

PREFACE

Welcome to the book “*Instant Objective Vegetable Science*”. This concise yet comprehensive study guide has been created to assist students preparing for various competitive examinations in the field of agriculture.

Vegetable science plays a vital role in food production and nutrition. It encompasses a wide range of topics, including plant physiology, breeding, agronomy, and post-harvest technology. To excel in competitive exams, students need a solid understanding of these subjects.

“*Instant Objective Vegetable Science*” goals to meet that need by providing a thorough coverage of the subject matter. It contains carefully selected objective questions that challenge students’ knowledge and problem-solving abilities in recent pattern.

Our goal is to not only equip students with the necessary information but also foster a deeper understanding of vegetable science. By engaging with the content of this book, students will gain confidence and develop a holistic perspective on the subject.

We extend our gratitude to the researchers and professionals whose contributions have enriched this book. We also thank the publishers for their support in bringing this resource to you.

We value your feedback and suggestions for improvement. We hope that “*Instant Objective Vegetable Science*” serves as a valuable tool on your path to success in competitive examinations and inspires a lifelong passion for sustainable agriculture.

Narendra Nath Hansda
Dr. Umesh Thapa

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OBJECTIVE VEGETABLE SCIENCE

SET 1

1. Which gene is responsible for developing protein-rich transgenic potatoes?
(a) AmA1 gene (b) Cry-1 gene
(c) AmA2 gene (d) Glyphosate gene
2. What is the edible part of chekkurmanis?
(a) Roots and tubers (b) Flowers and buds
(c) Leaves and tender shoots (d) Fruits and seeds
3. Which type of onion is generally used for dehydration?
(a) Red onion (b) Yellow onion
(c) White onion (d) Shallot onion
4. What is the nitrogen (N) content in Urea fertilizer?
(a) 46% (b) 34-36%
(c) 26% (d) 18%
5. Which colour of brinjal fruits has the highest copper content and poly phenol oxidize activity?
(a) Purple (b) Green
(c) White (d) Yellow
6. Which pigment is responsible for the purple color in carrots?
(a) Lycopene (b) Beta-carotene
(c) Anthocyanin (d) Xanthophyll
7. What is the iodine content in fruits of okra?
(a) 10mg/100g (b) 20mg/100g
(c) 30mg/100g (d) 40mg/100g

8. Which of the following compounds are responsible for the bitter taste and flavor in cucurbits?
- (a) Cucurbitacins
 - (b) Terpenes
 - (c) Both cucurbitacins and terpenes
 - (d) None of the above
9. What are netted varieties of Muskmelon also known as?
- (a) Cantaloupes
 - (b) Casabas
 - (c) Winter Melons
 - (d) Round melons
10. Who proposed the Theory of evolution?
- (a) Charles Darwin
 - (b) Johann Gregor Mendel
 - (c) Bateson
 - (d) Fisher and Mather
11. Which country is considered the secondary centre of origin for brinjal?
- (a) Brazil
 - (b) China
 - (c) India
 - (d) USA
12. Which practice is recommended for the lettuce crop?
- (a) Pruning
 - (b) Flower removing
 - (c) Mulching
 - (d) Thinning
13. From which plant was the protein synthesizer gene AmA1 isolated?
- (a) *Solanum phureija*
 - (b) *Lycopersicon esculentam*
 - (c) *Amaranthus hypochondriacus*
 - (d) *T. aestivum*
14. Which variety has triple disease resistance to TOLCV, bacterial wilt and early blight?
- (a) Pusa Red Palm
 - (b) Hisar Anmol
 - (c) Arka Samrat
 - (d) Endless Summer
15. Which type of brinjal has the highest Fe content and have catalase activity?
- (a) Green type
 - (b) Purple type
 - (c) White type
 - (d) Yellow type

16. What is the origin of garden beet?
- (a) *Beta vulgaris spp maritima* × *Beta vulgaris spp vulgaris*
 - (b) *Beta vulgaris spp maritima* × *B. patula*
 - (c) *Beta vulgaris spp vulgaris* × *Beta vulgaris spp Cicla*
 - (d) *Beta vulgaris spp Cicla*
17. Which crop does the cultivar “Pusa Shandar” belong to?
- (a) Cucumber
 - (b) Ash gourd
 - (c) Sponge gourd
 - (d) Snap melon
18. What is the recommended seed rate for broad bean per hectare?
- (a) 20-30 kg/ha
 - (b) 40-50 kg/ha
 - (c) 70-100 kg/ha
 - (d) 120-150 kg/ha
19. What is the ploidy level of Manihot species, including cassava?
- (a) Diploid ($2n=2x=24$)
 - (b) Tetraploid ($2n=4x=36$)
 - (c) Hexaploid ($2n=6x=60$)
 - (d) Octaploid ($2n=8x=72$)
20. Which of the following statements is true regarding capsanthin in chilli?
- (a) Capsanthin is responsible for the green color of chilli.
 - (b) Capsanthin is a minor purple pigment in chilli.
 - (c) Capsanthin is responsible for the red color of chilli.
 - (d) Capsanthin has no role in the color of chilli.
21. Yerusseri is a popular dish in Kerala made from which of the following?
- (a) Ripe fruits
 - (b) Mature vegetables
 - (c) Immature fruits
 - (d) Cooked leaves
22. The type of inflorescence in the crop of cauliflower is:
- (a) Raceme
 - (b) Umbel
 - (c) Capitulum
 - (d) Spike
23. Which bitter gourd variety is recommended for pickling and dehydration in the summer season?
- (a) Pusa Vishesh
 - (b) Arka Harit
 - (c) Arka Sumeet
 - (d) Arka Anupama