



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - SARAS PUBLICATION

PRINCIPLES OF ECOLOGY

Example

1. What is Albedo effect and write their effects?



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2. What is vivipary? Name a plant group which exhibits vivipary.



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3. What are ecological equivalents ? Give one example.



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4. Define mutualism.



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5. Define obligate mutualism.



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6. What is thermal stratification? Mention their types.



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7. What is myrmecophily?



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8. What is seed ball?



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9. Explain parasitism with an example.



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10. Define hydrophytes.



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11. Define zoochory.



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12. Define (a) Autecology (b) Synecology.



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13. Define (a) Autecology (b) Synecology.



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14. What is anemometer?



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15. What are Holoparasites?



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16. What are called partial parasites?



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17. What is co-evolution?



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18. What are xerophytes?



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19. What are epiphytes? List the morphological adaptations seen in epiphytes.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

20. what are halophytes?



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21. What is mimicry?



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22. What are hygrophytes?



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23. Define hydrochory.



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24. Define the term habitat.



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25. Define capillary water.



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26. Define ecotone with an example.



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27. Define edge effect with an example.



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28. Explain Commensalism with an example.



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29. What is positive interaction?



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30. Define competition.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

31. What is proto cooperation?



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32. Define inter specific competition.



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33. Define free floating hydrophytes.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

34. Define submerged floating hydrophytes.



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35. Define rooted submerged hydrophytes.



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36. Define amphibious hydrophytes.



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37. What are Tropophytes?



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38. Define the term ecotope.



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39. Define pedology.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

40. Define altitude.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

41. What is Timberline/ Tree line?



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42. Define lianes.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

43. Define biome.



Watch Video Solution

44. Define biosphere.



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45. Define cladode and give an example.



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46. Define palaeoclimatology and its use.



Watch Video Solution

47. Define ecological factors.



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48. What are insectivorous plants?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

49. Distinguish habitat and niche.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

50. How is anemochory differ from zoochory?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

51. Distinguish the organisms based on the range of tolerance of salinity.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

52. Defferentiate Autecology and Synecology.



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53. Define ecology.



Watch Video Solution

54. What is ecological hierarchy? Name the levels of ecological hierarchy.



Watch Video Solution

55. Distinguish habitat and niche.



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56. Why are some organisms called as eurythermals and some others as stenothermals ?



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57. 'Green algae are not likely to be found in the deepest strata of the ocean'. Give at least one reason.



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58. What is Phytoremediation?



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59. What is Albedo effect and write their effects?



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60. Sandy soil is not suitable for cultivation. Explain why?



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61. List any two adaptive features evolved in parasites enabling them to live successfully on their host?



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62. Rhytidome acts as a structural defence by plants against fire - Comment.



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63. What is vivipary? Name a plant group which exhibits vivipary.



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64. What are ecological equivalents? Give one example.



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65. The organic horizon is generally absent from agriculture soils because tilling e.g. plowing, buries organic matter. Why is an organic horizon generally absent in desert soils?



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66. Soil formation can be initiated by biological organisms. Explain how?



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67. Describe the mutual relationship between the fig and wasp and comment on the phenomenon that operates in this relationship.



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68. Lichen is considered as a good example of obligate mutualism. Explain.



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69. Mention any two significant roles of predation plays in nature.



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70. Why do submerged plants receive weak illumination than exposed floating plants in a lake?



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71. What is thermal stratification? Mention their types.



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72. What is co-evolution?



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73. List out the effects of fire to plants.



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



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75. How does an orchid ophrys ensures its pollination by bees?



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76. Water is very essential for life. Write any three features for plants which enable them to survive in water scarce environment.



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77. What is myrmecophily?



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78. What is seed ball?



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79. How is anemochory differ from zoochory?



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80. Explain Raunkiaer classification in the world's vegetation based on the temperature.



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81. What is soil profile? Explain the characters of different soil horizons.



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82. Give an account of various types of parasitism with examples.



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83. Give an account on holoparasite with examples.



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84. Enumerate the anatomical adaptations of xerophytes.



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85. List out any five morphological adaptations of halophytes.



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86. What are the advantages of seed dispersal?



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87. Describe dispersal of fruit and seeds by animals.



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88. Match the pair and the common names of the insectivorous plants.

Insectivorous plant	Common name
1. <i>Nepenthes</i>	a. Bladder wort
2. <i>Utricularia</i>	b. Venus fly trap
3. <i>Drosera</i>	c. Pitcher plant
4. <i>Dionaea</i>	d. Sun dew plant



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89. Match the pair and the type of vegetation with the soil they live in.

Vegetation types	Soil type/ habitat
1. Cryptophytes	a. Rocky surface
2. Chasmophytes	b. Below the soil surface
3. Psammophytes	c. Saline soil
4. Lithophytes	d. Rocky crevices
5. Halophytes	e. Sandy soil



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90. Match the important days with the dates.

Date	Ecological days
1. May 22	a. Earth day
2. June 5	b. International ozone day
3. March 21	c. Van Mahotsav day
4. July 7	d. World environment day
5. September 16	e. World bio diversity day
6. April 22	f. World forest day



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91. Match the terms to their tolerance to environmental factors.

Terminology	Environmental factors
1. Stenothermal	a. Salinity
2. Stenohaline	b. Food
3. Stenoecious	c. Water
4. Stenohydric	d. Habitat selection
5. Stenophagic	e. Temperature



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92. Match the composition of gases in the atmosphere.

Gas	Percentage in the atmosphere
1. Nitrogen	a. 21%
2. Oxygen	b. 78%
3. Carbon dioxide	c. 0.93%
4. Argon and other gases	d. 0.03%



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93. Match the types of hydrophytes with their examples.

Types of Hydrophytes	Examples
1. Rooted floating	a. <i>Pistia</i>
2. Submerged floating	b. <i>Hydrilla</i>
3. Free floating	c. <i>Ceratophyllum</i>
4. Amphibious	d. <i>Nelumbo</i>
5. Rooted submerged	e. <i>Typha</i>



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94. Match the types of soil with the relative proportion of soil particles.

Soil type	Relative proportion
1. Silt soil	a. 50% clay and 50% silt
2. Sandy soil	b. 70% sand and 30% clay/ silt or both
3. Clayey soil	c. 90 %silt and 10% sand
4. Loamy soil	d. 85% sand and 15% clay



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95. Define Autecology.



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96. Define synecology.



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97. What is anemometer?



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98. What are biotic factors?



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99. How the climate of an area is determined?



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100. Explain parasitism with an example.



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101. What are Holoparasites?



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102. What are called partial parasites?



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103. What is co-evolution?



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104. What are xerophytes?



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105. What are epiphytes? Explain their characteristic features.



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106. Where the salt secreting glands are found?



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107. What is seed and fruit dispersal?



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108. what are halophytes?



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109. What are Psammophytes?



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110. What are called lithophytes?



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111. What are called cryptophytes?



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112. Define :

Cryptophytes



[Watch Video Solution](#)

113. Define :

Calciphytes



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114. What is mimicry?



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115. What is myrmecophily?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

116. What are hygrophytes?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

117. Define zoochory.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

118. Define hydrochory.



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119. What is Autochory?



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120. Name and explain the branches of ecology.



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121. List out the advanced fields of ecology.



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122. Define the term habitat.



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123. What is biotope?

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124. List the edaphic factors which vegetation affect.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

125. Define capillary water.

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126. What is soil profile ?

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127. What determines the geographical distribution of plants?

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128. Define pore spaces.



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129. What are soil organisms?



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130. List the types of water available to the plants?



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131. What is topography? Write the chief topographic factors.



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132. What are epiphytes? List the morphological adaptations seen in epiphytes.



Watch Video Solution

133. What is topography? Write the chief topographic factors.



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134. What are the effects of topographic factors?



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135. Define micro climate.



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136. What is latitude?



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137. How does temperature and vegetation vary depending upon the latitude?



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138. List out the factors that cause distinct zonation of vegetation at different altitudes.



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139. Differentiate loamy and sandy soil.



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140. Why does a pond possess different species of organisms in the different parts?



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141. Define ecotone with an example.



Watch Video Solution

142. Define edge effect with an example.



Watch Video Solution

143. What is Spanish moss?



Watch Video Solution

144. What is meant by commensalism?



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145. Differentiate windward region and leeward region.



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146. Write about the physiological adaptations of hydrophytes.



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147. Write about the morphological adaptations seen in the roots of mesophytes.



Watch Video Solution

148. Write about the morphological adaptations seen in the shoot of mesophytes.



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149. What is positive interaction?



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150. What is negative interaction?



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151. Define mutualism.



Watch Video Solution

152. Define competition.



Watch Video Solution

153. Write the types of competition.



Watch Video Solution

154. Define intra specific competition.



Watch Video Solution

155. What is proto cooperation?



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156. Why is it told that the intraspecific competition is severe?



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157. Define inter specific competition.



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158. Define adaptations and its importance.



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159. Classify plants based on habitat.



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160. Define free floating hydophytes.



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161. Define rooted floating hydrophytes.



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162. Define submerged floating hydrophytes.



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163. Define rooted submerged hydrophytes.



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164. Define amphibious hydrophytes.



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165. What are Tropophytes?



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166. What type of seed dispersal is seen in Poppy. Discuss.



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167. How water is classified based on its salinity?



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168. Define the term ecotope.



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169. How is water available to plants in nature?



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170. What is the role of water on organisms?



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171. Define applied ecology. List its uses.



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172. Define applied ecology. List its uses.



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173. Name the types of ecological factors.



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174. Name the climatic factors that affect plant life.



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175. What are "indicators of fire"?



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176. What is a fire break?



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177. What is natural fire break?



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178. What are edaphic factors?



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179. How does soil originate?



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180. What are the different types of soil based on the soil formation?



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181. Define pedology.



Watch Video Solution

182. What is soil?



Watch Video Solution

183. Define altitude.



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184. What is Timberline/ Tree line?



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185. Define lianes.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

186. Define biome.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

187. Define bioshpere.



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188. Define population and community.



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189. Define landscape.



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190. Define population.



Watch Video Solution

191. Define ecological niche.



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192. Write about the physiological adaptations seen in mesophytes.



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193. Classify the forests based on rainfall.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

194. Distinguish the organisms based on the range of tolerance of salinity.



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195. Write short notes on (d) Visible light



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196. How are the plants classified based on the tolerance to intensities of light?



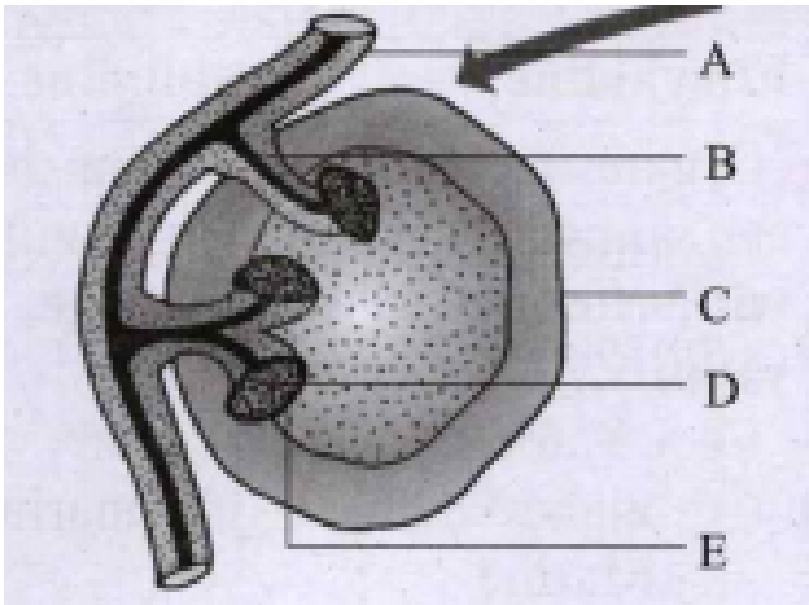
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197. Differentiate heliophytes and sciophytes.



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198. Identify the alphabets labelled for haustoria.



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199. Name the types of ecological factors.



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200. Which of the plant seed show highest longevity in plant kingdom?



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201. Define cladode and give an example.



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202. Write the common names of the following.

Drosera



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203. Write the common names of the following.

Nepenthes



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204. Write the common names of the following.

Dionaea



Watch Video Solution

205. Write the common names of the following.

Utricularia



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206. Write a note on soil temperature.



Watch Video Solution

207. List out the physiological adaptations of xerophytes.



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208. What is ecological hierarchy?

Name the levels of ecological hierarchy.



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209. Draw the diagram showing altitudinal zonation of vegetation.



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210. Write any two example for ecological equivalents.



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211. What is known as tree line of a mountain?



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212. Differentiate species ecology from community ecology.



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213. Defferentiate Autecology and Synecology.



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214. List the anatomical adaptations of Halophytes.



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215. Classify the soil based on the relative proportion of soil particles.



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216. On what ecological factor basis is distribution of vegetation classified? What are the types?



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217. What are the different limits of temperature recognised for any organism?



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218. How does altitude cause zonation of vegetation?



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219. List out the components that disturb the temperature level of a region.



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220. Give some example of tolerance to toxicity



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221. What is fire?



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222. How is fire classified?



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223. What are the effects of temperature on the physiological processes?



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224. Why does the north and south faces of a mountain or hill possess different types of flora and fauna?



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225. Name few abiotic factors that influence organisms in an environment



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226. Differentiate the characteristics of plains and the hills.



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227. What are the benefits of defense mechanism? Give some examples.



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228. What are insectivorous plants?



Watch Video Solution

229. In *Ranunculus* a distinct feature of leaves of found. Generalise it.



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230. Point out any two morphological adaptations noticed in the roots of hydrophytes.



Watch Video Solution

231. List out the anatomical adaptations seen in mesophytes.



Watch Video Solution

232. Define palaeoclimatology and its use.



Watch Video Solution

233. Define hydrophytes.



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234. What are the functions of environmental management?



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235. Define ecological factors.



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236. (I) Light is basic need of physiological processes of plants.

(II) The visible part of light is made-up of wavelength from about 500 nm (violet) to 600 nm (red).

(III) The rate of photosynthesis is maximum at blue (400 - 500 nm) and green 600 nm.

(IV) The green (500 - 600 nm) wave length of spectrum is less strongly absorbed by plants.



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237. How is organism affected by temperature?



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238. Describe two different types of xerophytic habitat.





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239. Draw and label the internal structure of Nerium leaf.



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240. What are breathing roots? Give examples.



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241. Name and Explain the interaction type which has (-), (0) combination.



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242. What is mimicry?



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243. Write about the morphological adaptations in stems of hydrophytes.



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244. Write about the morphological adaptations in the leaves of hydrophytes.



Watch Video Solution

245. Write a short note on anatomical adaptations of hydrophytes.



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246. How do seeds disperse by water?



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247. What is Autochory?



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248. Write a note on wind.



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249. What are the beneficial and harmful effects of wind?



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250. Vanda uses the host plant only for the support and does not harm it'. Justify the statement.



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251. Explain the three types of xerophytes. Give examples and diagram for each.



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252. Tabulate the biological interaction of biotic factors.



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Exercise

1. Read the given statements and select the correct option.

- (i) Hydrophytes possess aerenchyma to support themselves in water.
- (ii) Seeds of *Viscum* are positively photoblastic as they germinate only in presence of light.
- (iii) Hygroscopic water is the only soil water available to roots of plant growing in soil as it is present inside the micropores.

(iv) High temperature reduces use of water and solute absorption by roots.

A. I,ii and iii only

B. ii,iii and iv

C. ii and iii only

D. I and ii only

Answer:



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2. Which of the given plant produces cardiac glycosides?

A. Calotropis

B. Acacia

C. Nepenthes

D. Utricularia

Answer:



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3. Pedogenesis refers to

- A. Fossils
- B. Water
- C. Population
- D. Soil

Answer:



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4. The horizon of the soil profile above which underground water is found.

- A. C-Horizon

B. A-Horizon

C. R-Horizon

D. B-Horizon

Answer:



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5. What is Albedo effect and write their effects?



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6. Rhytidome acts as a structural defence by plants against fire -
Comment.



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7. What is vivipary? Name a plant group which exhibits vivipary.



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8. What is vivipary? Name a plant group which exhibits vivipary.



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9. Green algae are not likely to be found in the deepest strata of the ocean'. Give at least one reason.



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10. How does soil originate?



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11. What type of seed dispersal is seen in Poppy. Discuss.



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12. The organic horizon is generally absent from agriculture soils because tilling e.g. plowing, buries organic matter. Why is an organic horizon generally absent in desert soils?



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13. Why do submerged plants receive weak illumination than exposed floating plants in a lake?



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14. What is thermal stratification? Mention their types.



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15. Vanda uses the host plant only for the support and does not harm it'.

Justify the statement.



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16. In Ranunculus a distinct feature of leaves of found. Generalise it.



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17. Why are some organisms called as eurythermals and some others as stenothermals ?



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18. What is soil profile? Explain the characters of different soil horizons.



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19. Arrange the correct sequence of ecological hierarchy starting from lower to higher level.

A.

Individual organism \rightarrow Population \rightarrow Land and sea \rightarrow Ecosystem

B. *Land and sea \rightarrow Ecosystem \rightarrow Biome \rightarrow Biosphere*

C. *Community \rightarrow Ecosystem \rightarrow Land and sea \rightarrow Biome*

D. *Population \rightarrow Organism \rightarrow Biome \rightarrow Land and sea*

Answer:



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20. Ecology is the study of an individual species is called

Community ecology

Autecology

Species ecology

Synecology

- A. I only
- B. ii only
- C. I and iv only
- D. ii and iii only

Answer:



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21. A specific place in an ecosystem, where an organism lives and performs its functions is

- A. Habitat
- B. Niche
- C. Landscape

Answer:



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22. Read the given statements and select the correct option.

- (i) Hydrophytes possess aerenchyma to support themselves in water.
- (ii) Seeds of *Viscum* are positively photoblastic as they germinate only in presence of light.
- (iii) Hygroscopic water is the only soil water available to roots of plant growing in soil as it is present inside the micropores.
- (iv) High temperature reduces use of water and solute absorption by roots.

A. I, ii and iii only

B. ii, iii and iv

C. ii and iii only

D. I and ii only

Answer:



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23. Which of the given plant produces cardiac glycosides?

A. Calotropis

B. Acacia

C. Nepenthes

D. Utricularia

Answer:



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24. Read the given statements and select the correct option.

- (i) Loamy soil is best suited for plant growth as it contains a mixture of silt, sand and clay.
- (ii) The process of humification is slow in case of organic remains containing a large amount of lignin and cellulose.
- (iii) Capillary water is the only water available to plant roots as it is present inside the micropores.
- (iv) Leaves of shade plant have more total chlorophyll per reaction centre, low ratio of chl a and chl b are usually thinner leaves.

A. I, ii and iii only

B. ii, iii and iv only

C. I, ii and iv only

D. ii and iii only

Answer:



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25. Read the given statements and select the correct option.

Statement A : Cattle do not graze on weeds of Calotropis.

Statement B : Calotropis have thorns and spines, as defense against herbivores.

- A. Both statements A and B are incorrect.
- B. Statement A is correct but statement B is incorrect.
- C. Both statements A and B are correct but statement B is not the correct explanation of statement A.
- D. Both statements A and B are correct and statement B is the correct explanation of statement A.

Answer:



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26. In soil water available for plants is

- A. Gravitational water
- B. Chemically bound water
- C. Capillary water
- D. Hygroscopic water

Answer:



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27. Read the following statements and fill up the blanks with correct option.

- (i) Total soil water content in soil is called ____
- (ii) Soil water not available to plants is called. ____
- (iii) Soil water available to plants is called. ____

- A. Holard, Echard, Chresard, Holard
- B. Echard, Holard, Echard, Chresard
- C. Chresard, Chresard, Holard, Echard

D.

Answer:



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28. Column I represent the size of the soil particles and Column II represents type of soil components. Which of the following is correct match for the Column I and II

Column - I	Column - II
I) 0.2 to 2.00 mm	i) Silt soil
II) Less than 0.002 mm	ii) Clayey soil
III) 0.002 to 0.02 mm	iii) Sandy soil
IV) 0.002 to 0.2 mm	iv) Loamy soil

A. I-ii, II-iii, III-iv, IV-I

B. I-iv, II-I, III-iii, IV-ii

C. I-iii, II-ii, III-I, IV-iv

D. None of the above

Answer:



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29. The plants of this group are adapted to live partly in water and partly above substratum and free from water

A. Xerophytes

B. Mesophytes

C. Hydrophytes

D. Halophytes

Answer:



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30. Identify the A, B, C and D in the given table

Interaction	Effects on species X	Effects on species Y
Mutualism	A	(+)
B	(+)	(-)
Competition	(-)	C
D	(-)	0

- A. (+), Parasitism, (-), Amensalism
- B. (-), Mutualism, (+), Competition
- C. (+), Competition, (0), Mutualism
- D. (0), Amensalism, (+), Parasitism

Answer:



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31. Ophrys an orchid resembling the female of an insect so as to be able to get pollinated is due to phenomenon of

- A. Myrmecophily
- B. Ecological equivalents
- C. Mimicry
- D. None of these

Answer:



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32. A free living nitrogen fixing cyanobacterium which can also form symbiotic association with the water fern Azolla

- A. Nostoc
- B. Anabaena
- C. Chlorella

D. Rhizobium

Answer:



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33. Pedogenesis refers to

A. Fossils

B. Water

C. Population

D. Soil

Answer:



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34. Mycorrhiza promotes plant growth by

- A. Serving as a plant growth regulators
- B. Absorbing inorganic ions from soil
- C. Helping the plant in utilizing atmospheric nitrogen
- D. Protecting the plant from infection

Answer:



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35. Which of the following plant has a non-succulent xerophytic and thick leathery leaves with waxy coating?

- A. Bryophyllum
- B. Ruscus
- C. Nerium
- D. Calotropis

Answer:



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36. In a fresh water environment like pond, rooted autotrophs are

- A. Nymphaea and Typha
- B. Ceratophyllum and Utricularia
- C. Wolffia and Pistia
- D. Azolla and Lemna

Answer:



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37. Match the following and choose the correct combination from the options given below:

Column I (Interaction)	Column II (Examples)
(I) Mutualism	(i) Trichoderma and Penicillium
(II) Commensalism	(ii) Balanophora, Orobanche
(III) Parasitism	(iii) Orchids and Ferns
(IV) Predation	(iv) Lichen and Mycorrhiza
(V) Amensalism	(v) Nepenthes and Diaonaea

A. I-I, II-ii, III-iii, IV-iv, V-v

B. I-I, II-iii, III-iv, IV-v, V-I

C. I-iii, II-iv, III-v, IV-I, V-ii

D. I-iv, II-iii, III-ii, IV-v, V-I

Answer:



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38. Strong, sharp spines that get attached to animal's feet are found in the fruits of

A. Argemone

B. Ecballium

C. Heritier

D. Crossandra

Answer:



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39. Sticky glands of Boerhaavia and Cleome support

A. Anemochory

B. Zoochory

C. Autochory

D. Hydrochory

Answer:



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40. Father of Ecology ____

- A. Alexander Fleming
- B. Alexander Graham Bell
- C. Alexander von Humboldt
- D. Alexander Norman

Answer:



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41. Eugene P. Odum is the father of.

- A. Ecology
- B. Modern ecology
- C. Indian ecology
- D. Population ecology

Answer:



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42. Father of Indian Ecology _____

- A. Reiter
- B. Ernst Haeckel
- C. R. Misra
- D. Grinnell

Answer:



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43. The basic unit of ecological hierarch is.

- A. Biome

B. Community

C. Population

D. Individual organism

Answer:



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44. The environment of any community is called.

A. Ecotope

B. Geotope

C. Biotope

D. Epitope

Answer:



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45. Niche means

- A. Physical space occupied by an organism
- B. The interaction of organisms with their environment
- C. A functional space occupied by an organism in the ecosystem
- D. Ecology of an individual species

Answer:



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46. The term niche was first used by.

- A. Rosewell Hill Johson
- B. Grinnell
- C. Reiter
- D. R. Misra

Answer:



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47. Eurythermal and Stenothermal are the terms associated with organisms having.

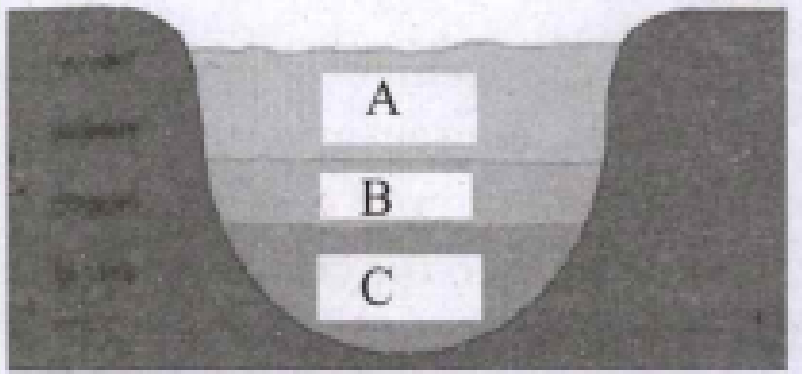
- A. Heat tolerance
- B. Light tolerance
- C. Shade tolerance
- D. Saline tolerance

Answer:



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48. Study the image given below and identify the thermal stratifications A, B & C



- A. A-Hypolimnion, B-Metalimnion, C-Epilimnion
- B. A-Metalimnion, B-Epilimnion, C-Hypolimnion
- C. A-Epilimnion, B-Hypolimnion, C-Metalimnion
- D. A-Epilimnion, B-Metalimnion, C-Hypolimnion

Answer:



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49. Identify the plant that does not grow in countries like Canada and Germany.

- A. Guava

B. Strawberry

C. Mango

D. Custard apple

Answer:



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50. The habitat where we find thermal stratification is.

A. Desert

B. Forest

C. Grassland

D. Aquatic

Answer:



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51. The imaginary line on higher areas of land above which the trees do not grow is.

- A. Pith line
- B. Wood line
- C. Timber line
- D. Fibre line

Answer:



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52. The altitudinal limit upto which there is a normal tree growth.

- A. 2000 to 4000m
- B. 3000 to 5000m
- C. 3000 to 4000m

D. 2000 to 5000m

Answer:



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53. Choose the statement which is correct for spreading diseases in plants.

- A. High temperature with low humidity
- B. High temperature with high humidity
- C. Low humidity with low temperature
- D. Low temperature with high humidity

Answer:



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54. What is the percentage of water covering earth?

A. 6-%

B. 0.71

C. 0.72

D. 0.7

Answer:



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55. Identify the forest that occurs where there is heavy rainfall.

A. Sclerophyllous forest

B. Coniferous forest

C. Evergreen forest

D. Deciduous forest

Answer:



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56. The best pH range of the soil for cultivation of crop plants is

A. 5.5 to 5.8

B. 5.5 to 6.3

C. 5.5 to 6.8

D. 5.3 to 5.5

Answer:



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57. Sclerophyllous forests are found where.

- A. Heavy rainfall occurs during winter and mild rainfall during summer.
- B. Heavy rainfall occurs during rainy season and low rainfall during summer.
- C. Low rainfall occurs during summer and low rainfall during winter.
- D. Heavy rainfall occurs during winter and low rainfall during summer.

Answer:



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58. Identify the environment factor that is associated with the terms stenobathic and eurybathic.

- A. Temperature
- B. Salinity
- C. Depth of water

D. Food

Answer:



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59. A plant which can tolerate cadmium poisoning ____

A. Anabaena and Jowar

B. Azolla and Barley

C. Pistia and Wheat

D. Rice and Eichhornia

Answer:



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60. Instrument to measure speed of wind

A. Micrometer

B. Voltmeter

C. Ammeter

D. Anemometer

Answer:



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61. Identify the element responsible for acid rain.

A. Cobalt

B. Chlorine

C. Phosphorus

D. Sulphur

Answer:



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62. Identify the statement that is not true for the effects of wind.

- A. Increases the rate of transpiration
- B. Wave formation in lakes and ocean
- C. Does not cause soil erosion
- D. Important factor for the formation of rain

Answer:



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63. Pyrophilous is the term associated to.

- A. Plants that grow in soil with high pH
- B. Fungi that grow on logs
- C. Fungi that grow in soil of burnt areas

D. Plants that grows in soil with low pH

Answer:



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64. This soil is also identified as cold/ heavy soil.

A. Silt soil

B. Loamy soil

C. Clay soil

D. Sandy soil

Answer:



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65. The soil ideal for cultivation.

A. Sandy soil

B. Loamy soil

C. Silt soil

D. Clay soil

Answer:



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66. Plants living in the acidic soil are called.

A. Chasmophytes

B. Lithophytes

C. Oxylophytes

D. Cryptophytes

Answer:



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67. Cryophytes are plants living in.

- A. Sandy soils
- B. Ice surface
- C. Rocky crevices
- D. Rocky surface

Answer:



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68. In the soil profile, A-Horizon is also referred to as.

- A. Leaches horizon
- B. Organic horizon
- C. Parent material

D. Weathered horizon

Answer:



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69. The B-horizon of soil profile consists of.

- A. Parent bed rock
- B. Organic matter rich with humus
- C. Iron, aluminium and silica rich clay
- D. Partially decomposed organic matter

Answer:



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70. The horizon of the soil profile above which understand water is found.

- A. C-Horizon
- B. A-Horizon
- C. R-Horizon
- D. B-Horizon

Answer:



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71. The surface features of earth are called

- A. Phytogeography
- B. Palaeogeography
- C. Cryptography

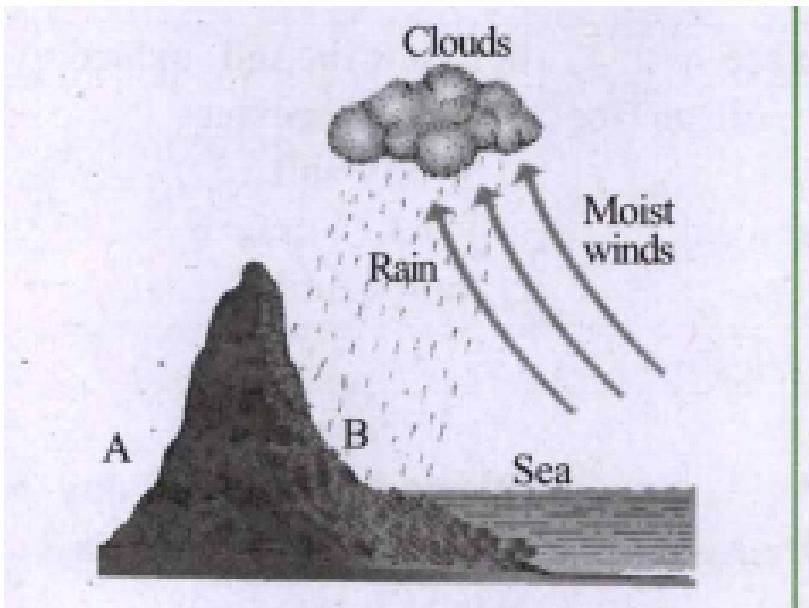
D. Topography

Answer:



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72. Observe the image depicting the steepness of mountain given below and identify A and B.



A. A-Normal vegetation, B-Poor vegetation

B. D-Poor vegetation, B-Normal vegetation

C. A-Poor vegetation, B-Rich vegetation

D. A-Rich vegetation, B-Poor vegetation

Answer:



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73. The plains and valleys are rich in vegetation due to.

A. Fast drain of surface water and poor retention of water

B. Slow drain of surface water and poor retention of water

C. Slow drain of surface water and better retention of water

D. Fast drain of surface water and better retention of water

Answer:



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74. The interaction between species of two organisms in which both are benefited from obligate association is.

- A. Commensalism
- B. Predation
- C. Mutualism
- D. Competition

Answer:



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75. Identify the algae found in the thalloid body of Anthoceros.

- A. Anabaena
- B. Chlorella
- C. Nostoc

D. Spirogyra

Answer:



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76. Anabaena is present in the coralloid roots of this gemnosperm.

A. Ginkgo

B. Taxus

C. Cycas

D. Pinus

Answer:



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77. Usnea is a

A. Bryophyte

B. Algae

C. Fern

D. Lichen

Answer:



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78. Epiphytes are commonly found in.

A. Temperate forest

B. Evergreen forest

C. Deciduous forest

D. Tropical rain forest

Answer:



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79. As a defense mechanism the plant that produce quinine is.

A. Calotropis

B. Tobacco

C. Cinchona

D. Opuntia

Answer:



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80.helps to reconstruct past climates of our planet and flora, fauna and ecosystem in which they lived.

A. Paleoclimatology

B. Climatology

C. Geo climatology

D. Neo climatology

Answer:



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81. The bacteria found in symbiotic association with leguminous plants for nitrogen fixation is.

A. Clostridium

B. Haemophilus

C. Bifidobacteria

D. Rhizobium

Answer:



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82. Snatalum is an example for.

- A. Total stem parasite
- B. Partial stem parasite
- C. Total root parasite
- D. Partial root parasite

Answer:



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83. Identify the species which is not a total root parasite.

- A. Balanophora
- B. Loranthus
- C. Orobanche
- D. Rafflesia

Answer:



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84. The best example for a total stem parasite.

- A. Viscum
- B. Loranthus
- C. Cuscutta
- D. Orobanche

Answer:



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85. Identify the interspecific interaction in which one species is inhibited while the other species is neither benefitted not harmed.

- A. Mutualism
- B. Competition
- C. Parasitism
- D. Amensalism

Answer:



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86. Amensalism is also called.

- A. Antibiotic
- B. Antimicrobial
- C. Antibiosis
- D. Symbiosis

Answer:



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87. Ophrys an orchid resembling the female of an insect so as to able to get pollinated is due to phenomenon of

- A. Myrmecophily
- B. Protective mimicry
- C. Floral mimicry
- D. Co-evolution

Answer:



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88. This is an example for protective mimicry.

- A. *Phyllium frondosum*
- B. *Ixodes scapularis*

C. *Bombyx mori*

D. *Periplaneta americana*

Answer:



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89. The hydrophytes that float freely on the surface of the water with no contact with soil are called.

A. Submerged floating hydrophytes

B. Rooted-submerged hydrophytes

C. Amphibious hydrophytes

D. free floating hydrophytes

Answer:



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90. This is an example for rooted floating hydrophytes.

A. Eichhornia

B. Utricularia

C. Vallisneria

D. Marsilea

Answer:



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91. Habenaria is an example for.

A. Halophytes

B. Hydrophytes

C. Hygrophytes

D. Mesophytes

Answer:



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92. Roots are totally absent in _____

- A. Hydrilla
- B. Ranunculus
- C. Wolffia
- D. Sagittaria

Answer:



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93. Root caps are replaced by root pockets in.

- A. Hydrilla

B. Sagittaria

C. Eicchornia

D. Nymphaea

Answer:



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94. Identify the hydrophyte which is not an example for heterophylly.

A. Ranunculus

B. Limnophila heterophylla

C. Nymphaea

D. Sagittaria

Answer:



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95. Which of the these plants have the ability to withstand anaerobic conditions.

- A. Hygrophytes
- B. Halophytes
- C. Hydrophytes
- D. Epiphytes

Answer:



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96. Identify the term associated to the plants that complete their life cycle within a short period of time.

- A. Drought enduring plants
- B. Drought evaders
- C. Drought resistant plants

D. Drought avoiders

Answer:



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97. The xerophytic plants are called trichophyllous plants because.

- A. The leaves have spines
- B. The leaves are thick and fleshy
- C. The stem and leaves are covered with hairs
- D. The stem and leaves have a waxy coating

Answer:



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98. Identify the species which is not a true xerophyte.

A. Casuarina

B. Nerium

C. Ziziphus

D. Begonia

Answer:



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99. Acacia melanoxylon is an example for.

A. Phylloclades

B. Phyllode

C. Cladode

D. Caducous

Answer:



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100. The leaves are reduced to scales in.

- A. Opuntia
- B. Capparis
- C. Asparagus
- D. Ziziphus

Answer:



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101. Identify the species in which the stipules are not modified into spines.

- A. Euphorbia
- B. Ziziphus

C. Capparis

D. Opuntia

Answer:



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102. Scotoactive type of stomata is found in.

A. Non-succulents plants

B. Succulent plants

C. Ephemerals

D. True xerophytes

Answer:



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103. Identify the factor given below that reduces transpiration in xerophytes.

- A. Presence of thick cuticle and stomata
- B. Absence of cuticle and sunken stomata
- C. Presence of thick cuticle and sunken stomata
- D. Absence of cuticle and stomata

Answer:



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104. Halophytes are found in soils that are.

- A. Physically dry and physiologically dry
- B. Physically dry but physiologically wet
- C. Physically wet but physiologically dry

D. Physically wet and physiologically wet

Answer:



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105. Avicennia has breathing roots called.

A. Pneumatophores

B. Pneumatopore

C. Pneumatophores

D. Pneumathodes

Answer:



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106. Salicornia is an example for.

- A. Succulent halophyte
- B. Succulent xerophyte
- C. Non-succulent xerophyte
- D. Halophytes

Answer:



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107. Vivipary mode of seed germination is found in

- A. Mesophytes
- B. Hydrophytes
- C. Halophytes
- D. Epiphytes

Answer:



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108. In halophytes, the salt secreting glands are present in.

- A. Stem
- B. Roots
- C. Leaves
- D. Fruit

Answer:



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109. The adaptation seen in the seed dispersal of *Asclepias* is.

- A. Censor mechanism
- B. Wings
- C. Small light and inflated covering

D. Featheryt appendages

Answer:



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110. Identify the seeds dispersed by water.

A. Poppy

B. Vernonia

C. Terminalia

D. Coconut

Answer:



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111. Identify the species in which the seeds are light, small, provided with aril and encloses air.

- A. Nelumbo
- B. Nymphaea
- C. Xanthium
- D. Vernonia

Answer:



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112. Identify the plant in which the surface of the fruit or seed has barbs.

- A. Aristida
- B. Andropogon
- C. Xanthium

D. Cleome

Answer:



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113. Identify the fruit or seed that is wrongly paired with its dispersal device.

A. Xanthium-Hooks

B. Andropogon-Barbs

C. Aristida-Spines

D. Boerhaavia-Hooks

Answer:



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114. Identify the species which is known as camel's foot climber.

- A. Impatiens
- B. Crossandra
- C. Bauhinia vahlii
- D. Cordia

Answer:



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115. Identify the plant species that competes with the tiny fishes for small crustaceans and insects.

- A. Drosera
- B. Dionaea
- C. Utricularia

D. Sarracenia

Answer:



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116. Assertion: River, lake and canyon found in between the vegetation act as a natural fire break.

Reason: Rivers and lakes which lack vegetation acts as a barrier in spreading the fire.

A. Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. Both Assertion and Reason is false.

Answer:



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117. Assertion: The spaces left between soil particles are called pore spaces.

Reason: Many organism like bacteria, fungi etc, exist in the soil.

- A. Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion
- B. Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion
- C. Assertion is true but Reason is false.
- D. Both Assertion and Reason is false.

Answer:



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118. Assertion: Loamy soil is ideal for cultivation.

Loamy soil provides good retention and proper drainage of water.]

A. Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. Both Assertion and Reason is false.

Answer:



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119. Assertion: Temperature values are maximum at the equator and decreases towards the poles.

Reason:Vegetation is same from the equator to the poles.

A. Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. Both Assertion and Reason is false.

Answer:



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120. Assertion: It is an interaction between two species in which both are benefited.

Reason: The species which is killed is predator and the species that kills is prey.

A. Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. Both Assertion and Reason is false.

Answer:



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