

Explanation: First statement is wrong: they do not need deep but shallow waters - symbiotic relationships are when both the organisms benefit. The temperature should be in the range of 25-27 degrees.

Q60. Match List I & List II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists:

**List I
(Soil type)**

- A. Oxisols
- B. Vertisols
- C. Histosols
- D. Entisols

**List II
(Major characteristic)**

- 1. Very rich in organic matter
- 2. Soil lacking horizons
- 3. Very old and highly weathered
- 4. Rich in clay content and highly basic

Code:

- | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|
| | A | B | C | D |
| a. | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| b. | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| c. | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| d. | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |

Answer. (b)

Oxisols- (from French oxide, "oxide") are very highly weathered soils that are found primarily in the intertropical regions of the world. These soils contain few weatherable minerals and are often rich in Fe and Al oxide minerals.

Q61. With reference to the albedo of Earth, which one of the following statements is correct?

- a) The albedo of Earth would be more if it is completely covered in ice than a dark green forest canopy.
- b) The albedo of Earth would be more if it is completely covered with a dark green forest canopy than ice.
- c) The albedo of Earth would be equal whether it is completely covered in ice or a dark green forest canopy.
- d) None of the statements given above are correct.

Ans) a

Exp) Albedo

Albedo is the amount of sunlight (solar radiation) reflected by a surface, and is usually expressed as a percentage or a decimal value, with 1 being a perfect reflector and 0 absorbing all incoming light. White objects, such as a snowy hill have a high albedo. Conversely, dark objects, like pavement, have a low albedo. The total reflected amount of radiation incident on Earth is called the albedo of the Earth.

If Earth was completely covered in ice, its albedo would be about 0.84, meaning it would reflect most (84 percent) of the sunlight that hit it. On the other hand, if Earth was covered by a dark green forest canopy, the albedo would be about 0.14 (most of the sunlight would get absorbed). Changes in ice cover, cloudiness, airborne pollution, or land cover (from forest to farmland, for instance) all have subtle effects on global albedo. Using satellite measurements accumulated since the late 1970s, scientists estimate Earth's average albedo is about 0.30. Hence, option a is the correct answer.