

The Bodwad Sarvajanik Co-Op.Education Society Ltd., Bodwad

Arts, Commerce and Science College, Bodwad

Question Bank

Class :-S.Y.B.Sc

SEM:- IV

Subject: - BOTANY- 402

Plant Ecology

1. **The science which deals with relationship between organisms and their environment is called**
 - a) Morphology
 - b) Palynology
 - c) Taxonomy
 - d) Ecology**
2. The meaning of Greek word Oikas
 - a) Nature
 - b) Environment
 - c) House**
 - d) Temple
3. The term ecology coined by
 - a) Odum
 - b) Tansley
 - c) Haeckel**
 - d) None
4. Autecology deals with the study of
 - a) Ecology of individual species**
 - b) Ecology of many species
 - c) Ecology of community
 - d) All of these
5. Synecology deals with the study of
 - a) Ecology of individual species
 - b) Ecology of many species**
 - c) Ecology of community
 - d) All of these
6. The branch of ecology which deals with the study of the organisms and geological environments of past is called
 - a) Cytoecology
 - b) Palecology**
 - c) Synecology
 - d) Autoecology
7. Ecology deals with the study of
 - a) Living beings
 - b) Living and non living components
 - c) Reciprocal relationship between living and non living components**

- d) Biotic and Abiotic components**
8. Phylloclade is modified
- Root
 - Leaf
 - Stem**
 - Bud
9. *Cuscuta* is
- Parasite**
 - Epiphyte
 - Symbiont
 - Lichen
10. Mycorrhiza is example of
- Symbiotic relationship**
 - Parasitic relationship
 - Saprophytic relationship
 - Negative interaction
11. Edaphic ecological factors are concerned with
- Rainfall
 - Light
 - Competition
 - Soil**
12. The soil is said to be physiologically dry when
- Temperature and light available to plants is insufficient
 - There is abundance of water in soil
 - Soil water is with high concentration of salts
 - Both b and c**
13. How many horizons are present in mature soil profile
- One
 - Three
 - Five**
 - Seven
14. Aerenchyma is present in which of the following
- Hydrilla**
 - Epiphytes
 - Opuntia
 - Nerium
15. Sunken stomata and multiple epidermis is found in
- Nerium**
 - Hydrilla
 - Eichhornia
 - Lichen
16. Which type of soil water is used by plant
- Gravitational water
 - Hygroscopic water
 - Combined water
 - Capillary water**

17. Biotic factors are
- Atmospheric factors that affect life
 - Chemical factors in soil that affect life
 - Physical factors in soil that affect life
 - Interactions among living organism**
18. Abiotic ecological factors are
- Climatic
 - Topographic
 - Edaphic
 - All of these**
19. Rhizobium is found in
- Root nodules of leguminous plants**
 - Lichen
 - Water
 - Coralloid root
20. Metabolic activities of organism are at maximum level at
- Minimum temperature
 - Optimum temperature**
 - Maximum temperature
 - 0° c temperature
21. Weathering is assisted by
- Lichen
 - Mosses
 - Bacteria
 - All of these**
22. Weathering is brought by
- Hydrolysis
 - Oxidation
 - Carbonation
 - All of these**
23. A living components of the Ecosystem is called
- Abiotic factors
 - Biotic factors**
 - Organism
 - All the above
24. A non living components of the Ecosystem is called
- Abiotic factors
 - Biotic factors**
 - Organism
 - All the above
25. Biotic factors in an Ecosystem may include
- Bacteria, soil and water
 - Plants, animals and bacteria**
 - Temperature , water and soil
 - Animals, fungi and temperature
26. An example of abiotic component is

- a) Plants
 - b) Soil**
 - c) Bacteria
 - d) Animals
27. An example of biotic component is
- a) Temperature
 - b) Soil
 - c) Light
 - d) Bacteria**
28. Parasites that lives inside host body to get shelter and food are called
- a) Digestion parasites
 - b) Synthetic parasites
 - c) Endoparasites**
 - d) Ectoparasites
29. A kind of symbiosis in which only one partner is benefited and other is not harmed and benefited is called
- a) Temporary parasitism
 - b) Temporary mutualism
 - c) Permanent mutualism
 - d) Commensalism**
30. Which of the following does not describe commensalism
- a) Epiphyte growing on a tree
 - b) Bird nesting on a tree
 - c) Small fish surviving on the excreta of the bigger fish
 - d) E.coli residing in the blood stream of human**
31. The components of soil are
- a) Inorganic and organic
 - b) Water and air
 - c) Living
 - d) All the above**
32. Humus and the smallest particles of rock form the
- a) Horizon A
 - b) Horizon B
 - c) Horizon C
 - d) Bedrock
33. Water percolating into the soil collects over
- a) Horizon A
 - b) Horizon B
 - c) Horizon C
 - d) None of these
34. Plants adapted for aquatic habitats are
- a) Sciophytes
 - b) Hydrophytes**
 - c) Mesophytes
 - d) Epiphytes
35. Plants adapted for xeric habitats are

- a) Sciophytes
 - b) Hydrophytes**
 - c) Mesophytes
 - d) Epiphytes
36. The region of earth where life exists is known as
- a. Atmosphere
 - b. Biosphere**
 - c. Lithosphere
 - d. Hydrosphere
37. The diversity in a given nation where different communities exist at different latitudes is called
- a. Species diversity
 - b. Local diversity**
 - c. Biodiversity
 - d. None of these
38. Diversity of whole nation or parts of continents within which many different communities exist is
- a. Local diversity
 - b. Species diversity
 - c. Optional regional diversity**
 - d. Biodiversity
39. The plants having a height over a 30 meters high are called as
- a. Megaphanerophytes**
 - b. Mesophanerophytes
 - c. Microphanerophytes
 - d. Nanophanerophytes
40. Nanophanerophytes show the height
- a. 2-8 meters
 - b. 8-30 meters
 - c. Under 2 meters**
 - d. 30 meters
41. Microphanerophytes have a height
- a. 8-30 meters
 - b. 30 meters
 - c. 2-8 meters**
 - d. 100 meters
42. Mesophanerophytes have a height
- a. 8-30 meters**
 - b. 50 meters
 - c. 30 meters
 - d. Less than 30 meters
43. The pioneers in Xerarch succession is the
- a. Crustose lichen**
 - b. Mosses
 - c. Foliose lichen
 - d. Shrubs

44. The final stable community in an ecological succession is called the
- Final community
 - Ultimate community
 - Climax community**
 - Seral community
45. The development of bare area without any life forms is called
- Nudation**
 - Ecesis
 - Sere
 - Reaction
46. The conversion of a pond to a climax forest community is an example of
- Xerach succession
 - Mesarch succession
 - Hydrach succession**
 - None of these
47. The process of successful establishment of a species in a new area is called
- Sere
 - Climax
 - Invasion
 - Ecesis**
48. The intermediate developmental stages in the ecological succession is called
- Sere**
 - Ecesis
 - Climax
 - Nudation
49. The climax community is recognized by
- Grasses, herbs and shrubs**
 - Trees
 - Crustose lichens
 - None
50. Lichens and mosses occur in
- Hydrosere
 - Xerosere**
 - Both in Hydrosere and Xerosere
 - Hydrosere only
51. When within a region all land surfaces eventually tend to occupy a single kind of community is known as
- Monoclimax**
 - Polyclimax
 - Multiclimax
 - None of these
52. Community is aggregation of
- Individuals of the same kind
 - Individuals of different kind
 - Population of different species**
 - Individuals of population

53. External appearance of a biological community is called
- Physiognomy**
 - Stratification
 - Pattern
 - Phonology
54. The rhythmic phenomena related to seasonal changes is called
- Periodicity**
 - Stratification
 - Floristic
 - Vitality
55. The number of individuals of species in a unit area is called
- Abundance**
 - Density
 - Frequency
 - Cover
56. The degree of occurrence of individuals of a species within an area is called
- Frequency**
 - Cover
 - Abundance
 - Density
57. Occurrence of vertical layers in a forest is called
- Pattern
 - Stratification**
 - Zonation
 - Ecotone
58. Species of a biological community that has higher abundance, height, cover and biomass is called
- Keystone species
 - Link species
 - Dominant species**
 - Network species
59. Series of changes on previously barren area is
- Sere
 - Climatic climax
 - Primary succession**
 - Secondary succession
60. The first species to inhabit an area after a disturbance is a
- Pioneer species**
 - Secondary succession
 - Climax community
 - Primary succession
61. An example of a pioneer species in primary succession is
- Grass**
 - Lichen
 - Insects
 - Shrub

62. Plant succession occurring in a aquatic habitat is
- Xerosere
 - Halosere
 - Psamosere
 - d. Hydrosere**
63. The type of succession that occurs after a wildfire is
- Quaternary
 - Tertiary
 - Primary
 - d. Secondary**
64. The succession initiated on rock/sand dunes/ deserts is called
- Psamosere
 - b. Xerosere**
 - Hydrosere
 - Oxylosere
65. A climax community is recognized by
- a. Grasses,herbs and shrubs**
 - Trees
 - High biomass
 - Uniform composition
66. The final stable community in ecological succession is called
- a. Climax community**
 - Final community
 - Seral community
 - Ultimate community
67. Food chain begins with-----that make their own food
- Decomposer
 - b. Producer**
 - Consumers
 - Animals
68. The pyramid of number is inverted in case of
- Parasitic food chain
 - Grassland ecosystem
 - c. Forest ecosystem**
 - Lake ecosystem
69. The pyramid of biomass is inverted in
- Forest ecosystem
 - Grassland ecosystem
 - c. Freshwater ecosystem**
 - None
70. The cyclic path of movement of elements from the abiotic system to biotic system and return back to the environment are called
- Nitrogen cycle
 - O₂ cycle
 - CO₂ cycle
 - d. Biogeochemical cycle**

71. Which of the following is nitrogen fixing bacteria
- Azospirillum
 - Rhizobium**
 - Clostridium
 - None
72. The conversion of Ammonia to nitric and then to nitrates is called
- Nitrification**
 - Ammonification
 - Assimilation
 - Denitrification
73. The process of conversion of Nitrates back to Nitrogen gas is called
- Nitrification
 - Denitrification**
 - Deamination
 - Nitrogen fixation
74. The main nitrogen reservoir in the atmosphere is
- Rock
 - Organism
 - Atmosphere**
 - None
75. Nitrogen fixing blue green algae is
- Clostridium
 - Nitrosomonas
 - Salmonella
 - Nostoc**
76. Phytoplankton are producer in
- Forest
 - Air
 - Ocean**
 - Soil
77. Organism which depends on producer for nutrition are
- Autotrophs
 - Consumer**
 - Saprophytes
 - None
78. An ecosystem is made up of
- Biotic only
 - Abiotic only
 - Biotic and Abiotic factors**
 - None of these
79. Example of natural ecosystem is
- Cropland ecosystem
 - Forest
 - Grassland ecosystem**
 - Garden
80. Example of decomposer are

- a. **Fungi**
 - b. Algae and marine animals
 - c. Pteridophytes
 - d. None of these
81. The bacteria involved in denitrification are
- a. **Pseudomonas**
 - b. Rhizobium
 - c. Nitromonas
 - d. Clostridium
82. The bacteria involved in symbiotic nitrogen fixation are
- a. Pseudomonas
 - b. **Rhizobium**
 - c. Nitromonas
 - d. Clostridium
83. Where is carbon stored in the largest amount on earth
- a. Ice caps
 - b. Oceans
 - c. **Atmosphere**
 - d. Lithosphere
84. The branch of Botany that deals with the geographical distribution of plants is known as
- a. **Phytogeography**
 - b. Geography
 - c. Demography
 - d. Ecology
85. The number of botanical regions present in India
- a. 7
 - b. 6
 - c. **9**
 - d. 11
86. The endemic species are
- a. Always rare
 - b. Becomes endangered
 - c. **Species localized in a specific region**
 - d. Cosmopolitan
87. The plants restricted in small geographical area are called as
- a. Cosmopolitans
 - b. **Endemic**
 - c. Omnipresent
 - d. None
88. A very large ecosystem on land having distinct type of vegetation and wild life is called
- a. Ecology
 - b. **Biome**
 - c. Biodiversity
 - d. Biosphere reserve
89. The endemic taxa still restricted to a very localized spot and this are known as
- a. Neoendemic

- b. Cosmopolitan
 - c. Local endemic**
 - d. Microendemic
90. Some taxa are distributed and occupy fairly large geographical areas are called as
- a. Neoendemic
 - b. Cosmopolitan**
 - c. Local endemic
 - d. None
91. Through which process do living organism release carbon into the Atmosphere
- a. Photosynthesis
 - b. Cellular respiration**
 - c. Transpiration
 - d. Combustion
92. Nitrosomonas and Nitrobacter are
- a. Ammonifying bacteria**
 - b. Denitrifying bacteria
 - c. Nitrogen fixing bacteria
 - d. Nitrifying bacteria
93. Nitrosomonas converts
- a. Nitrate to Ntrite
 - b. Nitrite to Nitrate**
 - c. Ammonia to Nitrites
 - d. Nitrites to Ammonia
94. Secondary productivity is the rate of formation of new organic matter by
- a. Producer
 - b. Consumer**
 - c. Parasitic
 - d. Decomposer
95. Ecosystem is smallest unit of
- a. Ionosphere
 - b. Lithosphere
 - c. Biosphere**
 - d. Mesosphere
96. The example of artificial ecosystem is
- a. Cropland ecosystem**
 - b. Forest
 - c. Grassland
 - d. All of the above
97. A detritus food chain starts with
- a. Producers
 - b. Herbivores
 - c. Decomposers**
 - d. Carnivores
98. The network formed by interlinking food chains is called
- a. Food link
 - b. Food web**

- c. Ecosystem
 - d. Trophic system
99. An animal that eats only plants are
- a. Primary consumer**
 - b. Secondary consumer
 - c. Tertiary consumer
 - d. Primary producer
100. Both producers and consumers are a source of food for
- a. Scavengers
 - b. Decomposers**
 - c. Carnivores
 - d. Herbivores