



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - ARIHANT PRAKASHAN

ORGANISMS AND ENVIRONMENT

Topic 1 Practice Question 1 Mark Questions

1. Sunken stomata are seen in

A. hydrophytes

B. xerophytes

C. parasites

D. symbionts

Answer: B



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2. In *Opuntia* chlorenchyma are usually found

in :

A. roots

B. stems

C. leaves

D. flowers

Answer: B



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3. Abundance of mechanical tissues in the stems is an adaptation in xerophytes.



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4. Plenty of aerenchyma are found in :

A. hydrophytes

B. mesophytes

C. xerophytes

D. halophytes

Answer: A



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5. The plant that does not belong to the ecological group ,represented by the other plants is ,

A. Pistia

B. Casuarina

C. Jussiaea

D. Hydrilla

Answer: B



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6. Reduction of mechanical tissues in the stem is an adaptation with xerophytes.



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7. A population is a group of _____

- A. individuals in a species
- B. species in a community
- C. individuals in a family
- D. communities in an ecosystem

Answer: A



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8. Two important factors that influences the life of organisms are _____

A. soil, temperature

B. soil, light

C. light, water

D. water, temperature

Answer: C



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9. Ecology describes _____

A. interactions between living organisms

only

B. interspecific competitions only

C. interactions between members of

single species

D. interactions of organisms and abiotic components around

Answer: D



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10. Roots are absent in

A. Salvinia

B. Pistia

C. Eichhornia

D. Hydrilla

Answer: A



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11. Multiple epidermis is seen in

A. heliophytes

B. mesophytes

C. lithophytes

D. xerophytes

Answer: D



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12. Root is feebly developed and stem is soft with large number of air cavity is

A. mesophytes

B. xerophytes

C. hydrophytes

D. halophytes

Answer: C



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13. In xerophytes, the photosynthetic function of the leaves is taken over by

A. root

B. stem

C. scaly leaves

D. pneumatophores

Answer: B



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14. A xerophytic plant among the following is

A. Brassica

B. Cuscuta

C. Capparis

D. Hydrilla

Answer: C



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15. What type of a hydrophyte is Eichhornia ?

- A. Rooted submerged
- B. Rooted floating
- C. Free-floating
- D. None of these

Answer: C



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16. The true xerophytes or drought resistant are

- A. succulents
- B. non-succulents
- C. ephemerals
- D. None of these

Answer: B



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17. CO_2 content of the soil is a factor.

A. climatic

B. topographic

C. edaphic

D. biotic

Answer: C



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18. The study of different communities of an ecosystem is called

A. autecology

B. bioecology

C. population ecology

D. synecology

Answer: D



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19. Fill in the blank: The study of interactions between living organisms and environment is _____.

A. ecology

B. ecosystem

C. phytogeography

D. ethalogy

Answer: A



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20. Factors which relate to form and behaviour of the Earth's surface are called

A. edaphic

B. topographic

C. climatic

D. biotic

Answer: B



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21. Study of interrelationship between the environment and the living organism.



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22. Amount of water vapours actually present in the air at any given time.



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23. The total amount of water in the soil, except the gravitational water.



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24. Study of soil.



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25. Vegetation where the annual rainfall is more than 50 inches.



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26. Plants growing in moist habitat are known as xerophytes.



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27. Sunken stomata is a characteristic of hydrophytes.



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28. Air pockets are found in mesophytes.



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29. Population consists of different kinds of species.



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30. Ephemerals are drought



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31. Begonia, a xerophyte has no leaves.



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32. Altitude, slope and direction are edaphic factors of an ecosystem.



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33. Fill in the blank

The scientific study of human population is called



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34. Shallow water region present on the edge of lakes is called.....



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35. The most relevant ecological factor is.....



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Topic 1 Practice Question 2 Mark Questions

1. Edaphic factor



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2. Biomes



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3. Necessity of adaptations



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4. Abiotic factors



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5. Write note on :

Mesophytes.



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6. Write short note on hydrophytic adaptations of plants



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7. Water is an essential abiotic factor. Explain.



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Topic 1 Practice Question 3 Mark Questions

1. Differentiate between

Habitat and Niche



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2. Differentiate between

Hydrophytes and Xerophytes





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3. Differentiate between xeromorphic and xeroplastic adaptations.



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4. Differentiate between adaptations in leaves of hydrophytes and xerophytes.



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Topic 1 Practice Question 7 Mark Questions

1. What is habitat? Describe the different types of abiotic factors present in the habitat.



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2. What are the various adaptations different plants adapt for their survival in different habitats?



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3. Explain various anatomical features of xerophytes.



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Topic Test 1

1. Vallisneria is a

A. free-floating hydrophyte

B. free-floating submerged hydrophyte

C. rooted submerged hydrophyte

D.

Answer: C



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2. Find out the correct match.

A. Wolffia-free-floating

B. Potamogeton-root-submerged

C. Sagittaria-rooted emergent

D. All of the above

Answer: A



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3. Which is the highest level of organisation in ecology?

A. Population

B. Biome

C. Biosphere

D. Ecosystem

Answer: B



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4. Which of the following factors affect the flowering in plants?

A. Light

B. Precipitation

C. Soil

D. All of the above

Answer: A



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5. Typha is hydrophytic plant.



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6. Amphibians can tolerate a range of temperatures.



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7. zone is called the zone of darkness in water bodies.



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8. In submerged hydrophytes, the functional stomata are



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9. Desert plants have a longer root system to be able to from deeper layer of soil/ground.



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10. Some xerophytes have multiple epidermis like



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11. Amphibious hydrophytes show leaves.





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12. The component of light is harmful for living organisms.



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13. Write a short note on physiological adaptations of hydrophytes.



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14. List on factors affecting on habitat.



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15. Differentiate between submerged hydrophytes and emergent hydrophytes.



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16. Differentiate between climate and temperature.



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17. Explain various anatomical features of xerophytes.



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18. Describe the spectrum of radiant solar energy with the help of diagram.



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Topic 2 Practice Questions 1 Mark Questions

1. Correct the statements of each bit, if necessary:

The number of deaths taking place in a particular population in unit time is called natality.



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2. When two organisms live together helping each other ,the association is called :

A. parasitism

B. autoerism

C. mutualism

D. saprophytism

Answer: C



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3. Exponential growth occurs when there is

A. a great environmental resistance

B. a fixed carrying capacity

C. no biotic potential

D. no environmental resistance

Answer: D



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4. In a population , unrestricted reproductive capacity is called _____

A. carrying capacity

B. birth rate

C. biotic potential

D. fertility rate

Answer: C



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5. Two opposite forces operate in the growth and development of every population. One of

them relates to the ability to reproduce at a given rate. The force opposing it is called:

A. environmental resistance

B. mortality

C. fecundity

D. biotic control

Answer: B



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6. Carrying capacity of population is determined by

A. population growth rate

B. mortality

C. limiting resources

D. matality

Answer: C



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7. Which of the following is a conduit for energy transfer across trophic level ?

A. mutualism

B. protocooperation

C. parasitism

D. predation

Answer: D



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8. Phenomenon of inhibition of growth of one species by other species through secretion of some chemicals is termed as _____

A. commensalism

B. allelopathy

C. mutualism

D. predation

Answer: B



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9. Predation perform all . Except _____

A. transfer of energy

B. loss of sense organs

C. keeps prey population under control

D. maintains species diversity

Answer: B



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10. Orobanche exhibits which type of interaction?

A. Commensalism

B. Parasitism

C.

D. Mutualism

Answer: B



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11. Allelopathy is an example of

A. parasitism

B. mutualism

C. competition

D. epiphytism

Answer: C



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12. Association of fungi and algae.



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13. The pre-reproductive mass is found more in urn-shaped pyramid.



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14. Lichens represent an intimate mutualistic relationship between fungus and algae.



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15. Some lower organisms secrete to eliminate competing organisms.



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16. Mortality and contributes to a decrease in population density.



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17. J-shaped curve represents..... growth





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18. Geometric representation of age structure is a characteristic of :



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Topic 2 Practice Questions 2 Mark Questions

1. Write short note on population density attributes.



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



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3. Describe the mutual relationship between the fig tree and wasp and comment on the phenomenon that operates in their relationship.



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4. Define the following terms and give one example for Camouflage



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5. Write notes with 2 to 3 important points :
Competition



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6. Write note on :

Population density.



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Topic 2 Practice Questions 3 Mark Questions

1. Differentiate between

Mutualism and Parasitism



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2. Differentiate between

Birth rate and Death rate



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3. Differentiate between

Fertility and Fecundity



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4. Differentiate between

Logarithmic and Exponential growth



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Topic 2 Practice Questions 7 Mark Questions

1. Explain, what is population? Describe the different characteristics of population.



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2. What do you understand by population? Explain the different attributes of the

population.



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3. Explain, how different organisms interact in a population emphasising on the possibilities of various relationships.



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Topic Test 2

1. There are two optimal ways of exploitation one way is parasitism. Which is the other one?

A. Antibiosis

B. Competition

C. Predation

D. Commensalism

Answer: C



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2. The most important factor which determined the increase in human population in India during 20th century is

A. natality

B. mortality

C. immigration

D. emigration

Answer: A



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3. Population density is represented by

A. N/S

B. N/t

C. t/S

D. DNn / Dt

Answer: D



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4. Natality increases the

A. population density

B. population size

C. number of organisms in the population

D. All of the above

Answer: D



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5. Mutualism is a mechanism of coexistence of competitive species.



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6. refers to resemblance of an organism to its natural surroundings.



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7. produces highly poisonous cardiac glycosides to escape predation.



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8. The population size declines with time in a population showing bell-shaped pyramid.



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9. Mediterranean orchid ophrys employs sexual compatibility to get pollinated by bee.



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10. The mechanism in which one animal kills other and eat it.



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11. The mechanism in which one species depend on the other for food and shelter.



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12. Differentiate between expanding and stable pyramid.



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13. Describe age distribution and density of a population.



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14. Describe any two negative population interactions of ecosystem.



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15. Describe the various attributes of populations and their significance.



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Chapter Test 1 Mark Questions

1. Nelumbium is a

A. xerophyte

B. hydrophyte

C. mesophyte

D. heliophyte

Answer: B



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2. Heat is a

A. climatic factor

B. topographic factor

C. edaphic factor

D. biotic factor

Answer: A



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3. Which population attribute signifies the proportion of males and females in a populations?

A. Birth rate

B. Density

C. Sex ratio

D. Growth

Answer: C



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4. Which type of interaction is predation ?

A. Positive

B. Neutral

C. Negative

D. Cannot be determined

Answer: C



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5. Presence of pentosans is a type of

A. morphological adaptation

B. anatomical adaptation

C. physiological adaptation

D. genetical adaptation

Answer: C



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6. Plasmodium will be classified as an
because it lives inside its host.



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7. Association of fungi and algae.



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8. The blue and red components of sunlight are most effective for



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9. In *Asparagus*, stem gets modified into structures called to reduce water loss.



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10. Plants which grow in light intensity are called sciophytes.



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11. has trichophyllous leaves.



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12. Answer in one word only.

Zone which receives the maximum light beyond compensation point.



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13. In hydrophytes, reproduction is very common.



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1. Write short notes on the following

Light compensation point



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2. Write short notes on the following

Root adaptation in xerophytes



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3. Write short notes on the following

Neutral interaction



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4. Write short notes on the following

Host organisms



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Chapter Test 3 Mark Questions

1. Difference between Predation and Parasitism.



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2. Differentiate between free-floating and floating but rooted hydrophytes.



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3. Differentiate between crude density and ecological density.



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Chapter Test 7 Mark Questions

1. Name different zones of a deep water body.



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2. Describe the role of light, soil and temperature in an terrestrial ecosystem.



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3. How the various age pyramids differ among each other?



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4. How does a predator differ a parasite?



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