



BIOLOGY

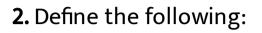
BOOKS - CHETANA PUBLICATION

Organisms and Populatoins



1. Define the following:

Ecosystem



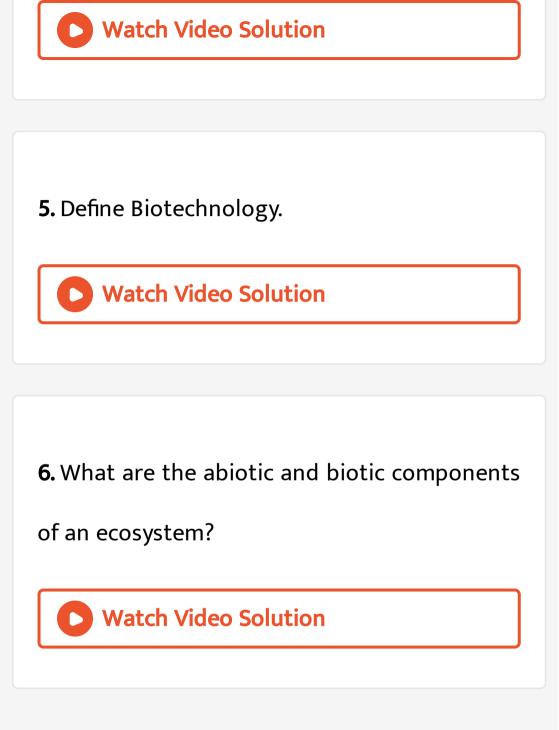
Ecology

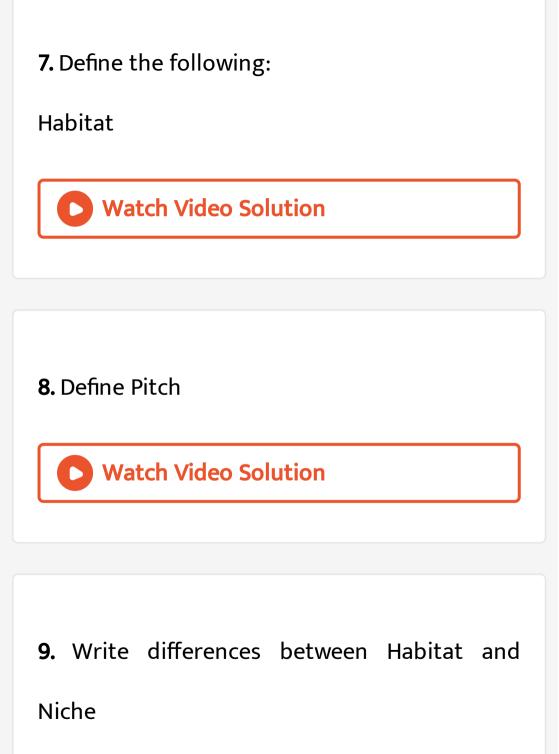


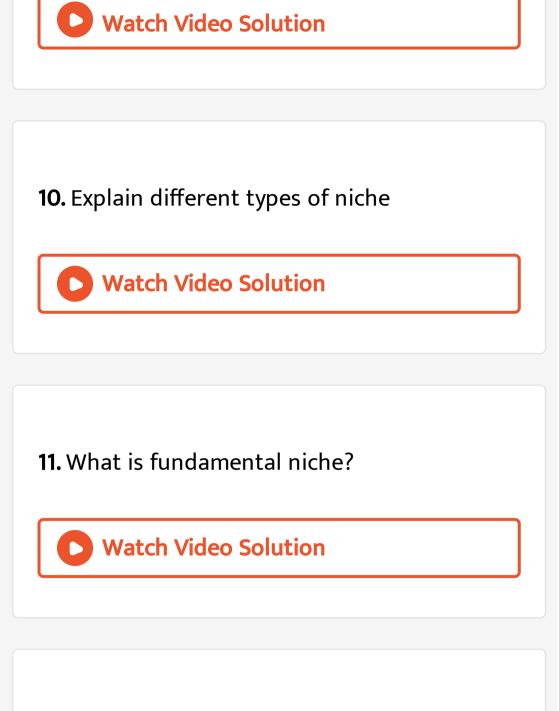
3. Define Population and Community.



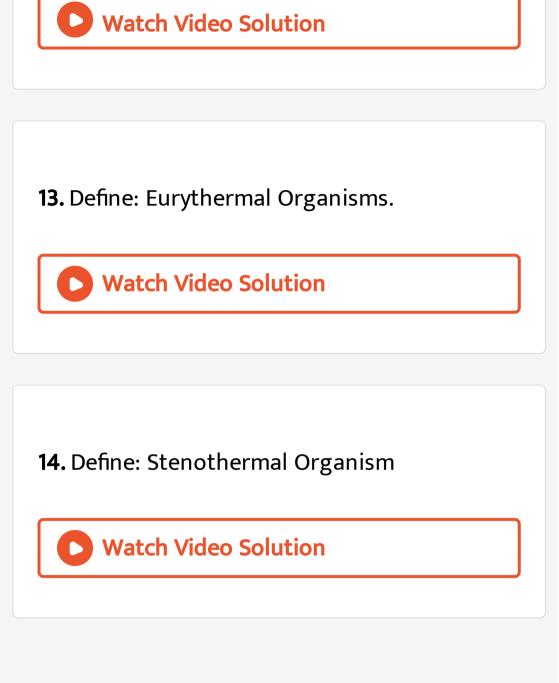
4. Define Population and Community.







12. What is realized niche?



15. Give the name of eurythermal and stenothermal anJMDIs and plants?
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16. What will be the effect of increasing global temperature on different habitats and the organisms found in those habitats?

17. Define: Euryhaline Watch Video Solution 18. Define: Stenohaline Watch Video Solution 19. Give examples of an anJMDI and plant that can survive in fresh water as well as marine

water.



20. What is the source of energy for the life in

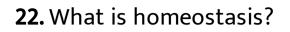
deep ocean tranches where sunligh does not

reach?



21. Which characteristics of soil determine the

vegetation of that particular area?





23. What are regulators? Give examples.



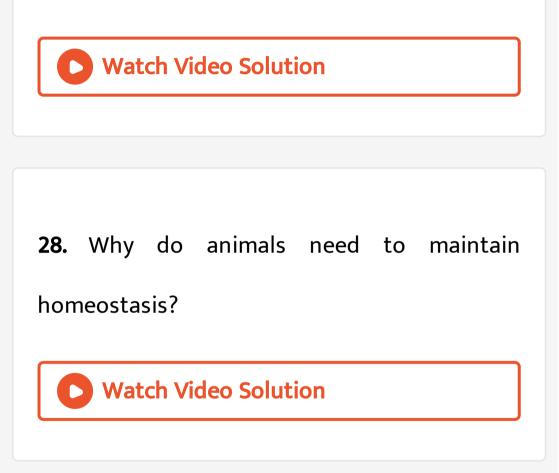
24. What are conformers? Give examples.

25. Adaptation of animals for aquatic and desert habitat.

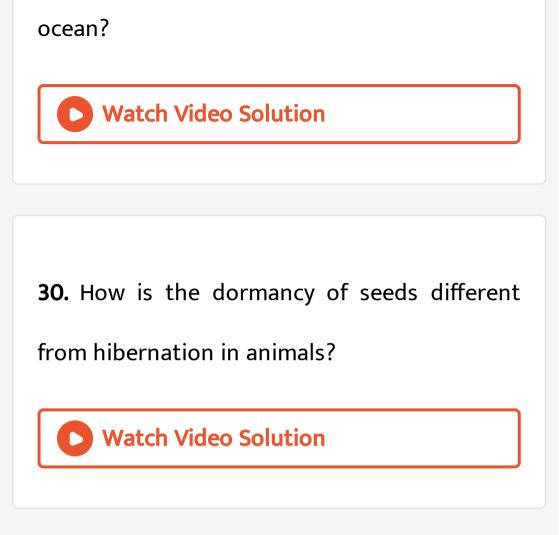
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26. Adaptation of animals for aquatic and desert habitat.

27. What is homeostasis?



29. What are the adaptations in animals living under crushing pressure at great depths of



31. If a marine fish is placed in a fresh water

aquarium, will it be able to survive?



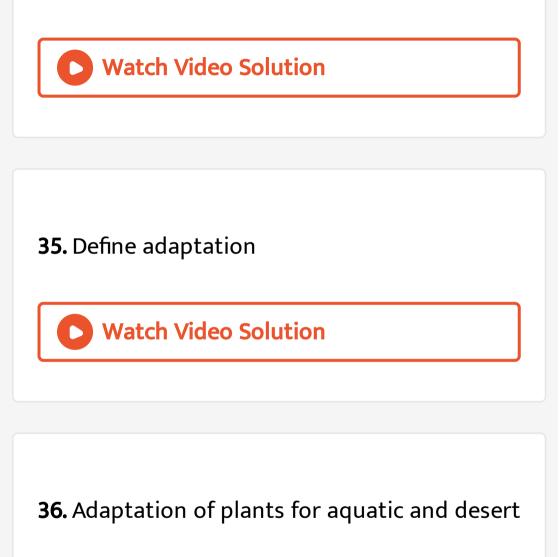
32. Find out the differnece between hibernation and aestivation.

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33. Distinguish between the following:

Ectotherms and Endotherms

34. Define Thermophiles.



habitats.

37. Write a short note on Adoption.

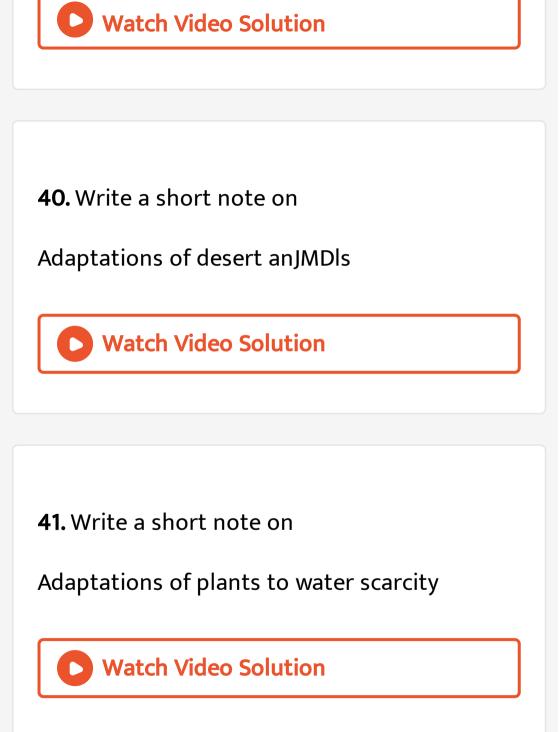


38. How do animals manage to survive in

colder climate?



39. "Write a note on Allen's rule".



42. Write a short note on

Behavioural adaptations in anJMDIs



43. Which of the following reacts with water

with high rate ?

44. Which of the following reacts with water

with high rate ?

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45. Write definitions of the following: Absolute

Natality



46. Write definitions of the following: Realized

Natality

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47. Write definitions of the following: Absolute

Mortality



48. Write definitions of the following: Realized

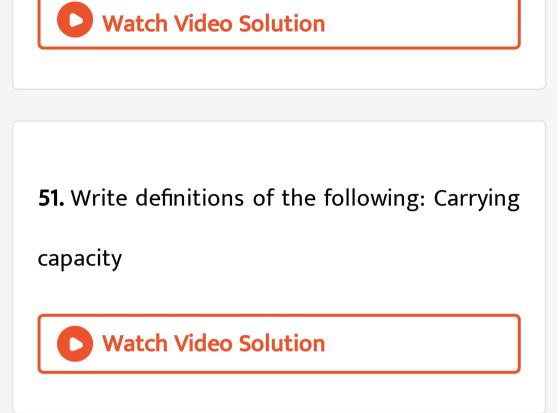
Mortality



49. Write definitions of the following: Sex ratio

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50. Write definitions of the following: Migration



52. Write definitions of the following:

Population Density

53. Write definitions of the following:

Population Growth



54. Write definations of the following: Age

distribution

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55. How is population density calculated?





56. Does population growth remain constant

for any population?

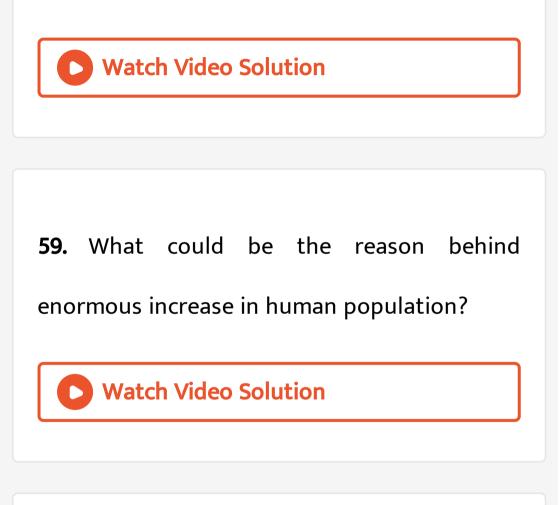
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57. Explain the exponential rate law expression

for the first order reaction.

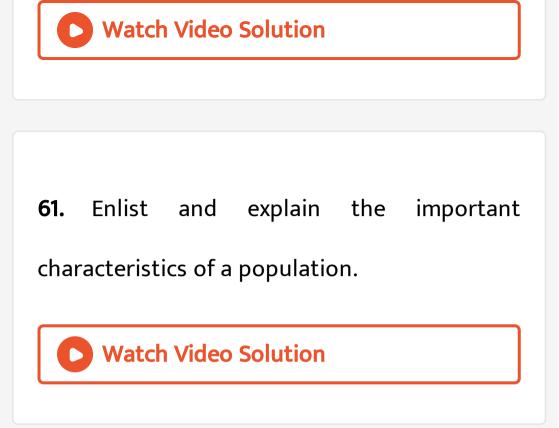
58. What will happen when carrying capacity of

any habitat is exceeds ?



60. What are the different kinds of population

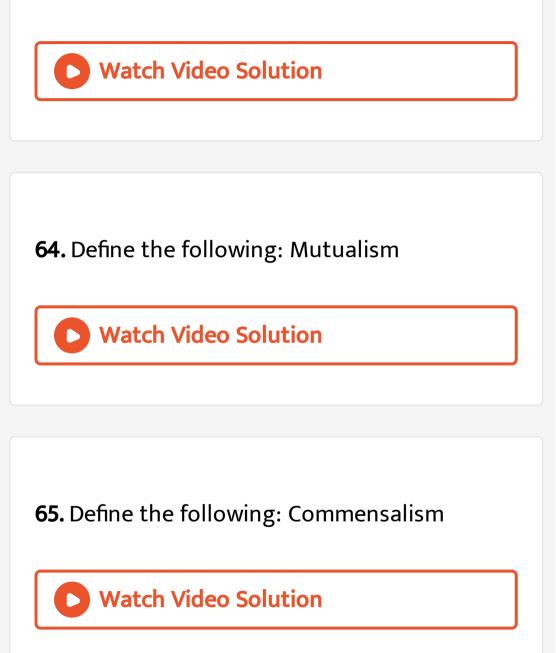
with regards to age distribution?



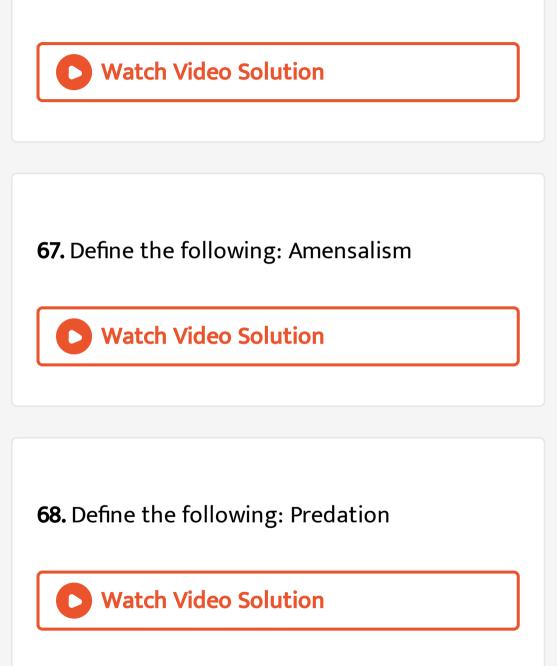
62. With the help of suitable diagram describe

the logistic population growth curve.

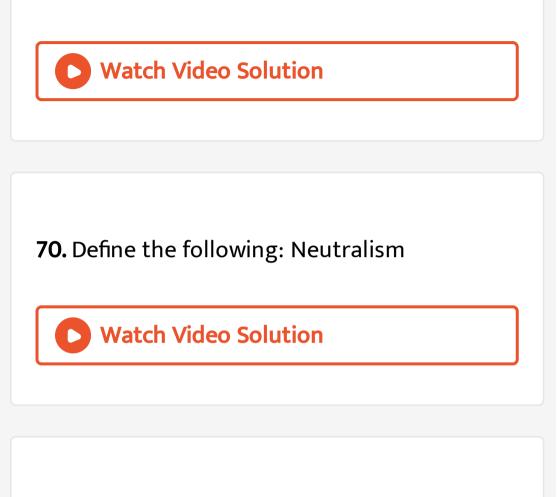
63. Define the following: Competition



66. Define the following: Parasitism



69. Define the following: Proto-cooperation



71. Define the following terms :

Commensalism

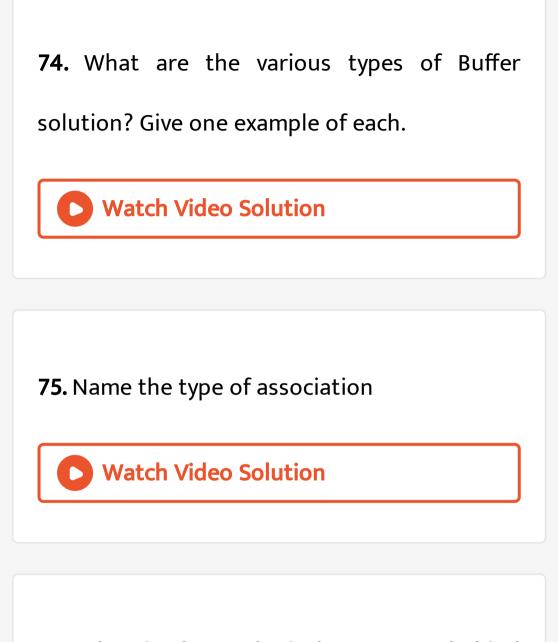


72. Define the following: Parasitism

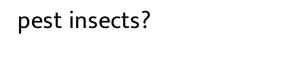


73. Give one example for each :

Mutualism



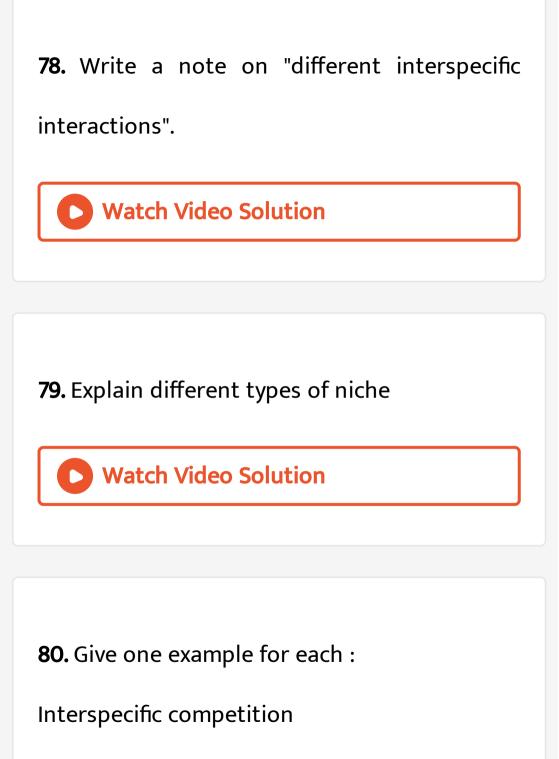
76. What is the ecological processes behind the biological control method of managing



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77. An orchid plant is growing on the branch of mango tree. How do you describe this interaction between the orchid and mango tree?







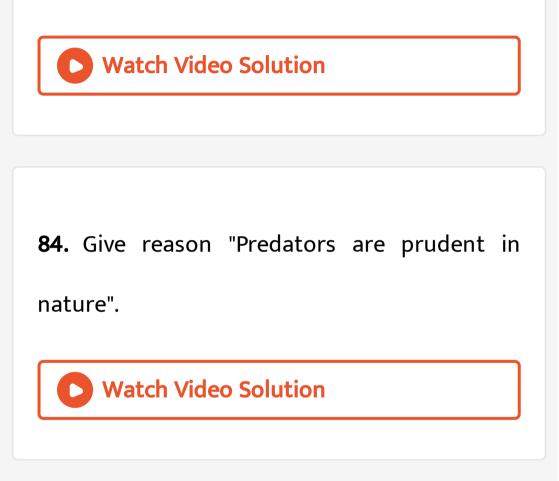
81. What is Gause's Competitive Exclusion Principle?

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82. What is the meaning of "resource

partitioning in interspecific competition?

83. What is the role of predators in nature?



85. Name the invasive species of plants and

anJMDls in India.





86. Distinguish between the following:

Parasitism and Mutualism

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87. Write difference between Mutualism and

Competition.

88. Define the following terms :

Commensalism



89. Give one example for each :

Mutualism

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90. Explain pyrolysis with example .

91. What is a parasite? Explain the types of

parasite with example.



92. Endoparasites are found inside the host body. Mention the special structures, possessed by these and which enables them to survive in those conditions.



93. What are different defense mechanisms developed by prey species to reduce predation?

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94. Name important defense mechanisms in

plants against herbivores.

1. Which factor of an ecosystem includes plants, animals and microorganisms?

A. Biotic factor

B. Abiotic factor

C. Direct factor

D. Indirect factor

Answer:

2. An assemblage of individuals of different species living in the same habitat and having functional interaction is.....

A. Biotic community

B. Ecological niche

C. Population

D. Ecosystem

Answer:



3. Association between sea anemone and Hermit crab in gastropod shell is that of....

A. Mutualism

B. Commensalism

C. Parasitism

D. Amensalism

Answer:

4. Select the statement which explain best parasitism.

- A. One species is benefitted
- B. Both species are benefitted
- C. One species is benefitted, other is not

affected

D. One species is benefitted, other is harmed.



5. Growth of bacteria in a newly innoculated agar plate shows.....

A. Exponential growth

B. Logistic growth

C. Verhulst pearl logistic grwoth

D. Zero growth



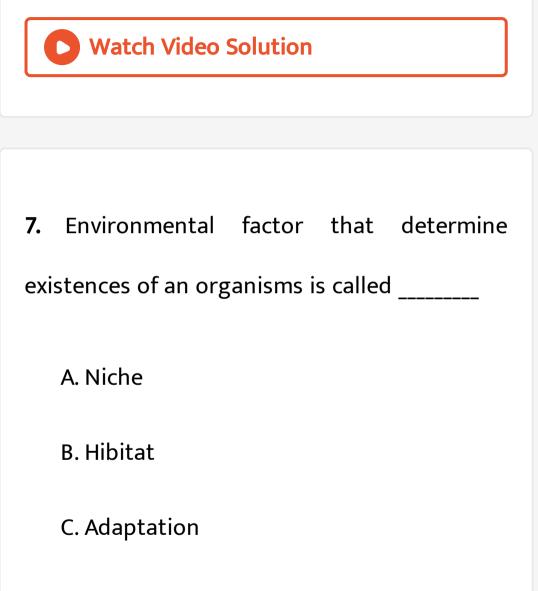
6. The study of interrelationship between organisms and their environment is called.

A. Ecosystem

B. Biome

C. Ecology

D. Ecology community



D. Community



8. Habitat together with functions of species constitute its____

A. Trophic level

B. Boundary

C. Topography

D. Niche



9. Physical space occupied by the organisms is

called _____

A. Spatial Niche

B. Trophic Niche

C. Multidimensional Niche

D. Hypervolume Niche



10. Position of the organisms in the environmental gradient is called_____

A. Habitat Niche

B. Spatial Niche

C. Trophic Niche

D. Hypervolume Niche



11. Two species cannot occupy same niche. The

law is _____

A. Allen's law

B. Gause's law

C. Wein's law

D. Competiton exclusion Principle



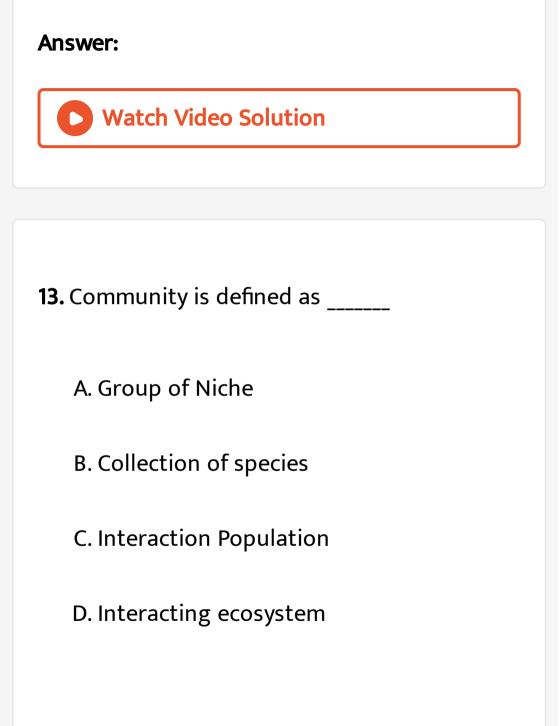
12. Individual on one species ocupying a particular geographical area at a given time form_____

A. Community

B. Population

C. Species

D. Biome





14. Which of the following is an indirect ecological factor?

A. Temperature

B. Soil Structure

C. Light

D. Air





15. Biotic factors are _____

A. Chemical factors of soil which affect life

B. Physical factors of soil which affect life

C. All living organisms which influence

other organisms

D. Factors of atmosphere which affect life

Answer:

16. Praying mantis is good example of _____

A. Camouflage

B. Warning coloration

C. Social insect

D. Mullerian mimicry

Answer:

17. A bird enters in the mouth of crocodile and feed on parasitic leeches. The bird gets food and crocodiles get rid of parasites sucking blood. Both partners live independently. Such an association is called

A. Mutualism

B. Amensalism

C. Commensalism

D. Proto-cooperation





18. If stronger partner is benefited and the weak partner is harmed is called

A. Amensalism

B. Symbiosis

C. Predation

D. Allotrophy



19. Interaction between two organisms of different species in which oneorganism inhibit the growth of other organism is called

A. Commensalism

B. Amensalism

C. Mutualism

D. Proto-cooperation





20. An interspecific interaction in which no species is either harmed or benefitted is called

A. Positive interaction

B. Negative interaction

C. Antagonistic interaction

D. Neutral interaction





21. Increase in population per unit time is called____

A. Population growth

B. Population dynamics

C. Population ratio

D. Population density

Answer:

22. Population growth of country depends

upon _____

A. Natality + emigration

B. Natality + immigration

C. Mortality + immigration

D. Mortality + emigration



23. Population having large number of post reproductive and small number of pre reproductive age group is called.

A. Growing population

B. Steady population

C. Declining population

D. Reproductive isolation

Answer:

24. When number of births equals to number

of deaths, it is _____

A. Plateaus stage

B. Exponential stage

C. Early growth stage

D. Acceleration stage

Answer:

25. Carrying capacity of the environment is

represented by _____

A. S-

B. K

C. J

D. S

Answer:

26. Maximum growth rate occurs in _____

A. Lag Phase

B. Exponential Phase

C. Stationary phase

D. Senescent Phase

Answer:

27. In India, human population is heavliy weighed towards the younger age group as a result of _____

A. Long life span and low birth rate

B. Short life span and high birth rate

C. Long life span and high birth rate

D. Short life span and low birth rate

Answer:

28. Which of the following is a right matching pair of certain organism and the kind of association?

A. Amensalism- Shark and sucker fish

B. Mutualism- Algae and fungi in lichens

C. Parasitism-Orchids growing on trees

D. Epiphytism-Cuscuta growing on

flowering plant







29. Verhulst-pearl growth curve is ____

A. Sigmoid curve

B. Exponential curve

C. Geometric curve

D. Arithmatic curve

Answer:

30. J-shaped growth curve has _

- A. Lag and exponential phases
- B. Lag and stationary phases
- C. Exponential and stationary phases
- D. Lag, exponential and stationary phases



31. _____competition has the potential to alter populations, communities and the evolution of interacting species.

A. Intra-specific

B. Inter-specific

C. Exploitation

D. Apparent

Answer:

32. An example of Parasitism interaction is the transmission of malaria causing protozan Plasmodium is an _____while anopheles mosquito is _____respectively.

A. Prey, Predator

B. Parasite, Vector

C. Vector, Parasite

D. Insect, Alga

Answer:

33. If the stronger partner is benefited and the week partner is damaged, it is known as

A. Amensalism

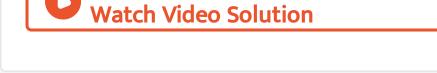
B. Symbiosis

C. Predation

D. Parasitism







34. Amensalism is a kind of _____interaction.

A. Postitive inter-specific

B. Negative intra-specifc

C. Positive intra-specific

D. Negative inter-specific

Answer:

35. Two species cannot occupy same niche. The

law is _____

A. Wien's law

B. Gause's law

C. Allen's law

D. Competition exclusion principle

Answer:

36. Position of the organisms in the environmental gradient is called_____

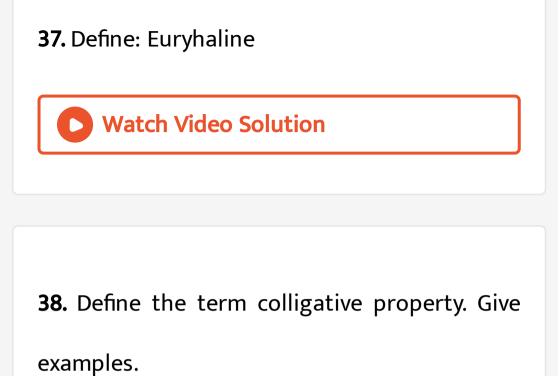
A. Habitat

B. Spatial Niche

C. Trophic Niche

D. Hypervolume Niche

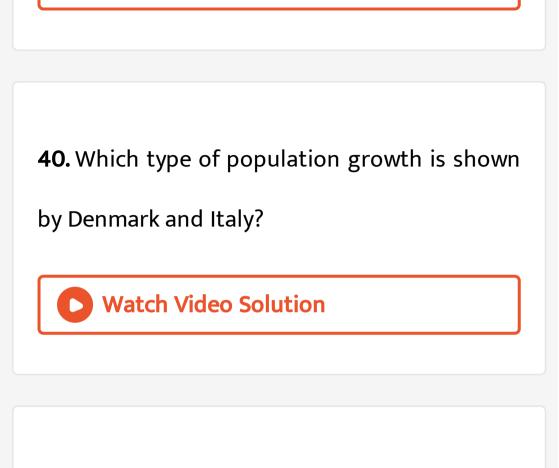
Answer:



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39. Name the type of association that exist

between cattle egrets and cattle.

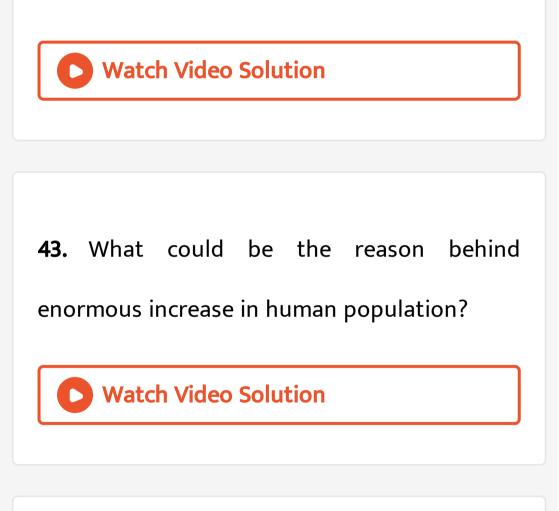


41. Distingush between Mutualism and

Commensalism.

42. Explain mutualism found in a plant-animal

relationship by giving examples.



44. Define Population and Community.



45. Explain types of parasitism giving one example of each. Add a note on Brood parasitism.

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46. Explain three key abiotic factors that influence any habitat.

47. Enlist and explain the important characteristics of a population.

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48. What would be the growth pattern, when

the resources are unlimited?