

CHAPTER NO 13

ORGANISMS & POPULATION

- Q1- Enlist the conditions which lead to formation of major biomes.
- Q2- What do you understand by 'Organismic Ecology'?
- Q3-i) Temperature decreases progressively from equator towards _____ and from plains to _____.
- ii) In habitats such as _____ and _____ average temperature exceeds 100°C.
- iii) Those organism which can tolerate & thrive in a wide range of temperature are called _____ whereas _____ organisms are restricted to a narrow range of temperatures.
- iv) Euryhaline organisms are _____.
- v) Stenohaline organisms are _____.
- vi) Define Homeostasis
- Q4- Give reasons behind successful survival of mammals over the years.
- Q5- Differentiate between Regulators and Conformers.
- Q6-i) Give equations for population density at time $t+1$
- ii) State Allen's Rule
- iii) What is altitude sickness? Adaptation
- iv) Define Population.
- Q7- List the characteristics that populations posses but not individuals.
- Q8- List the various ways of estimating population size.
- Q9- How is dipause different from hibernation?
- Q10- Write short notes on
- i) Adaptations in desert plants and animals.
- ii) Adaptations of plants to water scarcity.
- iii) Behavioural adaptations in animals.
- iv) Importance of light to plants.
- v) Effect of temperature or water scarcity & the adaptations of animals.