

Topic :- Organisms & Populations

- Reproductive isolation between segments of a single population is termed as
 - Sympatry
 - Allopatry
 - Population divergence
 - Disruptive divergence
- Predators also help in ...A... species diversity in a community, by ...B... the intensity of competition among competing prey species. Here *A* and *B* can be
 - A-exceeding; B-increasing
 - A-maintaining; B-reducing
 - A-reducing; B-maintaining
 - A-maintaining; B-increasing
- Humus is formed by
 - Partial degradation of organic matter
 - Complete degradation of organic matter
 - Complete degradation of inorganic matter
 - Partial degradation of organic matter
- An indirect competition for shared resources such as a particular nutrient is called
 - Mutualism
 - Exploitation
 - Advantageous
 - Symbiosis
- Population size more technically called ...A... (designated as *N*) need not necessarily to be measured in ...B... only
Choose the correct option for A and B
 - A-population natality; B-numbers
 - A-population mortality; B-numbers
 - A-population density; B-numbers
 - A-population density; B-pyramid
- Phenotypic variants formed in a population due to change in environment are called
 - Ecophenes
 - Ecotypes
 - Sciophytes
 - Heliophytes
- Certain characteristic demographic features of developing countries are
 - High fertility, low or rapidly falling mortality rate, rapid population growth and a very young age distribution
 - High fertility, high density, rapidly rising mortality rate and a very young age distribution
 - High infant mortality, low fertility, uneven population growth and a very young age distribution
 - High mortality, high density, uneven population growth and a very old age distribution

8. The permanent decrease in population number occurs due to
 a) Migration b) Natality c) Emigration d) Mortality
9. Exotic species are also called
 I. introduced species
 II. alien species
 III. non-indigenous species
 IV. non-native species
 Choose the correct combination
 a) I, II and III b) II, III and IV c) I, III and IV d) I, II, III and IV
10. Keystone species deserve protection because these
 a) Are capable of surviving in harsh environmental condition
 b) Indicate presence of certain minerals in the soil
 c) Have become rare due to over exploitation
 d) Play an important role in supporting other species
11. There is more competition for survival between
 a) Different animals of same niche
 b) Same animals of same niche
 c) Different animals of different niche
 d) Same animals of different niche
12. Find odd one out, according to parasitism.
 a) Lice b) *Plasmodium* c) Bedbug d) Mite
13. They are dominant plants of the cold desert
 a) Shrub and small trees
 b) Low stature shrub and perennial grass
 c) Tall trees and herbaceous plants
 d) Low stature shrub and herbaceous plants.
14. Study of environmental and animal relation is
 a) Ecosystem b) Phytosociology c) Biotic community d) Ecology
15. Sunlight is available as a source of energy. The sunlight is very much important in
 a) Chemosynthesis b) Photosynthesis
 c) Heterotrophic mode of nutrition d) All of the above
16. Which of the following is correct
 I. In a population, birth rate and death rate refer to per capita births and death respectively
 II. In nature, we rarely find isolated single individuals of any species
 III. The size of population for any species is stable phenomena
 IV. Ecological effects of any factors on a population growth are generally reflected in its size/population density
 a) I and II b) II and III c) I, II and III d) I, II and IV

17. Organism which are restricted to low range of temperature are called
a) Eurythermals b) Stenothermals c) Amphithermals d) Coanoothermals
18. Which one is incorrect regarding parasitism?
a) Parasite show special adaptation b) Ectoparasite show more complex life cycle
c) Endoparasite show more complex life cycle d) Koel is the example of brood parasite
19. The interaction of species with the environment is called as
a) Community b) Environment c) Ecosystem d) Autecplogy
20. Diapause is stage of suspended development in lakes and ponds. Find out the season in which it occurs
a) Summer b) Winter c) Autumn d) Spring

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