



Set No. 1

18P/300/24(i)

00790

Total No. of Printed Pages : 24

Question Booklet No.

(To be filled up by the candidate by blue/black ball-point pen)

Roll No.

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Roll No. (Write the digits in words) .....

Serial No. of OMR Answer Sheet .....

(2018)

Centre Code No.

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Day and Date .....

(Signature of Invigilator)

## INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

(Use only **blue/black ball-point pen** in the space above and on both sides of the **Answer Sheet**)

1. Within 30 minutes of the issue of the Question Booklet, check the Question Booklet to ensure that it contains all the pages in correct sequence and that no page/question is missing. In case of faulty Question Booklet bring it to the notice of the Superintendent/Invigilators immediately to obtain a fresh Question Booklet.
2. Do not bring any loose paper, written or blank, inside the Examination Hall **except the Admit Card**.
3. **A separate OMR Answer Sheet is given. It should not be folded or mutilated. A second OMR Answer Sheet shall not be provided. Only the OMR Answer Sheet will be evaluated.**
4. Write all entries by blue/black pen in the space provided above.
5. **On the front page of the OMR Answer Sheet, write by pen your Roll Number in the space provided at the top and by darkening the circles at the bottom. Also, write the Question Booklet Number, Centre code Number and the Set Number wherever applicable in appropriate places.**
6. **No overwriting is allowed in the entries of Roll No., Question Booklet no. and Set no. (if any) on OMR Answer Sheet and Roll No. and OMR Answer Sheet no. on the Question Booklet.**
7. **Any change in the aforesaid entries is to be verified by the invigilator, otherwise it will be taken as unfair means.**
8. **Each question in this Booklet is followed by four alternative answers. For each question, you are to record the correct option on the OMR Answer Sheet by darkening the appropriate circle in the corresponding row of the OMR Answer Sheet, by pen as mentioned in the guidelines given on the first page of the OMR Answer Sheet.**
9. For each question, darken only one circle on the OMR Answer Sheet. If you darken more than one circle or darken a circle partially, the answer will be treated as incorrect.
10. **Note that the answer once filled in ink cannot be changed. If you do not wish to attempt a question, leave all the circles in the corresponding row blank (such question will be awarded zero marks).**
11. For rough work, use the inner back page of the title cover and the blank page at the end of this Booklet.
12. On completion of the Test, the candidate must handover the OMR Answer Sheet to the Invigilator in the examination room/hall. However, candidates are allowed to take away Test Booklet and copy of OMR Answer Sheet with them.
13. Candidates are not permitted to leave the Examination Hall until the end of the Test.
14. If a candidate attempts to use any form of unfair means, he/she shall be liable to such punishment as the University may determine and impose on him/her.

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**ROUGH WORK**  
रफ़ कार्य

**18P/300/24(i)**

**No. of Questions : 120**

**प्रश्नों की संख्या : 120**

**Time : 2 Hours**

**Full Marks : 360**

**समय : 2 घण्टे**

**पूर्णाङ्क : 360**

**Note :** (1) Attempt as many questions as you can. Each question carries 3 (Three) marks. **One mark will be deducted for each incorrect answer. Zero** mark will be awarded for each unattempted question.

अधिकाधिक प्रश्नों को हल करने का प्रयत्न करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 3 (तीन) अंकों का है। प्रत्येक गलत उत्तर के लिए एक अंक काटा जायेगा। प्रत्येक अनुत्तरित प्रश्न का प्राप्तांक शून्य होगा।

(2) If more than one alternative answers seem to be approximate to the correct answer, choose the closest one.

यदि एकाधिक वैकल्पिक उत्तर सही उत्तर के निकट प्रतीत हों, तो निकटतम सही उत्तर दें।

**01.** Forest is derived from latin word :

- |           |             |
|-----------|-------------|
| (1) Foris | (2) Mensura |
| (3) Sere  | (4) Silvics |

**02.** Father of forestry :

- |                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| (1) D. Brandis | (2) Molish       |
| (3) Watson     | (4) A.P. Dwivedi |

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**03.** An area set aside for the production of timber and other forest product is :

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| (1) Forestry     | (2) Forest        |
| (3) Agroforestry | (4) Farm forestry |

**04.** The smallest permanent working plan unit in India is :

- |                 |                    |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| (1) Coupe       | (2) Felling series |
| (3) Compartment | (4) Circle         |

**05.** On sloping land, the diameter at Breast Height should be measured on the :

- |                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| (1) Low land side | (2) Leaning side |
| (3) Up hill side  | (4) Forking side |

**06.** For tree increment measurement which instrument is used :

- |                        |                               |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1) Swedish Bark gauge | (2) Hypsometer                |
| (3) Calliper           | (4) Preshlers Increment borer |

**07.** The art of growing and reproducing a forest.

- |                  |                     |
|------------------|---------------------|
| (1) Silviculture | (2) Ecology         |
| (3) Mensuration  | (4) Social forestry |

**08.** Identification of trees according to species is called :

- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| (1) Forestry | (2) Silvics    |
| (3) Ecology  | (4) Dendrology |

- 09.** A mixed stand is one in which less than .....% of the tree are same species :1  
(1) 80                      (2) 60                      (3) 50                      (4) 20 - 30
- 10.** In India plantation forestry was started in :  
(1) 1942                      (2) 1947                      (3) 1842                      (4) 1847
- 11.** The natural forest uninfluenced by human activity which may or may not be a climax forest is known as :  
(1) Product forest                      (2) Virgin forest  
(3) Evergreen forest                      (4) Climax forest
- 12.** The renew of a forest crop by self sown seed or by coppice or root suckers is .....  
(1) Artificial regeneration                      (2) Natural regeneration  
(3) Regeneration                      (4) Afforestation
- 13.** A species which is native to specified area or region is called -----  
(1) Indigenous                      (2) Plus tree  
(3) Exotic                      (4) Candidate tree
- 14.** The practices of forestry on farm land is called.....  
(1) Social forestry                      (2) Urban forestry  
(3) Agro forestry                      (4) Farm forestry

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**15.** A shrub is usually not more than .....Meters in height :

- (1) 2                      (2) 1                      (3) 6                      (4) 4

**16.** The irregular involutions and swellings on the bole of tree is .....

- (1) Pollarding                      (2) Girdling  
(3) Fluting                      (4) Coppicing

**17.** Lignotubers commonly present in ....

- (1) Neem                      (2) Popular  
(3) Eucalyptus                      (4) Teak

**18.** The mutual relationship between microorganisms is termed as :

- (1) Symbiosis                      (2) Silviculture  
(3) Competition                      (4) Antagonism

**19.** The tree which produces male and female flowers separately on different parts is called :

- (1) Dioecious                      (2) Polygamous  
(3) Monoecious                      (4) Monogamous

**20.** The plants which have naked seed belong to :

- (1) Angiosperm                      (2) Bryophytes  
(3) Gymnosperm                      (4) Pteridophytes

21. The study of plants or animals in relation to their environment is known as :

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (1) Ecology     | (2) Climate     |
| (3) Environment | (4) Microlimate |

22. The forests which are regenerated from seed are called :

- |                    |                      |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| (1) High forest    | (2) Even aged forest |
| (3) Coppice forest | (4) Pure forest      |

23. An area constituted under the Indian Forest Act is known as :

- |                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| (1) Production forest | (2) Reserved forest |
| (3) Protection forest | (4) Village forest  |

24. Trees, which receive full light from upper canopy and little from the sides :

- |                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| (1) Dominant tree   | (2) Co-dominant tree |
| (3) Suppressed tree | (4) Wolf             |

25. The estimated light is used in photosynthesis is less than :

- |        |         |        |        |
|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| (1) 8% | (2) 15% | (3) 6% | (4) 2% |
|--------|---------|--------|--------|

26. Taungyas is a ..... word :

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| (1) Spanish | (2) Burmese  |
| (3) Indian  | (4) Japanese |



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- 27.** Stump planting is commonly practiced in :
- (1) Teak (2) Sissoo  
(3) Sal (4) Popular
- 28.** Advanced thinning is developed by :
- (1) Heck (2) Reineke  
(3) Craib (4) Gupta
- 29.** Crown thinning is also called as :
- (1) French thinning (2) German thinning  
(3) Elite Thinning (4) Ordinary Thinning
- 30.** Based on method of regeneration, forests are classified as :
- (1) Evenaged and unevenaged (2) Regular and irregular  
(3) High and coppice (4) Pure and mixed
- 31.** Champion and Seth classified the Indian Forests in to the major ..... groups :
- (1) 23 (2) 16 (3) 12 (4) 5
- 32.** Indian butter tree is :
- (1) *Terminalia chebula* (2) *Eucalyptus spp.*  
(3) *Cedrus deodara* (4) *Madhuca latifolia*
- 33.** Cutch is obtained from :
- (1) *Acacia catechu* (2) *Prosopis juliflora*  
(3) *Acacia nilotica* (4) *Albezia lebbek*

34. World Forestry Day is celebrated on ....

- |                            |                           |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) 21 <sup>st</sup> June  | (2) 15 <sup>th</sup> July |
| (3) 21 <sup>st</sup> March | (4) 7 <sup>th</sup> March |

35. Nitrogen fixing non leguminous tree is :

- |            |               |
|------------|---------------|
| (1) Khair  | (2) Siris     |
| (3) Sissoo | (4) Casuarina |

36. Flame of forest is :

- |                             |                             |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) <i>Butea monosperma</i> | (2) <i>Pinus roxburghii</i> |
| (3) <i>Tectona grandis</i>  | (4) <i>Shorea robusta</i>   |

37. Origin of *Mangifera indica* is :

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| (1) Pakistan | (2) India     |
| (3) Nepal    | (4) Australia |

38. Karanj oil is extracted from :

- |                             |                               |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1) <i>Jatropha curcus</i>  | (2) <i>D. Sissoo</i>          |
| (3) <i>Pongamia pinnata</i> | (4) <i>Hardwickia binnata</i> |

39. Total geographical area in India is :

- |                   |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| (1) 328.7 m. hac. | (2) 127 m. hac. |
| (3) 327 m. hac.   | (4) 429 m. hac. |

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**40.** CAFRI is located at :

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| (1) Dehradun | (2) Delhi  |
| (3) Hisar    | (4) Jhansi |

**41.** Vanmahotsava started in the year of :

- |          |          |          |          |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| (1) 1950 | (2) 1952 | (3) 1892 | (4) 2012 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|

**42.** First National Park in India is :

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| (1) Corbett | (2) Panna   |
| (3) Gir     | (4) Nilgiri |

**43.** The origin of teak is :

- |              |           |
|--------------|-----------|
| (1) India    | (2) Nepal |
| (3) Pakistan | (4) Burma |

**44.** In India Breast Height is measured at :

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| (1) 1.37m | (2) 1.33m |
| (3) 1.3m  | (4) 1.23m |

**45.** Decrease in diameter of a stem of tree from the base to upwards is called :

- |           |                   |
|-----------|-------------------|
| (1) Form  | (2) Form factor   |
| (3) Taper | (4) Form Quotient |

**46.** Artificial form factor is also called :

- |                          |                               |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1) Normal form factor   | (2) Breast height form factor |
| (3) Absolute form factor | (4) Waist height form factor  |

47. Joint Forest Management was first introduced in :

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (1) West Bengal | (2) Tamil Nadu  |
| (3) Odisha      | (4) Uttaranchal |

48. Quarter girth formula is used for :

- |                                |                          |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) Calculation of felled logs | (2) Bark thickness       |
| (3) Standing tree volume       | (4) Standing tree height |

49. Portion of tree stem which is unmerchantable is called :

- |            |                  |
|------------|------------------|
| (1) Forked | (2) Crown height |
| (3) Cull   | (4) Crown length |

50. Yield table is not applicable to :

- (1) Even aged forest
- (2) Both even and un even aged forests
- (3) Un even aged forest
- (4) High forest

51. Day length or ..... influences diameter growth in trees.

- |                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| (1) Photoperiod    | (2) Perspiration  |
| (3) Photosynthesis | (4) Photochemical |

52. The First Conservator of Forest :

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| (1) Trevor | (2) Watson |
| (3) Troupe | (4) Hartig |

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- 53.** Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute located at :
- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| (1) Dehradun | (2) Jodhpur |
| (3) Jabalpur | (4) Jhansi  |
- 54.** *Shorea robusta* is :
- |                              |                          |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) Susceptible to drought   | (2) Drought hardy        |
| (3) Moderately drought hardy | (4) Susceptible to frost |
- 55.** The dying back is a common disease in :
- |          |            |
|----------|------------|
| (1) Teak | (2) Deodar |
| (3) Sal  | (4) Khair  |
- 56.** Arrangement of individual soil particles into aggregates is called :
- |                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| (1) Soil class   | (2) Soil structure |
| (3) Soil texture | (4) Humus          |
- 57.** Nilgiris Biosphere Reserve is found in :
- |                |                    |
|----------------|--------------------|
| (1) Tamil Nadu | (2) Kerala         |
| (3) Karnataka  | (4) Andhra Pradesh |
- 58.** ..... is a tending operation in which individuals of favored species also removed :
- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| (1) Weeding  | (2) Pruning  |
| (3) Cleaning | (4) Thinning |

59. Scion is a part of :

- |                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| (1) Graft of shoot | (2) Graft of root |
| (3) A bud          | (4) Clone         |

60. The sustainable land use systems involving tree combined with crops and/or animals on the same unit of land :

- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| (1) Agroforestry    | (2) Farm forestry  |
| (3) Social forestry | (4) Urban forestry |

61. 'Social forestry' was first coined by :

- |             |          |
|-------------|----------|
| (1) Westoby | (2) Seth |
| (3) Brandis | (4) Nair |

62. Taungya means :

- |                          |                       |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Cultivation of crop  | (2) Hill Cultivation  |
| (3) Cultivation of grass | (4) Plane Cultivation |

63. The practices of managing rows of closely planted woody plants with annual crops planted in alleys in between hedges is called :

- |                              |                     |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| (1) Hedgerow intercropping   | (2) Woody hedgerows |
| (3) Soil conservation hedges | (4) Home garden     |

64. The most suitable species for reclamation of sandy soil is :

- |                                    |                               |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1) <i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> | (2) <i>Melia dubia</i>        |
| (3) <i>Acacia spp.</i>             | (4) <i>Azadirachta indica</i> |

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**65.** Complete removal of a strip of bark from around the entire circumference of tree trunk :

- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| (1) Lopping  | (2) Pollarding |
| (3) Girdling | (4) Pruning    |

**66.** Jhuming is other name for :

- |                 |                          |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| (1) Taungya     | (2) Shifting cultivation |
| (3) Home garden | (4) Alley cropping       |

**67.** Wood is the common name of :

- |                      |             |
|----------------------|-------------|
| (1) Secondary xylem  | (2) Phloem  |
| (3) Vascular bundles | (4) Cambium |

**68.** The last forest policy was formulated during the year :

- |          |          |          |          |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| (1) 1998 | (2) 1972 | (3) 1988 | (4) 1952 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|

**69.** Global warming is caused by :

- |          |                   |         |                   |
|----------|-------------------|---------|-------------------|
| (1) GHGs | (2) $\text{NO}_2$ | (3) MIC | (4) $\text{CH}_4$ |
|----------|-------------------|---------|-------------------|

**70.** Nitrogen fixing ability of casuarinas is attributable to :

- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| (1) Azotobactor | (2) Frankia      |
| (3) Rhizobium   | (4) Azospirillum |

**71.** Shifting cultivation is most prevalent in :

- |                            |                            |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) North East India       | (2) Eastern Part of India  |
| (3) Northern Part of India | (4) Southern Part of India |

72. Central Arid Zone Research Institute is located at :

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| (1) Jabalpur | (2) Jhansi   |
| (3) Jodhpur  | (4) Dehradun |

73. ICFRE is located at :

- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| (1) New Delhi | (2) Dehradun |
| (3) Jhansi    | (4) Ibadan   |

74. Green gold is :

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| (1) Bamboo | (2) Sandal |
| (3) Sal    | (4) Teak   |

75. Home garden is highly suitable for :

- |                             |                  |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| (1) Humid/sub humid region  | (2) Hilly region |
| (3) Arid./ semi arid region | (4) High lands   |

76. Generally shelter belt assumes the shape of :

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (1) Quadrangle | (2) Rectangle   |
| (3) Triangle   | (4) Trapezoidal |

77. The combination of wheat and popular is common in :

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| (1) Punjab    | (2) Rajasthan |
| (3) Karnataka | (4) Odisha    |



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**78.** The queen of timber is :

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| (1) Rose wood | (2) Sal        |
| (3) Teak      | (4) Eucalyptus |

**79.** Silviculture means :

- (1) Growing trees with grass
- (2) Growing trees with fruit crops
- (3) Growing tree with annual crops
- (4) Growing trees with medicinal plants

**80.** Green house effect is caused by :

- |                                |                               |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1) Increasing CO <sub>2</sub> | (2) Increasing O <sub>2</sub> |
| (3) Decreasing CO <sub>2</sub> | (4) Increasing Animals        |

**81.** Which of these is a non coppicers :

- |                             |                           |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) <i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> | (2) <i>Cedrus deodara</i> |
| (3) <i>Albezia lebbeck</i>  | (4) <i>Salix alba</i>     |

**82.** Official date of Earth Day is on :

- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| (1) April 22 | (2) May 22  |
| (3) March 21 | (4) June 05 |

**83.** Where is the ICRAF Centre ?

- |                |           |
|----------------|-----------|
| (1) Nairobi    | (2) Rome  |
| (3) Bangladesh | (4) Nepal |

84. Khus oil is extracted from which species :

- (1) *Vetiveria zizanioides* (2) *Sacharum spontanum*  
(3) *Dactyloriza hategeria* (4) *Azadirachta indica*

85. Forest Conservation Act was enacted during the year :

- (1) 1880 (2) 1980  
(3) 1988 (4) 1998

86. As per the National Forest Policy, at least .....% of land area of the country should be under forest cover :

- (1) 21 (2) 28 (3) 33 (4) 65

87. First Agroforestry Policy was issued in the year of :

- (1) 2015 (2) 2014 (3) 2002 (4) 2012

88. World water Day is celebrated on :

- (1) May 22 (2) March 22  
(3) June 05 (4) May 11

89. A tree which is greatly superior to the average tree of the same species :

- (1) Candidate tree (2) Comparison tree  
(3) Elite tree (4) Superior tree

90. The oldest known agro forestry systems is :

- (1) Shifting Cultivation (2) Alley cropping  
(3) Taungya (4) Home Garden

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- 91.** *Lycopersicon esculentum* L. is botanical name of :
- (1) Tomato (2) Brinjal  
(3) Chilli (4) Potato
- 92.** Which vegetable crop is also known as ' lady's finger' - ?
- (1) Beans (2) Okra  
(3) Brinjal (4) Pea
- 93.** Ashgourd belongs to the family :
- (1) Solanaceae (2) Leguminaceae  
(3) Cucurbitaceae (4) Malvaceae
- 94.** Pusa Sawani is the variety of :
- (1) Tomato (2) Garlic  
(3) Chilli (4) Okra
- 95.** ICAR-Indian Institute of Vegetable Research is located at :
- (1) Varanasi (2) Patna  
(3) Ranchi (4) Kanpur
- 96.** The seed rate of rainy season okra is :
- (1) 10-12 kg/ha (2) 15-16 kg/ha  
(3) 18-20 kg/ha (4) 22-24 kg/ha

97. Black or hollow heart physiological disorder is related to :

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| (1) Brinjal | (2) Tomato |
| (3) Pea     | (4) Potato |

98. The red colour of tomato is due to the presence of pigment :

- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| (1) Carotene  | (2) Lycopene    |
| (3) Quercetin | (4) Anthocyanin |

99. The pungency in onion is due to the presence of :

- |                             |                     |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| (1) Allyl propyl disulphide | (2) Anthocyanin     |
| (3) Cucurbitacin            | (4) Isothiocyanates |

100. *Citrullus lanatus* is the botanical name of :

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| (1) Muskmelon | (2) Watermelon |
| (3) Longmelon | (4) Roundmelon |

101. Agrifound Light Red is the variety of :

- |            |                 |
|------------|-----------------|
| (1) Garlic | (2) Amaranthus  |
| (3) Onion  | (4) Cauliflower |

102. ICAR-Central Institute for Subtropical Horticulture (CISH) is located at :

- |            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| (1) Delhi  | (2) Varanasi |
| (3) Bhopal | (4) Lucknow  |

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**103.**Garlic is propagated by :

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| (1) Clove | (2) Seeds |
| (3) Root  | (4) Corm  |

**104.**Blanching is related to which vegetable crop :

- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| (1) Cauliflower | (2) Brinjal      |
| (3) Potato      | (4) Bitter gourd |

**105.**Browning is the physiological disorder of cauliflower, which is due to the deficiency of :

- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| (1) Nitrogen | (2) Calcium    |
| (3) Boron    | (4) Molybdenum |

**106.**Whiptail is the physiological disorder of cauliflower, which is due to the deficiency of :

- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| (1) Nitrogen | (2) Calcium    |
| (3) Boron    | (4) Molybdenum |

**107.**The word horticulture is derived from :

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| (1) Latin   | (2) Greek   |
| (3) Persian | (4) English |

**108.**Hen and Chicken disorder is found in :

- |           |             |
|-----------|-------------|
| (1) Mango | (2) Avocado |
| (3) Grape | (4) Litchi  |

109. Pomegranate is originated from :

- |           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| (1) India | (2) Iran |
| (3) China | (4) Iraq |

110. Arka Mridula is the variety of :

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| (1) Mango  | (2) Banana |
| (3) Citrus | (4) Guava  |

111. Kinnow mandarin was developed by :

- |                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| (1) H.B. Frost  | (2) Swingle |
| (3) Spigeal Rey | (4) Tanaka  |

112. Hexagonal system of planting accommodates more (%) plants than square system of planting :

- |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| (1) 15 | (2) 10 | (3) 20 | (4) 25 |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|

113. Phalsa belongs to the family :

- |                   |               |
|-------------------|---------------|
| (1) Euphorbiaceae | (2) Tiliaceae |
| (3) Rosaceae      | (4) Rutaceae  |

114. Granulation is a physiological disorder of :

- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| (1) Apple | (2) Mango  |
| (3) Guava | (4) Citrus |

**18P/300/24(i)**

**115.** Sahi and Swarna Rupa are the varieties of :

- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| (1) Guava | (2) Litchi |
| (3) Mango | (4) Papaya |

**116.** Super dwarfing rootstock of apple is :

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| (1) M-27 | (2) M-9  |
| (3) M-11 | (4) M-25 |

**117.** The best time of pruning roses in North Indian plains is :

- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) October- November | (2) June-July         |
| (3) November-December | (4) September-October |

**118.** Sleepiness is associated with flower of :

- |               |                   |
|---------------|-------------------|
| (1) Gladiolus | (2) Tulip         |
| (3) Carnation | (4) Chrysanthemum |

**119.** Rashtrapati Bhavan garden at New Delhi was laid out by-

- |                       |                 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| (1) Sir Edwin Lutyens | (2) Lord Curzon |
| (3) Lady Hardings     | (4) Shah Jahan  |

**120.** Scooping is a practice that facilitates bolting in :

- |                 |                     |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| (1) Cabbage     | (2) Brussels sprout |
| (3) Cauliflower | (4) Broccoli        |

**ROUGH WORK**  
रफ़ कार्य



## अभ्यर्थियों के लिए निर्देश

(इस पुस्तिका के प्रथम आवरण पृष्ठ पर तथा उत्तर-पत्र के दोनों पृष्ठों पर केवल नीली/काली बाल-प्वाइंट पेन से ही लिखें)

1. प्रश्न पुस्तिका मिलने के 30 मिनट के अन्दर ही देख लें कि प्रश्नपत्र में सभी पृष्ठ मौजूद हैं और कोई प्रश्न छूटा नहीं है। पुस्तिका दोषयुक्त पाये जाने पर इसकी सूचना तत्काल कक्ष-निरीक्षक को देकर सम्पूर्ण प्रश्नपत्र की दूसरी पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।
2. परीक्षा भवन में प्रवेश-पत्र के अतिरिक्त, लिखा या सादा कोई भी खुला कागज साथ में न लायें।
3. ओ.एम.आर. उत्तर-पत्र अलग से दिया गया है। इसे न तो मोड़ें और न ही विकृत करें। दूसरा ओ.एम.आर. उत्तर-पत्र नहीं दिया जायेगा। केवल ओ.एम.आर. उत्तर-पत्र का ही मूल्यांकन किया जायेगा।
4. सभी प्रविष्टियाँ प्रथम आवरण-पृष्ठ पर नीली/काली पेन से निर्धारित स्थान पर लिखें।
5. ओ० एम० आर० उत्तर-पत्र के प्रथम पृष्ठ पर पेन से अपना अनुक्रमांक निर्धारित स्थान पर लिखें तथा नीचे दिये वृत्तों को गाढ़ा कर दें। जहाँ-जहाँ आवश्यक हो वहाँ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका का क्रमांक, केन्द्र कोड नम्बर तथा सेट का नम्बर उचित स्थानों पर लिखें।
6. ओ० एम० आर० उत्तर पत्र पर अनुक्रमांक संख्या, प्रश्नपुस्तिका संख्या व सेट संख्या (यदि कोई हो) तथा प्रश्नपुस्तिका पर अनुक्रमांक और ओ० एम० आर० उत्तर पत्र संख्या की प्रविष्टियों में उपरिलेखन की अनुमति नहीं है।
7. उपर्युक्त प्रविष्टियों में कोई भी परिवर्तन कक्ष निरीक्षक द्वारा प्रमाणित होना चाहिये अन्यथा यह एक अनुचित साधन का प्रयोग माना जायेगा।
8. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर दिये गये हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के वैकल्पिक उत्तर के लिए आपको ओ० एम० आर० उत्तर-पत्र की सम्बन्धित पंक्ति के सामने दिये गये वृत्त को उत्तर-पत्र के प्रथम पृष्ठ पर दिये गये निर्देशों के अनुसार पेन से गाढ़ा करना है।
9. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर के लिए केवल एक ही वृत्त को गाढ़ा करें। एक से अधिक वृत्तों को गाढ़ा करने पर अथवा एक वृत्त को अपूर्ण भरने पर वह उत्तर गलत माना जायेगा।
10. ध्यान दें कि एक बार स्याही द्वारा अंकित उत्तर बदला नहीं जा सकता है। यदि आप किसी प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं देना चाहते हैं, तो संबंधित पंक्ति के सामने दिये गये सभी वृत्तों को खाली छोड़ दें। ऐसे प्रश्नों पर शून्य अंक दिये जायेंगे।
11. रफ कार्य के लिए प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के मुखपृष्ठ के अंदर वाला पृष्ठ तथा उत्तर-पुस्तिका के अंतिम पृष्ठ का प्रयोग करें।
12. परीक्षा की समाप्ति के बाद अभ्यर्थी अपना ओ.एम.आर. उत्तर-पत्र परीक्षा कक्ष/हाल में कक्ष निरीक्षक को सौंप दे। अभ्यर्थी अपने साथ प्रश्न पुस्तिका तथा ओ.एम.आर. उत्तर-पत्र की प्रति ले जा सकते हैं।
13. अभ्यर्थी को परीक्षा समाप्त होने से पहले परीक्षा भवन से बाहर जाने की अनुमति नहीं होगी।
14. यदि कोई अभ्यर्थी परीक्षा में अनुचित साधनों का प्रयोग करता है, तो वह विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा निर्धारित दंड का/की, भागी होगा/होगी।