

Roll No.

Question Booklet Number

O. M. R. Serial No.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Question Booklet Number

M. Sc. (Fourth Semester)
(NEP) EXAMINATION, 2025-26

BOTANY

(Advanced Plant Physiology and Biochemistry)

Paper Code						
B	0	4	1	0	0	5 T

Questions Booklet Series
D

Time : 1:30 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 75

Instructions to the Examinee :

1. Do not open the booklet unless you are asked to do so.
2. The booklet contains 100 questions. Examinee is required to answer 75 questions in the OMR Answer-Sheet provided and not in the question booklet. All questions carry equal marks.
3. Examine the Booklet and the OMR Answer-Sheet very carefully before you proceed. Faulty question booklet due to missing or duplicate pages/questions or having any other discrepancy should be got immediately replaced.

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश :

1. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक आपसे कहा न जाए।
2. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं। परीक्षार्थी को 75 प्रश्नों को केवल दी गई OMR आन्सर-शीट पर ही हल करना है, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर नहीं। सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
3. प्रश्नों के उत्तर अंकित करने से पूर्व प्रश्न-पुस्तिका तथा OMR आन्सर-शीट को सावधानीपूर्वक देख लें। दोषपूर्ण प्रश्न-पुस्तिका जिसमें कुछ भाग छपने से छूट गए हों या प्रश्न एक से अधिक बार छप गए हों या उसमें किसी अन्य प्रकार की कमी हो, तो उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।

(Remaining instructions on the last page)

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

(Only for Rough Work)

1. Cryptochromes play a role in regulation of :
 - (A) Nitrogen fixation
 - (B) Secondary growth
 - (C) Xylem differentiation
 - (D) Circadian rhythm
2. Unlike photolyases, plant cryptochromes :
 - (A) Repair UV-damaged DNA
 - (B) Contain no chromophore
 - (C) Function mainly as photoreceptors
 - (D) Work only in mitochondria
3. Cryptochromes interact with which key transcription factor to regulate photomorphogenesis ?
 - (A) PIF3
 - (B) COP1
 - (C) RuBisCO
 - (D) Auxin
4. The C-terminal extension (CCE) of cryptochromes is mainly involved in :
 - (A) Light absorption
 - (B) Signal transduction
 - (C) DNA repair
 - (D) Carbon fixation
5. The N-terminal domain of cryptochrome binds :
 - (A) ATP
 - (B) FAD
 - (C) NADP
 - (D) Chlorophyll
6. The chromophore present in plant cryptochromes is :
 - (A) Phytochromobilin
 - (B) Flavinadenine dinucleotide (FA)
 - (C) Retinal
 - (D) Biliverdin
7. Plant cryptochromes are structurally similar to :
 - (A) Phytochrome
 - (B) Phototropin
 - (C) DNA photolyases
 - (D) Chlorophyll
8. Seed germination in many photoblastic seeds is promoted by :
 - (A) UV-light
 - (B) Green light
 - (C) Red light
 - (D) Darkness

9. Phytochrome influences de-etiolation by :
- (A) Inhibiting chlorophyll synthesis
 - (B) Promoting stem elongation in dark
 - (C) Promoting chlorophyll synthesis in light
 - (D) Reducing leaf expansion
10. Phytochrome mediates which of the following developmental processes ?
- (A) Apical dominance
 - (B) Photomorphogenesis
 - (C) Transpiration
 - (D) Nitrogen metabolism
11. Phytochrome regulates gene expression mainly by :
- (A) Acting as a transcription factor
 - (B) Acting as a membrane pump
 - (C) Directly synthesizing mRNA
 - (D) Fixing carbon
12. The biologically active form of phytochrome is :
- (A) Pr
 - (B) Pfr
 - (C) Apochrome
 - (D) Protochrome
13. Phytochrome primarily regulates plant response to :
- (A) Temperature
 - (B) Gravity
 - (C) Light
 - (D) Water
14. Phytochrome mainly absorbs which wavelength of light ?
- (A) Blue and UV
 - (B) Red and far-red
 - (C) Green and yellow
 - (D) UV and infrared
15. The chromophore of phytochrome belongs to which class of compounds ?
- (A) Tetrapyrroles
 - (B) Flavonoids
 - (C) Alkaloides
 - (D) Terpenoides
16. Signal transduction in plants begins with :
- (A) Gene transcription
 - (B) Hormone degradation
 - (C) Signal perception by receptor
 - (D) Protein synthesis
17. Phosphorylation in signal transduction generally occurs on which amino acids ?
- (A) Glycine and alanine
 - (B) Serine, thereonine and tyrosine
 - (C) Proline and leucine
 - (D) Methionine only

18. The structural change between Pr and Pfr forms occurs due to :
- Protein degradation
 - Chromophore isomerisation
 - DNA mutation
 - Peptide cleavage
19. The C-terminal region of phytochrome mainly contains :
- Chromophore-binding site
 - Kinase-related domain
 - Chlorophyll binding site
 - Lipid binding site
20. The N-terminal region of phytochrome mainly contains :
- DNA-binding domain
 - Chromophore binding domain
 - ATP-binding site
 - Ribosomal unit
21. The molecular weight of phytochrome monomer is approximately :
- 25 kDa
 - 60 kDa
 - 120-125 kDa
 - 300 kDa
22. Which one among the following are correct statements ?
- The chromophore of phytochrome is attached to the apoprotein via thioether linkage
 - The chromophore of phytochrome is attached to the apoprotein via disulfide bond
 - Phytochrome exists structurally as dimer
 - Phytochrome exists structurally as tetramer
- Codes :**
- 1, 2, 3, 4
 - 1, 3
 - 3, 4
 - 2, 3, 4
23. Phytochromobilin is chemically derived from :
- Tryptophan
 - Heme
 - Tyrosine
 - Chlorophyll
24. The chromophore attached to phytochrome is :
- Phyco-erythrin
 - Phytochrome A
 - Phytochromobilin
 - Bilirubin

25. Protein part of phytochrome is called :
- (A) Apoprotein
 - (B) Chromophore
 - (C) Prosthetic group
 - (D) Heme or prosthetic group
26. Photoreceptor sensitive primarily to the phytochrome is :
- (A) Blue light
 - (B) Green light
 - (C) UV light
 - (D) Red and far-red light
27. The protein kinase involved in many plant signaling cascades is :
- (A) DNA Polymerase
 - (B) RuBisCO
 - (C) MAP kinase
 - (D) RNA helicase
28. Stomatal closure during drought stress is mainly regulated by :
- (A) Auxin
 - (B) Cytokinin
 - (C) ABA
 - (D) Gibberellins
29. Which molecule acts as signaling compound in plant defense response ?
- (A) Glucose
 - (B) Salicylic Acid
 - (C) ATP
 - (D) Cellulose
30. In Auxin signaling, the degradation of Auxin/IAA proteins occurs through :
- (A) Lysosome
 - (B) Proteasome Pathway
 - (C) Ribosome
 - (D) Golgi bodies
31. Which receptor family is primarily involved in brassinosteroid signaling ?
- (A) G-Protein coupled receptor
 - (B) Histidine kinase receptors
 - (C) Leucine rich repeat receptor kinase
 - (D) Ion channel receptors
32. Which of the following is a second messenger in plant signal transduction ?
- (A) Auxin
 - (B) Calcium ions
 - (C) Cytokinin
 - (D) Gibberellin
33. The gaseous plant hormone involved in signaling is :
- (A) ABA
 - (B) Ethylene
 - (C) Jasmonic acid
 - (D) Salicylic acid

34. Which secondary metabolite group includes steroids ?
- (A) Terpenoids
 - (B) Alkaloids
 - (C) Phenolics
 - (D) Proteins
35. Which of the following is not a major class of plant secondary metabolites ?
- (A) Alkaloids
 - (B) Terpenoids
 - (C) Phenolics
 - (D) Proteins
36. Alkaloids generally contain :
- (A) Silicon
 - (B) Phosphorus
 - (C) Sulfur
 - (D) Nitrogen
37. Flavonoids belong to which class of secondary metabolites ?
- (A) Alkaloids
 - (B) Phenolics
 - (C) Terpenoids
 - (D) Steroids
38. Tannins are classified under :
- (A) Alkaloids
 - (B) Terpenoids
 - (C) Phenolic compounds
 - (D) Proteins
39. Terpenoids are synthesized from :
- (A) Nucleotides
 - (B) Amino acids
 - (C) Glucose units
 - (D) Isoprene units
40. The basic unit of terpenoids is :
- (A) Alkane
 - (B) Isoprene
 - (C) Phenol
 - (D) Benzene
41. The term "Oxidative burst" refers to :
- (A) Loss of chlorophyll
 - (B) Formation of proteins
 - (C) Rapid production of ROS
 - (D) Breakdown of sugars
42. Which pigment protects plants from excess light stress ?
- (A) Chlorophyll
 - (B) Hemoglobin
 - (C) Carotenoids
 - (D) Melanin

43. The process by which plants remember previous stress exposure is called :
- (A) Stress mutation
 - (B) Stress memory
 - (C) Stress replication
 - (D) Stress fixation
44. Flooding stress mainly reduces :
- (A) Soil nutrients
 - (B) Light intensity
 - (C) Carbon dioxide in leaves
 - (D) Oxygen availability to roots
45. Which antioxidant molecule protects plant cells from oxidative damage ?
- (A) Starch
 - (B) Ascorbic acid
 - (C) DNA
 - (D) Cellulose
46. Which enzyme helps protect plants from oxidative stresses ?
- (A) Amylase
 - (B) Catalase
 - (C) Pepsin
 - (D) Lipase
47. Which molecule accumulates in plants during drought stress as an osmoprotectant ?
- (A) Proline
 - (B) Cellulose
 - (C) Lignin
 - (D) Starch
48. High salt concentration in soil causes :
- (A) Osmotic stress
 - (B) Light stress
 - (C) Mechanical stress
 - (D) Nutrient toxicity only
49. The hormone mainly associated with drought stress response in plants is :
- (A) Auxin
 - (B) Gibberellin
 - (C) Abscisic acid
 - (D) Cytokinin
50. Plant stress caused by drought is classified as :
- (A) Biotic stress
 - (B) Abiotic stress
 - (C) Pathogenic stress
 - (D) Genetic stress

51. FAD is involved in :
- (A) Hydration
 - (B) DNA replication
 - (C) Protein synthesis
 - (D) Oxidation-reduction reactions
52. Coenzyme A contains :
- (A) Biotin
 - (B) Riboflavin
 - (C) Niacin
 - (D) Pantothenic acid
53. Which type of co-enzyme binds tightly ?
- (A) Holoenzyme
 - (B) Apoenzyme
 - (C) Prosthetic group
 - (D) Both (B) and (C)
54. The correct statement regarding coenzyme is :
- (A) Coenzymes are organic non-protein molecules
 - (B) Coenzymes are usually derived from vitamins
 - (C) Coenzymes are function by carrying chemical group or electrons as NAD^+
 - (D) All of the above
55. Fat soluble vitamins are stored mainly in :
- (A) Blood plasma
 - (B) Cytoplasm
 - (C) Liver and adipose tissue
 - (D) Vacuole
56. Which vitamin is synthesized in skin under UV-light ?
- (A) Vitamin A
 - (B) Vitamin D
 - (C) Vitamin K
 - (D) Vitamin E
57. Which vitamin acts as a co-factor for carboxylation reactions ?
- (A) Vitamin B7 (Biotin)
 - (B) Vitamin A
 - (C) Vitamin C
 - (D) Vitamin B1
58. Which carbohydrate is involved in plant cell wall matrix ?
- (A) Sucrose
 - (B) Maltose
 - (C) Glycogen
 - (D) Hemicellulose
59. Which property allows carbohydrates to rotates plane-polarised light ?
- (A) Acidity
 - (B) Solubility
 - (C) Chirality
 - (D) Polarity

60. Solubility of carbohydrates is due to :
- (A) Lipid group
 - (B) Hydrocarbon chains
 - (C) Hydroxyl group
 - (D) Peptide and glycosidic bonds
61. Which of the following is a storage polysaccharide in plants ?
- (A) Glycogen
 - (B) Chitin
 - (C) Cellulose
 - (D) Starch
62. Cellulose is made up of :
- (A) β -D glucose
 - (B) α -D glucose
 - (C) Fructose
 - (D) Ribose
63. Which one is the major function of glycoproteins in plants ?
- (A) Cell wall structure and signaling
 - (B) Transpiration
 - (C) DNA replication
 - (D) Photosynthesis directly
64. The carbohydrate portion of glycoproteins is usually attached via :
- (A) Ionic bonds
 - (B) Peptide bonds
 - (C) Glycosidic bonds
 - (D) Hydrogen bonds
65. Find out the correct statement regarding Ramchandran's plots :
- (A) The Ramchandran plots help to determine and allowed conformation of polypeptides
 - (B) Ramchandran and Sasisekharan are the scientists that developed the Ramchandran plot for protein structure validation
 - (C) In plant proteins, Ramchandran plot helps in studying enzyme structure
 - (D) All (A), (B) and (C) are the correct statements
66. Which one among the following is correct statement ?
- (A) Proteins are least soluble at isoelectric point
 - (B) Lysine is a basic amino acid
 - (C) Peptide bond formation involves the condensation reaction
 - (D) All are correct statements
67. The bond that stabilizes α -helix in proteins :
- (A) Hydrogen bond
 - (B) Ionic bond
 - (C) Peptide bond
 - (D) Disulfide bonds
68. Sulfur/Sulphur containing amino acid is :
- (A) Methionine
 - (B) Proline
 - (C) Valine
 - (D) Phenylalanine

69. Denaturation of proteins involves :
- (A) Breaking peptide bonds
 - (B) Formation of new amino acids
 - (C) Loss of primary structure
 - (D) Loss of secondary and tertiary structure
70. The property of amino acids that allows them to act as both acid and base is called :
- (A) Optical Activity
 - (B) Buffering capacity
 - (C) Amphoteric nature
 - (D) Amphipathic nature
71. Which amino acid does not exhibit optical isomer ?
- (A) Glycine
 - (B) Leucine
 - (C) Valine
 - (D) Alanine
72. Which interaction is mainly responsible for protein tertiary structure ?
- (A) Ionic bonds
 - (B) Disulphide bonds and hydrophobic interactions
 - (C) Hydrogen bonds
 - (D) Peptide bonds
73. The final product of sulphur assimilation incorporated into amino acid is :
- (A) Cysteine
 - (B) Alanine
 - (C) Methionine
 - (D) Glycine
74. The enzyme responsible for Adenosine Phosphosulphate (APS) formation is :
- (A) ATP sulfurylase
 - (B) Nitrogenase
 - (C) Sulphite reductase
 - (D) APS reductase
75. Sulphate assimilation primarily takes place in :
- (A) Nucleus
 - (B) Vacuole
 - (C) Mitochondria
 - (D) Chloroplasts
76. The GDH pathway is mainly active under :
- (A) Normal conditions of light and nitrogen
 - (B) High ammonium concentration or stress
 - (C) Low nitrogen conditions
 - (D) Only in light conditions

77. The final product of ammonium assimilation is mainly :
- (A) Proteins directly
 - (B) Lipids
 - (C) Amino acids
 - (D) None is correct
78. Which molecule acts as the initial acceptor of ammonium ?
- (A) Glucose
 - (B) Pyruvate
 - (C) Oxaloacetate
 - (D) Glutamate
79. Which of the following is a symbiotic actino-bacterium ?
- (A) Rhizobium
 - (B) Nostoc
 - (C) Azospirillum
 - (D) Frankia
80. Free-living nitrogen fixing bacteria include :
- (A) Rhizobium
 - (B) Frankia
 - (C) Azotobacter
 - (D) Bradyrhizobium
81. Approximately how many ATP molecules are required to fix one N_2 molecule ?
- (A) 16
 - (B) 8
 - (C) 32
 - (D) 3
82. Which molecule protects nitrogenase from oxygen damage in nodules ?
- (A) Leghaemoglobin
 - (B) Myoglobin
 - (C) Chlorophyll
 - (D) Chlorovirdin
83. The key enzyme involved in nitrogen fixation is :
- (A) RuBisCO
 - (B) Nitrate reductase
 - (C) Nitrogenase
 - (D) Nitrite reductase
84. The two components of nitrogenase are :
- (A) Cytochrome and plastocyanin
 - (B) ATPase and Kinase
 - (C) NADH and FADH
 - (D) Fe-protein and Mo-Fe protein

85. Which one amongst is an incorrect statement ?
- (A) Infection thread formation is triggered by nod factor signaling
 - (B) Nod factor signaling leads to cortical cell division
 - (C) Nod factors are secreted into soil rhizosphere
 - (D) The first visible response to nod factor is nitrogenase activation
86. ENOD genes are :
- (A) Chloroplast genes
 - (B) Viral genes
 - (C) Plant genes activated during nodulation
 - (D) Bacterial genes
87. Nod factor receptors are located in :
- (A) Cell wall
 - (B) Nucleus
 - (C) Plasma membrane
 - (D) None of the above
88. Nod factors are degraded by :
- (A) Nitrogenase
 - (B) Lipases
 - (C) Anylases
 - (D) Chitinases
89. Nod factor signaling is an example of :
- (A) Symbiosis signaling
 - (B) Antagonism
 - (C) Parasitism
 - (D) Competition
90. Reactive Oxygen Species (ROS) in signaling acts as :
- (A) Structural components
 - (B) Transcription factors
 - (C) Enzymes
 - (D) Secondary messengers
91. Signaling/signal transduction amplification occurs when :
- (A) One receptor activates many downstream molecules
 - (B) Signal is degraded immediately
 - (C) Hormone is transported
 - (D) Protein is synthesized
92. G-protein signaling in plants differs from animals because plant-G-proteins are :
- (A) Not associated with membrane
 - (B) Located only in chloroplasts
 - (C) Self activating
 - (D) Absent

93. The second messenger commonly involved in plant signaling is :
- (A) DNA
 - (B) Cellulose
 - (C) Chlorophyll
 - (D) Ca^{++}
94. The plant hormone ethylene is perceived by receptors located in the :
- (A) Chloroplast
 - (B) Nucleus
 - (C) ER–Endoplasmic Reticulum
 - (D) Plasma membrane
95. Cytokinin signaling in plants represents through a :
- (A) MAPK independent pathway
 - (B) Calcium independent pathway
 - (C) Two components phosphorelay system
 - (D) GPCR pathway
96. The two-component signaling system typically consists of :
- (A) Histidine kinase and response regulator
 - (B) Receptor and transcription
 - (C) Kinase and phosphatase
 - (D) Auxin and cytokinin
97. The most common signaling mechanism in plants is :
- (A) Steroid hormone signaling
 - (B) Two-component system
 - (C) Neural signaling
 - (D) Electrical synapse
98. Activation of phototropin leads to :
- (A) DNA repair
 - (B) Ethylene production
 - (C) Autophosphorylation
 - (D) Chlorophyll degradation
99. The C-terminal region of phototropin contains :
- (A) DNA-binding domain
 - (B) Kinase domain
 - (C) ATP synthase
 - (D) DNA polymerase
100. Phototropin belongs to which type of protein family ?
- (A) G-protein coupled receptors
 - (B) Serine/Threonine protein kinases
 - (C) Histidine kinase
 - (D) DNA polymerase

(Only for Rough Work)

4. Four alternative answers are mentioned for each question as—A, B, C & D in the booklet. The candidate has to choose the correct answer and mark the same in the OMR Answer-Sheet as per the direction :

Example :

Question :

- Q. 1 (A) ● (C) (D)
 Q. 2 (A) (B) ● (D)
 Q. 3 (A) ● (C) (D)

Illegible answers with cutting and over-writing or half filled circle will be cancelled.

5. Each question carries equal marks. Marks will be awarded according to the number of correct answers you have.
6. All answers are to be given on OMR Answer Sheet only. Answers given anywhere other than the place specified in the answer sheet will not be considered valid.
7. Before writing anything on the OMR Answer Sheet, all the instructions given in it should be read carefully.
8. After the completion of the examination candidates should leave the examination hall only after providing their OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator. Candidate can carry their Question Booklet.
9. There will be no negative marking.
10. Rough work, if any, should be done on the blank pages provided for the purpose in the booklet.
11. To bring and use of log-book, calculator, pager and cellular phone in examination hall is prohibited.
12. In case of any difference found in English and Hindi version of the question, the English version of the question will be held authentic.

Impt. : On opening the question booklet, first check that all the pages of the question booklet are printed properly. If there is any discrepancy in the question Booklet, then after showing it to the invigilator, get another question Booklet of the same series.

4. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार सम्भावित उत्तर—A, B, C एवं D हैं। परीक्षार्थी को उन चारों विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर छँटना है। उत्तर को OMR आन्सर-शीट में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

उदाहरण :

प्रश्न :

- प्रश्न 1 (A) ● (C) (D)
 प्रश्न 2 (A) (B) ● (D)
 प्रश्न 3 (A) ● (C) (D)

अपठनीय उत्तर या ऐसे उत्तर जिन्हें काटा या बदला गया है, या गोले में आधा भरकर दिया गया, उन्हें निरस्त कर दिया जाएगा।

5. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आपके जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
6. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ. एम. आर. उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर-पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
7. ओ. एम. आर. उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाये।
8. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी OMR Answer Sheet उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें। परीक्षार्थी अपने साथ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका ले जा सकते हैं।
9. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।
10. कोई भी रफ कार्य, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के अन्त में, रफ-कार्य के लिए दिए खाली पेज पर ही किया जाना चाहिए।
11. परीक्षा-कक्ष में लॉग-बुक, कैलकुलेटर, पेजर तथा सेल्युलर फोन ले जाना तथा उसका उपयोग करना वर्जित है।
12. प्रश्न के हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण में भिन्नता होने की दशा में प्रश्न का अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण ही मान्य होगा।

महत्वपूर्ण : प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्षनिरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सिरीज की दूसरी प्रश्न-पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।