ID. No. ……

SEMESTER FINAL EXAMINATION 2015-16
COLLEGE OF HORTICULTURE
VCSG Uttarakhand University of Horticulture & Forestry, Bharsar-246 123
Pauri Garhwal, Uttarakhand

Programme: B.Sc. (Hons.) Horticulture (4rd Year) | Roll No Made by Anil Rana
Course Title: JRF | Date of Examination:
Credit Hours: | Time: 09:30am - 12:30pm(3 Hrs.)
Max. Marks: 200.00 Marks | Semester:

1. Curry leaf is a backyard crop in many of the ------- home steeds. a. Central India, b. Western Indian, c. North Indian, d. South Indian.
2. A volatise 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.
3. Murriya koenigin indigenous to. a. India, b. Myanmar, c. Bangladesh, d. Srilanka.
4. Murriya paniculata, Murriya exotica and Murriya Koenigin are realities of a. Drumstick, b. Curry leaf, c. Tree tomato, d. None of above.
5. Curry leaf belongs to family. a. Rutaceae, b. Asteraceae, c. Eupherbiaceae, d. Convolulaceae.
6. Somatic chromosome numbers of curry leaf is. a. 10, b.14, c.16, d.18.
7. Curry leaf is grown commercially in a. Tamilnadu, b. Assam, c. Karnataka, d. Kerala.
8. Senakambu is a variety of a. Drumstick, b. Amaranths, c. Palak, d. Curry leaf.
9. Curry leaf is propagated through. a. Stem cuttings, b. Root cuttings, c. Seeds, d. None of above.
10. Average yield of curry leaf is---------- t/ha. a. 5, b. 10, c. 15, d. 20.
11. Poly embryonic has been reported in. a. Drumstick, b. Bhendi, c. Curry leaf, d. Asparagus.
12. 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.
13. Cinavakacherri Murunga, Puna murangai and PKM-1 are varieties of. a. Curry leaf, b. Basella, c. Broad bean, d. Drumstick.
14. Drumstick belongs to the family. a. Emphorbiaceae, b. Araceae, c. Moringaceae, d. Fabaceae.
15. Scientific name of Moringa is a. Moringa oleifere, b. Murraya koenigin, c. Monihot esinlenta, d. None of above
16. Drumstick is indigenous to. a. America, b. Asia, c. India, d. Brazil.
17. Drumstick is commercially grown in. a. Karnataka, b. Maharashtra, c. Tamilnadu, d. Bihar.
18. Seeds of Moringa contains ---------- % of non drying oil. a. 10-15, b.15-20, c.20-30, d. 35-40.
19. Perennial drumstick types are propagated by. a. Seeds, b. Tubers, c. Root cuttings, d. Limb cuttings.
20. Annual types of Moringa propagated through. a. Seeds, b. Stem cuttings, c. Root cuttings, d. Limb cuttings.
21. Dhanaraj is variety of. a. Curry leaf, b. Moringa, c. Bhendi, d. French bean.
22. The protein content in cowpea seeds varies---------- per a. 10-15, b.15-20, c.30-40, d.23-28.
23. The origin place of cowpea is. a. North America, b. Central Africa, c. North Africa, d. South Africa.
24. Pusa Rituraj variety of cowpea can be grown in. a. Summer season only, b. Winter season only, c. Raining season only, d. Summer, winter and raining seasons.
25. Kashi Gauri and kashi shyamal are varieties of. a. French bean, b. Indian bean, c. Cowpea, d. Jack bean.
26. Basic chromosome number in cowpea is..... a. 14, b.18, c.16, d.20.

27. ---------- variety of cowpea is a cross of pusa palguni and Philippines selection. a. Pusa Dophasali, b. Pant anupma, c. Kashi gauri, d. Kasha shymal.
28. Philippines early is a variety of. a. Cowpea, b. Indian bean, c. Pea, d. Jack bean.
29. Cowpea is ready for harvesting after------- days of sowing. a. 70-80, b.40-50, c.60-70, d.120-130.
30. ---------- is chemically mutant male sterile line of cowpea. a. IIHR 61B, b. Steppe 287, c. Pant anupama, d. Kashi Gauri.
31. The presence of anti nutritional factors such as hydrate, oligosaccharides and protease inhibitors has been reported in dry seeds of. a. French bean, b. Pea, c. Broad bean, d. Cowpea.
32. Cluster bean contains a mucilaginous substance known as a. Galactomanon b. Manon c. Safforin d. None of the above
33. ---------- is also known as guar a. Rice bean b. Cluster bean c. French bean d. Broad bean
34. The guar meal (Dry seeds) contains about ---------- per cent protein a. 20 b. 10 c. 15 d. 33.3
35. Cluster bean seeds may be sown at a spacing of ----------cm a. 45x45 b. 30x20 c. 60x90 d. 45x15
36. ---------- is the most serious disease of cluster bean a. Fusarium wilt b. Bacterial wilt c. Leaf spot d. Rust
37. 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
38. Cluster bean plant required ----------conditions for induction of flowering a. Long day b. Short day c. Day neutral d. Both a and b
39. Cluster bean originated from a. America b. Europe c. Asia d. Africa
40. ---------- is botanically known as *Cyamopsis tetragonolobus* L. a. French bean b. cluster bean c. Pea d. Broad bean
41. In ----------, cluster bean is grown throughout the year. a. North India b. Western India c. South India d. Central India
42. Pusa Mausami, Pusa Sadabahar, Pusa Navbahar and Sharad Bahar are varieties of 6 a. French bean b. Cow pea c. Cluster bean d. Winged bean.
43. The protein content in dolichos green pods contain---------- per cent a. 2.5, b.3.8, c.5.5, d.6.5.
44. The origin place of dolichos is. a. North America, b. India, c. North Africa, d. South Africa.
45. Indian bean belongs to family a. Fabaceae, b. Compositae, c. Solanaceae, d. None of the above
46. Pusa Early Prolific and Blue Lake are varieties of. a. French bean, b. Indian bean, c. Cowpea, d. Jack bean.
47. Basic chromosome number in dolichos is..... a. 14, b.18, c.16, d.20.
48. ---------- variety of dolichos is a cross of Hebbal Avarae and Pusa Early Prolific. a. Arka Vijay , b.Deepaliwal, c. Dasarawal, d. Pusa sem-2.
49. Konkan Bushan is a variety of. a. Cowpea, b. Indian bean, c. Pea, d. Jack bean.
50. Indian bean is ready for harvesting after-------months of sowing. a. 2, b.3, c.4, d. None of these.
51. Indian bean is _____ pollinated crop a. Cross b. self c. Often cross, d. None of these.
52. Seed rate for dolichos bean is _____kg /ha. a. 10-20, b. 20-30, c. 30-40, d. 40-50.
53. _____is also known as kidney bean or snap bean. a)Pea b)Indian bean c)French bean d)Broad bean
54. Arka Komal and pant Anupama are the varieties of a) Cowpea b)French bean c)Cluster bean d) Pea
55. Tender crop and cascade are cultivars of _____suited for processing purpose. a) Indian bean b) French bean c) Cowpea d) Winged bean
56. For best growth and yield of French bean , the optimum temperature should be a) 25-30^{o} C b) 10-15^{o}C c) 15 -25^{o}C d) 35 -40^{o}C
57. French bean is sown during _____month in south Indian plains. a) July b) August c) September d) November

58. About _____kg/ha seed is required for cultivation of dwarf bean. a) 20-30 b) 10-20 c) 40-50 d) 60-65
59. _____ application in French bean enhances nodulation in roots. a) Phosphorous b) Calcium c) Magnesium d) Potassium .
60. The French bean is ready for harvesting in _____ days. a) 20 b) 30 c) 45 d) 75
61. Basic chromosome number of French bean is a) 24 b) 22 c) 12 d) 14
62. French bean is said to be a _____ resistant a) Salinity b) Drought c) Frost d) Cold
63. In muskmelon, the TSS content varies from ---------- per cent a. 8-10 b. 5-6 c. 8-17 d. 3-4
64. Hara Madhu, Pusa Madhuras and Arka Rajhans are varieties of ---------- a. Watermelon b. Muskmelon c. Snapmelon d. Long melon
65. ---------- is also known as Kharbooz a. a. Watermelon b. Muskmelon c. Bitter gourd d. Bottle gourd
66. ----------variety of muskmelon is cross Hara Madhu x Edisto a. Sugar baby b. Arka Manik c. Punjab Sunhari d. Hara Madhu
67. Swarna is a hybrid of ---------- a. Pumpkin b. Watermelon c. Bottle gourd d. Muskmelon
68. Muskmelon seed does not germinate at temperature lower than a. 18^0 C b. 24^0 C c. 30^0 C d. 25^0 C
69. In south India, musk melon is sown in the month of a. June – July b. September- October c. October – November d. February-March
70. ----------kilogram seeds per hectare are required a. 10-15 b. 4-6 c. 15-20 d. 8-10
71. Removal of all secondary growth upto ---------- nodes in Hara Madhu variety of muskmelon has been reported to enhance fruit yield. a. 7^{th} Node b. 8^{th} Nodes c. 9^{th} Nodes d. 10^{th} Nodes
72. The musk melon crop is ready for harvesting in about ---------- days after seed sowing depending upon the variety and season. a. 50-60 b. 70-90 c. 110-110 d. 50-60
73. ---------- is botanically known as *Cucumis melo* a. cucumber b. water melon c. *Muskmelon* d. Long melons
74. The maturity in ---------- can be determined from the change in outer colour to yellow, green or brown and the fruit also slip from the vine. a. bottle gourd b. Water melon c. Muskmelon d. Long melon
75. Basic chromosome in muskmelon is ---------- a. 24 b. 20 c. 12 d. 10
76. ---------- variety of muskmelon in cross of Kutana X Cantaloupe a. Pusa Sunhei b. Hara Madhu c. Pusa Sharbati d. Sugar baby
77. ---------- is the primary centre of origin of Muskmelon a. Japan b. Tropical Africa c. Asia d. Europe
78. Full slip stage of muskmelon contains ---------- amount of sugar a. Minimum b. Maximum c. Opitmum d. Average
79. Pusa Bedana is a seedless variety of a. Muskmelon b. Watermelon c. Sponge gourd d. Round melon
80. ----------variety of watermelon is cross of Tetra-2 X Pusa Rasal a. Arka Jyoti b. Sugar baby c. Arka manik d. Pusa Bedana
81. ---------- is powdery mildew resistant variety of watermelon a. Arka manik b. Suagr baby c. Pusa bedana d. Shipper
82. *Citrullus lanatus* is botanical name of a. Muskmelon b. Watermelon c. Pumpkin d. Round melon
83. Centre of origin of water melon is a. Tropical Asia b. South America c. Tropical Africa d. India
84. Watermelon is rich source of a. Potassium b. Sodium c. Iron d. Calcium
85. Arid region of ---------- is best for production of quality fruits of watermelon a. Bihar b. Uttar Pradesh c. Rajasthan d. Gujarat
86. Germination of water melon seed is a. Hypogeal b. Epigeal c. Semi hypogeal d. both a &b
87. In watermelon, ----------performs pollination a. wind b. wasp c. Butterfly d. Honey bee
88. Watermelon is ----------annual a. Monoecious b. Andromononecious c. Dioecious d. trioecious
89. Basic chromosome number in watermelon is a. 14 b. 11 c. 12 d. 24

90. Watermelon crop is ready fro harvesting in about ----------days after sowing depending upon cultivar and season a. 45-60 b. 70-75 c. 75-100 d. 100-120

91. A well maintained crop can yield ----------quintals of watermelon of high quality from one hectare area a.100-120 b. 150-200 c. 400-600 d. 200-300

92. Micronutrient like boron and molybdenum at ----------ppm proved effective in sex expression in watermelon a. 20 b. 10 c. 3 d. 15

93. Cucurbitacin is found in seeds of a. Bitter gourd b. snap melon c. Watermelon d. Pumpkin

94. ----------is also known as Khira a. Watermelon b. Muskmelon c. Cucumber d. Bitter gourd

95. ---------- is botanically known as *Cucumis sativus* a. Muskmelon b. watermelon c. Bitter gourd d. cucumber

96. Average daily temperature of ---------- is most favourable for cucumber growth a. 18-24 ^{0}C b. 10-14^0 C c. 28-30^0 C d. None of the above

97. ---------- is the chief pollinating agent in cucumber a. Housefly b. Bumble bee c. Honey bee d. None of the above

98. Cucumber is ---------- in nature a. Monoecious b. Dioecious c. Gynomonoecious d. Andromonocious

99. Seed production of cucumber, maintain ----------meter isolation distance between two cultivars. a. 1600 b. 800 c. 1000 d. 400

100. The origin place of cucumber is ---------- a. India b. Brazil c. China d. Peru

101. Basic chromosome number in cucumber is ---------- a. 11 b. 10 c. 12 d. 7

102. Straight eight is a variety of a. Pumpkin b. cucumber c. Tinda d. Bottle gourd

103. ----------kg of cucumber seeds required for raising one hectare crop a. 2-4 b. 4-5 c. 8-9 d. 10-12

104. The Average yield of cucumber fruits per hectare is a. 30-40 tons b. 50-60 tons c. 8-10 tons d. 20-30 tons

105. High humidity hastens formation of pistillate flowers in ----------cultivation a. Tomato b. Spinach c. Brinjal d. Cucumber

106. High temperature and longer light period induces ---------- in cucumber a. Maleness b. femaleness c. fruit growth d. vegetative growth

107. The origin place of bottle gourd a. South America b. Europe c. Asia d. Africa and India

108. -------variety of bottle gourd is a cross of PSPL X Selection -2 a. Pusa Naveen b. Pusa Manjari c. Pusa Gomal d. Pusa Meghdoot

109. Basic chromosome number in bottle gourd is a. 11 b. 12 c. 9 d. 10

110. Bottle gourd is a ---------- crop a. Self Pollinated b. Cross Pollinated c. Often Cross pollinated d. None of the above

111. Arka bahar is a variety of ---------- a. Pumpkin b. Bottle gourd c. bitter gourd d. None of the above

112. About ---------- of seed is enough for raising one hectare of bottle gourd a. 3-6 kg b. 10-12 kg c. 25-35 kg d. 45-50 kg

113. ------ is botanically known as *Lagenaria siceraria* a. Bottle gourd b. Ridge gourd c. Sponge gourd d. Pumpkin

114. Bottle gourd belongs to the family of which of the following vegetable a. onion b. tomato c. bitter gourd d. None of the above

115. ---------- is also known as white flowered gourd a. Bottle gourd b. Snake gourd c. Ridge gourd d. Pumpkin

116. Bees are the pollination of a. Tomato b. Brinjal c. Spinach d. Bottle gourd

117. Ecologically the family cucurbitaceae is a. dichotomous b. Monochotomous c. Polychotomous d. None of the above

118. ---------- applied to the family and various of its members are gourd, melon, cucumber, squash and pumpkin a. Leguminosae b. Cucurbitaceae c. Solanaceae d. None of the above

119. Pusa Vishesh is a variety of a. Brinjal b. Bitter gourd c. Tomato d. Okra

120. 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

121. Optimum temperature requirement for bitter gourd cultivation is a. 25-30^{0}C b. 14-17^0 C c. 10-15^0 C d. 30-40^0 C

122. ---------- is botanically known as *Momordica charantia* a. Pointed gourd b. Ridge gourd c. Bitter gourd d. Bottle gourd

123. Short days help in increasing female flower production in a. Spinach b. Chow chow c. Bittergourd d.

124. ---------- is also known as balsam pear a. Ridge gourd b. Ash gourd c. Snake gourd d. Bitter gourd

125. The origin place of bitter gourd is a. Asia b. Indo-Myanmar c. China d. Europe

126. The chromosome number (2n) in bitter gourd is a. 24 b. 22 c. 14 d. 32

127. The vegetable -------- is beneficial to diabetic patients a. tomato b. radish c. Spinach d. Bittergourd

128. 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

129. Red pumpkin beetle comparatively less harm a. Pumpkin b. Cucumber c. Muskmelon d. bitter gourd

130. The alkaloid ----- imparts the bitter taste of the fruit a. cucurbitacin b. Capsacin c. Momordicin d. Luffein

131. Pumpkin is a monoecious ----------climber a. Annual b. Perennial c. Biennial d. None of the above

132. The pumpkin fruits contain ----------mg vitamin A per 100 g edible portion. a. 25 b. 30 c. 84 d. 60

133. Optimum temperature for pumpkin cultivation is ---------- a. 10-14^{0}C b. 18-24^0 C c. 8-12^0 C d. 30-34^0 C

134. Arka Chandan is a variety of ---------- a. Bottle gourd b. Bitter gourd c. Snake gourd d. Pumpkin

135. The origin place of pumpkin is ---------- a. Asia b. China c. Tropical America d. Africa

136. Basic chromosome number in pumpkin is a. 14 b. 20 c. 32 d. 48

137. Botanical name of ---------- is cucurbita muschita a. Tomato b. Pumpkin c. cucumber d. Ridge gourd

138. In plains, pumpkin is grown ----------in a year a. Twice b. Once c. Three times d. None of the above

139. ---------- seeds are required for pumpkin cultivation. a. 8-10 kg/ha b. 6-8 kg/ha c. 3-4 kg/ha d. 10-12 kg/ha

140. Pusa Viswas and Pusa vikas are varieties of a. Pumpkin b. Bitter gourd c. Snake gourd d. Ridge gourd

141. Arka Suryamukhi is fruit fly resistance variety of a. Ridge gourd b. bitter gourd c. snake gourd d. Pumpkin

142. Ethephon is best plant growth regulator in ---------- used for enhancing fruiting a. Tomato b. Okra c. Pumpkin d. Brinjal

143. A hermaphrodite variety of ridge gourd is known as Satputia widely cultivated in ---------- state. a. Gujarat b. Bihar c. Madhya Pradesh d. Delhi

144. Pusa Nasdar is a variety of a. Ridge gourd b. Sponge gourd c. Bitter gourd d. Bottle gourd

145. Yard Long Ridge gourd variety ---------- in nature a. Monoecious b. Dioecious c. Androecious d. Gynoecious

146. The origin place of ridge gourd is a. Ethiopia b. India c. Brazil d. China

147. *Luffa actungula* is botanical name of a. Sponge gourd b. Ridge gourd c. Snake gourd d. round gourd

148. The average yield of sponge gourd is -----quintal per hectare. a. 50-60 b. 60-70 c. 80-90 d. 120-150

149. ---------- is also known as four angled gourd or angled loofah. a. Ridge gourd b. Sponge gourd c. Bitter gourd d. Pointed gourd

150. Basic chromosome number in sponge gourd is a. 10 b. 12 c. 13 d. 16

151. Sponge gourd is strictly ------- in nature a. Hermaphrodite b. Gynoecious c. Monoecious d. Andromonoecious

152. Pusa Chikni is a variety of a. Sponge gourd b. Ridge gourd c. Snake gourd d. bitter gourd

153. Sponge gourd is ---------- crop. Cross pollinated b. Self pollinated c. often pollinated crop d. Wind pollinated.

154. Flower colour of sponge gourd is a. Deep white b. bluish c. deep yellow d. Pinkish

155. Luffa cylindrical is botanical name of a. Ridge gourd b. Sponge gourd c. Snake gourd d. Bitter gourd

156. Long day promotes ---------- in sponge gourd a. Maleness b. Femaleness c. Hermaphrodite d. No effect on sex

157. The average yield of sponge gourd varies from ----------q/ha a. 50-60 b. 40-50 c. 60-80 d. 100-120

158. The origin place of Sponge gourd is a. Asia b. Africa c. South America d. India

159. Sponge gourd is propagated by a. cutting b. Tuber c. Seed d. Root

160. Ethrel 200 ppm and NAA 200 ppm sprayed on very young seedlings on sponge gourd stimulated the production of ---------- a. Male b. Female c. Hermophrodite d. None of the above

161. ---------- are also known as marrow or musky gourd. a. Bitter gourd b. Sponge gourd c. Squashes d. Snake gourd

162. The other relatives of pumpkin is a. ***Cucurbita pepo*** b. *Momordica charanta* c. *Citurllus vulgaris* d. *Benincasa hispida*

163. Scientific name of summer squash is a. *cucurbita moschata* b. *Cucurbita maxima* c. ***Cucurbita pepo*** d. *Cucurbita mixta*

164. Summer squash is originated from a. Africa b. Asia c. America d. Europe

165. Summer squash variety patty pan released by a. IIHR b. IARI c. IIVR d. None of the above

166. Australian green is a variety of a. Winter squash b. Summer squash c. Pumpkin d. Cucumber

167. Summer squash plants can be grown successfully between temperature ranges of a. 15-20^{0}C b. 24-27^{0}C c. 30-32^{0}C d. None of the above

168. Summer squash ready for harvest in about ---------- days after seed sowing a. 40-50 b. 60-80 c. 80-90 d. 100-120

169. The yield of summer squash ranges from -----t/ha a. 10-15 b. 15-18 c. 20-30 d. 40-50

170. Winter squash is botanically called a. ***cucurbita maxima*** b. *Cucurbita pepo* c. *Cucurbita moschata* d. *Cucurbita mixta*

171. Summer squash is ---------- in nature a. Monoecious b. Dioecious c. Androecious d. Gynoecious

172. Petha Kadu is known as a. Pumpkin b. Ridge gourd c. Smooth gourd d. Ash gourd

173. Wax gourd is mainly grown in a. Tamil Nadu b. Kerala c. North India d. None of the above

174. Ash gourd is considered good for people suffering from a. Dysentery b. Stomach ache c. Nervousness d. High blood pressure

175. Short days, low temperature and humid climate are good for production of ---------- flowers in ash gourd. a. Male b. Female c. hermaphrodite d. Both male and female

176. The recommended seed rate per hectare for ash gourd is a. 2-3 kg b. 1-2 kg c. 5-7 kg d. 10-12 kg

177. Agra Petha, famous all over India is prepared from a. Bottle gourd b. Pumpkin c. Muskmelon d. Ash gourd

178. Basic chromosome number in wax gourd is a. 10 b. 12 c. 14 d. 16

179. Under good crop management, an average yield of ash gourd is ----------q/ha a. 50-60 b. 100-150 c. 300-400 d. 600-1000

180. Wax gourd is -------- and annual climber a. Monoecious b. Dioecious c. Trioecious d. Gynodioecious

181. *Benincasa hispida* is botanical name of a. Snap melon b. Round melon c. Water melon d. Wax gourd

182. The origin place of snake gourd is a. Asia b. China c. India d. Ethiopia

183. ---------- is also known as chinchida or Pallakaya a. Bitter gourd b. Snake gourd c. Ash gourd d. Pumpkin
184. Basic chromosome number in snake gourd is a. 14 b. 20 c. 24 d. 34
185. Snake gourd is a popular vegetable of a. North India b. South India c. Central India d. western India
186. *Trichosanthes anguina* is a botanical name of a. Snake gourd b. Bitter gourd c. Bottle gourd d. Pumpkin
187. Fruit length of snake gourd goes upto ---------- cm in length a. 45 b. 60 c. 90 d. 150
188. Under ordinary condition, harvested fruits of snake gourd can easily be kept for about ---------- days a. 10 b. 7 c. 15 d. 3
189. ---------- seeds per hectare are needed for snake gourd cultivation a. 5-6 kg b. 1-2 kg c. 3-4kg d. 10-12 kg
190. The average yield of snake gourd is about ---------- quintals per hectare under good crop management a. 70-80 b. 100-110 c. 70-90 d. 150-200
191. Snake gourd belongs to family a. Solanaceae b. Cruciferae c. cucurbitaceae d. None of the above
192. Snake gourd is ---------- in nature a. Monoecious b. Dioecious c. Gynoecious d. Androecious
193. ---------- is also known as Parwal a. Snake gourd b. Little gourd c. Pointed gourd d. Ridge gourd
194. ---------- is original home of Parwal a. Bihar b. Orissa c. Uttaranchal d. Bengal
195. ---------- is considered as King of Gourds a. Ridge gourd b. Snake gourd c. Little gourd d. Pointed gourd
196. For planting of one hectare area of pointed gourd, about ---------- cuttings are required a. 200-500 b. 500-1000 c. 5000-10000 d. 2000-2500
197. Pointed gourd is commercially propagated by ---------- a. seed b. Root c. Rhizome d. Cutting
198. ---------- is botanically known as *Trichosanthes dioica* a. Snake gourd b. Pointed gourd c. Ridge gourd d. Ash gourd
199. ---------- is a dioecious perennial, climbing or trailing in habit a. Ash gourd b. Pointed gourd c. Water melon d. Spinach
200. Pointed gourd is most favourite vegetable in ---------- a. Maharashtra b.Assam c. Uttar Pradesh d. Gujarat

……All the Best……