1. Ethylene is a —
   A. Natural gaseous hormone
   B. Solid alkaloid
   C. Mineral nutrient
   D. Cell wall polymer (A)

Explanation : Ethylene is a gaseous plant growth regulator.

2. Ethylene is produced in large quantities by —
   A. Senescent tissues and ripening fruits
   B. Dry seeds only
   C. Dead xylem only
   D. Soil minerals only (A)

Explanation : Ripening fruits and ageing tissues synthesize ethylene.

3. Ethylene is highly effective in —
   A. Fruit ripening
   B. Stopping all respiration
   C. Preventing flowering forever
   D. Destroying chloroplasts only (A)

Explanation : Ethylene accelerates ripening of fruits.

4. Increase in respiration rate during fruit ripening is called —
   A. Respiratory climacteric
   B. Photorespiration
   C. Dormancy
   D. Bolting (A)

Explanation : Fruit ripening shows increased respiration called respiratory climacteric.

5. Ethephon is used for —
   A. Artificial ripening of fruits
   B. Inducing seed dormancy only
   C. Stopping flowering permanently
   D. Blocking root growth completely (A)

Explanation : Ethephon releases ethylene slowly and helps ripen fruits.

6. Ethylene increases female flowers in —
   A. Cucumber
   B. Wheat
   C. Mango root only
   D. Cotton seed only (A)

Explanation : Ethylene increases female flowers in cucumber, improving yield.

7. ABA stands for —
   A. Abscisic acid
   B. Auxin binding acid
   C. Active bud auxin
   D. Adenine basic acid (A)

Explanation : ABA is abscisic acid, a plant growth inhibitor.

8. ABA is called stress hormone because it —
   A. Helps plants tolerate adverse conditions
   B. Ripens fruits only
   C. Increases internode length only
   D. Forms xylem only (A)

Explanation : ABA helps plants withstand drought and other stress conditions.

9. ABA promotes —
   A. Stomatal closure
   B. Fruit ripening only
   C. Stem elongation only
   D. Cell division only (A)

Explanation : ABA closes stomata and reduces water loss during stress.

10. ABA acts as an antagonist to —
    A. Gibberellins
    B. Chlorophyll
    C. Xylem
    D. Stomata (A)

Explanation : ABA often opposes gibberellin action, especially in dormancy and germination.