

Chapter – 11 | Organisms and Populations

QUIZ
PART-05

1. In commensalism, the relationship between two species is:

- A. Both species are benefited
- B. One species is benefited and the other is harmed
- C. One species is benefited while the other is neither benefited nor harmed
- D. Both species are harmed (C)

Explanation : In commensalism, one species gets benefit, while the other species remains unaffected.

2. Orchid growing as an epiphyte on a mango tree is an example of:

- A. Mutualism
- B. Commensalism
- C. Parasitism
- D. Competition (B)

Explanation : Orchid gets support for growth from the mango tree, while the mango tree is neither benefited nor harmed.

3. Barnacles growing on the back of a whale represent:

- A. Predation
- B. Parasitism
- C. Commensalism
- D. Mutualism (C)

Explanation : Barnacles obtain support and transportation from whales, while whales are not affected.

4. Cattle egrets follow grazing cattle because:

- A. Cattle provide food directly
- B. Cattle flush out insects from vegetation
- C. Cattle protect egrets from predators
- D. Cattle provide shelter for nesting (B)

Explanation : Moving cattle disturb vegetation and flush out insects, making it easier for egrets to catch them.

5. Mutualism is an interaction in which:

- A. Only one species is benefited
- B. Both species are benefited
- C. One species is harmed
- D. Neither species is affected (B)

Explanation : In mutualism, both interacting species receive benefits from the relationship.

6. The association between fungus and photosynthesizing algae or cyanobacteria is called:

- A. Mycorrhiza
- B. Lichen
- C. Parasitism
- D. Commensalism (B)

Explanation : Lichen is an intimate mutualistic relationship between fungus and photosynthetic algae or cyanobacteria.

7. In mycorrhizal association, fungi help plants by:

- A. Producing flowers
- B. Absorbing essential nutrients from soil
- C. Preventing photosynthesis
- D. Reducing carbohydrate production (B)

Explanation : Fungi help plant roots absorb essential nutrients from the soil, while plants provide carbohydrates to fungi.

8. Animals help plants mainly by:

- A. Destroying seeds
- B. Pollinating flowers and dispersing seeds
- C. Reducing plant growth
- D. Preventing reproduction (B)

Explanation : Plants depend on animals for pollination of flowers and seed dispersal.

9. Fig trees and their pollinator wasp species show:

- A. Competition
- B. Predation
- C. Strong mutualistic relationship
- D. Amensalism (C)

Explanation : A fig species can be pollinated only by its partner wasp species, showing a close mutualistic relationship.

10. The Mediterranean orchid Ophrys uses:

- A. Chemical defence
- B. Sexual deceit for pollination
- C. Parasitism on insects
- D. Seed dispersal by animals (B)

Explanation : Ophrys orchid attracts male bees by resembling a female bee in size, colour, and markings, helping in pollination.