

TELANGANA UNIVERSITY
S.S.R. DEGREE COLLEGE, NIZAMABAD (C.C:5029)
IV SEMESTER INTERNAL ASSESSMENT-II EXAMINATIONS
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
Paper –I, Molecular Genetics, Biostatistics, Ecodiversity and Conservation
QUESTION BANK

I. Multiple Choice Questions

10 X 1/2 = 05 M

1. Which one of the following is not observed in biodiversity hotspots? ()
a) Species richness b) Endemism
c) Accelerated species loss d) Lesser inter-specific competition
2. The term Alpha diversity refers to ()
a) Genetic diversity b) Community & ecosystem diversity
c) Species diversity d) Diversity among the plants
3. Which of the following is not a measure of biodiversity? ()
a) Economic diversity b) Ecosystem diversity c) Genetic diversity d) Species diversity
4. Red data book contains data of ()
a) All plant species b) All animal species c) Threatened species d) Economically important species
5. A group of organisms that have the same structure and can reproduce with one another are ()
a) order b) family c) genus d) species
6. Which is the main cause of extinction of wild life ? ()
a) Destruction of habitat b) Hunting for flesh c) Pollution of medicine d) Pollution of water
7. Darwin's finches are a good example of ()
a) Convergent evolution b) Industrial melanism c) Connecting link d) Adaptive radiation
8. Which of the following conditions does not define the fundamental niche of a species? ()
a) Humidity b) Predators c) Temperature d) Salinity
9. Where Mangroves forest found ? ()
a) Dry region b) Coastal region c) Open area d) tropical region
10. Which regions are included in Biodiversity Hot-spot ? ()
a) Sanctuary b) National park c) Only Hotspot d) Wet lands
11. How many biogeographic does india have (D)
a) 5 b) 6 c) 8 d) 10
12. Has the maximum genetic diversity in india (C)
a) Potato b) Tea c) Mango d) Teak
13. Is the one of the most prevalent hotspots of biodiversity in india (B)
a) Himalayas b) Western ghats c) Ganges d) None of the above

14. Is one of the least porous soils (C)
 a) Peat soil b) Loam c) Clayey soil d) None of these
15. Is an example of an ex situ conservation (C)
 a) Sacred groves b) Wild life sanctuary c) Seed bank d) National park
16. Occurs when the death of the last individual in a species occurs (D)
 a) Adaptation b) Phylogenetic diversity c) Speciation d) Extinction
17. Is defined as the number of species represented in a specific region, landscape or ecological community (C)
 a) Coevolution b) Commensation c) Species richness d) Population density
18. Which of the following animals is now extinct (A)
 a) Tasmanian tiger b) Tasmanian devil c) Pademelon d) Quoll
19. What was the primary goal of the green revolution in India (B)
 a) Increase in textile production b) Increase in agricultural productivity
 c) Decrease in population growth d) Improvement in urban infrastructure
20. In which decade did the green revolution begin in India (C)
 a) 1940s b) 1950s c) 1960s d) 1970s

II. Fill in the Blanks

10 X 1/2 = 05 M

- The term seedbank sometimes refers to a _____
- The taxa are usually localized within restricted areas i.e. they are usually _____
- Richness means that the _____
- Overall six percent of the _____ are found in India
- The IUCN Botanical Garden Conservation Secretariat is now developing _____
- Botanical gardens supply _____
- India is also one of the _____ countries in the world
- _____ may also be preserved in part through seedbanks or germplasm banks.
- Autogenic succession _____
- Sustainable development _____
- Who is often referred to as the father of the green revolution in India _____
- What was a major environmental concern associated with the green revolution _____
- The green revolution is often associated with which of the following regions _____
- Which Indian state was the first to implement the green revolution _____

15. Which of the following states in india benefited the most form the green revolution _____
16. Which of the following high yielding varieties of wheat was introduced during the green revolution _____
17. The green revolution led to an increase in which of the following agricultural inputs _____
18. Which agricultural practice was promoted during the green revolution _____
19. Which of the following factors was crucial for the success of the green revolution _____
20. Which of the following crops was primarily associated with the green revolution in india _____

III. Short answer questions

5X2=10M

1. Allopatric speciation and sympatric speciation
2. Field gene banks
3. Hot spots of biodiversity
4. Structure of a model biosphere reserve
5. Wildlife Sanctuaries (WLS)

IV. Assignment

1X 5 =5 Marks