BIOLOGY

BOOKS - MBD

ORGANISMS AND ENVIRONMENT

Example

1. Define ecology.

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2. Who coined the term ecology?

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3. Define 'population' in ecology.

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4. Define biological community.

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5. What is an ecotype?

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6. Define biosphere.

 Watch Video Solution

7. Define microclimate.

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8. What is atmosphere?

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9. Upto what height is the composition of atmosphere same?

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10. Name the major factor that determines the geographical distribution of organisms.

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11. What are eurhaline animals?

 Watch Video Solution

12. Name the celestial source of energy for plants.

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13. Name the group of algae that inhabit deep sea.

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14. Mention any two factor that determine the water holding capacity of soil.

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15. What factor determines the types of benthic animals in the aquatic enviroment ?

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16. What is Themocline?

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17. Define acclimatisation.

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18. What is population ecology?

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19. Define metapopulation.

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20. What is meant by sex ratio in a population?

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21. Name the factors that increase the population size.

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22. Name two factors which decrease the size/density of a population.

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23. What type of curve is formed when populations show exponential growth

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24. What type of curve is formed when populations show logistic growth, respectively?

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25. How do animals generally mark their territories?

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26. What is meant by species composition of a community?

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27. What does J-shaped growth curve of a population indicate?

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28. What does sigmoid growth curve of a population indicate?

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29. What is carrying capacity ?

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30. When does a population growth curve become J- shaped?

Watch Video Solution

31. What name is given to the type of growth that assumes a sigmoid curve?

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32. List two beneficial interactions.

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33. What is the other term for facultative mutualism?

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34. Give an example of commensal relationship.

Watch Video Solution

35. Give two examples

mimicry

36. Give two examples

predators

37. Give two examples

parasite angiosperms

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38. Give two examples

mutualism

Watch Video Solution

39. List the animal paraites.

Watch Video Solution

40. Name two endoparasites of humans.

Watch Video Solution

41. Name two endoparasites of humans.

Watch Video Solution

42. Give one word

When animals feed on ther dead animals which had died naturally or has been killed by another animal.

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43. What does symbiosis mean?

Watch Video Solution

44. What are the types of symbiosis?

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45. How is diapause different from hibernation?

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46. If a marine fish is placed in a fresh water equarium, will the fish be able to surviver ?

Why or why not ?

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47. Define phenotypic adaption.Give one example.

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48. Most living organisms cannot survive at temperature at about 45° C . How are some

microbes able to live in habitats with temperatures exceeding 100° C?

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49. List the attributes that populations posses but not the individuals.

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50. If a population growing exponentially double In size in 3 years, what is the intrinsic

rate of Increase fr) of the population?

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51. Mention how have plants developed mechanical and chemical defence against herbivores to protect themselves with the help of one example of each.

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52. An orchid plant Is growing on the branch of mango tree. How do you describe this interaction between the orchid and the mango tree?

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53. What is the ecological principle behind the biological control method of managing with pest Insects?

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54. Differentiate between hibernation and aestivation.

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55. Distinguish between the following: Ectotherms and Endotherms

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56. Write a short note on: Adaptations of desert plants and animals

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57. Write a short note on: Adaptations of plants to water scarcity

Watch Video Solution

58. Write a short note on: Importance of light to plants

Watch Video Solution

59. Write a short note on: Effect of temperature or water scarcity and the adaptations of animals.

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60. List the various abiotic environmental factors.

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61. Give an example

An endothermic animal .

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62. Give an example

An ectothermic animal

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63. Give an example for: An organism of benthic /one

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64. Define population and community.

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65. Define the following terms and give one example for each: Commensalism

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66. Define the following terms and give one example for each: Camouflage

A. Define terms and give examples

Parasitism

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

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67. Give two examples

mutualism

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68. Define the following terms and give one example for each: Interspecific competition

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69. Define term and give examples

Symbiosis

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70. Give two examples

mimicry

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71. With the help of suitable diagram describe

the logistic population growth curve.

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72. Select the statement which explains best parasitism :

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73. Select the statement which explains best parasitism :

Watch Video Solution

74. Select the statement which explains best parasitism :

Watch Video Solution

75. Select the statement which explains best parasitism :

Watch Video Solution

76. List any three important characteristics of population and explain them.

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

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78. What are eurythermic species?

Watch Video Solution

79. Fill in the blanks

organism which can tolerate wide range of temperature are .....

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80. Define stenohaline species.

Watch Video Solution

81. What is interaction between two species called?

Watch Video Solution

82. What is commensalism ?

Watch Video Solution

83. Name the association in which one species produces poionous substance or a change in

environmental conditions that is harmful to another species.

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84. What is mycorrhiza?

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85. Emergent land plants that can tolerate the salinity of the sea are called.....

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86. Why do high altitude areas have brighter sunlight and lower temperatures as compared to the plains.

Watch Video Solution

87. What is homeostasis?

Watch Video Solution

88. Define aestivation.

Watch Video Solution

89. What is diapause and its significance?

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90. What would be the growth rate pattern, when the resources are unlimited.

Watch Video Solution

91. What are the organisms that feed on the plant sap and other plant parts called.

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92. What is high altitude sickness? Write itssymptoms.

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93. Give a suitable example for commensalism.

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94. Define ectoparasite and endoparasite and give suitable examples.

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95. What is brood parasitism? Explain with the help of an example.

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96. Why are coral reefs not found in the regions from West Bengal to Andhra Pradesh but are found in Tamil Nadu and the east coast of India?

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97. If a freshwater fish is placed in an aquarium containing sea water, will the fish be able to

survive? Explain giving reasons.

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98. Why do all the freshwater organisms have contractile vacuoles whereas majority of marine organisms lack them?

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99. Define heliophytes and sciophytes. Name plant from your locality that is either

heliophyte or sciophyte.

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100. Why do submerged plants recive weaker illuminations than exposed floating plants in lake?

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101. In a sea shore, the benthic animals live in sandy, muddy and rocky substrata and

accordingly developed the following adaptations.

Burrowing

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102. In a sea shore, the benthic animals live in sandy, muddy and rocky substrata and accordingly developed the following adaptations.

Building cubes

Watch Video Solution

103. In a sea shore, the benthic animals live in sandy, muddy and rocky substrata and accordingly developed the following adaptations.

Holdfasts/ peduncle

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104. Categories the following plants into hydrophytes, halophytes, mesophytes and

xerophytes. Give reasons for your answer.

Salvinia

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105. Categories the following plants into hydrophytes, halophytes, mesophytes and xerophytes. Give reasons for your answer.

Opunita Salvinia Rhizophora

Watch Video Solution

106. Categories the following plants into hydrophytes, halophytes, mesophytes and xerophytes. Give reasons for your answer.

Rhizophora

Watch Video Solution

107. Categories the following plants into hydrophytes, halophytes, mesophytes and xerophytes. Give reasons for your answer.

Mangifera.

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108. In a pond, we see plants which are free floating, rooted-submerged, rooted-emergent, rooted with floated leaves. Write the type of plant against the following examples:

Hydrilla

Watch Video Solution

109. In a pond, we see plants which are free floating, rooted-submerged, rooted-emergent,

rooted with floated leaves. Write the type of plant against the following examples:

Typha

Watch Video Solution

110. In a pond, we see plants which are free floating, rooted-submerged, rooted-emergent, rooted with floated leaves. Write the type of plant against the following examples:

Nympaea

Watch Video Solution

111. In a rond, we see plants which are free floating, rooted-submerged, rooted-emergent, rooted with floated leaves. Write the type of plant against the following examples:

Lemna

Watch Video Solution

112. In a rond, we see plants which are free floating, rooted-submerged, rooted-emergent, rooted with floated leaves. Write the type of

plant against the following examples:

Vallisnaria.

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113. The density of a population in a habitat per unit area is measured in different units. Write the unit of measurement against the following:

Bacteria

Watch Video Solution

114. The density of a population in a habitat per unit area is measured in different units. Write the unit of measurement against the following:

Grass

 Watch Video Solution

115. The density of a population in a habitat per unit area is measured in different units. Write the unit of measurement against the

following:

Banyan

Watch Video Solution

116. The density of a population in a habitat per unit area is measured in different units. Write the unit of measurement against the following:

Deer

Watch Video Solution

117. The density of a population in a habitat per unit area is measured in different units. Write the unit of measurement against the following:

Fish

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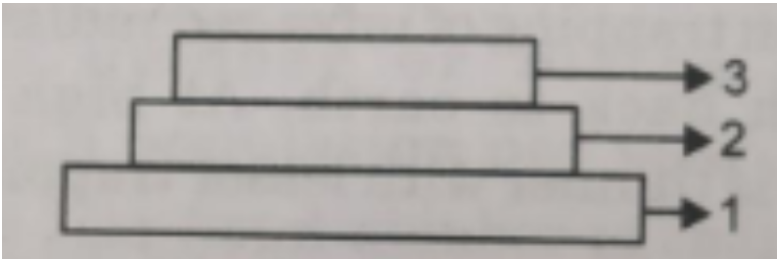
118. 

Label the three tiers 1. 2. and 3 in the above

age pyramid.

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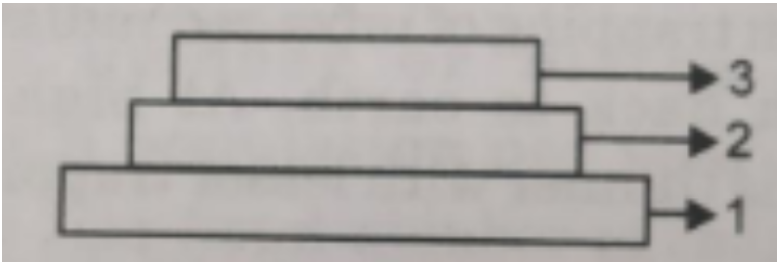
119. 

What type of population growth is represented by the above age pyramid.

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120. In an association of two animal species, one is a termite which feeds on wood and the other is a pratozoan Trichonympha present in the gut of the termite. What type of association they establish?

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121. Lianas are vasular plants rooted in the ground and miantain erectness of their stem by making use of other trees for support. They

do not maintain direct relation with those trees. Discuss the type of association the lianas have with the trees.

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122. Give the scientific names of any two microorganisms inhabiting the human intestine.

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123. What is tree line?

Watch Video Solution

124. Define 'zero poulation growth rate'. Draw an age pyramid for the same.

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125. List any four characters trhat are employed in human population census.

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126. Give one example

Migratory animal

Watch Video Solution

127. Give one example

camouflaged animal

Watch Video Solution

128. Give one example

Predator animal

Watch Video Solution

129. Give one example

biological control agent

Watch Video Solution

130. Give one example

Phytophagous animal

Watch Video Solution

131. Give one example

Chemical defense agent.

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132. Fill in the blanks

Species A	Species B	Type of Interaction	Example
+	–	(i)	(ii)
+	+	(iii)	(iv)
+	(v)	Commensalism	(vi)

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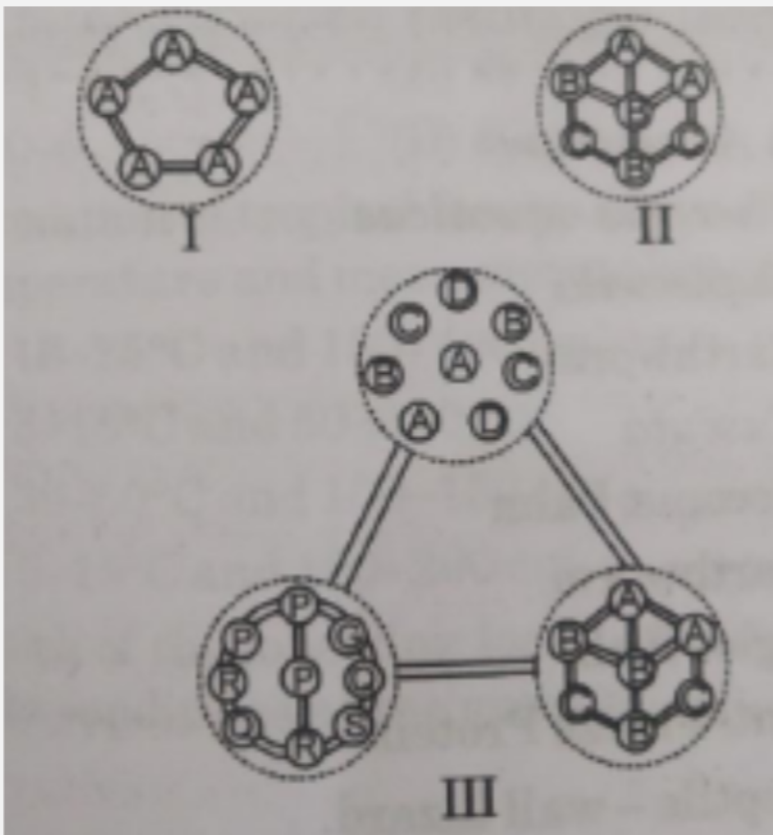
133. Comment on the following figure: I, II and III, A,B,C, D,G, P,Q,R,S are species.



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134. An individual and a population has certain characteristics. Name these attributes with definitions.

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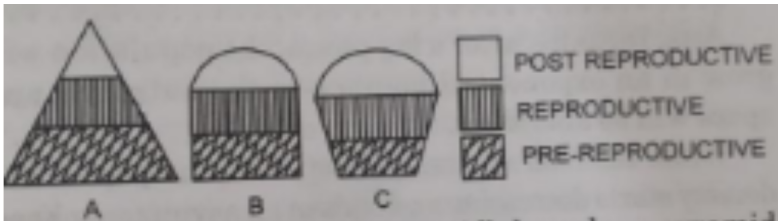
135. The following diagrams are the age pyramids of different populations. Comment on the status of these populations.



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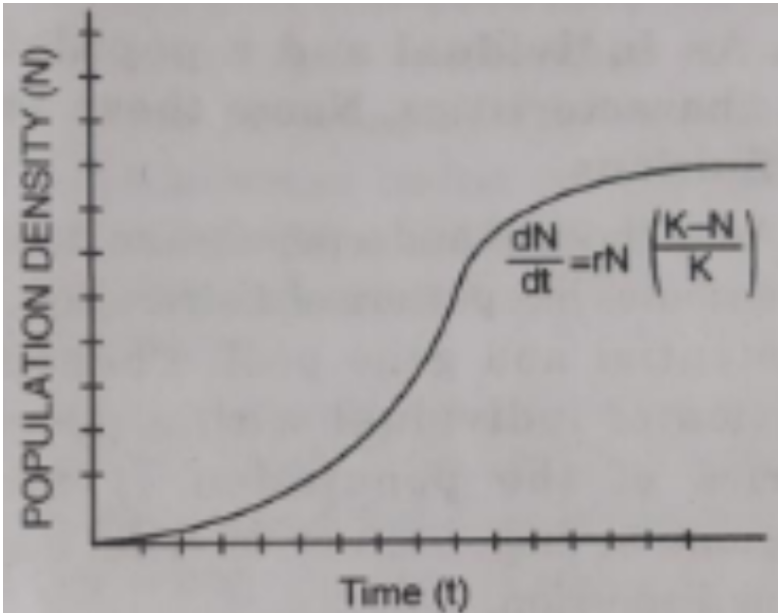
136. Comment on the growth curve given below:



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137. A population of Paramecium cauatum was grown in a culture medium. After 5 days the culture medium became overcrowded with Paramecium and had depleted nutrients. What will happen to the population and what type of growth curve will the population attain? Draw the frowth curve.

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138. Discuss the positive interaction between species.

 Watch Video Solution

139. Give one example

Eurthermal plant species.....

 Watch Video Solution

140. Give one example

A hot water spring organism.....

Watch Video Solution

141. Give one example

A organism seen in deep ocean trenches.....

Watch Video Solution

142. Give one example

An organism seen in compost pit .....

Watch Video Solution

143. Give one example

Soil organism.....

Watch Video Solution

144. Give one example

A stenothermal plant species.....

Watch Video Solution

145. Give one example

A benthic animal .....

Watch Video Solution

146. Give one example

Antifreeze compound seen in antarctic fish .....

Watch Video Solution

147. Give one example

An organism which can conform .....

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148. Autecology is the:

A. relation of a population to its environment

B. relation of an individual to its environment

C. relation of a community to its environment

D. relation of a biome to its environment

Answer:

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149. Ecotone of:

A. A polluted area

B. The bottom of a lake

C. A zone of trasition between two communities

D. A zone of developingcommunity

Answer:

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150. Biosphere is :

A. a component in the ecosystem

B. composed of the plants present in the soil

C. life in the outer space

D. composed of all living organisms present on earth which interact with the physical environment.

Answer:

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151. Explain the terms: Ecological niche

Watch Video Solution

152. According to Allen's Rule, the mammals from colder climates have:

A. shorter ears and longer limbs

B. longer ears and shorter limbs

C. longer ears and longer limbs

D. shorter ears and shorter limbs.

Answer:

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153. Salt concertration (salinity) of the sea measured in parts per thousand is:

A. $10 - 15$

B. 30-70

C. 0-5

D. 30-35

Answer:

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154. Formationof tropical forests needs mean annual temperature and mean annual precipitation as:

A. $18 - 25^{\circ}C$ and $150 - 400cm$

B. $5 - 15^{\circ}C$ and $50 - 100cm$

C. `30-50^@ C and 100-150

D. $5 - 15^{\circ}C$ and $100 - 200cm$

Answer:

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155. Which of the following forest plant control the light conditions at the ground?

A. Lianas and climbers

B. Shrubs

C. Tall trees

D. Herbs

Answer:

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156. What will happen to a well growing herbaceous plant in the forest if it is transplanted outside the forests in a park?

A. It will grow normally

B. It will grow well because it is planted in the same locality

C. It may not survive because of change in its microlimate

D. It grows very well because the plant gets more sunlight.

Answer:

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157. If a population of 50 Paramecium present in a pool increases to 150 after an hour, what would be the growth rate of population?

A. 50 per hour

B. 200 per hour

C. 5 per hour

D. 100 per hour

Answer:

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158. What would be the percent growth or birth rate per individual per hour for the same population mentioned in the population after some years?

A. 100

B. 200

C. 50

D. 150

Answer:

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159. A population has more young individuals compared to the older individuals. What would be the status of the population after some years?

A. It will decline

B. it will stabilise

C. It will increase

D. It will first decline and then stabilise

Answer:

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160. What parametres are used for tiger census in our country's national parks and sanctuaries?

A. Oug marks only

B. Pug marks and faecal pellets

C. faecal pellets only

D. Actual head counts

Answer:

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161. Which of the following would necessarily decrease the density of a population in a given habitat?

A. Natality and mortality

B. Immigration and emigration

C. Mortality and emigration

D. natality and immigration

Answer:

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162. A protozoan reproduces by bimary fission. What will be the number of protozoans in its population after six generations?

A. 128

B. 24

C. 64

D. 32

Answer:

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163. In 2005, for each of the 14 million people present in a country, 0.028 were born and 0.008 died during the year. Using exponential equation, the number of people present in 2015 is predicted as:

A. 25 millions

B. 17 millions

C. 20 millions

D. 18 millions

Answer:

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164. Amensalism is an association between two species where:

A. One species is harmed and other is benefited

B. One species is harmed and other is unaffected

C. One species is benefited and other is unaffected

D. Both the species are harmed.

Answer:

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165. Lichens are the associations of:

A. bacteria and fungs

B. algae and bacterium

C. fungus and algae

D. fungus and virus

Answer:

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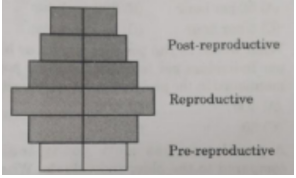
166. What type of human population is represented by the following age pyramid?



A. Vanishing population

B. stable population

C. Declining population

D. Expanding population

Answer:

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167. List key elements that lead to variations in the physical and chemical conditions of different habitats.

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168. Define Habitat and Ecological niche.

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169. List any two unique habitats.

Watch Video Solution

170. What is osmoregulation? Name the osmoregulatory apparatus of human environment.

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171. How thermoregulation is achieved in the polar bears?

Watch Video Solution

172. What are osmoconformers? Give one example.

Watch Video Solution

173. Why do plants die in the water logged soil?

Watch Video Solution

174. Write what do phytophagous insects feed on ?

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175. When and why do some animals like snails go into dormancy?

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176. How is 'stratification' represented in a forest ecosystem?

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177. Give an example of an organism that enters 'diapause' and why?

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178. Show how do organisms interact with the physical environment with a simple sketch.

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179. What is difference between a species and a population?

Watch Video Solution

180. How do you differentiate habitat from environment?

Watch Video Solution

181. List key elements that lead to variations in the physical and chemical conditions of different habitats.

Watch Video Solution

182. List the biological factors of environment.

Watch Video Solution

183. Differentiate habitat and microhabitat.

Watch Video Solution

184. What is the difference between climate and weather?

Watch Video Solution

185. Write a short note on microlimate.

Watch Video Solution

186. Show the zones in lake water as determined by gradients of light, oxygen and temperature.

Watch Video Solution

187. What are the different verticial zones of ocean on the basis of light for photosythesis?

Watch Video Solution

188. Depict the temperature based thermal stratification in lakes.

Watch Video Solution

189. Differentiate eurythermal, stenothermal and euryhaline animals.

Watch Video Solution

190. What is top soil?

Watch Video Solution

191. Write a brief note on soil importance.

Watch Video Solution

192. What is humus?

Watch Video Solution

193. Mention two adaptations the mammals of colder regions have, to minimise the loss of body heat.

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194. How do desert lizards maintain a fairly constant body temperature?

Watch Video Solution

195. How do Kangaroo rats live in the absence of water in the North American deserts?

Watch Video Solution

196. How do human beings maintain a constant body temperature despite changes in the surrounding?

Watch Video Solution

197. How do organisms manage with stressful condition existing in their habitat for short duration? Explain with the help of one example each.

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198. How do seals adpt to their natural habitat? Explain.

Watch Video Solution

199. How do organisms which cannot migrate tend to overcome adverse environmental conditions?

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200. Bear hibernates whereas some species of zooplanktons enter diapause to aviod stressfull external conditions. How are these two ways different from each other ?

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201. Explain how buoyant conditions are obtained by aquatic plants.

Watch Video Solution

202. Why has camel survived and bred in deserts but not frog?

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203. what is mutualism

Watch Video Solution

204. What is ephemerals

Watch Video Solution

205. What are succulents

Give an example of each.

Watch Video Solution

206. What is parasitism? Define parasite, host.

What are kinds of parasite?

Watch Video Solution

207. Give example of two isolating mechanism.

Watch Video Solution

208. Distinguish between population and community

Watch Video Solution

209. Explain J-Shaped pattern of population growth.

Watch Video Solution

210. Compare J-Shaped pattern with S-shaped pattern of population growth.

Watch Video Solution

211. Explain population density.

Watch Video Solution

212. What is demography ?

Watch Video Solution

213. Differentiate natality rate and mortality rate.

Watch Video Solution

214. How does age distribution help in study of population.

Watch Video Solution

215. How does an age pyramid, for human population at a given point of time helps in the policy makers in planning the future?

Watch Video Solution

216. How does population size increase or decrease?

Watch Video Solution

217. What is predator-pray relationship?

Watch Video Solution

218. Discuss role of predators in an ecosystem,

Watch Video Solution

219. Many prey organisms have developed different defense mechanism. Give a few

examples.

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220. "Herbivores are the predators of plants". Discuss a few defence mechanisms of plants against herbivory .

Watch Video Solution

221. What is parasitism? Define parasite, host. What are kinds of parasite?

Watch Video Solution

222. Define mutualism. Give examples.

Watch Video Solution

223. Give two examples where the organism involved are commercially exploited in agriculture.

Watch Video Solution

224. Define Commensalism.Give examples.

Watch Video Solution

225. How do organisms manage with stressful condition existing in their habitat for short duration? Explain with the help of one example each.

Watch Video Solution

226. Certain species of wasps are seen to frequently visit flowering fig trees. What type of interaction is seen between them and why?

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227. Differentiate the following:

Mutualism and Commensalism

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228. Differentiate the following:

Commensalism and amensalism

Watch Video Solution

229. Differentiate the following:

predators and Parasites.

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230. Why do sclown fish and sea anemone pair up? What is this relationship called?

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231. Some organisms suspend their metabolic activities to survive in unfavourable conditions. Explain with the help of any four examples.

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232. A moss plant is unable to complete its life cycle in a dry environmnt. State reason.

Watch Video Solution

233. Explain parasitisim and co-evolution with the help of one example of each .

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234. Plants that inhabit a rain- forest are not found in wetlands explain.

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235. In certain seasons we sweat profusely while in some other season we shiver. Explain.

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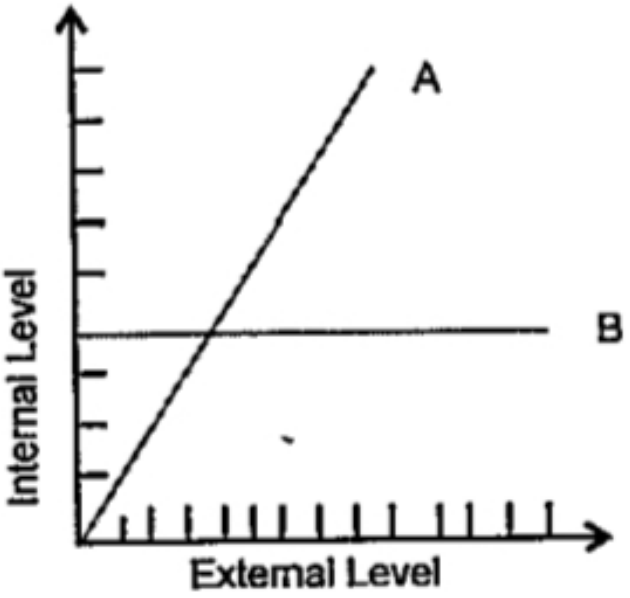
236. Given below is a graph depicting organismic response to changing external condition. According to their response the organisms are grouped into two types. Name the type which show (i) Pattern A and (ii) Pattern B.



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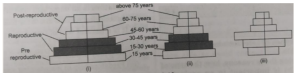
237. Study the 3 representative figure of age pyramid relating to human population given below and answer the following question:



Mention the names given to the 3 kinds of age profiles

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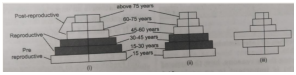
238. Study the 3 representative figure of age pyramid relating to human population given below and answer the following question:



Which one of them is ideal for a population and why?

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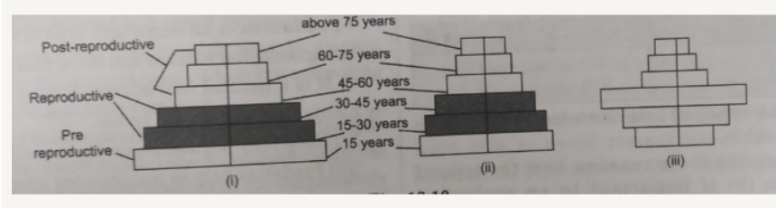
239. Study the 3 representative figure of age pyramid relating to human population given

below and answer the following question:



How do such age-profile studies help policy makers get concerned about our growing population and prepare for future planning .

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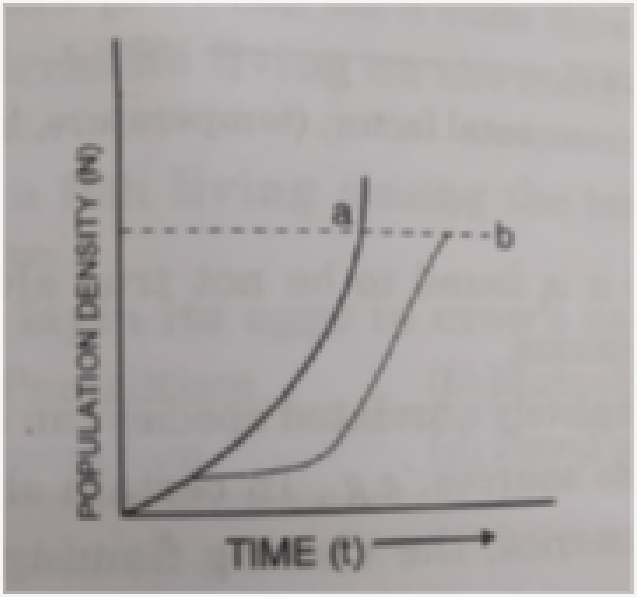
240. Study the graph given below and answer the questions that follow



Write the status of food and space in the curves (a) and (b).

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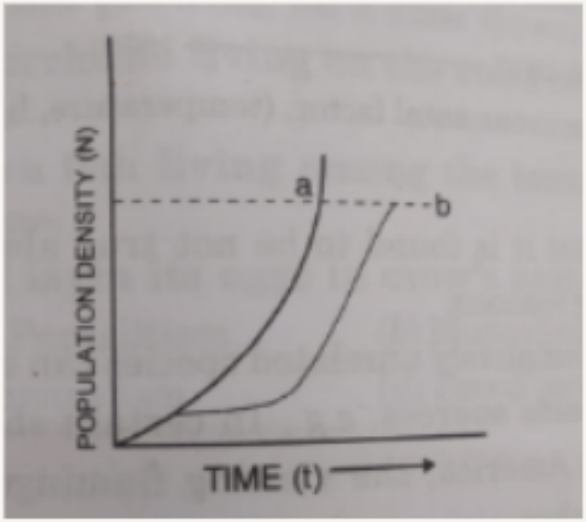
241. Study the graph given below and answer the questions that follow



In the absence of predators, which one of the two curves would depict the prey population?

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242. Following are the responses of different animals to various abiotic factors. Decribe each one with the help of an example.

Regulate

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243. Following are the responses of different animals to various abiotic factors. Decribe each one with the help of an example.

Conform

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244. Following are the responses of different animals to various abiotic factors. Decribe each one with the help of an example.

Migrate

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245. Following are the responses of different animals to various abiotic factors. Decribe

each one with the help of an example.

Suspend

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246. Explain how tolerance to enviromental factors determines distribution of species.

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247. What is competition? Why is it not true always?

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248. Why very small animals are rarely found in polar regions?

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249. Name the interaction in each of the following

Cuckoo lays her eggs in the crow,'s nest.

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250. Name the interaction in each of the following

Orchid grows on a mango tree.

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251. Name the interaction in each of the following

Ticks live on the skin of dogs.

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252. Name the interaction in each of the following

Sea anemone is often found on the shell of hermit crab.

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253. Name the interaction in each of the following

Cuscuta growing on a shoe flower plant.

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254. Name the type of interaction seen in each of the following examples :

(i) Ascaris worms living in the intestine of human

(ii) Wasp pollinating fig inflorescence

(iii) Clown fish living among the tentacles of sea-anemone

(iv) Mycorrhizae living on the roots of higher plants

(v) Orchid growing on a branch of a mango tree

(vi) Disappearance of smaller barnacles when Balanus dominated in the coast of Scotland.

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255. Name the interaction in each of the following

Clown fish living among the tentacles of sea anemone.

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256. Name the interaction in each of the following

Cuckoo lays her eggs in the crow,'s nest.

 Watch Video Solution

257. Name the type of interaction seen in each of the following examples :

(i) Ascaris worms living in the intestine of human

(ii) Wasp pollinating fig inflorescence

(iii) Clown fish living among the tentacles of sea-anemone

(iv) Mycorrhizae living on the roots of higher plants

(v) Orchid growing on a branch of a mango tree

(vi) Disappearance of smaller barnacles when Balanus dominated in the coast of Scotland.

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258. Name the interaction in each of the following

Sucker fish attached to the shark.

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259. Name the interaction in each of the following

Smaller barnacless disappeared when Balanus dominated in the coast of Scotland.

Watch Video Solution

260. Name the type of interaction seen in each of the following examples :

(i) Ascaris worms living in the intestine of human

(ii) Wasp pollinating fig inflorescence

(iii) Clown fish living among the tentacles of sea-anemone

(iv) Mycorrhizae living on the roots of higher plants

(v) Orchid growing on a branch of a mango tree

(vi) Disappearance of smaller barnacles when Balanus dominated in the coast of Scotland.

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261. What causes annual variation in the intensity and duration of temperature?

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262. In a pond there were 30 Hydrilla plants . Through reproduction 10 new Hydrilla plants

were added in a year . Calculate the birth rate of population.

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Exercise

1. Whih of the following is a partial root parasite?

A. sandal wood

B. mistletoe

C. Orobanche

D. Ganoderma

Answer:

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2. Which one of the following organisms reproduces sexually only in its time?

A. Banana plant

B. Mango

C. tomato

D. Eucalyptus

Answer:

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3. What is homeostasis?

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4. Define Commensalism.Give examples.

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5. Define heliophytes and sciophytes. Name plant from your locality that is either heliophyte or sciophyte.

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6. How does a desert plant adapt to dry, warmer environmental condition?

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7. List any three important characteristics of population and explain them.

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8. Define the following terms and give one example for each: Mutualism

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9. Define the following terms and give one example for each: Camouflage

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10. What is the ecological principle behind the biological control method of managing with pest Insects?

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11. Give a diagrammatic representation of organismic response. Explain any one.

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12. Many fresh water animals cannot survive in is marine environment? Explain .

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13. With the help of suitable diagram describe the logistic population growth curve.

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