EXERCISE-I

Methods to Study the Mineral Requirements of Plants

- 1. If a dried leaf is taken in a crucible and heated to $600 \ ^{\circ}C$ a gray colored powder is left behind. It is referred to as
 - (A) Wilting percentage
 - (B) Protein content of the plant
 - (C) Plant ash
 - (D) Dry weight
- **2.** Which one of the following scientists used the nutrient culture solution in hydroponic cultures
 - (A) Sachs (B) Webster
 - (C) Wallace (D) Knop
- **3.** Which group of element is not essential for a normal plant
 - (A) Potassium, calcium, magnesium
 - (B) Iron, zinc, manganese, boron
 - (C) Lead, nickel, iodine, sodium
 - (D) Magnesium, iron, molybdenum
- **4.** The charcoal culture experiment is better than water culture experiment because
 - (A) Plants get support
 - (B) Problem of aeration is removed
 - (C) Charcoal is an inert substance
 - (D) All the above
- **5.** Technique of growing plants without soil in nutrient solutions is called
 - (A) Parthenogenesis(B) Hydroponics(C) Aquaculture(D) Tissue culture
- **6.** Which of the following element is not essential for plants
 - (A) Iron (B) Zinc
 - (C) Potassium (D) Iodine
- **7.** Which of the following is not caused by deficiency of mineral nutrition
 - (A) Necrosis
 - (B) Chlorosis
 - (C) Etiolation
 - (D) Shortening internode

- 8. Hydroponics is a(A) Soilless culture(B) Water less Culture
 - (C) Airless culture (D) None of these
- 9. Cultivation by sand culture is also called(A) Soilless cultivation (B) Green house effect(C) Photorespiration (D) None of these
- 10. Who gave the criteria of essentiality
 (A) R. Hill
 (B) F.F. Blackman
 (C) M.P. Kaushik
 (D) D.L. Arnon
- **11.** Inorganic nutrients are present in the soil in the form of
 - (A) Molecules
 - (B) Atoms
 - (C) Electrically charged ions
 - (D) Parasite
- **12.** Phytotron is a device
 - (A) To grow plants in controlled conditions
 - (B) For fish culture
 - (C) For bee culture
 - (D) To grow silkmoth
- 13. Tracer elements are(A) Micro elements(B) Macro-elements(C) Radio isotopes(D) Vitamins
- **14.** Which of the following is used as green manure

(A) Azolla (B) Azadiracta indica

- (C) Crotolarea juncea (D)Hevea brassiliansis
- **15.** The number of essential elements required for normal growth of plant is
 - (A) 10 (B) 16
 - (C) 20 (D) 25

Essential Mineral Elements

- **16.** Carbon become available to crop plants in the form of
 - (A) Amino acids(B) Carbonates(C) Carbon dioxide(D) Element carbon
- 17. Which element forms part of structure of chlorophyll molecule(A) *Fe*(B) *Mg*
 - $\begin{array}{c} (D) Mg \\ (C) K \\ \end{array} \tag{D) } Mn \end{array}$

26. Which of the following does NPK denote 18. Death of stem and root tips occur due to deficiency of (A) Nitrogen, potassium, kinetin (A) Phosphorus (B) Calcium (B) Nitrogen, protein, kinetin (C) Nitrogen (D) Carbon (C) Nitrogen, protein, potassium **19.** Sinigrin pungent principle of mustard is due to (D) Nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium (A) Alkyloids containing cyanide radicle 27. In nature, organic compounds invariably contain (B) Glycoside containing sulphur (B) Phosphorus (A) arbon (C) Glycoside containing amino group (C) Sulphur (D) Magnesium (D) Tannins containing nitrogen **28.** With reference to soil critical element means 20. Plants requiring two metallic compounds (A) Nitrogen and phosphorus (minerals) for chlorophyll synthesis, are (B) Nitrogen and potassium (A) *Fe* and *Ca* (B) *Fe* and *Mg* (C) Potassium and chlorine (C) Cu and Ca (D) Ca and K(D) Nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium 21. Which of the following is essential mineral 29. Which of the element is not essential for plant element and is not a constituent of any enzyme but stimulate the activity of many growth enzymes (A) Nitrogen (B) Sulphur (A) Zn(B) *Mg* (C) Sodium (D) Potassium (C) *Mn* (D) *K* 30. In guard cells, presence of potassium is 22. In plants a common symptom caused by essential for deficiency of P, K, Ca and Mg is the (A) Maintaining osmotic pressure (A) Bending of leaf tip (B) In controlling cell division (B) Formation of anthocyanin (C) In enzymatic reactions (C) Poor development of vasculature (D) All the above (D) Appearance of dead necrotic areas **31.** Green plants use the sulphur in the form of 23. Chlorosis occurs when plants are grown in (A) Pure form (B) As sulphates (A) Dark (C) As sulphite (D) All the above (B) Shade **32.** By the use of sulphur (C) Strong light (A) Development of root is normal (D) Fe free medium or (due to lack of iron or (B) Root development is reduced magnesium) (C) Root development is increased 24. Which of the following amino acids contain sulphur (D) Root dry (B) Serine (A) Asparagin **33.** In darkness the stomata close because (C) Proline (D) Methionine (A) Potassium deposits in the guard cells 25. The possible resource of phosphorus ions and (B) Guard cells loose potassium nitrogen ions in soil generally get depleted (C) Starch is converted into sugar because they are usually found as (D) None of these (A) Positively charged ions 34. Which of the following is a component of (B) Negatively charged ions middle lamella (C) A disproportionate mixture of negatively (A) Zinc (B) Boron chared ions (C) Calcium (D) Phosphorus (D) Particles carrying no charge

					Mineral Nutrition	
35.	35. Calcium can effect		46.	46. Which of the following is considered to be t		
	(A) Permeability of plasma membrane(B) Hydration of colloids			elements between macro-nutrients and		
				nutrients		
	(C) Translocation of carboh	ydrates and amino acids		(A) Iron	(B) Nitrogen	
	(D) Development of roo	t		(C) Phosphorus	(D) Manganese	
36.			47.	The cause of special	flavour in onion and	
	(A) Carbon	(B) Nitrogen		garlic is due to the prese	ence of	
	(C) Potassium	(D) All the above		(A) Sulphur	(B) Phosphorus	
37	In maize grains the perc			(C) Potassium	(D) Nitrogen	
57.	U 1	(B) 68	48.	Potassium is useful in d	levelopment of	
	(A) 93			(A) Fibre	(B) Pith	
20	(C) 59	(D) 26		(C) Parenchyma	(D) None of these	
38.	In plants sulphur is foun		49.	Which one is inorganic	nutrient	
	(A) Fast moving	(B) Moving		(A) Protein	(B) Calcium	
	(C) About non-moving	(D) None of the above		(C) Cellulose	(D) Vitamin	
39.	Cabbage plant absorbs p	hosphorus from	50.	50. Frame work elements in plants are		
	(A) Dry soil			(A) Magnesium, copper and iron		
	(B) Water irrigated soil			(B) Copper, carbon and	oxygen	
	(C) From phosphate rock	ks		(C) Manganese, calcium and nitrogen		
	(D) None of these			(D) Carbon, hydrogen a		
40.	Plants absorb phosphate	s as	51.	Absence of Mg^{++} ion	ns from plants tissue	
	(A) Soluble phosphate	(B) All phosphates		results in		
	(C) Phosphoric acid	(D) As element		(A) Plasmolysis	(B) Hydrolysis	
41.	Which of the following			(C) Chlorosis	(D) Necrosis	
	protein with nucleic acid		52.	Which of the following		
	(A) Nickel	(B) Iron		(A) <i>Mn</i>	(B) <i>Ca</i>	
	(C) Cobalt	(D) Calcium		(C) Mg	(D) Phosphorus	
10			53.	53. Presence of phosphorus in a plant		
42.	Deficiency of which of the following element		(A) Brings about healthy root growth			
	cause weakening of ped	-		(B) Promotes fruit riper	•	
	(A) Magnesium	(B) Zinc		(C) Retards protein form	nation	
	(C) Nitrogen	(D) Calcium		(D) None of the above		
43.	Magnesium is mainly pr		54.	54. Essential macroelements are		
	(A) Citrate	(B) Bicarbonate		(A) Absorbed from soil		
	(C) Carbonate	(D) Phosphate		(B) Manufactured durin	• •	
44.	Phosphorus works as car	rrier of		(C) Produced by enzym		
	(A) Cobalt	(B) Zinc		(D) Produced by growth		
	(C) Magnesium	(D) Copper	55.	The major role of	phosphorus in plant	
45.	Yellowing of tea leaf	takes place by the		metabolism is		
	deficiency of	- ·		(A) To generate metabo	••	
	(A) Chlorine	(B) Potassium		(B) To evolve oxygen d	•••	
	(C) Oxygen	(D) Sulphur		(C) To evolve carbon dio	• •	
	(-,, 0	()		(D) To create anaerobic	conditions	

					Willer at Nuti Holi	
56.	A trace element is an ele (A) Is a radioactive and		64.	Apple fruit develop deficiency of	internal cork due to	
	(A) Is a radioactive and can be traced by Geiger counter(B) Is required in very minute amounts			(A) Magnesium	(B) Iron	
				(C) Manganese	(D) Boron	
	• •		65	Top rot of tobacco is du		
	(C) Draws other elemen		05.	(A) Iron	(B) Manganese	
	(D) Was one of the first	to be discovered in		(C) Molybdenum	(D) Boron	
57	protoplasm		66	Fall of immature 1	, ,	
57.	Micro-nutrients are (A) Less important in nutrition than macro-		00.	deficiency of	ear is due to the	
				(A) Sulphur	(B) Phosphorus	
	nutrients	.,.		(C) Sodium	(D) Zinc	
	(B) As important in nutr	rition as macro-	67	Which of the following	· · /	
	nutrients	1. 11	07.	molybdenum in plants r		
	(C) May be omitted from			(A) Carbon assimilation		
	without any detrime	ntal effect on the		(B) Nitrate reduction	1	
	plant			· ,		
	(D) Called micro because	e they play only minor		(C) Plant breeding	ation	
	role in nutrition		60	(D) Chromosome contra		
58.	Deficiency of molybdenum cause		68.	Which of the follo	•	
	(A) Poor development of vasculature(B) Bending of leaf tip			component of ferredoxis (A) C:		
				(A) Cu	(B) Mn	
	(C) Yellowing of leaves		(0)	(C) Zn	(D) <i>Fe</i>	
	(D) Mottling and necros	is of leaves	69.	Deficiency of iron cause	es	
59.	Which of the following	is a micro-nutrient or		(A) Bending of leaf tip	C	
	a trace element			(B) Interveinal chlorosis		
	(A) Mg	(B) <i>Zn</i>		(C) Decrease of protein	•	
	(C) <i>Ca</i>	(D) <i>P</i>	70	(D) Reduced leaves and stunted growth		
60.	Photosynthetic photolys	is of water takes place	70.	Iron is mainly absorbed		
	in presence of			(A) Ferrous form	(B) Ferric form	
	(A) <i>Mn</i>	(B) <i>Cl</i>		(C) Both (A) and (B)		
	(C) Both (A) and (B)	(D) None of the above	71.	Heart rot of marigol	d is caused by the	
61.	Copper is the component	it of		deficiency of		
	(A) Cytochrome oxidase	e (B) Plastocyanin		(A) Chlorine	(B) Copper	
	(C) Both (A) and (B)	(D) None of the above		(C) Boron	(D) Zinc	
62.	Which of the following is widely used metal cofactor		72.	Important contribution of	of molybdenum is	
				(A) Flower growth		
	(A) <i>Ca</i> ₂	(B) Al_3		(B) Nitrogen fixation		
	(C) <i>Ni</i> ₂₊	(D) Mg_{3+}		(C) Chromosome conde	ensation	
63.	The cauliflower become brown due to deficiency of			(D) Carbon fixation		
			73.	Function of zinc is		
	(A) Sodium	(B) Calcium		(A) Synthesis of chlorop	•	
	(C) Boron (D) Nitrogen			(B) Biosynthesis of 3 IA	AA	
	. /			(C) Closing of stomata		
				(D) Oxidation of carboh	ydrate	

74.	Cytochrome oxidase has			
	(A) <i>Mo</i>	(B) <i>Fe</i>		
	(C) <i>Zn</i>	(D) <i>B</i>		
75.	In a Citrus plantation,	all the plants were		
	found to be suffering	from the die-back		
	disease, spraying of fungicides was of no help.			
	This problem was due to the deficiency of			
	(A) Copper	(B) Gibberellic acid		
	(C) Zinc	(D) Auxins		
76.	Plastocyanin is a protein	n containing		
	(A) <i>Mo</i>	(B) <i>Zn</i>		
	(C) <i>Fe</i>	(D) <i>Cu</i>		
77.	Which of the following a	are trace elements		
	(A) Boron and manganes	se		
	(B) Copper and zinc			
	(C) Chlorine and molybdenum			
	(D) All the above			
78.	The plants accept Zn as			
	(A) Zn	(B) Zn^{2+}		
	(C) ZnO	(D) ZnSO ₄		
79.	. Gray speck disease in oats takes place by the			
	deficiency of			
	(A) Zinc	(B) Copper		
	(C) Potassium	(D) Manganese		
80.	Boron in green plants as	sists in		
	(A) Sugar transport			
	(B) Activation of enzymes			
	(C) Acting as enzyme cofactor			
	(D) Photosynthesis			
	Mechanism of Absorption of Elements			
X1	Conduction of inorgani	c materials in nlants		

- **81.** Conduction of inorganic materials in plants occur mainly through
 - (A) Xylem (B) Phloem
 - (C) Sieve tube (D) None
- **82.** Active transport from outside to inside of molecules across a membrane requires
 - (A) Cyclic AMP
 - (B) Acetyl chlorine
 - (C) ATP
 - (D) Phloroglucinol

- **83.** Ion uptake is called active because
 - (A) Ions are active
 - (B) Energy is expended
 - (C) Ions move freely
 - (D) Ions move passively
- **84.** Plants absorb mineral salts from the soil solution through
 - (A) A semipermeable membrane into the cytoplasm
 - (B) Perforation at the apex of root hair cells
 - (C) The cell wall which is semipermeable
 - (D) None of these
- **85.** The theory which suggest that the CO_2 produced in respiration plays an important role in mineral absorption
 - (A) Contact exchange theory
 - (B) Carbonic acid exchange theory
 - (C) Active absorption theory
 - (D) None the above
- 86. All mineral salts are absorbed in cells as
 - (A) Ions (B) Atoms
 - (C) Molecules (D) All the above
- 87. The process by which minerals are absorbed is(A) Active absorption(B) Passive absorption(C) Both (A) and (B)(D) None of the above
- **88.** Diffusion is a type of
 - (A) Active absorption
 - (B) Passive absorption
 - (C) Irregular absorption
 - (D) Indefinite absorption
- **89.** Entry of mineral ions in plant root cells by diffusion is
 - (A) Passive absorption (B) Active absorption
 - (C) Osmosis (D) Endocytosis
- **90.** Active uptake of minerals by roots mainly depends on the
 - (A) Availability of oxygen
 - (B) Light
 - (C) Temperature
 - (D) Availability of carbon dioxide

					Mineral Nutrition
91.	Roots absorb minerals	99. Cell elor	ngation is adve	ersely affected by	
	(A) Diffusion		(A) Sodi	um	(B) Cobalt
	(B) Donnan equilibrium	n	(C) Man	ganese	(D) Nitrogen
	(C) Transfusion		100.Nitroger	i is a compone	ent of
	(D) Active absorption		(A) Prot	ein	(B) Chlorophyll
92.	Which of the follow	ving does not require	(C) Nuc	leic acid	(D) All the above
	carrier molecule during	g transport through cell	101. An impo	ortant essentia	l element is necessary in
	membranes		plants fo	r protein synt	hesis
	(A) Diffusion		(A) Calc	ium	(B) Phosphorus
	(B) Na^+ and K^+ transpo	rt	(C) Mag	nesium	(D) Nitrogen
	(C) Active transport of	sugars and amino acids	· · · •		lant in large quantity is
	(D) None of the above		(A) Nitre		(B) Calcium
93.	By which method ions	are absorbed by plants	(C) Sulp	0	(D) Phosphorus
	(A) By difference in DI	PD	· · · -		ant constituent of
	(B) By difference in wa	ater potential	(A) Prot	-	(B) Lipids
	(C) By carriers and pur	nps	. ,	ohydrates	(D) Polyphosphates
	(D) By molecular diffu	sion		-	
94.	Nobel prize of 1991 for discovering the single ion channels in cell was awarded to		104. One of the ways in which the nitrogen of atmosphere is converted into nitrate for plants is by the action of		
	(A) Waston and Hargol	bind Khorana	-	perature	(B) Lightning
	(B) Erwin Neher and B	ert Stakmann		-	
	(C) Nirenberg and Kornberg		(C) Denitrifying bacteria (D) Decay105.Which one of the following plant cannot fix		
	(D) Holley and Matthae	ei			
95.	In the light of carrier c	oncept, the transport of	(A) Beau	eric nitrogen o	(B) Castor
	ion across the membrar	ne is	(C) Gran		(D) Pea
	(A) Passive process		. ,	ium sulphate i	
	(B) Non-osmotic proce	SS			
	(C) Osmotic process		(A) Enzy		(B) Fertilizer
	(D) Active process		(C) Wee		(D) Pesticide
		0			e following can fix
	Metabolism of	f Nitrogen	-	eric nitrogen o	•
96.	Most of the plants obt	tain or absorb nitrogen	(A) Pea		(B) Brassica
	from soil in the form of	•	(C) Cast		(D) Petunia
		(B) Nitric acid			family are particularly
	(A) Free nitrogen gas	(D) MILLIC ACIU			
	(A) Free nitrogen gas(C) Nitrite	· ·	-		of crop, because
97.	(C) Nitrite	(D) Nitrates	(A) The	y add green m	anure
97.	(C) Nitrite Which of the following	(D) Nitrates g deficiency may cause	(A) The (B) The	y add green m y add nitrates t	anure to soil
97.	(C) Nitrite Which of the following the reduction in the gro	(D) Nitrates g deficiency may cause owth of leaves	(A) The (B) The	y add green m	anure to soil
97.	(C) NitriteWhich of the following the reduction in the grow(A) Nitrogen	(D) Nitratesg deficiency may causewth of leaves(B) Sodium	(A) The(B) The(C) The	y add green m y add nitrates t	anure to soil rous
	(C) NitriteWhich of the following the reduction in the grow(A) Nitrogen(C) Manganese	(D) Nitratesg deficiency may causeowth of leaves(B) Sodium(D) Iron	(A) The(B) The(C) The(D) The	y add green m y add nitrates t y make soil po y add calcium	anure to soil rous
	(C) NitriteWhich of the following the reduction in the grow(A) Nitrogen(C) ManganeseThe possibility of in	 (D) Nitrates g deficiency may cause owth of leaves (B) Sodium (D) Iron ncrease of infectious 	(A) The(B) The(C) The(D) The	y add green m y add nitrates t y make soil po y add calcium with nitrog	anure to soil rous to soil
	(C) NitriteWhich of the following the reduction in the grow(A) Nitrogen(C) Manganese	 (D) Nitrates g deficiency may cause owth of leaves (B) Sodium (D) Iron ncrease of infectious 	(A) The (B) The (C) The (D) The 109. Nodules	y add green m y add nitrates t y make soil po y add calcium with nitrog	anure to soil rous to soil

(A) Help in NO_2 fixation (B) Not help in NO_2 fixation (C) Increased soil fertility (D) All of these Special modes of nutrition **111.** A plant that manufactures its own food is (A) Autotroph (B) Parasite (C) Epiphyte (D) Saprophyte 112.Plants which are unable to manufacture their food wholly or partially are (A) Autophytes (B) Heterophytes (C) Halophytes (D) Holophytes 113.Plants that grow over the branches of trees without contact with soil are (B) Symbionts (A) Epiphytes (C) Saprophytes (D) Parasites 114. Epiphytes are the plants which are dependent on other plants (A) Only for water (B) For water and food (C) Only for food (D) Only for shelter (support) 115.Partial parasite is dependent upon the host for (A) Support (B) Food at times (C) Water (D) Water and minerals 116.Cuscuta is (A) Total root parasite (B) Total stem parasite (C) Partial stem parasite (D) Epiphyte 117.Lianas occur more commonly in (A) Temperate forests (B) Deserts (C) Alpine vegetation (D) Tropical forests **118.**Myrmecophily is a beneficial association between a flowering plant and (B) Mycoplasma (A) Ants (C) Utricularia (C) Bacteria (D) Viruses

110.Legume plants are important because they

Mineral Nutrition 119. Insectivorous plants usually grow in soils which are deficient in (A) Nitrogen (B) Water (C) Organic matter (D) Ca/Mg120.Viscum is (A) Partial root parasite (B) Partial stem parasite (C) Total root parasite (D) Total stem parasite 121.Drosera catches insects by means of (A) Bladder (B) Pitcher (C) Tentacles secreting shining liquid (D) Adhesive disc 122.Balanophora/Orobanche is a (A) Total root parasite (B) Partial root parasite (C) Partial stem parasite (D) Total stem parasite **123.**Santalum album is (A) Partial root parasite (B) Partial stem parasite (C) Total stem parasite (D) Total root parasite **124.**Biggest flower belongs to a plant which is (A) Partial stem parasite (B) Partial root parasite (C) Total stem parasite (D) Total root parasite 125.Loranthus is a (A) Total stem parasite (B) Partial stem parasite (C) Total root parasite (D) Partial root parasite 126. Majority of the orchids are (A) Epizoics (B) Epiphytes (D) Parasites (C) Saprophytes 127.Botanical name of Venus Fly Trap is (A) Aldrovanda (B) Dionaea

(D) Nepenthes

 (A) Symbiotic (B) Carnivorous (C) Parasitic (D) Chemoautotrophic (D) Charasite (D) Chemoautotrophic (D) Charasite (D) Chemoautotrophic (D) Chemoaut				Mineral Nutrition	
 (C) Rafflesia (D) Drosera (D) Drosera and Sarracenia are (A) Symbiotic (B) Carnivorous (C) Parasitic (D) Chemoautotrophic (D) A plant growing on another plant withou drawing any nourishment is (A) Ectoparasite (B) Epiphyte (C) Symbiont (D) Saprophyte (D) Dominia (D) Monotropa (B) Cuscula (C) Kater fly trap (D) Bladderwort (C) Mater fly trap (D) Bladderwort (C) Mater fly trap (D) Bladderwort (D) Monotropa (B) Drosera (B) Drosera (D) Monotropa (B) Cuscula (C) Mater fly trap (D) Bladderwort (D) Matorospa (B) Drosera (B) Contalia (D) Aldrowanda (D) Aldrowanda (D) All of these (D) All of these (D) All of these (D) Halophyte (D) Inanea (B) Dischidia (A) Drosera (D) Pinguicula (A) Drosera (D) Pinguicula (A) Drosera (D) Pinguicula (A) Drosera (B) Dischidia (A) Drosera (D) Pinguicula (A) Drosera (D) Pinguicula (C) Dronea and Viscum 	128. One of the following	in an insectivorous plant	139. One of the following is	saprophytic angiosperm	
 129. Drosera and Sarracenia are (A) Symbiotic (B) Carnivorous (C) Parasitic (D) Chemoautorophic (A) Symbiotic (B) Carnivorous (C) Parasitic (D) Chemoautorophic (C) Parasitic (D) Chemoautorophic (C) Symbiont (D) Saprophyte (C) Symbiont (D) Saprophyte (C) Symbiont (D) Optimia (D) Chemoautorophic (A) Vallisneria (B) Pristia (C) Drosera (D) Optimia (C) Parasite (C) Drosera (D) Optimia (D) Optimia (A) Vallisneria (B) Prosera (D) Optimia (C) Parasite (C) Hydrophytes (D) Saprophytes (D) Saprophytes (D) Saprophytes (A) Symbionts (B) Producer (C) Water (D) Nitrogen (A) Saprophyte (B) Fresh water aquatic (C) Semiparasite (D) Halophyte (C) Semiparasite (D) Halophyte (C) Semiparasite (D) Parasite (A) Dionaea (B) Dischidia (C) Dionaea and Viscum 136. A pair of insectivorous plants is (A) Drosera (B) Prepenthes and Bladderwort (C) Dionaea and Viscum 140. Which one of the following is a parasitic p (A) Crostera (B) Prephyte (C) Semiparasite (D) Parasite (A) Drosera (D) Pinguicula 137. Which is not an insectivorous plant is (A) Drosera (B) Prepenthes and Bladderwort (C) Dionaea and Viscum 148. Theter plant is (A) Drosera (B) Prepenthes and Bladderwort (C) Dionaea and Viscum <	(A) Balanophora	(B) Orobanche	(A) Rafflesia	(B) Cuscuta	
 (A) Symbiotic (B) Carnivorous (C) Parasitic (D) Chemoautotrophic (D) Charasite (D) Chemoautotrophic (D) Charasite (D) Chemoautotrophic (D) Chemoaut	(C) Rafflesia	(D) Drosera	(C) Loranthus	(D) Monotrapa	
 (C) Parasitic (D) Chemoautorphic (D) Parasitic (D) Parasitic (D) Parasitic (D) Parasitic (D) Parasitic (C) Symbiont (D) Sprophyte (C) Drosera (D) Optimia (D) Optimia (D) Parasites (C) Hydrophytes (D) Saprophytes (A) Symbionts (B) Parasites (C) Hydrophytes (D) Saprophytes (D) Parasites (C) Hydrophytes (D) Saprophytes (D) Parasites (C) Hydrophytes (D) Saprophytes (A) Symbionts (B) Parasites (C) Water (D) Nitrogen (A) Porducer (D) None of thes (D) None of thes (D) None of these (D) Halophyte (D) Halophyte (B) Fresh water aquatic (C) Mesophyte (B) Fresh water aquatic (C) Semiparasite (D) Halophyte (A) Dionaea (B) Drosera (D) Parasite (A) Dionaea (B) Dischidia (C) Drosera (D) Parasite (A) Dionaea (B) Dischidia (C) Drosera (D) Parasite (A) Drosera (D) Parasite (A) Dionaea (B) Dischidia (C) Drosera (D) Pinguicula (A) Drosera (D) Pinguicula (A) Dionaea and Rafflesia (B) Nepenthes and Bladdervort (C) Dionaea and Viscum 	129.Drosera and Sarrace	nia are	140. Which one of the following is a parasitic plant		
 (C) Parasitic (D) Chemoautotrophic 130.A plant growing on another plant without drawing any nourishment is (A) Ectoparasite (B) Epiphyte (C) Symbiont (D) Saprophyte 131.Heterotrophic nutrition is present in (A) Vallisneria (B) Pistia (C) Drosera (D) Opuntia 132.Plants obtaining food from other plants by means of haustoria are (A) Symbionts (B) Parasites (C) Hydrophytes (D) Saprophytes 133.Insects captured by carnivorous plants parially meet their requirement of (C) Water (D) Nitrogen 134.Nepenthes is (A) Organic matter (B) Enzymes (C) Water (D) Nitrogen 134.Nepenthes is (A) Both producer (D) None of these 135.Rhicophora is an example of (A) Saprophyte (B) Fresh water aquatic (C) Maeophyte (D) Halophyte (A) Dionaea (B) Dischidia (C) Drosera (D) Pinguicula (A) Dionaea (B) Dischidia (C) Drosera (D) Pinguicula (A) Dionaea (B) Dischidia (C) Drosera (D) Pinguicula (A) Drosera (D) Pinguicula (A) Dionaea and Viscum (C) Barotrophic s (A) Dionaea and Viscum (C) Dionaea and Viscum (C) Heliconia schlideana (C) Heliconia schlideana 	(A) Symbiotic	(B) Carnivorous	(A) Drosera	(B) Cuscuta	
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138. A pair of insectivorous plants is (A) Drosera and Rafflesia (B) Nepenthes and Bladderwort (C) Dionaea and Viscum 150. Bird of Paradise flower is (A) Ravenea madagascariensis (B) Sterilitzia reginae (C) Heliconia schlideana			· · · -	, ,	
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(C) Dionaea and Viscum (C) Heliconia schlideana					
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(D) V_{max} for the solution of $D_{\mu}(\mathcal{O}_{\mu\nu}; \mu)$ (D) $M_{\mu\nu}(\mathcal{O}_{\mu\nu}; \mu)$					
(D) Venus fly trap and <i>Rafflesia</i> (D) <i>Musa chinensis</i>	(D) Venus fly trap an	d Rafflesia	(D) Musa chinensis		