



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - MODERN PUBLICATION

ORGANISM AND ENVIRONMENT

Exercise

1. The keystone species in an ecosystem are those which :

A. are present in large number

B. are most frequent

C. attain a large BOTmas

D. contribute to ecosystem properties

Answer: D



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2. The sphere of living matter together with water, air and soil on the earth is called :

A. atmosphere

B. hydrosphere

C. lithosphere

D. biosphere

Answer: D



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3. Plants are irreversible and genetically fixed adaptations are known as :

A. ecotypes

B. ecotones

C. ecophenes

D. ecological eqyivalents

Answer: A



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4. Species which has a restricted distribution is called :

A. endemic

B. sympatric

C. allopatric

D. ecospecies

Answer: A



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5. Study of community is called_____.

A. autoecology

B. synecology

C. genecology

D. phytosociology

Answer: B



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6. When the organisms live together in such a manner that one organism is benefited while the other remains unaffected. This type of association is called:

A. commensalism

B. symbiosis

C. mutualism

D. parasitism

Answer: A



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7. Plants and animals living in a given area
from a:

A. BOTme

B. ecotone

C. BOTtic community

D. BOTindicator

Answer: C



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8. The part of earth and atmosphere supporting life is :

A. BOTta

B. BOTme

C. ecotone

D. BOTsphere

Answer: D



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9. Which of the following is synecology?

A. study of same species

B. study of different species

C. Both of these

D. None of these

Answer: B



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10. Term 'biocoenosis' was coined by:

A. Karl Mobius

B. Charles Darwin

C. E.P. Odum

D. E. Haeckel

Answer: D



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11. Number of immigration is more than emigration and death is lower than natality.

Growth curve of population will show

A. Exponential phase

B. Lag phase

C. Declining phase

D. Steady phase

Answer: A



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12. Percentage ratio of natality over mortality

is :

A. Population dynamics

B. Vital index

C. Population density

D. Total count

Answer: B



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13. Human population shows:

A. J-shaped growth curve

B. Z-shaped growth curve

C. S-shaped growth curve

D. All of the above

Answer: C



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14. Adaptation of a species is its:

A. ecdysis

B. metamorphosis

C. acquired character

D. hereditary character

Answer: D



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15. The abundance of a species in a population, within its habitat, is called:

A. niche density

B. absolute density

C. relative density

D. regional density

Answer: A



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16. Asymptote is a stage when a population is

A. stabilised

B. changing

C. increasing

D. decreasing

Answer: A



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17. Two species cannot occupy the same niche.

This law is known:

A. Wien Law

B. Gause Law

C. Allen Law

D. Competition exclusion principle

Answer: B



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18. Pneumatophores are present/common in:

- A. xerophytes
- B. hygrophytes
- C. mesophytes
- D. halophytes

Answer: D



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

A. Population

B. Landscape

C. Ecosystem

D. BOTtic community

Answer: A



20. Population of an insect species increases explosively during rainy season and then disappears at the end of the season . It shows :

- A. The food plants mature and die at the end of the rainy season
- B. Its population growth curve is of J-type
- C. The population of its predators increase enormously

D. S-shaped or sigmoid growth of this insect.

Answer: B



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21. which one of the following is categorised as a parasite in true sense?

A. The female Anopheles bites and sucks blood from humans

B. Human foetus developing inside the uterus drawn nourishment from the mother

C. Head louse living on the human scalp as well as laying eggs on human hair

D. The cuckoo (koel) lays its eggs in crow's nest

Answer: C



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22. Fungal association of roots of higher plants in mycorrhiza is known as :

- A. Parasitism
- B. Hyperparasitism
- C. Mutualism
- D. Commensalism

Answer: C



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23. Hyperparasite is a kind of parasite which :

A. Kills its host

B. completes lifecycle in one host

C. Uses host machinery for reproduction

D. None of the above

Answer: D



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24. Plants obtaining nourishment from other plants by haustoria are:

A. Mesophytes

B. Parasites

C. xerophytes

D. halophytes

Answer: B



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25. A successful parasite is the one which:

A. Grows rapidly

B. Reproduces fast

C. Sticks to host for long

D. Makes minimum demands from its host

Answer: D



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26. Ecological succession on sand is:

A. Psammomere

B. Xerosere

C. Halosere

D. Hydrosere

Answer: A



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27. Cause of mimicry is:

A. concealment

B. offence

C. defence

D. Both B and C

Answer: A



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28. The individual that shows mimicry is called

:

A. mimic

B. predator

C. prey

D. parasite

Answer: A



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29. Heterodon flattens its head, produces frequent hissing and strikes to advertise as if it is dangerous. This is an example of :

- A. alluring mimicry
- B. warning mimicry
- C. concealing mimicry
- D. batesian mimicry

Answer: B



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30. In conscious mimicry :

- A. the organisms behave as if they are deadbodies
- B. the organism become more conscious
- C. the organism catches its prey with a great ease
- D. None of the above

Answer: A



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31. Which of the following resembles a dry leaf ?

A. Phyllium

B. Kallima paralecta

C. Crytolithodes

D. Papilo machaon

Answer: B



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32. July 11 is observed as:

A. No tobacco day

B. World health day

C. World population day

D. World environment day

Answer: D



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33. Which among the following is the primary function of mimicry prevalent in some animals ?

A. Warning

B. Concealment

C. Allurement

D. Aggression

Answer: B



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34. Succession in an ecosystem is the result of:

- A. Occurrence of diseases
- B. Changes in grazing habits of animals
- C. competition among animals
- D. Adaptive ability to environment changes

Answer: D



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35. Mycorrhiza is an example of:

A. Decomposers

B. Endoparasitism

C. symbiotic relationship

D. Ectoparasitism

Answer: C



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36. Maximum growth rate occurs in :

A. senescent phase

B. lag phase

C. exponential phase

D. stationary phase

Answer: C



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37. Lichens are well known combination of an alga and a fungus where fungus has:

- A. an epiphytic relationship with the alga
- B. a parasitic relationship with the alga
- C. a symbiotic relationship with the alga
- D. a saprophytic relationship with alga

Answer: C



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

A. bottleneck effect

B. edge effect

C. junction effect

D. pasteur effect

Answer: B



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39. Small fish gets stuck near the bottom of a shark and derive its nutrition from it. This kind of association is called as:

- A. symbiosis
- B. commensalism
- C. predation
- D. parasitism

Answer: B



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40. Praying mantis is a good example of:

- A. social insects
- B. camouflages
- C. mullerian mimicry
- D. warning colouration

Answer: B



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41. The formula for exponential population growth is :

A. $r \frac{N}{d} N = dt$

B. $d \frac{N}{dt} = rN$

C. $dt \cdot dN = rN$

D. $d \frac{N}{r} N = dt$

Answer: B



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42. The equation $\frac{\Delta N_n}{\Delta N}$ represents which of the following ?

A. natality

B. growth rate

C. mortality

D. All of these

Answer: B



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43. Which one of the following is considered as pioneer community in xerarch ?

- A. annual herb
- B. perennial herb
- C. scrub stage
- D. lichen

Answer: D



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

- A. symbiosis
- B. commensalism
- C. Amensalism
- D. Ectoparasitism

Answer: B



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45. 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. 15

B. 5

C. zero

D. 10

Answer: C





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46. Name the branch of ecology which deals with study of a single species.



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47. Which is the lowest level of ecological organisation ?



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48. Which is the highest level of ecological organisation ?



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49. What term is used for natural place of living of an organism ?



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50. What are ecological adaptation of succulents ?



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51. What term is used for birth rate ?



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52. In what type of ecological interaction both partners are benefited ?



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53. In what type of species interaction Species-A is benefited and Species-B is harmed ?



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54. In what type of species interaction Species-A is benefited and Species-B is unaffected ?



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55. In what type of species interaction Species-A and Species-B is neither benefited nor harmed ?



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56. ___ is a group of organisms of same species living in a particular area.



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57. Plants growing on saline soil are called_____.



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58. Plants growing on sand and gravel are called_____.



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59. Plants growing on acidic soil are called_____.



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60. The inherent maximum capacity of organism to reproduce in number is termed as _____.



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61. In a growing population the age pyramid is _____ shaped.



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62. When the population is declining, the age pyramid is _____shaped.



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63. When the population is stable, the age pyramid is _____shaped.



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64. The term ecology was first coined by _____.



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65. _____ is regarded as father of Indian ecology.



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66. The environment means _____ of organism.



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67. Orderly arrangement of components on an ecosystem is called _____.



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68. The part of the earth carrying larger ecosystem is called _____.



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69. The life sustaining part of the planet earth is called _____.



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70. Niche means _____.



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71. The drought resistant, non-succulent plants are called _____.



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72. When the population grows gradually , the growth curve is _____shaped.



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73. When the population grows gradually , the growth curve is _____shaped.



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74. Fill in the blanks:

Area Where two ecosystems overlap_____.



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75. _____plants exhibit vivipary germination.



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76. The reproductive potential of an organism is called _____.



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77. When an organism changes its colour to escape from predator, it is called _____.



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78. _____ plants grow in saline water.



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79. Ecotone is a species of local habitat.



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80. Community is a group of interbreeding natural population.



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81. Mammals are cold blooded animals.



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82. Corals are eurythermal animals.



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83. Biome is specific place in the habitat occupied by a species.



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84. ___ is a group of organisms of same species living in a particular area.



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85. Correct the statement:

Sunken stomata are seen among hydrophytes.



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86. Microscopic floating plants are called xerophytes.



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87. *Casputa* is a root parasite.





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88. Symbiosis is a non-mutual type of relationship where one is benefitted in expense of the other.



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89. In our habitat, several populations of plants and animals when live together they form



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90. Answer in one word only.

Ecological study of communities.



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91. Fill in the blanks:When two organisms live with mutual benefit, it is called _____.



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92. Mycorrhiza is a association of root system and algae.



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93. Birth rate of a population is called mortality.



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94. CAM plants open their stomata during day.



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95. Aquatic mammals have thick fat layer below the skin called kerotin.



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96. Kangaroo rat in North America desert fulfil the water requirement by oxidation of carbohydrates.(TRUE/FALSE)



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97. Endoparasites depend on external surface of the host. (TRUE/FALSE)



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98. Lichen is an example of Amensalism.



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