ABOUT THE JACKFRUIT

1. Which of the following is considered the largest tree-borne fruit?
   a) Pumpkin  b) Watermelon  c) Jackfruit  d) Breadfruit

2. Where did jackfruit originate?
   a) West Indies  b) Indian peninsula  c) Brazil  d) Malay forest

3. Which is the natural habitat of the Jackfruit?
   a) Rainforests  b) Deserts  c) Grasslands  d) Deciduous forests

4. Name the family to which the jackfruit belongs?
   a) Myrtaceae  b) Moraceae  c) Urticaceae  d) Clusiaceae

5. What is the genus name of the jack?
   a) Artocarpus  b) Dipterocarpus  c) Pterocarpus  d) Morus

6. Which of the following is the botanical name of the jack?
   a) Artocarpus heterophyllus  b) Artocarpus heterophylla  c) Artocarpus integrifolia  d) All of these

7. In which country the jackfruit tree is considered an invasive species?
   a) Brazil  b) Rio de Janeiro  c) Myanmar  d) Indonesia

8. Which Indian emperor encouraged planting of Jack trees?
   a) Tipu Sultan  b) Ashoka  c) Humayun  d) Shahjahan

9. The name Jackfruit originated from the root word 'Jaca' in Portuguese which itself took origin from a sound-a-like word in
   a) Malayalam  b) Sinhalese  c) Tamil  d) French

10. What type of a tree is the jack?
    a) Annual  b) Biennial  c) Perennial  d) Ephemeral

11. Regarding flowering, Jackfruit tree is
    a) Monocarpic  b) Polycarpic  c) Geocarpic  d) All of these

12. Name the inflorescence type in Jack tree.
    a) Spike  b) Raceme  c) Panicle  d) Catkin

13. What type of a fruit is jackfruit?
    a) Simple fruit  b) Aggregate fruit  c) Multiple fruit  d) None of these

14. By what scientific name is the jackfruit called?
    a) Sycomon  b) Sorosis  c) Hypanthodium  d) All these

15. The rind of jackfruit is formed by the fusion of all the
    a) Calyx of flowers  b) Sterile flowers  c) Bracts of flowers  d) Tops of fertile and sterile flowers

16. On the rind, the polygonal, areola-like part with shortened spines represents the
    a) Stigmatic heads  b) Anther lobes  c) Sterile flowers  d) None of these

17. Inside the jackfruit, the bulbs represent
    a) Individual flowers  b) Individual fruits  c) Fleshy peduncle  d) Fleshy pedicels

18. What is the club-shaped, massive structure at the centre of a jackfruit known botanically?
    a) Thickened peduncle  b) Thickened pedicel  c) Fleshy pediole  d) Fleshy perianth

19. Which floral part transforms into the fleshy and juicy pulp of jackfruit bulb?
    a) Caloria  b) Perianth  c) Calyx  d) Pedicel

20. What do the short, flattened, ribbon-like structures in between the bulbs represent?
    a) Sterile flowers  b) Hairy appendages  c) Stipules  d) Stipuloids

21. The leathery, loose bag around the seed is actually the transformed
    a) Outer integument  b) Inner integument  c) Ovary wall  d) Calyx

22. What is the major constituent of the sticky latex in jack?
    a) Rubber  b) Tannins  c) Lipids  d) Resins

23. Which stringed musical instrument is made from the wood of the Jack tree?
    a) Violin  b) Guitar  c) Veena  d) All of these

24. Which part of jackfruit tree yields a saffron dye for dying the dress of Buddhist monks?
    a) Fallen yellow leaves  b) Mature juicy fruit pulp  c) Rind of mature fruits  d) Heart wood

25. What is the type of pollination in Jack trees?
    a) Anemophily  b) Ornithophily  c) Chiropteriphily  d) All of these

26. How many cotyledons do jack beans contain?
    a) Two equally sized ones  b) A single large one  c) A large one and a small one  d) Any of these

27. Which country has Jackfruit as its national fruit?
    a) Sri Lanka  b) Myanmar  c) Bangladesh  d) Afghanistan

28. Which state in India has declared Jackfruit as its state official fruit?
    a) Tamil Nadu  b) Maharashtra  c) West Bengal  d) Kerala

29. Which type of propagation is preferred in Jack trees?
    a) Seed propagation  b) Budding  c) Grafting  d) Any of these

30. The seed propagated plants do not behave true to type. This is because, Jack tree is
    a) Genetically pure  b) Genetically impure  c) Cross pollinated  d) Both b and c

ANSWERS


Contributed by Dr Jayakumari T.R., Associate Professor in Botany, H H The Maharaja’s Govt. College for Women, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala-695014.
1. The vertebrae of mammals are
   a) Amphicoelous  b) Amphiplatyan
   c) Heterocoelous  d) Procoelous

2. Rat has seven cervical vertebrae; so how many are there in the giraffe?
   a) 7  b) Many  c) 10  d) 20

3. What is the name of the second vertebrae?
   a) Atlas  b) Axis  c) Pygostyle  d) Urostyle

4. The opening found in the posterior end of skull is the
   a) Foramen of Monro  b) Foramen magnum
   c) Foramen triosseum  d) Foramen panizza

5. What is cheek bone?
   a) Zygomatic arch  b) Hyoid arch
   c) Mandibular arch  d) Branchial arch

6. Jaw suspension in man is
   a) Hyostylic  b) Amphistylic
   c) Autodiastylic  d) Cranio stylic

7. Lower jaw of mammals consists of
   a) Articular & Angular  b) Splenial & Coronoid
   c) Angular & Surangular  d) Only Dental

8. Columella auris is associated with
   a) Eye  b) Ear  c) Nose  d) Mouth

9. Eliminate the odd bone
   a) Scapula  b) Coracoid
   c) Acetabulum  d) Clavicle

10. Bones of the fore arm
    a) Tibia & Fibula  b) Radius & Ulna
    c) Clavicle & Coracoid  d) Illium & Ischium

11. The smallest bone in human body is the
    a) Phalange  b) Malleus
    c) Incus  d) Stapes

12. The longest bone in the human body is
    a) Femur  b) Humerus
    c) Vertebra  d) Sternum

13. Obturator foramen is associated with
    a) Pelvic girdle  b) Pelvic limb
    c) Pectoral girdle  d) Pectoral limb

14. Knee cap is also called
    a) Trochanter  b) Astragalus
    c) Patella  d) Calcaneum

15. Keel in birds are extension of
    a) Ribs  b) Pectoral girdle
    c) Sternum  d) Clavicle

16. Olecranon process is the extension of
    a) Radius  b) Ulna
    c) Tibia  d) Fibula

17. Number of false ribs in man
    a) 5  b) 5 Pairs  c) 7  d) 7 Pairs

18. Foramen triosseum is found in
    a) Frog  b) Fish
    c) Reptile  d) Bird

19. Which is the wish bone?
    a) Furcula  b) Fibula
    c) Patella  d) Ribs

20. Name of the first digit in the hand
    a) Finger  b) Pollex
    c) Carpal  d) Tarsal

21. Crocodile skull belongs to this type
    a) Parapsida  b) Anapsida
    c) Diapsida  d) Synapsida

22. Eliminate the odd bone
    a) Illium  b) Ischium
    c) Pubis  d) Fibula

23. Turtle's body is encased by a bony shell called
    a) Plastron  b) Carapace
    c) Shield  d) All the above

24. Average number of bones in adult human body is
    a) 200  b) 206
    c) 220  d) 320

25. The fate of Quadrate bone in the evolution of ears ossicles
    a) Malleus  b) Incus
    c) Stapes  d) Pinna

**ANSWERS**


*Contributed by Dr. K. Venkataraman, Retd. Reader & Head, Department of Zoology, Madura College, A-T-2, Pookkadum Apartments, Bypass Road, Madurai-625010*