Organism to analysis of plant communities

1. Endemic plants -
(1) Cosmopolitan
(2) Occur in a particular area
(3) Occur at high altitudes
(4) Occur on north pole

2. Increase of population under optimum condition is termed. **[Aligarh 86, AIIMS 86]**
(1) Reproductive ability
(2) Secondary production
(3) Biotic potential
(4) Biomass

3. Occurrence of endemic species in South America and Australia due to : **[CPMT 2001]**
(1) These species has been extinct from other regions
(2) Continental separation
(3) There is no terrestrial route to these places
(4) Retrogressive evolution

4. In a population unrestricted reproductive capacity is called as : **[CPMT 2002]**
(1) Biotic potential (2) Fertility
(3) Carrying capacity (4) Birth rate

5. What is true for individuals of same species **[CPMT 2002]**
(1) Live in same niche
(2) Live in same habitat
(3) Interbreeding
(4) Live in different habitat

6. Species diversity in an ecosystem mainly depends on –
(1) Light intensity (2)Temperature
(3) Rain fall (4) Soil type

7. When the two ecosystems overlap each other the area is called
(1) Ecotone (2) Niche
(3) Edge effect (4) Ecotypes

8. The community which starts succession at a place is termed **[Aligarh 83]**
(1) Climax community
(2) Seral community
(3) Pioneer community
(4)Primarcommunity

9. Earliest settlers on barren lands or the farmers of nature are
(1) Diatoms (2) Lichens
(3) Moss & grasses (4) Ferns

10. In plant succession last community is called : **[RPMT 2000]**
(1) Ecotone
(2)Clima community
(3) Seral community
(4) Ecosystem

11. Group of two or more than two plant species is called is **[RPMT 2002]**
(1) Plant community
(2)Animalecosystem
(3) Plant ecosystem
(4) Ecological niche

12. Plants and animals living in a particular area constitute : **[MPPMT 2002]**
(1) Flora and fauna (2) Community
(3) Ecosystem (4) Ecology

13. Stable plant community formed during succession is called -
(1)Serecommunity
(2)Climaxcommunity
(3) Dominant community
(4) Ecotone

14. Succession in a water body leads to formation of -
(1) Mesophytic vegetation
(2) Xerophytic vegetation
(3) Halophytic vegetation
(4) Epiphytic vegetation

15. Competition for food. light and space is most severe in - (1) Closely related species growing in the same area (in the same niche)
(2) Closely related species growing in different habitat
(3) Distantly related species growing in the same habitat
(4) Distantly related species growing in different habitat

16. Most successful parasites are those which do not
(1) Grow free (2) Kill their host
(3) Reproduce sexually (4) Survive in soil

17. Of the following which is the smallest parasite **[MP PMT 90]**
(1) Lemna (2) Areuthobium
(3) Spirodella (4) Wolffia

18. Life forms are used in the preparation of -
(1) Food chain
(2)Ecologicpyramids
(3) Biological spectrum
(4)Quadrats& transects

19. The largest vegetational group in known as
(1) Ecosystem (2) Association
(3) Consociation (4) Formation

20. Ecology name proposed by -
(1) Tansley (2) Reiter
(3) Carl Mobius (4) Sukhachev

21. The study of Interaction between living organisms and environment is called – **[CPMT 77 - 84]**
(1) Ecosystem (2) Phytology
(3) Phytogeography (4) Ecology

22. Father of Indian ecology is -
(1) Prof. R. Misra (2) G.S. Puri
(3) S.C. Pandeya (4) Prof. N. Dudgeon

23. Species ecology is -
(1) Autecology (2)Synecology
(3) Palaeo ecology (4) Forest ecology

24. The term Autecology is refers to study of :
(1) Plant community
(2)ndividual organism
(3) Environment
(4) Soil form

25. Two different species can not live for long duration in the same niche or habitat. This law is : **[CPMT 2002]**
(1) Allen's law (2)Guase's law
(3) Jorden's principal (4)Weiseman's theor

ECOLOGY															**EXCERSIXE-1**
Que.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ans.	**2**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**1**
Que.	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25					
Ans.	**2**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**2**					