



## BIOLOGY

### BOOKS - CENGAGE BIOLOGY (ENGLISH)

### ORGANISMS AND POPULATIONS

#### Exercises Choose The Correct Options

1. The term "ecology" was given by

A. Odum

B. Haeckel

C. Tansley

D. R.Misra

**Answer: B**



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

A. Biome

B. Biosphere

C. Ecosystem

D. Landscape

**Answer: A**



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3. A group of individuals living in a particular geographical area at a particular time is called

A. Local population

B. Deme

C. Community

D. Both (1) and (2)

**Answer: D**



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4. The functional role and status of a species in a community is called

- A. Performance
- B. Ecological niche
- C. Tolerance
- D. Organization

**Answer: B**



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5. Organisms living in arctic and antarctic climatic zones are called

- A. Megatherms
- B. Mesotherms
- C. Microtherms
- D. Hekistotherms

**Answer: D**



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6. The two climatic factors which largely determine the vegetation and soil types are

- A. Temperature and precipitation
- B. Temperature and light
- C. Light and precipitation
- D. Light and weather

**Answer: A**



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7. Chylorhizy is found in

A. Opuntia

B. Euphorbia

C. Asparagus

D. Aloe

**Answer: C**



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**8. Lapse rate in troposphere is**

A.  $1.6^{\circ} C$  per 100 m elevation

B.  $6.5^{\circ} C$  per 100 m elevation

C.  $6.5^{\circ} C$  per 1000 m elevation

D.  $6.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  per 10 m elevation

**Answer: C**



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9. Solar constant is \_\_\_\_\_ cal  $\text{cm}^2/\text{mm}$ .

A. 2

B. 4

C. 6

D. 8

**Answer: A**





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10. The most harmful of ultraviolet radiations are

A. UV-A

B. UV-B

C. UU-C

D. All are equally harmful

**Answer: B**



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11. The timing of seasonal activity of plants in relation to change in environmental conditions is termed as

A. Physiognomy

B. Phenology

C. Stratification

D. Agrostology

**Answer: B**



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12. The bottom zone in a lake is called

A. Limnetic

B. Profundal

C. Benthic

D. Littoral

**Answer: C**



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**13.** The number of temperature zones in a summer lake is

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 5

**Answer: B**



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**14.** In meromictic lakes, the number of turnovers of water per year is

A. 1

B. 2

C. Many

D. Zero

**Answer: D**



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**15.** The turnover in a lake in spring and autumn results in

- A. Free mixing of  $O_2$  and nutrients
- B. Algal bloom
- C. Temperature inversion
- D. Both (1) and (2)

**Answer: D**



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**16.** Shorter body extremities in animals living in colder climate is explained by

A. Allen's rule

B. Bergman's rule

C. Gloger's rule

D. Jordan's rule

**Answer: A**



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17. Permanent wilting percentage (PWP) is the highest in

A. Silt

B. Sandy soil

C. Loam

D. Clay soil

**Answer: B**



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18. In soil profile, the zone of eluviation is

A. O-zone

B. A-zone

C. B-zone

D. C-zone

**Answer: B**



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**19.** A good soil is that which

A. Allows little water to enter in it

B. Allows extra water to percolate slowly

C. Holds water entering it



D. Allows water to pass through it quickly

**Answer: B**



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**20.** The size of the colloid particles is :

A. Between 0.00002 and 0.02 mm

B. Less than 0.002 mm

C. 0.5-1.0 mm

D. 0.02-0.2 mm

**Answer: B**



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21. Alluvial soils are mostly found in

A. Northern India

B. Eastern India

C. Southern India

D. Ganges and Yamuna plains

**Answer: D**



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22. Which of the following soils shows cracks and shrinks most when it dries?

- A. Porous soil
- B. Clay soil
- C. Loam soil
- D. Sandy soil

**Answer: B**



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23. Soil porosity is the maximum in

A. Sandy soil

B. Clay soil

C. Loam soil

D. Loam

**Answer: B**



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**24.** Mull humus is characterized by

A. Nutrient deficiency

B. Layered composition

C.  $Ca^{+2}$  deficiency

D. Rich bacterial growth

**Answer: D**



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**25. What is the percentage of air in the soil?**

A. 50

B. 10

C. 45

D. 25

**Answer: D**



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26. The law of tolerance was given by

A. Shelford

B. Haeckel

C. J. Grinnel

D. Gause

**Answer: A**



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27. The critical minimum and maximum value of an environmental factor is called

- A. Limiting factor
- B. Law of minimum
- C. Limits of tolerance
- D. Carrying capacity

**Answer: C**



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28. Weeds are usually

A. Eurytopic

B. Stenotopic

C. Amensal

D. Smoother crops

**Answer: A**



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**29.** Genetically adapted population to a particular habitat called

A. Ecad

B. Ecotype



C. Ecocline

D. Ecotone

**Answer: B**



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**30.** Phreatophytes are/have

A. True xerophytes

B. Deep roots

C. Indicator plants

D. All of these

**Answer: D**



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**31.** Chemicals which provide physiological adaptations to plants against high temperature and saline conditions are

- A. Chaperonins
- B. Proline, glycerol
- C. Betaine, sorbital
- D. All of these

**Answer: D**



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32. Vivipary and prop roots are the characteristics of

- A. Coastal plants
- B. Hot desert plants
- C. Mangrove plants
- D. Cold desert plants

**Answer: C**



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33. Among the following characters which does not characterize a hydrophyte ?

A. A bundant air space and air chambers

B. A bundant xylem and sclerenchyma

C. Leaves having stomata only on upper side or none

D. Poor development of roots

**Answer: B**



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**34.** Plants are killed in the winter by frost

A. Because of desiccation and mechanical damages  
to the tissues

B. Because no photosynthesis takes place at such  
low temperature

C. Because respiration ceases at such low  
temperature

D. Because there is no transpiration

**Answer: A**



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35. Ephemerals are xerophytes that are

- A. Drought enduring
- B. Drought escaping
- C. Drought resisting
- D. None of these

**Answer: B**



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36. The factors which include the form, surface, and behaviour of the earth with special reference to slopes,

mountains, and valleys are called

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

**Answer: D**



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**37.** The capacity to blend with surroundings is called

- A. Hibernation

B. Mimicry

C. Camouflage

D. Aestivation

**Answer: C**



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**38.** A behavioural strategy of adaptation called echolocation is found in

A. Bats

B. Monarch butterfly

C. Praying mantis



D. Arctic tern

**Answer: A**



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**39. Natality under actual conditions is called**

- A. Biotic potential
- B. Maximum natality
- C. Ecological natality
- D. Reproductive potential

**Answer: C**



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40. Vital index of population is

A.  $(B/D) \times 100$

B.  $B - D$

C.  $(D//B) \times 100$

D.  $B + D$

**Answer: A**



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41. An urn shaped population age pyramid represents

- A. Growing population
- B. Static population
- C. Declining population
- D. Threatened population

**Answer: C**



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**42.** The ability on an environment to support a population called its

- A. Biotic potential
- B. Purifying capacity

C. Carrying capacity

D. Environmental resistance

**Answer: C**



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**43.** In the equation for S-shaped population growth, represents

A. Carrying capacity

B. Environmental resistance

C. Biotic potential

D. Population size

**Answer: C**



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**44.** Which of the following statements is not true for J-shaped growth curve?

- A. Exponential phase is prolonged.
- B. Population never grows beyond carrying capacity.
- C. Population crash occurs.
- D. Population seldom reaches equilibrium.

**Answer: B**



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45. The formula for exponential population growth is

- A. Environmental resistance
- B. Reproductive potential
- C. Growth rate
- D. Carrying capacity

**Answer: A**



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46. Which statement is not related to S-shaped population curve?

- A. Environmental resistance suddenly becomes effective.
- B. Exponential phase is followed by decline phase.
- C. Mass mortality and population crash occurs.
- D. Both (1) and (3).

**Answer: D**



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47. The periodic departure and return is known as

- A. Migration
- B. Immigration
- C. Emigration
- D. Mutation

**Answer: A**



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48. When an animal group is centered around a dominant female, it is called



A. Patriarchy

B. Matriarchy

C. Swarm

D. Flock

**Answer: B**



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**49.** Altruistic behavior is not found in

A. White ants

B. Spotted deer

C. Honey bees

D. Bitch

**Answer: D**



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**50.** Territory is defended against

A. Predator

B. Any intruder

C. Intruder of another species

D. Intruder of the same species

**Answer: D**



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51. The inability of different organisms to interbreed is called

- A. Sterility
- B. Parasitism
- C. Reproductive isolation
- D. Monogamy

**Answer: C**



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52. The increased number and density of species in the region of ecotone is called

- A. Edge effect
- B. Sympatric speciation
- C. Dominance
- D. Abundance

**Answer: A**



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53. Which of the following associations is not an example of symbiosis?

A. Lichen

B. Mycorrhiza

C. Root nodules

D. Epiphytes

**Answer: D**



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54. Which is not an effect of competition?

- A. Regulation of population size
- B. Generalization of niche
- C. Establishment of social hierarchy
- D. Help in speciation

**Answer: B**



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**55. Competitive exclusion principle was given by**

- A. J. Grinnel
- B. Gause
- C. Lindeman

D. Bates

**Answer: B**



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**56.** Which of the following shows biological antagonism or allelopathy?

A. Amensalism

B. Proto-cooperation

C. Competition

D. Parasitism

**Answer: A**



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57. The interaction between two living organisms of different species which is beneficial to both but is not obligatory because they can live without each other is known as

- A. Proto-cooperation
- B. Mutualism or symbiosis
- C. Commensalism
- D. Amensalism



**Answer: A**



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**58. Find the odd one out:**

- A. Lianas in tropical rain forest
- B. E. coli in large intestine of man
- C. Pilot fish remora and shark
- D. Rafflesia on the roots of a forest tree

**Answer: D**



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**59.** Find the odd one out:

A. Mating

B. Competition

C. Aggregation

D. Altruism

**Answer: B**



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**60.** A toxic chemical against nematode is secreted by

A. Tagetes

B. Black walnut

C. Penicillum

D. Gravillea robusta

**Answer: A**



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**61.** Which one of the following is a hemiparasite?

A. Viscum

B. Cuscuta

C. Rafflesia

D. None of these

**Answer: A**



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**62.** Competition for light, nutrients and space is most severe between

- A. Distantly related species growing in different habitats
- B. Distantly related species growing in the same habitat
- C. Closely related species growing in different habitats

D. Closely related species growing in the same area

**Answer: D**



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**63.** The species which are present in large numbers and have large size are called

A. Ecological equivalent

B. Ecological dominants

C. Link species

D. Keystone species

**Answer: B**



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**64.** The transition zone between two communities is called

A. Ecocline

B. Ecotone

C. Buffer zone

D. Thermocline

**Answer: B**



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65. Which of the following is a keystone species?

A. Fig

B. Deer

C. Mycorrhiza

D. Pollinator

**Answer: A**



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66. Find the odd one out:

- A. Viceroy butterfly resembling monarch butterfly
- B. Stick insect resembling thin, dry branches
- C. Caterpillars of geometrid moth resembling small branches
- D. Leaf insect resembling green leaf

**Answer: A**



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**67.** Mimicry is a device for

- A. Concealing from predator
- B. Concealing from prey



C. Both (1) and (2)

D. Becoming conspicuous

**Answer: C**



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**68.** Match the following columns:

Column I

Column II

- |                 |       |                    |
|-----------------|-------|--------------------|
| a. Oxylophytes  | (i)   | Calcium-rich soils |
| b. Eremophytes  | (ii)  | Waste land         |
| c. Chrysophytes | (iii) | Deserts, steppes   |
| d. Calciphytes  | (iv)  | Acidic soils       |

A. a (i), b (ii), c (iii), d (iv)

B. a (i), b (iii), c (iv), d (ii)

C. a (iv), b (iii), c (ii), d (i)

D. a (iv), b (iii), c (i), d (ii)

**Answer: C**



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**69.** Which of the following statements is correct?

A. Two species within a given community can have exactly the same niche.

B. Two species within a given community cannot have exactly the same niche.

C. Two species can live permanently together

D. Both (2) and (3).

**Answer: D**



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**70.** Biotic potential refers to

- A. Increase of population under optimum conditions
- B. Increase of population under given conditions
- C. Increase of population under natural conditions
- D. Increase of population under stress conditions

**Answer: A**



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**71.** Edge effect refers to

- A. Occurrence of ecophenes and ecotypes in a community
- B. Low diversity of organisms in ecotone
- C. High diversity of organisms in ecotone
- D. Defense of territories by organisms

**Answer: C**



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72. In India, tropical rain forests are generally found in

- A. Western Ghats
- B. North-eastern Himalayas
- C. Gangetic Plains in India
- D. Both (1) and (2)

**Answer: D**



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73. The forests which show contrasting seasonal aspects are

- A. Tropical rain forests
- B. Temperate broad-leaf forests
- C. Tropical deciduous forests
- D. Temperate needle-leaf forests

**Answer: C**



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74. Which is not a characteristic feature of grassland?

- A. Extensive root system
- B. High productivity
- C. Periodic fire
- D. Developed stratification

**Answer: D**



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**75. Most of the deserts are distributed between**

- A. 15-35 latitude
- B. 40-60 latitude
- C. 60-80 latitude

D. Only in Southern Hemisphere

**Answer: A**



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**76.** A biome having a well-developed grass cover interspersed with scattered trees is a

A. Grassland

B. Savannah

C. Desert

D. Temperate forest



**Answer: B**



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77. The taiga region is also known as

- A. Deciduous forest
- B. Tropical rain forest
- C. Northern conifer forest
- D. Tropical savannah

**Answer: C**



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**78.** The grassland vegetation of Africa is known as

A. Prairies

B. Pampas

C. Steppes

D. Veldt

**Answer: D**



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**79.** Arctic tundra is

A. Highest latitudinal biome

B. Located in rain shadow

C. Characterized by Capparis and Prosopis species

D. Highest altitudinal biome

**Answer: A**



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**80.** Ethology deals with the study of

A. Behaviour of animals

B. Past life of organism

C. Disease causing pathogens

D. None of these

**Answer: A**



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**81. Humus is**

- A. Dead and decayed organic matter
- B. Living matter
- C. Fertilizers
- D. Living animal/plants/microbes

**Answer: A**



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82. Which one is the famous plant ecologist of India?

A. Jagdish Chandra Bose

B. Birbal Shani

C. Ramdeva Misra

D. Charles Darwin

**Answer: C**



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83. The correct percentage of  $CO_2$  in atmosphere is

A. 0.03 %

B. 0.3 %

C. 1 %

D. 1.1 %

**Answer: A**



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**84.** In aquatic environment, microscopic animals and plants are collectively known as

A. Commensals

B. Herbivores

C. Fauna and Flora

D. Planktons

**Answer: D**



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**85. 5th June is**

A. World Environment Day

B. World AIDS Day

C. World Womens Day

D. World Polio Day

**Answer: A**



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**86.** Plants developing in dry condition are

A. Xerophytes

B. Mesophytes

C. Lithophytes

D. Hydrophytes

**Answer: A**



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**87.** Soil carried by gravity is



A. Alluvial

B. Colluvial

C. Elluvial

D. Glacial

**Answer: B**



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**88.** Velamen tissue in orchids is found in

A. Mesophytes

B. Epiphytes

C. Hydrophytes

D. Xerophytes

**Answer: B**



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**89.** Pneumatophores are characteristic features of

A. Hydrilla

B. Rhizophora

C. Typha

D. None of these

**Answer: B**



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

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

**Answer: B**



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**91.** Aerenchyma is helpful to plants by -

- A. Providing buoyancy in hydrophytes
- B. Absorption in stilt roots
- C. Giving mechanical strength to plants
- D. Giving flexibility to plants

**Answer: A**



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**92.** Plants growing in saline soil are called

- A. Xerophyte

B. Hydrophyte

C. Halophyte

D. Heliophyte

**Answer: C**



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**93.** Which one of the following is a well-developed tissue present in hydrophytes?

A. Aerenchyma

B. Collenchyma

C. Stomata

D. Root system

**Answer: A**



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**94.** Pneumatophores are found in

A. Orchid

B. Piper

C. Ficus

D. Rhizophora

**Answer: D**



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95. The term "autecology" refers to the study of

- A. Plant community
- B. Individual organism
- C. Environment
- D. Soil form

**Answer: B**



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96. Autoecology refers to

A. Plant ecology

B. Animal ecology

C. Ecological study of individual species

D. Ecological study of group of species, which is grown together

**Answer: C**



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**97.** Which part of pond ecosystem does not get affected by temperature?

A. Epilimnion



B. Metalimnion

C. Hypolimnion

D. All

**Answer: C**



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**98.** Root cap is absent in

A. Mesophytes

B. Hydrophytes

C. Epiphytes

D. Xerophytes

**Answer: B**



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**99.** In which of the following plant sunken

A. Nerium

B. Mangifera

C. Hydrilla

D. Zea mays

**Answer: A**



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**100.** Velamen is tissue found in

- A. Breathing roots
- B. Parasitic roots
- C. Tuberous roots
- D. Epiphytic roots

**Answer: D**



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**101.** Root cap is absent in

- A. Lithophytes

B. Xerophytes

C. Hydrophytes

D. Mesophytes

**Answer: C**



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**102.** Which of the following is the example of xerophytes

A. Brassica

B. Cuscuta

C. Capparis

D. Hydrilla

**Answer: C**



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**103.** Two organisms are presents in the same class but not in the same family. They may belong to same

A. Species

B. Genus

C. Population

D. order

**Answer: D**



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**104.** Insectivorous plants usually grow in soils which are deficient in

- A. Water rich soil
- B.  $N_2$  deficient soil
- C.  $N_2$  rich soil
- D. Sugar deficient medium

**Answer: B**



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**105.** A group of two or more than two plants species is called

- A. Plant community
- B. Animal ecosystem
- C. Plant ecosystem
- D. Ecological niche

**Answer: A**



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**106.** The transition zone between the two vegetations of ecosystem is called

- A. Ecotone
- B. Ecoline
- C. Ecosystem
- D. Ecesis

**Answer: A**



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**107.** In plant succession, the last community is called



- A. Ecotone
- B. Climax community
- C. Seral community
- D. Ecosystem

**Answer: B**



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**108.** The study of interaction between groups of various organisms with their environment is

- A. Ecosystem
- B. Phytology

C. Phytogeography

D. Ecology

**Answer: D**



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**109.** Who is considered as father of ecology in India ?

A. Prof. R. Misra

B. S. C. Pandeya

C. R.E.. Dudgeon

D. charles darwin

**Answer: B**



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**110.** Species ecology is synonym with

A. Autecology

B. Synecology

C. Palaeo ecology

D. Forest ecology

**Answer: A**



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**111.** The term "autecology" refers to the study of

- A. Plant community
- B. Individual organism
- C. Environment
- D. Soil form

**Answer: B**



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

- A. Allen's law
- B. Gause's law
- C. Jordan's principal
- D. Weisman's theory

**Answer: B**



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**113.** What is true for individuals of same species?

- A. Live in same niche
- B. Live in same habitat
- C. Interbreeding

D. Live in different habitat

**Answer: C**



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**114.** Species diversity in an ecosystem mainly depends on

A. Light intensity

B. Temperature

C. Rainfall

D. Soil type

**Answer: C**



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**115.** Area where two ecosystem overlap each other:

- A. Ecotone
- B. Niche
- C. Edge effect
- D. Ecotypes

**Answer: A**



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**116.** The community which starts succession at a place is termed

- A. Climax community
- B. Seral community
- C. Pioneer community
- D. Primary community

**Answer: C**



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**117.** Succession in a water body leads to formation of



A. Mesophytic vegetation

B. Xerophytic vegetation

C. Halophytic vegetation

D. Epiphytic vegetation

**Answer: A**



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**118.** Competition for food, light, and space is most severe between two

A. Closely related species growing in the same area

(in the same niche)

B. Closely related species growing in different habitat

C. Distantly related species growing in the same habitat

D. Distantly related species growing in different habitat

**Answer: A**



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**119.** Most successful parasites are those which do not

A. Grow free

B. Kill their host

C. Reproduce sexually

D. Survive in soil

**Answer: B**



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**120.** Earliest settlers on barren lands or the farmers of nature are

A. Diatoms

B. Lichens

C. Moss and grasses

D. Ferns

**Answer: B**



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**121.** In plant succession, the last community is called

A. Ecotone

B. Climax community

C. Seral community

D. Ecosystem

**Answer: B**



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122. A group of two or more than two plants species is called

- A. Plant community
- B. Animal ecosystem
- C. Plant ecosystem
- D. Ecological niche

**Answer: A**



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**123.** Plants and animals living in a particular area constitute

- A. Flora and fauna
- B. Community
- C. Ecosystem
- D. Ecology

**Answer: B**



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**124.** Stable plant community formed during succession is called:-

- A. Sere community
- B. Climax community
- C. Dominant community
- D. Ecotone

**Answer: B**



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**125.** The smallest angiospermic/dicot parasite is

A. Lemna

B. Arceuthobium

C. Spirodella

D. Wolffia

**Answer: B**



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**126.** Life forms are used in the preparation of

A. Food chain

B. Ecological pyramids

C. Biological spectrum



D. Quardats & transects

**Answer: C**



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**127.** In which habitat does the diurnal soil temperature vary most ?

A. Forest

B. Desert

C. Grassland

D. Shrub land

**Answer: B**



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**128.** A: Holistic approach explains the environmental interactions.

R: All environmental factors are integrated with no limits of time and space

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the reason is correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (1).

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but the reason are true the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (2).

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false, then mark (3).

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false, then mark (4).

**Answer: C**



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**129.** Assertion: Some organisms can maintain internal homeostasis by means of physiological processes and are called "regulates."

Reason: Regulates can maintain internal homeostasis only up to a limit under stressful conditions.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the reason is correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (1).

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but the reason are true the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (2).

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false, then mark (3).

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false, then mark (4).

**Answer: C**



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**130.** Assertion: Population ecology is a link of ecology to population genetics and evolution.

Reason: Natural selection operates at population level to evolve the desired traits.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the reason is correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (1).

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but the reason are true the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (2).

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false, then mark (3).

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false, then mark (4).

**Answer: A**



**131.** Assertion: Under unlimited resource conditions, population can show an exponential growth curve.

Reason: The maximum possible number of individuals can always be supported when enough resources are available.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the reason is correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (1).

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but the reason are true the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (2).

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false, then mark

(3).

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false, then mark

(4).

**Answer: B**



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**132.** Assertion: Insects contribute the maximum to the total diversity of animals.

Reason: Angiosperms and insects are coevolved to perform as plant-pollinator.



A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the reason is correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (1).

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but the reason are true the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (2).

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false, then mark (3).

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false, then mark (4).

**Answer: A**



## Archives Choose The Correct Options

1. A high density of elephant population in an area can result in

- A. Predation on one another
- B. Mutualism
- C. Intra specific competition
- D. Inter specific competition

**Answer: C**

2. Two plants can be conclusively said to belong to the same species if they

A. Have same number of chromosomes

B. Can reproduce freely with each other and form seeds

C. Have more than 90 percent similar genes

D. Look similar and possess identical secondary metabolites

**Answer: B**



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3. The population of an insect species shows an explosive increase in numbers during rainy season followed by its disappearance at the end of the season.

What does this show ?

A. The population of its predators increases enormously

B. S-shaped or sigmoid growth of this insect

C. The food plants mature and die at the end of the rainy season

D. Its population growth curve is of J-type

**Answer: D**



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4. Geometric representation of age structure is a characteristic of

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

**Answer: C**



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5. What is true about the isolated small tribal population.?

A. Wrestlers who develop strong body muscles in their life time pass their character on to their progeny

B. There is no change in population size as they have a large gene pool

C. There is a decline in population as boys marry girls only from their own tribe

D. Hereditary disease like colour-blindness do not spread in the isolated population

**Answer: C**



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6. In the case of peppered moth (*Biston betularia*) the black-coloured form became dominant over the light-coloured form in England during industrial revolution.

This is an example of

A. Inheritance of darker colour character acquired due to the darker environment

B. Natural selection whereby the darker forms were selected.

C. Appearance of the darker coloured individuals  
due to very poor sunlight

D. Protective mimicry

**Answer: B**

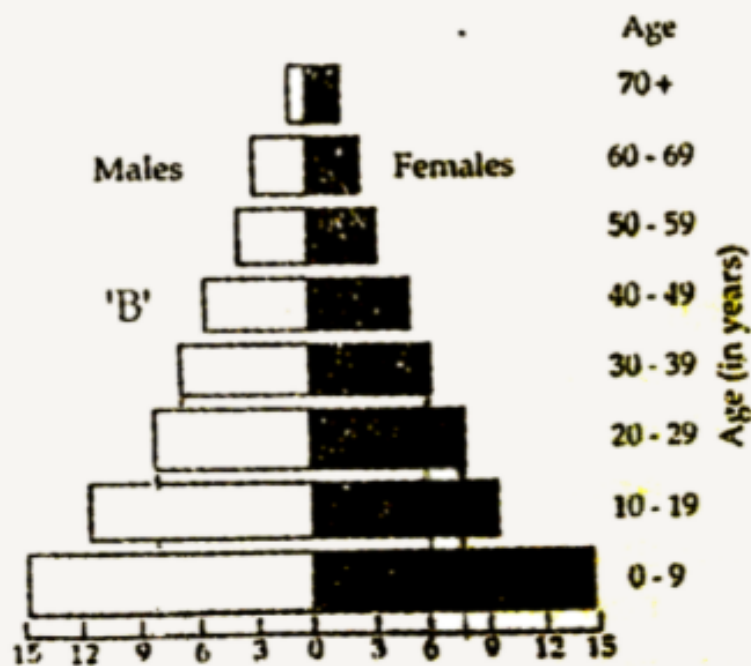
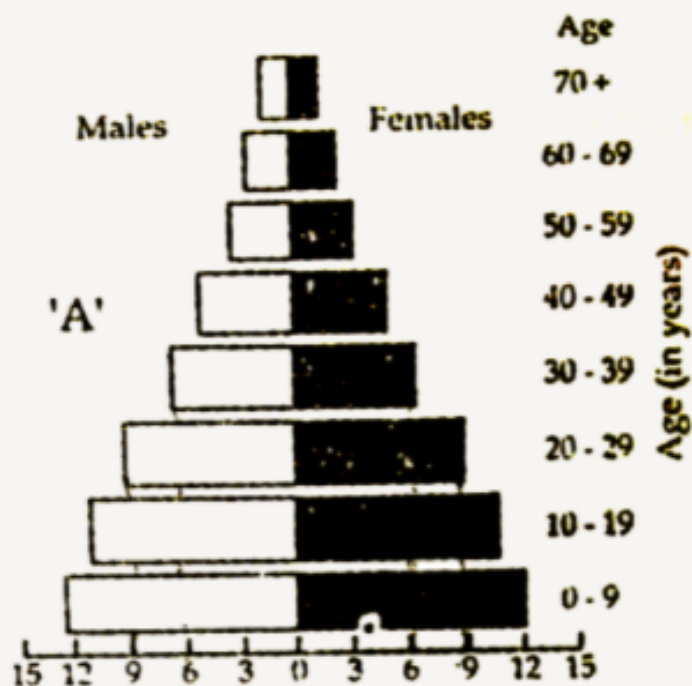


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7. A country with a high rate of population growth took measures to reduce it. The figure below shows age-sex pyramids of populations A and B twenty years apart.



Select the correct interpretation about them



A. "A" is the earlier pyramid and no change has occurred in the growth rate

B. "A" is more recent shows slight reduction in the growth rate

C. "B" is earlier pyramid and shows stabilized growth rate

D. "B" is more recent showing that population is very young

**Answer: B**



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

A. Stratification

B. Natality

C. Mortality

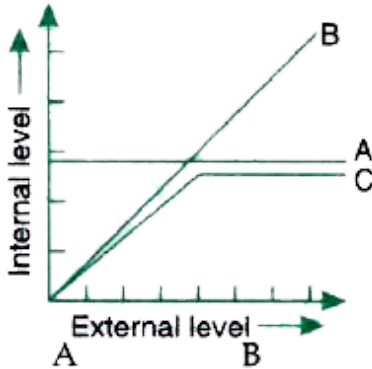
D. Sex-ratio

**Answer: A**



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



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

- |    |                   |                   |                   |
|----|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| A. | (a)               | (b)               | (c)               |
|    | conformer         | regulator         | partial regulator |
| B. | (a)               | (b)               | (c)               |
|    | regulator         | partial regulator | conformer         |
| C. | (a)               | (b)               | (c)               |
|    | partial regulator | regulator         | conformer         |

- D. (a) regulator (b) conformer (c) partial regulator

**Answer: D**



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**10.** Which one of the following statements is correct for secondary succession?

- A. It is similar to primary succession except that it has a relatively fast pace.
- B. It begins on a bare rock .
- C. It occurs on deforested site
- D. It follows primary succession

**Answer: A**



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**11.** 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. (a), (b)

B. (c) , (d)

C. (a), (c)

D. (b), (d)

**Answer: C**



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**12.** Large woody Vines are more commonly found in

A. Alpine forests

B. Temperate forests

C. Mangroves

D. Tropical rainforests

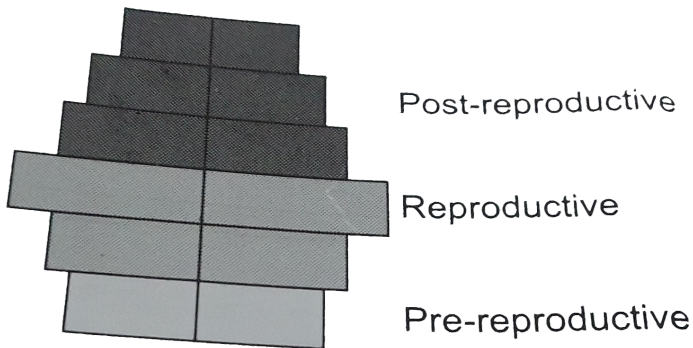


Answer: D



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13. What type of human population is represented by the following age pyramid?



- A. Expanding population
- B. Vanishing population
- C. Stable population

D. Declining population

**Answer: D**



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**14.** People who have migrated from the plains to an area adjoining a high-altitude pass about six months back

A. Are not physically fit to play games like football

B. Suffer from altitude sickness with symptoms like nausea, fatigue, etc.

C. Have the usual RBC count but their hemoglobin has very high binding affinity to  $O_2$

D. Have more RBCs and their hemoglobin has a lower binding affinity to  $O_2$

**Answer: D**



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**15.** Sacred groves are specially useful in

- (a) generating environmental awareness
- (b) preventing soil erosion
- (c) year-round flow of water in rivers
- (d) conserving rare and threatened species

**A.** Generating environmental awareness

B. Preventing soil erosion

C. Year-round flow of water in rivers

D. Conserving rare and threatened species

**Answer: D**



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**16.** A biologist studied the population of rats in a barn. He found that the average natality was 250, average mortality 240, immigration 20 and emigration 30. The net increase in population is

A. 10

B. 15

C. 05

D. zero

**Answer: D**



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**17.** A sedentary sea anemone gets attached to the shell lining of hermit crab. The association is

A. Ectoparasitism

B. Symbiosis

C. Commensalism

D. Amensalism

**Answer: C**



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**18.** If 20J of energy is trapped at producer level, then how much energy will be available to peacock as food in the following chain?

Plant → mice → snake → peacock

A. 0.02 J

B. 0.002 J

C. 0.2 J

D. 0.0002 J

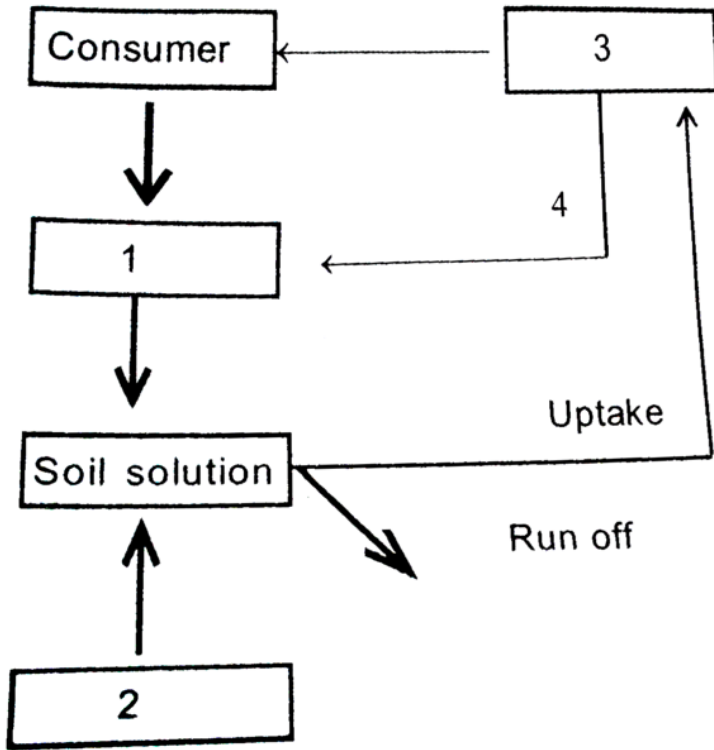
**Answer: A**



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**19.** Given below is a simplified model of phosphorus cycling in a terrestrial ecosystem with four blanks (1 -

4). Identify the blanks



A.

- |               |          |             |           |
|---------------|----------|-------------|-----------|
| (A)           | (B)      | (C)         | (D)       |
| Rock-minerals | Detritus | Litter fall | Producers |

B.

- |        |           |               |          |
|--------|-----------|---------------|----------|
| (A)    | (B)       | (C)           | (D)      |
| Litter | Producers | Rock minerals | Detritus |



C.

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
Detritus	Rock minerals	Producer	Litter fall

D.

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
Producers	Litter fall	Rock minerals	Detritus

**Answer: C**



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20. Just as a person moving from Delhi to Shimla, escape the heat for the duration of hot summer, thousands of migratory birds from Siberia and other extremely cold northern regions move to

A. Western Ghat

B. Meghalaya

C. Carbett National Park

D. Keolado National Park

**Answer: D**



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21. The zone of atmosphere in which the ozone layer is present is called: (A) Troposphere (B) Ionosphere (C) Mesosphere (D) Stratosphere

A. Ionosphere

B. Mesosphere

C. Stratosphere

D. Troposphere

**Answer: C**



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**22.** Most animals are tree dwellers in a

A. tropical rain forest

B. coniferous forest

C. thorn woodland

D. temperate deciduous forest

**Answer: A**



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**23.** The UN conference of Parties on climate change in the year 2012 was held at

A. Warsaw

B. Durban

C. Doha

D. Lima

**Answer: C**



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**24.** In which of the following interactions both partners are adversely affected?

A. Mutualism

B. Competition

C. Predation

D. Parasitism

**Answer: B**



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25. Cause's principle of competitive exclusion states that

A. More abundant species will exclude the less abundant species through competition.

B. Competition for the same resources excludes species having different food preferences.

C. No two species can occupy the same niche indefinitely for the same limiting resources.

D. Larger organisms exclude smaller ones through ones through competition.

**Answer: C**



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26. When does the growth rate of a population following the logistic model equal zero? The logistic model is given as  $Dn/dt = Rn(1 - N/K)$ .

A. when  $N/K$  is exactly one.

B. when  $N$  nears the carrying capacity of the habitat.

C. when  $N/K$  equals zero.

D. when death rate is greater than birth rate.

**Answer: A**





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

- A. It is easier to carry a small body weight.
- B. Smaller animals have a higher metabolic rate.
- C. Small animals have a lower  $O^2$  requirement.
- D. The efficiency of muscles in large animals is less than in the small animals.

**Answer: B**



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28. if + sign is assigned to beneficial intersection , – sign to detrimental and 'O' sign to neutral intersection, then the population intersection represented by '+' '-' refers to

A. Commensalism

B. Parasitism

C. Mutualism

D. Amensalism

**Answer: B**



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29. The principle of competitive exclusion was stated by

A. MacArthur

B. Verhulst and Pearl

C. C. Darwin

D. G.F Gause.

**Answer: D**



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