



Karanjia Auto College, Karanjia , Mayurbhanj

CC-IV: Economic botany

Unit-1

1. Answer the following questions:(1×8)

- (1) Domestication means bringing wild species under human_____.
- (2) Eight main centres of origin of cultivated plants was originally proposed by_____.
- (3) Scientific name of potato is _____.
- (4) Lentil is also called_____.
- (5) Kalyan Sona is variety of _____.
- (6) Wheat is a _____ crop.
- (7) Family name of sugarcane is _____.
- (8) Rice grains with husk is known as_____.

2. Answer the following questions:(1.5×8)

- (1) Write notes on Plant introduction
- (2) Variation. (3) Polyploidy (4) Interspecific hybridization
- (5) Threshing (6) High yielding varieties of Wheat
- (7) Pearl millet (8) Propagation of Potato
- (9) Uses of Rice (10) By products of sugarcane

3. Answer the following questions:(2×8)

- (1) Biological importance of legumes

- (2) Germplasm diversity**
- (3) Crop domestication**
- (4) Economic use of rice**
- (5) Centre of origin**
- (6) Harvesting of rice**
- (7) Importance of poaceae as a source of food**
- (8) Characters of fabaceae**
- (9) Caryopsis**
- (10) Morphology of Rice**

4. Answer the following questions: (6×4)

- (1) Write briefly about Vavilov's works on plant introduction?**
- (2) Write in brief about the merits and demerits of plant introduction?**
- (3) Write in brief the origin and cultivation of rice with economic importance?**
- (4) Write in brief about millets?**
- (5) Write a concise note on morphology, propagation and uses of Potato?**
- (6) Describe in detail about the morphology of sugarcane and write their cultivation and processing?**
- (7) Write brief about cultivation of wheat?**
- (8) Describe brief about the economic importance of legumes to man?**

Unit-2

Q1. Fill in the blanks (1 mark each)

- a) Saffron is the dried stigmas and tops of styles of ___ belonging to family
- b) Black pepper, the dried unripe berries of ___ is considered to be the "king of Indian Species"
- c) Dried unopened floral buds of ___ are known as cloves

- d) The economic product of Tobacco plant is ____
- e) Central Tobacco Research Institute is situated at ____
- f) _____ & _____ are the two main alkaloids present in the coffee seeds
- g) The Organization responsible for maintaining coffee quality is _____
- h) Digitalis purpurea belongs to the family _____

Q2. Short Answer type : Answer the questions 2-3 sentences

- a) Name 2 plants are yielding drugs from leaves and the other from seeds
- b) Give the botanical name of the plant that produces aconite
- c) Write the names of the 2 spice yielding plants
- d) Which of the Indian states are leading producers of the tobacco?
- e) Name a non-alcoholic beverage which is commonly consumed in Indian families
- f) Name the main centres of coffee plantation in Indian.
- g) What is the source of clove of commerce?
- h) Name a country which is regarded as “The Home of spices”

Q3. Short Answer type : Answer the questions with 75 words

- a) Give the family; botanical name & plant part which give the following spices.
i) Cloves ii) Saffron iii) Black pepper iv) Fennel
- b) India is known as the “Home of spices” comment upon the statement.
- c) What is the basic difference between the fermented beverages & distilled beverages?
- d) Give the botanical names of 4 plants yielding drugs and mention the plant from where drugs are obtained?
- e) Write note, on (a) Cannabis (b) Digitalis
- f) Write the name of the centre of origin of the following :-
a) clove b) Cinchona c) Black pepper
- g) Write the botanical name of the 5 plants in which either stem or leaf is economic importance
- h) Name drugs of plant origin which could be used in the malaria, hypertension, rheumatism, heart disorders and dysentery. **Q4.**

Long Answer type : Answer the questions within 500 words

- a) Write a brief account of medicinal plants you have studied along with botanical notes.

- b) Which are the main centres of coffee plantation in India? Write a note on processing of coffee.
- c) Write a detailed account of the origin, cultivation and processing of tea?
- d) Which species is termed as the “King of species”? give its family, botanical name and cultivation?
- e) What are spices? Give the families, botanical names, and area of cultivation of any five important spices cultivated in India.
- f) Give an account of the drugs obtained from plants.
- g) By simple sketches only, show that morphology of the economic parts of the following : Clove, black pepper.
- h) Write notes on clove and Saffron?

Unit-3

1. Answer the following questions:(1×8)

- (1) The fatty oils which don't absorb atmospheric oxygen are known as _____.
- (2) Linseed oil is a _____.
- (3) Groundnut is usually raised as a _____ crop sown from April to July.
- (4) _____ is the most common process for obtaining essential oils.
- (5) _____ and _____ are triglycerides of complex organic fatty acids.
- (6) _____ are known as fixed oils .
- (7) Scientific name of Ground nut is _____.
- (8) The family name of Mustard is _____.

2. Answer the following questions:(1.5×8)

- (1) Write notes on Drying oils
- (2) vegetative oils (3) Essential oils (4) *Arachis hypogaeae*
- (5) Stem distillation
- (6) *Brassica campestris*

3. Answer the following questions:(2×8)

- (1) Linseed oil (2) vegetative oil
- (3) Essential oils (4) Useful parts of groundnut
- (5) Cultivation of Linseed
- (6) Botanical characteristic of Mustard plant
- (7) Extraction of coconut oil

4. Answer the following questions:(6×4)

- (1) Write an account of the essential oils ? How is it distinguish from fatty oils?
- (2) Give botanical names any 3 edible oil yielding plants and describe morphology of oil yielding plants?
- (3) Describe the extraction methods of essential oils?
- (4) Give an account of classification of vegetable oils?
- (5) Give name and families of oil yielding plants studied by you. comment upon their uses?
- (6) What are principal source of vegetable oil and their uses?
- (7) Give an account of drying, semidrying and nondrying oils?

Unit-4

1. Fill in the blanks (1 mark each)

- a) Cotton fibres are ____ prolongations of ____
- b) The leading cotton growing state in India is ____
- c) Botanical name of jute plant is ____
- d) The jute fibres are separated from the stems by the process of ____
- e) ____ is the ability of the wood to resist Indentation and abrasions
- f) The Cork removed from the plant for the first time is known as ____
- g) ____ increased elasticity, tensile strength and abrasion resistacne of rubber.
- h) ____ belonging to the family ____ is the most important source of natural rubber

Q2. Short Answer type : Answer the questions within 2-3 sentences a)

Write the botanical name of Indian Rubber Plant?

- b) Write the precaution & that have to taken while tapping rubber?
- c) Name 2 timber yielding plants of India?
- d) Name 2 techniques which are used for seasoning of woods
- e) Cotton plants cannot be grown at high altitudes. Why?
- f) Give the name and family of the fibre yielding plants you have studied?
- g) Where was the first cotton mill of India established?
- h) Name 4 species of Gossypium from which cotton fibre is obtained.

Q3. Short Answer type : Answer the questions within 75 words

- a) What is meant by retting?
- b) Describe the morphology of the useful parts of cotton?
- c) How would you distinguish cotton from the jute?
- d) Write notes on teak?
- e) Describe the morphology, distribution of pine?
- f) Distinguish between pine wood & teak wood
- g) Which of the Indian states are the leading producers for teak?
- h) Explain how the latex is process to get rubber.

Q4. Long answer type : Answer the questions within 500 words

- a) Describe the processing and uses of rubber?
- b) Describe the methods of cultivation of rubber plants. Explain how the latex is processed to get rubber.
- c) Mention botanical names, families and uses of 4 timber yielding plants studied by you.
- d) Describe the following in detail : Teak and pine
- e) Write notes on Jute?
- f) Write notes on Cotton?
- g) Write briefly about the morphology and extraction of jute fibres.
- h) Describe the morphology, extraction of cotton fibre. Mention also their uses.

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