



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - SHARAM PUBLICATION

ORGANISMS AND ENVIRONMENT

Exercise

1. Organisms of one kind when live in small is
big assemblage, it is called

A. community

B. population

C. biome

D. eco system

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

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

A. population

B. biosphere

C. community

D. organism

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

3. A community interact with its physical environment show nutrient flow and energy transfer, it is

A. population

B. biosphere

C. organism

D. eco system

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

4. Which can be called terrestrial?

A. epiphytes

B. parasites

C. mesophytes

D. hydrophytes

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

5. In which case, root pockets are seen

A. hydrophytes

B. xerophytes

C. mesophytes

D. sciophytes

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

6. Which is the characteristic of submerged hydrophytes?

A. leaves smooth, shining, waxy

B. leaves finely, dissected

C. lamina is peltate

D. heterophylly.

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

7. Which is not a feature of hydrophytes?

A. Reduced mechanical tissue

B. reduced conducting tissue

C. well developed vascular tissue

D. reduced mechanical tissue

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

8. Which type of tissue is predominantly seen among hydrophytes?

A. sclerenchyma

B. xylem

C. phloem

D. Aerenchyma

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

9. Sunkered stoma is an adaptation of

A. hydrophytes

B. xerophytes

C. mesophytes

D. halophytes

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

10. The types of soil water available to plants is

A. gravitational

B. capillary

C. hygroscopic

D. surface

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

11. The transition zone between the vegetation region is

A. ecotone

B. ecoline

C. ecosystem

D. ecotype

Answer:



12. Multiple epidermis is seen in

A. hydrophytes

B. mesophytes

C. xerophytes

D. halophytes

Answer:



13. Epidermis may be absent in

A. mesophytes

B. xerophytes

C. epiphytes

D. hydrophytes

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

14. Ecological study of single species is :

A. synecology

B. limnology

C. autoecology

D. ethonology

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

15. The lowest layer of earth's atmosphere is :

A. stratosphere

B. trophosphere

C. biosphere

D. mesosphere

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

16. When there is temporary movement of organism in response to environmental factors, it is called

- A. emigration
- B. immigration
- C. migration
- D. natality

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

17. Total interaction animals and plants in a particular area is known as

A. Biosphere

B. Biome

C. community

D. Ecosytem

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

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

A. mesophytes

B. xerophytes

C. Heliophytes

D. hydrophytes

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

19. Ephemerals are short lived plants with

A. drought resistance

B. drought endurance

C. drought escaping

D. drought tolerant

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

20. Epiphytes absorb water by

A. Velamen

B. rhizoid

C. leaves

D. only roots

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

21. Heterophylly is a common feature of

- A. Free floating hydrophytes
- B. Floating hydrophytes
- C. Submerged hydrophytes
- D. Amphibios hydrophtes

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

22. Water logged conditions are considered as _____ soils.

- A. physically dry
- B. Physiologically dry
- C. Aerobic
- D. Sandy

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

23. The part of the earth support life is called

A. biota

B. ecotone

C. biome

D. biosphere

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

24. The mode of nutrition where host is always harmed

A. Saprophytism

B. parasitism

C. symbiosis

D. commensalism

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

25. In mutualism, two organism live with

- A. mutual benefit
- B. one harming other
- C. one killing other
- D. one dominating other

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

26. Which shows combined relationship of Boyle's law and Charles' law :

- A. Parasitism
- B. Saprophytism
- C. Predation
- D. Competition

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

27. Human population growth is :

- A. positive acceleration phase
- B. rapid growth phase
- C. negative acceleration pahse
- D. death phase

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

28. The inbuilt reproductive potetial is called

A. carrying capacity

B. birth rate

C. biotic potential

D. fertility rate

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

29. The biotic factor which restricts the natural population size

A. mortality

B. migration

C. immigration

D. resource

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

30. Carrying capacity of population is determined by

A. Natality

B. mortality

C. resource

D. immigration.

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

31. Uninhibited growth occurs when there is

A. environmental resistance

B. fixed carrying capacity

C. low biotic potential

D. no environmental resistance.

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

32. Which is the most suitable for parasitism?

A. one organisms is benefited

B. one benefit other harmed

C. one benefited, other not harmed

D. both organisms benefited.

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

33. Which one is stable population

A. triangular

B. bell shaped

C. urn-shaped

D. J. shaped

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

34. Which do not affect the death rate?

A. overcrowding

B. predation

C. disease

D. fertility

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

35. Which does not belong to triangular pyramid of population?

- A. Pre-reproductive population high
- B. Post reproductive population low
- C. more or more enter reproductive age
- D. equal young and middle aged individual

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

36. For which type of population should biomass density be taken?

A. Human

B. Fish

C. Tiger

D. Deer

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

37. Ecotone is

A. A polluted area

B. The bottom of a lake

C. A zone of transition between two communities

D. A zone of developing community

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

38. Lichens are the associations of

- A. Bacteria and fungus
- B. Algae and bacterium
- C. Fungus and algae
- D. Fungus and virus

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

39. Which of the following forest plants controls the light conditions at the ground?

A. Lianas and climbers

B. shrubs

C. Tall trees

D. Herbs

Answer:



40. Ecological hierarchy show's the presence of _____ levels

A. 5

B. 4

C. 6

D. 3

Answer:



41. Correct the statements:

When density of a species expressed with reference to total area available for a species, it is called ecological density.



Watch Video Solution

42. Correct the statement if required,
Triangular age pyramid is the most stable.



Watch Video Solution

43. Correct the statements by changing underlined words only:

Potential level of performance of the population is called fertility.



Watch Video Solution

44. Correct the statements by changing underlined words only:

Inward movement which results in over population is known as natality.





[Watch Video Solution](#)

45. Correct the statements by changing underlined words only:

When organisms moves out of its habitat with response to certain stresses any other vital activites, it is called mortality.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

46. Correct the statements:

The maximum number of individuals

accommodated in a particular habitat is called living standard.



Watch Video Solution

47. Correct the statements

S-Shaped population curves are seen among microbial population.



Watch Video Solution

48. Correct the statements by changing underlined words only:

Predators normally does not kill the host.



Watch Video Solution

49. Correct the statements if required:

Resemblance of one organism to another in order to avoid predators is called saprophytism.



Watch Video Solution

50. Correct the statements by changing underlined words only:

Competitive coexistence may lead to extinction of a species.



Watch Video Solution

51. Correct the statements by changing underlined words only:

In lichen, the algae are called mycobiant.



Watch Video Solution

52. Correct the statements by changing underlined words only:

Transpiration is well regulated in hydrophytes.



Watch Video Solution

53. Correct the statements by changing underlined words only:

In ephermerals, cortex is filled with water, mucilage, latex etc.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

54. Correct the statement:

Sunken stomata are seen among hydrophytes.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

55. Correct the statement:

Stem of some xerophytes are modified to tendrils for defense.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

56. Correct the statement:

Hydrophytes develop sclerenchyma tissue.



Watch Video Solution

57. Correct the statements by changing underlined words only:

Stomata may be dorsiventral or isobilateral in xerophytes.



Watch Video Solution

58. Correct the statement:

Highly productivity zone in aquatic ecosystem is profundal zone.



Watch Video Solution

59. Correct the statements by changing underlined words only:

The bottom of water body is disphotic zone.



Watch Video Solution

60. Correct the statements by changing underlined words only:

Broad biotic communities comprises huge areas like land masses or water bodis are ecotones.



Watch Video Solution

61. Correct the statements by changing underlined words only:

The process how an organism makes living is ecosystem.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

62. Correct the statement if required Energy enters this ecosystem through consumers.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

63. Correct the statement if required Study of communities and their relationship with environment is called autoecology.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

64. Correct the statements by changing underlined words only:

Ephermerals are drought enduring.



Watch Video Solution

65. Correct the statement:

Free floating plants are called halophytes.



Watch Video Solution

66. Correct the statement:

Temperate forest are rich in biodiversity.



Watch Video Solution

67. Correct the statemen:

Air pockets are seen in mesophytes.



Watch Video Solution

68. Correct the statements by changing underlined words only:

Population consist of different kinds of species.



Watch Video Solution

69. Correct the statements by changing underlined words only:

Heterophyly is seen among submerged plants.



Watch Video Solution

70. Correct the statements by changing underlined words only:

Study of the organism and its relationship with environment is ecosystem.



Watch Video Solution

71. Correct the statements by changing underlined words only:

velamen is seen among mesophytes.



Watch Video Solution

72. Correct the statements by changing underlined words only:

Hydrophytes like in physically dry conditions.



Watch Video Solution

73. Answer in one word only.

Living entity which possesses cells, tissues, organs, organ systems is called



Watch Video Solution

74. Answer in one word only.

Organisms of one species living in a particular area.



Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution

76. A community interact with its physical environment show nutrient flow and energy transfer, it is



Watch Video Solution

77. Answer in one word only.

Everything outside tha influences the existence of an organism.



Watch Video Solution

78. Answer in one word only.

The role a species plays in its ecosystem.



Watch Video Solution

79. Answer in one word only.

Distinct large areas with more or less homogeneous climatic, topographic conditions.



Watch Video Solution

80. Answer in one word only.

Light loving plants.



Watch Video Solution

81. Answer in one word only.

Shade loving plants.



Watch Video Solution

82. Answer in one word only.

Zone which receives the maximum light

beyond compensation point.



Watch Video Solution

83. Answer in one word only.

Land inhabiting plants.



Watch Video Solution

84. Answer in one word only.

Aquatic plants.



Watch Video Solution

85. Answer in one word only.

Plants growing under extreme water stress.



Watch Video Solution

86. Answer in one word only.

Plants with poorly developed tissues
conducting, mechanical.



Watch Video Solution

87. Answer in one word only.

Genetically different subpopulations of a species adapted to a specific habitat.



Watch Video Solution

88. Answer in one word only.

The intermediate zones lying between the boundary of two communities.



Watch Video Solution

89. Answer in one word only.

Plant that grow in saline marshy places.



Watch Video Solution

90. Answer in one word only.

Members of a species showing contginuous variations along the line of environemental gradient extending from one of their ranges to another.



Watch Video Solution

91. Answer in one word only.

Ecological study of an individual.



Watch Video Solution

92. Answer in one word only.

Ecological study of communities.



Watch Video Solution

93. Answer in one word only.

Sunken stomata is seen among.



Watch Video Solution

94. Answer in one word only.

Aerenchyma are present in.



Watch Video Solution

95. Answer in one word only.

Association between the root system and fungi in mutual benefit is called.



Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution

97. Answer in one word only.

Relationship where one organisms lives by killing for food to another.



Watch Video Solution

98. Answer in one word only.

When to prevent predation, prey changes its colour.



Watch Video Solution

99. Answer in one word only.

When the prey adapts to some natural surrounding to escape from predator.



Watch Video Solution

100. Answer in one word only.

When an organism lives at the cost of the other.



Watch Video Solution

101. Answer in one word only.

Birth rate of population.



Watch Video Solution

102. Answer in one word only.

Movement of population or its dispersing agents for better mode of life.



Watch Video Solution

103. Answer in one word only.

Actual level of performance on the numbers
born per individual.



Watch Video Solution

104. Answer in one word only.

Potential level of performance of population.



Watch Video Solution

105. Answer in one word only.

Continuous movement into or out of a particular habitat is called.



Watch Video Solution

106. Answer in one word only.

Plants growing on waste land.



Watch Video Solution

107. Answer in one word only.

Plants living in water.



Watch Video Solution

108. Answer in one word only.

Xerophytes that have both external and internal dryness.



Watch Video Solution

109. Fill in the blanks:

Assemblage of populations in a particular area
is _____.



Watch Video Solution

110. Fill in the blanks:

Everything outside a particular species is
_____.



Watch Video Solution

111. Fill in the blanks:

Interaction of specific organism with other organisms and its role in cycling of nutrients is called _____.



Watch Video Solution

112. Fill in the blanks:

Relatively large areas of earth with relatively homogenous climatic factors, flora and fauna etc. make _____.



Watch Video Solution

113. Fill in the blanks:

Soil, temperature, water and _____ are the key abiotic factors that make life possible.



Watch Video Solution

114. Fill in the blanks:

In _____ zone of oceans, there is absolutely no light.



Watch Video Solution

115. Fill in the blanks:

Bottom surface of oceans make _____ zone.



Watch Video Solution

116. Fill in the blanks:

Soil contains organic, inorganic substances, microorganisms, water and _____.



Watch Video Solution

117. Fill in the blanks:

Hydrophytes that grow in pond, pools or rivers are _____ water plant.



Watch Video Solution

118. Fill in the blanks:

Absence of cuticle, poorly developed hypodermis, mechanical and vascular tissues are the adaptations of _____.



Watch Video Solution

119. Fill in the blanks:

In hydrophytes _____ tissue never develop.



Watch Video Solution

120. Fill in the blanks:

High pentosans in _____ result in accumulation of water.



Watch Video Solution

121. Fill in the blanks:

In _____ competition, some organisms which are successful to obtain resource survive or failures die.



Watch Video Solution

122. Fill in the blanks:

When organism changes its colour to escape predatory it is called _____.



Watch Video Solution

123. Fill in the blanks:

Plant systems adopt morphological and _____ defence measures against predators.



Watch Video Solution

124. Fill in the blanks:

Parasites obtain nutrients, shelter and _____ from its host.



Watch Video Solution

125. Fill in the blanks:

When a population density increases rapidly but stops suddenly,_____ shaped population curve is formed.



Watch Video Solution

126. Fill in the blanks:

Periodic departure and return of organisms to a particular habitat is called_____.



Watch Video Solution

127. Fill in the blanks:

Actual reproduction performance level based on number of offsprings born is _____.



Watch Video Solution

128. Fill in the blanks:

Level of reproductive potential of an organisms or species is called_____.



Watch Video Solution

129. Fill in the blanks:

When age distribution shows urnshaped pyramid, then, it will be _____ population.



Watch Video Solution

130. Fill in the blanks:

A particular habitat that can accommodate a specific number of organisms and it is called ____ capacity.



Watch Video Solution

131. Fill in the blanks:

Root _____ is present in hydrophytes.



Watch Video Solution

132. Fill in the blanks:

The study of a population is _____ ecology.



Watch Video Solution

133. Fill in the blanks:

Sclerchyma tissue are mostly absent in _____.



Watch Video Solution

134. Fill in the blanks:

Root _____ is absent in hydrophytes.



Watch Video Solution

135. Fill in the blanks:

In aquatic habitats, green plants growing in floating conditions are _____.



Watch Video Solution

136. Fill in the blanks:

Vivipary germination is seen among _____.



Watch Video Solution

137. Fill in the blanks:

Succulents generally grow in _____
habitats.



Watch Video Solution

138. Fill in the blanks:

Epiphytes have hanging roots to absorb
moisture and called _____.



Watch Video Solution

139. Fill in the blanks:

Area Where two ecosystems overlap_____.



Watch Video Solution

140. Write note on :

Habitat.



Watch Video Solution

141. Write note on :

Drought escaping.



Watch Video Solution

142. Write note on :

Mutualism



Watch Video Solution

143. Write note on :

Mesophytes.



Watch Video Solution

144. Write note on :

Submerged hydrophytes.



Watch Video Solution

145. Write note on :

Predation.



Watch Video Solution

146. Write note on :

Parasitism.



Watch Video Solution

147. Write note on :

Population density.



Watch Video Solution

148. Write note on :

Migration



Watch Video Solution

149. Write note on :

What is aerenchyma?



Watch Video Solution

150. Differentiate between : Population and community.



Watch Video Solution

151. Difference between Predation and Parasitism.



Watch Video Solution

152. Differentiate between Camouflage and Mimicry



Watch Video Solution

153. Difference between S-curve and J-curve.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

154. Difference between Emigration and Immigration.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

155. Difference between Triangular age pyramid and Urn-shaped age pyramid.



[Watch Video Solution](#)