

Questions ?

Unit 1 | Lesson 6

Answered

Biological Adaptations of Living Organisms in the Aquatic Environments

Interactive test



First

Multiple Choice Questions

Questions signed by * are answered in detail.

Structural (Anatomical) adaptations

- 1 What does the biological adaptation mean?
 - (a) Changing the conditions of the environment to be suitable for the organisms that live there.
 - (b) The suitability of the organism to the conditions of the environment where it lives.
 - (c) The suitability between chemical and physical properties in the environment.
 - (d) The biodiversity in the environment takes place to keep its balance.
- 2 The structural adaptation of the living organism means the change in
 - (a) the activity of the living organism to adapt with its environment
 - (b) the action mechanism of some living organism's organs to adapt with its environment
 - (c) the physical structure of the living organism that help it to survive in its environment
 - (d) the diet of the living organism
- 3 What is the structural adaptation that allows the icefish to live in the complete darkness?
 - (a) The presence of large eyes.
 - (b) The presence of skin that reflects light.
 - (c) The presence of light-emitting organs (photophores) on the body.
 - (d) The presence of sharp fins.
- 4 Which of the following is/are considered a structural adaptation of some oceans fish to withstand the very high pressure?
 - (a) Presence of large eyes.
 - (b) Mucus that covers the body.
 - (c) Compressed bodies.
 - (d) Large gills.
- 5 Which of the following structural adaptations help fish to swim effectively?
 - (a) Large fins and the streamlined body.
 - (b) Large eyes and air bladder.
 - (c) Wide mouth and swim bladder.
 - (d) Transparent skin and specialized gills.
- 6 How does the presence of gills in fish help them to adapt with their aquatic environment?
 - (a) They allow the extraction of dissolved oxygen in water.
 - (b) They help in regulating the body temperature.
 - (c) They act as a foraging tool for food.
 - (d) They help in floating near the surface of water.

- 7 What is the importance of air bladder (swim bladder) for bony fish?
 (a) It helps them to float.
 (b) It improves their ability to extract oxygen.
 (c) It reduces the resistance of water against their movement.
 (d) It enables them to withstand high pressure.
- 8 Which of the following is from the reasons for the presence of special structural adaptations in the deep-ocean fish?
 (a) Low water pressure.
 (c) Low light transmittance.
 (b) High oxygen level.
 (d) Low osmotic pressure.
- 9 The ability of tilapia (boliti) fish to rise to the water surface occurs due to the presence of
 (a) fins
 (c) air bladder
 (b) gills
 (d) compressed body
- 10 Which of the following structures distinguish(es) bony fish from cartilaginous fish?
 (a) Kidneys.
 (c) Gills.
 (b) Contractile vacuole.
 (d) Air bladder.
- 11 Which of the following doesn't/don't characterize the deep-ocean fish?
 (a) Compressed body.
 (c) Large-sized eyes.
 (b) The presence of contractile vacuole.
 (d) The presence of strong arteries.
- 12 Which of the following structures, which exist(s) in the opposite fish, enable(s) it to extract the dissolved oxygen in water?
 (a) (1).
 (b) (2).
 (c) (1) and (4).
 (d) (2) and (3).
- 13 Which of the following is/are from the structural adaptations of dolphins?
 (a) Large-sized eyes.
 (b) The presence of large-sized gills.
 (c) The presence of breathing openings at the top of the head.
 (d) The presence of air bladder.
- 14 Dolphins are similar to the mammals that live on land in
 (a) the presence of nose
 (b) the presence of large-sized gills
 (c) the presence of vertebral column
 (d) the presence of fins

