



Department of: Vegetables science

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JRF MOKE TEST QUESTION PAPER

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The edible part of cauliflower is known as
a. Head b. Curd c. Stem d. Leaf
2. Commercial part of cabbage is
a. Head b. Curd c. Leaf d. Stem
3. Highest productivity of vegetable is found in
a. West Bengal b. Uttar Pradesh c. Bihar d. None of the above
4. Sauerkraut is a value added product prepared from
a. Cabbage b. Cauliflower c. Chains cabbage d. None of the above
5. Leaves have distinct coat of wax and tolerant to diamond back moth are the typical character of
a. White Cabbage b. Red Cabbage c. Savoy Cabbage d. Cauliflower.
6. Pusa Ageti is a ----- cultivar of cabbage
a. Early b. Late c. Mid season d. None of the above.
7. Ideal age of cabbage seedlings for transplanting
a. More than 6 weeks b. 4-6 weeks c. 3-4 week's d. Less than 4 weeks
8. Palampur Green is cultivar of
a. Cabbage b. Cauliflower c. Chains cabbage d. Knol Khol
9. *Brassica oleracea var. botrytis L* is botanical name of
a. Cabbage b. Cauliflower c. Brussels sprout d. Knol Khol
10. When Curds turns to yellowing due to direct exposure to sun is a most common symptom of
a. Blanching b. Bending c. Browning d. Whip tail.
11. Which of the following cole crop is highly perishable?
a. Cabbage b. Knol khol c. Sprouting broccoli d. None of the above
12. *Brassica oleracea var. gemmifera* is native to
a. Meditarian region b. China c. Belgium d. None of the above
13. Topping is a important cultural operation of
a. *Brassica oleracea var. gemmifera* b. *Brassica oleracea var. botrytis L* c. *Brassica campestris var. pekinensis* d. All of the above
14. White Icicle is an important cultivar of ----- crop
a. Lettuce b. Radish c. Spinach d. None of the above.
15. Economic important part Brussels sprout is called
a. Knobe b. Sprouts c. Buttons. d. Both b and c
16. Fruit of Radish is called, SC
a. Siliqua b. Root c. both a and b d. schizocarp
17. Scooping is important cultural operation done in
a. Radish b. Cauliflower c. Cabbage d. Both b and c
18. Haploid Chromosomal number of cauliflower is
a. $n=29$ b. $n=18$ c. $n=12$ d. $n=9$
19. Cole crops are originated from
a. *Brassica oleracea var. sylvestris* b. Wild cliff cabbage c. Cole worts d. All of the above
20. Head is Economic part of
a. Cabbage b. Chinese c. Both b and d d. Cauliflower
21. According to ICMR recommendation daily intake of vegetables every day makes our diet balanced diets is
a. 300gm b. 290gm c. 310gm d. 309 gm

22. Anti cancer property in cabbage is due to
 a. Indol 3- carbonil b. Quercetin c. Allyl propyl disulphide d. None of the above
23. The Diploid chromosome number of cabbage is
 a. $2n = 14$ b. $2n = 22$ c. $2n = 16$ d. None of the above
24. Vegetables Suitable for high cropping intensity
 a. Radish b. Turnip c. Pea d. All of the above
25. India is the first and third largest producer of following vegetables in the world
 a. Cauliflower and Cabbage b. Okra and Cabbage c. Brinjal and Cabbage d. None of the above
26. Bhendi variety tolerant to salinity is -----
 a. Kalyanapur green b. Type -3 c. Pusa Sawani d. Pusa Dwarf
27. Arka Abhay is a variety of Abha → Tomato
 a. Brinjal b. Chilli c. Tomato d. Bhendi
28. Mucilage, a sticky substance in okra, is generally extracted from -----
 a. Flowers b. Buds c. Stem and root d. Leaves
29. Okra is -----
 a. Self-pollinated b. Cross - Pollinated c. often - cross pollinated d. Both b and c.
30. Original home of okra is -----
 a. India b. Africa c. America d. None of the above
31. Variety of okra resistant to yellow vein mosaic virus is -----
 a. Pusa Makhamali b. Pusa sawani c. Punjab No. 8 d. None of the above
32. Varsha upahar is a variety of ----- a. Okra b. Cabbage c. Chilli d. Cowpea
33. ----- belongs to family Malvaceae
 a. Tomato b. Chilli c. French bean d. Okra
34. Okra fruits are excellent source of
 a. Calcium b. Magnesium c. Manganese d. Iodine
35. ----- variety of okra is cross of pusa Makhmali x IC - 1542
 a. Gujarat bhendi-1 b. Pusa Makhmali c. Pusa sawami d. Arka abhay
36. Cultivated okra is ----- in Nature
 a. Polyploidy b. Tetraploidy c. Aneuploidy d. All of the above
37. A stem vegetable is
 a. Carrot b. Knol-khol c. Sweet potato d. Radish
38. All Cole crops belongs to the family-----
 a. Cucurbitaceae b. Cruciferae c. Umbelliferae d. None of the above
39. AVRDC is situated in
 a. Tokyo b. Taiwan c. Tasmania d. Turkmenistan
40. Which of the following is a biennial vegetable?
 a. Muskmelon b. Tomato c. Onion d. Chilli
41. Which of the following is fruit vegetable crop?
 a. Sweet potato b. Okra c. Potato d. Spinach
42. Which one of the following soil is best for vegetable cultivation?
 a. Sandy b. Sandy loam c. Clay loam d. Clay
43. Which one of the following vegetable produces maximum seeds per fruit?
 a. Tomato b. Brinjal c. Chilli d. Potato
44. What is the colour of the used for identification of breeder seeds?
 a) Blue b) White c) Red d) Golden yellow
45. Which is the vegetable suitable for dehydration?
 a) Onion b) Turnip c) Carrot d) Chillies
46. Which is the vegetable suitable for canning?
 a) Asparagus b) Cauliflower c) potato d) Cucumber
47. The centre of origin of tomato is -----
 a. Peru and Mexico b. Mediterranean c. China d. India
48. The genus to which tomato belongs is -----
 a. Lycopersicon b. Capsicum c. Solanum d. Physalis

49. Tomato variety CO-3 was evolved by -----
 a. X rays b. Gamma rays c. EMS d. MMS
50. Tomato variety Pusa Lal Meeruti was evolved by
 a. X rays b. Gamma rays c. EMS d. MMS
51. ----- is considered as poor man's orange in India, while love of apple in India
 a. Capsicum b. Brinjal c. Tomato d. Water melon
52. Aroma of green leaf of tomato is due to
 a. Sirigrini b. Glycoisocinate c. Capsaicin d. None of the above
53. Tomato fruit aroma is due to
 a. Sulfonium b. Chlorophyll c. Carotenoid d. Polyphenols
54. The fruits of tomato is
 a. Pome b. Pepo c. Drupe d. Berry
55. Tomato produces ----flowers in cluster on the stem Chasmogamy
 a. Proandry b. Protogynous c. Cleistogamous d. Hercogammy
56. Sioux and Marglobe varieties of tomato are introduced from
 a. Asia b. USA c. Africa d. Europe
57. Severianin is a -----variety of tomato
 a. Highly seeded b. Parthenocarpic c. Parthenogenesis d. None of the above
58. Pusa Divya hybrid, Punjab Upma and Pusa Upkar are the latest varieties of
 a. Brinjal b. Chilli c. Capsicum d. Tomato
59. *Solanum lycopersicum* is a new botanical name of
 a. Tomato b. Brinjal c. Chilli d. None of the above
60. ----- gardening is to Produce vegetables out of their normal season.
 a) Market gardening b) Truck gardening c) Vegetable forcing d) Vegetable processing
61. Curry leaf is a backyard crop in many of the ----- home steeds.
 a. Central India, b. Western Indian, c. North Indian, d. South Indian.
62. A volatile oil a crystalline glycoside "koenigin" from the leaves and a glucoside" from the flowers are a few industrial products from the treas of .
 a. Curry leaf, b. Drumstick, c. Chekkurmans, d. Winged bean.
63. Murriya koenigin indigenous to. a. India, b. Myanmar, c. Bangladesh, d. Srilanka.
64. Murriya paniculata, Murriya exotica and Murriya Koenigin are realities of
 a. Drumstick, b. Curry leaf, c. Tree tomato, d. None of above.
65. Curry leaf belongs to family.
 a. Rutaceae, b. Asteraceae, c. Eupherbiaceae, d. Convolvulaceae.
66. Somatic chromosome numbers of curry leaf is.
 a. 10, b. 14, c. 16, d. 18.
67. Curry leaf is grown commercially in
 a. Tamilnadu, b. Assam, c. Karnataka, d. Kerala.
68. Senakambu is a variety of
 a. Drumstick, b. Amaranths, c. Palak, d. Curry leaf.
69. Curry leaf is propagated through.
 a. Stem cuttings, b. Root cuttings, c. Seeds, d. None of above.
70. Average yield of curry leaf is----- t/ha.
 a. 5, b. 10, c. 15, d. 20.
71. Poly embryonic has been reported in.
 a. Drumstick, b. Bhendi, c. Curry leaf, d. Asparagus.
72. The name of the crop derives from the shape of pod resembling the slender and curved stick used for beating the drum.
 a. Drumstick, b. Curry leaf, c. Wined bean. d. None of above.
73. Cinavakacherri Murunga, Puna murangai and PKM-1 are varieties of.
 a. Curry leaf, b. Basella, c. Broad bean, d. Drumstick.
74. Drumstick belongs to the family.
 a. Emphorbiaceae, b. Araceae, c. Moringaceae, d. Fabaceae.
75. Scientific name of Moringa is
 a. Moringa oleifere, b. Murraya koenigin, c. Monihot esinlenta, d. None of above
76. Drumstick is indigenous to.
 a. America, b. Asia, c. India, d. Brazil.

77. Drumstick is commercially grown in.
a. Karnataka, b. Maharashtra, c. Tamilnadu, d. Bihar.
78. Seeds of Moringa contains ----- % of non drying oil.
a. 10-15, b. 15-20, c. 20-30, d. 35-40.
79. Perennial drumstick types are propagated by.
a. Seeds, b. Tubers, c. Root cuttings, d. Limb cuttings.
80. Annual types of Moringa propagated through.
a. Seeds, b. Stem cuttings, c. Root cuttings, d. Limb cuttings.
81. Dhanaraj is variety of.
a. Curry-leaf, b. Moringa, c. Bhendi, d. French bean.
82. Scientific name of coccinia Indica is
a. Ivy gourd, b. Botlegourd, c. Pumpkin, d. Watermelon.
83. Ivy gourd belongs to family.
a. Leguminosaceae, b. Cruceferae, c. Cucurbitaceous, d. None of above.
84. Ivy gourd is also known as.
a. Painted gourd, b. Little gourd, c. Bitter gourd, d. Snake gourd.
85. Ivy gourd is a ----- in nature.
a. Monoecious, b. Dioeciously, c. Gynoceious, d. None of the above.
86. Basic chromosome number of little gourd is
a. 12, b. 14, c. 24, d. None of above.
87. Ivy gourd is propagated through.
a. Stem cuttings, b. Root cuttings, c. Seeds, d. Tubers.
88. Ivy gourd is a basically----- vegetable.
a. Cool season, b. Warm season, c. Kharif season, d. All season.
89. Under ideal conditions, approximately----- kg fruits can be harvested per vine per year.
a. 8-10, b. 15-20, c. 20-30, d. 30-40kg.
90. Ivy gourd gives about----- tonnes yield from are hectare area.
a. 10-12, b. 13-15, c. 20-30, d. 30-40kg.
91. Origin of ivy gourd is.
a. Tropical America, b. Africa, c. Brazil, d. India.
92. Pusa Vishesh is a variety of
a. Brinjal, b. Bitter gourd, c. Tomato, d. Okra
93. For raising one hectare crop of bitter gourd ----- of seeds are sufficient
a. 10-12 kg, b. 500-600kg, c. 15-20 kg, d. 4.5-6 kg
94. Optimum temperature requirement for bitter gourd cultivation is
a. 25-30°C, b. 14-17°C, c. 10-15°C, d. 30-40°C
95. ----- is botanically known as *Momordica charantia*
a. Pointed gourd, b. Ridge gourd, c. Bitter gourd, d. Bottle gourd
96. Short days help in increasing female flower production in
a. Spinach, b. Chow chow, c. Bittergourd, d. None of the above
97. ----- is also known as balsam pear
a. Ridge gourd, b. Ash gourd, c. Snake gourd, d. Bitter gourd
98. The origin place of bitter gourd is a. Asia, b. Indo-Myanmar, c. China, d. Europe
99. The chromosome number (2n) in bitter gourd is a. 24, b. 22, c. 14, d. 32
100. The vegetable ----- is beneficial to diabetic patients
a. tomato, b. radish, c. Spinach, d. Bittergourd
101. Optimum soil pH requirement for bitter gourd cultivation is
a. 6.5-7.0, b. 7.5-8.5, c. 4.5-5.0, d. none of the above
102. Red pumpkin beetle comparatively less harm
a. Pumpkin, b. Cucumber, c. Muskmelon, d. bitter gourd
103. The alkaloid ---- imparts the bitter taste of the fruit
a. cucurbitacin, b. Capsacin, c. Momordicin, d. Luffein
104. Cluster bean contains a mucilaginous substance known as
a. Galactomanon, b. Manon, c. Safforin, d. None of the above
105. ----- is also known as guar
a. Rice bean, b. Cluster bean, c. French bean, d. Broad bean
106. The guar meal (Dry seeds) contains about ----- per cent protein

✓ a. 20 b. 10 c. 15 d. 33.3

107. Cluster bean seeds may be sown at a spacing of -----cm

a 45x45 b. 30x20 c. 60x90 d. 45x15

108. ----- is the most serious disease of cluster bean

a. Fusarium wilt b. Bacterial wilt c. Leaf spot d. Rust

109. To sow one hectare area, about -----kg seeds of cluster bean are required

a. 10-20 b 25-30 c. 30-40 d. 40-50

110 Cluster bean plant required -----conditions for induction of flowering

a. Long day b Short day c. Day neutral d. Both a and b

111 Cluster bean originated from

a. America b. Europe c. Asia d. Africa

112. ----- is botanically known as *Cyamopsis tetragonolobus* L.

a. French bean b. cluster bean c. Pea d. Broad bean

113. In -----, cluster bean is grown throughout the year.

a North India b. Western India c. South India d. Central India

114 ----- is popularly known as malbar night shade, poi or Indian spinach.

a. Methi; b Basella, c. Spinach, d. Spinach belt.

115 Basella is commonly grown in

a. North India, b. South India, c. Western India, d. Central India.

116. Botanical name of ----- is Basella Alba.

a. Palak, b Bari Chauli, c. Choti Chauli, d. Basella.

117 The origin place of Basella is

a. Europe, b. China, c. America, d. India.

118 Basic chromosome number in Basella is

a. 10, b. 20, c. 12, d. 14.

119 Basella is a ----- plant in nature.

a. Erect, b. Spreading c. Semi-erect, d. Climbing.

120. Basella sowing is usually done in South India during.

a. June-July, b. August-September, c. October-November, d. December-January.

121. In order to raise one-hectare crop of Basella, about----- kg seed per hectare will be required

a. 4-5, b. 5-10, c. 12-15, d. 45-60,

122 Basella leaves become ready for harvesting ----- days after sowing the seeds.

a. 3-40, b. 20-30, c. 12-50, d. 60-75.

123. Basella belongs to family-----

a. Alliaceous, b. Amaranthaceous, c. Basellaceae, d. Chemopodiaceae.

124. The total yield of Basella is ----- quintal per hectare.

a. 5-60, b. 60-70, c. 100-150, d. 150-200.

88

125

125 Most pungent part of chilli is

a Placenta
b) Seeds
c) Pericarp
d) Peduncle

126

126 The research on triploid watermelon has been revived at

a) IARI, New Delhi
b) IIVR, Varanasi
c) PAU, Ludhiana
d) IHR, Ranchi

128

128 Neoxantin is found in ----- which help to protects human body from UV radiation

a Palak, b. Beetroot, c. Carrot, d. Radish

127

127 The coefficient of variation (C.V.) is calculated by the formula

a) $(\text{Mean}/\text{S.D.}) \times 100$
b) $(\text{S.D.}/\text{Mean}) \times 100$
c) S.D./Mean
d) Mean/S.D.

128 → correct → $88 \times 4 = 352$
NA → 14
Wang → 26
326
18

II. Match the followings

- 1
1
- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| i) CIPHET → c. | a) China |
| ii) ISHS → d. | b) Srinagar |
| iii) AVRDC → e. | c) Ludhiana |
| iv) IVF → a. | d) Belgium |
| v) CITH → b. | e) Taiwan |

- 2
- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| i) Melvidin-S-Glucoside → b | a) Cauliflower |
| ii) Browning → d | b) Carrot (Black) |
| iii) Puffiness → c | c) Sweet corn |
| iv) Monoecy → e | d) Tomato |
| v) Calcium oxalate → a | e) Colocasia |

- 3
- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| i) Knoi-khol → c | a) Tomato |
| ii) Early blight → a | b) Onion |
| iii) Arka Nishant → b | c) Zucchini |
| iv) Sylvia → e | d) Brinjal |
| v) Manjari Gota → d | e) Peas |

- 4
180. Match the diseases and vegetable crops
- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| i) Bud necrosis → d | a) Muskmelon |
| ii) Tospo → b | b) Tomato |
| iii) Fusarium wilt → c | c) Cowpea |
| iv) Golden yellow mosaic → e | d) Cauliflower |
| v) Downy mildew → a | e) Watermelon |

- 5
181. Match the chemical with their trade name
- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| i) Copper oxychloride → e | a) Confidor |
| ii) Imidachlorpid → c | b) Sevin |
| iii) Phorate → f | c) Thimet |
| iv) Carbofuran → d | d) Furadan |
| v) Carbaryl → b | e) Blitox |

correct → 4

- 6
181. Match the following terminology
- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| i) Double haploid → d | a) Morgan |
| ii) Foreign DNA → e | b) Seed |
| iii) Linkage → a | c) Calcium deficiency |
| iv) Cavity spot → c | d) Immortal |
| v) Tetrazolium → b | e) Transgenic |

II. Write in one word

- Saffron contain pigment ~~anthocyanin~~ / carotenoid
- Vanilla family Orchidaceae
- Edible pear botanical name P. communis
- Oenology is the study of wine
- Deepaliwali, variety of Dolichos bean from institution PRKV, Akola
- Leaves of cassava was rich source of HCM
- Criollo and Forestro are varieties of cocoa
- Dioscorea propagated through colony / Tubers
- Vinblastin and vinchrisan compounds extracted from periwinkle
- White brinjal used for treatment of Diabetic patients
- Summer squash family cucurbitaceae
- Fe deficiency in vegetable causes chlorosis
- P- solubilisation biofertilizers VAM / Pseudomonas flou
- Amelanthus is C4 Vegetable
- Pumpkin yellow vein mosaic virus vector Whitefly
- Treatment of vegetables and fruits with slight temperature for short time is known as Blanching
- Degrees of freedom for RBD experiment with 15 treatments and 3 replications 28 $t-1$
 $(r-1)(t-1)$
- Economical part of Ashwagandha root
- Sweet herb for diabetic patients Stevia
- Min sample size for Chi square test 5
- Highest Protein content fruit was 21

23. Taking genotype into the new environment is called as introduction
24. When flower not fertilized by own pollen itself called as self incompatibility
25. Bending plants toward light called as geotropism. phototropism
26. CMS very common in onion Vegetable
27. Polyploidy can be induced by colchicine
28. Sulphur fungicides used in all vegetables except cucurbits
29. Spice crop largely exported from India black pepper
30. V shaped lesion in leaf was symptom of R. betula
31. Acridity in colacasia was due to Calcium oxalate
32. Umran variety ploidy level is Auto-tetraploidy
33. Method to Estimation of viruses in potato 20aphid transmission ELISA
34. Ph of jelly should be 3.2
35. Red rust of mango caused by Albugo candida
36. Fertilizer having high percent of nitrogen is Ammonia
37. Primary centre of origin of sweet potato America
38. First commercial transgenic crop is strawberry soybean
39. "Pencil strip" of celery is due to ↑ phosphorus
40. Principles of experimental designs are Replication, Random, Local Control
41. Inflorescence in coconut is Spadin
42. Seed rate of okra during spring season is 15-22 kg/ha per ha 8-10 kg