

**The Bodwad Sarvajanik Co-Op.Education Society Ltd., Bodwad**

**Arts, Commerce and Science College, Bodwad**

**Question Bank**

**Class :-S.Y.B.Sc**

**SEM:- IV**

**Subject: - BOTANY- 404**

**Nursery and Gardening  
(Skill Enhancement Course)**

- 1. Nursery can be defined as ---**
  - a) **Managed site, designed to produce seedlings grown under favorable conditions**
  - b) A site where seedlings are transplanted
  - c) A site where plants fertilizers are produced
  - d) None of the above
- 2. The objective of plant Nursery is**
  - a) **To raise healthy and disease free stocks**
  - b) To save water
  - c) Preservation of plant species
  - d) All of the above
- 3. Transplanting is**
  - a) **To grow seedling at desired site**
  - b) To sow seeds at desired site
  - c) Bothe a and b
  - d) None of the above
- 4. Dormancy is the**
  - a) **Failure of seed to germinate under favorable condition**
  - b) Failure of seed to germinate under unfavorable condition
  - c) The ability of seed to germinate under favorable condition
  - d) The ability of seed to germinate under unfavorable condition
- 5. The seed dormancy may be due to**
  - a) Seed coat impermeable to CO<sub>2</sub>
  - b) **Seed coat impermeable to O<sub>2</sub>**
  - c) Seed coat impermeable to N<sub>2</sub>
  - d) All of the above
- 6. Seed dormancy may be due to**
  - a) Permeable seed coat
  - b) **Hard Impermeable seed coat**
  - c) Thin seed coat
  - d) Lack of reserve food

- 7. Seed dormancy may be due to**
- a) Immature embryo
  - b) Need for after ripening dry storage
  - c) Germination inhibitors
  - d) All of the above**
- 8. Some seeds enter dormancy when exposed to unfavorable condition for some time, such dormancy is called**
- a) Immediate dormancy
  - b) Primary dormancy**
  - c) Secondary dormancy
  - d) Short term dormancy
- 9. The process of weakening of seed coat to break dormancy is called**
- a) Scarification**
  - b) Stratification
  - c) Impaction
  - d) Compaction
- 10. Mechanical injuring of seed coat to break dormancy is called**
- a) Scarification**
  - b) Stratification
  - c) Impaction
  - d) Compaction
- 11. Positive photoblastic seeds are**
- a) Affected by light for seed germination**
  - b) Not affected by light for seed germination
  - c) Affected by light and temperature for seed germination
  - d) All of the above
- 12. Negative photoblastic seeds are**
- a) Affected by light for seed germination
  - b) Not affected by light for seed germination**
  - c) Affected by light and temperature for seed germination
  - d) All of the above
- 13. The factor required for seed germination are**
- a) Light
  - b) Oxygen
  - c) Water
  - d) All of the above**
- 14. Vegetative propagation in plants is**
- a) Form of asexual propagation**
  - b) Form of sexual propagation
  - c) Both a and b

d) None of the above

**15. Vegetative propagation in plants is**

e) Artificial method of propagation

f) Natural method of propagation

**g) Both a and b**

h) None of the above

**16. Vegetative propagation in plants is made by**

**a) Specialized reproductive structure of plants**

b) Seeds

c) Both a and b

d) None of the above

**17. Any detached plant part which, when placed under favorable conditions will produce a new plant identical to the parent plant is called as**

**a) Cutting**

b) Seed

c) Plug

d) Graft

**18. Cutting is a method of vegetative propagation**

**a) In which the portion of stem, leaf or root detached from mother plant**

b) In which the portion of stem, leaf or root kept intact with mother plant

c) In which the portion of other plant is joined with mother plant

d) None of the above

**19. Advantages of artificial methods of vegetative propagation is**

a) Crops with better quality

b) Crops with more yield

c) Ability to produce plants with desirable qualities

**d) All of these**

**20. In Bryophyllum, multiplication is most rapid through**

a) Fruits

b) Seeds

c) Stem cuttings

**d) Leaf**

**21. The type of cutting is taken in the dormant season when tissues are fully matured and lignified is**

a) Softwood

b) Semi-hardwood

**c) Hardwood**

d) Herbaceous

**22. ----- is the practice of growing and cultivating plants as part of horticulture**

a) Floriculture

- b) **Gardening**
  - c) Pomoculture
  - d) None of the above
- 23. Landscape gardening is**
- a) **Process of making piece of land more attractive by plants**
  - b) Process of making piece of land more attractive by animals
  - c) Both a and b
  - d) None of the above
- 24. ----- is a farming system which combines different physical, social and economic functions on the area of land around the family home**
- a) **Landscape gardening**
  - b) Home gardening
  - c) Park gardening
  - d) None of the above
- 25. The act of growing plants inside the house is called**
- a) **Indoor gardening**
  - b) Outdoor gardening
  - c) Rock garden
  - d) All of the above
- 26. Plants that require a low amount of light and water to thrive are typically known as**
- a) **Indoor plants**
  - b) Outdoor plants
  - c) Landscaping plants
  - d) All of the above
- 27. The indoor plants should have**
- a) **Decorative characters, interesting shape, variegated or coloured leaves**
  - b) Non- Decorative characters, interesting shape, variegated or coloured leaves
  - c) Both a and b
  - d) None of the above
- 28. ----- is the genus of money plant is**
- a) Philodendron sp
  - b) **Scindapsis sp**
  - c) Dracaena sp
  - d) Zamia sp
- 29. Cycas plant is commonly called as**
- a) **Sago palm**
  - b) Areca palm
  - c) Blue palm
  - d) None of the above
- 30. Devil ivy is commonly known as**

- a) **Golden pothos**
- b) Pothos
- c) Dioon
- d) Goose foot

**31. Scientific name of Golden pothos is**

- a) **Epipremnum aureum**
- b) Zamia furfuraceas
- c) Cycas revolute
- d) Syngonium podophyllum

**32. The scientific name of tomato plant is**

- a) **Lycopersicum esculentum**
- b) Solanum melongena
- c) Mangifera indica
- d) None of the above

**33. The scientific name of brinjal plant is**

- a) Lycopersicum esculentum
- b) **Solanum melongena**
- c) Mangifera indica
- d) None of the above

**34. -----is a common disease found on tomato**

- a) **Early blight**
- b) Rust
- c) Root rot
- d) Botrytis

**35. Powdery mildew of tomato is a ----- disease**

- a) Bacterial
- b) Viral
- c) **Fungal**
- d) PLO

**36. A solanaceous vegetable is**

- a) Bottle gourd
- b) **Brinjal**
- c) Bitter gourd
- d) Broccoli

**37. Most serious pest of Brinjal is**

- a) **White fly**
- b) Black fly
- c) Fruit fly
- d) Fruit borer

**38. Pusa purple long is a variety of**

- a) **Brinjal**
- b) Cauliflower
- c) Potato
- d) Tomato

**39. Manjiri Gota variety of Brinjal is cultivated in**

- a) Punjab
- b) **Maharashtra**
- c) Rajasthan
- d) Uttar Pradesh

**40. Pathogen causing Fusarium wilts disease in Tomato is**

- a) **Fusarium oxysporum**
- b) Alternaria solani
- c) Phytophthora sp
- d) Bemisia labali

**41. The causal organism of little leaf of Brinjal is**

- a) **Cestius sp**
- b) Leucinodes orbonalis
- c) Pseudomonas solanacearum
- d) None of the above

**42. Pusa sheetal is a variety of**

- e) Brinjal
- f) Cauliflower
- g) Potato
- h) Tomato**

**43. Rupali is the variety of**

- a) Brinjal
- b) Cauliflower
- c) Potato
- d) Tomato**

**44. Which of the following statements are correct about artificial vegetative propagation of plants?**

- A. We get seedless plants by this method.
- B. By artificial propagation many plants can be grown from just one parent.
- C. The new plants produced by this method will be exactly like the parent plants.
- D. All the above**

**45. Name a method in which the cut stems of two different plants are joined together to grow as a single plant?**

- A. Layering
- B. Grafting**

- C. Cutting
  - D. None of the above
- 46. Name the method of asexual reproduction in plants in which callus is produced?**
- A. Regeneration
  - B. Micro propagation**
  - C. Fragmentation
  - D. Vegetative Propagation
- 47. In Lemon and China rose plant which method of artificial propagation is used?**
- A. Cuttings
  - B. Layering**
  - C. Grafting
  - D. Tissue Culture
- 48. What type of artificial propagation method is used in sugarcane, banana and cactus trees?**
- A. Layering
  - B. Grafting
  - C. Cutting**
  - D. Regeneration
- 49. In which method of artificial propagation of plants the parts of branches which are buried in soil grow their own roots?**
- A. Cutting
  - B. Layering**
  - C. Grafting
  - D. Both B and C
- 50. Annuals used in landscape gardening**
- a) Marigold
  - b) Vinca
  - c) Zinnia
  - d) All of the above**
- 51. Trees used in landscape gardening**
- a) Australian acacia
  - b) Kachnar
  - c) Gul-mohar
  - d) All of the above**
- 52. Components of landscape gardening is**
- a) Terraces
  - b) Garden ponds
  - c) Walkways, benches and gazebos
  - d) All of the above**
- 53. Vines and climbers is / are:**

- a) By different methods and it is essential to be familiar with the way which vine supports itself
- b) They are, weavers, twiners, tendril bearers, etc.
- c) **Both (a) & (b)**
- d) None of these

**54. Trees in landscaping is / are:**

- a) Trees are the backbone of almost all landscape planting
- b) The very fact that they take a large number of years to reach maturity
- c) And display the inherent grace, it is essential that these should be selected and placed with great care
- d) **All of the above**

**55. There are major types of plants used for landscaping are:**

- a) Tree
- b) Shrubs
- c) Climbers
- d) **All of the above**

**56. Landscape planning means:**

- a) A comprehensive plan is a prerequisite
- b) This plan should take into account the suitability of lawns and gardens
- c) According to the requirements of the users
- d) **All of the above**

**57. What are important principles of landscaping?**

- a) **Simplicity**
- b) Unity or Harmony
- c) Balance
- d) Rhythm.

**58. What is the commercial propagation method of Grape**

- a) **Hardwood cutting**
- b) T-budding
- c) Stooling
- d) inarching

**59. The process of a plant to become acclimated to its new environment is known as**

- a) **Hardening**
- b) Layering
- c) Cutting
- d) None of the above

**60. The stem cutting prepared from the non woody, soft, succulent perennial plants is called**

- a) Soft wood cutting
- b) Hard wood cutting
- c) **Herbaceous cutting**



d) Root cutting

**61. Softwood cutting is present in**

a) **Juniper**

b) Alternanthera

c) Dahlia

d) All of the above

**62. What is the commercial propagation method of rubber tree**

a) Root cutting

b) Stem cutting

c) **Leaf bud cutting**

d) None of the above

**63. All of the following are types of cuttings except:**

a) Hardwood

b) Softwood

c) Herbaceous

d) **layering**

**64. Hormones which induced root development**

a) IAA

b) IBA

c) NAA

d) **All of the above**

**65. In the cutting method of vegetative propagation, the cuttings are mainly taken from**

a) Leaves of parent plant

b) **Roots or stem of parent plant**

c) Shoots of parent plant

d) Buds of parent plant

**66. The example of natural vegetative propagation does not include**

a) **Corals**

b) Bulbs

c) Corms

d) rhizomes

**67. The example of the plant in which vegetative propagation is occurred by leaves is called**

a) Cannabis

b) Chrysanthemum

c) **Bryophyllum**

d) brassica

**68. Nursery stocks are harvested by**

a) Hand

b) Machine

- c) **Both a and b**
- d) None of the above

**69. Air layering is also called as**

- a) **Gooty**
- b) Chinese layering
- c) Pot layering
- d) All of these

**70. The method of inducing rooting by girdling aerial branches is called**

- a) **Air layering**
- b) Pot layering
- c) Mound layering
- d) Simple layering

**71. All the following plants can be propagated by leaf cuttings except**

- a) Begonia
- b) **Hibiscus**
- c) Bryophyllum
- d) sensiveria

**72. Layering can be done on plants such as**

- a) Bulbs
- b) **bougainvillea**
- c) Sugar cane
- d) Oleander

**73. Advantages of Artificial Methods of Vegetative Reproduction include**

- a) Crops with better quality
- b) Crops with more yield
- c) **Ability to produce plants with desirable qualities**
- d) All of these

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