

QUESTION BANK

HORTICULTURE, ITS DEFINITION, BRANCHES, IMPORTANCE AND SCOPE

1).Horticulture word derived from?

a. **Latin** b. Greek c. French d. English

2).ICMR recommended what amount of fruits per day per capita ?

a. 150 g b.145 g c.**120 g** d.175 g

3).Highest amount Vitamin C is found in fruits?

a.Lime b.Aonla c.**Barbadus cherry** d.Guava

4) Richest source of iron content?

a.Walnut b.**Karonda** c.Date palm d.Apple

5) Pomology is derived from which word?

a.**Greek** b.English c.Latin d.French

6). Which fruit is richest source of Riboflavin ?

a. **Bael** b.Pineapple c. Mango d. Ber

Subjective type

Que 1. Define what is horticulture and its branches?

2.Write scope and importance of Horticulture?

HORTICULTURAL AND BOTANICAL CLASSIFICATION

1). Pineapple fruit type is?

a.Pome b.**Sorosis** c.Syconus d.Hesperidium

2). Which is a multiple fruit?

a.Aonla b.Plum c.**Fig** d. Orange

3). Family of aonla is?

a.Sapindaceae b.Myrtaceae c.**Euphorbiaceae** d.Rutaceae

4). Grapes belongs to the family?

a.Arecaceae b.Moraceae c.Musaceae d.**Vitaceae**

5). Edible part of litchi is?

a. **Aril** b. seed c. Mesocarp d. Thalamus

6). Strawberry is a plant?

a. Long day b. **Short day** c. Day neutral d. None of these

7). Family of sweet potato is?

a. Liliaceae d. Alliaceae c. Chenopodeacea d. **Convolvulaceae**

8). Pigment present in brinjal is?

a. Lycopine b. **Anthocyanin** c. Carotenoids d. None

Subjective

1. Describe fruits classification according to types of fruits?
2. What is climacteric and non- climacteric fruits?
3. Describe vegetables based on botanical relationship?
4. Difference between cool season and warm season vegetables?
5. Describe vegetables based on parts used as food?
6. Explain Classification of flowers based on purpose of growing?
7. Write classification of spices based on growth behavior and part used?
8. Write classification of plantation crops based on growth behavior and utility?
9. Differences between fruits and vegetables

CLIMATE AND SOIL FOR HORTICULTURAL CROPS, IRRIGATION, FERTILIZER APPLICATION METHOD AND QUANTITY

1). In which irrigation system water use efficiency is more?

- a.Furrow b.Funnel c.Pitcher d.**Drip**

Subjective

1. Describe method of irrigation ?

2. Write advantages of drip irrigation ?

3. Describe methods of fertilizer application ?

PLANT PROPAGATION, METHODS AND PROPAGATING STRUCTURES

1). If primary root becomes dominant it is called..?

- a. Aerial root b. Prop root c. **Taproot** d. Pneumatophores

2). Propagating material of date palm is?

- a.Rhizome b.**Off sets** c.Tuber d.Cuttings

3). In strawberry propagating material is?

- a.Seed b. **Runners.** c.Stolon d.Cuttings

4.Commercial method of propagation in guava is?

- a. Seed b.Hard wood cutting c. **Air layering** d.Herbaceous cutting

5.Propagating part of onion is?

- a.Runner b.Rhizome c.**Bulb** d.Tuber

6,banana propagating structure?a.**suckers.**b.crown c. tuber d.cuttings

Subjective

1). Describe types of stem cutting?

- 2). List out asexual propagation methods?
- 3) what is propagation and methods of propagation?
- 4) list out propagating structures?

USE OF PLANT BIO REGULATORS IN HORTICULTURE

1).Apical dominance induced by which growth regulator?

- a. Gibberlin b. **Auxin** c. Cytokinin d. Ethylene

2). The true natural auxin of higher plants is,

- a. Indole-3-acetic acid b. Indole-3-acetaldehyde
c. Indole-3-pyruvic acid d. Indole-3-acetonitrile

Ans: a. indole-3-acetic acid

3). Auxin is synthesized mainly in,

- a. Roots b. Meristematic regions of the plant
c.Shoots d. None of the above

Ans: b. meristematic regions of the plant

4). The precursor for the synthesis of auxin in plants is

- a. Tryptophan b. Tyrosine c. Proline d. None of the above

Ans: a. Tryptophan

5). Transport of auxin in plant is predominantly,

- a. Polar b. Non-polar c. Lateral d. None of the above

Ans: a. Polar

6). Gibberellins are derivatives of

- a. Monoterpenes b.Sesquiterpenes c. Diterpenes d. Triterpenes

Ans: c. Diterpenes

7). Which of the following is not a specific physiological effect of gibberellins?

- a. Elongation of internodes b. bolting and flowering
- c. De novo synthesis of α -amylase d. cell division

Ans: d. cell division

8). Richest source of gibberellin in higher plant is

- a. Root b. Stem c. Leaf d. Immature seeds

Ans: d. immature seeds

9). Gibberellin transport in plant is predominantly

- a. Polar b. Lateral c. Non-polar d. None of the above

Ans: c. Non-polar

10). The credit for discovery of kinetin goes to

- a. Miller *et al* b. Letharn *et al* c. Zachau *et al* d. none of the above

Ans: a. Miller *et al*.

11). Chemical name of kinetin is,

- a. 6-furfuryl amino purine b. 6-furfurylamino pyrimidine
- c. 5-furfurylamino purine d. None of the above

Ans: a. 6-furfuryl amino purine

12). Most important biological effect of kinetin in plants is to induce,

- a. Cell enlargement b. Cell division
- c. Elongation of internodes d. None of the above

Ans: b. Cell division

13). Fruit ripening hormone is,

- a. ethylene b. auxin c. kinetin d. All of above

Ans: a. ethylene

14). The response of plants to the photoperiod expressed in the form of flowering is called as.

a. Vernalization b. Photomorphogenesis c. Photoperiodism d. All of above

Ans: c. Photoperiodism

15). Phenomenon of photoperiodism was first discovered by,

a. Garner and Allard b. Borthwick and Hendricks

c. Flint and McAlister d. None of the above

Ans: a. Garner and Allard

16). Dark period is critical in,

a. Short day plants b. Long day plants

c. Day neutral plants d. All of above

Ans: a. Short day plants

17). In plants, photoperiodic stimulus is perceived by

a. Roots b. Stems c. Leaves d. None of the above

Ans: c. Leaves

18). The hormone produced as a result of photoperiodic induction is known as,

a. Cytokinin b. Florigen c. Vernalin d. None of the above

Ans: b. Florigen

19). The molecular weight of phytochrome is about,

a. 200 kD b. 250 kD c. 300 kD d. 350 kD

Ans: b. 250 kD

20). PR form of phytochrome is,

a. Red in colour b. Blue in colour c. Yellow in colour d. Colourless

Ans: b. blue in colour

Subjective

1). Write uses of growth regulators in horticultural crops?

PRINCIPLES AND METHODS OF TRAINING AND PRUNING

1. In grapes which type of training is used?

a. Central leader system b. Open centre c. **Cordon** d. Modified leader system

Subjective

1). What is training and methods of training?

2). Define pruning and methods of pruning?

3). Explain what is Top working?

PRINCIPLES OF ORCHARD ESTABLISHMENT

1) What is orchard and types of orchard?

JUVENILITY AND FLOWER BUD DIFFERENTIATION, UNFRUITFULNESS, POLLINATION, POLLINIZER AND POLLINATORS, UNFRUITFULNESS AND PARTHENO-CARPY

1) What is unfruitfulness and problems in unfruitfulness?

2) Describe flower bud differentiation and parthenocarpy?

GARDEN TYPES AND PARTS

1) Running water, high protected wall, terminal building and Baradari are the important feature of:

a. **Mughal garden** b. Rose garden of Ludhiana c. English garden,
d. Persian garden

2). Garden lanterns, gardens pagoda, garden bridges, tea garden and flat

garden are unique feature of:

- a. Mughal garden b. Rose garden c. English garden, d. **Japanese garden**

1). Define garden and what are the types of garden?

KITCHEN GARDEN

- 1). What is kitchen garden and what are the crops used in kitchen garden?
- 2). Write guidelines/principles in planning nutrition garden?

MEDICINAL AND AROMATIC PLANTS, SPICES AND CONDIMENTS

- 1) What are medicinal and aromatic plants, give example?
- 2) What is spice and condiment, write uses and give example?