BIOLOGY

BOOKS - SURA BIOLOGY (TAMIL ENGLISH)

PRINCIPLES OF ECOLOGY

Evaluation

1. What is ecological hierarchy? Name the levels of ecological hierarchy.

A. Individual organism $\rightarrow$ Population $\rightarrow$ Landscape $\rightarrow$ Ecosystem

B. Landscape $\rightarrow$ Ecosystem $\rightarrow$ Biome $\rightarrow$ Biosphere

C. community $\rightarrow$ Ecosystem $\rightarrow$ Landscape $\rightarrow$ Biome

D. Population $\rightarrow$ organism $\rightarrow$ Biome $\rightarrow$ Landscape

Answer: C

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2. Ecology is the study of an individual species is called

Community ecology

Autecology

Species ecology

Synecology

A. i only

B. ii only

C. i and iv only

D. ii and iii only

Answer: D

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3. A specific place in an ecosystem, where an organism lives and performs its functions is

A. habitat

B. niche

C. landscape

D. biome

Answer: B

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4. Read the given statements and select the correct option.

(i) Hydrophytes possess aerenchyma to support themselves in water.

(ii) Seeds of Viscum are positively photoblastic as they germinate only in presence of light.

(iii) Hygroscopic water is the only soil water available to roots of plant growing in soil as it is present inside the micropores.

(iv) High temperature reduces use of water and solute absorption by roots.

A. i, ii, and iii only

B. ii, iii and iv

C. ii and iii only

D. i and ii only

Answer: B

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5. Which of the given plant produces cardiac glycosides?

A. Calotropis

B. Acacia

C. Nepenthes

D. Utricularia

Answer: A

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6. Read the given statements and select the correct option.

(i) Loamy soil is best suited for plant growth as it contains a mixture of silt, sand and clay.

(ii) The process ofhumification is slow in case of organic remains containing a large amount of lignin and cellulose.

(iii) Capillary water is the only water available to plant roots as it is present inside the micropores.

(iv) Leaves of shade plant have more total

chlorophyll per reaction centre, low ratio of chl a and chl b are usually thinner leaves.

A. i, ii and iii only

B. ii, iii and iv only

C. i, ii and iv only

D. ii and iii only

Answer: D

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7. Read the given statements and select the correct option.

Statement A : Cattle do not graze on weeds of Calotropis.

Statement B : Calotropis have thorns and spines, as defense against herbivores.

A. Both statements A and B are incorrect.

B. Statement A is correct but statement B is incorrect.

C. Both statements A and B are correct but statement B is not the correct explanation of statement A.

D. Both statements A and B are correct and statement B is the correct explanation of statement A.

Answer: B

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8. In soil water available for plants is

A. gravitational water

B. chemically bound water

C. capillary water

D. hygroscopic water

Answer: C

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9. Read the following statements and fill up the blanks with correct option.

(i) Total soil water content in soil is called _____

(ii) Soil water not available to plants is called. _____

(iii) Soil water available to plants is called. _____

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

Answer: A

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10. The plant of this group are adapted to live partly in water and partly above substratum and free from water

A. Xerophytes

B. Mesophytes

C. Hydrophytes

D. Halophytes

Answer: D

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11. Ophrys an orchid resembling the female of an insect so as to able to get pollinated is due to phenomenon of

A. Myrmecophily

B. Ecological equivalents

C. Mimicry

D. None of these

Answer: C

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12. A free living nitrogen fixing cyanobacterium which can also form symbiotic association with the water fern Azolla ..... .

A. Nostoc

B. Anabaena

C. Chiarella

D. Rhizobium

Answer: B

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13. Pedogenesis refers to

A. Fossils

B. Water

C. Population

D. Soil

Answer: D

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14. Mycorrhiza promotes plant growth by .....

A. Serving as a plant growth regulators

B. Absorbing inorganic ions from soil

C. Helping the plant in utilizing atmospheric nitrogen

D. Protecting the plant from infection

Answer: B

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15. Which of the following plant has a non-succulent xerophytic and thick leathery leaves with waxy coating?

A. Bryophyllum

B. Ruscus

C. Nerium

D. Calotropis

Answer: C

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16. In a fresh water environment like pond, rooted autotrophs are

A. Nymphaea and typha

B. Ceratophyllum and Utricularia

C. Wolffia and pistia

D. Azolla and lemna

Answer: A

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17. Strong, sharp spines that get attached to animal's feet are found in the fruits of

A. Argemone

B. Ecballium

C. Heritier

D. Crossandra

Answer: A

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18. Sticky glands of Boerhaavia and Cleome support

A. Anemochory

B. Zoochory

C. Autochory

D. Hydrochory

Answer: B

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19. Define ecology.

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20. What is ecological hierarchy? Name the levels of ecological hierarchy.

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21. What are ecological equivalents? Give one example.

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22. Distinguish habitat and niche.

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23. Why are some organisms called as eurythermals and some others as

stenothermals ?

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24. 'Green algae are not likely to be found in the deepest strata of the ocean'. Give at least one reason.

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25. What is Phytoremediation?

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26. What is Albedo effect and write their effects?

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27. The organic horizon is generally absent from agricultural soils because tilling, e.g., plowing, buries organic matter. Why is an organic horizon generally absent in desert soils?

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28. Soil formation can be initiated by biological organisms. Explain how?

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29. Sandy soil is not suitable for cultivation Explain why?

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30. Describe the mutual relationship between the fig and wasp and comment on the phenomenon that operates in this relationship.

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31. Lichen is considered as a good example of obligate mutualism. Explain.

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32. What is mutualism? Mention any two examples where the organisms involved are commercially exploited in modern agriculture.

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33. List any two adaptive features evolved in parasites enabling them to live successfully on their host.

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34. Mention any two significant roles of predation plays in nature.

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35. How does an orchid ophrys ensures its pollination by bees?

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36. Water is very essential for life. Write any three features for plants which enable them to survive in water scarce environment.

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37. Why do submerged plants receive weak illumination than exposed floating plants in a lake?

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38. What is vivipary? Name a plant group which exhibits vivipary.

39. What is thermal stratification? Mention their types.

40. Rhytidome acts as a structural defence by plants against fire - Comment.

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41. What is myrmecophily?

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42. What is seed ball?

Watch Video Solution

43. How is anemochory differ from zoochory?

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44. What is co-evolution?

Watch Video Solution

45. Explain Raunkiaer classification in the world's vegetation based on the temperature.

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46. List out the effects of fire to plants.

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47. What is soil profile ?

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48. Give an account of various types of parasitism with examples.

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49. List the different types of hydrophytes with Examples.

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50. Enumerate the anatomical adaptations of xerophytes.

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51. List the anatomical adaptations of Halophytes.

Watch Video Solution

52. What are the advantages of seed dispersal?

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53. Describe dispersal of fruit and seeds by animals.

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Additional Questions And Answers Choose The Correct Answers

1. The term "Ecology" was first proposed by

A. Ernest Haeckel

B. Reiter

C. R. Misra

D. odum

Answer: B

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2. Living : biotic, non -living : _____

A. symbiotic

B. abiotic

C. biotope

D. ecotope

Answer: B

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3. _____ is the application of the science of Ecology.

A. Applied Ecology

B. Environmental technology

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None of these

Answer: C

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4. _____ is the smallest flowering plant.

A. Pistia

B. Lemna

C. Wolffia

D. Habenaria

Answer: C

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5. The common name of Bauhinia Vahli is

A. Horse's foot climber

B. Dogs foot climber

C. Camel's foot climber

D. Foot climber

Answer: C

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6. Which one of the following consumes the herbs and shrubs?

A. Surface fire

B. Ground fire

C. Crown fire

D. Canopy

Answer: A

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7. Fungi which grow in soil of burnt areas is called___

A. parasitic

B. pyrophilous

C. pyrenoma

D. coprophilous

Answer: B

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8. The best pH range of the soil for cultivation of crop plants is

A. 5.4 to 5.7

B. 5.5 to 6.8

C. 5.8 to 6.5

D. 5.6 to 5.8

Answer: B

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9. Which one of the following belongs to A-Horizon?

A. It consists of top soil with humus, living creatures and inorganic minerals.

B. It consists of fresh or partially decomposed organic matter.

C. It is a parent bed rock upon which underground water is found.

D. It consists of iron, aluminium and silica rich clay organic compounds.

Answer: A

10. Drosera is commonly known as

A. Sun dew plant

B. Pitcher plant

C. Venus fly trap

D. Bladder wort

Answer: A

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11. Which of the following is called as partial stem parasites?

A. Opuntia

B. Viscum

C. Santalum

D. Cuscuta

Answer: B

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12. Frugivores are otherwise known as

A. Fruit eaters

B. Vegetable eaters

C. Frog eaters

D. All the above

Answer: A

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13. Seeds germinating in the fruits of mother plant is known as

A. Hydrochory

B. aspospory

C. Vivipary

D. mimicry

Answer: C

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14. A plant which can tolerate cadmium poisoning _____

A. Maize

B. Soyabean

C. Pear

D. Mango

Answer: B

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15. The composition of Nitrogen in the atmosphere is _____

A. 0.72

B. 0.73

C. 0.78

D. 0.21

Answer: C

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16. The composition of carbon di oxide in air is

_____

A. 0.03

B. 0.0003

C. 0.3

D. 0.0302

Answer: B

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17. The composition of oxygen in air is _____

A. 0.24

B. 0.35

C. 0.78

D. 0.21

Answer: D

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18. Plants growing in acidic soils are known as

A. Cryophytes

B. Calciphytes

C. Oxylophytes

D. Chasmophytes

Answer: C

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19. _____is found in corolloid roots of Cycas.

A. Nostoc

B. Anabaena

C. Azolla

D. Tolypothrix

Answer: B

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20. Nostoc is found in the thallus of _____

A. Marchantia

B. Riccia

C. Anthoceros

D. Azolla

Answer: C

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21. _____ is not a cyanobacterium.

A. Rhizobium

B. Nostoc

C. Anabaena

D. None of these

Answer: A

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22. ____ is not a epiphyte.

A. Orchid

B. Usnea

C. Tillandsia

D. Azolla

Answer: D

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23. Venus fly trap refers to _____

A. Drosera

B. Diaonaea

C. Utricularia

D. Nepenthes

Answer: B

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24. ____is a total root parasite.

A. Orabanche

B. Cuscuta

C. Santalum

D. Viscum

Answer: A

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25. ____ is a partial root parasite.

A. Santalum

B. Orabanche

C. Rafflesia

D. Balanophora

Answer: A

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26. ____ is an example for Amensalism

A. Penicillium

B. Nostoc

C. Azolla

D. Mycorrhiza

Answer: A

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27. ____ inhibits growth of seedlings of Apple

A. Quinine

B. Nicotine

C. Glycosides

D. Junglone

Answer: D

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28. ____ is a hygrophyte

A. Habenaria

B. Vallisneria

C. Typha

D. Nelumbo

Answer: A

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29. Roots are totally absent in _____

A. Hydrilla

B. Salvinia

C. Wolffia

D. Ranunculus

Answer: C

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30. Swollen petioles are seen in _____

A. Vallisneria

B. Pistia

C. Eichhornia

D. Ceratophyllum

Answer: C

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31. ___is not seen in hydrophytes.

A. Root pocket

B. offset

C. aerenchyma

D. velamen

Answer: D

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32. ____ is not a True xerophyte

A. Argemone

B. Bryophyllum

C. Aloe

D. Nerium

Answer: A

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33. ____ is a True xerophyte

A. Casuarina

B. Zizyphus

C. Acacia

D. All of these

Answer: D

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34. Acacia is an example of _____

A. Phylloclade

B. Cladode

C. Phyllode

D. ephemeral

Answer: C

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35. ____ is a not seen in epiphytes

A. Velamen

B. Myrmecophilly

C. Clinging Roots

D. Respiratory roots

Answer: D

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36. _____ is a Succulent halophyte

A. Vanda

B. Habenaria

C. Orabanche

D. Salicornia

Answer: D

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37. Leaves are modified into spines in _____

A. Opuntia

B. Asparagus

C. Argemone

D. Tribulus

Answer: A

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38. High osmotic pressure is characteristic of _____

A. Xerophytes

B. Halophytes

C. Trophophytes

D. Epiphytes

Answer: B

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39. Censor mechanism of wind dispersal is seen in _____

A. Vernonia

B. Maple

C. Poppy

D. Gyrocarpus

Answer: C

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40. Feathery appendages for wind dispersal occur in ____

A. Vernonia

B. Aristolochia

C. Terminalia

D. Mango

Answer: A

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41. Hydrochory is seen in _____

A. Mango

B. Ruellia

C. Bauhinia

D. Coconut

Answer: D

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42. _____ is an example for Autochory.

A. Crosssandra

B. Xanthium

C. Balsam

D. a and c

Answer: D

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43. Seed dispersal caused by high turgor pressure is seen in _____

A. Gyrocarpus

B. Diplocyclos

C. Boerhacvia

D. Andropogon

Answer: A

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Additional Questions And Answers Choose The Correct Statements

1. (I) Ecology deals with the study of environment in relation to organisms.

(II) Most widely accepted definition of Ecology was given by Ernest Haeckel.

(III) Eugene P. Odum - Father of Indian Ecology

(IV) R. Misra - Father of Ecology

A. I, III and IV only

B. I, II and IV only

C. I and II only

D. I, II and III only

Answer: C

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2. (I) Autecology is also called species Ecology.

(II) Habitat is a specific physical place.

(III) Synecology is also known as community Ecology.

(IV) Science of Ecology is also known as Ecotopy.

A. I, III and IV only

B. I, II and III only

C. I and II only

D. I and IV only

Answer: B

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3. (I) Light is basic need of physiological processes of plants.

(II) The visible part of light is made-up of wavelength from about 500 nm (violet) to 600

nm (red).

(III) The rate of photosynthesis is maximum at blue (400 - 500 nm) and green 600 nm.

(IV) The green (500 - 600 nm) wave length of spectrum is less strongly absorbed by plants.

A. II and IV only

B. I and IV only

C. I and II only

D. I, III and IV only

Answer: B

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4. (I) Temperature affects almost all the metabolic activities of an organism.

(II) At minimum temperature, physiological activities are lowest.

(III) At optimum temperature, physiological activities will stop.

(IV) Maximum temperature physiological activities are maximum

A. I and IV only

B. II, IV only

C. I and II only

D. I and III only

Answer: C

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5. (I) Epilimnion is the upper layer of warmer water.

(II) Metalimnion is the middle layer with a zone of gradual decrease in temperature.

(III) Hypolimnion is the bottom layer of colder water.

(IV) There are 5 kinds of thermal stratifications.

A. I and III only

B. II, IV only

C. I, II and III only

D. I, II and III only

Answer: D

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Additional Questions And Answers Choose The Incorrect Statements

1. (I) Calotropis produces highly poisonous cardiac glycosides.

(II) Tobacco produces nicotine.

(III) Coffee plant produces caffine.

(IV) Cinchona plant produces quinine.

A. I and II

B. II and III

C. All the above

D. None of the above

Answer: D

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2. (I) Calotropis produces highly poisonous cardiac glycosides.

(II) Tobacco produces nicotine.

(III) Coffee plant produces caffine.

(IV) Cinchona plant produces quinine.

A. Water is one of the most important climatic factors.

B. Water covers more than 70% of the earth's surface.

C. Marine algae can live in water with wide range of salinity.

D. Marine angiosperms can withstand only small range of salinity.

Answer: D

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3. (I) Calotropis produces highly poisonous cardiac glycosides.

(II) Tobacco produces nicotine.

(III) Coffee plant produces caffine.

(IV) Cinchona plant produces quinine.

A. Fire is an exothermic factor.

B. It is caused due to the chemical process of combustion.

C. Develops naturally due to the friction between the tree surfaces.

D. Surface fire burns the forest canopy.

Answer: D

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4. (I) Calotropis produces highly poisonous cardiac glycosides.

(II) Tobacco produces nicotine.

(III) Coffee plant produces caffine.

(IV) Cinchona plant produces quinine.

A. Air in motion is called wind

B. Wind is also a vital ecological factor.

C. 50% ofnitrogen is present in the atmosphere.

D. Anemometer is the instrument used to measure the speed of wind.

Answer: C

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5. (I) Calotropis produces highly poisonous cardiac glycosides.

(II) Tobacco produces nicotine.

(III) Coffee plant produces caffine.

(IV) Cinchona plant produces quinine.

A. The surface of water is called topography.

B. Latitudes represent distance from the equator.

C. Height above the sea level forms the altitude.

D. Ecotone is a transition zone between two ecosystems.

Answer: A

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Additional Questions And Answers Assertion And Reason

1. Assertion (A) : Rhytidome is the structural defense by plants.

Reason (R) : Rhytidome is composed of multiple layers of suberized periderm.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is not correct explanation of Assertion.

C. Assertion is false and Reason is true.

D. Both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: A

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2. Assertion (A) : Climate is important natural factor controlling the plant life.

Reason (R) : The climatic factors includes light, temperature, water, wind and fire.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is not correct explanation of Assertion.

C. Assertion is false and Reason is true.

D. Both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: A

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3. Assertion (A) : Soil is the weathered superficial layer of the Earth

Reason (R) : Soil serves as the natural medium for the growth of plants.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is not correct explanation of

Assertion.

C. Assertion is false and Reason is true.

D. Both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: A

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4. Assertion (A) : Leaf shows maximum photosynthesis at green wavelength.

Reason (R) : Leaf is green in colour and hence

photosynthesis is maximum at green wavelength.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is not correct explanation of Assertion.

C. Assertion is false and Reason is true.

D. Both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: D

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5. Assertion (A) : Strong winds are always harmful for plants.

Reason (R) : Fruits have hooks to be carried by wind

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is not correct explanation of Assertion.

C. Assertion is false and Reason is true.

D. Both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: C

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6. Assertion (A) : Mimicry can help in defense.

Reason (R) : Stick insect resembles a stick to escape from its predator.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is not correct explanation of Assertion.

C. Assertion is false and Reason is true.

D. Both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: A

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Additional Questions And Answers Choose The Correct Pair

1. Undirectional - Formation of rain wind

Ground fire - Flag forms

Surface fire - Flameless

Crown fire - Forest canopy

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2. Rhytidome - Soil reactions

Indicator of fire - Pteris

Pedogenesis - Soil water

Pedology - Soil moisture

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3. Cryophytes - Acidic soil

Chasmophytes - Rocky crevices

Oxylophytes - Alkaline soil

Halophytes - Calcium rich soil

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Additional Questions And Answers Choose The Incorrect Pair

1. March 21 - World forest day

April 22 - Earth day

May 22 - International Ozone day

June 05 - World environment day

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2. Seed ball - Japanese

Mucilaginous - High turgor fluid pressure

Hooks - Xanthium

Barbs - Aristida

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3. Bauhinia vahlii - Camel's foot climber

Light seeds - orchid

Obconical receptacle - Nelumbo

Aerial roots - Myrmecophily

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4. Heliophytes - Light loving

Eurythermal - Palm

Sciophytes - Shade loving

Stenothermal - Mango

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Additional Questions And Answers Choose The Odd Man Out Give Reason

1. Vallisneria

Orchid

Typha

Hydrilla

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2. Root pocket

absence of roots

Succulent tissues

buoyancy

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3. Rhizobium

Lichen

Mycorrhiza

Penicillium

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4. Salt glands

Velamen

Aerial Roots

Clinging Roots

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5. Multilayered epidermis

Scotoactive stomata

Pneumathodes

water storage tissue

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Additional Questions And Answers Answer In One Word

1. Tissue present in epiphytic roots _____

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2. Another name for respiratory roots _____

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3. Pores found in breathing roots _____

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4. Pollination by Ants _____

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5. Seeds germinating in the fruits of mother plant is known as

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6. Dispersal by water _____

Watch Video Solution

7. Dispersal by wind ____

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8. Dispersal by explosive mechanism _____

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9. Describe dispersal of fruit and seeds by animals.

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10. Plants found in saline water _____

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11. Production of two kinds of leaves in the same plant _____

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12. Petiole modified into leaflike structure _____

Watch Video Solution

13. Stem modified into leaf like structure _____

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14. Living organism modifies its structure/behaviour and looks like another living organism _____

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15. Mutual association of a alga and fungus _____

Watch Video Solution

16. Plants living in sandy soil _____

Watch Video Solution

17. Plants living in ice surface _____

Watch Video Solution

18. Cryophytes - Acidic soil

Chasmophytes - Rocky crevices

Oxylophytes - Alkaline soil

Halophytes - Calcium rich soil

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19. Plants living in calcium rich alkaline soil _____

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20. Process of soil formation .....

Watch Video Solution

21. Study of soil _____

Watch Video Solution

22. Heliophytes - Light loving

Eurythermal - Palm

Sciophytes - Shade loving

Stenothermal - Mango

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23. Light loving plants _____

Watch Video Solution

24. Father of modern Ecology _____

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25. Father of Ecology ____

Watch Video Solution

26. Father of Indian Ecology _____

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Additional Questions And Answers Very Short Answers

1. Name the types of ecological factors.

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2. What is topography? Write the chief topographic factors.

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3. Draw a free floating hydrophyte and label any 2 parts.

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4. Name some succulent xerophytes.

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5. Name two rooted submerged hydrophytes.

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6. Differentiate heliophytes and sciophytes.

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7. What is meant by latitude?

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8. What is meant by phytophagous?

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9. What is competition?

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10. Comment on Amensalism.

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11. What is biotope?

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12. Name and explain the branches of ecology.

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13. Name the organisms which are classified based on the range of tolerance of salinity.

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14. What is dadode?

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15. What are phyllochides?

Watch Video Solution

16. What are trichophyllous plants?

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17. Mention two morphological adaptations of hydrophytes.

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18. What is Timberline/ Tree line?

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19. What are Sclerophyllous forests?

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20. How is the speed of wind measured?

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21. Mention two effects of strong winds.

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22. What are "indicators of fire"?

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23. What is a fire break?

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24. Why is loamy soil ideal for cultivation?

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25. Explain the terms Hollard, Chresard, Echard.

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26. What is a ecotone?

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27. What are Holoparasites?

Watch Video Solution

28. What are Hemiparasites?

Watch Video Solution

29. What is antibiosis ?

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30. Mention two morphological adaptations of hydrophytes.

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31. What is Heterophylly?

Watch Video Solution

32. What are Tropophytes?

Watch Video Solution

33. What are halo Halophiles/ Halophytes?

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34. What is Scotoactive stomata?

Watch Video Solution

35. List the anatomical adaptations of Halophytes.

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36. What are Psammophytes?

Watch Video Solution

37. Define :

Lithonhytes

Watch Video Solution

38. Define :

Chasmophytes

Watch Video Solution

39. Define :

Cryophytes

Watch Video Solution

40. Define :

Cryophytes

41. Define :

Oxylophytes

42. Define :

Calciphytes

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Additional Questions And Answers Short Answers

1. How is organism affected by temperature?

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2. What are epiphytes? List the morphological adaptations seen in epiphytes.

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3. Draw a epiphyte and label the parts.

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4. Name the plant which consume insects as a source of nitrogen. Draw the structure of the plant.

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5. What is edge effect?

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6. What is proto cooperation?

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7. What are insectivorous plants?

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8. What is Junglone?

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9. Draw a free floating hydrophyte and label any 2 parts.

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10. What are hygrophytes?

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11. Name some succulent xerophytes.

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12. What are true xerophytes/ Non succulents?

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13. Differentiate Phylloclade and Phyllode.

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14. Draw a succulent xerophyte and label the parts.

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15. What is unique about the stomata seen in xerophytes?

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16. What are the types of roots seen in epiphytes?

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17. What is velamen?

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18. What are Pneumatophores ?

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19. List the anatomical adaptations of Halophytes.

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20. Mention two adaptations seen in Anemochory.

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21. Give two examples of adaptations seen in Zoochory?

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22. What is Autochory?

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23. What is paleo climatology?

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24. Write the effects of temperature on plant.

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Additional Questions And Answers Long Answers

1. How do seeds disperse by water?

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2. Dispersal by wind ____

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3. List the edaphic factors which vegetation affect.

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4. Tabulate the different interactions seen in plant.

Watch Video Solution

5. What are epiphytes? List the morphological adaptations seen in epiphytes.

Watch Video Solution

Unit Test Choose The Correct Answer

1. Arrange the correct sequence of ecological hierarchy starting from lower to higher level.

A. Individual organism $\rightarrow$ Population $\rightarrow$ Landscape $\rightarrow$ Ecosystem

B. Landscape $\rightarrow$ Ecosystem $\rightarrow$ Biome $\rightarrow$ Biosphere

C. community $\rightarrow$ Ecosystem $\rightarrow$ Landscape $\rightarrow$ Biome

D. Population $\rightarrow$ organism $\rightarrow$ Biome $\rightarrow$ Landscape

Answer:

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2. _____is found in corolloid roots of Cycas.

A. Nostoc

B. Anabaena

C. Azolla

D. Tolypothrix

Answer:

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3. ____ is an example for Amensalism

A. Penicillium

B. Nostoc

C. Azolla

D. Mycorrhiza

Answer:

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4. ___ is not a True xerophyte

A. Argemone

B. Bryophyllum

C. Aloe

D. Nerium

Answer:

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5. Hydrochory is seen in ____

A. Mango

B. Ruellia

C. Bauhinia

D. Coconut

Answer:

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6. Choose the incorrect statement(s).

A. Water is one of the most important climatic factors.

B. Water covers more than 70% of the earth's surface.

C. Marine algae can live in water with wide range of salinity.

D. Marine angiosperms can withstand only small range of salinity.

Answer:

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7. Fungi which grow in soil of burnt areas is called _____

A. parasitic

B. pyrophilous

C. pyrenoma

D. Coprophilous

Answer:

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8. Choose the incorrect pair.

A. March 21 World forest day

B. April 22 - Earth day

C. May 22 - International Ozone day

D. June 05 - World environment day

Answer:

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9. Choose the odd one out and give reason.

A. Salt glands

B. Velamen

C. Aerial Roots

D. Clinging Roots

Answer:

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Unit Test Very Short Answers

1. 'Green algae are not likely to be found in the deepest strata of the ocean'. Give at least one reason.

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2. Sandy soil is not suitable for cultivation Explain why?

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Unit Test Short Answer

1. What is mutualism? Mention any two examples where the organisms involved are commercially exploited in modern agriculture.

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2. Draw a epiphyte and label the parts.

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Unit Test Long Answer

1. Enumerate the anatomical adaptations of xerophytes.

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