

Chapter – 11 | Organisms and Populations

QUIZ
PART-04

1. Interspecific competition is considered a powerful factor in:
- A. Photosynthesis
 - B. Organic evolution
 - C. Respiration
 - D. Reproduction only (B)

Explanation : According to Darwin's concept of struggle for existence and survival of the fittest, interspecific competition plays an important role in organic evolution.

2. Competition usually occurs between species for:
- A. Unlimited resources
 - B. Limited resources
 - C. Only sunlight
 - D. Only water (B)

Explanation : Competition occurs when organisms require the same limited resources such as food and space.

3. Flamingoes and fishes in shallow lakes of South America compete for:
- A. Insects
 - B. Zooplankton
 - C. Plants
 - D. Small mammals (B)

Explanation : Visiting flamingoes and resident fishes compete for their common food resource, zooplankton.

4. Competition in which aggressive individuals prevent other species from using resources is called:
- A. Mutualism
 - B. Interference competition
 - C. Parasitism
 - D. Predation (B)

Explanation : In interference competition, individuals of one population prevent another population from using available resources due to aggressive behaviour.

5. Gause's Competitive Exclusion Principle states that:
- A. All species can coexist forever
 - B. Two closely related species competing for the same resources cannot coexist for a long time
 - C. Competition increases population size
 - D. Predators eliminate competition (B)

Explanation : According to Gause's principle, the competitively weaker species is eventually eliminated when two species compete for the same resources.

6. The process by which competing species develop adaptations to reduce competition is called:
- A. Natural selection
 - B. Resource partitioning
 - C. Mutation
 - D. Migration (B)

Explanation : Resource partitioning allows species to coexist by developing adaptations that reduce competition.

7. In parasitism, which organism receives benefit?
- A. Host
 - B. Parasite
 - C. Both organisms
 - D. Neither organism (B)

Explanation : In parasitism, the parasite benefits while the host is harmed.

8. An organism that depends on another organism for food or shelter is called:
- A. Host
 - B. Parasite
 - C. Predator
 - D. Prey (B)

Explanation : A parasite is an organism that depends on another organism (host) for food or shelter.

9. Which of the following is an example of an ectoparasite?
- A. Liver fluke
 - B. Malaria parasite
 - C. Lice on humans
 - D. Tapeworm (C)

Explanation : Ectoparasites live on the external surface of hosts; lice on humans and ticks on dogs are examples.

10. Cuscuta is a:
- A. Free-living plant
 - B. Stem parasite
 - C. Root parasite
 - D. Insect parasite (B)

Explanation : Cuscuta is a stem parasite that lacks leaves and chlorophyll and obtains prepared food from the host plant through haustoria.