

SAINIK SCHOOL GOPALGANJ
ASSIGNMENTS
BIOLOGY (044)

Chapter 13: Organisms and Populations

Class: XII

General Instructions

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1. All questions are compulsory.
 2. Question 1 to 10 is multiple choice questions.
 3. Question 11 to 15 is short answer questions.
 4. Question 16 to 20 is long answer questions
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1. A group of populations of two or more species occupying the same geographical area at the same time is called
 - a) Ecosystem
 - b) Commensalism
 - c) Interaction
 - d) Community

2. Biotic factors include
 - a) Plants and animals
 - b) Water temperature, fish
 - c) Plants, animals and physical environment
 - d) None of the above

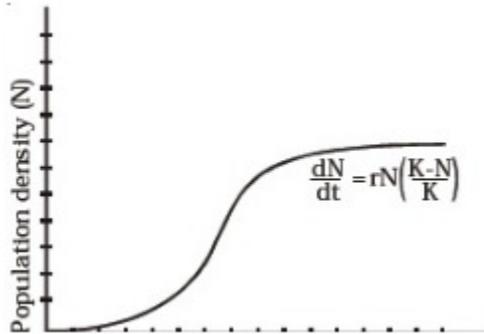
3. An organism that lives in or on another organism and derives nutrients for itself at the expense of the host organism is called _____
 - a) Scavenger
 - b) Prey
 - c) Predator
 - d) Parasite

4. A population that exhibits birth rates that are identical to the death rate implies
 - a) Initial growth
 - b) Plateau phase
 - c) Acceleration Phase
 - d) None of the above

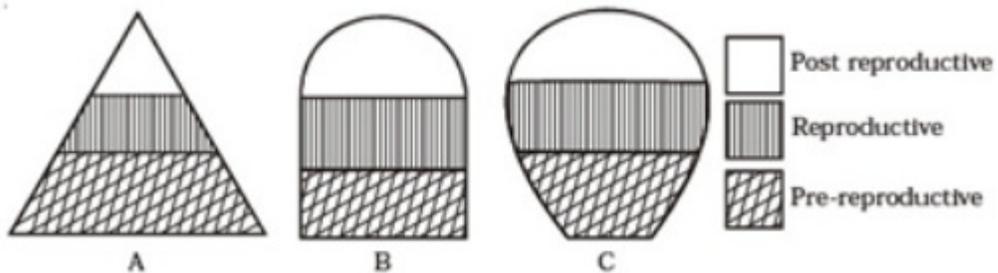
5. Antifreeze proteins or AFPs enable organisms that possess it to
 - a) Survive high temperatures
 - b) Survive extreme pressure

- c) Survive subzero temperatures
 - d) None of the above
6. A group of individuals from different species living in the same habitat and exhibiting functional interactions is called
- a) Biotic community
 - b) Population
 - c) Ecosystem
 - d) None of the above
7. Xerocoles are
- a) Animals adapted to live in the tundra
 - b) Animals adapted to live in deserts
 - c) Animals adapted to live in the deep sea
 - d) Animals adapted to a nocturnal lifestyle
8. Fossorial refers to
- a) Animals that turned into fossils
 - b) Animals that are adapted to burrowing
 - c) Animals that are adapted to climbing
 - d) None of the above
9. _____ is the unrestricted growth of populations, which will result in the maximum growth of that population
- a) Biotic Potential
 - b) Nutritive potential
 - c) Uricotelism
 - d) None of the above
10. Crassulacean acid metabolism in plants helps to _____
- a) Serves no function
 - b) Retain water
 - c) Increase resistance to disease
 - d) None of the above
11. Write four attributes applied in the human population census.
12. List an example for each of these:
- a) Chemical defence agent
 - b) Predator animal
 - c) Migratory animal
 - d) Biological control agent
 - e) Phytophagous animal
 - f) Camouflaged animal
13. What is the difference between ectotherms and endotherms?

14. Explain the adaptations of the animal parasites while living in and on the host species with suitable examples.
15. Name the element that causes salinity in the soil. Explain the state at which soil turns saline.
16. Is the distribution of organisms affected by light? Explain briefly with suitable examples of animals or plants.
17. Describe the different kinds of positive interactions that take place between different species.
18. Interpret the following growth curve.



19. Observe the age pyramids of different populations given below and write about the status of the populations.



20. List and define the characteristics of an individual and population.