

Kamla Nehru Mahavidyalaya

Department of Botany

Question Bank

BSc SEM VI – Paper II

UNIT – I

- 1) Process by which the same locality becomes successively colonized by different communities.
 - a) Adaptation
 - b) Replacement
 - c) Succession
 - d) Colonization

- 2) Climatic causes, topographic causes, biotic causes are the cause of
 - a) Pollution
 - b) Adaptation
 - c) Colonization
 - d) Succession

- 3) Causes of succession is
 - a) Climatic/biotic
 - b) Natural/artificial
 - c) Animal/humans
 - d) All

- 4) In succession, erosion of soil and soil deposition is
 - a) Climatic causes
 - b) Topographic causes
 - c) Biotic causes
 - d) All

- 5) After several changes in succession process, a stage may come by must tolerant, self-maintaining and slow changing plant community called
- Climate
 - Climax
 - Community
 - Complete
- 6) When the succession stops on the extreme bare area on which there was no previous existence of vegetation is called
- Hydrosere
 - Presere
 - Xerosere
 - Halosere
- 7) Initial stage of hydrosere succession is
- Floating
 - Phytoplankton
 - Moss
 - All
- 8) Succession which initials on bare areas where extreme deficiency of moisture is present in the soil is called
- Hydrosere
 - Xerosere
 - Halosere
 - Presere
- 9) In any type of succession climax stage will always be
- Initial stage
 - Middle stage
 - Last stage
 - Uncertain stage
- 10) In Hydrosere when water of the panels remains nearly one to four feet deep and habitat change from floating plants to new species it is called
- Sedge marsh

- b) Woodland stage
 - c) Floating stage
 - d) Reed-swamp stage
- 11) In order to withstand adverse conditions of the environment and utilize to their maximum benefits, the organisms develop certain morphological, anatomical changes it is called
- a) Development
 - b) Variation
 - c) Adaptation
 - d) Succession
- 12) On the basis of plants water requirements and nature of substratum on which they grow, plants are of following two types
- a) Hydrophytes/Xerophytes
 - b) Hydrophytes/Mesophytes
 - c) Xerophytes/Mesophytes
 - d) Halophytes/lithophytes
- 13) Plants which grow in wet places or in water either partly or wholly are called
- a) Halophytes
 - b) Xerophytes
 - c) Hydrophytes
 - d) Mesophytes
- 14) Plants which are adapted to both aquatic and terrestrial mode of life grows either in shallow water or on the muddy substratum is called
- a) Amphibious Hydrophytes
 - b) Submerged Hydrophytes
 - c) Floating Hydrophytes
 - d) Mesophytes
- 15) Anatomical adaptations like reduction of vascular tissues, supporting tissues, increase in aeration develops in
- a) Halophytes

- b) Xerophytes
 - c) Hydrophytes
 - d) Mesophytes
- 16) Plants which grows in dry habitats or xeric conditions are called
- a) Xerophytes
 - b) Hydrophytes
 - c) Mesophytes
 - d) Lithophytes
- 17) Drought resistant plants and drought enduring plants are the categories of
- a) Hydrophytes
 - b) Xerophytes
 - c) Mesophytes
 - d) All
- 18) Opuntia and Aleo vera are the examples of
- a) Floating mesophytes
 - b) Non-succulent Xerophytes
 - c) Succulent Xerophytes
 - d) None of the above
- 19) Modifications of stem into Thorns, Cladodes, Phylloclade generally take places in
- a) Hydrophytes
 - b) Halophytes
 - c) Mesophytes
 - d) Xerophytes
- 20) Heavy cutinization, sunken stomata and well-developed xylem and phloem is the anatomical adaptation developed in
- a) Xerophytes
 - b) Hydrophytes
 - c) Both
 - d) None of the above

UNIT – II

- 21) The addition of extraneous materials to water, air or land which adversely affect the natural quality of the environment is called
- a) Adulteration
 - b) Adaption
 - c) Pollution
 - d) Succession
- 22) A substance which may alter environmental constituents or cause pollution is called
- a) Adulterant
 - b) Pollutant
 - c) Substitution
 - d) Solvent
- 23) The unfavourable alteration of our surrounding, wholly or largely as byproducts of man's action is called
- a) Air Pollution
 - b) Water Pollution
 - c) Noise Pollution
 - d) Environmental Pollution
- 24) Pollution comprising liquid and solid waste from all types of farming activities is called
- a) Air Pollution
 - b) Agricultural Pollution
 - c) Noise Pollution
 - d) Water Pollution
- 25) Farm animal waste, Plant residues, insecticides are the pollutants for
- a) Noise Pollution
 - b) Water Pollution
 - c) Air Pollution

- d) Agricultural Pollution
- 26) Machines, traffic noise, music, are the sources for cause of the
- a) Noise Pollution
 - b) Water Pollution
 - c) Air Pollution
 - d) All of the above
- 27) The loudness of noise is measured in a logarithmic scale called
- a) Cos
 - b) Theta
 - c) Decibel
 - d) Hertz
- 28) Noise pollution causes following effects on human health
- a) Acidity
 - b) Blindness
 - c) Vomiting
 - d) Psychological
- 29) According the WHO Safe noise level for city is
- a) 20 dB
 - b) 45 dB
 - c) 35 dB
 - d) 10 dB
- 30) The degradation of water quality by any process that changes ambient water temperature of a natural water body is called
- a) Water pollution
 - b) Thermal pollution
 - c) Both
 - d) None of the above

- 31) All India Organization Industrial Toxicological Research Centre (ITRC) which is concerned mainly with the study of toxicological problems is located in
- Kanpur
 - Calcutta
 - Lucknow
 - Nagpur
- 32) A national organization which execute studies on different aspects of pollution is
- WHO
 - ITRC
 - BARC
 - NEERI
- 33) To ensure a healthy environment for the country, department of environment was established in India in
- 1980
 - 1885
 - 1995
 - 1895
- 34) Anything which is useful to man or can be transformed into a useful product can be referred as
- Material
 - Resources
 - Byproducts
 - All of the these
- 35) The resources which is directly or indirectly derived from photosynthetic activity of green plants like food, fruits, wood. Milk, fish etc is called
- Forests resources
 - Biotic resources
 - Abiotic resources
 - All the of these

- 36) The resources in which biological activity is not involved in their formation is called
- a) Abiotic
 - b) Biotic
 - c) Both
 - d) None of the above
- 37) Those resources which can be regenerated or renewed is called
- a) Renewable
 - b) Non-Renewable
 - c) Both
 - d) None of the above
- 38) Space once occupied becomes unavailable is the example of
- a) Renewable
 - b) Non-renewable
 - c) Both
 - d) None
- 39) Factors responsible for depletion of natural resources is
- a) Climate
 - b) Environment
 - c) Population
 - d) None
- 40) The international union for conservation of nature and natural resources (IUCNNR) was established in
- a) Russia 1948
 - b) Switzerland 1948
 - c) America 1958
 - d) China 1958

UNIT- III

- 41) Who is the father of the Microbiology?
- a) Louis Pasteur
 - b) Leeuwenhoek
 - c) Lambarg
 - d) Darwin
- 42) Optical instrument consisting of a lens, for making elongated or magnified images of minute objects called
- a) Microscope
 - b) Mirror
 - c) Camera
 - d) All
- 43) Microscope which uses high voltage electron beam to create or image is called
- a) TEM
 - b) Compound Microscope
 - c) REM
 - d) SEM
- 44) Who produced the first commercial transmission electron Microscope?
- a) Leeuwenhoek
 - b) Darwin
 - c) Siemens
 - d) Zimmerman
- 45) Who produced its scanning electron microscope?
- a) Siemens (1939)
 - b) Manfred (1937)
 - c) Polar (1937)
 - d) Manhood (1937)

- 46) Microscope which produces images by probing the specimen with a focused electron beam that is scanned across a rectangular area of the specimen
- a) TEM
 - b) Compound Microscope
 - c) REM
 - d) SEM
- 47) Process which involves the use of the centrifugal force for the sedimentation of heterogenous mixtures with a centrifuge is
- a) Separation
 - b) Filtration
 - c) Centrifugation
 - d) Distillation
- 48) Centrifuge used to process small volumes of biological molecules, cells or nuclei is called
- a) Ultracentrifuge
 - b) Microcentrifuge
 - c) Minicentrifuge
 - d) Megacentrifuge
- 49) An apparatus that rotates at high speed and by centrifugal force separates substances of different densities
- a) Microscope
 - b) Autoclave
 - c) Centrifuge
 - d) Spectrophotometer
- 50) Temperature control of the rotor chambers are essential for
- a) Microcentrifuge
 - b) High speed centrifuge
 - c) Autoclave
 - d) Ultracentrifuge

- 51) The motion of dispersed particles relative to a fluid under the influence of a spatially uniform electric field is called
- Centrifugation
 - Filteration
 - Separation
 - Electrophoresis
- 52) Electrophoresis was first time observed by
- Louis (1807)
 - Siemens (1607)
 - Reuss (1807)
 - Raj (1707)
- 53) Electrophoresis of positively charged particle is
- Cataphoresis
 - Anaphoresis
 - Both
 - None of the above
- 54) Electrophoresis used to separate proteins by size, density and purity is called
- SDS
 - RDS
 - PAGE
 - All
- 55) Electrophoresis used to separate a mixed population of DNA or protein in a matrix of agarose is
- Acrylamide gel
 - Sodium dodecyle gel
 - Polyacrylamide gel
 - Agarose gel

- 56) The study of the interaction between matter and electromagnetic radiation is called
- Chromatography
 - Electrophoresis
 - Spectroscopy
 - Microscopy
- 57) Molecules containing π -electrons or non-bonding electrons can absorb the energy in the form of UV light to excite these electrons to higher anti-bonding molecular orbitals is the principle of
- Centrifuge
 - Chromatography
 - Spectroscopy
 - Microscopy
- 58) Process used to separate mixtures using mobile and stationary phase is called
- Electrophoresis
 - Chromatography
 - Both
 - None of the above
- 59) Chromatography used to separate components of a plant extract, illustrating the experiment with plant pigments that gave chromatography its name.
- TLC
 - PLC
 - Both
 - None of the above
- 60) In chromatography the ratio of the solute's distance travelled to the solvent's distance travelled is called
- Refraction factor
 - Retardation factor
 - Reflection factor
 - All

UNIT-IV

- 61) The study of past and present interrelationships between human cultures and the plants, animals and other organisms in their environment is called
- Taxonomy
 - Anatomy
 - Ethnobotany
 - Botany
- 62) To distinct a specific field of botany and to describe plant uses, the text ethnobotany was suggested by
- Ford (1978)
 - Harshberger (1895)
 - Faulks (1958)
 - All
- 63) Branch of ethnobotany which deals with the studies of methods used by primitive societies of selecting, experimenting and testing any recipes in human/animal diseases is called
- Ethno-Pharmacology
 - Ethno-Pharmacognosy
 - Ethno-Medicobotany
 - All
- 64) Ethno-toxicology means
- Study of poisonous plants
 - Study of dye yielding plant
 - Study of food plants
 - Study of oil plants

- 65) The cleared land is used for agriculture for short time and when the fertility of soil decreases, the area is abandoned by tribals and then they shifts to new area is for agriculture purpose is called
- Jhum cultivation
 - Shifting cultivation
 - Both
 - None
- 66) Plant utilized for the purpose of food
- Aleo vera
 - Ricinus communis
 - Triticum aestivum
 - All
- 67) Plant utilized as a source of oil
- Triticum aestivum
 - Oryza sativa
 - Coffea arabica
 - Araches hypogea
- 68) Plant Syzygium aromaticum is used for preparing
- Coffee
 - Oil
 - Beverages
 - Spices
- 69) Plant Azadiracta indica is used to prepared
- Medicine
 - Fibre
 - Food
 - Beverages
- 70) Plant Gossypium hirsutum is a rich source of
- Medicine
 - Food
 - Fibre
 - Dye

- 71) Plant having constituents long chain polymer
- Azadiracta indica*
 - Araches hypogea*
 - Gossypium hirsutum*
 - Hevea brasiliensis*
- 72) Fruit type capsule is present in plant
- Azadiracta indica*
 - Araches hypogea*
 - Gossypium hirsutum*
 - Hevea brasiliensis*
- 73) Straw of this plant is commonly used as fodder for cattle
- Wheat
 - Coffee
 - Cotton
 - Neem
- 74) Plant rich in cellulose
- Wheat
 - Coffee
 - Cotton
 - Neem
- 75) Plant rich in starch and proteins
- Wheat
 - Rubber
 - Cotton
 - Groundnut
- 76) Plant commonly used in preparation of toys and paints
- Cotton
 - Rubber
 - Clove
 - Neem

- 77) Plant use as a pain reliever in teeth problems
- a) Cotton
 - b) Rubber
 - c) Clove
 - d) Wheat
- 78) Plant widely cultivated for its seed as cereal
- a) Cotton
 - b) Rubber
 - c) Clove
 - d) Wheat
- 79) Seed containing caffeine which is used in the preparation of several drugs to relieve headache
- a) Cotton
 - b) Coffee
 - c) Clove
 - d) Neem
- 80) Leaves of plant in a form of decoction is used as a medicinal drink
- a) Cotton
 - b) Coffee
 - c) Clove
 - d) Neem

ANSWER

UNIT-I	UNIT-II	UNIT-III	UNIT-IV
1) c	21) c	41) b	61) a
2) c	22) b	42) a	62) b
3) a	23) d	43) a	63) a
4) b	24) b	44) c	64) a
5) b	25) d	45) b	65) c
6) b	26) a	46) d	66) c
7) b	27) c	47) c	67) d
8) b	27) d	48) b	68) d
9) c	29) b	49) c	69) a
10) d	30) b	50) b	70) c
11) c	31) c	51) d	71) d
12) a	32) d	52) c	72) c
13) c	33) a	53) a	73) a
14) a	34) b	54) c	74) c
15) c	35) b	55) d	75) a
16) a	36) a	56) c	76) b
17) b	37) a	57) c	77) c
18) c	38) b	58) b	78) d
19) d	39) c	59) a	79) b
20) a	40) b	60) b	80) d

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