**ZOOH-CCT-03**

**1. The final stable community in an ecological succession is called the**

* 1. final community
  2. ultimate community
  3. climax community
  4. seral community

1. **The process of successful establishment of the species in a new area is called**

a) sere

b) climax

c) invasion

d) ecesis

**3. The order of basic processes involved in succession is**

a) Nudation->Invasion-> competition and co action->reaction->stabilization

b) Nudation->stabilization-> competition and co action->Invasion->reaction

c) Invasion->Nudation->competition and co action->Reaction->stabilization

d) Invasion->stabilization-> competition and co action->Reaction->nudation

4. **The intermediate developmental stages in the ecological succession is called**

a) sere

b) ecesis

c) climax

d) nudation

5. **A group of individuals of a plant or animal species, inhabiting a given area is called**  
a) Biome  
b) Population  
c) Ecosystem  
d) Community

6. **The formula for exponential population growth is**  
a) dN/dt = rN  
b) dt/dN = rN  
c) dN/rN = dt  
d) rN/dN = dt

7. **Human population growth curve is a:**  
a) S shaped curve  
b) parabola curve  
c) J shaped curve  
d) zig zag curve

8. **Exponential growth occurs when there is**  
a) a great environmental resistance  
b) no environmental resistance  
c)  no biotic potential  
d)  a fixed carrying capacity

9. **The carrying capacity of a population is determined by its**  
a) population growth rate  
b) natality  
c) mortality  
d) limiting resources

10. “The extremities of animals are relatively shorter in the cooler parts of a species’ range than in the warmer parts.” This is known as:

a.       Bergmann’s rule  
b.      Allen’s rule  
c.       Gloger’s rule  
d.      Rensch’ rule

11. Which of the following statement best describe a climax community?

a.       More stable and more diverse  
b.      More stable and less diverse  
c.       Less stable and more diverse  
d.      Less stable and less diverse

12. Study the following lists:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **List – I** | | | **List – II** | | | |
| **A.** | | Population | **I.** | Part of the earth consisting of all  the ecosystems of the world | |
| **B.** | | Community | **II.** | Assemblage of all the individuals belonging to different species occurring in an area | |
| **C.** | | Ecosystem | **III.** | Group of similar individuals belonging to the same species found in an area | |
| **D.** | | Ecosphere | **IV.** | Interaction between the living organisms and their physical environmental  components | |
|  | |  | **V.** | Classification of organisms based on the type of environment. | |
| 1. A - I, B - IV, C - V, D - III | | | |
| B. A - V, B - II, C - III, D - I | | | |
| C.A - II, B - III, C - V, D - IV | | | |
| D.A - III, B - II, C - IV, D - I | | | |

**13. Study of inter-relationships between organisms and their environment is**

(a) ecology

(b) ecosystem

(c) phytogeography

(d) ethology.

14. **The population of an insect species shows an explosive increase in numbers during rainy season followed by its disappearance at the end of the season. What does this show?**

(a) the food plants mature and die at the end of the rainy season

(b) its population growth curve is of J-type

(c) the population of its predators increases enormously

(d) S-shaped or sigmoid growth of this insect.

15. **Many populations which are living together in a particular habitat is called**

1. community
2. diversity
3. biodiversity
4. environment