

FYBSC ZOOLOGY PAPER I Semester II

Q1) IUCN red lists are the important tools used in conservation of

- a) Threatened species
- b) Garden plants
- c) Street dogs
- d) Pest

Q2) Examples of: Government involvement in wild life protection is

- a) Wild life (protection) Act 1972
- b) Wild sagari
- c) Guides
- d) Ecotourism

Q3) Sulphur and nitrifying bacteria use inorganic chemical reactions to trap energy and prepare food are termed as

- a) Chemoautotrophs
- b) Phototrophs
- c) Chemoheterotrophs
- d) Salionotrophs

Q4) Abiotic factors include

- a) Soil
- b) Consumers
- c) Decomposers
- d) Producers

Q5) This effects the total body size and also the size of various body parts.

- a) Temperature
- b) Food
- c) Travel
- d) Daily routine

Q6) When the pattern of survival differs at every stage of life, the survivorship curve takes a shape of

- a) Growing
- b) Declining
- c) Jumping
- d) Stable

Q7) When the clouds become saturated with water droplets and become too heavy, they fall in the form of rain, hail sleet or snow.

- a) Precipitation
- b) Surface run off
- c) Condensation
- d) Evaporation

Q8) The capacity of population to increase to its maximum level is called

- a) Biotic potential
- b) Maximum potential
- c) Limited Potential
- d) Optimum potential

Q9) The egg laying capacity of a female is called

- a) Fecundity
- b) Fertility
- c) Capability

d) Laying stamina

10) Information gathered by the census is essential for forming the

- a) Annual plan
- b) election plan
- c) political plan
- d) Military plan.

11) Nitrogenous material of dead are converted to ammonia by bacteria and fungi. These are called as

- a) Ammonifying bacteria
- b) Nitrifying bacteria
- c) Denitrifying bacteria
- d) Nitrogen fixing bacteria

12) This zone of lotic system contains fast flowing , well oxygenated water with coarse sediments.

- a) Rapid zone
- b) Pool zone
- c) Slow zone
- d) Stagnant zone.

End