

ECOLOGY, ZOOGEOGRAPHY AND EVOLUTION

SEMESTER-VI, INTERNAL-II

1. The Neotropical realm is also called [a]
a) Neogea b) Metgea c) Holarctic d) Notogea
2. Wallace divided the earth into ___ realms [b]
a) 7 b) 6 c) 5 d) 1
3. Mammals are present in ___ region [c]
a) Nearctic b) Palaearctic c) Oriental d) None
4. Peripatus is an ____ [d]
a) Protozoa b) Porifera c) Arthropoda d) Annelida
5. Dipnoi fishes are also called [a]
a) Lung fishes b) Water bug c) Limbless amphibian d) Mesosaurus
6. The term biodiversity was first used by scientist [b]
a) Wallace b) Low joy c) Myers d) None
7. Vestigial organs of man and other animals are the result of ____ disease [c]
a) Complete b) Incomplete c) Continuous d) a & b
8. The modern version of Lamarckism is called [d]
a) Lamarckism b) Use & disuse c) Vestigial d) Neo lamarckism
9. Ernst Haeckel is considered as the father of [a]
a) Embryology b) Physiology c) Genetics d) None
10. Changes in the structure of a gene are called ____ mutations [b]
a) Natural b) Gene c) Chromosomal d) Reproductive
11. Theory of recapitulation was proposed by ____ [c]
a) Mayers b) Von baer c) Ernst Hackel d) Sharrington
12. The Mesozoic era is marked by the mass extinction of [d]
a) Frogs b) Lizard c) Peripatus d) Dionosaurs
13. A spontaneous change in a gene or chromosome is called [a]
a) Mutation b) Variation c) Gene flow d) None
14. Hardy weinberg law was proposed in the eyar [b]
a) 1980 b) 1908 c) 1992 d) 1809
15. ____ refers to the formation of new species [c]
a) Mortality b) Breeding c) Speciation d) Mutation
16. ____ between annelid and arthropoda [d]
a) Human b) Wolf c) Fox d) Peripatus
17. Phenomenon survival of the fittest was given by [a]

- a)Herbert spencer b)Gray moth c)Ernt haecked d)Mayer
18. Srilanka alone is home to 140 endemic specius of [b]
 a)Rhino b)Amphibians c)Arthropods d)None
19. Darwinism is an evolutionary theory proposed by [c]
 a)Lamarck b>Weisman c)Robert darwin d)None
20. The long neck of giraffe is an ____ character [d]
 a)Inherent b)Somatic c)Inborn d)Acquired

1. Decaudalisation experiments on rats was proposed by **august weisman**
2. Darwin published his theory in his book titled as **the origin of species**
3. **Palaentology** is the study of prehistoric life through fossils
4. The study of the formation of embryo and early development of an organism is called **embryology**
5. Blood precipitation tests are also called **serological test**
6. **Eruption theory** was proposed by Charles B officer
7. The change that occur in a chorosome is calle **chromosomal** mutation
8. The random introduction of alleles into the recipient population is called **immigration**
9. **Natural clamities** results in bolleneck effect
10. **Post mating** isolation is internal reproductive
11. The study of **speciation** helps to understand the process of evolution
12. In **ethological** isolation differences in sexual behavior prevent interbreeding
13. The **mule** is formed as hybrid for a female horse and male ass
14. Hardy Weinberg law is represented by **p+q=1** formula
15. The diversity of gemes with in a species is called **genetic diversity**
16. **Palaeartic** realm is bigger among all other realms
17. **Ethiopian** realm comprises green forests grassland, deserts
18. The science that deals with the distribution of animals on the earth is called **Zoogeography**
19. An example of reptile in oriental realn is **Draco**
20. Pouch breared mammals (kangaroos) are restricted to **Australia & America**

1. Etgea

Ans: The palaertic, Nearetic, Ethiopian and oriental realms are together called metgea

2. Countries come under palaertic realm

Ans: Europe, china, japan, africka, North sahara, Siberia etc.

3. Discontinous distribution

Ans: Some organisms are found restricted to particular area in the worl such a distribution is called discontinuous distribution

4. Species abundance

Ans: If the individuals or organisms are more in number of different species

5. Biodiversity hospots

Ans: Hotspots are biorich areas the area which is rich in plant and animal species of which may are endemic and endangered

6. Evolution

Ans: It is the branch of biology that deals with the origin of life and the diversity of organisms on the earth through ages

7. Principles of Darwinism

Ans: Over production, constancy in population, struggle of existence, variations, natural selection, origin of new species

8. Homologous organs

Ans: The organs which have similar structure and origin but not necessarily the same function

9. Atavistic organs

Ans: Sudden appearance of some vestigial organs in a better developed conditions as in the case of the tailed human body is called atavism such organs are called atavistic organ

10. Gene flow

Ans: The movement of alleles from one population to another

11. Herbivores

Ans: Animals which feed on producers

12. Formula of mortality

Ans: Mortality (or) Death rate = $\frac{\text{No. of deaths per unit time}}{\text{Average population}}$

13. Predation

Ans: It is an interaction in animal world in which one animal kills and devours other animals for food

14. Monogenetic parasite

Ans: Parasite which completes its life cycle in only one host

15. Host

Ans: An organism which provides shelter and nourishment to parasites is called host

16. Symbiosis

Ans: Organisms of two different species are living together is called symbiosis

17. Example of food chain

Ans: Grass Grass hopper Hawk

18. Food chain

Ans: The dependence of one trophic level on other trophic level for food

19. Energetics

Ans: The study of principles of energy and its changes

20. GPP full form

Ans: Gross primary productivity