAFE FOR HONEYBEE IS?
(a). DDT.
(b). Endosulphan.
(c). Melathion.

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- (d). Neem based insecticides.
62. AT ETL..?
- (a). Pest management practice is applied.
 - (b). Pest surveillance starts.
 - (c). Last stage of pest control.
 - (d). None of the above.
63. . WHAT IS TRUE ABOUT EIL?
- (a). Lowest pest population which will cause economic damage.
 - (b). Average pest population which will cause economic damage.
 - (c). Highest pest population which will cause economic damage.
 - (d). None of the above
64. . SAFE INSECTICIDE FOR VEGETABLE CROP?
- (a). Endosulfan.
 - (b). Captan
 - (c). Thiram.
 - (d). Malathion.
65. FATHER OF INSECT PHYSIOLOGY IS..?
- (a). Wigglesworth.
 - (b). Jonathan.
 - (c). J.F. Dastur.
 - (d). William Kirby
66. . UNIVERSAL PEST IS..?
- (a). Locust.
 - (b). Hoppers.
 - (c). Thrips.
 - (d). Aphids.
67. Johnstons' Organ Is Present in:
- (a)Scape
 - (b)Pedicel
 - (c)Flagellum
 - (d)None of These
68. Oxygen Is Supplied to different parts of insect body by:
- (a)Diffusion
 - (b)Oxidation
 - (c)Reduction
 - (d)Osmosis
69. Physical Breakdown Of Food Material Is Done By:
- (a)Gizzard
 - (b)Proctodeum

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- (c)Crop
 - (d)Stomodeum
70. Worker caste of honey bees are:
- (a)Fertile Female
 - (b)Sterile Female
 - (c)Fertile Male
 - (d)Sterile Male
71. Trichogramma Isan:
- (a)Egg Parasitoid
 - (b)Larval Parasitoid
 - (c)Pupal Parasitoid
 - (d)None of These
72. Smallest Order Insect:
- (a)Zoraptera
 - (b)Embioptera
 - (c)Siphunculata
 - (d)Siphonaptera
73. The Indian insect life was written by:
- (a)Harold Maxwell Lefroy
 - (b)Pedigo and Rice
 - (c)TV Prasad
 - (d)Dhaliwal
74. Methyl Bromide Is Banned Due To:
- (a)Highly Toxic To Mammals
 - (b)Ozone Depletion
 - (c)Resistance In Insects
 - (d)All Of These
75. Entomology Is Derived From
- (a)Latin Word
 - (b)Greek Word
 - (c)French Word
 - (d)Arabic Word
76. Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine and Storage is located at:
- (a)Faridabad
 - (b)Gurgaon
 - (c)Pune
 - (d)Lucknow
77. 3rd generation insecticides are:
- (a)Mercury Compounds

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- (b) Organotin Compounds
 - (c) Juvenile Hormone
 - (d) All Of These
78.)Maize Streak Virus Is Transmitted By:
- (a) Leafhopper
 - (b) Mite
 - (c) Aphid
 - (d) Bug
79. Insects, which feed on one type of food, are called _____.
- a) Polyphagous
 - b) Monophagous
 - c) Entomophagy
 - (d) None
80. Insects are classified into the phylum_____.
- (a) Nematoda
 - b) Mollusca
 - c) Arthropoda
 - d) Platyhelminthes
81. Father of Indian mycology.
- a. E.J BUTLER
 - b. K.C. MEHTA
 - c. B.B. MUNDKUR
 - d. R.S. SINGH
82. Bordeaux mixture was first time used for the control of
- a. Downy mildew of grape vine
 - b. powdery mildew of pea
 - c. powdery mildew of grape vine
 - d. Downy mildew of cucurbits
83. Variability in bacteria is caused by
- a. conjugation
 - b. Transformation
 - c. transduction
 - d. all of these
84. Race specific resistance is called
- a. horizontal resistance
 - b. vertical resistance
 - c. both a & b
 - d. none of these

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85. Angular leaf spot of cotton is caused by
- (a) Virus
 - (b) Fungi
 - (c) Phytoplasma
 - (d) Bacteria
86. Little leaf of brinjal is caused by
- (a) Phytoplasma
 - (b) Virus
 - (c) Bacteria
 - (d) Fungi
87. Khaira disease of rice is due to the deficiency of
- (a) Boron
 - (b) Iron
 - (c) Zinc
 - (d) Calcium
88. Which of the following is partial stem parasitic phanerogamic plant
- (a) Orobanche
 - (b) Striga
 - (c) Dodder
 - (d) Loranthus
89. The science which deals with the study of flowering plant parasite is known as
- (a) Phanerology
 - (b) Mycology
 - (c) Horticulture
 - (d) Plant Pathology
90. Which fungus is used as bio-control agent against soil borne diseases
- (a) Fusarium
 - (b) Alternaria
 - (c) Trichoderma
 - (d) Penicillium
91. Which is an edible fungi?
- (a) Rhizopus
 - (b) Toad stool
 - (c) Mushroom
 - (d) All of them
92. Fungi which grows inside the host tissues are referred as
- (a) Endophytic
 - (b) Ectobiotic
 - (c) Ectophytic
 - (d) Endobiotic

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93. Cell wall of fungi is made up of
(a) Chitin
(b) Pectin
(c) Cutin
(d) Glucan
94. *Aspergillus niger* fungus used in industries for the production of
(a) Oxalic acid
(b) Citric acid
(c) Fumaric acid
(d) Succinic acid
95. Mottle leaf of citrus disease is due to the deficiency of
(a) Boron
(b) Iron
(c) Zinc
(d) Calcium
96. Soil temperature /Soil moisture is a
(a) Abiotic factor
(b) Mesobiotic factor
(c) Biotic factor
(d) All of them
97. The development of plant diseases is determined by ?
a) Host
b) Pathogen
c) Environment
d) All of these
98. Trade name of carboxin is?
a) Plantvax
b) Arasan
c) Vitavax
d) None of these
99. The Bordeaux mixture was invented in..?
a) UK
b) France
c) Portugal
d) Sweden
100. Coffee rust was observed in...?
a) Sri Lanka, 1885
b) India, 1875
c) Ghana, 1885

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- d) Brazil, 1875
101. Father of epidemiology of plant diseases is ?
a). T. O. Diener
b). E. J. Butler
c). K. C. Mehta
d) J.E. VanderPlank
102. Main agent of E. J. Butler's book is?
a). Fungus
b). Virus
c). Bacteria.
d). MLO
103. Foot rot disease in rice is due to?
a). Gibberellafujikuroi
b). Pyriculariaoryzae
c). Pseudomonas oryzae
d). Fusarium oxysporium
104. Rice blast is caused by?
a). Bacteria
b). Fungus
c). Virus
d). Mycoplasma
105. JC Luthra and his associates developed the solar heat treatment of wheat seeds for the control of–
(A) Black rust
(B) Loose smut
(C) Seed gall
(D) Brown rust
106. The downey mildew disease of pearlmillet is
(A) Seed borne
(B) Air borne
(C) Soil borne
(D) Water borne
107. Burgundy mixture contains sodium carbonate in place of CaCO₃ as in Bordeaux mixture was discovered in
(A) 1885
(B) 1887
(C) 1890
(D) 1947

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108. Which systemic fungicide was first time discovered by Yon Schmeling and Kulka?
(A) Oxathiin
(B) Pyrimidines
(C) Benzimidazoles
(D) Quinones
109. Virus capsid is made up of
(A) Protein
(B) Carbohydrate
(C) Lipid
(D) Nucleic acid
110. Common scab of potato is caused by the pathogen—
(A) *Streptomyces scabies*
(B) *Streptomyces griseus*
(C) *Streptomyces aureofaciens*
(D) *Streptomyces flauveolus*
111. In tobacco, the basic aim of topping and desuckering is to—
(A) Reduce the plant height
(B) Encourage branching
(C) Divert energy and nutrients from flower heads to leaves
(D) Protect the plants against lodging
112. Leaf curl of tomato is spread by
(A) Jassids
(B) White fly
(C) Aphids
(D) Nematodes
113. Most widely used fungicide for smut fungi is—
(A) Vitavax
(B) Plantvax
(C) Dithane
(D) Dithane Z-78
114. The perfect stage of *Colletotrichum falcatum* which causes red rot of sugarcane is—
(A) *Glomerellatucumanensis*
(B) *Glomerellacingulata*
(C) *Glomerellalindemuthianum*
(D) None of these

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115. The management of ergot of bajra may be possible by adopting of—
(A) Long crop rotations
(B) Keeping seed in 20% salt solution
(C) Spray of oxychloride + zineb
(D) All of these
116. Tungro disease of rice is spread by
(A) *Nephotettixvirescens*
(B) *Bemesiatabaci*
(C) *Nilaparvatalugens*
(D) *Thrips tabacci*
117. Weed fungi of lab is
(A) *Aspergillus*
(B) *Alternaria*
(C) *Penicillium*
(D) *Protomyces*
118. Nuclear polyhedrosis virus (NPV) is the most effective for control of—
(A) *Chilopartellus*
(B) *Pectinophoragossypiella*
(C) *Helicoverpaarmigera*
(D) *Diacrasiaobliqua*
119. Sandal spike disease of sandalwood is caused by
(A) Bacteria
(B) Fungi
(C) MLO
(D) Virus
120. Tundu disease (yellow ear rot) of wheat caused by *Clavibactertritici* is usually associated with
(A) *Heteroderaavenae*
(B) *Anguinatritici*
(C) *Meloidogyne incognita*
(D) *Pratulenchulus sp.*
121. In C3 and C4 plants, primary carboxylation takes place with the help of
(a) PEP carboxylase and pyruvate carboxylase
(b) RuBP carboxylase and PEP carboxylase
(c) PEP carboxylase and RuBP carboxylase
(d) RuBP carboxylase and pyruvate carboxylase
122. The most abundant protein in the animal world is
(a) Trypsin
(b) Collagen
(c) Haemoglobin

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- (d) Insulin
123. _____ are required for chlorophyll synthesis
(A) Fe and Mg
(B) Fe and Co
(C) Cu and Ca
(D) Mg and Ca
124. Which element is essential for activating the enzyme but not a part of enzyme?
(A) Mn
(B) Mg
(C) K
(D) Co
125. Which element is essential for pollen germination?
(A) Na
(B) B
(C) Mo
(D) Co
126. In plant _____ is responsible for guttation
(A) Root pressure
(B) Photosynthesis
(C) Transpiration
(D) Osmosis
127. The chemical use an anti-transpirant is ____
(A) Salicylic acid
(B) Abscisic acid
(C) Phenylmercuric acid
(D) All of the above
128. During high wind velocity, the stomata of plants _____
(A) Remain open
(B) Close down
(C) Open more widely
(D) Remain unaffected
129. The transport of sap from root to top of the dicot plant is _____
(A) Transport
(B) Translocation
(C) Ascent of sap

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- (D) All of the above
130. Which enzyme plays major role in opening and closing of stomata?
(A) Beta-amylase
(B) Pyruvic kinase
(C) RuDP
(D) PEP carboxylase
131. The highest root pressure exhibit in plants is _____
(A) 4 bars
(B) 15 bars
(C) 10 bars
(D) 8 bars
132. The enzyme responsible for atmospheric nitrogen fixation is _____
(A) Nitrogenase
(B) Amylase
(C) Nitrogenase and Amylase
(D) Lemda nitrogenise
133. Nodule formation of legume roots is reduced during deficiency of _____
(A) S and B
(B) N
(C) K
(D) Cl
134. Transpiration mostly affected by _____
(A) Humidity
(B) Temperature
(C) Light
(D) Wind
135. Pyruvate dehydrogenase complex and glycolytic pathway is located in
(A) Cytosol and Mitochondria
(B) Cytosol
(C) Golgi bodies
(D) Microsomes
136. Photosynthetically active radiation wavelength ranging from _____
(A) 340 – 450
(B) 200 – 300
(C) 400 – 700
(D) 640 – 650
137. Which is immediate electron donor to PS-I
(A) Plastocyanin
(B) Plastometheonin

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- (C) Ferredoxinin
(D) Both B and C
138. Kranz anatomy found in _____ of C₄ plants.
(A) Leaves
(B) Stem
(C) Flower
(D) Seed
139. First stable product of C₄ photosynthesis is ____
(A) Malic acid
(B) Rubilose 1,5, biophosphate
(C) Phosphoglycericacid
(D) Both B and C
140. The net gain of energy from one gram mole of glucose during aerobic respiration is
(A) 36 ATP
(B) 42 ATP
(C) 38 ATP
(D) 40 ATP
141. The natural occurring in higher plant is
(A) IAA
(B) IBA
(C) NAA
(D) IBA and NAA
142. Stress hormone is _____
(A) GA
(B) IAA
(C) ABA
(D) Both A and B
143. Hormone involve in phototropism is _____
(A) IAA
(B) GA
(C) Kinetin
(D) Cytokinin
144. Minerals absorbed by root move to the leaf through
(a) xylem
(b) phloem
(c) sieve tubes
(d) none of the above
145. Phytohormones are
(a) chemical regulation flowering

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- (b) chemical regulation secondary growth
 - (c) hormones regulating growth from seed to adulthood
 - (d) regulators synthesised by plants and influencing physiological processes.
146. Which technique has helped in investigation of Calvin cycle?
- (a) X-ray crystallography
 - (b) X-ray technique
 - (c) radioactive isotope technique
 - (d) Intermittent light.
147. Which is employed for artificial ripening of banana fruits?
- (a) auxin
 - (b) coumarin
 - (c) ethylene
 - (d) cytokinin.
148. Klinostat is employed in the study of
- (a) osmosis
 - (b) growth movements
 - (c) photosynthesis
 - (d) respiration.
149. Plants, but not animals, can convert fatty acids to sugars by a series of reactions called
- (a) photosynthesis
 - (b) Kreb's cycle
 - (c) glycolysis
 - (d) glyoxylate cycle.
150. Translocation of carbohydrate nutrients usually occurs in the form of
- (a) glucose
 - (b) maltose
 - (c) starch
 - (d) sucrose.
151. The CO₂ fixation during C₄ pathway occurs in the chloroplast of
- (a) guard cells
 - (b) bundle sheath cells
 - (c) mesophyll cells
 - (d) spongy parenchyma.
152. Which one of the following elements is almost nonessential for plants?
- (a) Zn
 - (b) Na
 - (c) Ca
 - (d) Mo

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153. 'The law of limiting factors' was proposed by
(a) Leibig
(b) Hatch and Slack
(c) Blackman
(d) Arnon
154. Bidirectional translocation of solutes takes place in
(a) parenchyma
(b) cambium
(c) xylem
(d) phloem.
155. When a cell is fully turgid, which of the following will be zero?
(a) turgor pressure
(b) water potential
(c) wall pressure
(d) osmotic pressure
156. Who among the following rediscovered Mendel's laws of genetics?
(A) De Vries
(B) Carl Correns
(C) Tschermak
(D) All of the above
157. In Mendel's trihybrid experiment, F₂ Phenotypic ratio was
(A) 9:3:3:1
(B) 27:9:9:9:3:3:3:1
(C) 27:27:27:9:9:9
(D) 9:9:9:3:3:1
158. Genes that are carried on the same chromosome are called
(A) Linked Genes
(B) Successive Genes
(C) Dominant genes
(D) Recessive Genes
159. Mutation which occurs during DNA replication is called
(A) Frame Shift Mutation
(B) Copy Error Mutation
(C) Spontaneous Mutation
(D) None of the above
160. Split genes are found in
(A) Eukaryotes
(B) Prokaryotes
(C) Eukaryotes and Prokaryotes Both
(D) None of the above

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161. Human blood groups (A, B, AB, & O) are example of
(A) Allopolyploidy
(B) Trisomy
(C) incomplete dominance
(D) Multiple allelism
162. Variation arises by
(A) Gene Mutation
(B) Recombination
(C) Chromosomal Mutation
(D) All
163. Which country was first to begin commercial use of transgenic tomato & tobacco?
(A) India
(B) America
(C) China
(D) Canada
164. The oldest method of plant breeding is
(A) Introduction
(B) Hybridization
(C) Selection
(D) None of above
165. The hybrid progeny of cytoplasmic male sterile plants would be?
(A) Hermaphrodite
(B) Male sterile
(C) Female sterile
(D) All of these
166. The process involving inspection, fumigation and growing the introduced plant material in isolation is known as
(A) Acclimatization
(B) Quarantine
(C) Adaptation
(D) All of above
167. Induction of polyploidy in potato is achieved by treating with?
(A) Lanolin Paste
(B) Colchicine
(C) X-rays
(D) None of these
168. A quantitative trait locus (QTL)?
(A) Contains a known gene which affects a polygenic trait

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- (B) Contains a single gene which affects a polygenic trait
(C) Contrast all of the variation for a polygenic trait
(D) None of these
169. Genes conferring insect resistance to plants are?
(A) Bt gene
(B) ipt gene
(C) Pht gene
(D) All of above
170. The tendency of an offspring to resemble its parent is known as
a. Variation
b. Heredity
c. Resemblance
d. Inheritance
171. Who is known as the “Father of Genetics”?
a. Morgan
b. Mendel
c. Watson
d. Bateson
172. The alternate form of a gene is
a. Alternate type
b. Recessive character
c. Dominant character
d. Allele
173. Which of the following statements is NOT true regarding the “law of segregation”?
a. Law of segregation is the law of purity of genes
b. Alleles separate from each other during gametogenesis
c. Segregation of factors is due to the segregation of chromosomes during meiosis
d. None of the above
174. An exception to Mendel’s law is
a. Independent assortment
b. Linkage
c. Dominance
d. Purity of gametes

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175. The smallest unit of genetic material which produces a phenotypic effect on mutation is
- Muton
 - Gene
 - Recon
 - Nucleic acid
176. How many phenotypes can occur in the human blood group ABO with alleles IA IB i?
- 2
 - 3
 - 4
 - 1
177. The geometrical device that helps to find out all the possible combinations of male and female gametes is known as
- Bateson Square
 - Mendel Square
 - Punnett Square
 - Mendel's Cube
178. NABARD was established on
- 16 july 1978
 - 12 july 1978
 - 12 july 1982
 - 16 july 1982
179. Variety produced by mixing the seeds of several phenotypically outstanding lines is
- synthetic variety
 - composite variety
 - both a&b
 - none
180. Botanical Survey of India is located at
- kolkata
 - bangalore
 - delhi
 - bombay
181. Cell Theory was proposed by
- Robert Brown
 - A.V. Leeuwenhoek
 - M. schleiden & T. Schwann
 - A. Schneider & E. Strausberger

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182. Mass selection is always based on
- Genotype
 - Phenotype
 - genotype & phenotype
 - Environment
183. X-ray is an example of
- Chemical mutagen
 - Physical mutagen
 - Ionizing mutagen
 - none
184. In which type of pollination the flowers do not open at all
- Cleistogamy
 - Chasmogamy
 - Dichogamy
 - Geitonogamy
185. Rice is a
- self pollinated
 - crosspollinated
 - Open cross-pollinated
 - all
186. Golden yellow tag denotes
- Breeder seed
 - foundation seed
 - certified seed
 - Registered seed
187. The seed offered for sale after testing germination percentage and physical purity is
- registered seed
 - certified seed
 - truthfully labelled seed
 - all
188. Which of the following method is not a method for testing germination
- petridish method
 - rolled towel method
 - folder paper towel method
 - none of these
189. National seed programme was started in the year
- 1975
 - 1985
 - 1995

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- d. 2005
190. In wheat, production of foundation seed need an isolation distance of
a.3m
b.5m
c.10m
d.50m
191. A seed is a
a.fertilized ovary
b.fertilized ovule
c.both
d.none of these
192. Weight of 100 seeds is known as
a.Test weight
b.seed weight
c.seed index
d.test index
193. Which of the following is not a factor causing dormancy in seed
a.seed coats being impermeable to water
b.Hard seed coat
c.seed coats being impermeable to O₂
d.small size of seeds
194. Father of Indian botany is
a.T.S Venkataraman
b.K.Ramaih
c.W.carey
d.William Rouxberg
195. Which of the following has its Headquarter in Hyderabad
a. IIHR
b. ICRISAT
c. CFTRI
d. CRRI
196. The first step in seed processing and marketing is
a. grading
b. pre-cleaning
c. storage
d. seed drying
197. Which of the following bases is not present in DNA
(A) Adenine
(B) Thymine

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- (C) Uracil
(D) Cytosine
198. The term 'genotype' and 'phenotype' were introduced by _____
(A) W.L. Johannsen
(B) W. Bateson
(C) G.J. Mendel
(D) R.C. Punnett
199. FlavrSavr variety of Tomato remains fresh for long because it _____
(A) Has little polygalacturonase
(B) Abundant polygalacturonase
(C) Has gene for antibiotic resistance
(D) Lacks amylase
200. Father of Microbiology
(A) A.V. Leeuwenhoek
(B) Robert Hooke
(C) Robert Koch
(D) Ivanovsky

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Answer keys at the bottom

AGRICULTURE PAPER 2- MOCK TEST 1

ANSWER KEYS

Q.no	Ans	Q.no	Ans	Q.no.	Ans	Q.no	Ans	Q.no	Ans
1	C	41	B	81	A	121	B	161	D
2	A	42	D	82	A	122	B	162	D
3	A	43	C	83	D	123	A	163	C
4	C	44	A	84	B	124	C	164	C
5	D	45	B	85	D	125	B	165	B
6	B	46	D	86	A	126	A	166	B
7	C	47	C	87	C	127	D	167	B
8	A	48	C	88	D	128	B	168	D
9	B	49	C	89	A	129	C	169	D
10	C	50	D	90	C	130	D	170	B
11	B	51	B	91	C	131	B	171	B
12	B	52	D	92	D	132	A	172	D
13	B	53	B	93	A	133	A	173	D
14	A	54	D	94	B	134	A	174	B
15	D	55	D	95	C	135	A	175	A
16	A	56	B	96	A	136	C	176	C
17	D	57	D	97	D	137	A	177	C
18	B	58	C	98	C	138	A	178	C
19	C	59	A	99	B	139	A	179	B
20	A	60	D	100	A	140	C	180	A
21	A	61	B	101	D	141	A	181	C
22	C	62	A	102	A	142	C	182	B
23	D	63	A	103	A	143	A	183	B

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Answer keys at the bottom

AGRICULTURE PAPER 2- MOCK TEST 1

24	C	64	D	104	B	144	A	184	A
25	B	65	A	105	B	145	D	185	A
26	D	66	A	106	C	146	C	186	A
27	B	67	B	107	B	147	C	187	C
28	A	68	A	108	A	148	D	188	D
29	A	69	A	109	A	149	D	189	A
30	C	70	B	110	A	150	D	190	A
31	A	71	A	111	C	151	C	191	B
32	B	72	A	112	B	152	B	192	C
33	C	73	A	113	A	153	C	193	D
34	C	74	B	114	A	154	D	194	D
35	A	75	B	115	D	155	B	195	B
36	C	76	A	116	A	156	D	196	D
37	D	77	C	117	A	157	B	197	C
38	D	78	A	118	C	158	A	198	A
39	B	79	B	119	C	159	B	199	A
40	A	80	C	120	B	160	A	200	A