

SUBJECT - BOTANY

PAPER-3

CLASS- Bsc- 3 year

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MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

66. Domestic wastes contain :

- (a) Non-biodegradable pollutants
- (b) Biodegradable pollutants
- (c) Hydrocarbons
- (d) None of these

67. Increasing accumulation of DDT in organisms of a food chain at higher trophic levels is known as

- (a) Biological value
- (b) Biological amplification
- (c) Biotic potential
- (d) Biotic value

68. DDT is an :

- (a) Antibiotic
- (b) Biodegradable pollutant
- (c) Non-biodegradable pollutant
- (d) None of the above

69. Herbicide DCMU kills weeds by :

- (a) inhibiting respiration
- (b) exhibiting cell division
- (c) inhibiting CO uptake
- (d) inhibiting NO₃ uptake

70. The molecular action of ultraviolet light is mainly reflected through :

- (a) Photodynamic action
- (b) Formation of pyrimidine
- (c) Destruction of hydrogen bonds between DNA
- (d) Formation of sticky metaphases

71. Most outstanding danger at present for survival of living beings on earth is :

- (a) Radiation hazards
- (b) Desertification
- (c) Deforestation
- (d) Glaciation.

72. Which is the final victim of radioactive pollution ?

- (a) Man
- (b) Algae
- (c) Microorganisms
- (d) Lichens

73. Overgrazing by animals results in :

- (a) Positive pollution
- (b) Negative pollution
- (c) Sheet erosion
- (d) Rill erosion

74. Removal of the soil by the action of wind and water is known as :

- (a) Erosion
- (b) Fossilization
- (c) Calcification
- (d) Salination

75. Conservation can be best achieved by having :

- (a) Wind screens
- (b) Good plant covers
- (c) Restricted human activity
- (d) Low rainfall

76. Maintenance of soil fertility without addition of nutrients is due to :

- (a) Favourable temperature
- (b) Activity of micro-organisms
- (c) Crop residue
- (d) Floods

77. Mulching helps in :

- (a) Soil fertility
- (b) Soil and moisture conservation
- (c) Mud formation
- (d) Fish cultivation

78. Which of the following will not cause any atmospheric pollution ?

- (a) Hydrogen
- (b) SO₂
- (c) CO
- (d) CO₂

79. Temperature changes in the environment affect most of the animals which are :

- (a) Aquatic
- (b) Desert living
- (c) Poikilothermal
- (d) Homoeothermal

80. The study-of interaction between living organisms and environment is called :

- (a) Ecosystem
- (b) Phytogeography
- (c) Ecology
- (d) Phytosociology

81. The pyramid of numbers deals with the number of :

- (a) Species in a given area
- (b) Sub-species in a community
- (c) Individuals in a community
- (d) Individuals in a trophic level

82. Ultraviolet radiation from sunlight cause the reaction that produces :

- (a) CO
- (b) SO₂
- (c) Ozone
- (d) Fluorides

83. Pollution can be controlled by :

- (a) sewage treatment
- (b) Manufacturing electrically operated vehicles
- (c) By checking atomic blasts
- (d) All of the above

84. In forest ecosystem, pyramid of number is

- (a) Upright
- (b) Inverted
- (c) Any of the two
- (d) None of the above

85. Ozone layer is destroyed by :

- (a) More release of CO₂
- (b) More release of O₂
- (c) Uses of coal
- (d) Chlorofluorocarbons

86. Which of the following is a renewable resource ?

- (a) Water
- (b) Forest
- (c) Sunlight
- (d) Petrol

87. Soil erosion can be prevented by :

- (a) Heavy rains
- (b) Deforestation
- (c) Afforestation
- (d) Overgrazing

88. Ranthambore National Park is situated in :

- (a) Rajasthan
- (b) Maharashtra
- (c) Gujrat
- (d) Uttar Pradesh

89. The National Rhinoceros park is :

- (a) Kaziranga
- (b) Corbett
- (c) Ranthambore
- (d) None of these

90. Which of these is major greenhouse gas ?

- (a) CO₂
- (b) N₂
- (c) CFC
- (d) None of these

