



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - UNIVERSAL BOOK DEPOT

1960 BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

**BIOENERGY, BIOFERTILIZERS AND
BIOLOGICAL PEST CONTROL**

**Bioenergy Biofertilizers And Biological Pest
Control**

1. With the exception of water, which one of the following is possibly the most important accessory chemical substance in industrial processes

A. Petroleum

B. Rubber

C. Ethanol

D. Liquid nitrogen

Answer: A



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2. Non-conventional energy source of

- A. Tidal energy
- B. Biogas
- C. Geothermal energy
- D. All of these

Answer: D



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3. Which of the following plant species you would select for the production of bioethanol

Or

Which one of the following is being tried in India as a biofuel substitute for fossil fuels

A. Brassica

B. Zea mays

C. Pongamia

D. Jatropha

Answer: D





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4. During Biogas production acetic acid is transformed into the final product by the enzymes of

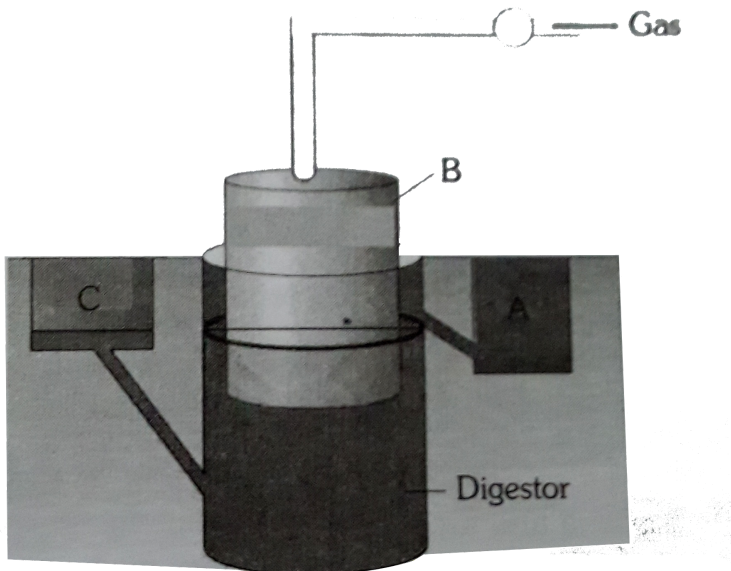
- A. Clostridium
- B. Pseudomonas
- C. Penicillium
- D. Methanobacillus

Answer: D



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5. The following figure shows a typical biogas plant. Select the right option in which products labelled as A, B and C are correctly identified



A. A-Sludge, B-Methane, Carbon dioxide, C-Sewage

B. A-Sludge, B-Ethylin Carbon dioxide, C-Dung, water

C. A-Sludge , B-Metane, Carbon dioxide, C-Dung, water

D. A-Sludge, B-Methane , Oxygen, C-Dung, water

Answer: C



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6. Biogas can be a good substitute for

Or

In developing countries , the heaviest demand on forests is for

A. Fuel wood

B. Petroleum and oil

C. Coal

D. Charcoal

Answer: A



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7. The primitive prokaryotes responsible for the production of biogas from the dung of ruminant animals include the

- A. Methagens
- B. Methanotrophs
- C. Organotrophs
- D. Eubacteria

Answer: A



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8. Major autotrophic biomass in oceans is controlled by

A. Forests

B. Algae and phytoplanktons

C. Crops

D. None of these

Answer: B



9. Biogas production from waste biomass with the help of methanogenic bacteria is

- A. One step process
- B. Two step process
- C. Three step process
- D. Multi step process

Answer: C



10. Methane content of biogas of

A. 24.6 %

B. 55.8 %

C. 8 %

D. 4 %

Answer: B



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11. Energy plantation refers to

- A. Setting up new electricity plants
- B. Growth of fuel wood trees
- C. Manufacture of more generators
- D. Erection of more dams

Answer: B



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12. Major source of liquid hydrocarbon is

A. *Calotropis gigantea*

B. *Cocoa nucifera*

C. *Euphorbia antisyphilitica*

D. *Solanum tuberosum*

Answer: C



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13. The current consumption of domestic fire wood in India is about

- A. 18.6 million tonnes
- B. 146.5 million tonnes
- C. 1246 million tonnes
- D. 21870 million tonnes

Answer: B



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14. Which wood burns for short period of time

Or

One of the following plants have contributed to coal formation

A. Gymnosperms

B. Angiosperm

C. Dicotyledonous

D. Monocotyledonous

Answer: A



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15. What type of fuel are coal, petrol and natural gas

A. Biofuels

B. Electrical fuels

C. Fossil fuels

D. Liquid fuels

Answer: C



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16. Cultivation of more fuel wood trees is known as

- A. Afforestation
- B. Energy plantation
- C. Energy cropping
- D. Deforestation

Answer: B



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17. A good fodder

A. Contains high dry matter

B. Is free from disease and pest

C. Has nutrient without toxicity

D. All of these

Answer: D



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18. Producer gas differs from biogas is having

A. Methane

B. Carbon monoxide

C. Carbon dioxide

D. Formed by fermentation

Answer: B



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19. In gobar gas, the maximum amount is that of

Or

Biogas produced through anaerobic fermentation of organic material is primarily

A. Butane

B. Methane

C. Propane

D. Carbon dioxide

Answer: B



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20. Recently government of India has allowed mixing of alcohol in petrol. What is amount of alcohol permitted for mixing in petrol

A. 2.5 %

B. 10 – 15 %

C. 10 %

D. 5 %

Answer: D



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21. The black wood tree of India is

- A. *Acacia nilotica*
- B. *Dalbergia sissoo*
- C. *Dalbergia latifolia*
- D. *Mangifera indica*

Answer: A



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22. Which of the following is mainly produced by the activity of anaerobic bacteria on sewage

A. Marsh gas

B. Laughing gas

C. Propane

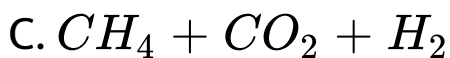
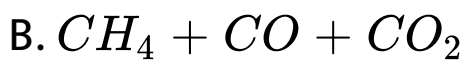
D. Mustard gas

Answer: A



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23. Biogas is a mixture of



Answer: C



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24. The fuel wood crisis can be overcome by

- A. Efficient forest extractions
- B. Afforestation
- C. More efficient heat transfer
- D. A combination of these

Answer: A



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25. An ideal good fuelwood is obtained from

A. Bauhinia racemosa

B. Dalbergia sissoo

C. Michelia excelsa

D. Mangifera indica

Answer: B



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26. Biogas produced by anaerobic fermentation of water biomass consists of

A. Methane

B. Traces of H_2 , H_2S and N_2

C. CO_2

D. All of these

Answer: D



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27. Select the correct statement from the following

- A. Activated sludge-sediment in settlement tanks of sewage treatment plant is a rich source of aerobic bacteria
- B. Biogas is produced by the activity of aerobic bacteria on animal waste
- C. Methanobacterium is an aerobic bacterium found in rumen of cattle
- D. Biogas, commonly called gobar gas, is pure methane

Answer: A



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28. Certain plants convert a substantial amount of photosynthate into latex. Most of them belong to family

A. Euphorbiaceae

B. Malvaceae

C. Asteraceae

D. Sterculiaceae

Answer: A



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29. Sap of which plant is considered as a good substitute for diesel oil

- A. *Euphorbia* sp
- B. *Copaifera longsdorfii*
- C. *Calotropis procera*
- D. *Manihot glaziovii*

Answer: B



30. Non-renewal Energy gas is

- A. Natural gas
- B. Geothermal energy
- C. Gobar gas
- D. Biogas

Answer: A



31. Fuel wood is

A. Source of petroleum products

B. Renewable resource of energy

C. Source of biogas

D. Source of alcohol

Answer: A



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32. Petroplants were first recognized by

A. Lamarck

B. Darwin

C. Hatch and Slack

D. M. Calvin

Answer: D



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33. Which one of the following is being utilized as a source of biodiesel in the Indian countryside

Or

An example of Petrocrop is

A. Emphorbia

B. Beetroot

C. Sugarcane

D. Pongarnia

Answer: A



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34. Biofertilizers

- A. Kill pests
- B. Prevent pest growth
- C. Retain soil fertility
- D. All of above

Answer: C



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35. The common nitrogen-fixer in paddy fields is

A. Frankia

B. Rhizobium

C. Azospirillum (B.G.A)

D. Oscillatoria

Answer: C



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36. Some blue green algae can be used as biofertilizer as they are

- A. Photosynthesis
- B. Surrounded by mucilage
- C. Growing every where
- D. Capable of fixing nitrogen

Answer: D



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37. Which of the following plants are used as green manure in crop fields and in sandy soils

A. *Dicanthium annulatum* and *Azolla pinnata*

B. *Crotalaria juncea* and *Alhagi camelorum*

C. *Calotropis procera* and *Pitylanthus niruri*

D. *Saccharum munja* and *Lantana camara*

Answer: B



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38. Agricultural chemicals include

A. Pesticides

B. Fertilizers

C. Growth regulators

D. All of these

Answer: D



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39. Red pigment (Leghaemoglobin) having affinity for oxygen is present in the roots of

A. Mustard

B. Soybean

C. Carrot

D. Radish

Answer: B



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40. A nitrogen fixing bacterium that forms a loose association with the roots of crop plants is

Or

Which one of the following micro-organisms is used as a bio fertilizer

A. Azotobacter

B. Bacillus polymyxa

C. Clostridium

D. Azospirillum

Answer: D



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41. A legume having symbiotic association with two nitrogen fixing bacteria (Rhizobium and Aerospirillum) is

- A. *Crotalaria juncea*
- B. *Sesbania aculeata*
- C. *Sesbania rostrata*
- D. *Cyamopsis tetragonoloba*

Answer: C



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42. Cow dung is appropriately used as

A. Manure

B. Fuel

C. Medicine

D. Building material

Answer: A



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43. Biofertilizers include

- A. Nitrogen fixing bacteria
- B. Nitrogen fixing cyanobacteria
- C. Both bacteria and cyanobacteria
- D. Bacteria, cyanobacteria and mycorrhizal
fungi

Answer: D



44. Mycorrhiza is a symbiotic association between

A. Bacteria and fungi

B. Algae and fungi

C. Fungi and roots of higher plants

D. Blue green algae and roots of higher plants .

Answer: C



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45. Azolla enriches rice fields with nitrogen due to its association with

Or

A free living nitrogen fixing cyanobacterium which can also form symbiotic association with the water fern Azolla is

A. Anabaena

B. Nostoc

C. Rhizobium

D. Frankia

Answer: A



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46. Rhizosphere is the region where

A. Rhizobium forms root nodules

B. Algae and root make contact

C. Soil and root make contact

D. Bacterial and root nearly nearly make contact

Answer: C



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47. An organism used as biofertilizer for raising soyabean crop is

Or

Most famous nitrogen fixing

bacterium/biofertilizer is

A. Nostoc

B. Azotobacter

C. Azospirillum

D. Rhizobium

Answer: D



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48. Aquatic fern which is an excellent biofertilizer

A. Salvinia

B. Azolla

C. Marsilea

D. Pteridium

Answer: B



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49. Azolla is used as biofertilizer as it has

A. Rhizobium

B. Cyanobacteria

C. Mycorrhiza

D. Large quantity of humus

Answer: B



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50. What is correct

A. Legumes fix nitrogen through bacteria in their leaves

B. Legumes fix nitrogen through bacteria in their roots

C. Legumes fix nitrogen independent of bacteria

D. Legumes do not fix nitrogen

Answer: B



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51. Which one of the following is not biofertilizer

A. Mycorrhiza

B. Agrobacterium

C. Rhizobium

D. Nostoc

Answer: B



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52. Farmers have reported 50% higher yield of rice by using biofertilizer

A. *Azolla pinnata*

B. Legume-Rhizobium symbiosis

C. Cyanobacteria

D. Mycorrhiza

Answer: A



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53. Which one is a biofertilizer

A. VAM

B. Sporeine

C. Devine

D. Agent Orange

Answer: A



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54. VAM is important for

A. Breaking of dormancy

B. Phosphate nutrition

C. Water uptake

D. Retarding flowering

Answer: B



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55. Leghaemoglobin occurs in

A. Coralloid root

B. BGA

C. Around bacteriods

D. Mycorrhiza

Answer: C



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56. Azotobacter and Bacillus polymyxa are

- A. Decomposers
- B. Nonsymbiotic nitrogen fixers
- C. Symbiotic nitrogen fixers
- D. Pathogenic bacteria

Answer: B



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57. Crop rotation is carried out for

- A. Increasing acidity of soil
- B. Decreasing fertility of soil
- C. Increasing fertility of soil
- D. All of above

Answer: C



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58. Which disease is caused in children due to excessive use of nitrate fertilizers

A. Septicemia

B. Jaundice

C. Methaemoglobinaemia

D. Mumps

Answer: C



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59. Which one is a nonsymbiotic nitrogen fixer

A. Rhizobium

B. Oscillatoria

C. Nostoc

D. Lactobacillus

Answer: C



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60. Biofertilizers include

A. Cowdung manure and farmyard waste

B. A quick growing crop ploughed back

C. BGA/Anabaena and Azolla

D. All the above

Answer: C



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61. Yield of paddy field can be increased by application of

A. Iron bacteria

B. Nostoc/Anabaena

C. Archaeobacteria

D. Symbiotic bacteria

Answer: B



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62. Green manure plants belong to

A. Compositae

B. Solanaceae

C. Poaceae

D. Leguminosae

Answer: D



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63. Which of the following can use molecule nitrogen as nutrient

A. Methanomonas

B. Mucor

C. Rhizobium

D. Spirogyra

Answer: C



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64. Leghaemoglobin takes part in

A. Energy release

B. Stimulating growth of Rhizobium

C. N_2 absorption

D. Protecting nitrogenase

Answer: D



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65. If wheat field is inoculated with Rhizobium

A. Soil will become nitrogen rich

B. No effect on soil nitrogen

C. Soil will be depleted of nitrogen

D. Soil will become rich in calcium

Answer: B



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66. The bacterium *Bacillus thuringiensis* is widely used in contemporary biology as

Or

Thurioside is

A. Indicator of water pollution

B. Insecticide

C. Agent for production of diary products

D. Source of industrial enzyme

Answer: B



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67. Which one of the following statements are not related to Scripophage incertulus

- A. Adult stage never cause any damage to the plant
- B. It is a polyphasgous pest
- C. If feeds on inner tissues of the stem
- D. It is inactive during day but active in evening

Answer: B



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68. BT cotton is resistant to

A. Insect

B. Herbicides

C. Salt

D. Drought

Answer: A



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69. Find out the pairs, which are correctly matched

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| A. Cyanobacteria | - | 1. Biopesticides |
| B. Mycorrhiza | - | 2. Solubilization of phosphate |
| C. <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> | - | 3. Cry protein |
| D. Single cell protein | - | 4. Rhizobia |

- (a) A and 2
(c) C and 4

- (b) C and 3
(d) A and 3

A. A and 2

B. C and 3

C. C and 4

D. A and 3

Answer: B



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70. Microbe used for biocontrol of pest butterfly caterpillars is

A. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*

B. *Bacillus thuringiensis*

C. *Streptococcus* sp.

D. *Trichoderma* sp.

Answer: B



71. IPM (Integrated Pest Management)

involves

Or

Latest trend in plant disease control is

- A. Biological control
- B. Pesticides
- C. Confusion technique
- D. Biofertilizers

Answer: A



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72. Third generation pesticides are

- A. Insect repellents
- B. Pheromones
- C. Pathogens
- D. Insect (juvenile) hormon analogues

Answer: D



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73. Which weed has been eradicated by biological control

- A. Parthenium
- B. Cactus
- C. Eichhornia
- D. Chrysanthemum

Answer: B



74. Cochineal insect has been used in checking the wild growth of

A. Opuntia

B. Eichhornia

C. Aphids

D. Screw worm

Answer: A



75. Which one of the following is an example of carrying out biological control of pests/diseases using microbes ?

A. *Trichoderma* sp against certain plant pathogens

B. Nucleopolyhedrovirus against white rust in Brassica

C. Bt-cotton to increase cotton yield

D. Lady bird beetle against aphids in mustard

Answer: C



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76. The phenomenon of using a predator for controlling a pest is

A. Biological control

B. Genetic engineering

C. Artificial control

D. Confusion technique

Answer: A



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77. Biological control of pest is

A. Polluting

B. Highly expensive

C. Self perpetuating

D. Toxic

Answer: C



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78. Pyrethrin is a common ingredient of

A. Mosquito coils

B. Fly sprays

C. Mosquito mats

D. All of above

Answer: D



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79. A common biocontrol agent for the control of plant diseases is

- A. Tichoderma
- B. Baculovirus
- C. *Bacillus thuringiensis*
- D. Glomus

Answer: A



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80. Antifeedant property occurs in

- A. Nicotine
- B. Azadirachtin
- C. Rotenone
- D. Cinerin

Answer: B



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81. Confusion technique uses

- A. Juvenile hormone
- B. Ecdysone
- C. Pheromone
- D. A combination of hormones

Answer: C



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82. Which one is an effective plant insecticide

A. Pyrethrin

B. Cinerin

C. Nicotine

D. All the above

Answer: D



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83. Pyrethrin is extracted from

A. *Azadirachta indica*

B. *Helianthus annuus*

C. *Poa indica*

D. *Chrysanthemum cinerarifolium*

Answer: D



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84. *Bacillus thuringiensis* forms protein crystals which contain insecticidal protein.

This protein

A. Is activated by acid pH of the foregut of the insect pest

B. Does not kill the carrier bacterium which is itself resistant to the toxin

C. Binds with epithelial cells of midgut of the insect pest ultimately killing it

D. Is coded by several genes including the
gene cry

Answer: C



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85. Cry II Ab and cry I Ab produce toxins that
control

A. Cotton bollworms and corn borer
respectively

B. Corn borer and cotton bollworms
respectively

C. Tobacco budworms and nematodes
respectively

D. Nematodes and tobacco budworms
respectively.

Answer: A



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86. Parathion is a pesticide. In which one of the following categories it belongs

- A. Organachlorine
- B. Synthetic pyrethroids
- C. Carbamate
- D. Organophosphate

Answer: D



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87. Methanogenic bacteria are not found in

A. Rumen of cattle

B. Gobar gas plant

C. Bottom of water-logged paddy fields

D. Activated sludge

Answer: D



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88. The technology of biogas production from cow dung was developed in india largely due to the efforts of

A. Gas Authority of India

B. Oil and Natural Gas Commission

C. Indian Agricultural Research Institute
and Khadi & Village Industries
Commission

D. India Oil Corporation

Answer: C



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89. The free-living fungus *Trichoderma* can be used for

- A. Killing insects
- B. Biological control of plant diseases
- C. Controlling butterfly caterpillars
- D. Producing antibiotics

Answer: B



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90. Mycorrhiza does not help the host plant in

A. Enhancing its phosphorus uptake capacity

B. Increasing its tolerance to drought

C. Enhancing its resistance to root pathogens

D. Increasing its resistance to insects

Answer: D



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91. Which one of the following is not a nitrogen-fixing organism ?

A. Anabaena

B. Nostoc

C. Azotobacter

D. Pseudomonas

Answer: D



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92. The residue left after methane production from cattle dung is

A. Burnt

B. Burried in land fills

C. Used as manure

D. Used in civil construction

Answer: C



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93. Mathanogens do not produce

A. Oxygen

B. Methane

C. Hydrogen sulfide

D. Carbon dioxide

Answer: A



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94. Match the items in column 'A' and column 'B' and choose correct answer.

Column A

Column B

(i) Lady bird

(A) Methanobacterium

(ii) Mycorrhiza

(B) Trichoderma

(iii) Biological control

(C) Aphids

(iv) Biogas

(D) Glomus

The correct answer is

A. A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-i

B. A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i

C. A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii

D. A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv

Answer: B



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95. Calorific value of biogas is

A. $10 - 20 \text{mj} / \text{m}^3$

B. $23 - 28 \text{mj} / \text{m}^3$

C. $35 - 40mj / m^3$

D. $5 - 10mj / m^3$

Answer: B



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96. One of the following aquatic weed has been exploited for biogas production

A. *Cryptostegia*

B. *Ceratophyllum*

C. Eichhornia

D. Vallisneria

Answer: C



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97. Gasohol is

A. 90% alcohol + 10% petrol

B. 10% alcohol + 90% petrol

C. 20% alcohol + 80% petrol

D. 100% ethanol

Answer: B



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98. Which one of the following is NOT a mycoherbicide

A. *Phytophthora palmivora*

B. *Xanthomonas* sp.

C. *Alternaria crassa*

D. *Fusarium* sp.

Answer: B



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99. For biogas production besides dung which one of the following weed is recommended in our country

A. *Eichhornia crassipes*

B. *Coffea arabica*

C. Mangifera

D. Solanum nigrum

Answer: A



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100. Study the following statements regarding organic farming and select the correct ones

(i) It utilises genetically modified crops like Bt cotton

(ii) It uses only naturally produced inputs like

compost and biofertilisers

(iii) It does not use pesticides and urea

(iv) It produces vegetables rich in vitamins and minerals.

A. (B) and (C) only

B. (A) and (B) only

C. (B),(C) and (D)

D. (C) and (D) only

Answer: A



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101. A Bioenergy source obtained by fermentation to supplement fossil fuel petrol is

A. Kerosene

B. Ethanol

C. Diesel

D. Methane

Answer: B



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102. Ladybug is a predator of

A. Moths

B. Beetles

C. Bacteria

D. Aphids

Answer: D



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103. A major pest eradicated through release of sterile males is

A. Screw worm

B. Aphids

C. Ladybug

D. Praying Mantis

Answer: A



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104. Which one is green manure/biofertilizer

A. Sesbania

B. Maize

C. Rice

D. Oat

Answer: A



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105. Nitrogen content of urea is

A. 26 %

B. 56 %

C. 46 %

D. 36 %

Answer: C



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106. Assertion: Bioenergy is the energy available from biological sources.

Reason : Fossil fuels are examples of bioenergy.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If the assertion and reason both are false.

Answer: C



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107. Assertion : Wood is an excellent fuel.

Reason: The average calorific value of seasoned wood is half to coal.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If the assertion and reason both are false.

Answer: B



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108. Assertion: Sugar crops and starch crops are valuable as solar energy converters.

Reason: They provide both liquid and solid fuels.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If the assertion and reason both are false.

Answer: A



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109. Assertion:Charcoal has equal heating power than wood.

Reason:Charcoal burns without producing flame or smoke.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If the assertion and reason both are false.

Answer: D



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110. Assertion: *Bacillus thuringensis* is toxic to many insects.

Reason: It inhibits ion transport in the midgut.

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- C. If assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. If the assertion and reason both are false.

Answer: A



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111. Assertion: Pyrethrum is collected from the leaves of *Chrysanthemum cinerarifolium*.

Reason: Pyrethrin is prepared from pyrethrum.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of

the assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If the assertion is false but reason is true.

Answer: D



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112. Assertion: Compost is formed after decay of vegetable matter and organic refuse

Reason:Green manure is prepared by ploughing back any green plants into soil.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If the assertion and reason both are false.

Answer: C



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113. Assertion: Juvenile hormone inhibits maturation of insects if given artificially in later stages of growth of insects.

Reason: It forms giant larvae.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If the assertion and reason both are false.

Answer: B



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114. The biomass can be used to

- A. Obtain alcohol
- B. Generate biogas
- C. Generate producer gas
- D. All of these

Answer: B



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115. The economically friendly measure to conserve solar energy is

A. Sugarcane plantation

B. Energy plantation

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None of these

Answer: C



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116. Existence of coal and petroleum may be detected with the study of

- A. Palaeobotany
- B. Ecology
- C. Bacteriology
- D. Economic botany

Answer: A



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117. Pyrolysis of wood is responsible for yielding

A. Alcohol

B. Charcoal

C. Charcoal and gas

D. Charcoal, gas and oil

Answer: D



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118. Biofuels are

- A. Renewable
- B. Orthodox
- C. Pollution producing
- D. Organic wastes

Answer: A



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119. HMP is equivalent to total electricity generated/year in india

A. $2/5$

B. $1/3$

C. $1/4$

D. $1/5$

Answer: D



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120. Which one of the following is used as biological insecticide

A. Tiger beetle

B. Caterpillar

C. Silkworm

D. Mazra poka

Answer: A



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121. Producer gas contains

A. CH_4 , CO_2 , H_2

B. CO_2 , H_2 , N_2

C. CO , H_2 , N_2

D. CH_4 , H_2 , N_2

Answer: C



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122. Brown Plant Hopper is

- A. Nilparavata lugens
- B. Calliphora erythrophala
- C. Helizoverpa armigera
- D. Schistocerea gregaria

Answer: A



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123. The pioneer country in the production of fuel-alcohol is

A. Saudi Arabia

B. Iran, Iraq

C. Brazil

D. Japan

Answer: C



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124. Types of manures are

- A. Farmyard, composited and green
- B. Green and farmyard
- C. Green and composited
- D. Farmyard and composited

Answer: A



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125. BGA is chiefly used as fertilizer in

A. Wheat

B. Paddy

C. Mustard

D. Gram

Answer: B



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126. In insect ecdysone takes part in

A. Growth and development

B. Maturation into adult

C. Moulting till pupa is formed

D. Secretion of cuticle

Answer: C



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127. Which one is a biofertilizer

A. NPK mixture

B. Rhizobium in legume roots

C. Rhizobium in farmyard manure

D. Green manure

Answer: B



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128. VAM is

A. Vesicular-arbuscular mycorrhiza

B. Variable adenine mutation

C. Variable associative mutualism

D. Vitamins and minerals

Answer: A



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129. Thurioside is proteinaceous toxin obtained from

- A. Biofertilizer
- B. Green manure
- C. Bacterial origin

D. Farmyard manure

Answer: C



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130. Which of the following is not used as a biopesticide

A. *Bacillus thuringiensis*

B. *Trichoderma harzianum*

C. Nuclear Polyhedrosis Virus (NPV)

D. *Xanthomonas campestris*

Answer: D



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131. Cry 1 endotoxins obtained from *Bacillus Thuringiensis* are effective against

A. Nematodes

B. Boll worms

C. Mosquitoes

D. Flies

Answer: B



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