

BOTANY

- The difference which distinguishes prokaryotic cell from eukaryotic cell is
 - endoplasmic reticulum
 - mesosome
 - nuclear membrane
 - plasma membrane
- Which of the following is an example of DNA containing plant virus?
 - Tobacco mosaic virus
 - Potato mosaic virus
 - Cauliflower mosaic virus
 - Tomato mosaic virus
- The diploid generation of the plant life cycle
 - always produces spores
 - is called the gametophyte
 - is larger and more conspicuous than the haploid stage
 - always develops from a spore
- Which one is the best to classify algae?
 - Nature of habitat
 - Structural organization of thallus
 - Chemical composition of cell wall
 - Type of pigments present in the cell
- Agar-agar is derived from
 - fungi
 - algae
 - bryophytes
 - lichens

6. 'Pond Silk' is the common name for
- (A) *Spirogyra sp.*
 - (B) *Chlamydomonas reinhardtii*
 - (C) *Anabaena cycadal*
 - (D) *Nostoc sp.*
7. Alga rich in protein is
- (A) *Ulothrix sp.*
 - (B) *Chlorella vulgaris*
 - (C) *Oscillatoria sp.*
 - (D) *Qodogonium sp.*
8. Fucoxanthin is found in
- (A) brown algae
 - (B) green algae
 - (C) red algae
 - (D) blue-green algae
9. Red colour of the members of Rhodophyceae is due to
- (A) Phycoerythrin
 - (B) Xanthophylls
 - (C) Chlorophyll
 - (D) Phycoerythrin
10. Fungi are considered as plant due to the presence of
- (A) sexual reproduction
 - (B) plasmid
 - (C) cell wall
 - (D) nucleus
11. Mycorrhiza exhibits the phenomenon of
- (A) parasitism
 - (B) symbiosis
 - (C) antagonism
 - (D) flower association

12. Fungi differ from algae in being
- (A) heterotrophic
 - (B) autotrophic
 - (C) parasitic
 - (D) epiphytic
13. Coenocytic condition is present in
- (A) algae
 - (B) fungi
 - (C) bryophytes
 - (D) pteridophytes
14. The scales in *Riccia* are
- (A) multicelled and appendiculate
 - (B) unicelled and appendiculate
 - (C) unicelled and ligulate
 - (D) multicelled and ligulate
15. The air cavities in the moss capsule are partitioned with delicate strands of cells. These are called
- (A) Septa
 - (B) Traieculae
 - (C) Cristae
 - (D) Compartments
16. The stele of *Lycopodium* is
- (A) Polysteles
 - (B) Siphonostele
 - (C) Haplostele
 - (D) Actinostele
17. Which one among the following is the most primitive vascular plant?
- (A) *Psilotum sp.*
 - (B) *Cycas sp.*
 - (C) *Sphagnum sp.*
 - (D) Ferns

18. Presence of multiflagellate sperms are the characteristic feature of

- (A) Mosses
- (B) *Riccia sp.*
- (C) *Pogonatum sp.*
- (D) Ferns

19. Dimorphic leaves are characteristic of

- (A) *Ephedra sp.*
- (B) *Cycas sp.*
- (C) *Pinus sylvestris*
- (D) *Selaginella sp.*

20. *Cycas* is said to be a living fossil because

- (A) It is found only in China
- (B) It looks like a fern tree
- (C) It has ciliated sperms
- (D) It also occurs as a fossil

21. Well-developed winged seeds are found in

- (A) *Ficus sylvestris*
- (B) *Cycas sp.*
- (C) *Papaver somniferum*
- (D) *Pisum sp.*

22. Phloem of gymnosperms is devoid of

- (A) Companion cells
- (B) Sieve tubes
- (C) Phloem parenchyma
- (D) Nucleus

23. Which of the following resembles much more to angiosperms?

- (A) *Cycas sp.*
- (B) *Pinus sibirica*
- (C) *Selaginella sp.*
- (D) *Gnetum sp.*

24. Ephedrine is obtained from one among the following group of plants
- (A) Angiospermous
 - (B) Gymnospermous
 - (C) Bryophytes
 - (D) Fungi
25. Endosperm in gymnosperms is formed
- (A) At the time of fertilization
 - (B) Before fertilization
 - (C) After fertilization
 - (D) Either before or after fertilization
26. The characteristic type of inflorescence of the genus *Euphorbia* is
- (A) Capitulum
 - (B) Catkin
 - (C) Cyathium
 - (D) Panicle
27. Ginger is an underground stem. It is distinguished from root because
- (A) It has nodes and internodes
 - (B) it stores food
 - (C) It lacks chlorophyll
 - (D) It has xylem vessels
28. Aerial prop roots are present in
- (A) Neem
 - (B) Ceylon ebony
 - (C) Banyan
 - (D) Tamarind
29. Which type of function is performed by the fleshy leaves of onion and garlic?
- (A) Storage
 - (B) Reproduction
 - (C) Photosynthesis
 - (D) Protection

30. A complex structure formed by the fusion of the stamens, styles, and stigmatic surfaces is called
- (A) Syngenesious
 - (B) Gynandrophore
 - (C) Gynostegium
 - (D) Incompatibility
31. Capitulum is characteristic feature of the members of the following family
- (A) Liliaceae
 - (B) Asteraceae
 - (C) Orchidaceae
 - (D) Magnoliaceae
32. Diadelphous refers to stamens united by their filaments to form one of the following number of groups
- (A) 4
 - (B) 6
 - (C) 8
 - (D) 2
33. When a flower has both androecium and gynoecium, it is known as
- (A) Asexual
 - (B) Bisexual
 - (C) Unisexual
 - (D) Multisexual
34. When a flower can be divided into two equal radial halves in any radial plane passing through the centre, it is known as
- (A) Zygomorphic
 - (B) Asymmetric
 - (C) Bisymmetric
 - (D) Actinomorphic

35. Fibrous root system is found in
- (A) Monocotyledonous plants
 - (B) Dicotyledonous plants
 - (C) Bryophytes
 - (D) Gymnosperms
36. Pneumatophores are found in
- (A) The vegetation which is found in saline soil
 - (B) Xerophytic condition
 - (C) Hydrophytic condition
 - (D) The vegetation which is found in marshy and saline lake
37. The Natural system of classification for flowering plants was given by
- (A) Carl Linnaeus
 - (B) Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker
 - (C) Adolf Engler and Karl Anton Eugen Prantl
 - (D) James D Watson
38. Cotyledons and testa respectively are the edible parts in which of the following sets?
- (A) Walnut and tamarind
 - (B) Cashew nut and litchi
 - (C) French bean and coconut
 - (D) Groundnut and pomegranate
39. Glumes are present in
- (A) Annonaceae
 - (B) Fabaceae
 - (C) Poaceae
 - (D) Rubiaceae
40. Nucleus is absent in
- (A) phloem parenchyma
 - (B) cambium
 - (C) sieve tube
 - (D) epidermal cells

41. Late blight of Potato is caused by
- (A) *Alternaria solani*
 - (B) *Phytophthora infestans*
 - (C) *Corynebacterium sepechnicam*
 - (D) *Puccinia graminis*
42. Causative fungus of black rust disease of wheat is
- (A) *Ustilago sp.*
 - (B) *Alternaria solani*
 - (C) *Agaricus biporus*
 - (D) *Puccinia sp.*
43. Blast of Rice is caused by
- (A) *Pyricularia oryzae*
 - (B) *Phytophthora infestans*
 - (C) *Alternaria citri*
 - (D) *Puccinia sp.*
44. Red rot of sugarcane is caused by
- (A) *Phytophthora sp.*
 - (B) *Puccinia sp.*
 - (C) *Colletotrichum sp.*
 - (D) *Agaricus polyporus*
45. Tikka disease is a common disease in groundnut and is caused by
- (A) *Alternaria solani*
 - (B) *Phytophthora infestans*
 - (C) *Ustilago sp.*
 - (D) *Cercospora arachidicola*
46. Both chloroplasts and mitochondria
- (A) are found within the nucleus
 - (B) have linear DNA
 - (C) carry extranuclear genes
 - (D) are inherited from both the parents

47. The cation present in chlorophyll is

- (A) Ni
- (B) Cu
- (C) Mn
- (D) Mg

48. Which of the following is not a polymer?

- (A) Cellulose
- (B) Glucose
- (C) DNA
- (D) Starch

49. Sweetest sugar is

- (A) Fructose
- (B) Sucrose
- (C) Glucose
- (D) Lactose

50. RNA differs from DNA in having

- (A) Thymine
- (B) Cytosine
- (C) Uracil
- (D) Adenine

51. Which enzymes are used as molecular scissors in genetic engineering?

- (A) Restriction endonucleases
- (B) DNA polymerases
- (C) DNA ligases
- (D) DNA gyrases

52. Clones of plants can be produced by

- (A) Sexual reproduction
- (B) Hybridization
- (C) Vegetative reproduction
- (D) Mutational breeding

53. Edible part of banana is
- (A) Epicarp
 - (B) Mesocarp and less developed endocarp
 - (C) Epicarp and mesocarp
 - (D) Endocarp and less developed mesocarp
54. The function of tapetum is
- (A) Protective
 - (B) Nutritive
 - (C) Photosynthesis
 - (D) Water conduction
55. Synthetic seed is produced by encapsulating embryo with
- (A) Sodium chloride
 - (B) Calcium alginate
 - (C) Sodium iodide
 - (D) Potassium nitrate
56. The production of secondary metabolites requires the use of
- (A) Protoplasts
 - (B) Apical meristem
 - (C) Auxillary buds
 - (D) Cell suspension
57. Which one of the following explants is used in tissue culture to generate virus-free plants?
- (A) Internode
 - (B) Root
 - (C) Shoot
 - (D) Shoot apex
58. Which one among the following phytohormones promotes cell division?
- (A) Auxins
 - (B) Cytokinins
 - (C) Gibberellic acid
 - (D) Brassinosteroids

59. Indole-3-acetic acid (IAA) is synthesized from amino acid

- (A) Proline
- (B) Methionine
- (C) Tryptophan
- (D) Phenylalanine

60. *Avena* curvature test is the bioassay for which of the following phytohormone

- (A) Indole-3-acetic acid (IAA)
- (B) Gibberellic acid
- (C) Abscisic acid
- (D) Cytokinin

61. Spindle fibres of a mitotic cell are made up of

- (A) Collagen
- (B) Actin
- (C) Tubulin
- (D) Myosin

62. Little leaf disease of brinjal is caused by

- (A) Viruses
- (B) Bacteria
- (C) Fungi
- (D) Earth worm

63. Tunica-corpora theory was proposed by

- (A) Hofmeister
- (B) Poplam
- (C) Hanstein
- (D) Schmidt

64. Fibres are very much elongated cells of the following type

- (A) Parenchyma
- (B) Collenchyma
- (C) Sclerenchyma
- (D) Epidermal cells

65. Which one among the following ecosystems has the lowest primary productivity per square meter?
- (A) A salt marsh
 - (B) An open sea
 - (C) A coral reef
 - (D) A grassland
66. Eutrophication is a kind of
- (A) Water pollution
 - (B) Air pollution
 - (C) Land pollution
 - (D) Noise pollution
67. Root nodules are formed by the symbiotic association between the legume plant and
- (A) Algae
 - (B) Bacteria
 - (C) Bryophyte
 - (D) Fungi
68. Which one among the following plant parts is a modified stem for the protection of plants from browsing animals?
- (A) Tendrils
 - (B) Tuber
 - (C) Rhizome
 - (D) Thorns
69. The Gondwana land began to split in the
- (A) Jurassic
 - (B) Triassic
 - (C) Permian
 - (D) Carboniferous
70. A physiological response to the duration of light and darkness is termed as
- (A) Daily phase cycle
 - (B) Photoperiodism
 - (C) Circadian rhythm
 - (D) Biological clock

71. The movement in touch-me-not plant induced by touch is

- (A) Chemotropic
- (B) Seismonastic
- (C) Phototactic
- (D) Epinastic

72. Photophosphorylation occurs in

- (A) Plastids
- (B) Mitochondria
- (C) Cytoplasm
- (D) Nucleoplasm

73. Light phase of photosynthesis takes place inside the

- (A) Stroma
- (B) Mitochondria
- (C) Thylakoid
- (D) Mesophyll cells

74. Glycolysis occurs in

- (A) Mitochondria
- (B) Cytoplasm
- (C) Golgi complex
- (D) Ribosomes

75. Which of the following is a disaccharide?

- (A) Maltose
- (B) Ribose
- (C) Glucose
- (D) Cellulose

76. What is dry ice?

- (A) Liquid nitrogen
- (B) Water ice
- (C) Solid carbon dioxide
- (D) Frozen ethanol

77. Acid rain has a pH of
- (A) 9
 - (B) 8
 - (C) 7
 - (D) 6
78. Which of the following sub-system of cell is absent in eukaryotic cells?
- (A) Mitochondria
 - (B) Mesosomes
 - (C) Chloroplasts
 - (D) Golgi complex
79. All of the following are features of prokaryotes except
- (A) Nitrogen fixation
 - (B) Photosynthesis
 - (C) Sexual reproduction
 - (D) Locomotion
80. The mold *Rhizopus stolonifer* belongs to which of the following fungal divisions?
- (A) Ascomycota
 - (B) Deuteromycota
 - (C) Zygomycota
 - (D) Oomycota
81. The fruiting body of a mushroom is called
- (A) Sorocarps
 - (B) Ascocarps
 - (C) Basidiocarps
 - (D) Plasmodiocarps
82. Fungi that lack partitions, namely septa, are called
- (A) Ahyphae
 - (B) Yeast
 - (C) Coenocytic
 - (D) Conidia

83. The Basidiomycetes include plant pathogens that cause
- (A) Candidiasis
 - (B) Ergot disease
 - (C) Rust and smut diseases
 - (D) Dutch elm disease
84. Which of the following cellular structures would not be associated with fungi?
- (A) Mitochondria
 - (B) Cell walls
 - (C) Spores
 - (D) Chloroplasts
85. Parasitic alga is
- (A) Spirogyra sp.
 - (B) Ulothrix sp.
 - (C) Chlamydomonas reinhardtii
 - (D) Cephaleuros sp.
86. The blue-green alga belongs to
- (A) Myxomycetes
 - (B) Eukarya
 - (C) Chlorophyceae
 - (D) Prokaryota
87. A motile reproductive unit is called
- (A) Zoospore
 - (B) Zygote
 - (C) Planospore
 - (D) Mitotic spindle
88. The photosynthetic pigments of *Chlamydomonas* are located in
- (A) Thylakoid
 - (B) Stroma
 - (C) Pyrenoid
 - (D) Cell wall

89. Which one among the following is absent in bryophytes?
- (A) Zoospore
 - (B) Antheridia
 - (C) Archegonia
 - (D) Oosphere
90. Female sex organs in a plant belonging to Bryophyta is known as
- (A) Archegonia
 - (B) Spermatogonia
 - (C) Zygote
 - (D) Orchid
91. Pteridophytes are termed as
- (A) Vascular cryptogams
 - (B) Phanerogams
 - (C) Spermatophytes
 - (D) Amphibians of plant kingdom
92. Microsporangia and macrosporangia are found in the same cone of
- (A) *Salvinella sp.*
 - (B) *Dryopteris sp.*
 - (C) *Equisetum sp.*
 - (D) *Psilotum sp.*
93. Which one among the following is correct for terming the vascular bundle of gymnosperm?
- (A) Collateral
 - (B) Stele
 - (C) Exarch
 - (D) Bundle sheath cells
94. Endosperm in gymnosperm is
- (A) Haploid
 - (B) Diploid
 - (C) Triploid
 - (D) Tetraploid

95. Study of fossils is called
- (A) Paleontology
 - (B) Psychiatry
 - (C) Pomology
 - (D) Phycology
96. Photosynthesis takes place faster in
- (A) White light
 - (B) Darkness
 - (C) Red light
 - (D) Far-red light
97. Genes that are carried on the same chromosome are called
- (A) Linked Genes
 - (B) Dominant Genes
 - (C) Unlinked Genes
 - (D) Recessive Genes
98. Split genes are found in
- (A) Eukaryotes
 - (B) Eukaryotes and Prokaryotes
 - (C) Prokaryotes
 - (D) Tonoplast
99. In DNA replication, the Okazaki fragments on the lagging strand are joined together by
- (A) Helicase
 - (B) DNA-Ligase
 - (C) DNA-Polymerase
 - (D) DNA-Virus
100. When an organism has a life cycle with alternation of generations, the haploid generation is represented by the
- (A) Zygote
 - (B) Gamete
 - (C) Gametophyte
 - (D) Sporophyte

101. During meiosis, crossing over takes place at
- (A) Zygotene stage
 - (B) Diplotene stage
 - (C) Diakinesis stage
 - (D) Pachytene stage
102. The nucleus of a prokaryotic cell is represented by
- (A) Single-stranded DNA
 - (B) Double-stranded circular DNA
 - (C) Sn-RNA
 - (D) A well-defined nuclear membrane
103. A chromosome is composed of DNA and associated
- (A) Lipids
 - (B) Proteins
 - (C) Genes
 - (D) Sugars
104. Structural and functional unit of life is called
- (A) Cell
 - (B) Tissue
 - (C) Organelle
 - (D) DNA
105. Smooth form of endoplasmic reticulum is without
- (A) Golgi complex
 - (B) Ribosomes
 - (C) Nucleus
 - (D) Mitochondria
106. Continuous intracellular channels that appear to lie between plasma membrane and nuclear membrane is
- (A) Endoplasmic reticulum
 - (B) Golgi complex
 - (C) Mitochondria
 - (D) Ribosome

107. Place on chromosome where spindle fibers are attached during cell division is called

- (A) Chromatids
- (B) Centromere
- (C) Centrioles
- (D) Mitochondria

108. Cell membranes are composed mainly of

- (A) Sugars and proteins
- (B) Lipids and proteins
- (C) Starch and lipids
- (D) Sugars and lipids

109. Ribosomes are the sites of

- (A) Respiration
- (B) Photosynthesis
- (C) Protein synthesis
- (D) Fat synthesis

110. A very important organelle which is also called as the “power house of cell” is

- (A) Mitochondria
- (B) Golgi complex
- (C) Nucleus
- (D) Vacuole

111. An excised piece of live plant-tissue employed in micropropagation is termed as

- (A) Microshoot
- (B) Nutrient medium
- (C) Explant
- (D) Scion

112. The bread wheat, *Triticum aestivum*, that is commonly used all over the world is

- (A) Hexaploid
- (B) Tetraploid
- (C) Triploid
- (D) Diploid

113. Phytohormone pair that is supplemented to culture medium for callus differentiation is
- (A) auxin and cytokinin
 - (B) auxin and ethylene
 - (C) auxin and abscisic acid
 - (D) cytokinins and gibberellin
114. Phytohormone responsible for apical dominance is
- (A) Auxin
 - (B) Gibberellin
 - (C) Ethylene
 - (D) Cytokinin
115. Somaclonal variations are generated
- (A) Due to mutagens
 - (B) During plant tissue-culture
 - (C) Due to irradiation by gamma rays
 - (D) During sexual embryogeny
116. Cellular totipotency is the property of
- (A) Plants
 - (B) Animals
 - (C) Bacteria
 - (D) Virus
117. The function of leghaemoglobin in the root nodules of legumes is
- (A) Oxygen removal
 - (B) Inhibition of nitrogenase activity
 - (C) Expression of *nif* gene
 - (D) Nodule differentiation
118. PEP is primary CO₂ acceptor in
- (A) C₄ plants
 - (B) C₃ plants
 - (C) C₂ plants
 - (D) Both C₃ and C₄ plants

119. Pfr-Pr conversion is caused by
- (A) Blue light
 - (B) Red light
 - (C) Green light
 - (D) Far-red light
120. The universal chlorophyll pigment is
- (A) Chlorophyll-a
 - (B) Chlorophyll-b
 - (C) Chlorophyll-c
 - (D) Chlorophyll-d
121. Reactions by which the breakdown of macro molecules to their simple precursors takes place is called
- (A) Anabolism
 - (B) Biosynthesis
 - (C) Metabolism
 - (D) Catabolism
122. Oxidation of which substance yields the most calories
- (A) Glucose
 - (B) Glycogen
 - (C) Protein
 - (D) Lipid
123. Photosynthetic pigments are located in the thylakoid membrane of
- (A) Protoplasts
 - (B) Chloroplasts
 - (C) Cytoplasts
 - (D) Leucoplasts
124. NADP stands for
- (A) Nicotin Adenine Dinucleotide Pyruvate
 - (B) Nitrate Amine Disaccharide Phosphate
 - (C) Nicotinamide Adenine Dinucleotide Phosphate
 - (D) Nitryl Adenine Diphosphate

125. Ganong's respiroscope experiment is performed to demonstrate that
- (A) O_2 is evolved during photosynthesis
 - (B) CO_2 is necessary for photosynthesis
 - (C) CO_2 is released during respiration
 - (D) Light is necessary for photosynthesis
126. Protoplasts can be produced from suspension cultures, callus tissues or intact tissues by enzymatic treatment with
- (A) Cellulolytic enzymes
 - (B) Pectolytic enzymes
 - (C) Both cellulolytic and pectolytic enzymes
 - (D) Proteolytic enzymes
127. The phenomenon of the reversion of mature cells to the meristematic state leading to the formation of callus is known as
- (A) Redifferentiation
 - (B) Dedifferentiation
 - (C) Vascular differentiation
 - (D) Cytodifferentiation
128. *Agrobacterium*-based gene transfer is efficient
- (A) Only with dicots
 - (B) Only with monocots
 - (C) With both the monocots and dicots
 - (D) With a majority of monocots and a few dicots
129. Direct DNA uptake by protoplasts can be stimulated by
- (A) Polyethylene glycol (PEG)
 - (B) Decanal
 - (C) Luciferin
 - (D) Sucrose
130. Opines are
- (A) Amino acid derivatives found in tumor tissues
 - (B) Amino acid derivatives found in normal tissues
 - (C) Amino acid derivatives found in both normal as well as tumor tissues
 - (D) The opinions about genetically modified organisms (GMO)

131. Somatic embryoids are
- (A) Identical with zygotic embryos and without seed coats
 - (B) Identical with zygotic embryos and with seed coats
 - (C) Non-identical with zygotic embryos and without seed coats
 - (D) Non-identical with zygotic embryos and with seed coats
132. The preserved embryoids are termed as
- (A) Synseeds
 - (B) Semi-synthetic seeds
 - (C) Natural seeds
 - (D) Fermented seeds
133. Angiosperm differs from the gymnosperms
- (A) In having compound leaves
 - (B) Being evergreen
 - (C) Being smaller in size
 - (D) In having ovules enclosed in ovary
134. An inflorescence in which flowers arise from different point but reach at same point is known as
- (A) Catkin
 - (B) Spadix
 - (C) Umbel
 - (D) Cymose
135. Plants which flower only once in their life is
- (A) Polycarpic
 - (B) Monocarpic
 - (C) Cleistocarpic
 - (D) Pericarpic
136. The perianth is the term used when
- (A) Androecium and gynoecium are similar
 - (B) Calyx and corolla are similar
 - (C) Androecium and calyx are similar
 - (D) Gynoecium and corolla are similar

137. The newly collected specimen which is used as a substitute, when the original type material is missing in a herbarium, is designated as
- (A) Lectotype
 - (B) Holotype
 - (C) Neotype
 - (D) Isotype
138. Synecology deals with
- (A) Ecology of many species
 - (B) Ecology of many populations
 - (C) Ecology of community
 - (D) Ecology of single species
139. Species that occur in different geographical regions separated by special barrier are known as
- (A) Allopatric
 - (B) Sympatric
 - (C) Sibling
 - (D) Extinct
140. The development of a bare area without any life form is called
- (A) Nucleation
 - (B) Ecesis
 - (C) Sere
 - (D) Reaction
141. The pyramid of numbers is inverted in the case of
- (A) Parasitic food chain
 - (B) Grassland ecosystem
 - (C) Forest ecosystem
 - (D) Lake ecosystem
142. Which of the following ecological pyramid is always upright?
- (A) Pyramid of energy
 - (B) Pyramid of number
 - (C) Pyramid of biomass
 - (D) Pyramid of population density

143. Which of the following is not the property of *Phyllanthus niruri*?

- (A) Anti-cancer
- (B) Cataract cure
- (C) Jaundice cure
- (D) Anti-oxidant

144. Chromosome end is called

- (A) Telomere
- (B) Centromere
- (C) Satellite
- (D) Chromatid

145. A medicinal plant is

- (A) *Pisum sativum*
- (B) *Coffea arabica*
- (C) *Rauvolfia serpentina*
- (D) *Brassica oleracea*

146. Phytochrome is involved in

- (A) Phototropism
- (B) Photorespiration
- (C) Photoperiodism
- (D) Geotropism

147. Which one of the following is a C₄ plant?

- (A) Papaya
- (B) Potato
- (C) Maize
- (D) Pea

148. Carbon refixation in C₄ plants occurs in chloroplasts of

- (A) Palisade tissue
- (B) Spongy mesophyll
- (C) Bundle sheath cells
- (D) Guard cells

149. Basic unit or smallest taxon of taxonomy/classification is

- (A) Species
- (B) Kingdom
- (C) Family
- (D) Genus

150. Casparian strip occurs in

- (A) Endodermis
- (B) Exodermis
- (C) Pericycle
- (D) Epidermis
