For More Questions ***Click Here***

1. The conversion of nitrogen to ammonia or nitrogenous compounds is called as

a) Nitrogen assimilation

b) Nitrogen fixation

c) Denitrification

d) Nitrification

2. Plants absorbs N2 in the form of

a) nitrites (NO_2^-)

b) nitrates (NO_3^-)

c) ammonium (NH_4^+)

d) all of the above

3. Plants cannot absorb molecular N2 in the atmosphere because

a) N2 has double bonds making it highly stable

b) Abundance in the atmosphere inhibits absorption

c) N2 has triple bonds making it highly stable

d) None of these

4. Symbiotic N_2 fixing cyanobacteria are present in all except

a) *Anthoceros*

b) *Azolla*

c) *Cycas*

d) *Gnetum*

5. All the following are free living N_2 fixers except

a) *Rhizobium*

b) *Azotobacter*

c) *Rhodospirillum*

d) *Clostridium*

6. Which of the following N_2 fixer is involved in symbiotic association with legumes forming root nodules?

a) *Rhizobium*

b) *Azotobacter*

c) *Rhodospirillum*

d) *Clostridium*

7. *Anabaena, a* N2 fixer is present in the root pockets of

a) *Marselia*

b) *Salvinia*

c) *Pistia*

d) *Azolla*

8. Splitting of dinitrogen molecule into free nitrogen atom in biological N2 fixation is carried out by

a) hydrogenase

b) nitrogenase

c) dinitrogenase

d) nitrate reductase

9. The conversion of amino acids to ammonium by soil decomposers is called

a) ammonification

b) mineralization

c) deamination

d) Both a and b

10. Industrial fixation is accomplished by

a) Helmonts process

b) Haber process

c) Friedel- Crafts reaction

d)Reimer Tiemann Reaction