Reg. No. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_



**End Semester Examination – Nov / Dec – 2019**

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| **Code :** | **18HO1005** | **Duration :** | **3hrs** |
| **Sub. Name:** | **PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY OF TROPICAL AND SUB-TROPICAL VEGETABLES** | **Max. Marks :** | **100** |

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| **Q. No.** | **Questions** | **Course Outcome** | **Marks** |
| **PART – A (20 X 1 = 20 MARKS)** | | | |
| 1. | The scientific name of chilli is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | CO2 | 1 |
| 2. | The family of coccinia is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | CO2 | 1 |
| 3. | The origin of Bhendi \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | CO2 | 1 |
| 4. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the variety of watermelon. | CO2 | 1 |
| 5. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is called Indian Squash. | CO2 | 1 |
| 6. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are the two cultivated species of Amaranthus. | CO2 | 1 |
| 7. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the largest producer of vegetables. | CO1 | 1 |
| 8. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is used in production of female flowers in cucurbits. | CO3 | 1 |
| 9. | A hybrid variety of Tomato is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | CO2 | 1 |
| 10. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the origin of Ash Gourd. | CO2 | 1 |
| 11. | Botanical name of Snake Gourd is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | CO2 | 1 |
| 12. | The pungent principle compound in hot Chilli is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | CO2 | 1 |
| 13. | The color of Brinjal is due to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | CO2 | 1 |
| 14. | Vertical garden is also called as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | CO2 | 1 |
| 15. | An example of a vegetable belonging to malvaceae family is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | CO2 | 1 |
| 16. | Define Dioceious. | CO2 | 1 |
| 17. | Arka variety is released from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | CO2 | 1 |
| 18. | Ridge gourd is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ crop. | CO2 | 1 |
| 19. | The fungicide used to treat seed is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | CO3 | 1 |
| 20. | Gulmohar is a variety of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | CO2 | 1 |

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| **PART – B (10 X 5 = 50 MARKS)**  **(Answer any 10 from the following)** | | | |
| 21. | Mention the various maturity indices of water melon. | CO2 | 5 |
| 22. | Explain the preparation of azospirillum for treatment of tomato seeds. | CO3 | 5 |
| 23. | Analyze the IPM followed in vegetables. | CO3 | 5 |
| 24. | Write in short the major constraint in production of cucurbits and the methods to overcome it. | CO2 | 5 |
| 25. | Compare the 3 species of Pumpkin. | CO2 | 5 |
| 26. | Write the nursery management techniques followed in vegetables. | CO2 | 5 |
| 27. | Explain in short the production technology of Bhendi. | CO2 | 5 |
| 28. | Mention one character of 5 varieties of Brinjal. | CO2 | 5 |
| 29. | Name the scientific name, family and the 4 distinct types of pointed gourd. | CO2 | 5 |
| 30. | Compare Pole and Bush types of lab lab. | CO2 | 5 |
| 31. | Analyze the causes and symptoms of 5 Physiological Disorders in vegetables. | CO2 | 5 |
| 32. | Write the uses of vegetable garden. | CO2 | 5 |

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| **PART – C (2 X 15 = 30 MARKS)**  **(Answer any 2 from the following)** | | | | |
| 33. | a. | Explain in detail the production technology of Tomato. | CO2 | 8 |
| b. | Discuss the various constraints in vegetable production. | CO3 | 7 |
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| 34. | a. | Explain the different vegetable garden and elaborate the steps involved in developing a kitchen garden. | CO2 | 10 |
| b. | Analyze the use of growth regulators in vegetables. | CO3 | 5 |
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| 35. | a. | Critically analyze the cultivation practices of cucumber. | CO2 | 8 |
| b. | List out the various uses of leafy vegetables and their cultivation practices. | CO2 | 7 |