

## Biology FSC Part 2 Chapter 25 Online MCQ's Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which one is Tall grass	A. Andropogon B. Panicum C. Both a & b D. Stipa
2	Annual rain fall in deserts is less than	A. 25 to 50 cm B. 10 to 22 cm C. 15 - 25 cm D. 20 to 40 cm
3	Water is stored for use during the period of drought in fleshy stems of	A. Cacti B. Euphorbia C. Both a & b D. None of these
4	In grassland ecosystem annual rainfall is about 250 to	A. 350 mm B. 450 mm C. 650 mm D. 750 mm
5	Coniferous forests located at high latitude are called	A. Alpine B. Boreal C. Arctic D. Both a & b
6	Fresh water ecosystem covers less than	A. 7% B. 5% C. 3% D. 1%
7	Grasslands present in temperate climates are also called	A. Prairies B. Pampas C. plain D. Lowland
8	The perennial plants are bushes or cacti with large shallow root systems in	A. Grassland B. Deserts C. Tundra D. Taiga
9	In sub humid tropical grassland rate of primary production is more than	A. 2000 g/m <sup>2</sup> B. 3000 g/m <sup>2</sup> C. 4000 g/m <sup>2</sup> D. 6000 g/m <sup>2</sup>
10	In tropical and subtropical grassland rain reaches about	A. 1500 mm B. 2000 mm C. 2500 mm D. 3000 mm
11	A willow 10 centimetres (4 inches) high may have a trunk 7 centimetres (3 inches) in diameter and be 50 years old in	A. Taiga B. Tundra C. Desert D. Savanna
12	Littoral invertebrate animals include	A. Small crustaceans B. Insect larvae C. Snail flatworms D. All a,b,and c
13	Macaca mulatta is commonly known as	A. Rhesus monkey B. Chimpanzee C. Apes D. Gorilla
14	Pinus wallichiana pinus roxburghii Abies pindrow picea smithiana Cedrus deodara are plants of	A. Coniferous alpine and boreal forests B. Temperate deciduous forests C. Tropical rain forests D. Grassland ecosystem
15	Some dominant trees of temperate deciduous forests are	A. Taxus baccata B. Pinus wallichiana C. Berberis lyceum D. Quercus

		D. Both a,b and c
16	The average rainfall is between 750 - 1500 mm in	A. Temperate deciduous forests B. Coniferous alpine and boreal forests C. Tropical rain forests D. Grassland ecosystem
17	Tundra ecosystem is located on Mountains	A. Kara-koram B. Hindukush C. Salman D. Both a & b
18	The random loss of alleles in a population is called:	A. Mutation B. Selection C. Gene flow D. Genetic drift
19	Human appendix, coccyx and nictitating membrane of the eye are:	A. Vestigial organs B. Homologous organs C. Analogous organs D. Embryonic organs
20	The existing species are the modified descendants of pre-existing ones according to:	A. Theory of special creation B. Theory of organic evolution C. Uniformitarianism D. Theory of catastrophe
21	Using the hardin-weinberg principle, which expression represents the frequency of the homo-zygous recessive genotype?	A. $p^2$ B. $2p$ C. $q^2$ D. $q$
22	Which one of the following would cause the hardy-weinberg principle to be inaccurate?	A. The size of the population is very large. B. Individual mate with one another at random C. Natural selection is present D. There is no source of new copies of alleles from outside the population
23	The study of birds is:	A. Ornithology B. Ichthyology C. Herpetology D. Entomology
24	Similarity in characteristics resulting from common ancestry is known as:	A. Analogy B. Homology C. Evolutionary relationship D. Phylogeny
25	The parts of body use extensively to cope with the environment become larger & stronger, while those that are not used deteriorate was argued by:	A. Charles Darwin B. Alfred Wallace C. Carolus D. Lamarck
26	Which one of the following pairs represents analogous features?	A. Elephant tusks & Human incisors B. Insect wings & bat wings C. Mammal fore limb & bird wing D. Reptilian heart & mammalian heart
27	In which of the following situations would evolution be lowest for an interbreeding population?	A. <b>Migration Selection Pressure Variation(Due to Mutation)</b> <b>Absent</b> <b>Low</b> B. <b>Migration Selection Pressure Variation(Due to Mutation)</b> <b>Absent</b> <b>High</b> C. <b>Migration Selection Pressure Variation(Due to Mutation)</b> <b>High</b> <b>Low</b> <b>High</b> D. <b>Migration Selection Pressure Variation(Due to Mutation)</b> <b>High</b> <b>High</b> <b>Low</b>
28	In 1917, term Niche was first proposed by American ornithologist named.	A. Charles Elton B. Joseph Grinnell C. Lamarck D. Ernst Haeckel
29	The term niche was first proposed by Joseph Grinnell an American.	A. Embryologist B. Ecologist C. Ornithologist D. Physiologist
30	C-Eton defined the Niche as the species.	A. Behavior B. Role C. Address

		C. Habitat D. Habitat
31	Who proposed the term 'Niche' in ecology.	A. Haeckel B. Grinnell C. Elton D. Darwin
32	Study of single population's relationship to its environment is called.	A. Niche B. Autecology C. synecology D. Predation
33	the basic functional unit of ecology is	A. Niche B. Ecosystem C. Community D. Population
34	The actual location of place, where an organism lives is called its.	A. Niche B. environment C. Habitat D. Ecosystem
35	A localized group of individuals belonging to the same species is called as.	A. Community B. Population C. Ecosystem D. Bio sphere
36	Biome is a	A. Simple community B. Complex community C. Regional community D. Climax community
37	The whole of the world land is called.	A. Lithosphere B. Hydrosphere C. Ecosphere D. Biosphere
38	Study of different communities with relation to environment is called.	A. Synecology B. Embryology C. Autecology D. Zoology
39	All the food chains begin with.	A. Producers B. Primary consumers C. Secondary consumers D. Decomposers
40	The abiotic component of an ecosystem is.	A. Temperature B. Producer C. Consumer D. Decomposer
41	Lithosphere includes.	A. Air B. Water C. Gases D. Earth soil
42	The living organisms producing their own food.	A. Heterotrophs B. Consumers C. Green plants D. Decomposers
43	In Ecosystem, Second tropic level is altitude are.	A. Producer B. Primary consumer C. Secondary consumer D. Tertiary consumer
44	In xerosere, polytrichum and tortula represent.	A. Herbaceous stage B. Moss stage C. Follage lichen stage D. Crustose lichen stage
45	Herbaceous stage in xerosere is the	A. First stage B. Third stage C. Fourth stage D. Last stage
46	The stage in which Lichens are just like crumpled leaves attached to one point.	A. Moss stage B. Crustose Lichen stage C. Follage Lichen stage D. Shrub stage
47	In each case succession is initiated by a few hardy invaders called.	A. Starters B. Pioneers C. Decomposers D. Climax community
		A. Hydrosere

48	Primary succession may start in a dry soil or rock is called.	B. Xerosere C. Derosere D. Desert
49	The leaves with very small surface area, are found in.	A. Hydrophytes B. Xerophytes C. Sciophytes D. Mesophytes
50	Lichens are example of.	A. Parasitism B. Predation C. Commensalism D. Mutualism
51	If population of predator increase then population of prey	A. Increases B. Decreases C. May increase D. Has no effect or decrease
52	The animal that is caought and eaten is called.	A. Prey B. Parasite C. Predator D. Host
53	The remoras benefit from this relationship the shark is not affected at all.	A. symbiosis B. Mycorrhiza C. Mutualism D. Commercialism
54	Symbiotic association of analgia living within fungus mycelium is known as.	A. Mycorrhiza B. Lichen C. Parasitism D. Root Nodules
55	Moderate grazing is very helpful to maintain ecosystem.	A. Tundra B. Grass land C. Pond D. Desert
56	Diseases in living organisms caused by parasites are called.	A. Infestation B. Endoparasites C. Disinfestation D. Ectoparasites
57	One of the following is an example of predator prey relationship	A. fungus and alga B. Fox and Rabbit C. Flower and Insect D. Root nodule bacteria
58	The animal that is caught and eaten is called.	A. Predator B. Host C. Prey D. Parasite
59	The remoras benefit from this relationship the shark is not affected at all	A. Symbiosis B. Mycorrhiza C. Commensalism D. Mutualism
60	Symbiotic association of analgaliving within fungus mycelium is known as.	A. Mycorrhiza B. Lichen C. Root Nodules D. Parasitism
61	The bacteria in the root nodules fix nitrogen and convert it into	A. Nitrate B. Nitrite C. Amino Acid D. Ammonia
62	An association between two organisms by which both are benefited is called.	A. Parasitism B. commensalism C. Mutualism D. Predation
63	An association between organisms of different species in which one partner gets benefit and other is harmed.	A. Mutualism B. Symbiosis C. Parasitism D. Commensalsim
64	The distinct levels of food chain are called.	A. Food chain B. Food Web C. Trophic level D. Energy pyramid
65	Lichen is a symbiotic association between a fungus and.	A. Gymnosperm B. Angiosperm C. An alga D. Pterrdophyta

66	In root nodules, the organisms present are.	A. Bacteria B. Algae C. Fungi D. Cyapobacteria
67	Mutualism is a type of.	A. Symbiosis B. Parasitism C. Predication D. Commensalism
68	Soilerosion, fire and water percolation down through the soil cause loss of.	A. Sulphates B. Carbonates C. Phosphates D. Nitrates
69	The macronutrient in biogeochemical cycle is.	A. Iron B. Iodine C. Zinc D. Calcium
70	Which of the following is macronutrient.	A. Zinc B. Iron C. Sulphur D. Iodine
71	Once nitrate enters the plant cell it is reduced to.	A. Nitrite B. Ammonia C. Carbohydrate D. Proteins
72	The total energy of the sun, trapped by the producer in an ecosystem is about.	A. 20% B. 01% C. 10% D. 30%