



## BIOLOGY

### BOOKS - GR BATHLA & SONS BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

### ORGANISMS AND ENVIROMENT

#### Multiple Choice Questions

1. Ecology deals with the study of:

- A. insects
- B. microorganisms
- C. economic differences of countries
- D. relationship between living and nonliving

**Answer: D**



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2. Ecology is the study of the relationship of:

- A. organisms and environment
- B. man and environment
- C. husband and wife
- D. soil and water

**Answer: A**

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3. The comprehensive study of an organism and its relation to its environment is called:

- A. synecology
- B. autecology

C. bionomics

D. herpetology

**Answer: C**



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4. The term "Oekologie" (ecology) was coined by:

A. Linnaeus

B. Harvey

C. Haeckel

D. Odum

**Answer: C**



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5. The study of ecology was started by:

- A. Charles Elton
- B. Karl Mobius
- C. F.E. Clements
- D. Johannes Warming

**Answer: D**



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6. Ecology takes into account of:

- A. effect of plants on environments
- B. environmental factors only
- C. plants adaptations only
- D. all of the above

**Answer: D**



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**7. Name the famous Indian plant ecologist:**

A. Birbal Sahni

B. Ramdeo Misra

C. M.S. Swaminathan

D. Jagdish Chandra Bose

**Answer: B**



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**8. The basic unit of study in ecology is:**

A. Species

B. Population

C. Organism

D. Community

**Answer: C**



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**9.** Study of interrelationships between a species and its environment is called:

A. Autecology

B. Synecology

C. Forest ecology

D. Resource ecology

**Answer: A**



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10. Autecology is the relation of a/an:

- A. biome to its environment
- B. individual to its environment
- C. population to its environment
- D. community to its environment

**Answer: B**



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11. A branch of ecology which is concerned with the study of individual species at all stages of its life cycle in relation to environment is called:

- A. synecology
- B. autecology
- C. Ecological niche

D. Reproductive ecology

**Answer: B**



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12. The study of an entire community in relation to its environment is called:

A. Autecology

B. Synecology

C. Resource ecology

D. Space ecology

**Answer: B**



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13. Synecology is the study of:

- A. water
- B. individuals
- C. environment
- D. community in relation to environment

**Answer: D**



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14. Who gave the terms "Autecology" and "Synecology"?

- A. A.G. Tansley
- B. Karl Mobius
- C. Schroter and Kirchner
- D. Alexander von Humboldt

**Answer: C**



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**15.** 'Biocenose" is the study of:

- A. living
- B. biosphere
- C. environment
- D. interaction between living and non-living

**Answer: D**



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**16.** The term "Biocenose" was proposed by:

- A. Tansely

B. Warming

C. Karl Mobius

D. None of these

**Answer: C**



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17. Branch of botany dealing with distribution of plants on Earth's surface is called:

A. Ecology

B. Phytology

C. Phytosociology

D. Phytogeography

**Answer: D**



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18. Branch of zoology that deals with the distribution of animals on Earth is called:

- A. synecology
- B. Biogeography
- C. Zoogeography
- D. Phytogeography

**Answer: C**



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19. Science which deals with management of plants, animals, soil water and minerals is:

- A. Autecology
- B. Synecology

C. Resource ecology

D. Phytosociology

**Answer: C**



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**20.** The study of plant community structure is called:

A. Ecology

B. Phytosociology

C. Autecology

D. Ecosystems

**Answer: B**



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21. Cytological study of species growing in different environments is termed:

- A. Ecotypes
- B. Genecology
- C. Gynaecology
- D. Cytoecology

**Answer: D**



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22. A place where a plant or animal lives:

- A. Habitat
- B. Niche
- C. Biome
- D. Ecosystem

**Answer: A**



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**23.** The presence of diversity at the junction of territories of two different habitats is known as:

- A. Edge effect
- B. Junction effect
- C. Pasteur effect
- D. Bottle neck effect

**Answer: A**



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**24.** Social position held by one organism with respect to its other associates is termed:

- A. Niche
- B. Habitat
- C. Ecotone
- D. Ecosphere

**Answer: A**

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**25. Niche is defined as the:**

- A. place where organism lives
- B. place where organism lives and performs its duty
- C. place where population perform their duties
- D. position of species in a community in relation to other species

**Answer: B**

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26. The "Niche" of a species is meant for:

- A. the specific function of a species and its competitive power
- B. the habitat and specific functions of a species
- C. the specific place where an organism lives
- D. none of the above

**Answer: B**



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27. The term "niche" of a species refers to:

- A. specific and habitual function
- B. specific function of an organism
- C. competitive power of an organism

D. specific place where an organism lives

**Answer: A**



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**28.** Both the zebra and African lion live in the tropical grasslands but occupy different.

A. habitats

B. biospheres

C. environments

D. ecological niches

**Answer: D**



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29. Competition for nutrients, food, light and space is more severe between two:

- A. unrelated species occupying the same niche
- B. unrelated species occupying the same niche
- C. closely related species occupying the same niche
- D. closely related species occupying different niches

**Answer: C**



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30. Niche overlap indicates:

- A. mutualism between two species
- B. active cooperation between two species
- C. two different parasites on the same host
- D. sharing of one or more resources between two species

**Answer: D**



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**31.** Functional aspect of a species with reference to the place of its occurrence is called:

- A. species
- B. ecology
- C. environment
- D. ecological niche

**Answer: D**



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**32.** Ecological niche is

- A. the surface area of the ocean
- B. an ecologically adapted zone
- C. the physical position and functional role of a species within the community
- D. formed of all plants and animals living at the bottom of a lake

**Answer: C**



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**33.** The ecological niche of population is a:

- A. set of conditions and resources it uses
- B. geographical area that it covers
- C. place where it lives
- D. none of the above

**Answer: A**



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34. Which on one of the following correctly represents an organism and its ecological niche?

- A. Vallisneria and pond
- B. Vulture and dense forest
- C. Plant lice (aphids) and leaf
- D. Desert locust (*Schistocerca*) and desert

**Answer: C**



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35. The area over which animals move in search of food is called:

- A. Niche
- B. Habitat

C. Territory

D. Home range

**Answer: D**



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**36.** The area protected by the animals against intruders:

A. Niche

B. Ecotone

C. Territory

D. Home range

**Answer: C**



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37. Select the statement which is not true:

- A. The home range of an animal is larger than its territory
- B. The dominant individual in a herd is always a male
- C. In the red deer the female is the leader of the herd
- D. Seals, walruses and deer are polygamous

**Answer: B**



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38. Animals like cockroaches, lizards and mice share the building of human dwellings. Such animals are called:

- A. humus
- B. cultigens
- C. inquilines
- D. pelagice



**Answer: C**



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**39.** Which of the following is called as "inquiline"?

A. Tiger

B. Fish

C. Cockroach

D. Cow

**Answer: C**



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**40.** Total surrounding of an organism including other plants and animals and those of its own kind is known as:

- A. Niche
- B. Biosphere
- C. Environment
- D. All of these

**Answer: C**

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**41.** The assemblage of all the population of different species that function as an integrated unit through co-evolved metabolic transformation in a specific area is called:

- A. biome
- B. Population
- C. ecosystem
- D. biotic community

**Answer: D**



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**42.** All populations in a given physical area are defined as:

- A. Territory
- B. Population
- C. Ecosystem
- D. Biotic community

**Answer: D**



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**43.** The plants and the animals living in a given area form:

- A. biome

B. Ecotone

C. consociation

D. biological community

**Answer: D**



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**44.** Interaction between biotic and abiotic components leads to formation of a:

A. Society

B. Species

C. Population

D. Community

**Answer: D**



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**45.** A group of naturally occurring different organisms interacting with each other is called:

- A. biomass
- B. community
- C. food chains
- D. none of these

**Answer: B**



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**46.** Major communities of the world are:

- A. ocean, freshwater and forest communities
- B. grassland and desert communities
- C. shrub, jungles and gardens

D. both (a) and (b)

**Answer: D**



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**47.** Which of the following statements is/are true?

1. A community and its habitat mutually interact.
2. A community and its habitat are interdependent.
3. A community and its habitat exist independently.

Answer codes:

A. 1 and 2

B. 1 alone

C. 1 and 3

D. 2 alone

**Answer: A**



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**48.** Community is a group of:

- A. independent and interacting population of same species
- B. independent and interacting population of different species
- C. independent and interacting population of same species in a specific area
- D. independent and interacting population of different species in a specific area

**Answer: D**



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**49.** Which one of the following is one of the characteristics of a biological community?

- A. Natality
- B. Mortality
- C. Sex-ratio
- D. Stratification

**Answer: D**

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**50.** The transition zone between two communities is known as:

- A. ecotone
- B. keystone
- C. edge effect
- D. critical link species

**Answer: A**

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51. Ecotone is a:

- A. polluted area
- B. lake's bottom
- C. zone of developing community
- D. zone of transition between two communities

**Answer: D**



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52. Gradual change in population characteristics over a geographical area associated with change in environment is:

- A. Clone
- B. Cline
- C. Chyle

D. Chyme

**Answer: B**



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**53.** Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List I	List II
<i>A</i> Ecotone	1 Running water
<i>B</i> Benthic	2 Replacement of one community by another
<i>C</i> Sere	3 Transitional zone between two communities
<i>D</i> Lotic	4 Zone found at the bottom of the sea

A. A = 3, B = 4, C = 2, D = 1

B. A = 4, B = 2, C = 3, D = 1

C. A = 3, B = 4, C = 1, D = 2

D. A = 4, B = 2, C = 1, D = 3

**Answer: A**



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54. Total number of all species of organisms in a given region is known as the region's:

- A. Biota
- B. Flora
- C. Fauna
- D. Diversity

**Answer: A**



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55. A biome is:

- A. sum of ecosystems in a geographical area
- B. sum of all ecosystems on the Earth
- C. biotic component in a population

D. biotic component in a ecosystem

**Answer: A**



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**56.** Which of the following is the largest terrestrial community?

A. Biomass

B. Biome

C. Biosphere

D. Ecosystem

**Answer: B**



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57. Largest terrestrial community of an entire geographical belt over which plant and animal species may be found is called:

- A. Biome
- B. Habitat
- C. Range
- D. Niche

**Answer: A**



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58. Desert, grassland, forests and tundra are the example of:

- A. biomes
- B. ecosystems
- C. biospheres
- D. biogeographical regions

**Answer: A**



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**59.** Large unit of land having different types of plants and animals is known as:

- A. ecosystem
- B. uniform vegetation
- C. biome
- D. niche

**Answer: C**



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**60.** A large regional unit characterised by vegetation type and associated fauna found in a specific climatic zone is called:

- A. biome
- B. biosphere
- C. landscape
- D. ecosystem

**Answer: A**

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**61.** Major ecological community of plants and animals extending over large natural area is known as:

- A. Bioregion
- B. Biota
- C. Biosphere
- D. Biome

**Answer: D**

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62. Which of the following biomes is very delicate and recovers from any disturbance only very slowly?

- A. Tundra
- B. Savanna
- C. Mangrove
- D. Tropical forest

**Answer: A**

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63. The northern circumpolar boreal forest comprises:

- A. Taiga
- B. Tundra



C. Savanna

D. Chaparral

**Answer: B**



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**64.** Savanna is characteristic of:

A. USA

B. India

C. Australia

D. Former USSR

**Answer: C**



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65. The grasslands in Asia are known as:

A. pampas

B. veldts

C. prairies

D. steppes

**Answer: A**



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66. Deciduous forests have:

A. variety of leaves

B. broad-leaved trees

C. narrow-leaved trees

D. variety of crocodiles

**Answer: B**



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**67.** In India coniferous forests are found in:

A. M.P.

B. Rajasthan

C. Satpura hills

D. Himalayan region

**Answer: D**



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**68.** Alpine forest occurs at an altitude of:

A. 3900-6000 m

B. 1900-3000 m

C. 1000-1500 m

D. 500-1000 m

**Answer: A**



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**69.** Formation of tropical forests needs mean annual temperature and mean annual precipitation as:

A.  $18 - 25^{\circ}C$  and  $150 - 400cm$

B.  $30 - 50^{\circ}C$  and  $100 - 150cm$

C.  $5 - 15^{\circ}C$  and  $100 - 200cm$

D.  $5 - 15^{\circ}C$  and  $50 - 100cm$

**Answer: A**



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70. Temperate evergreen forests are found in:

- A. Assam
- B. Western ghats
- C. Arawali ranges
- D. Himalayan ranges

**Answer: B**



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71. Broad-leaved deciduous forests are typical of:

- A. monsoon region
- B. coniferous forests
- C. mid-latitude forests
- D. mediterranean region

**Answer: A**



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**72.** Forest floors in general support a wide variety of arthropods. The predominant forms closely associated with forest litters are the:

A. ants

B. insects

C. mites

D. spiders

**Answer: A**



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**73.** Conifers are found in:

A. Rajasthan

B. Eastern Ghats

C. Western Ghats

D. Eastern and Western Himalayas

**Answer: D**

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**74.** Vegetation consists of broad-leafed evergreen shrubs found in regions of Mediterranean:

A. Desert

B. Tundra

C. Savanna

D. Chaparral

**Answer: D**

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75. The biome which is characterized by broad-leafed vegetation, fire-resistant resinous plants and drought evading plants is known as:

- A. Savanna
- B. Steppes
- C. Chaparral
- D. Deciduous forest

**Answer: C**

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76. Chaparral are evergreen broad leaved fire resistant drought evading scrub forest (Sclerophyllous plants with hard thick leaves) found in Mediterranean area, Africa and Australia. These are characterised by:



- A. little rain in summer and bush fire
- B. heavy rain in summer and winter dry
- C. rain throughout year and no bush fire
- D. limited rain in winter, summer dry and bush fire

**Answer: D**

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77. Which of the following have evergreen vegetation and drought adapted animals?

- A. Tundra
- B. Savanna
- C. Chaparral
- D. Deciduous forest

**Answer: C**

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78. Mediterranean shrub forest is called as:

- A. Taiga
- B. Chaparral
- C. Tundra
- D. Savanna

**Answer: B**

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79. Moderate rainfall during summer produces:

- A. Desert
- B. grasslands
- C. shrub forest

D. Deciduous forest

**Answer: B**



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**80.** The treeless biomes include:

A. grassland

B. tundra

C. deserts

D. all of these

**Answer: D**



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**81.** Treeless terrestrial biome of cold climate is:

- A. taiga
- B. Tundra
- C. Savanna
- D. plankton

**Answer: B**

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**82.** A tropical grassland, usually with scattered trees or shrub is called:

- A. Taiga
- B. Savanna
- C. Tundra
- D. None of these

**Answer: B**

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**83.** Savannas are:

- A. Desert shrubs
- B. Tropical rain forests
- C. Grassland with scattered trees
- D. Dense forests with closed canopy

**Answer: C**



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**84.** Select the unmatching pair:

- A. Pampas - South America
- B. Prairies - Canada and USA
- C. Steppes - Europe and Asia

D. Veldts - Mexico and North America

**Answer: D**



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**85.** What will happen to a well growing herbaceous plant in the forest if it is transplanted outside the forest in a park?

- A. It will grow normally
- B. It will grow well because it is planted in the same locality
- C. It may not survive because of change in its micro climate
- D. It grows very well because the plants gets more sunlight

**Answer: C**



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86. What is ecological equivalent of horses in Australian savanna?

- A. Bison
- B. Zebra
- C. Antelope
- D. Kangaroo

**Answer: D**



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87. Veldts of Africa and Pampas of South America are:

- A. Rain forest biomes
- B. Chaparral biomes
- C. Temperate biomes
- D. Grassland biomes

**Answer: D**



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**88.** Pronghorned antelopes and bisons are natives of:

- A. Tundra
- B. Chaparral
- C. Rain forest
- D. Grassland and savanna

**Answer: D**



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**89.** Prairies and Steppes are parts of the natural region called:

- A. Tropical grasslands



B. Temperate grasslands

C. Prairie grasslands

D. Steppes grasslands

**Answer: B**



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**90.** Which one of the following pairs is mismatched?

A. Prairie - Epiphytes

B. Tundra - Permafrost

C. Savanna - Acacia trees

D. Coniferous forest - Evergreen trees

**Answer: A**



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91. A natural region characterized by hot summer, warm winter and treeless vegetation is:

- A. topical desert
- B. steppes grassland
- C. savanna grassland
- D. temperate desert

**Answer: A**



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92. Species diversity is very high in which of the following types of ecosystems?

- A. Coral reefs
- B. Deeps sea region
- C. Tropical rain forest

D. All of these

**Answer: C**



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**93.** In which of the following biome maximum number of plants and animals are found?

A. Deserts

B. Tundra

C. Tropical rain forest

D. Temperate deciduous forests

**Answer: C**



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94. Which of the following communities is more vulnerable to invasion by outside animals and plants?

- A. Mangroves
- B. Temperate forest
- C. Tropical evergreen forest
- D. Oceanic Island communities

**Answer: C**



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95. In which one of the following habitats does the diurnal temperature of soil surface vary most?

- A. Forest
- B. Desert
- C. Grassland

D. Shrub land

**Answer: B**



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**96.** During extreme aridity, desert rat:

A. stores water

B. saves water

C. uses metabolic water

D. does not use water

**Answer: C**



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97. Considered the following four conditions (A-D) and select the correct pair of them as adaptation to environment in desert lizards. The conditions

- (a) Burrowing in soil to escape high temperature
- (b) Losing heat rapidly from the body during high temperature
- (c) Bask in sun when temperature is low
- (d) Insulating body due to thick fatty dermis options

A. 1, 2

B. 3, 4

C. 1, 3

D. 2, 4

**Answer: C**



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98. The part of the Earth and the atmosphere supporting life is:

A. Biome

B. Biota

C. Ecotone

D. Biosphere

**Answer: D**



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**99.** The part of Earth in which life exists is known as:

A. Biosphere

B. Lithosphere

C. Atmosphere

D. Hydrosphere

**Answer: A**



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**100.** All living organisms on or around the Earth constitute:

- A. Biome
- B. Community
- C. Biosphere
- D. Ecosystem

**Answer: C**



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**101.** Biosphere is

- A. life in the outer space
- B. a component in the ecosystem
- C. composed of the plants present in the soil



D. composed of all living organisms present on Earth which interact with the physical environment

**Answer: D**

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**102.** Biosphere is made up of:

A. organisms

B. organisms + lithosphere

C. organisms + lithosphere + atmosphere

D. organisms + lithosphere + atmosphere + hydrosphere

**Answer: D**

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**103.** Biosphere is called as:

- A. part of atmosphere where the living beings can live
- B. part of atmosphere where the living beings cannot live
- C. both (a) and (b)
- D. none of the above

**Answer: D**



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**104.** The term "biosphere" refers to:

- A. atmosphere
- B. stratosphere
- C. living community with whole ecosystem
- D. none of the above

**Answer: C**



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**105.** Highest order in ecology is:

- A. biosphere
- B. Community
- C. population
- D. ecosystem

**Answer: A**



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**106.** The sphere of living matter together with water, air and soil on the surface of Earth is called:

- A. biosphere
- B. Lithosphere
- C. Atmosphere
- D. Hydrosphere

**Answer: A**

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**107.** The livable part includes:

- A. lithosphere
- B. hydrosphere.
- C. Atmosphere
- D. all of these

**Answer: D**

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**108.** The solid components of Earth comprise:

- A. Hydrosphere
- B. Lithosphere
- C. Atmosphere
- D. Ionosphere

**Answer: B**



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**109.** The factor related to structure of Earth's surface is called:

- A. edaphic
- B. biotic
- C. temperature

D. topographic

**Answer: D**



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**110.** Atmosphere consists of:

A. troposphere + stratosphere + mesosphere

B. lithosphere + hydrosphere + ozonosphere

C. lithosphere + stratosphere + hydrosphere

D. none of the above

**Answer: A**



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**111.** The zone of atmosphere that lies near the ground is:

- A. Mesosphere
- B. stratosphere
- C. Troposphere
- D. Thermosphere

**Answer: C**

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**112.** The zone of atmosphere in which the ozone layer is present is called:

- A. Stratosphere
- B. Troposphere
- C. Ionosphere
- D. Mesosphere

**Answer: A**

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113. The lower most layer of atmosphere in which man and other living organisms exist, is called:

- A. Troposphere
- B. stratosphere
- C. Mesosphere
- D. Thermosphere

**Answer: A**



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114. Which one of the following layers of the atmosphere has maximum density?

- A. Stratosphere
- B. Troposphere



C. Mesosphere

D. Thermosphere

**Answer: B**

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**115.** The correct match of atmosphere gases is:

A. Nitrogen = 0.03 %, Oxygen = 78.95 %, Argon = 0.03 %,  $CO_2 = 20.95$  %

B. Nitrogen = 78.08 %, Oxygen = 20.08 %, Argon = 0.93 %,  $CO_2 = 0.03$  %

C. Nitrogen = 0.03 %, Oxygen = 78.08 %, Argon = 20.95 %,  $CO_2 = 0.93$  %

D. Nitrogen = 78.08 %, Oxygen = 20.95 %, Argon = 0.93 %,  $CO_2 = 0.03$  %

**Answer: D**



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**116.** Non-living components of the environment including soil, water, air, light, nutrients, etc., are called:

- A. Biotic factors
- B. Abiotic factors
- C. Limiting factors
- D. Ecological factors

**Answer: B**



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**117.** Which one of the following is a direct ecological factor?

- A. Wind
- B. Altitude
- C. Temperature
- D. Soil structure

**Answer: C**

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**118.** Animals in cold regions have a fur because:

- A. they like fur
- B. fur traps air
- C. hair is a good insulating material
- D. they maintain low metabolic material

**Answer: C**

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**119.** Cold-blooded animals are those which:

- A. are cold to touch
- B. have cold blood
- C. live in cold environment
- D. cannot regulate their body temperature

**Answer: D**



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

- A. aquatic
- B. desert living
- C. poikilothermal

D. homoiothermal

**Answer: C**



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**121.** Which of the following pairs belongs to the category of cold-blooded animals?

A. Frogs and snakes

B. Lizards and rats

C. Snakes and birds

D. Birds and monkeys

**Answer: A**



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**122.** Select the incorrect statement:

- A. An overwhelming majority of animals and nearly all plants maintain a constant internal temperature
- B. An orchid growing as an epiphyte on a mango branch is an example of commensalism
- C. In brood parasitism, the parasitic bird lays its egg in the nest of its host and lets the host to incubate them
- D. Very small animals are rarely found in polar regions

**Answer: A**



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**123.** A few organisms which can tolerate and thrive in a wide range of temperature are called:

- A. Homoiothermal

B. Poikilothermal

C. Stenothermal

D. Eurythermal

**Answer: D**



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**124.** Eurythermal plants and animals are those which:

A. can tolerate only small variation in temperature

B. cannot tolerate any change in temperature

C. can tolerate large variation in temperature

D. are not affected by temperature

**Answer: C**



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**125.** The lowest temperature at which organism can live indefinitely is known as:

- A. minimum critical temperature
- B. minimum survival temperature
- C. minimum effective temperature
- D. incipient lethal low temperature

**Answer: A**



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**126.** Changes in the body form of some planktonic animals with seasonal changes in temperature are grouped under:

- A. anamorphosis
- B. cyclomorphosis
- C. metamorphosis



D. heteromorphosis

**Answer: B**



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**127.** Assertion (A) : Daphnia populations in a water body, at different seasons of an year showed marked variations in their body morphology.

Reason (R) : Cyclomorphosis in some planktonic organisms is influenced by the variations in temperatures prevailing in their water bodies at different seasons.

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- C. (A) is true statement but (R) is false
- D. Both (A) and (R) are false

**Answer: A**



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128. Spending the dry hot period in an inactive state by an animal is:

- A. Camouflage
- B. Aestivation
- C. Hibernation
- D. Mullerian mimicry

**Answer: B**



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129. Animals undergoes inactive stage during winter is known as:

- A. adaptation
- B. Aestivation
- C. Hibernation

D. acclimatization

**Answer: C**



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**130.** Under unfavourable conditions many zooplankton species in lakes and ponds enter a stage of suspended development called:

A. Dormancy

B. Hibernation

C. Diapause

D. Menopause

**Answer: C**



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**131.** The animals of cold countries have relatively shorter and not fully developed ear, eyes, hair and other phenotypic characters. This is known as:

- A. Allen's law
- B. Cope's law
- C. Dollo's law
- D. Bergman's law

**Answer: A**



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**132.** As per Allen's rule which of the following statements is correct?

- A. Limbs of homeotherms of warmer regions of the Earth are usually shorter than the homeotherms of colder regions

B. Limbs of homeotherms of colder regions of the Earth are usually shorter than homeotherms of warmer regions

C. Limbs of poikilotherms of colder regions

D. Limbs of poikilotherms of colder regions of the Earth are usually shorter than the poikilotherms of warmer regions

**Answer: B**



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**133.** Which one of the following refers to Allen's rule?

A. Mammals from colder climates have shorter ears and limbs to minimize heat loss.

B. An organism can move from a stressful habitat to a more hospitable area and return when the stressful period is over.

C. Low atmospheric pressure in higher altitudes results in altitude sickness.

D. If the stressful conditions are localized or remain only for a short duration, an organism either migrates or suspends itself.

**Answer: A**

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**134.** The ears of a mammal living in a cold area are smaller than the one living in a warm area. This is an example of:

A. Gloger's rule

B. Jordan's rule

C. Allen's rule

D. Bergman's law

**Answer: C**

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**135.** Ear lobes of Arctic Fox are smaller than that of tropical Fox. This is

- A. Allen's rule
- B. Jordan's rule
- C. Gloger's rule
- D. Bergman's rule

**Answer: A**

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**136.** Organisms living in cold areas have shorter extremities than the organisms of warm area. It states:

- A. Dollo's rule
- B. Allen's rule

C. Gloger's rule

D. Bergman's rule

**Answer: B**



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**137.** Smaller extremities in warm-blooded animals of cold areas were proposed by:

A. Dollo

B. Gloger

C. Allen

D. Bergman

**Answer: C**



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**138.** Which law of evolution says that warm-blooded animals of hot and humid areas have melanin pigment in abundance?

- A. Dollo's law
- B. Cope's law
- C. Gloger's law
- D. Gause's law

**Answer: C**



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**139.** Two different species cannot live for long duration in the same niche or habitat. This law is:

- A. Allen's law
- B. Gause's law
- C. Weismann's theory

D. Competitive exclusion principle

**Answer: B**



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**140.** Organisms have a tendency towards increase in size during their evolution is:

- A. Hull's rule
- B. Cope'e rule
- C. both (a) and (b)
- D. None of these

**Answer: B**



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141. Match the following

Set I	Set II
A van't Hoff's rule	1 Body size
B Bergman's rule	2 Metabolic rate
C Allen's rule	3 Vertebra
D Jordan's rule	4 Organ size

A. A = 1, B = 2, C = 4, D = 3

B. A = 3, B = 4, C = 2, D = 1

C. A = 2, B = 1, C = 4, D = 3

D. A = 2, B = 1, C = 3, D = 4

Answer: C



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142. Match the following concepts:

Set I	Set II
A Allen's rule	1 Fishes of cooler waters have more vertebrae than t
B Bergman's rule	2 Temperature influences pigmentation in animals.
C Jordan's rule	3 Temperature affects various organs of animals.
D Gloger's rule	4 Body size of homeotherms in cold region is large w

The correct match is:

A.  $A = 2, B = 1, C = 3, D = 4$

B.  $A = 3, B = 4, C = 1, D = 2$

C.  $A = 4, B = 2, C = 3, D = 1$

D.  $A = 4, B = 3, C = 2, D = 1$

**Answer: B**



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**143.** The factor most important for living organisms is:

A. Water

B. Light

C. Humidity

D. Temperature

**Answer: A**



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**144.** More than 70 % of world's freshwater is contained in:

- A. Polar ice
- B. Antarctica
- C. Greenland
- D. Glaciers and mountains

**Answer: A**



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**145.** The amount of freshwater of the Earth frozen as polar and glacial ice is:

- A. 0.5 %
- B. 0.02 %

C. 0.01 %

D. 1.97 %

**Answer: D**



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**146.** Percentage of precipitation that can be stored in dams of India:

A. 10

B. 18

C. 43

D. 55

**Answer: A**



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**147.** Aquatic animals which can tolerate only a narrow range of salinity are said to be:

- A. Euryhaline
- B. Stenohaline
- C. Poikilotherms
- D. Catadromous

**Answer: B**



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**148.** Euryhaline species denotes an animal:

- A. without osmoregulation
- B. which lives in saline water
- C. which has a wide range of saline tolerance
- D. which has a wide range of temperature tolerance

**Answer: C**



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**149.** Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

Poikilosmotic - Animals show osmotic dependence with respect to the environment.

2. Homoiosmotic - Animals maintain body fluid concentrations constant irrespective of fluctuations in the environmental concentrations.

3. Euryhaline - Animals withstand aquatic media of wide range of concentrations.

4. Stenohaline - Animals survive within a wide range of salinities.

Answer codes:

A. 1, 3, 4

B. 1, 2, 3

C. 2, 3, 4

D. 1, 2, 4



**Answer: B**



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**150.** Warm, oxygen-rich upper layer of water in a lake or other body of water is called:

- A. Thermocline
- B. Epilimnion
- C. Hypolimnion
- D. All of these

**Answer: B**



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**151.** Small, floating or weakly swimming plants and animals in freshwater and marine ecosystem are termed:

- A. Nekton
- B. Benthos
- C. Planktons
- D. Nektons

**Answer: C**

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**152. What is plankton?**

- A. Sea scum
- B. Layer of aquatics
- C. Floating vegetation
- D. Floating microscopic plants and animals

**Answer: D**

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**153.** Organisms living in open sea are called:

- A. Pelagic
- B. Benthos
- C. Planktons
- D. Nektons

**Answer: C**



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**154.** Phytoplanktons are:

- A. heterotrophs
- B. autotrophs
- C. saprotrophs

D. all of these

**Answer: B**



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**155.** Which creatures are direct or indirect food of all creatures on the ocean's surface?

A. Fish

B. Protozoans

C. Phytoplankton

D. Aquatic insects

**Answer: C**



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**156.** In a lake, phytoplankton grow in abundance in:

- A. Littoral zone
- B. Limnetic zone
- C. Profundal zone
- D. Benthic region

**Answer: B**



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**157.** Pelagic forms of animals are found:

- A. on the surface of the sea floating along the waves
- B. as parasites of mammals
- C. in deep sea
- D. in the soil

**Answer: A**



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**158.** Organisms capable of swimming and resting on the surface of water are termed:

- A. Neuston
- B. Nekton
- C. Plankton
- D. Benthos

**Answer: A**



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**159.** The aquatic organisms that can actively swim at will against the water current is:

A. Neuston

B. Nekton

C. Plankton

D. Benthos

**Answer: B**



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**160.** Aquatic animals that are able to move at will through the water:

A. Nekton

B. Neuston

C. Plankton

D. All of these

**Answer: A**



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**161.** The swimming fishes constitute:

- A. Nektons
- B. Planktons
- C. Neutons
- D. Benthons

**Answer: A**



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**162.** Nektons are:

- A. algae
- B. floating plants
- C. suspended lower plants



D. organisms that swim in water

**Answer: D**



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**163.** Benthos are:

A. periphyton

B. zooplankton

C. epineuston

D. bottom dwelling primary consumers

**Answer: D**



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**164.** Benthic animals are:

- A. deep dwellers in sea
- B. floating organisms
- C. submerged in sea
- D. float on the sa surface

**Answer: A**

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**165.** The organisms which live in the bottom of lake are called:

- A. benthos
- B. nekton
- C. zooplankton
- D. phytoplankton

**Answer: A**

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**166.** Littoral zone is located along the:

- A. Sea
- B. Rivers
- C. Desert
- D. High mountains

**Answer: A**



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**167.** Littoral form of animals are found:

- A. in deep sea
- B. at freshwater
- C. at the bottom of the sea

D. in sea water near the shore

**Answer: D**



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**168.** Abyssal form of animals are found in:

A. deep sea

B. darkness of the sea

C. the sea where all of the above ecological conditions exist

D. the area of the sea where the water is quite and almost still

**Answer: C**



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**169.** The abyssal zone of oceans is characterized by:

- A. presence of sunlight and producers
- B. absence of sunlight and all living organisms
- C. absence of sunlight but presence of producers
- D. absence of sunlight and presence of consumers and decomposers

**Answer: D**

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**170.** Many freshwater animals cannot live for long in sea water and vice versa mainly because of the:

- A. osmotic problems
- B. change in N levels
- C. variations in light intensity
- D. spectral quality of solar radiation

**Answer: A**

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171. An estuary acts as a nutrient trap because of the:

- A. height of water table
- B. action of rivers and tides
- C. amount of rainfall received
- D. depth at which photosynthesis can occur

**Answer: B**

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172. Estuaries are considered as nutrient trap due to the mixing of:

- A. pond and lake
- B. lake and river
- C. ocean and pond

D. river and sea water

**Answer: D**



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**173.** Salt concentration (salinity) of the sea measured in parts per thousand is:

A. 0 - 5

B. 10 – 15

C. 30 - 35

D. 30 - 70

**Answer: C**



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174. Which of the following is wrongly matched?

- A. Ozone layer - Stratosphere
- B. Profundal zone - Dark zone
- C. Temperate zone - 20 – 40° C latitude
- D. Ectotherms - Cold-blooded animals

**Answer: C**



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175. From which of the following, photosynthetic autotrophs receive their energy?

- A. Light
- B. Heat
- C. Inorganic chemicals
- D. Organic chemicals



**Answer: A**



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**176.** What percentage of solar radiation that hits the Earth's atmosphere ever reaches the surface?

A. 92 %

B. 02 %

C. 42 %

D. 22 %

**Answer: C**



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**177.** The reflectivity percentage of incident light on Earth is meteorologically called as:

- A. albedo
- B. tornado
- C. refraction
- D. reradiation

**Answer: A**

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**178.** Aquatic photodiffraction is:

- A. euphotic, disphotic and aphotic
- B. aphotic, euphotic and disphotic
- C. euphotic, aphotic and disphotic
- D. disphotic, euphotic and aphotic

**Answer: A**

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**179.** The water zone below 200 meters is called:

- A. euphotic zone
- B. disphotic zone
- C. aphotic zone
- D. pelagic zone

**Answer: C**



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**180.** Which zone of a lake has no photosynthetic organism?

- A. Littoral zone
- B. Limnetic zone
- C. Profundal zone

D. Both (b) and (c)

**Answer: C**



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**181.** Phytoplanktons are dominant in which of the following zones?

A. Littoral zone

B. Benthic zone

C. Limnetic zone

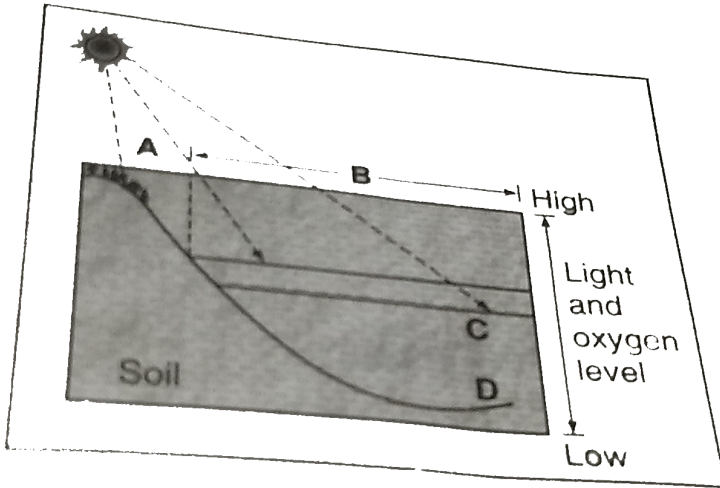
D. Profundal zone

**Answer: C**



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182. Choose the correct combination of labelling of the zones in water in a lake:



A. A = Littoral zone, B = Profundal zone, C = Limnetic zone, D = Benthic zone

B. A = Benthic zone, B = Profundal zone, C = Limnetic zone, D = Littoral zone

C. A = Littoral zone, B = Limnetic zone, C = profundal zone, D = Benthic zone

D. A = Limnetic zone, B = Littoral zone, C = Benthic zone, D = Profundal zone

**Answer: C**



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**183.** When an animal moves towards the source of light, it is called:

- A. Phototaxis
- B. Phototropism
- C. Photoperiodism
- D. all of the above

**Answer: A**



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**184.** When locomotory speed of animals is influenced by light rays, the response is known as:

- A. Phototaxis
- B. Photokinesis
- C. Phototropism
- D. Photosynthesis

**Answer: B**



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**185.** Light has a significant effect on:

- A. Vision
- B. Metabolism
- C. Locomotion
- D. Reproduction

**Answer: D**



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**186.** When an animal turns sideways to the Sun to get the maximum amount of Sun on its flanks, this is an example of:

- A. posture
- B. habitation
- C. motivation
- D. orientation

**Answer: D**



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**187.** The response of different organisms to environmental rhythms of light and darkness is called:



- A. phototropism
- B. phototaxis
- C. photoperiodism
- D. vernalization

**Answer: C**

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**188.** Which of the following forest plants controls the light conditions at the ground?

- A. Herbs
- B. Shrubs
- C. Tall trees
- D. Lianas and climbers

**Answer: C**

189. Match the following and choose the correct combination from the options given:

Set I		Set II	
A	Visible light	1	0.1 to 1 nm
B	Ultraviolet	2	400 to 700 nm
C	X-rays	3	Longer than 740 nm
D	Infrared	4	100 to 400 nm
		5	< 0.1 nm

A. A = 1, B = 3, C = 4, D = 5

B. A = 3, B = 2, C = 1, D = 5

C. A = 4, B = 3, C = 2, D = 1

D. A = 2, B = 4, C = 1, D = 3

Answer: D

**190.** Law of limiting factors in photosynthesis was given by:

A. Calvin

B. R. Hip

C. Blackmann

D. Arnon

**Answer: C**



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**191.** The factor governing the structure of Earth's surface is:

A. biotic

B. edaphic

C. temperature

D. topographic

**Answer: D**



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**192.** The factor that influences the plants through the physical and chemical composition of the soils is:

- A. Biotic factors
- B. edaphic factor
- C. climate factor
- D. none of these

**Answer: B**



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**193.** The factors governing the structure of soil are:

- A. biotic
- B. edaphic
- C. temperature
- D. topographic

**Answer: B**

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**194.** Which one of these is an edaphic factor?

- A. Soil
- B. Light
- C. Wind
- D. Rainfall

**Answer: A**

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**195.** Pedology refers to:

- A. Study of soil
- B. Study of population
- C. Study of fossils
- D. Study of water

**Answer: A**



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**196.** Development of soil from parental rock is termed as:

- A. edaphic factor
- B. pedogenesis
- C. edaphotropism

D. edaphic climax

**Answer: B**



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**197.** When the fertility of the soil is lost, it is soil:

A. erosion

B. silting

C. conversion

D. conservation

**Answer: A**



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**198.** Soil erosion can be reduced by:

- A. making dams
- B. hill formation
- C. reducing overgrazing
- D. planting proper plants

**Answer: D**

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**199.** Which of the following factors affect a plant not an animal?

- A. Altitude
- B. Soil air
- C. Temperature
- D. Competition

**Answer: B**

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**200.** Storage capacity of the soil is the extent to which it can hold

In soil, water available for plants is

- A. Hygroscopic water
- B. Capillary water
- C. Gravitational water
- D. None of these

**Answer: B**



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**201.** Plants can make use of only capillary water because:

- A. it is present in all types of soil
- B. it has dissolved minerals
- C. it has dissolved oxygen

D. none of the above

**Answer: A**



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**202.** Soil particle arranged in order of increasing size are:

A. clay, sand and slit

B. silt, sand and clay

C. clay, silt and sand

D. sand, silt and clay

**Answer: C**



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**203.** Property of soil based on the size of its particles is termed:

A. colour

B. texture

C. field capacity

D. water holding capacity

**Answer: B**



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**204.** A good is that which allows:

A. slow percolation of water

B. rapid percolation of water

C. selective percolation of silt

D. no percolation of water and silt

**Answer: A**



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**205.** Which of the following soils is transported by air?

- A. Eolian
- B. Glacial
- C. Alluvial
- D. Colluvial

**Answer: A**



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**206.** Soil that is best suited for plant growth is:

- A. Sand
- B. Clay
- C. Gravel

D. Loam

**Answer: D**



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**207.** The least porous soil among the following is a:

A. Loamy soil

B. Silty soil

C. Clayey, soil

D. Peaty soil

**Answer: C**



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**208.** Water logging occurs in:

- A. Clay soil
- B. Sandy soil
- C. Gravel soil
- D. Loamy soil

**Answer: A**

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**209.** Maximum water holding capacity is possessed by which kind of soil?

- A. Silt
- B. Sand
- C. Clay
- D. Gravel

**Answer: C**

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**210.** Lime is added to the soil which is too:

- A. Salty
- B. Acidic
- C. Sandy
- D. Alkaline

**Answer: B**



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**211.** Humus is:

- A. totally decomposed organic matter in a pond
- B. totally decomposed organic matter in the soil
- C. partially decomposed organic matter in the soil

D. partially decomposed organic matter in a pond

**Answer: C**



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**212.** Humus is an example of:

A. crystalloids

B. soil structure

C. organic colloids

D. none of these

**Answer: C**



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**213.** Humus is important for plant growth because:



- A. it is rich in nutrients and increases the water holding capacity of soil
- B. it is made up of dead organic matter
- C. it is partially decomposed
- D. it is derived from leaves

**Answer: A**



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**214.** Insectivorous plants grow in soil which is deficient in:

- A.  $N_2$
- B. Ca
- C. Mg
- D. Water

**Answer: A**



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**215.** Which of the following is not a climatic factor?

- A. Humidity
- B. Rainfall
- C. Snowfall
- D. Substratum

**Answer: D**



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**216.** Water holding capacity of soil depends upon:

- A. size of its particles
- B. type of parent rock
- C. type of organisms

D. amount of organic matter

**Answer: A**



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**217.** Which of the following soils is suited for fossorial animals like earthworms?

A. Clay

B. Silt

C. Sand

D. Loam with humus

**Answer: D**



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**218.** Free living aerobic nitrogen fixing bacterium of soil is:

- A. Azotobacter
- B. Rhizobium
- C. Clostridium
- D. All of these

**Answer: A**



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**219.** Rhizosphere is denoted by soil which is:

- A. subjected to the influence of plant rhizoids
- B. attached to the surface of root hair only
- C. subjected to the influence of plant root
- D. attached to the surface of root only

**Answer: C**



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**220.** Plants growing in extreme cold soil are:

- A. Oxylophytes
- B. Halophytes
- C. Psychrophytes
- D. Psammophytes

**Answer: C**



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**221.** Light loving plants are known as:

- A. Heliophytes

B. Xerophytes

C. Lithophytes

D. None of these

**Answer: A**



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**222.** Which of the following habitats would be ideally suited to sciophytes?

A. Desert

B. Ponds and Lakes

C. Dry and Sunny place

D. Moist and Shady place

**Answer: D**



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**223.** The plants which live on saline soil are known as:

- A. lithophytes
- B. Halophytes
- C. mesophytes
- D. hydrophytes

**Answer: B**



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**224.** Plants of salty seashore wetlands are called:

- A. Heliophytes
- B. Halophytes
- C. saprotrophs
- D. Hydrophytes

**Answer: B**



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**225. Halophytes are:**

- A. salt resistant
- B. sand loving
- C. fire resistant
- D. cold resistant

**Answer: A**



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**226. Plants that grow in a marshy saline habitat are called:**

- A. Hydrophytes



B. Mesophytes

C. Mangroves

D. Xerophytes

**Answer: C**



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**227.** Plants growing in sandy areas are called:

A. Halophytes

B. Psammophytes

C. Oxylophytes

D. Eremophytes

**Answer: B**



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**228.** Plants which are attached to the stones and rocks are:

- A. Halophytes
- B. Aerophytes
- C. Lithophytes
- D. Psammophytes

**Answer: C**



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**229.** Plants requiring low light intensity for optimum photosynthesis is called:

- A. Heliophytes
- B. Sciophytes
- C. Bryophytes
- D. Pteridophytes

**Answer: B**



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**230. Acclimatization is:**

- A. introduction
- B. pure-line breeding
- C. pure-line selection
- D. adaptation to new environment

**Answer: D**



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**231. Arboreal adaptation occurs in:**

- A. Duck

B. Horse

C. Parrot

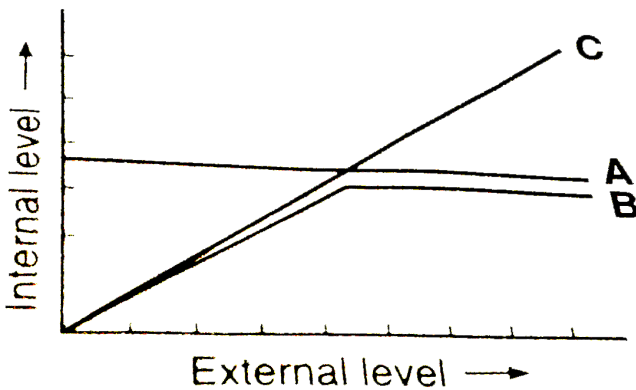
D. Squirrel

**Answer: D**



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**232.** The figure given below is a diagrammatic representation of response of organisms to abiotic factors. What do A, B and C represent respectively?



A. (A) conformer (B) regulator (C) partial regulator

B. (A) regulator (B) partial regulator (C ) conformer

C. (A) partial regulator (B) regulator (C ) conformer

D. regulator (B) conformer (C ) partial regulator

**Answer: B**



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**233.** Animals with cursorial adaptation is:

A. Horse

B. Monky

C. Tree frog

D. Chameleon

**Answer: A**



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234. Which type of animals are relatively more abundant in desert grassland?

- A. Fossorial
- B. Arboreal
- C. Diurnal
- D. Aquatic

**Answer: A**



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235. Match the following and select the correct answer:

<b>Column I</b>		<b>Column II</b>	
<i>A</i>	<i>Bears</i>	1	Diapause
<i>B</i>	<i>Snail</i>	2	Hibernation
<i>C</i>	<i>Zooplankton</i>	3	Dormancy
<i>D</i>	<i>Seeds</i>	4	Aestivation

A. A = 3, B = 4, C = 1, D = 2

B.  $A = 2, B = 1, C = 4, D = 3$

C.  $A = 4, B = 1, C = 2, D = 3$

D.  $A = 2, B = 4, C = 1, D = 3$

**Answer: D**



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**236.** Assertion (A) : Animals adopt different strategies to survive in hostile environment.

Reason (R) : Praying mantis is green in colour which merges with plant foliage.

A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

B. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of

(A)

C. (A) is true statement but (R) is false

D. Both (A) and (R) are false

**Answer: B**



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**237.** Animals active at night are:

- A. diurnal
- B. parasites
- C. nocturnal
- D. noctodiurnal

**Answer: C**



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**238.** The stage of suspended development shown by zooplanktons is called:



- A. diapause
- B. aestivation
- C. Hibernation
- D. homeostasis

**Answer: A**

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**239.** Organisms capable of maintaining constant body temperature are:

- A. conformers
- B. stenothermal
- C. poikilothermal
- D. homoiothermal

**Answer: D**

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**240.** The vertical distribution of different species occupying different levels is called as:

- A. mobilization
- B. stratification
- C. fragmentation
- D. mineralization

**Answer: B**



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**241.** The temperature of earth's atmosphere increases with height in

- A. Troposphere
- B. stratosphere
- C. Mesosphere

D. None of these

**Answer: B**



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**242.** Full name of professor Misra who is known as the 'Father of Ecology' in India is:

A. Ramesh Misra

B. Ramavtar Misra

C. Ramakant Misra

D. Ramdeo Misra

**Answer: D**



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**243.** Which of the following statements regarding responses of organisms to abiotic factors is false?

- A. All birds and mammals are capable of thermoregulation.
- B. Majority of animals and nearly all plants cannot maintain a constant internal environment.
- C. Shivering is a kind of exercise which produces heat and raises body temperature.
- D. Very small animals are commonly found in polar regions as they have to spend less energy to generate body heat.

**Answer: D**



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**244.** Allen's rule applies to:

- A. tribes living in high altitudes

- B. mammals from colder climates
- C. fish living in Antarctic waters
- D. marine invertebrates

**Answer: B**



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**245.** Plant species having a wide range of genetical distribution evolve into a local population known as:

- A. ecotype
- B. biome
- C. ecosystem
- D. population

**Answer: A**



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**246.** The characters such as pointed elongated snout and strong and stout forelimbs, well developed claws are observed in \_\_\_\_ adaptation:

- A. aerial
- B. Arboreal
- C. fossorial
- D. cursorial

**Answer: C**



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**247.** This is an example of animals which do periodic migration:

- A. Arctic tern
- B. Elk
- C. Whale

D. Locust

**Answer: D**



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**248.** It is much easier for a small animal to run uphill than for a large animal, because:

- A. It is easier to carry a small body weight.
- B. Small animals have a lower  $O_2$  requirement.
- C. Smaller animals have a higher metabolic rate.
- D. The efficiency of muscles in large animals is less than in the small animals.

**Answer: C**



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