M. Sc. A

4167

| Set No I | Question Booklet No |
|------------------------------|---|
| <u> </u> | (To be filled up by the candidate by blue/black ball-point pen) |
| Roll No. | |
| Roll No. (Write the digit | s in words) |
| Serial No. of A | nswer Sheet |
| Day and Date | (Signature of Invigilator) |

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

(Use only blue/black ball-point pen in the space above and on both sides of the Answer Sheet)

- 1. Within 10 minutes of the issue of the Question Booklet, check the Question Booklet to ensure that it contains all the pages in correct sequence and that no page/question is missing. In case of faulty Question Booklet bring it to the notice of the Superintendent/Invigilators immediately to obtain a fresh Question Booklet.
- 2. Do not bring any loose paper, written or blank, inside the Examination Hall except the Admit Card without its envelope.
- 3. A separate Answer Sheet is given. It should not be folded or mutilated. A second Answer Sheet shall not be provided. Only the Answer Sheet will be evaluated.
- 4. Write your Roll Number and Serial Number of the Answer Sheet by pen in the space provided above.
- 5. On the front page of the Answer Sheet, write by pen your Roll Number in the space provided at the top, and by darkening the circles at the bottom. Also, wherever applicable, write the Question Booklet Number and the Set Number in appropriate places.
- 6. No overwriting is allowed in the entries of Roll No., Question Booklet No. and Set No. (if any) on OMR sheet and Roll No. and OMR sheet No. on the Question Booklet.
- 7. Any changes in the aforesaid entries is to be verified by the invigilator, otherwise it will be taken as unfairmeans.
- 8. Each question in this Booklet is followed by four alternative answers. For each question, you are to record the correct option on the Answer Sheet by darkening the appropriate circle in the corresponding row of the Answer Sheet, by pen as mentioned in the guidelines given on the first page of the Answer Sheet.
- 9. For each question, darken only one circle on the Answer Sheet. If you darken more than one circle or darken a circle partially, the answer will be treated as incorrect.
- Note that the answer once filled in ink cannot be changed. If you do not wish to attempt a question, leave all the circles in the corresponding row blank (such question will be awarded zero marks).
- 11. For rough work, use the inner back page of the title cover and the blank page at the end of this Booklet.
- **12.** Deposit *only the OMR Answer Sheet* at the end of the Test.
- 13. You are not permitted to leave the Examination Hall until the end of the Test.
- 14. If a candidate attempts to use any form of unfair means, he/she shall be liable to such punishment as the University may determine and impose on him/her.

[उपर्युक्त निर्देश हिन्दी में अन्तिम आवरण-पृष्ठ पर दिये गये हैं।]

Total No. of Printed Pages: 18

No. of Questions: 120

| Note: (i) Attempt as many questions as you can. Each question carries 3 (the marks. One mark will be deducted for each incorrect answer. Zero mark will be awarded for each unattempted question. (ii) If more than one alternative answers seem to be approximate to correct answer, choose the closest one. 1. The active factor of soil formation is: (1) Parent material (2) Climate (3) Relief (4) Time 2. Black soils (Vertisols) are formed mainly from the weathering of: (1) Feldspars (2) Amphiboles (3) Granite (4) Basalts 3. Which soils have the highest cation exchange capacity? (1) Alluvial soils (2) Red soils (3) Black soils (4) Laterite soils 4. Plants wilt when soil water content goes below: (1) 0.1 bar (2) 1/3 bar (3) 5 bar (4) 15 bar | 11me | ime: 2 nours j | | | | [Full Marks : 300 | | | |
|---|--------|----------------|--|---------------------|--|------------------------|------------------|-------|-----------------|
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| (3) Black soils(4) Laterite soils4. Plants wilt when soil water content goes below: | 3. | Wh | ich soils have th | ne hi | ghest cation exc | hang | ge capacity ? | | |
| 4. Plants wilt when soil water content goes below: | | (1) | Alluvial soils | | | (2) | Red soils | | |
| & | | (3) | Black soils | | | (4) | Laterite soils | | |
| (1) 0.1 bar (2) 1/3 bar (3) 5 bar (4) 15 bar | 4. | Pla | nts wilt when so | oil w | ater content goe | s bel | ow: | | |
| | | (1) | 0.1 bar | (2) | 1/3 bar | (3) | 5 bar | (4) | 15 bar |

| 5. | Available phosphorus in fertilizer is the fraction: | | | | | |
|-----|---|-----------------------|--------|-----------------------------|-------|-----------------|
| | (1) Water soluble | P | (2) | Water soluble | - Cit | rate soluble P |
| | (3) Na HCO ₃ extra | ctable P | (4) | NH ₄ F extractab | le P | |
| 6. | The main reservoir | of available Sulphur | r in s | oil is : | | |
| | (1) Organic sulph | ur | (2) | Sulphate S | | |
| | (3) Sulphite S | | (4) | Sulphide S | | |
| 7. | The element that g | ets depleted progres | sivel | ly in the plough | laye | er of submerged |
| | (1) Oxygen | (2) Hydrogen | (3) | Carbon | (4) | Iron |
| 8. | The average nitrog | en content of vermi- | comj | post is of the ord | er : | |
| | (1) 0.2 – 0.6% | | (2) | 0.6 - 1.2% | | |
| | (3) 1.2 – 1.8% | | (4) | 1.8 – 2.4% | | |
| 9. | Which one is a mic | roorganism in a soil | ? | | | |
| | (1) Protozoa | (2) Termites | (3) | Fungi | (4) | Nematodes |
| 10. | The major compon | ent of biogas general | ted f | rom cow-dung is | s : | |
| | (1) H ₂ | (2) CO ₂ | (3) | N_2 | (4) | CH ₄ |
| 11. | Soil enzyme that h | as been widely used | as a | measure of soil | quali | ity is: |
| | (1) Deaminases | * : | (2) | Dehydrogenas | es | |
| | (3) Proteases | | (4) | Amylase | | |
| 12. | Which one is a her | bicide ? | | | | |
| | (1) Simazine | (2) Parathion | (3) | Phorate | (4) | Malathion |
| 13. | In a cell, sites of pr | otein synthesis are : | | | | |
| | (1) Chloroplast | (2) Ribosomes | (3) | Plastids | (4) | Leucoplast |
| | | (2) |) | | | |

| 14. | Brassica triangle for proposed by: | or the development | of tetraploid spe | cies of mustard was |
|-----|------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | (1) Kihara | (2) Sears | (3) Nagaharu U | (4) Blakeslee |
| 15. | Due to apomictic n | ature of crop Mende | l could not prove h | is findings on : |
| | (1) Plum | (2) Peach | (3) Garden Pea | (4) Hawk-weed |
| 16. | Who first of all gav | e the cytological pro | of of crossing over | in Drosophila ? |
| | (1) Bateson | (2) Bridges | (3) Muller | (4) Curt Stern |
| 17. | Criss-cross inherita | ance was first reporte | ed by : | |
| | (1) Morgan | (2) Bridges | (3) Muller | (4) Wilson |
| 18. | The intra-allelic int | eraction resulted : | | |
| | (1) Epistasis | | (2) Dominance | |
| | (3) Additive | | (4) Environment | al variance |
| 19. | The triplet code for | r codons represented | l as: | |
| | $(1) (4)^1$ | $(2) (4)^2$ | $(3) (4)^3$ | (4) (4) ⁴ |
| 20. | National Research | Centre for groundni | ut is located at : | |
| | (1) Bharatpur | (2) Kanpur | (3) Junagarh | (4) Akola |
| 21. | The basic idea of n | nultiple factor hypot | hesis was originally | given by : |
| | (1) Nilsson-Ehle | (2) Yule | (3) Johanssen | (4) Galton |
| 22. | Colchicine disturb | s: | | |
| | (1) Formation of s | spindle fibre | (2) DNA replica | tion |
| | (3) Cytokinesis | | (4) Formation of | cell plate |
| | | (3 |) | P.T.O. |

| 23. | The famous Indian plant explorer is : | | |
|-----|--|--------|--------------------------------------|
| | (1) M. S. Swaminathan | (2) | Hari Bhajan Singh |
| | (3) A. B. Joshi | (4) | Ramanujan |
| 24. | The first Intergeneric-cross between bre | ead v | vheat and rye was made by : |
| | (1) Kolreuter | (2) | Vilmorine |
| | (3) Karpechenko | (4) | Rimpu |
| 25. | Which one is the best extension method of wheat? | d fo | r advocating high yielding varieties |
| | (1) Group discussion | (2) | Audio-visual Aids |
| | (3) Demonstration | (4) | Field day |
| 26. | Which one is the most suitable for use i | nag | roup of 20 farmers ? |
| | (1) Demonstration | (2) | Telecast |
| | (3) Poster | (4) | Flip-Chart |
| 27. | Which one is most important in conduc | ting | a group discussion? |
| | (1) Informing the local people | | |
| | (2) Selecting the appropriate farmers | | |
| | (3) Arranging physical facilities for gro | oup c | liscussion |
| | (4) Preparing a VCD of group discussion | on | • |
| 28. | In a 'questionnaire', the answers are we the: | vritte | en under socio-economic survey by |
| | (1) Interviewer | (2) | Respondent |
| | (3) Extension worker | (4) | Expert |
| | | | |

| 29. | The knowledge of the following su education: | ubject is most essential in extensi | on |
|-----|--|--------------------------------------|------|
| | (1) English literature | (2) History | |
| | (3) Rural Sociology | (4) Agronomy | |
| 30. | The following is an adopter category: | | |
| | (1) Agricultural labour | (2) Laggard | |
| | (3) Village teacher | (4) Progressive farmer | |
| 31. | Extension Education deals mainly with | ı: | |
| | (1) Rural Women | (2) Rural Youth | |
| | (3) Farmers | (4) Rural Children | |
| 32. | The most important principle of Extens | sion Education is : | |
| | (1) Extension programmes must be farmers. | based on the economic status of t | the |
| | (2) Extension programmes must be bas | sed on the felt needs of the people. | |
| | (3) Extension programmes should be b | based on 'seeing is believing'. | |
| | (4) Extension programmes must be hol | olistic and not sectoral. | |
| 33. | The most important activity of Extension | on Education is : | |
| | (1) Teaching | (2) Guiding | |
| | (3) Helping | (4) Communicating | |
| 34. | The major source of income for rural po | opulation is : | |
| | (1) Government service | (2) Business | |
| | (3) Agriculture | (4) Artisan | |
| | (5 | .) P.7 | г.О. |

| 35. | The best extension method that can be used at Evaluation stage is: | | | |
|-----|--|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| | (1) Demonstration | | (2) Poster | |
| | (3) Computer aide | d programme | (4) Lecture | |
| 36. | An ideal radio talk | should be of : | | |
| | (1) 600 words | (2) 300 words | (3) 1,000 words | (4) 2,500 words |
| 37. | The Animal Kingdo | om is dominated by : | : | |
| | (1) Annelids | (2) Reptiles | (3) Insects | (4) Mammals |
| 38. | Spiders belong to the | he class, | | |
| | (1) Diplopoda | (2) Chilopoda | (3) Hexapoda | (4) Arachnida |
| 39. | Hind wings are mo | dified into knob like | structure called 'ha | lters' in : |
| | (1) Mustard sawfly | y | (2) Fruit flies | |
| ٠ | (3) White fly | | (4) Damsel fly | |
| 40. | The origin of fore g | gut is : | | |
| | (1) Ectodermal | | (2) Mesodermal | |
| | (3) Endodermal | | (4) Meso-and End | lo dermal |
| 41. | Which of the follow | ving is abdominal ap | pendages? | |
| | (1) Gonopore | (2) Cerci | (3) Waist | (4) Apophysis |
| 42. | Thrips belong to th | e Insect Order : | | |
| | (1) Siphonaptera | (2) Thysanoptera | (3) Psocoptera | (4) Siphunculata |
| 43. | The gram cutworm | is active during : | | |
| | (1) Summer | (2) Winter | (3) Monsoon | (4) Spring |
| | | (6) | • | |

| 44. | 'Silver shoots' in pa | ddy are caused by : | | |
|-----|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| | (1) Rice hispa | | (2) Case worm | |
| | (3) Gall midge | | (4) Brown plant h | opper |
| 45. | Mango mealy bug | female lays eggs in : | | |
| | (1) Soil | (2) Leaf mid rib | (3) Bark | (4) Growing tip |
| 46. | Damaging stage of | mustard saw fly is: | | |
| | (1) Adult | (2) Nymph | (3) Caterpillars | (4) Maggot |
| 47. | Kelthane is effective | re as : | | |
| | (1) Nematicide | (2) Rodenticide | (3) Acaricide | (4) Biopesticide |
| 48. | Use of trap crop is | considered as: | | |
| | (1) Physical contro | ol | (2) Mechanical co | ontrol |
| | (3) Cultural contr | ol | (4) Biological cor | ntrol |
| 49. | Crude fibre digest | ion largely takes pla | ce in : | |
| | (1) Rumen | (2) Reticulum | (3) Abomasum | (4) Omasum |
| 50. | Chief carbohydrat | e in milk is : | | |
| | (1) Glucose | (2) Fructose | (3) Lactose | (4) Sucrose |
| 51. | Heifer is a term gi | ven to : | | |
| | (1) Male young b | ull | | |
| | (2) Cows after fir | st lactation | | |
| | (3) Young female | before first parturit | ion | |
| | (4) Adult male | | | |
| | | (7 |) | P.T.O. |

| 52. | Dehorning is done | (Age): | | | | |
|------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | (1) At very early a | ige | (2) | After 6 months | ı | |
| | (3) Only in male a | ıfter 1 year | (4) | Never done | | |
| 53. | Where was the 1st | and foremost Agricu | ltura | al University est | ablis | hed ? |
| | (1) Ludhiana | (2) Pantnagar | (3) | Kanpur | (4) | Hissar |
| 54. | Water soluble vita | mins are : | | | | |
| | (1) Vitamin A | (2) Vitamin B | (3) | Vitamin D | (4) | Vitamin E |
| 55. | Bones are made u | o off largely : | | | | |
| | (1) Iron | (2) Sodium | (3) | Calcium | (4) | Potassium |
| 56. | Colostrum is : | | | | | |
| | (1) Thickened mil | lk | (2) | Milk after 1st r | nont | h of parturition |
| | (3) First drawn m | ilk after parturition | (4) | Milk of late pro | egna | ncy |
| 57. | Weaning of Cow (| Calf is done at : | | | | |
| | (1) birth | | (2) | After one mon | th of | age |
| | (3) 3 month of ag | e | (4) | Remains with | dam | allthrough |
| 58. | Rabbit is kept in : | | | | | |
| | (1) Open shed | | (2) | Close shed | | |
| | - | and partially close | (4) | Individual Cas | zes | |
| 59. | | ins fat to the extent o | | • | - | |
| ວອ. | | | | 20/ | (4) | 2.5% |
| | (1) 1.5% | (2) 3% | (3) | 2% | (*) | 2.0 /0 |

| 60. | Sterilization of mil | k results in bacterial | death to the extent | t of: |
|-----|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| | (1) 95-98% | (2) 100% | (3) 70-90% | (4) 50-60% |
| 61. | Soil body is genera | ally occupied by soil | pores to the extent | of: |
| | (1) 20 - 30% | | (2) 30 - 40% | |
| | (3) 40 - 50% | · | (4) 60 - 70% | |
| 62. | The water-form ea | sily available to crop | plants is : | |
| | (1) Gravitational | water | (2) Capillary wa | ater |
| | (3) Hygroscopic | water | (4) None of the | three |
| 63. | Organic matter co | entent of most of Indi | an soil varies betw | reen: |
| | (1) 3-4 | | (2) 0.2 - 0.5 | |
| | (3) 5-6 | | (4) 0.5 - 2.0 per | cent on dry soil basis |
| 64. | Relatively immob | ile element in the soi | l system is : | |
| | (1) Nitrogen | (2) Phosphorus | (3) Potassium | (4) Boron |
| 65. | The crop affected | adversely the most 1 | ınder low oxygen | supply in soil is : |
| | (1) Wheat | (2) Paddy | (3) Potato | (4) Tobacco |
| 66. | Optimum sowing | g depth of wheat var. | PWB 343 in norm | al soil is : |
| | (1) 2-3 | (2) 4-5 | (3) 7-8 | (4) 8-9, cm. |
| 67. | Suitable fertilizer | for G. nut crop is: | | |
| | (1) Ammonium | Sulphate | (2) Urea | |
| | (3) Calcium nitr | ate | (4) Ammonius | n Chloride |
| | | (9 | 9) | P.T.O. |

| 68. | Non - Symbiot | ic anerobic N - fixing b | acteria | is: | | |
|-----|-----------------|---------------------------|----------|----------------|---------|--------------|
| | (1) Azotobacto | er | (2) | Clostridium | | |
| | (3) Rhizobium | n Sps. | (4) | Rhodospirilli | ium | |
| 69. | Sandy soils are | considered as: | | | | |
| | (1) Plastic | | (2) | Non - plastic | | • |
| | (3) Highly pla | stic | (4) | Partially plas | stic | |
| 70. | Suitable weedi | cides as pre-emergence | for co | ntrol of weed | s in ma | aize is : |
| | (1) 2,4 - D | (2) Isoproturon | (3) | Atrazine | (4) | Butachlor |
| 71. | Area under rai | infed agriculture in Ind | ia is : | | | |
| | (1) 40 - 45% | | (2) | 50 - 55% | | |
| | (3) 30 - 40% | | (4) | 60 - 65% | | |
| 72. | Potassium is a | bsorbed by plants in th | e ionic | form: | | |
| | (1) K | (2) K ⁺ | (3) | K** | (4) | KaO |
| 73. | When average | cost increases margina | l cost i | s: | | |
| | (1) Below ave | rage cost | (2) | Equal to ave | rage va | ariable cost |
| | (3) Above ave | erage cost | (4) | Equal to ave | rage fi | ked cost |
| 74. | The slope of a | n indifference curve rep | oresent | s the : | | |
| | (1) Elasticity | of a demand for a good | | | | |
| | (2) Marginal | rate of substitution betv | veen tv | wo goods | | |
| | (3) Ratio of p | rices of two goods | | | | |
| | (4) Position o | f consumer equilibrium | 1 | | | |

| 75. | Ceteris paribus means : | |
|-----|--|---|
| | (1) Constant supply condition | (2) Constant demand condition |
| | (3) Other things being equal | (4) Most efficient resource allocation |
| 76. | At inflexion point in classical production | on function the marginal product is : |
| | (1) Equal to zero (2) Negative | (3) Maximum (4) Minimum |
| 77. | The isoquent is straight line when MR | SX ₁ X ₂ is: |
| | (1) Increasing (2) Decreasing | (3) Constant (4) None of these |
| 78. | The APP is maximum when: | |
| | (1) APP is more than MPP | (2) APP is less than MPP |
| | (3) APP = MPP | (4) APP = TPP |
| 79. | In first zone of production function, E | lasticity of production is: |
| | (1) Increasing | (2) Decreasing |
| | (3) Constant | (4) No specific relationship |
| 80. | For a Giffen good, the quantity demar | nded decreases when there is : |
| | (1) Increase in price | |
| | (2) Decrease in price | |
| | (3) Increase in price of the related cor | nmodity |
| | (4) Fall in price of the related commo | dity |
| 81. | Equilibrium exists in the market for th | ne commodity when : |
| | (1) The amount bought equals to amo | ount sold |
| | (2) Price is such that consumers do n | ot wish to buy more |
| | (3) The price is equal to the marginal | utility of the good |
| | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | t sellers wish to sell is the same quantity |
| | buvers wish to buv | • |

| 82. Boundary line in case of factor – factor relationship is also known as | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------------|--|--|--|
| | (1) Isocline | (2) Isoline | | | |
| | (3) Ridge line | (4) None of the above | | | |
| 83. | Sum of individual demand is known as: | | | | |
| | (1) Derived demand | (2) Joint demand | | | |
| | (3) Market demand | (4) Composite demand | | | |
| 84. | Under perfect competition, the demand curve is: | | | | |
| | (1) Perfectly inelastic | (2) Perfectly elastic | | | |
| | (3) Comparatively inelastic | (4) Comparatively elastic | | | |
| 85. | When a litre of solution has one gram molecular weight of a substance dissolve in it, is called: | | | | |
| | (1) Molar solution | (2) Molal solution | | | |
| | (3) Standard solution | (4) Normal solution | | | |
| 86. | What is the location in a cell of pentos | se phosphate pathway operation? | | | |
| | (1) Mitochondria (2) Cytosol | (3) Peroxisome (4) Vacuole | | | |
| 87. | Who gave the concept of florigen: | | | | |
| | (1) Chinoy (2) Hamner | (3) Salisbury (4) Chailakhan | | | |
| 88. | ated to stomatal opening : | | | | |
| | (1) Ca (2) K | (3) Mg (4) Na | | | |
| 89. | Which hormone is known as stress hormone: | | | | |
| | (1) Brassinosteroid | (2) Gibberellic acid | | | |
| | (3) Abscisic acid | (4) Ascorbic acid | | | |
| | (1 | 2) | | | |

| 90. | Which seed has the highest protein content? | | | | | | |
|-----|---|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------|--|--|--|
| | (1) Wheat | (2) Secale | (3) Pea | (4) Brassica | | | |
| 91. | What will be the substrate if respiratory quotient (RQ) value is 1? | | | | | | |
| | (1) Protein | (2) Fat | (3) Organic acid | (4) Hexose | | | |
| 92. | Who gave the concept of essential elements in higher plants? | | | | | | |
| | (1) Stout and Rain | | (2) Arnon and S | (2) Arnon and Stout | | | |
| | (3) Hoagland and Plaut | | (4) Epstein and | Epstein and Mettler | | | |
| 93. | Which is non esser | ntial amino acid? | | | | | |
| | (1) Methionine | (2) Lysine | (3) Glycine | (4) Histidine | | | |
| 94. | What is the substrate of photorespiration? | | | | | | |
| | (1) Glucose | (2) PGA | (3) RuBP | (4) Glycine | | | |
| 95. | Which one is non | osmotically active su | bstance ? | ance? | | | |
| | (1) Sugar | (2) Organic acid | (3) Proline | (4) Starch | | | |
| 96. | Which one has the lowest cuticular transpiration? | | | | | | |
| | (1) Sunflower | (2) Sorghum | (3) Opuntia | (4) Barley | | | |
| 97. | Erwinia carotovora causes which of the following infections? | | | | | | |
| | (1) soft rot | (2) dry rot | (3) wilt | (4) brown rot | | | |
| 98. | Basipetally arranged sporangia in chains produced sub-epidermally are found | | | | | | |
| | in: | | | | | | |
| | (1) Phytophthora infestans | | (2) Albugo candi | da | | | |
| | (3) Synchytrium | | (4) Pythium | | | | |
| | | P.T.O. | | | | | |

| 99. | Damping off disease of seedlings is caused by : | | | | | |
|------|--|--------------------------------|----|--|--|--|
| | (1) Colletotrichum falcatum | (2) Pythium aphanidermatum | | | | |
| | (3) Sphacelotheca | (4) Erysiphe polygoni | | | | |
| 100. | Flask shaped hollow fungal fructif conidiogenous cells and conidia are call | • | of | | | |
| | (1) pycnidia (2) perithecium | (3) sporodochium (4) acervulus | | | | |
| 101. | . Postulates of pathogenecity were propounded by : | | | | | |
| | (1) Anton deBary | (2) Von Leuvenhoek | | | | |
| | (3) Alex Millardet | (4) Robert Koch | | | | |
| 102. | . Bordeaux mixture was first used as fungicide against : | | | | | |
| | (1) late blight of potato | (2) early blight of potato | | | | |
| | (3) downy mildew of grape vines | (4) stem rust of wheat | | | | |
| 103. | Powdery mildew diseases are generally controlled by : | | | | | |
| | (1) mercury fungicides | (2) sulphur fungicides | | | | |
| | (3) copper fungicides | (4) antibiotics | | | | |
| 104. | Ear-cockle disease of wheat is caused by : | | | | | |
| | (1) Ustilago tritici | (2) Anguina tritici | | | | |
| | (3) Puccinia graminis tritici | (4) Urocystis tritici | | | | |
| 105. | . Iodine solution in Gram staining acts as : | | | | | |
| | (1) primary stain | (2) counter stain | | | | |
| | (3) mordant | (4) secondary stain | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

| 106. | More than 250 litres of volume per hectare is used in which of the following | | | | |
|------|--|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--|
| | spray type : | | | | |
| | (1) low volume | | (2) ultra low volum | ne | |
| | (3) medium volum | e · | (4) high volume | | |
| 107. | All activities which enemies is called: | h enhance the acti | vity and numbers | of existing natural | |
| | (1) augmentive bio | logical control | (2) inoculative biol | ogical control | |
| | (3) classical biologi | ical control | (4) habitat manage | ment | |
| 108. | Bacteria having tuff | ts of flagella on one e | nd are classified as : | | |
| | (1) lophotichous | | (2) peritrichous | | |
| | (3) amphitrichous | | (4) monotrichous | | |
| 109. | Ber plants are pruned in the month of : | | | | |
| | (1) May-June | | (2) June-July | | |
| | (3) July-August | | (4) April-May | | |
| 110. | Jasmine species producing yellow flowers is : | | | | |
| | (1) J. grandiflorum | (2) J. humile | (3) J. officinale | (4) J. auriculatum | |
| 111. | Winter annual suitable for shady situation is: | | | | |
| | (1) Dahlia | (2) Calendula | (3) Cineraria | (4) Antirrhinum | |
| 112. | Aikaloid VINBLASTIN is extracted from: | | | | |
| , | (1) Sarpagandha | (2) Aswagandha | (3) Periwinkle | (4) Dioscoria | |
| 113. | Monocot vegetable | is: | | | |
| | (1) Carrot | (2) Pointed gourd | (3) Tomato | (4) Onion | |
| | (15) | | | P.T.O | |

| 114. | Mridula is a variety | of: | | | | | |
|---|--|-------|-----------------------|------|-----------------|-----|------------|
| | (1) Guava | (2) | Pomegranate | (3) | Papaya | (4) | Bael |
| 115. | Tomato Ketchup is | pres | served with the | help | of: | | |
| | (1) Potassium meta | abisı | ılphite | (2) | Sugar | | |
| | (3) Salt | | | (4) | Sodium benzoa | ite | |
| 116. Sreemangala is a variety of : | | | | · | | | |
| | (1) Coconut | (2) | Oil palm | (3) | Cashewnut | (4) | Arecanut |
| 117. Red colour of the jelly is due to: | | | | | | | |
| | (1) Artificial colou | ľ | | (2) | Pectin | | |
| | (3) Acid | | (4) Charring of Sugar | | | | |
| 118. | 18. Seed rate of Okra for rainy season crop is: | | | | | | |
| | (1) 18-20 kg/ha | (2) | 20-25 kg/ha | (3) | 10-12 kg/ha | (4) | 5-10 kg/ha |
| 119. | 'Gomati' is a variet | y of | : | | | | |
| | (1) Japanese mint | (2) | Citronella | (3) | Sarpagandha | (4) | Matricaria |
| 120. | The maximum papain yielding papaya selection is: | | | | | | |
| | (1) Washington H | oney | y Dew | (2) | CO ₆ | | |
| | (3) CO ₅ | | | (4) | CO_2 | | |

अभ्यर्थियों के लिए निर्देश

(इस पुस्तिका के प्रथम आवरण-पृष्ट पर तथा उत्तर-पत्र के दोनों पृष्ठों पर केवल *नीली।काली बाल-पाइंट पेन* से ही लिखें)

- 1. प्रश्न पुस्तिका मिलने के 10 मिनट के अन्दर ही देख ले कि प्रश्नपत्र में सभी पृष्ठ मौजूद है और कोई प्रश्न छूटा नहीं है। पुस्तिका दोषयुक्त पाये जाने पर इसकी सूचना तत्काल कक्ष निरीक्षक को देकर सम्पूर्ण प्रश्नपत्र की दूसरी पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।
- 2. परीक्षा भवन में *लिफाफा रहित प्रवेश-पत्र के अतिरिक्त*, लिखा या सादा कोई भी खुला कागज साथ में न लायें।
- 3. उत्तर-पत्र अलग से दिया गया है। इसे न तो मोड़ें और न ही विकृत करें। दूसरा उत्तर-पत्र नहीं दिया जायेगा। केवल उत्तर-पत्र का ही मूल्यांकन किया जायेगा।
- 4. अपना अनुक्रमांक तथा उत्तर-पत्र का क्रमांक प्रथम आवरण-पृष्ठ पर पेन से निर्धारित स्थान पर लिखें।
- 5. उत्तर-पत्र के प्रथम पृष्ठ पर पेन से अपना अनुक्रमांक निर्धारित स्थान पर लिखें तथा नीचे दिये वृत्तों को गाढ़ा कर दें। जहाँ -जहाँ आवश्यक हो वहाँ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका का क्रमांक तथा सेट का नम्बर उचित स्थानों पर लिखें।
- 6. ओ० एम० आर० पत्र पर अनुक्रमांक संख्या, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका संख्या व सेट संख्या (यदि कोई हो) तथा प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर अनुक्रमांक संख्या और ओ० एम० आर० पत्र संख्या की प्रविष्टियों में उपरिलेखन की अनुमित नहीं है।
- 7. उपर्युक्त प्रविष्टियों में कोई भी परिवर्तन कक्ष निरीक्षक द्वारा प्रमाणित होना चाहिये अन्यथा यह एक अनुचित साधन का प्रयोग माना जायेगा।
- 8. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर दिये गये हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के वैकल्पिक उत्तर के लिये आपको उत्तर-पत्र की सम्बन्धित पंक्ति के सामने दिये गये वृत्त को उत्तर-पत्र के प्रथम पृष्ठ पर दिये गये निर्देशों के अनुसार पेन से गाढ़ा करना है।
- 9. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर के लिये केवल एक ही वृत्त को गाढ़ा करें। एक से अधिक वृत्तों को गाढ़ा करने पर अथवा एक वृत्त को अपूर्ण भरने पर वह उत्तर गलत माना जायेगा।
- 10. ध्यान दें कि एक बार स्याही द्वारा अंकित उत्तर बदला नहीं जा सकता है। यदि आप किसी प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं देना चाहते हैं, तो सम्बन्धित पंक्ति के सामने दिये गये सभी वृत्तों को खाली छोड़ दें। ऐसे प्रश्नों पर शून्य अंक दिये जायेंगे।
- 11. रफ कार्य के लिये इस पुस्तिका के मुखपृष्ठ के अंदर वाला पृष्ठ तथा अंतिम खाली पृष्ठ का प्रयोग करें।
- 12. परीक्षा के उपरान्त केवल ओ० एम० आर० उत्तर-पत्र ही परीक्षा भवन में जमा करें।
- 13. परीक्षा समाप्त होने से पहले परीक्षा भवन से बाहर जाने की अनुमति नहीं होगी।
- 14. यदि कोई अभ्यर्थी परीक्षा में अनुचित साधनों का प्रयोग करता है, तो वह विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा निर्धारित दंड का / की भागी होगा / होगी।