



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - DINESH PUBLICATION

ENGLISH

ORGANISMS AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Mcq

1. Basic unit of ecological hierarchy is

A. Ecosystem

B. Biological community

C. Population

D. Individual.

Answer: D



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2. A unit of land delimited by natural boundary and having patches of different biotic communities is

A. Ecosystem

B. Landscape

C. Biome

D. Both B and C.

Answer: B



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3. A regional ecological unit having a specific climate is

A. Biome

B. Landscape

C. Ecosystem

D. Biotic community.

Answer: A



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4. What is equivalent to ecology ?

A. bioecology

B. Hexicology

C. Ethology

D. All the above.

Answer: D



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5. Autecology is study of ecology of

A. Individual

B. Population

C. Species

D. Both B and C.

Answer: D



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6. Agriculture, animal husbandary and wildlife management are parts of

A. Autecology

B. Sybecology

C. Applied ecology

D. System ecology.

Answer: C



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7. The highest level of ecological hierarchy is

A. Ecosystem

B. Biosphere

C. Biome

D. Landscape.

Answer: B



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8. Population is

A. All animals of an area

B. All plants of an area

C. All plants and animals of an area

D. All individuals of a species.

Answer: D



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9. Species ecology is synonym with

A. Autecology

B. Community ecology

C. Synecology

D. Hexicology.

Answer: A



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10. Components of environment are

A. Biotic

B. Abiotic

C. Resource and regulatory factors

D. All the above.

Answer: D



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11. Tropical zone extends from

A. $0^\circ - 30^\circ$

B. $0^\circ - 20^\circ$

C. $10^\circ - 23^\circ$

D. $5^\circ - 30^\circ$

Answer: B



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12. Mean annual temperature of tropical zone is

A. $10^{\circ} C$

B. $16^{\circ} C$

C. $24^{\circ} C$

D. $30^{\circ} C$

Answer: C



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13. Climatic zone between 20° – 40° is

A. Subtropical

B. Temperate

C. Both A and B

D. Temperate and subarctic.

Answer: A



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14. Winters are absent in climatic zone

A. Subtropical

B. Tropical

C. Alpine

D. Arctic.

Answer: B



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15. Which of the following gases present in a polluted area will be absorbed most easily on the charcoal gas mask ?

A. Four

B. Three

C. Two

D. One.

Answer: A



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16. A high mountain found in temperate area will have zones

A. One

B. Two

C. Three

D. Four.

Answer: B



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17. A local variation of climate is called

A. Niche

B. Habitat

C. Microclimate

D. Microhabitat.

Answer: C



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18. The role of an organism in ecological system is known as

A. Habitat

B. Herbivory

C. Niche

D. Interaction.

Answer: C



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19. Niche of an organism denotes

A. Habitat

B. On whom the organism feeds

C. Status of organism within community

D. All the above.

Answer: C



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20. Niche represents

A. Habitat

B. Microhabitat

C. Habitat as well as inter-relations

D. Habitat as well as climate.

Answer: C



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21. Weather represents

A. Short term properties of atmosphere

B. Seasonal changes in atmosphere

C. Average variations of atmosphere
conditions

D. All the above.

Answer: A



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22. The value of lapse rate is

A. $3.1^{\circ} C / km$

B. $6.5^{\circ} C / km$

C. $9.8^{\circ} C / km$

D. $13.6^{\circ} C / km$

Answer: B



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23. Temperature at upper layer of troposphere is

A. $-15^{\circ} C$

B. $-25^{\circ} C$

C. $-40^{\circ} C$

D. $-57^{\circ} C$.

Answer: D



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24. Thickness of troposphere at the poles is

A. 8 km

B. 12 km

C. 14 km

D. 16 km

Answer: A



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25. Concentration of ozone in troposphere is

A. 0.05 ppm

B. 0.1 ppm

C. 1.5 ppm

D. 10.0 ppm

Answer: b



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26. Which one is nearly absent in ozonosphere ?

A. Dust particles

B. Water vapours

C. CO_2

D. All the above.

Answer: D



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27. Ozonosphere occurs at a height os

- A. 8-10 km above poles
- B. 8-10 km above equator
- C. 11-16 km above poles
- D. 11-16 km above equator.

Answer: C



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28. Ozonosphere is component of

A. Troposphere

B. Stratosphere

C. Mesosphere

D. Thermosphere.

Answer: B



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29. Ozone makes the stratosphere

A. Cooler by $17^{\circ} C$

B. Warmer by $17^{\circ} C$

C. Warmer by $55^{\circ} C$.

D.

Answer: C



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30. Mesosphere is component of

A. Atmosphere

B. Hydrosphere

C. Lithosphere

D. Asthenosphere.

Answer: A



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31. In mesosphere, the temperature

A. Rises from -2° to $15^{\circ} C$

B. Rises from -2° to $92^{\circ} C$

C. Decreases from -2° to $-15^{\circ} C$

D. Decreases from -2° to $-92^{\circ} C$.

Answer: D



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32. Ionosphere occurs in

A. Thermosphere

B. Homosphere

C. Mesosphere

D. Stratosphere.

Answer: A



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33. In thermosphere the temperature

A. Rises with height to $200^{\circ} C$

B. Rises with height to $1500^{\circ} C$

C. First decreases then rises

D. Decreases to $-150^{\circ} C$.

Answer: B



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34. Which layer of atmosphere is important for telecommunications?

A. Troposphere

B. Ozonosphere

C. Mesosphere

D. Thermosphere.

Answer: D



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35. Atmospheric layer protective to living beings from harmful rays is

A. Mesosphere

B. Ozonosphere

C. Thermosphere

D. Both B and C.

Answer: D



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36. Tropopause is

A. Lower portion of atmosphere

B. Upper part of troposphere

C. Middle part of troposphere

D. Lower part of troposphere

Answer: B



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37. Ingredients of a atmosphere present in minute quantities but essential for maintaining life on earth are

A. Ozone and oxygen

B. Ozone and CO_2

C. Carbon dioxide and water

D. Carbon dioxide, ozone and water vapours.

Answer: D





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38. Limiting factor for growth of aquatic organisms is

A. CO_2

B. O_2

C. Mineral elements

D. All the above.

Answer: B



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39. Which one is absent in windy areas

A. Birds

B. Anemophilous plants

C. Zoophilous plants

D. Insects.

Answer: C



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40. Solar constant at height at 83 km in

A. $1 \text{ kcal/cm}^2 / \text{min}$

B. $1 \text{ cal/cm}^2 / \text{min}$

C. $2 \text{ kcal/cm}^2 / \text{min}$

D. $2 \text{ cal/cm}^2 / \text{min}$

Answer: D



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41. Solar spectrum contains

A. X-rays and cosmic rays

B. Ultraviolet rays and infrared rays

C. Radiowaves

D. All the above.

Answer: D



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42. Solar radiations reaching earth have a wavelength of

A. 400-700 nm

B. 300-740 nm

C. 300-2600 nm

D. 300-16000 nm

Answer: C



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43. The most harmful radiation is

A. UV-C

B. UV-B

C. UV-A

D. All the above.

Answer: A



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44. UV radiations absorbed by ozone layer are

A. UV-C

B. UV-C and 50 % UV-B

C. UV-C and UV-B

D. All types.

Answer: B



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45. Rate of photosynthesis is maximum at

A. Equator

B. Tropic of Cancer

C. Tropic of Capricorn

D. Arctic circle.

Answer: A



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46. Animals exposed to bright light have

A. Darker pigmentation

B. Lighter pigmentation

C. Tint of yellow and red colours

D. Both A and C.

Answer: B



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47. Animals active at dawn are

A. Auroral

B. Vesperal

C. Crepuscular

D. Diurnal.

Answer: A



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48. Birds of northern cold areas migrate southwards as the days

- A. Begin to shorten
- B. Begin to lengthen
- C. Become neutral
- D. None of the above.

Answer: A



49. Phenology is controlled by

A. Humidity

B. Photoperiodism

C. PAR

D. Hydrological cycle.

Answer: B



50. Open water zone in a deep lake/sea is called

A. Littoral zone

B. Limnetic zone

C. Profundal zone

D. Disphotic zone.

Answer: B



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51. Profundal zone is

- A. Aphotic zone in deep water
- B. Euphotic zone in open water
- C. Disphotic zone in deep water
- D. Dark bottom of deep water body.

Answer: A



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52. Only consumers occurs in water zone called

A. Benthic

B. Aphotic

C. Disphotic

D. Both B and C.

Answer: D



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53. Animals living in warm tropics are

- A. Eurythermal
- B. Stenothermal
- C. Megathermal
- D. Both B and C.

Answer: D



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54. Low temperature is required by some plants for

A. Flowering

B. Seed germination and sprouting of buds

C. Both A and B

D. Appearance of new foliage.

Answer: C



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55. Apple required a low temperature for flowering and fruiting

A. $10^{\circ}C$

B. $7^{\circ}C$

C. Below $7^{\circ}C$

D. $10^{\circ} - 15^{\circ}C$.

Answer: C



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56. Low temperature is required in Apple for a duration of

A. 800 hours

B. 400 hrs

C. 200 hrs

D. 100 hrs.

Answer: A



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57. Active ectotherms control their body temperature by

A. Increases or decreased metabolic activity

B. Constriction of cutaneous blood capillaries

C. Dilation of cutaneous blood capillaries

D. All the above.

Answer: A



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58. Animals which are at metabolic advantage are

- A. Aquatic
- B. Ectothermal
- C. Endothermal
- D. Both A and B.

Answer: C



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59. Optimum temperature for enzyme functioning in endotherms is

A. $25^{\circ}C$

B. $37^{\circ}C$

C. $31^{\circ}C$

D. $45^{\circ}C$

Answer: B



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60. Endotherms or warm blooded animals maintain temperature homeostasis by

A. Insulating coat

B. Changing cutaneous circulation

C. Both A and B

D. Disposing off extra energy as heat.

Answer: C



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61. Thermocline is a constituent of

A. Epilimnion

B. Metalimnion

C. Hypolimnion

D. None of the above.

Answer: B



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62. Hypolimnion of a deep lake

- A. Freezes during cold winter
- B. Warms up during hot summer
- C. Remains cool throughout
- D. Remains warm throughout.

Answer: C



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63. in which season the blooming of phytoplanktons occur in temperate zone

A. Summer

B. Autumn and spring

C. Spring and summer

D. Spring.

Answer: d



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64. Deep temperate lakes undergo circulation

A. Once

B. Twice

C. Thrice

D. Four times.

Answer: B



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65. A zone of gradual change in temperature of a lake is

A. Hypolimnion

B. Epilimnion

C. Thermocline

D. None of the above.

Answer: C



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66. Metalimnion is

A. Upper layer of lake

B. Lower layer of lake

C. Middle transition zone

D. Base of lake.

Answer: C



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67. Fire reduces soil fertility through

A. Volatilisation of plant nutrients

B. Interruption of biogeochemical cycles

C. Formation of ash

D. Both A and B.

Answer: D



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68. Pedology is the study of

A. Locomotion of animals

B. Rocks

C. Soil

D. Crop diseases.

Answer: C



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69. Soil water available to plants is

A. Holard (E+C)

B. Chresard

C. Echard

D. None of these.

Answer: B



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70. Humus is

- A. Physical texture of soil
- B. Chemical composition of soil
- C. Decomposed organic matter in soil
- D. None of these

Answer: C



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71. Almost decomposed organic matter in which original form is lost is in

A. Duff

B. Litter

C. Leaf mould

D. None of these.

Answer: C



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72. Edaphic factors are related to

A. Soil

B. Man

C. Animals

D. Temperature

Answer: A



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73. Which one of the following is not an edaphic factor?

A. Mineral matter

B. Organic matter

C. Rainfall

D. Soil water.

Answer: C



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74. The kind of soil water most useful to plant is

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

Answer: C



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75. The soil with poorest water holding capacity is

A. Clay

B. Loam

C. Sandy

D. Nond of above.

Answer: C



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76. The organic matter of soil has the value

A. 25 %

B. 50 %

C. 40 %

D. 5 %

Answer: D



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77. The size of clay particles is

A. Less than 0.002 mm

B. More than 0.002 mm

C. None of the above.

D.

Answer: A



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78. Which of the following has smallest of soil particles?

A. Loam soil

B. Sand

C. Clay

D. Silt.

Answer: C



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79. Major constituent of soil is

A. Organic matter

B. Inorganic matter

C. Soil air

D. Soil water.

Answer: B



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80. Formation of organic matter takes place by

A. Chemical weathering

B. Soil micro-organisms

C. Herbivores

D. Soil water.

Answer: B



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81. Formation of soil takes place by

A. Weathering

B. Pedogenesis

C. Melting

D. Both A and B.

Answer: D



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82. O-horizon is

A. Top soil

B. Sub-soil

C. Organic layer

D. Solum.

Answer: C



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83. A thin top soil supporting dense vegetation occurs in

- A. Tropical rain forest
- B. Temperate forest
- C. Subtropical deciduous forest
- D. Both A and B.

Answer: A



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84. Top soil is rich mixture of humus and inorganic salts in

A. Tropical rain forest

B. Temperate forest

C. Desert biome

D. Both A and B.

Answer: B



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85. Organisms are absent in their zone of

A. Stress

B. Intolerance

C. Optimum tolerance.

D. Both A and B.

Answer: B



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86. Organisms are present but they do not reproduce in the zone of

A. Optimum tolerance

B. Intolerance

C. Stress

D. Beyond upper and lower limit of tolerance.

Answer: C



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87. Eurytopic organisms have

- A. Wide distribution
- B. Narrow distribution
- C. Moderate distribution
- D. Endemic.

Answer: A



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88. Ecological amplitude of a species is related to

A. Zones of stress

B. Zone of optimum tolerance range of a factor

C. Area with zones of optimum tolerance ranges of all determining factors

D. None of the above.

Answer: C



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89. Favourable morphological and physiological response to a change in environment is called

- A. Preadaptation
- B. Ecotyping
- C. Formation of ecophenes
- D. Acclimitisation.

Answer: D



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90. Genetically adapted population to a particular habitat called

A. Ecotype

B. Ecad

C. Biotype

D. Ecocline.

Answer: A



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91. Plants adapted to open, sunny habitats are

A. Sciophytes

B. Heliophytes

C. Mesophytes

D. Epiphytes.

Answer: B



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92. Plants growing under shade of other plants are

- A. Epiphytes
- B. Semi-epiphytes
- C. Mesophytes
- D. Sciophytes.

Answer: D



93. Heliophytes differ from sciophytes in having

- A. Shorter internodes and thicker leaves
- B. Longer internodes and thinner leaves
- C. Shorter internodes and thinner leaves
- D. Longer internodes and thicker leaves.

Answer: A



94. Palisade parenchyma is well developed in

- A. Mesophytes
- B. Heliophytes
- C. Sciophytes
- D. Hygropohytes.

Answer: B



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95. Sun plants have

- A. (a) More mechanical tissues
- B. (b) Extensive root system
- C. (c) Abundant flowering
- D. (d) All the above.

Answer: D



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96. Shade plants have low

A. Photosynthetic activity

B. Respiratory rate

C. Metabolic activity

D. All the above.

Answer: D



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97. Ephemerals are a type of xerophytes:

A. Drought evaders

B. Drought resistant

C. Drought escapers

D. Drought endurers.

Answer: C



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98. Ephemeral xerophytes grow during

A. Winter

B. Spring

C. Rainy season

D. All the seasons.

Answer: C



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99. Drought endurers are

A. Succulent xerophytes

B. Perennial xerophytes

C. Annual xerophytes

D. Both B and C.

Answer: B



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100. Deep roots occur in

A. Perennial nonsucculent xerophytes

B. Perennial succulent xerophytes

C. Annual xerophytes

D. Ephemeral xerophytes

Answer: A



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101. Phreatophytes are xerophytes with roots

- A. Spread along the soil surface
- B. Well spread in the soil
- C. Very deep reaching ground water fringe
- D. Very deep but well above ground water.

Answer: C



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102. A phreatophyte is

A. Capparis

B. Euphorbia

C. Tamarix

D. Gnaphalium.

Answer: C



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103. Succulents perform CO_2 fixation

A. C_4 photosynthesis

B. CAM

C. C_3 photosynthesis

D. All the above.

Answer: B



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104. The most common organic solute stored by xerophytes for maintaining osmotic and water potential is

A. Glucose

B. Sucrose

C. Raffinose

D. Proline.

Answer: D



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105. Chaperonins are

- A. Antifreeze proteins
- B. Heat shock proteins
- C. Transport proteins
- D. Osmotic proteins

Answer: B



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106. In Cacti, the succulence is mostly in

A. Stems

B. Leaves

C. Roots

D. All the above

Answer: A



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107. Drought deciduous leaves occur in

A. Prosopis

B. Tamarix

C. Capparis

D. Aerva.

Answer: C



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108. Roots are absent in

A. Walffia

B. Utricularia

C. Nymphaea

D. Both A and B.

Answer: D



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109. A characteristic feature of hydrophytes is

- A. Aerenchyma
- B. Well developed phloem
- C. Floating leaves
- D. Submerged leaves.

Answer: A



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110. A rooted floating leaved hydrophyte is

A. Nymphaea

B. Hydrilla

C. Ceratophyllum

D. Eichhornia.

Answer: A



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111. A continuous system of air passages from aerial leaves to anchored roots is found in

A. Submerged hydrogphytes

B. Floating hydrophytes

C. Emergent hydrophytes

D. Suspended hydrophytes..

Answer: C



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112. Petioles are inflated in floating hydrophytes

A. Wolffia

B. Eichhornia

C. Salvinia

D. Ceratophyllum.

Answer: B



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113. Which of the following is salt rich habitat

A. Saline soils

B. Tidal marshes and mangroves

C. Coastal dunes and saline soils

D. All the above.

Answer: D



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114. Dunaliella is able to live in hypersaline lakes by developing a high osmotic pressure through accumulation of

- A. Proline
- B. Sorbitol
- C. Glycerol
- D. All the above.

Answer: C



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115. The dominant species of mangroves is

A. Rhizophora

B. Avicennia

C. Both Rhizophora and Avicennia

D. Ceriops.

Answer: C



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116. Vivipary in plants is chracteristic of

A. Coastal dunes

B. Saline soils

C. Mangroves

D. All of the above.

Answer: d



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117. Most mangroves maintain a high osmotic concentration by storing

A. Salts

B. Proline and sorbitol

C. Mucilage

D. Glycerol.

Answer: B



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118. Mangroves have special type of roots

- A. Pneumatophores
- B. Stil and prop roots
- C. Horizontal and knee roots
- D. All tha above.

Answer: D



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119. Halophytes maintain a proper osmotic concentration by

- A. option 1 Excreting salts
- B. Mucilage and stored water
- C. Proline and sorbitol
- D. All the above.

Answer: D



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120. Plants growing in oligotrophic forest soils usually have

- A. Mycorrhiza
- B. Slow growth
- C. Reduced growth
- D. All of the above.

Answer: A



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121. Mycorrhiza is a symbiotic association between

A. Parasitic relation between fungus and root

B. Mutualistic relation between fungus and whole plant

C. Mutualistic relation between fungus and root

D. Parasitic relation between fungus and a
plant.

Answer: B



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122. Ectomycorrhiza is found in

A. Several trees and shrubs of tropical
areas

B. Many vascular plants of tropical area

C. Several trees and shrubs of temperate area

D. Small vascular plants.

Answer: C



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123. Fungal hyphae remain intercellular in

A. Endomycorrhiza

B. VAM

C. Ectomycorrhiza

D. Both B and C.

Answer: C



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124. The longest distance travelled by migratory animal is by

A. Arctic Tern

B. Golden Plover

C. Locust

D. African Wild Beasts.

Answer: A



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125. Breeding ground of Arctic Tern are in

A. Antarctica

B. North Atlantic and Arctic regions

C. Himalayas

D. Siberia.

Answer: B



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126. Arctic Tern migrates southward during

A. Spring

B. Summer

C. Winter

D. Autumn.

Answer: c



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127. Birds use for navigation and direction

- A. Memory of earth features
- B. Sun, moon and stars
- C. Earth's magnetic field
- D. All the above.

Answer: D



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128. A seasonal migratory animal is

A. Locust

B. Eel

C. Caribou

D. Aphid.

Answer: C



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129. Wild beasts of Africa migrate in response to

- A. Excessive heat
- B. Cold freezing temperature
- C. Rainfall
- D. Overpopulaion.

Answer: C



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130. A periodic migrant is

A. Locust

B. Elk

C. Whale

D. Golden Plover.

Answer: A



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131. Warning colouration is found in

A. Chameleon

B. Dart Frogs

C. Praying Mantis

D. Stick Insect.

Answer: B



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132. *Phyllobates bicolor* and *Dendrobates pumilia* are

A. Grass hoppers

B. Stick Insects

C. Butterflies

D. Dart Frogs.

Answer: D



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133. Cryptic appearance/Camouflage is found in

A. Mantodea

B. Leaf Insect

C. Stick Insect/Dead Leaf Butterfly

D. All the above

Answer: D



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134. Relation between Viceroy Butterfly and Monarch Butterfly is that of

- A. Comouflage
- B. Mullerian mimicry
- C. Batesian mimicry
- D. Warning colouration.

Answer: C



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135. Mullerian mimicry is found in

- A. Monarch Butterfly and Queen Butterfly
- B. Queen Butterfly and Viceroy Butterfly
- C. Queen Butterfly and Dead Leaf Butterfly
- D. Both B and C.

Answer: A



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136. A terrestrial mammal, who seldom drinks water

A. Hippopotamous

B. Rhinoceros

C. Kangaroo Rat

D. Camel.

Answer: C



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137. Water requirement of Kangaroo/Desert

Rat is largely met by

A. Hydration of food

B. Metabolic water

C. Hygroscopic skin

D. Moist soil.

Answer: B



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138. An adjustment of camels to desert conditions is

- A. Maintenance of blood stream moisture
- B. Minimisation of body heating
- C. Tolerance of cell dehydration upto 40 %
- D. All the above.

Answer: D



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139. Glycerol and antifreeze proteins occur in

- A. Ice Fish
- B. Antarctic Fish
- C. Whale
- D. Both A and B.

Answer: D



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140. Freeze tolerant animals have

A. Barnacles and molluscs of cold intertidal

Northern shores

B. Insects and spiders of cold areas

C. Both A and B

D. Kangaroo Rat.

Answer: C



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141. Freeze tolerant animals have

A. Proline and sorbitol

B. Nucleating proteins

C. Mucilage

D. All the above.

Answer: B



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1. Study of inter-relationships between organisms and their environment is

A. Ecology

B. Ecosystem

C. Phytogeography

D. Ethology

Answer: A



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2. Study of inter-relationships between a species/individual and its environment in all stages of its life cycle is

A. Synecology

B. Forest Ecology

C. Autecology

D. Ecology

Answer: C



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3. Ecology is connected with the study of

A. Environmental factors

B. Plant adaptations

C. Effect of plants on environment

D. All the above.

Answer: D



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

A. Autecology

B. Resource Ecology

C. Species Ecology

D. Synecology.

Answer: D



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5. Synecology is study of inter-relationship between an environment and

- A. Individual plant
- B. A population
- C. A community
- D. Individual animal.

Answer: C



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6. Individuals of the same species inhabiting a particular locality constitute

A. Flora

B. Fauna

C. Population

D. Flora and fauna.

Answer: C



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7. Term 'ecosystem' was coined by

A. Linnaeus

B. Haeckel

C. Harvey

D. Odum/Lamarck.

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

8. Term 'ecosystem' was coined by

A. Aristotle

B. Reiter

C. Linnaeus

D. Odum.

Answer: B



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9. The sum total or assemblage of the population of the different species of plants ,

animals, bacteria which live in a particular area
constitute

A. Colony

B. Genus

C. Community

D. species.

Answer: D



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10. Ecology studies relationships of

A. Members of a family

B. Man and environment

C. Organisms and environment

D. Soil and water.

Answer: C



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11. Synecology is study of

A. Human environment of a place

B. Biotic environment of a place

C. Abiotic component of a place

D. Biotic community in relation to environment of a place.

Answer: D



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12. Who is considered as father of ecology in India ?

A. Charles Darwin

B. Ramdeva Misra

C. Birbal Sahani

D. Jagdish Chandra Bose.

Answer: B



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13. Ephemerals of arid area are also called

A. Drought escaping

B. Drought resisting

C. Drought enduring

D. None of the above.

Answer: A



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14. Succulents occur in

A. Deserts

B. Tundra

C. Temperate deciduous forests

D. Tropical rain forests.

Answer: A



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15. Submerged hydrophytes have a well developed

A. Vascular system

B. Aerenchyma

C. Root system

D. Stomatal system.

Answer: B



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16. in submerged hydrophytes, the stems are extremely weak due to

A. Absence of phloem

B. Absence of stomate

C. Absence of xylem

D. Feebly developed supporting tissue and xylem.

Answer: D



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17. In submerged hydrophytes the stomata occur

- A. On lower surface
- B. On the upper surface
- C. No where
- D. On both the surface.

Answer: C



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18. Which one is not a trait of xerophytes:

- A. Thick cuticle
- B. Well developed mechanical tissue
- C. Well developed conducting tissues
- D. Spongy parenchyma.

Answer: D



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19. The leaves of desert plants are not torn away by high wind velocity because of

A. Spines

B. Bending towards opposite side

C. Sclerenchymatous tissue that provides extra mechanical support

D. Tearing of corners while the middle remains saved.

Answer: C



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20. Amongst hydrophytes finely dissected leaves occur in

- A. Rooted floating leaved plants
- B. Submerged plants
- C. Emerged plants
- D. Free floating plants.

Answer: B



[Watch Video Solution](#)

21. Homeostasis is

A. Tendency of biological systems to change with change in environment

B. Tendency of biological system to resist change

C. Disturbance of self regulatory system and natural controls

D. Biotic materials used in homeopathic medicines.

Answer: B



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22. The abyssal zone of oceans is characterized by:

A. No sunlight but contains consumers and decomposers

B. No sunlight but contains producers

C. No sunlight but contains living beings

D. Sunlight as well as producers.

Answer: A



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23. Shallow lakes with abundant organic matter are

A. Saprotrophic

B. Oligotrophic

C. Eutrophic

D. Heterotrophic.

Answer: C



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24. Xeric environment is characterised by

A. Precipitation

B. Low atmospheric humidity

C. Extremes of temperature

D. High rate of vaporisation.

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

25. What is wrong about xerophytes

A. Sunken stomata

B. Small spiny leaves

C. Thick cuticle

D. Larger number of stomata.

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

26. Mechanical tissue is undeveloped in

A. Xerophytes

B. Hydrophytes

C. Halophytes

D. Mesophytes.

Answer: B



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27. Animals that can tolerate a narrow range of salinity are

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

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

28. Which one is not a trait of xerophytes:

A. Thick cuticle

B. Sunken stomata

C. Aerenchyma

D. Well developed mechanical tissue.

Answer: C



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29. Factors relating to form and behavior of the earth's surface are called

- A. Edaphic
- B. Biotic
- C. Temperature
- D. Topographic.

Answer: D



30. Which one lacks both roots and stomata

A. Hydrophytes

B. Mesophytes

C. Hygrophytes

D. Halophytes.

Answer: A



31. Which one is partially submerged and fixed in mud

A. Marsilea

B. Cyperus

C. Eichhornia

D. Typha.

Answer: D



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32. Niche of an organism denotes

- A. Place of living
- B. Specific functions and competitive power
- C. Habitat and specific functions
- D. Non of the above.

Answer: C



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33. Benthic animals are:

A. Deep in sea

B. Floating

C. Submerged

D. Active swimmers.

Answer: A



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34. Plants of salty seashore wetlands are called:

A. Heliophytes

B. Hydrophytes

C. Halophytes

D. Saprophytes.

Answer: C



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35. Eichhornia is a

A. Xerophyte

B. Hydrophyte

C. Mesophyte

D. Parasite

Answer: B



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36. *Acacia arabica*(=*A.nilotica*) is

A. Hydrophyte

B. Mesophyte

C. Xerophyte

D. None of the above.

Answer: C



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37. In the subserged hydrogphytes exchange of gases occurs through

A. Stomata

B. Hydathodes

C. Lenticels

D. General surface.

Answer: D



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38. Biotic factors refer to

A. Gases produced by industries

B. Nutrient deficient soils

C. Living organisms

D. Fossil fuels.

Answer: C



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39. Sun loving plants are

A. Halophytes

B. Sciophytes

C. Heliophytes

D. Autotrophs.

Answer: C



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40. Water storage tissue has

- A. Large-sized thin walled cells
- B. Mucilage
- C. Large-sized thin walled cells
- D. All the above.

Answer: D



[Watch Video Solution](#)

41. Xerophytes possess

A. Sunken stomata

B. Deep roots

C. Thick cuticle

D. All the above.

Answer: D



[Watch Video Solution](#)

42. A characteristic feature of hydrophytes is

- A. Poorly developed roots
- B. Well developed roots
- C. Well developed xylem
- D. Stem with sclerenchyma.

Answer: A



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43. Pneumatophores are found

A. Hydrophytes

B. Halophytes

C. Mesophytes

D. Xerophytes.

Answer: B



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44. A nonsucculent xerophyte with thick leathery leaves having white sticky waxy coating is

A. Nerium

B. Calotropis

C. Bryophyllum

D. Ruscus.

Answer: B



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45. Climatology is science of

- A. Edaphic factors
- B. Topographic factors
- C. Climatic factors
- D. Biotic factors

Answer: C



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46. Mangrove of marshy Sunderbans is generally characterized by

A. Pneumatophores

B. Prop roots

C. Vivipary

D. All the above.

Answer: D



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47. Animals which live on the floor of sea are called benthic.

A. Nektonb

B. Benthos

C. Plankton

D. Pelagic

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

48. Vivipary occurs in

A. Betula

B. Rhizophora

C. Mango

D. Psidium.

Answer: B



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49. Which is amphibious?

A. Casuarina

B. Wolffia

C. Polygonum

D. Hydrilla.

Answer: C



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50. Hibernation occurring in certain animals is

:

A. Occasional

B. Intermittent

C. Rhythmic

D. Periodic.

Answer: D



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51. Mammals from colder climates generally have shorter ears and limbs to minimise heat loss. This is

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

Answer: A



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52. Which one is exclusive xerophytic adaptation ?

- A. (a) Absence of stomata
- B. (b) Long tap root system
- C. (c) Stipular leaves
- D. (d) Spines

Answer: B



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53. Physical and chemical characteristics of soils are studied under.

A. Topographic factors

B. Edaphic factors

C. Biotic factors

D. Climatic factors

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

54. [A] : Cold blooded animals have no fat layer

.

[R] :Cold blooded animals use their fat for metabolic process during hibernation .

A. Point out if both are true with reasonj

being correct not correct explanation

B. both are true but reason is not correct

explanation

C. assertion is true but reason is wrong

D. and both, are wrong

Answer: A



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55. Hydrophyte with both hydrophytic and xerophytic traits is

A. Agave

B. Nerium

C. Vallisneria

D. None of the above.

Answer: D



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56. Which of the following soil is transported by air?

A. Alluvial

B. Colluvial

C. Glacial

D. Eolian

Answer: D



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57. River water deposits

- A. Loamy soil
- B. Alluvial soil
- C. Laterite soil
- D. Sandy soil

Answer: B



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58. Development of soil from parent rock is termed as ?

- A. Pedogenesis
- B. Pedology
- C. Edaphic factors
- D. Edaphic climax

Answer: A



59. Soil best suited for plant growth is

A. Clay

B. Loam

C. Sandy

D. Gravel

Answer: B



60. A good soil is that which

- A. Allows water to percolate slowly
- B. Allows water to pass quickly
- C. Allows limited amount of water into it
- D. Holds whole of water entering it.

Answer: A



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61. The least porous soil among the following is a:

A. Clay soil

B. Sandy soil

C. Loam soil

D. Gravelly soil

Answer: A



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62. Deep black soil is productive due to high proportion of

- A. Sand and Zinc
- B. Gravel and Calcium
- C. Clay and Humus
- D. Silt and Earthworm

Answer: C



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63. Humus is good for plant growth because

A. It improves physical condition of soil

B. It makes the soil porous

C. It increases water holding and aeration
of soil

D. All the above.

Answer: D



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64. Humus is good for plant growth because

A. Made of dead organic matter

B. Derived from leaves

C. Rich in nutrients and increases water holding capacity of soil

D. Partially decomposed

Answer: C



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65. Humus is an example of:

A. A fertilizer

B. Component of soil structure

C. Organic colloids

D. Crystalloids

Answer: C



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66. A fertile agricultural soil appears dark coloured at the surface as compared to soil one metre down. The reason for colour of top soil is

- A. More moisture
- B. Rich in organic matter
- C. Rich in iron, calcium and magnesium
- D. Recent formation

Answer: B



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

A. Sandy soil

B. Silt soil

C. Clay soil

D. Loam soil

Answer: C



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68. The kind of soil water most useful to plant is

- A. Surface water
- B. Hygroscopic water
- C. Gravitational water
- D. Capillary water

Answer: D



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69. A thin film of water covering the soil particles and held strongly by attractive forces is called

A. Hygroscopic water

B. Capillary water

C. Chemical water

D. Gravitational water

Answer: A



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70. An area of soil thoroughly wetted and allowed to drain till percolation stops will have a water content called

- A. Capillary water
- B. Strong water
- C. Field capacity
- D. Gravitational water

Answer: C



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71. Amount of water a soil can hold against pull of gravity is called

- A. Field capacity
- B. Gravitational water
- C. Storage water
- D. Hygroscopic water

Answer: A



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

A. Texture

B. Field capacity

C. Water holding capacity

D. Soil flora.

Answer: A



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73. Soil is composed of

A. Mineral + Water + Air

B. Mineral + Organic matter + Water

C. Mineral + Organic matter + Air + Water

D. Organic matter + Water

Answer: C



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74. Edaphology is connected with

A. Plant and biosphere

B. Soil and living microorganisms

C. Animals and ecosystem

D. Soil is biosphere

Answer: B



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75. Top soil is darker and

- A. Contains more Na and Mg
- B. Is drier than subsoil
- C. Contains more organic matter
- D. Is wetter than subsoil

Answer: C



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76. What is the best pH of the soil for cultivation

A. 3.4 – 5.4

B. 4.5 – 5.5

C. 5.5 – 6.5

D. 6.5 – 7.5

Answer: C



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77. The sphere of living matter together with air and soil on the surface of earth is called-

- A. Lithosphere
- B. Hydrosphere
- C. Atmosphere
- D. Biosphere/All the above

Answer: D



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78. The term biosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere

A. In lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere

B. In lithosphere and hydrosphere

C. In hydrosphere

D. On lithosphere.

Answer: A



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79. Biosphere is made up of:

A. Living beings and their remains

B. Living being + Lithosphere +
Hydrosphere + Atmosphere

C. Living beings + Lithosphere

D. Living organisms + Lithosphere +
Hydrosphere.

Answer: B



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80. Which gas of the atmosphere holds up ultraviolet rays

A. O_2

B. O_3

C. N_2

D. CO_2

Answer: B



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

A. Troposphere

B. Stratosphere

C. Mesosphere

D. Homosphere

Answer: A



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82. Atmosphere consists of:

A. Lithosphere + Hydrosphere

B. Lithosphere + Stratosphere + Hydro
sphere

C. Troposphere + Stratosphere +
Ionosphere

D. None of the above.

Answer: C



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83. The peak concentration ozone above surface of Earth is at:

A. 10 km

B. 15 km

C. 20 km

D. 25 km

Answer: C



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84. Ozone layer exist in

A. Thermosphere

B. Stratosphere

C. Mesosphere

D. Lithosphere

Answer: B



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85. Mark the odd one out

A. Pistia

B. Hydrilla

C. Vallisneria

D. Casuarina

Answer: D



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86. The abundance of a species population within its habitat is called :

A. Absolute density

B. Regional density

C. Relative density

D. Niche density

Answer: D



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87. A physiological xerophyte is

A. Salicornia

B. Euphorbia

C. Salvia

D. Agave

Answer: A



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88. Root cap is absent in

A. Halophytes

B. Hydrophytes

C. Xerophytes

D. Homophytes

Answer: B



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

A. Xerophytes

B. Halophytes

C. Heliophytes

D. Hydrophytes

Answer: B



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90. Q. Which is not true of hydrophytes ?

A. a) Poorly developed root system

B. b) Thin membranous leaves

C. c) Poorly developed large air spaces

D. d) Poorly developed vascular bundles

Answer: C



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91. A succulent xerophyte is

A. Capparis

B. Calotropis

C. Agave

D. None of the above.

Answer: C



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92. Soil carried by gravity is

A. Alluvial

B. Eluvial

C. Colluvial

D. Glacial

Answer: C



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93. Aquatic photo diffraction is:

- A. Euphotic, disphotic and aphotic
- B. Aphotic, euphotic and disphotic
- C. Euphotic, aphotic and disphotic
- D. Disphotic, aphotic and euphotic

Answer: A



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94. Soil formed after leaching and rich in Al and Fe is

A. Alluvial

B. Laterite

C. Loam

D. Both A and B.

Answer: B



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95. Nutrient enrichment of water body is

- A. Eutrophication
- B. Stratification
- C. Biomagnification
- D. None of the above.

Answer: A



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96. At field capacity the soil contains

A. Capillary water

B. Gravitational water

C. Hygroscopic water

D. Capillary and hygroscopic water

Answer: D



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97. Clay particles are

- A. Positively charged
- B. Negatively charged
- C. Electrically neutral
- D. Without any charge

Answer: B



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98. Submerged hydrophytes have dissected leaves for

- A. Decreasing surface area
- B. Increasing surface area
- C. Reducing effect of water of stomata
- D.

Answer: C



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99. Humus is

- A. Completely decomposed organic matter
- B. Partially decomposed organic matter
- C. Partially decomposed inorganic matter
- D. Completely decomposed inorganic matter.

Answer: B



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100. Mechanical tissue is best developed in

A. Hydrophytes

B. Halophytes

C. Xerophytes

D. Mesophytes.

Answer: C



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101. Maximum quantity of humus occurs in

A. Lowermost layer of soil

B. Upper layer of soil

C. Middle layer of soil

D. Same everywhere

Answer: B



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102. Plants growing under shade of other plants are

A. Psammophytes

B. Sciophytes

C. Mesophytes

D. Xerophytes.

Answer: B



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103. A number of geographical forms occur in an otherwise freely inbreeding species. The species is

- A. Sibling species
- B. Sympatric species
- C. Allopartic species
- D. Polytypic species

Answer: D



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104. Ozone saves the biosphere by absorbing the high energy radiation called:

- A. Infra-red rays
- B. Ultraviolet rays
- C. X-rays
- D. Gamma rays

Answer: B



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105. Halophytes are

- A. Salt resistant
- B. Fire resistant
- C. Cold resistant
- D. Sand loving

Answer: A



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106. A plant living for a few days is

A. Annual

B. Ephemeral

C. Biennial

D. Perennial

Answer: B



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

A. Forest

B. Grassland

C. Shrub land

D. Desert

Answer: D



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108. Assertion: Animals adopt different strategies to survive in hostile environment.

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

A. Point out if both are true with reasonj

being correct not correct explanation

B. both are true but reason is not correct

explanation

C. assertion is true but reason is wrong

D. and both, are wrong

Answer: B



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109. Which is not correctly matched

A. Laterite - Contains aluminium

B. Terra rosa - Most suitable for roses

C. Chernozeme - Richest soil

D. Black Cotton Soil-Rich in calcium

carbonate.

Answer: d



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110. Rhizophora is a

- A. Salt swamp
- B. Mangrove vegetation
- C. Swamp forest
- D. Marsh plants

Answer: B



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111. The instrument used to measure wind velocity is

A. Anemometer

B. Hydrometer

C. Lactometer

D. Photometer

Answer: A



112. Science which links heredity with environments is

- A. Ecology
- B. Ecophysiology
- C. Genecology
- D. Genetics

Answer: C



113. Plants growing in dry habitat are

- A. Lithophytes
- B. Mesophytes
- C. Hydrophytes
- D. Xerophytes.

Answer: D



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114. Q. Habitat together with functions of a species constitute its

A. a) Topography

B. b) Trophic level

C. c) Boundry

D. d) Niche

Answer: D



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115. Which one is a xerophyte ?

A. Capparis

B. Lotus

C. China Rose

D. Casuarina

Answer: A and d



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116. Which mammal excretes solid urine to avoid water loss? (A) Crow (B) Kangaroo rat (C) Camel (D) Squirrel

A. Crow

B. Kangaroo Rat

C. Camel

D. Squirrel

Answer: B



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117. Characteristic feature of mangrove plants is

A. Apospory

B. Heterospory

C. Parthenocarpy

D. Vivipary

Answer: D



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

A. Jordan's Rule

B. Bergman's Rule

C. Allen's Rule

D. Gloger's Rule

Answer: C



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119. [A]: Wax, resin and suberin coating on the surface of plant parts reduce the rate of transpiration.

[R]: These adaptations are found mostly in xerophytes.

- A. Respiration
- B. Photosynthesis
- C. Clogging of stomata
- D. Transpiration

Answer: C



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120. Avicennia, Rhizophora and Atriplex are

- A. Xerophytes
- B. Halophytes
- C. Hydrophytes
- D. Mesophytes.

Answer: B



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121. Which of the following is wrongly matched ?

A. Temperate zone - 20° – 40° latitude

B. Hypolimnion - Thermal stratification in lakes

C. Ozone layer - Stratosphere

D. Ectotherms - Cold blooded animal

Answer: A



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122. Animals have the innate ability to escape from predation. Examples for the same are given below. Select the incorrect example

A. Colour change in Chameleon

B. Enlargement of body by swallowing air
in Puffer fish

C. Poison fangs of snakes

D. Melanin in moths

Answer: C



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123. At which latitude, heat gain through insolation approximately equals heat loss through terrestrial radiation?

- A. 22.5° North and South
- B. 40° North and South
- C. 42.5° North and South
- D. 66° North and South

Answer: b



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124. Which of the following is not true for a species ?

A. Members of species can interbreed

B. Each species is reproductively isolated
from every other species

C. Gene flow does occur between populations of a species

D. Variations occur among members of species.

Answer: C



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125. [A] : The age-sex structure of human population in countries like France and Germany gives a steep pyramid .

[R] : In countries like Sudan and India the population is increasing at a rapid rate .

A. Point out if both are true with reasonj

being correct not correct explanation

B. both are true but reason is not correct

explanation

C. assertion is true but reason is wrong

D. and both, are wrong

Answer: B



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

A. Vallisneria and pond

B. Desert Locust (*Schistocerca*) and desert

C. Vultures and dense forest

D. Plant lice (aphids) and leaf.

Answer: D



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127. An orchid resembles female of an insect so as to get pollinated. The phenomenon is

- A. Mimicry
- B. Pseudocopulation
- C. Pseudopollination
- D. Pseudoparthenocarpy

Answer: A



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128. Plants which behave as mesophytes in rainy season and xerophytes in summer are

- A. Xerophytes
- B. Phreatophytes
- C. Mesophytes
- D. Tropophytes

Answer: D



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129. Photosynthesis is absent in

- A. Photic layer
- B. Aphotic layer
- C. Benthic layer
- D. Pelagic layer

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

130. Plants growing under average conditions of temperature and moisture are

A. Hygrophytes

B. Mesophytes

C. Hydrophytes

D. Epiphytes.

Answer: B



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131. Niche overlap indicates

- A. Mutualism between two species
- B. Active cooperation between two species
- C. Two different parasites on same host
- D. Sharing resources between two species

Answer: D



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132. Praying mantis is a good example of

A. Camouflage

B. Warning colouration

C. Mullerian mimicry

D. Social insect.

Answer: A



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133. In xerophytes, photosynthesis often occurs through

A. Root

B. Modified stem

C. Stomata

D. Scaly leaves

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

134. Q. Root system is poorly developed in

A. a) Hyphaene

B. b) Hydrilla

C. c) Halophytes

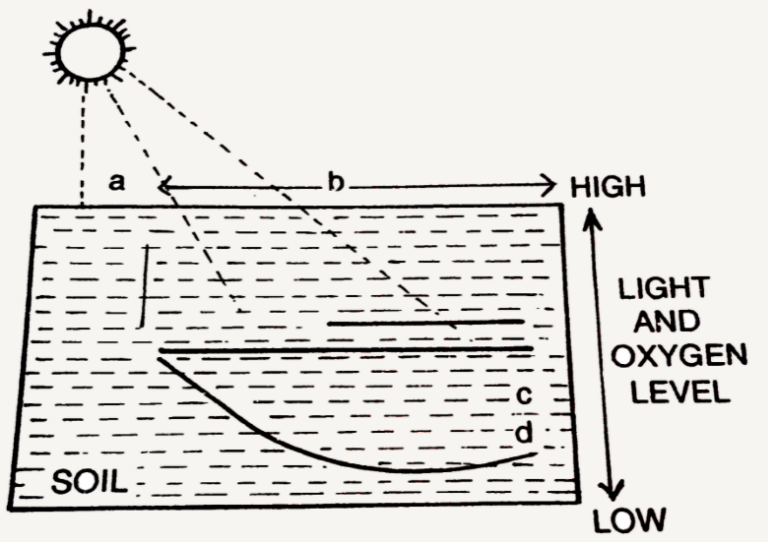
D. d) Hygrophytes

Answer: B



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



A. a- limnetic zone, b- profundal zone, c- littoral zone, d- benthic zone

B. a- limnetic zone, b- benthic zone, c- profundal zone, d- littoral zone

C. a- limnetic zone, b- limnetic zone, c- profundal zone, d- benthic zone

D. a- limnetic zone, b- littoral zone, c-
benthic zone, d-profunal zone

Answer: C



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136. Micro-organisms having optimum temperature for growth below $15^{\circ}C$ which cannot grow above $20^{\circ}C$ are called

A. Mesophiles

B. Thermophiles

C. Psychrophiles

D. None of the above.

Answer: C



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137. Which plant is found in mangrove zone ?

A. Rhizophora

B. Acacia

C. Pinus

D. Tectona grandis

Answer: A



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138. Warm-blooded animals of cold climate have small extremities. This was stated by

A. Bergman

B. Gloger

C. Dollo

D. Allen

Answer: D



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139. Annual migration does not occur in

A. Arc Tern

B. Salamander

C. Salmon

D. Siberian Crane

Answer: B



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140. Sunken stomata occur in the leaves of

A. Xerophytes

B. Hydrophytes

C. Mesophytes

D. Opsanophytes

Answer: A



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141. Functional aspect of a species with reference to its place of occurrence is called

- A. Ecology
- B. Ecological niche
- C. Species
- D. Environment

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

142. Name the equipment used in measuring thermal behaviour of water

A. SEM

B. Differential scanning calorimeter

C. Real time PCR

D. MALDI - TOF

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

143. Animals spending winter in dormant conditions is referred as under

A. Acclimitisation

B. Hibernation

C. Aestivation

D. Adaptation

Answer: B



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144. Transitional layer between stratosphere and mesosphere is

A. Troposphere

B. Lithosphere

C. Stratopause

D. Traopoapause

Answer: C



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145. Open water zone in a deep lake/sea is called

- A. Limnetic zone
- B. Coastal zone
- C. Produnal zone
- D. Benthic zone

Answer: A



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146. Match the columns of size with soil particles

	<i>Column I</i>		<i>Column II</i>
<i>a</i>	0.2 – 2.00 mm	(i)	Silt
<i>b</i>	Less than 0.002 mm	(ii)	Clay
<i>c</i>	0.02 – 0.2 mm	(iii)	Coarse sand particle
<i>d</i>	0.002 – 0.02 mm	(iv)	Fine sand particle

A. a-iv, b-i, c-iii, d-ii

B. a-iii, b-ii, c-iv, d-i

C. a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i

D. None of the above.

Answer: B



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147. A_0 layer is rich in

A. Litter

B. Minerals

C. Leachates

D. Humus

Answer: D



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148. Characteristic feature of halophyte is

A. Velamen

B. Lenticel

C. Pneumatophore

D. Hydathode

Answer: C



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149. Name the dominant producers in a deep aquatic system. What other name could you give to a primary consumer?

- A. Phytoplankton
- B. Zooplankton
- C. Microorganisms
- D. Diatoms

Answer: A



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150. Study of ecology of population is called

- A. Autecology
- B. Synecology
- C. Ecotype
- D. Demecology

Answer: D



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151. A unit of land with a natural boundary having mosaic of patches and representing different ecosystems is

A. Biome

B. Ecosystem

C. Niche

D. Biosphere

Answer: A



[Watch Video Solution](#)

152. Humus is formed in

A. Horizon-A

B. Horizon-O

C. Horizon-B

D. Horizon-C

Answer: B



[Watch Video Solution](#)

153. Q. Phytoplankton are dominant in

- A. a) Limnetic zone
- B. b) Profundal zone
- C. c) Littoral zone
- D. d) Benthic zone

Answer: A



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154. Root cap is absent in

A. Xerophytes

B. Mesophytes

C. Hydrophytes

D. Halophytes.

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

155. Match the columns and find the correct combination

Column I		Column II	
<i>a</i>	<i>Cuscuta</i>	1.	Saprophyte
<i>b</i>	<i>Eichhornia</i>	2.	Pneumatophore
<i>c</i>	<i>Monotropa</i>	3.	Insectivorous plant
<i>d</i>	<i>Rhizophora</i>	4.	Parasite
<i>e</i>	<i>Utricularia</i>	5.	Root pocket

A. a- 4, b-3, c-1, d-5, e-2

B. a-4, b-5, c-1, d-2, e-3

C. a-2, b-3, c-1, d-5, e-4

D. a-3, b-1, c-5, d-4, e-2

Answer: B



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156. Match the columns and find the correct combination

Column I

- a* Camouflage
- b* Batesian mimicry
- c* Warning colouration
- d* Echolocation

Column II

- 1. *Dendrobates pumilio*
- 2. Horse-shoe Bat
- 3. Monarch Butterfly
- 4. Praying Mantis

A. a-2, b-4, c-3, d-1

B. a-3, b-4, c-2, d-1

C. a-4, b-1, c-3, d-2

D. a-4, b-3, c-1, d-2

Answer: D



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157. Amount of fresh water present as polar and glacial ice is

A. 0.5 %

B. 1.7 %

C. 0.02 %

D. 0.01 %

Answer: B



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158. Which ones develop characteristics of xerophytes ?

A. Hydrophytes

B. Sciophytes

C. Heliophytes

D. Halophytes.

Answer: D



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159. Which of the following helps in the growth of terrestrial pteridophytes in tropical rain forest?

A. Microclimate

B. C_4 pathway

C. Eutrophication

D. Biological magnification

Answer: A



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160. Which one is not a short wave radiation ?

A. UV rays

B. X-rays

C. Radio waves

D. Cosmic rays

Answer: C



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161. Cacti storing water in leaves are

A. Ephemerals

B. Drought resistant

C. Annuals

D. Non-succulents

Answer: B



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162. Pneumatophores occur in

A. Halophytes/Mangroves

B. Xerophytes

C. Mesophytes

D. Hydrophytes

Answer: A



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163. Large scale diurnal variation in surface temperature occurs in

A. Sea

B. Lake

C. Tundra

D. Desert

Answer: D



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164. Assertion A: Salt resistant plants get rid of internal Na^+ level

Reason R: Salt resistant plants get rid of excess Na^+ by ATP energised antiporter

A. Both A and R are correct and R is correct explanation of A

B. Both A and R are correct but R is not correct explanation of A

C. A is true but R is false

D. A is false but R is true

Answer: A



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165. Ozone layer exist in

A. Mesosphere

B. Thermosphere

C. Stratosphere

D. Troposphere

Answer: C



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166. Reduction in vascular tissue, mechanical tissue and cuticle is characteristic of

A. Mesophytes

B. Hydrophytes

C. Xerophytes

D. Epiphytes.

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

167. Aerenchyma is found in

A. Epiphytes

B. Halophytes

C. Hydrophytes

D. Xerophytes.

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

168. Geographic limit within which a population exists is called

A. Biome

B. Ecosystem

C. Niche

D. Habitate

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

169. Halophytes are

A. Salty soil

B. Desert

C. Near river

D. Rainy water

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

170. Root reaches water table in

A. Cactus

B. Prosopis

C. Annual grass

D. Aloe

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

171. Match the columns and find the correct combination

Column I

- a** Spongy aril
- b** Multiple epidermis
- c** Respiratory roots
- d** Root pockets

Column II

- i** *Jussiaea*
- ii** *Pistia*
- iii** *Nerium*
- iv** *Sagittaria*
- v** *Nymphaea*

A. a-i, b-iii, c-ii, d-v

B. a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii

C. a-v, b-iii, c-I, d-ii

D. a-iv, b-ii, c-iii, d-i

Answer: C



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172. Assertion : True xerophytes store water in the form of mucilage which helps to withstand prolonged period of drought .

Reason : Vascular and mechanical tissue are well - developed in true xerophytes .

- A. Both a and r are correct and r is correct explanation of a
- B. Both a and r are correct but r is not correct explanation of a
- C. a is true but r is false
- D. a is false but r is true

Answer: D



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173. One of the following is not true for hydrophytes

A. Vessels are usually absent

B. Cuticle is poorly developed

C. Tracheids are absent

D. Air chambers are well developed

Answer: C



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174. Microscopic aquatic organisms lacking locomotory ability and drifting with water current are

A. Pleuston

B. Nekton

C. Plankton

D. Seston

Answer: C



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175. the volume and surface area of a deer is $1,50,000 \text{ cm}^3$ and $19,000 \text{ cm}^2$ and of a squirrel is 625 cm^3 and 530 cm^2 . The area available for heat loss per cm^3 volume of the squirrel will be approximately

- A. Seven times more than the deer
- B. Eleven times less than the deer
- C. Three times more than the deer
- D. Eleven times more than the deer

Answer: A



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176. Under unfavourable conditions many zooplankton species in lakes and ponds enter

A. Diapause

B. Hibernation

C. Aestivation

D. None of the above.

Answer: A



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177. Which one of the following is a xerophytic plant in which the stem is modified into the flat green and succulent structure ?

A. Casuarina

B. Opuntia

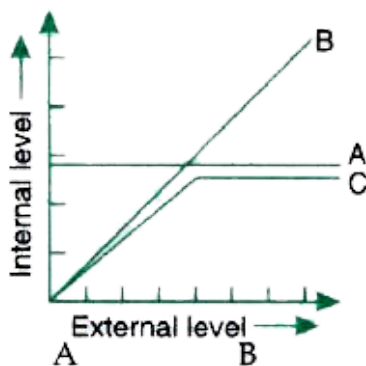
C. Hydrilla

D. Acacia

Answer: B



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



- | | | | |
|-----|---------------------|-----------|-----------|
| (a) | Conformer regulator | Regulator | Partial |
| (b) | Regulator regulator | Partial | Conformer |
| (c) | Partial regulator | Regulator | Conformer |
| (d) | Regulator regulator | Conformer | Partial |

A.

(a)	(b)	(c)
Regulator	Partial regulator	Conformer

B.

(a)	(b)	(c)
Partial regulator	Regulator	Conformer

C.

(a)	(b)	(c)
Regulator	Conformer	Patial regualtor

D.

(a)	(b)	(c)
Conformer	Regulator	Partial regulator

Answer: C



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179. An adaptation of plants to water scarcity and high temperature is

A. Succulent stem stores water

B. Poorly developed root

C. They shed their leaves

D. In unfavourable season, plants survive in dormant state as seeds

Answer: A





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180. Range of latitude of temperate region is

A. $20^{\circ} - 60^{\circ}$

B. $0^{\circ} - 20^{\circ}$

C. $20^{\circ} - 40^{\circ}$

D. $60^{\circ} - 80^{\circ}$

Answer: A



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181. Feature of xerophytic leaves is

A. Waxy xuticle

B. Sunken stomata on lower epidermis

C. Large surface

D. Leathery surface

Answer: B



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182. Actively moving organisms in aquatic ecosystem are

A. Benthos

B. Zooplankton

C. Phytoplankton

D. Nekton

Answer: D



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183. Read the following statements A and B

(A) Many organs of aquatic plants float in water

(B) Large air gaps are present in the collenchyma tissues of lotus leaf

Select the correct answer.

A. 'A' is correct, 'B' is wrong

B. 'B' is correct, 'A' is wrong

C. Both 'A' and 'B' are correct

D. Both 'A' and 'B' are wrong

Answer: B



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184. Select incorrect statement

A. Orchid epiphytic on Mango is

commensal

B. Bird laying eggs in the nest of another

for incubation shows brood parasitism

C. Most animals and plants maintain a constant internal temperature

D. Small animals are rare in polar regions

Answer: d



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185. Match the columns and find the correct options.

I

- a* Bears
- b* Snail
- c* Zooplankton
- d* Seeds

II

- p* Diapause
- q* Hibernation
- r* Dormancy
- s* Aestivation

A. a-r, b-s, c-p, d-q

B. a-q, b-p, c-s, d-r

C. a-s, b-p, c-q, d-r

D. a-q, b-s, c-p, d-r

Answer: D



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186. Total number of all species in a given region constitute

A. Biota

B. Flora

C. Fauna

D. Diversity

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

187. Resemblance of one organism to another for protection and hiding:

A. Camouflage

B. Mimicry

C. Predation

D. Adaptation

Answer: B



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188. Consider the following four conditions (i-iv) and select the correct pair of them as adaptation to environment in desert lizards.

The conditions.

(i) Burrowing in soil to escape high temperature.

(ii) Losing heat rapidly from the body during high temperature.

(iii) Bask in sun when temperature is low.

(iv) Insulating body due to thick fatty dermits

A. b,d

B. a,b

C. c,d

D. a,c

Answer: D



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189. "Good ozone" is found in the

A. Mesosphere

B. Ionosphere

C. Stratosphere

D. Troposphere.

Answer: C



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190. Major ecological community of plants and animals extending over large natural areas is known as

A. Bioregion

B. Biosphere

C. Biota

D. Biome

Answer: D



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191. Littoral zone is located along the:

A. High mountain

B. Sea

C. River

D. Desert

Answer: B



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192. Organisms that can tolerate and thrive in a wide range of temperature are called

A. Eurythermal

B. Stenothermal

C. Poikilothermal

D. Homoiothermal

Answer: A



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193. Consider the following statements (A) -(D)

each with one or two blanks

(A) Bears go into (1) during winter to (2) cold weather.

(B) A conical age pyramid with a broad base

represents (3) human population.

(C) A wasp pollinating a fig flower is an example of (4).

(D) An Area with high levels of species richness is known as (5).

Which one of the following options, gives the correct fill ups for the respective blank numbers from (1) to (5) in the statements ?

A. 3- stable, 4- commensalism, 5- marsh

B. 1- aestivation, 2-escape, 3- stable, 4- mutualism

C. 3- expanding, 4- commensalism, 5-
biodiversity

D. 1- hibernation, 2- escape, 3- expanding, 5-
hot spot. 4.mutualism

Answer: D



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194. Monarch Butterfly not eaten by predators
because of

A. Rough skin

B. Bitter taste

C. Foul smell

D. Colouration

Answer: B



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195. What is correct

A. Natural selection is responsible for extinction of dinosaurs

B. Lion and Leopard have convergent evolution

C. Homo habilis and Homo erectus are closely related

D. Biston betularia shows cryptic camouflage.

Answer: D



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196. Stomata remain open at night in

- A. Succulents
- B. Xerophytes
- C. Hydrophytes
- D. Mesophytes.

Answer: A



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197. A condition in which body's internal environment remains nearly constant is called

- (a) haematoma
- (b) hermostasis
- (c) haemopoiesis
- (d) homeostasis

A. Hematoma

B. Heamopoiesis

C. Homeostasis

D. Hemostasis

Answer: C



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198. Species that can tolerate narrow range of temperature are called.....

- A. Stenothermal
- B. Eurythermal
- C. Biothermal
- D. Geothermal

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

199. The adaptive measure to protect against extreme heat by poikilotherms is

- A. Hibernation
- B. Sweating
- C. Aestivation
- D. Coiling

Answer: C



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200. Organisms that can maintain a constant internal temperature are called as

- A. Stenothermal
- B. Conformers
- C. Poikilothermal
- D. Homoiothermal

Answer: D



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201. Fresh water bony fishes maintain water balance by

- A. Excreting hypotonic urine
- B. Excreting wastes as uric acid
- C. Drinking small amount of water
- D. Excreting salt across their gills

Answer: A



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202. Assertion : Some marine animals find it difficult to live in fresh water and vice versa.

Reason : Some animals can tolerate a narrow salinity range, while others can tolerate a wide salinity range.

A. Point out if both are true with reasonj

being correct not correct explanation

B. both are true but reason is not correct
explanation

C. assertion is true but reason is wrong

D. and both, are wrong

Answer: A



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203. Assertion : Frog can change its colour,
according to its surroundings.

Reason : It is a way of mimicry to capture preys.

A. Point out if both are true with reasonj

being correct not correct explanation

B. both are true but reason is not correct

explanation

C. assertion is true but reason is wrong

D. and both, are wrong

Answer: C



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204. Hydrilla is

- A. Phytoplankton
- B. Floating hydrophytes
- C. Submerged hydrophyte
- D. Amphibian

Answer: C



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205. Match the lists and find the correct option

- | I | II |
|------------------------|---|
| (a) <i>Bryophyllum</i> | 1. Cuticle is absent |
| (b) <i>Nelumbo</i> | 2. High rate of transpiration |
| (c) <i>Pistia</i> | 3. Water is stored in form of mucilage |
| (d) <i>Potamogeton</i> | 4. Rhizome stem |
| | 5. Balancing roots have root pockets in place of root caps. |

A. a-3,b-4,c-5,d-1

B. a-5,b-3,c-2,d-4

C. a-2,b-4,c-1,d-5

D. a-1,b-5,c-2,d-3.

Answer: A



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206. Match the lists and find the correct option

I

II

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (a) <i>Bergmann's rule</i> | 1. Pigmentation of skin |
| (b) <i>Gloger's rule</i> | 2. Metabolic rate |
| (c) <i>Allen's rule</i> | 3. Number of vertebrae of codfish |
| (d) <i>Jordan's rule</i> | 4. Body size |
| | 5. Size of extremities of body parts |

A. a-3,b-5,c-1,d-4

B. a-4,b-1,c-3,d-5

C. a-4,b-1,c-5,d-2

D. a-4,b-1,c-5,d-3.

Answer: D



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207. Benthic organism are affected most by

A. Surface turbulence of water

B. Sediment characteristics

C. Water holding capacity of soil

D. Light reaching the forest floor.

Answer: D



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

A. Troposphere

B. Ionosphere

C. Mesosphere

D. Stratosphere.

Answer: A



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209. Salt concentration (salinity) of the sea measured in parts per thousand is

A. 30 – 35

B. 10 – 20

C. 10 – 15

D. 50 – 60

Answer: A



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210. Plants grown on sandy soil, are grouped under

A. Lithophytes

B. Psammophytes

C. Hydrophytes

D. Xerophytes.

Answer: B



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211. Study the lists and find the correct match

I

(a) *Salvinia*

(b) Lichens

(c) *Rhizophora*

(d) *Utricularia*

II

(i) Submerged suspended hydrophyte

(ii) Amphibious plant

(iii) Heterosporous plant

(iv) Soil formation

(v) Halophyte

A. a-iii,b-ii,c-v,d-i

B. a-v,b-iii,c-iv,d-i

C. a-v,b-ii,c-I,d-iii

D. a-iii,b-iv,c-v,d-i.

Answer: D



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212. Match the following with reference to adaptations and find the correct option

I

II

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| (a) Sea Gulls | (i) Chloride secreting glands |
| (b) Kangaroo rat | (ii) Water cells in rumen |
| (c) Turtle | (iii) Salt secreting glands |
| (d) Salmon | (iv) Oxidation of fats to generate water |
| | (v) Anadromous migration |

A. a-ii,b-iv,c-iii,d-i

B. a-iii,b-ii,c-i,d-v

C. a-ii,b-iii,c-iv,d-i

D. a-iii,b-iv,c-i,d-v.

Answer: D



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213. Which one refers to allen's rule

A. If stressful conditions are localised, an organism either migrates or suspends itself

B. Mammals from colder climates have shorter ears and limbs to minimise heat loss

- C. An organism can move from a stressful habitat to a more hospitable area and return when the stressful period is over
- D. Low atmospheric pressure in higher altitudes results in altitude sickness.

Answer: B



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214. 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. Very small animals are commonly found in polar regions as they have to spend

less energy to generate heat

D. Diapause is a stage of suspended development seen in zooplankton.

Answer: D



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215. Allen's rule applies to:

A. Tribes living in high altitudes

B. Mammals from colder climates

C. Fish living in Antarctic water

D. Desert lizards

Answer: B



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216. Roots play insignificant role in absorption of water in

A. Sunflower

B. Pistia

C. Pea

D. Wheat.

Answer: B



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217. Most animals that live in deep oceanic waters are

A. Primary consumers

B. Secondary consumers

C. Tertiary consumers

D. Detrivores.

Answer: D



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218. Hibernating animals have tissue containing mitochondria with a membrane protein that accelerates electron transport while

blocking the synthesis of ATP, what is the consequence of this

A. The energy of respiration is converted into heat

B. Pyruvate is converted to lactic acid by anaerobic fermentation

C. Energy is saved because glycolysis and citric acid cycle are shut down

D. Hibernating animals can synthesize fat instead of wasting energy on respiration.

Answer: A



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219. Match the following with correct combination.

Column I

- (a) *Anthoceros*
- (b) *Adiantum*
- (c) *Sargassum*
- (d) *Prothalus*
- (e) *Asterales*
- (f) Liverwort**

Column II

- (i) Walking fern
- (ii) Alga
- (iii) Infracae
- (iv) Gametophyte
- (v) Hornwort

A. a-I,b-iv,c-ii,d-iii

B. a-ii,b-iii,c-iv,d-i

C. a-ii,b-iv,c-i,d-iii

D. a-ii,b-i,c-iv,d-iii.

Answer: C



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220. Identify the correct pair of combinations

(i) Vallisneria- Long stalked female flowers-

Hydrophily

(ii) Tribulus- Annual-Root succulent

(iii) Hydrilla-Submerged rooted hydrophyte-

Aerenchyma

(iv) Casuarina-Perennial-Phylloclades.

A. iii,iv

B. ii,iii

C. i,iv

D. all of the above

Answer: d



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221. Study the following lists and find the correct match

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| (a) Genetic nature of RNA | (i) George Gamow |
| (b) Binomial nomenclature | (ii) Hugo de Vries |
| (c) Triplet codon | (iii) Frankel Conrat |
| (d) Ecology | (iv) Warming |
| | (v) Gaspard Bauhin. |

A. a-iv,b-i,c-ii,d-v

B. a-iii,b-v,c-iv,d-i

C. a-iv,b-v,c-i,d-ii

D. a-iii,b-v,c-i,d-iv.

Answer: D



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222. Statement(S). Marine fishes have aglomerular kidneys

Reason(R). Aglomerular kidneys increase the loss of water through urine

- A. Both S and R are correct but R is not correct explanation of S
- B. Both S and R are correct and R is correct explanation to S
- C. S is wrong but R is correct
- D. S is correct but R is wrong.

Answer: D



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223. Edaphic factors are related to

A. Humidity

B. Soil texture

C. Rainfall

D. Wind Velocity.

Answer: B



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224. Adaptations in an organism are meant for

- A. Optimum primary production
- B. Optimum life span
- C. Optimum mobility
- D. Optimum survival and reproduction.

Answer: D



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

A. Ecotype

B. Population

C. Ecosystem

D. Biome.

Answer: A



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226. Water holding capacity of sandy soil as compared to clay soil is

A. More

B. Less

C. Equal

D. None of the above.

Answer: B



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227. The organic matter of soil has the value

A. 20

B. 30

C. 45

D. 5

Answer: D



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228. This is an example of root hydrophyte

A. Nymphaea

B. Wolffia

C. Salvinia

D. Hydrilla.

Answer: A



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

A. Arctic term

B. Elk

C. Whale

D. Locust.

Answer: D



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230. The resting state of reptiles in winter is

A. Hibernation

B. Aestivation

C. Diapause

D. Moulting.

Answer: A



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231. The characters such as pointed elongated snout and strong and stout forelimbs, well developed claws are observed in _____ adaptation:

A. Arboreal

B. Aerial

C. Cursorial

D. Fossorial.

Answer: D



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232. Halophytic plants are found in

A. Sand

B. Saline environments

C. Rocks

D. Dry conditions.

Answer: B



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233. Instead of excreting, these can store urea in the tissues

A. Birds

B. Fish

C. Elephants

D. Camels.

Answer: D



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234. Finely dissected leaves occur in

A. Rooted floating leaved plants

B. Submerged plants

C. Emerged plants

D. Free floating plants.

Answer: B



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235. Place occupied by an organism in relation to environment is

A. Habit

B. Habitat

C. Edaphic

D. Niche.

Answer: b



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236. Close resemblance in the appearance of Monarch Butterfly and Queen Butterfly is an example of

A. Mullerian mimicry

B. Batesian mimicry

C. Camouflage

D. Warning colouration.

Answer: A



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237. Xerophytes are plants which grow in

A. Dry areas

B. Water

C. Land

D. Place where land and water meet.

Answer: A



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238. Match and identify the correct answer

I

(a) Climax community

(b) *Victoria regia*

(c) *Opuntia*

(d) *Casuarina*

II

(i) Prolonged periods of drought

(ii) Photosynthesis by flattened stem

(iii) Final plants which are in near equilibrium with environment

(iv) Roots fixed to substratum and epistomatous

A. a-iii,b-iv,c-ii,d-i

B. a-iii,b-iv,c-i,d-ii

C. a-i,b-ii,c-iii,d-iv

D. a-ii,b-i,c-iv,d-iii.

Answer: A



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239. In deep fresh water ponds, different layers of water with different temperatures are noticed, This is known as

A. Thermal stratification

B. Surface tension

C. Water equilibrium

D. Thermal equilibrium.

Answer: A



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240. Many fresh water animals cannot live for long in sea water and vice versa mainly because of

A. Change in the atmosphere

B. Change in level of thermal tolerance

C. Variation in light intensity

D. Osmotic problems they would face

Answer: D



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

- A. The efficiency of muscles in large animals is less than in the small animal
- B. It is easier to carry a small body weight
- C. Small animals have a higher metabolic rate
- D. Small animals have a lower O₂ requirement.

Answer: C



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242. Assertion : Presence of pneumatophores is a special adaptation of hydrophytes.

Reason : Pneumatophores are positively geotropic shoots that have lenticels and help in gaseous exchange.

A. Point out if both are true with reason

being correct not correct explanation

B. both true reason is not correct

explanation

C. assertion is true but reason is wrong

D. and both, are wrong

Answer: D



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243. Which of the following is not a factor that would limit the growth of a population ?

A. Food shortage

B. Immigration

C. Disease

D. Famines.

Answer: B



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244. Water holding capacity of determined by measuring the weight of

A. Soil by adding water and humus

B. Water saturated soil first weighed, heating the soil till it is dry and then

weighing the soil

C. Soil by adding water, biomass and humus

D. Soil from different location with biomass.

Answer: B



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1. Autoecology is ecological study connected with

A. An individual

B. Population

C. Species

D. Community.

Answer: c



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2. Scientific study of mimicry was benefitted is called

A. Darwin

B. Bates

C. Mullar

D. Lamarck.

Answer: b



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3. In mimicry, the individual which is benefitted is called

A. Mimic

B. Modal

C. Commensal

D. None of the above.

Answer: a



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4. Bergman's rule states that

A. Organisms of hotter areas are darker in colour

B. Mammals and birds of hotter areas undergo aestivation in summer

C. Aquatic animals are larger as compared to terrestrial ones

D. Mammals and birds of colder areas are generally larger than those of hotter

regions.

Answer: d



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5. A plant with succulence in both stem (chylorcauly) and roots (chylorhizy) is

A. Ceiba

B. Opuntia

C. Asparagus

D. Euphorbia.

Answer: c



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6. Who divided plants into hydrophytes, exrophytes and mesophytes?

A. Shantz

B. Warming

C. Clements

D. Odum.

Answer: b



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7. Comprehension - I

The experimental values of colligative properties of many solutes in solution resembles calculated value of colligative properties.

However in some cases, the experimental value

of colligative property differ widely than those obtained by calculation. Such experimental values of colligative properties are known as

Abnormal values of colligative properties are :

(i) Dissociation of solute : It increases the colligative properties.

(ii) Association of solute : It decreases the colligative properties

e.g. : Dimerisation of acetic acid in benzene

4 different 100 ml solutions are prepared by

mixing 1 gram each of NaCl

$(NH_2)_2CO$, Na_2SO_4 and $K_4[Fe(CN)_6]$ at

temperature T. Correct order of osmotic pressure is

A. Tansley

B. Shantz

C. Misra

D. Haeckel.

Answer: b



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8. Topography or surface behaviour of earth determines

A. Rainfall

B. Light

C. Temperature

D. none of the above.

Answer: d



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9. Animals active at dawn are

A. Auroral

B. Vesperal

C. Crepuscular

D. Diurnal.

Answer:



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10. Balancing roots occur in

A. Utricularia

B. Wolffia

C. Hydrilla

D. Lemna.

Answer: d



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11. Plants growing on damp (shady) places are

A. Hydrophytes

B. Hygrophytes

C. Mesophytes

D. Phreatophytes.

Answer:



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12. Metalimnion is

A. Aphotic region of a deep lake

B. Middle transitional zone

C. Upper part subject to temperature fluctuations

D. Lower part where water temperature is low.

Answer:



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13. Ozonosphere is component of

A. Troposphere

B. Stratosphere

C. Mesosphere

D. Thermosphere.

Answer: b



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14. Stratosphere is characterised by

A. Fall in temperature with height

B. Lack of water vapours and dust particles

C. Rise in temperature with height

D. Both B and C.

Answer: d



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15. Ionosphere occurs in

A. Thermosphere

B. Mesosphere

C. Stratosphere

D. Troposphere.

Answer:



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16. Red soils of India are

A. Laterite soils

B. Deficient in lime, Mg, P and K

C. Rich in iron and organic matter

D. All the above.

Answer: d



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17. Macropores of soil (diameter more than 20 μm) take part in

- A. Holding air
- B. Holding air and percolation of water
- C. Perolation of water
- D. Holding of capillary water.

Answer: b



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