



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - UNIVERSAL BOOK DEPOT 1960 BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

ECOSYSTEM : STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION 1549

Ecosystem Structure And Function

1. Which most often limits the primary productivity of the ecosystem

A. Solar radiation /light

B. Oxygen

C. Consumer

D. Nitrogen

Answer: A



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2. Which type of pyramid of energy is inverted?

A. Grass land

B. Tree

C. Both of these

D. None of these

Answer: D



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3. Which one of the following types of organisms occupy more than one trophic level in a pond ecosystem?

A. Phytoplankton

B. Fish

C. Zooplankton

D. Frog

Answer: B



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4. Pyramid of energy in a pond ecosystem is always:

A. Inverted

B. Upright

C. Irregular

D. linear

Answer: B



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5. Study the following statements regarding food chains and select the correct ones.

(i) Removal of 80% tigers from an area resulted in greatly increased growth of vegetation.

(ii) Removal of most of the carnivores resulted in an increased population of deers.

(iii) The length of food chains is generally limited to 3-4 trophic levels due to energy loss.

(iv) The length of food chains may vary from 2 to 8 trophic levels.

A. A,D

B. A,B

C. B,C

D. C,B

Answer: C



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6. In an aquatic ecosystem, the organism present at the trophic level equivalent to cows in grasslands is

A. Phytoplankton

B. Zooplankton

C. Nekton

D. Benthos

Answer: B



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7. Select the formula for ecological efficiency:

A.
$$\frac{\text{Gross primary productivity} \times 100}{\text{Incident total solar radiation}}$$

B.
$$\frac{\text{Food primary assimilated} \times 100}{\text{Food energy ingested}}$$

C.
$$\frac{\text{Net primary productivity} \times 100}{\text{Gross primary productivity}}$$

D. ("Energy in biomass production at a trophic level"xx100)/("Energy in biomass production at previous trophic level")`

Answer: D



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8. Which of the following habitats is most unsuitable for primary productivity?

A. Grassland

B. Cave

C. River

D. Wetland

Answer: B



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9. Benthic organism are affected most by

- A. Light reaching the forest floor
- B. Surface turbulence of water
- C. Sediment characteristics of aquatic ecosystems
- D. Water-holding capacity of soil

Answer: C



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10. Identify the correct type of food chain.

Dead animal → Blowfly maggots → Common frog →

Snake:

- A. Grazing food chain
- B. Detrital food chain
- C. Decomposer food chain

D. Predator food chain

Answer: B



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11. Energy and nutrients enter a community through:

- A. Primary consumer
- B. Producer
- C. Decomposer food chain
- D. Sunlight

Answer: B



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12. Which of the following is an example of man-made ecosystem?

A. Herbarium

B. Aquarium

C. Tissue culture

D. Forest

Answer: B



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13. The detritus food chain begins with:

A. Primary producers

B. Primary consumer

C. Secondary consumers

D. Dead organic matter

Answer: D



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14. Bacteria and fungi in a forest ecosystem are generally

OR

Micro-organism are

OR

The bacteria that attack dead organic matter are

A. Producers

B. Decomposers

C. Primary Consumers

D. Secondary consumers

Answer: B



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15. Energy flow and energy transformations in living systems strictly conform to the

OR

Flow of energy declines from low to higher trophic level in ecosystem, is mainly explained by

- A. Law of limiting factors
- B. Liebig's law of minimum
- C. Laws of thermodynamics (second)
- D. Shelford's law of tolerance

Answer: C



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16. An ecosystem which can be easily damaged but can recover after some time if damaging effect stops, will be having.

- A. Low stability and low resilience
- B. High stability and high resilience
- C. Low stability and high resilience
- D. High stability and low resilience

Answer: C



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17. These belong to the category of primary consumers:

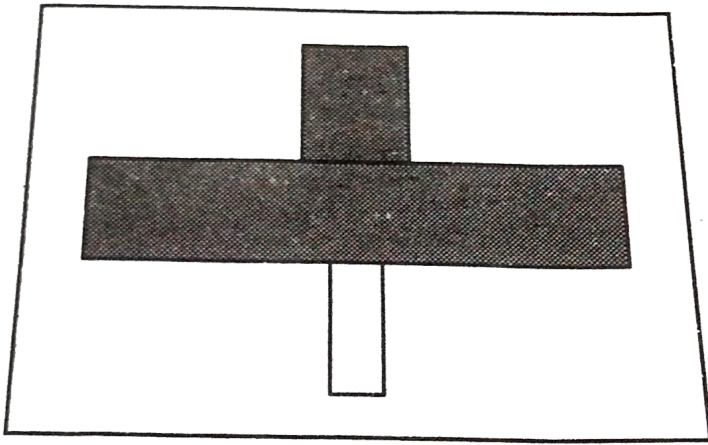
- A. Snakes and frogs
- B. Water insects
- C. Eagle and snakes
- D. Insects and cattle

Answer: D



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18. Given below is one of the types of ecological pyramids. This type represents:



- A. Pyramid of numbers in a grassland
- B. Pyramid of biomass in a fallow land
- C. Pyramid of biomass in a lake
- D. Energy pyramid in a spring

Answer: C



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19. A man-made ecosystem is:

- A. Less in diversity
- B. More in diversity
- C. Man does not make ecosystem
- D. More stable than natural ecosystem

Answer: A



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20. Which of the following supports a dense population of plankton and littoral vegetation

- A. Oligotrophic
- B. Eutrophic

C. Lithotrophic

D. Agroecotrophic

Answer: B



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21. The pyramid of numbers of a parasitic food chain in a forest ecosystem is:

A. Always inverted

B. Always upright

C. Mixture of inverted and upright

D. Sometimes inverted and sometime upright

Answer: A

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22. Y – shaped energy flow model was given by

- A. *H. T.* Odum
- B. *E. P.* Odum
- C. Tansley
- D. Both (*a*) and (*b*)

Answer: D

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23. Food chain is a series of population which starts with producers. It is concerned with:

- A. Biotic components only
- B. Energy flow and transfer of nutrients
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. Biotic and decomposers

Answer: C



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24. Which of the food chains directly depends on solar radiations

- A. Predator
- B. Grazing
- C. Detritus

D. None of these

Answer: B



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25. Inverted pyramid is found in:

A. Biomass pyramid of aquatic system

B. Energy pyramid of grassland

C. Biomass pyramid of grassland

D. Pyramid of number of aquatic system

Answer: A



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26. Earthworm is a

- A. Herbivore
- B. Secondary consumer
- C. Tertiary consumer
- D. Detrivore

Answer: D



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27. The trophic level of Cuscuta, Orobanche and Albygo is

- A. Decomposer
- B. Primary producer
- C. Primary consumers

D. Secondary consumers

Answer: C



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28. In a particular climatic condition, decomposition rate is slower if:

- A. Detritus is rich in nitrogen
- B. Detritus is rich in humus
- C. Detritus is rich in sugars
- D. Detritus is rich in lignin and chitin

Answer: D



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29. The maximum biomass of living diatoms is to be found in

- A. Marine pelagic habitats
- B. Moist soil and swamps
- C. Deep coastlines
- D. Salt lakes

Answer: A



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30. When spontaneous process occurs then free energy of a system

- A. Decrease

B. Increase

C. Remains same

D. Either can increase or decrease

Answer: A



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31. Which ecosystem shows maximum genetic diversity

A. Coniferous forests

B. Tropical rain forests

C. subtropical forests

D. Temperate forests

Answer: B



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32. Most animals that live in deep oceanic waters are:

- A. Secondary consumers
- B. Tertiary consumers
- C. Detritivores
- D. Primary consumers

Answer: C



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33. A bamboo plant is growing in a forest. What will be its trophic level?

- A. First
- B. Second
- C. Third
- D. Fourth

Answer: A



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34. Which is an example of true pyramid in an ecosystem

OR

The number of individuals at the trophic level decreases from the producer level to the consumer level in

- A. Pyramid of a biomass
- B. Pyramid of number

C. Pyramid of energy

D. None of the above

Answer: C



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35. A food chain starts with

A. Nitrogen fixing organisms

B. Photosynthesis

C. Respiration

D. Decomposers

Answer: B



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36. In a food web, each successive trophic level has

- A. Grazing
- B. Detritus
- C. Soaking
- D. Depleting

Answer: B



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37. In food chain initial organisms are

- A. Increased total energy
- B. Less total energy content

C. More total energy content

D. Non estimated energy content

Answer: B



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38. In food chain initial organism are found in

OR

The number of primary producer within a specified area would be maximum in

A. Top consumers

B. Secondary consumers

C. Primary consumers

D. Photosynthates

Answer: D



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39. Maximum biomass and variable organism are found in

OR

The number of primary producer within a specified area would be maximum in

A. River

B. Pond ecosystem

C. Lake

D. Estuary

Answer: B



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40. An inverted pyramid of number and an inverted pyramid of biomass are respectively seen in:

A. Grassland and tree ecosystem

B. Sea and tree ecosystem

C. Tree and sea ecosystem

D. Sea and grassland ecosystem

Answer: C



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41. Which one of the following is not used for construction of ecological pyramids?

- A. Rate of energy flow
- B. Fresh weight
- C. Dry weight
- D. Number of individuals

Answer: B



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42. A pond is a

- A. Biome
- B. Natural ecosystem
- C. Artificial ecosystem
- D. Community of plants and animals

Answer: B



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43. When peacock eats snakes which eat insects thriving on green plants, the peacock is

- A. A primary consumer
- B. A primary decomposer
- C. Final decomposer
- D. The apex of food pyramid

Answer: D



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44. A plant being eaten by a herbivorous which in turn is eaten by a carnivorous makes

OR

The transfer of energy from organism to organism in a natural community establishes

- A. Food chain
- B. Food web
- C. Omnivorous
- D. Interdependent

Answer: A



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45. 10% law of flow of energy in ecosystem was proposed by

A. Lindeman

B. Carl Mobius

C. Tansley

D. Darwin

Answer: A



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46. If 20 J of energy is trapped at producer level, then how much energy will be available to peacock as food in the following chain?

Plant → Mice → Snake → Peacock

A. 0.2J

B. 0.0002J

C. $0.02J$

D. $0.002J$

Answer: C



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47. Which of the following is most important abiotic factor in pond ecosystem

A. Water

B. Phytoplankton

C. Zooplankton

D. Temperature

Answer: A

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48. Which are the biotic componets of forest ecosystem

- A. Producers
- B. Decomposers
- C. Consumers
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

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49. Which of the following is an artificial ecosystem

- A. Rice-field

B. Forest

C. Grassland

D. Lake

Answer: A



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50. The figure given below shows a particular food web. Each alphabet represents a different species. Arrows indicate the flow of energy and materials. Which of the following would probably have the greatest total biomass



A. $K + M$

B. K

C. $J + G$

D. F

Answer: D



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51. In a pyramid of biomass, if the total dry weight (kg/m^2) of primary producers is about 809 it will decrease at tertiary consumer level upto

A. $37kg/m^2$

B. $11kg/m^2$

C. $5kg/m^2$

D. $1.5kg/m^2$

Answer: D



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52. When the number of organisms at successive levels are plotted they assume the shape of a pyramid. This is called the pyramid of:

- A. Energy
- B. Number
- C. Biomass
- D. Both (a) and (c)

Answer: B



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53. The loss of energy as one proceeds from one trophic level to the next higher level is approximately

- A. 30 %
- B. 40 %
- C. 60 %
- D. 90 %

Answer: D



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54. In a food chain, the total amount of living material is depicted by:

- A. Pyramid of biomass

B. Pyramid of energy

C. Pyramid of number

D. Trophic levels

Answer: A



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55. The figure given below shows estimated values for carbon fixation in a terrestrial ecosystem. Diagram refer to tones $\times 10^9$, fixed or available for fixation



Which result can be drawn from the figure

A. There is a net loss to the decomposers

B. There is a net loss to the atmosphere

C. The system is in balance

D. There is an net gain to the producers

Answer: C



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56. Two food chains are are given below

Tree → aphid → insectivorous bird → bird of prey.

Phytoplankton → zooplankton → plankton – feeding fish
→ carnivorous fish.

Which diagram is a pyramid of energy representing both food chains

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

Answer: B



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57. Which of the following statement regarding decomposition is false

A. Warm and moist environment favours decomposition

B. Decomposition rate is slower if detritus is rich in chitin and lignin

C. Earthworm is a detritivore

D. Precipitation of soluble inorganic nutrients into the soil horizon as unavailable salt is called mineralisation

Answer: D



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58. Green plants constitute

- A. First trophic level
- B. Second trophic level
- C. Third trophic level
- D. Complete food chain

Answer: A



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59. Which one of the following is a primary consumer in maize field ecosystem

A. Grasshopper

B. Wolf

C. Phytoplankton

D. Lion

Answer: A



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60. Which of the following is false

- A. Quantity of biomass in a trophic level at a particular period is called as standing crop
- B. The energy content in a trophic level is determined by considering a few individuals of a species in that trophic level
- C. The succession that occurs in newly cooled lava is called primary succession
- D. Rate of succession is faster in secondary succession

Answer: B



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61. Using the figure, determine which animals would be found in the same trophic level



- A. Humans and horses
- B. Eagles and blue jays
- C. Pine trees and garden snakes
- D. Crickets and cows

Answer: D



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62. The pyramid of energy is always:

- A. Upright
- B. Inverted

C. Oblique

D. None of these

Answer: A



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63. Nepenthes is

A. Primary producers

B. Consumer

C. Primary producer and consumer

D. None of the above

Answer: C



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64. The following figure is best example of



- A. Pyramid of number in forest ecosystem
- B. Pyramid of number in grassland ecosystem
- C. pyramid of biomass in forest ecosystem
- D. Pyramid of number in parasitic food chain

Answer: A



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65. An ecosystem resist change because it is in a state of

- A. Imbalance

B. Homeostasis

C. Shortage of componenets

D. Deficiency of light

Answer: B



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66. In an ecosystem, the population of

A. Primary producers are more than that of primary

consumers

B. Secondary consumers are largest because they are

powerful

C. Primary consumers out number primary producers

D. Primary consumers are least dependent upon primary producers

Answer: A



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67. On the global basis the maximum productivity is shown by

A. Aquatic ecosystem

B. Grasslands

C. Forests

D. Deserts

Answer: A



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68. Which of the following acts as "nature's scavengers"

A. Man

B. Animals

C. Insects

D. Micro-organisms

Answer: D



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69. The pyramid of numbers in a grassland ecosystem is

A. Always erect

B. Always inverted

C. Either erect or inverted

D. Irregular

Answer: A



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70. Cyberviatic is associated with

A. Flow of energy

B. Cycle of energy

C. Energy released

D. Study of energy

Answer: A



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71. Which is the correct sequence in the food chain in a grassland

- A. Grass → wolf → deer → buffalo
- B. Bacteria → grass → rabbit → wolf
- C. Grass → insect → birds → snakes
- D. Grass → snake → insect → deer

Answer: C



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72. Generally the food chain has how many trophic levels

- A. One

B. Two

C. Three or Four

D. Three

Answer: C



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73. In an ecosystem which of the following are important components

A. Energy flow and food chain

B. Mineral recycling and energy flow

C. Food chain and decomposers

D. All the above

Answer: D



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74. When man eats fish, which feeds on zooplankton, which have eaten small plants, the producer in the chain is:

- A. Small plants
- B. Fish
- C. Man does not make ecosystem
- D. Zooplankton

Answer: A



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75. The maximum biological magnification of *DDT* through food web is seen in

- A. Algae
- B. Bacteria
- C. Higher plants
- D. Man

Answer: D



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76. The pyramid that cannot be inverted in a stable ecosystem, is pyramid of

- A. Number

B. Energy

C. Biomass

D. All the above

Answer: B



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77. Snake generally belongs to

A. Saparophytes

B. Primary consumer

C. Second trophic level

D. None of these

Answer: D



78. In the following simplified model of a nutrient cycle, identify *A*, *B*, *C*, *D* and *E*



A.

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>
Producers	Soil solution	Detritus	Weathering	Decomposition

B.

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>
Producers	Soil solution	Detritus	Decomposition	Weathering

C.

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>
Producers	Detritus	Soil solution	Weathering	Decomposition

D.

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>
Producers	Detritus	Soil solution	Decomposition	Weathering

Answer: D



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79. The flora and fauna in lakes or ponds are

- A. Lentic biota
- B. Lotic biota
- C. Abiotic biota
- D. Field layer

Answer: A



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80. Driving force of an ecosystem is

A. Producers

B. Carbohydrates in plants

C. Biomass

D. Solar energy

Answer: D



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81. The total energy fixed by a gram plant (*Cicer arietinum*) in an ecosystem on the whole is called

A. Primary production

B. Gross production

C. Secondary production

D. None of the above

Answer: B



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82. Which of the following is correct sequence in food chain

A. Fallen leaves → bacteria → insect larvae → birds

B. Phytoplankton → zooplankton → fish

C. Grasses → fox → rabbit

D. Grasses → chameleon → insects → birds

Answer: B



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83. Identify the likely organisms (1), (2), (3) and (4) in the food web show below



- A. (1) (2) (3) (4)
Deer Rabbit Frog Rat
- B. (1) (2) (3) (4)
Dog Squirrel Bat Deer
- C. (1) (2) (3) (4)
Rat Dog Tortoise Crow
- D. (1) (2) (3) (4)
Squirrel Cat Rat Pigeon

Answer: A



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84. Which of the following representations shows the pyramid of numbers in a forest ecosystem?

A. D

B. A

C. B

D. C

Answer: C



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85. Study the four statement (i-iv) given below and select the two correct ones out of them

(i) A lion eating a deer and a sparrow feeding on grains are ecologically similar in being consumers.

(ii) Predator star fish *Pisaster* helps in maintaining species diversity of some invertebrates

(iii) Predators ultimately lead to the extinction of prey species

(iv) Production of chemicals such as nicotine, strychnine by the plants are metabolic disorders

The two correct statements are

A. (A) and (B)

B. (B) and (C)

C. (C) and (D)

D. (A) and (D)

Answer: A



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86. The biomass available for consumption by the herbivores and the decomposers is called

A. Gross primary productivity

B. Net primary productivity

C. Secondary productivity

D. standing crop

Answer: B



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87. The word chromosome was coined by

A. Weaver and Clements

B. A.G. Tansley

C. W.P. Odum

D. By all the above

Answer: B



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88. Trophic levels are formed by

- A. Organisms linked in food chain
- B. Only plants
- C. Only animals
- D. Only carnivores

Answer: A



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89. In a food chain herbivores are

- A. Primary producers

B. Primary consumers

C. Secondary consumers Decomposers

D.

Answer: B



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90. Which one of the following statements for pyramid of energy is incorrect whereas remaining three are correct?

A. It is upright in shape

B. Its base is broad

C. It shows energy content of different trophic level organisms

D. It is inverted in shape

Answer: D



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91. The ecosystem consists of

A. Producers

B. Consumers

C. Decomposers

D. All of these

Answer: D



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92. In a tree ecosystem, the pyramid of number is

- A. Upright
- B. Inverted
- C. Both of the above
- D. None of the above

Answer: C



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93. Which one of the following has the largest population in a food chain?

- A. Producers
- B. Primary consumers

C. Secondary consumers

D. Decomposers

Answer: D



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94. Which of the following relations is correct regarding GPP and NPP of an ecosystem ?

A. $NPP = GPP - \text{Animal consumption}$

B. $NPP = GPP - \text{Plant respiration}$

C. $NPP = GPP - \text{Plant respiration}$

D. $NPP = GPP + \text{Animal consumption}$

Answer: C

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95. Ecosystem is

- A. Open
- B. Closed
- C. Both open and close
- D. Neither open nor closed

Answer: A

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96. What is maximum in pond-ecosystem

- A. Primary consumers

B. Secondary consumers

C. Producers

D. Decomposers

Answer: C



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97. The pyramid of number is based on

A. Unit per area

B. Food per individual

C. Individuals in trophic level

D. None of these

Answer: C



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98. In a pyramid of numbers in a grassland ecosystem, the large population is that of:

- A. Producers
- B. Tertiary consumers
- C. Secondary consumers
- D. Primary consumers

Answer: A



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99. The upright pyramid of number is absent in:

A. Pond

B. Forest

C. Lake

D. Grassland

Answer: C



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100. The character of an ecosystem is determined by the environmental factor which is shortest supply, this is the

A. Law of minimum

B. Law of diminishing returns

C. Law of limiting factors

D. Law of supply and demand

Answer: A



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101. Which must be preserved in ecosystem, if the system is to be maintained

- A. Producers and carnivores
- B. Producers and decomposers
- C. Carnivores and decomposers
- D. Herbivores and carnivores

Answer: B



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102. The importance of ecosystem lies in

- A. Cycling of materials
- B. Flow of energy
- C. Both the above
- D. None of the above

Answer: C



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103. Ecosystem has two components:

- A. Plants and animals
- B. Weeds and trees

C. Biotic and abiotic

D. Frog and men

Answer: C



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104. Green plants in an ecosystem are called

A. Food chain

B. Food web

C. Both the above

D. None of the above

Answer: C



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105. In a lake ecosystem, pyramid of biomass is:

- A. Upright
- B. Inverted
- C. Anything is possible
- D. None is correct

Answer: B



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106. The pyramid of energy in a forest ecosystem is:

- A. Upright
- B. Inverted

C. Any of the two

D. None of the above

Answer: A



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107. Which of the following aspects is not a component of functional unit of ecosystem?

A. Energy flow and food chain

B. Decomposition

C. Productivity

D. Stratification / Pollution

Answer: D

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108. The organisms which live in the bottom of lake are called:

- A. Nekton
- B. Diatom
- C. Benthos
- D. Plankton

Answer: C

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109. What energy percentage can be captured by the organisms of next trophic level


or

transfer of energy from one trophic level is according to second law of thermodynamics. The efficiency of energy transfer from herbivorous to carnivorous is

- A. 20 %
- B. 30 %
- C. 90 %
- D. 10 %

Answer: D

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110. Given below is an imaginary pyramid of number.what could be one of the possibilities about certain organisms at some of the differennt levels 

A. Level PC is "insects" and level SC is "small insectivorous birds"

B. Level PP is "phytoplanktons" in sea and "Whale" on top level TC

C. Level one PP is "pipal trees" and the level SC is "sheep"

D. Level PC is "rats" and level SC is "cats"

Answer: A



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111. Which one of the following has the largest population in a food chain?

A. Producer

B. Consumer

C. Top consumer

D. Decomposers

Answer: A



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112. The rate of formation of new organic matter by rabbit in a grassland, is called.

A. Net productivity

B. Secondary productivity

C. Net primary productivity

D. Gross primary productivity

Answer: B



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113. Which of the is the most stable and largest ecosystem of the world

A. Mountain

B. Desert

C. Forest

D. Ocean

Answer: D



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114. In an ecosystem primary consumers are

- A. Omnivores
- B. Carnivores
- C. Detritivores
- D. Herbivores

Answer: D



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115. Which of the following does not effect the forest ecosytem

- A. Deforestation
- B. Soil erosion
- C. Climatic variation

D. None of these

Answer: D



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116. The pyramid of energy in a forest ecosystem is:

A. Always upright

B. Always inverted

C. Both upright and inverted

D. None of the above

Answer: A



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117. In an ecosystem, there is flow of energy at different trophic levels. This is as follows

A. Primary consumers - Tertiary consumers - Secondary consumers - Decomposer-Producers

B. Producers - Primary consumers - Secondary consumers - Tertiary consumers - Decomposers

C. Producers - Decomposers - Primary consumers - Tertiary consumers - Secondary consumers

D. Producers - Primary consumers - Tertiary consumers - Secondary consumers - Decomposers

Answer: B



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118. We refer to the following as the food chain

- A. Large number of animals near a source of food
- B. Transfer of food energy from the green plants through a series of consumer organisms
- C. Large number of human beings forming a human chain near a source of food
- D. None of these

Answer: B



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119. In a food chain, lion is a:

- A. Secondary consumer

- B. Primary consumer
- C. Tertiary consumer
- D. Secondary producer

Answer: C



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120. Benthos are:

- A. Primary consumer in the depth of a pond
- B. Zooplankton on the water surface
- C. Periphyton
- D. Epineuston

Answer: A



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121. Of the total incident solar radiation the proportion of PAR is:

- A. More than 80 %
- B. About 70 %
- C. *About 60%*
- D. Less than 50 %

Answer: D



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122. Identify the possible link "A" in the following food chain :

Plant → insect → frog → "A" → eagle:

A. Rabbit

B. Wolf

C. Cobra

D. Parrot

Answer: C



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123. If forest area is reduced to half, which one of the following will be a long term effect

A. The natives (tribals) of that area will die on account of hunger

B. Cattles of that area will die due to scarcity of fodder

C. habitat loss leading to disturbance in food chain

D. It will be converted into large desert

Answer: C



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124. The first link in any food chain is green plants because:

A. They are widely distributed

B. They are firmly fixed to the soil

C. They alone have a capacity to fix atmospheric CO_2 in the presence of sunlight

D. All of the above

Answer: C



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125. Food levels in an ecosystem are called

- A. Trophic levels
- B. Consumer levels
- C. Producer levels
- D. Herbivore levels

Answer: A



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126. Which of the following is a correct food chain?

- A. Grasshopper → Grass → Snake → Frog → Eagle

B. Grass → Grasshopper → Frog → Snake → Eagle

C. Eagle → Snake → Grasshopper → Grass → Frog

D. Frog → Snake → Eagle → Grasshopper → Grass

Answer: B



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127. In a stable ecosystem, which of the following limits the number of trophic levels

A. Biomass

B. The number of nutrients

C. Availability of nutrients

D. Presence of contaminants that increases in concentration along the food chain

Answer: C



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128. Among the ecosystem mentioned below, where can one find maximum biodiversity?

- A. Grassland
- B. Coral reef
- C. Mangroves
- D. Rain forest

Answer: B

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129. Biological equilibrium is an equilibrium among the:

- A. Producer plants
- B. Consumers and producers
- C. Decomposers
- D. Producers, consumers and decomposers

Answer: D

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130. The food chain in which microorganisms break down the energy rich compounds synthesized by producers, is called:

- A. Parasitic food chain
- B. Detritus food chain
- C. Predators food chain
- D. Producer food chain

Answer: B



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131. In an ecosystem, bacteria are:

- A. Microconsumers
- B. Macroconsumers
- C. Primary consumers
- D. Secondary consumers

Answer: A



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132. A lake ecosystem is

- A. Artificial
- B. Abiotic
- C. Natural
- D. Hydrological

Answer: C



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133. Ecological pyramids are of

- A. Two types
- B. Three types
- C. Four types
- D. Five types

Answer: B



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134. Which of the following statements regarding food chain is false?

- A. In an aquatic ecosystem, grazing food chain is the major conduct for energy flow

- B. In terrestrial ecosystems, a large fraction of energy flows through detritus food chain
- C. The detritus food chain begins with dead organic matter
- D. Primary consumers belong to the first trophic level

Answer: D



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135. Which of the following ecosystem would be most stable

- A. Man made forest
- B. Fresh water lake
- C. Saline lake
- D. Natural forest

Answer: D



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136. All living organisms on or around the Earth constitute:

A. Producers

B. Decomposers

C. Consumers

D. Biosphere

Answer: D



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137. The number of individuals of a species in a particular ecosystem at a given time remains constant due to:

- A. Man
- B. Parasites
- C. Predators
- D. Available food

Answer: C



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138. Ecosystem may be defined as

- A. Group of plants which act as the energy suppliers
- B. Group of organisms which form population

C. Functional unit for ecological studies

D. None of these

Answer: C



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139. In grazing food chain, carnivores may also referred to as:

A. Primary producers

B. Secondary producers

C. Primary consumers

D. Secondary consumers

Answer: D



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140. In an ecosystem in abiotic components which of the following occur

- A. Flow of energy
- B. Cycling of materials
- C. Consumers
- D. Flow of energy and cycling of materials

Answer: D



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141. The transition zone between two communities is known as:

- A. Ecoline

B. Ecotone

C. Ecad

D. Barrier

Answer: B



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142. The snakes are includes under

A. Saparophytes

B. Primary consumers

C. Second trophic level

D. None of these

Answer: D



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143. The zooplanktonic forms are

- A. Primary consumers
- B. Secondary consue
- C. Carnivores
- D. Primary producers

Answer: A



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144. Which one of the following regarding ecological pyramid is not correct?

- A. In most ecosystems, the pyramid of numbers and biomass are upright
- B. In tree-dominated ecosystem the pyramid of numbers is inverted
- C. The pyramid of energy expresses mainly the rate of food production
- D. In deep water ecosystem, the pyramid of biomass is upright

Answer: D



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145. The maximum biomagnification would be in which of the following in case of aquatic ecosystem

A. Fishes

B. Birds

C. Zooplanktons

D. Phytoplanktons

Answer: A



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146. During food chain, the maximum energy is stored in:

A. Producers

B. Decpmposers

C. Herbivores

D. Carnivores

Answer: A



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147. Which of the following cannot be recycled in an ecosystem?

A. Nitrogen

B. Oxygen

C. Energy

D. Water

Answer: C



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148. Ecosystem is defined as

- A. Relation between plants and animals
- B. Relation between biotic and physical components
- C. Relation between producers and decomposers
- D. None of these

Answer: B



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149. Decomposers are

- A. Autotrophs
- B. Heterotrophs
- C. Autoheterotrophs
- D. Organotrophs

Answer: B



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150. In a terrestrial ecosystem such as forest, maximum energy is at trophic level:

A. T_1

B. T_2

C. T_3

D. T_4

Answer: A



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151. The rate at which light energy is converted into chemical energy of organic molecules, is the ecosystem's

- A. Net primary productivity
- B. Gross secondary productivity
- C. Net secondary productivity
- D. Gross primary productivity

Answer: D



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152. The relationship in an ecosystem can be depicted in:

- A. Pyramid of energy
- B. Pyramid of biomass

C. Pyramid of numbers

D. All of these

Answer: D



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153. Biomass pyramid of forest is

A. Inverted

B. Upright

C. Infinite

D. Finite

Answer: B



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154. The Great Barrier Reef along the east coast of Australia can be categorized as:

- A. Population
- B. Community
- C. Ecosystem
- D. Biome

Answer: C



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155. The dominant second trophic level, in a lake ecosystem, is

- A. Benthos

B. Plankton

C. Zooplankton

D. Phytoplankton

Answer: C



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156. A rat feeding upon potato tuber is

A. Producer plants

B. Carnivore

C. Decomposer

D. Primary consumer

Answer: D



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157. Tip of ecological pyramid is occupied by:

- A. Hervivores
- B. Carnivores
- C. Producers
- D. Decomposers

Answer: B



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158. The lentic ecosystem includes which of following water

- A. Rain

B. Running

C. Standing

D. Gravitational

Answer: C



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159. The ultimate energy source of all ecosystem is

A. Solar energy

B. Sugar stored

C. Heat liberated during respiration

D. ATP

Answer: A



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160. Food chain consists of

- A. Producer, consumer and deocomposer
- B. Producer, carnivore and decomposer
- C. Producer and primary consumer
- D. Producer, herbivore and carnivore

Answer: A



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161. The primary producers of the deep-sea hydrothermal vent ecosystem are:

- A. Coral reefs
- B. Green algae
- C. Chemosynthetic bacteria
- D. Blue-green-algae

Answer: C



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162. Edge effect' is observed in case of

- A. Ecozone
- B. Ecotone
- C. Biotope
- D. Ecosphere

Answer: B



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163. Which ecosystem has the maximum biomass

- A. Forest ecosystem
- B. Grassland ecosystem
- C. Pond ecosystem
- D. Lake ecosystem

Answer: A



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164. What type of ecological pyramid would be obtained with the following data

Secondary consumer : 120g

Primary consumer : 60g

Primary producer : 10g

- A. Inverted pyramid of biomass
- B. Pyramid of energy
- C. Upright pyramid of numbers
- D. Upright pyramid of biomass

Answer: A



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165. Chief producers in the oceans are

A. Dinoflagellates

B. Diatoms

C. Cyanobacteria

D. Euglenoids

Answer: B



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166. Identify the plant belonging to the reed-swamp stage in hydrosere succession

A. Juncus

B. Sagittaria

C. Salix

D. Trapa

Answer: B



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167. The correct sequence of plants in a hydrosere is

- A. Oak - Lantana-Scirpus-Pistia-Hydrilla-Volvox
- B. Volvox-Hydrilla-Pistia-Scirpus-Lantana-Oak
- C. Pistia -Volvox-Scirpus-Hydrilla-Oak-Lantana
- D. Oak-Lantana-Volvax-Hydrilla-Pistia-Scirpus

Answer: B



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168. Which of the following is considered as pioneer community is xerarch?

- A. Annual herb
- B. Perennial herb
- C. Scrub stage
- D. Forest stage

Answer: D



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169. Mycorrhiza is found in

- A. Oligotrophic soil
- B. Eutrophic oil

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None of these

Answer: A



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170. Mangrove forests are found in

A. Uttar Pradesh

B. Madhya Pradesh

C. West Bengal

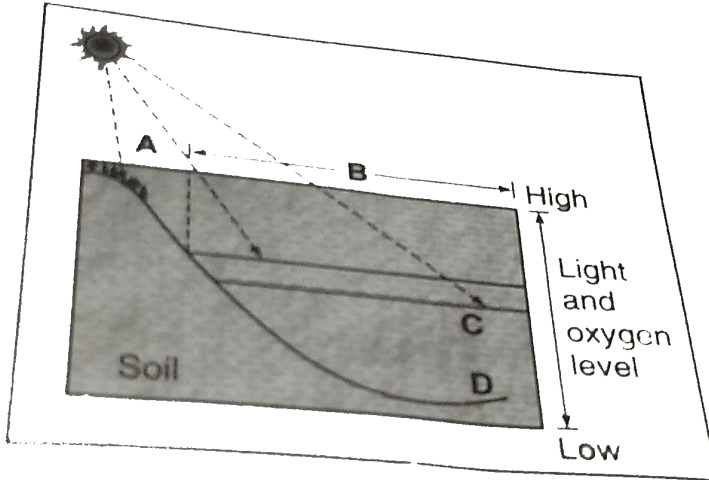
D. Himachal Pradesh

Answer: C



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171. Choose the correct combination of labelling of the zones in water in a lake:



A. A- Limnetic zone, B-Profundal zone, C-Littoral zone, D-
Benthic zone

B. A-Littoral zone, B-Benthic zone, C-Profundal zone, D-
Limnetic zone

C. A-Limnetic zone, B-Limnetic zone, C-Benthic zone, D-
Profundal zone

D. A-Littoral zone, B-Profundal zone, C-Benthic zone, D-
Limnetic zone

Answer: C



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172. The early settlers on a barren area (rock) are

A. Ferns

B. Mosses

C. Lichens

D. Diatoms

Answer: C



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173. A community which starts succession in a habitat is

- A. Pioneer community
- B. Seral community
- C. Biotic community
- D. Ecosere

Answer: A



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174. Mangrove vegetation is found in

A. Dehradun valley

B. Kullu valley

C. Western ghats

D. Sundervans

Answer: D



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175. Alpine plants which are commonly found at the top of mountains show

A. Xerophytism

B. Hydrophytism

C. Semitism

D. None of the above

Answer: A



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176. The pioneer species in xerarch and hydrach succession, are respectively:

- A. Lichens and phytoplanktons
- B. Lichens and sedges
- C. Phytoplanktons and lichens
- D. Lichens and rooted hydrophytes

Answer: A



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177. Phytoplanktons are dominant in which of the following zones?

- A. Limnetic zone
- B. Proound zone
- C. Littoral zone
- D. Benthic zone

Answer: A



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178. In xeroplanktons, photosynthesis occur in

- A. Root

B. Modified stem

C. Scaly leaves

D. Stomata

Answer: B



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179. *Casuarina equisetifolia* is a

A. Mesophyte

B. Xerophyte

C. Halophyte

D. Forest epiphyte

Answer: B



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180. The plants in which vascular tissues are absent and well developed aerenchyma is present, are

- A. Xerophytes
- B. Halophytes
- C. Hydrophytes
- D. Mesophytes

Answer: C



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181. *Eichhornia crassipes* is

- A. Desert plant
- B. Parasite
- C. Water plant
- D. Terrestrial plant

Answer: C



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182. During ecological succession:

- A. The establishment of a new biotic community is very fast
in its primary phase
- B. The numbers and types of animals remain constant

C. The changes lead to a community that is in near equilibrium with the environment and is called pioneer community

D. The gradual and predictable change in species composition occurs in a given area

Answer: D



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183. Pneumatophores are found

A. In desert

B. Near river banks

C. In grasslands

D. On mountains

Answer: B



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184. Mark the correct pair

A. Plants growing in shady places-Heliophytes

B. Plants growing in light-Sciophytes

C. Plants growing in saline soil-Halophytes

D. Roots are absent-Xerophytes

Answer: C



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185. Which is adapted for aquatic habit

A. Aldrovenda

B. Vallisneria

C. Sarcocolla

D. All of these

Answer: B



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186. The first plants to reappear in a badly burned forest area will most probably be

A. Mosses

B. Liverworts

C. Ferns

D. Grasses

Answer: A



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187. The final stable community in ecological succession is:

A. Seral Community

B. Pioneer Community

C. Ecosere

D. Climax Community

Answer: D



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188. In ecological succession the climax community is best recognised by the following state

A. $P = R$

B. $P > R$

C. $P < R$

D. $P \neq R$

Answer: A



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189. Primary succession occurs on

A. Newly exposed habitat

- B. Cleared forest area
- C. Freshly harvested crop field
- D. Pond filled after a dry season

Answer: A



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190. Series of natural changes in the dominance of a community developing on a previously barren / virgin area is known as

- A. Primary autotrophic succession
- B. Primary heterotrophic succession
- C. Secondary autotrophic succession
- D. Secondary heterotrophic succession

Answer: A



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191. Which one lacks both roots and stomata

- A. Hydrophytes
- B. Mesophytes
- C. Hygrophytes
- D. Halophytes

Answer: A



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192. Submerged hydrophytes exchange gases through

A. Stomata

B. Hydathodes

C. Lenticels

D. General surface

Answer: D



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193. Select the correct match



A. A,B and D only

B. A and C only

C. B and C only

D. B and D only

Answer: C



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194. One of them is a submerged hydrophyte

Or

Which of the following is / are an angiospermic hydrophyte

- A. Ceratophyllum
- B. Utricularia
- C. Vallisneria and Hydrilla
- D. Lemna

Answer: C



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195. Plants growing on sandstone are

- A. Psammophytes
- B. Oxylophytes
- C. Lithophytes
- D. Phanerophytes

Answer: C

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196. Plants like Rhizophora and Avecennia grow on the sea shores under saline condition. For this they have special roots for respiration which are called

- A. Prop roots
- B. Climbing roots
- C. Floating roots
- D. Pneumatophores

Answer: D



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197. Both mimic and model are harmful to the predator

- A. Batesian mimicry
- B. Warning mimicry
- C. Concealing mimicry
- D. Mullerian mimicry

Answer: D



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198. Plants growing in acidic soils are known as

- A. Psammophytes
- B. Oxylophytes
- C. Lithophytes
- D. Halophytes

Answer: B



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199. Dunaliella, a green alga is a halophyte, which stores

- A. Proline
- B. Sorbitol
- C. Glycerol
- D. None of these

Answer: C



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200. Plants growing in extreme cold soil are:

- A. Xerophytes
- B. Halophytes
- C. Heliophytes
- D. Hydrophytes

Answer: B



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201. Which is not true of hydrophytes

- A. Poorly developed root system
- B. Thin membranous leaves
- C. Poorly developed large air spaces
- D. Poorly developed vascular bundles

Answer: C



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202. Hydrophytes are characterised by

- A. Thick and large leaf
- B. Delicate and mucilagenous stem
- C. Short spinous stem
- D. All of the above

Answer: B



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203. Mechanical tissue is best developed in

- A. Hydrophytes
- B. Halophytes
- C. Xerophytes
- D. Mesophytes

Answer: C



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204. Halophytes are:

- A. Salt resistant
- B. Fire resistant
- C. Cold resistant
- D. Sand loving

Answer: A



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205. Rhizophora is characteristic member of

- A. Marsh plants
- B. Swamp forests
- C. Mangrove vegetation
- D. Salt Swamp

Answer: C



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206. Characteristic feature of mangrove plants is

- A. Vivipary
- B. Heterospory
- C. Parthenocarpy
- D. Apospory

Answer: A



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207. The diagram refers the biotic succession on bare rock (lithosere). At which stage (*s*) (as labelled *A*, *B*, *C*, *D*, *E* and *F*) will you find plants like *Solidago*, *Festuca*



A. Stage E

B. Stage D and E

C. Stage D

D. Stage C

Answer: B



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208. In succession complexities in structure are

- A. Drastically increasing
- B. Slowly increasing
- C. Not increasing
- D. Constant

Answer: B



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209. Mangroves are

- A. Xerophytes
- B. Hydrophytes

C. Halophytes

D. Glycophytes

Answer: C



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210. The waxy surface of the floating leaves of the hydrophytes prevents

A. Respiration

B. Photosynthesis

C. Transpiration

D. Clogging of stomata

Answer: C

211. Which of the following is correct trend of succession in Hydroseric succession

- A. Phytoplankton → Rooted submerged → Reed swamp
→ Sedge meadow
- B. Phytoplankton → Reed swamp → Rooted submerged
→ Sedge meadow
- C. Phytoplankton → Sedge meadow → Reed Swamp →
Sedge meadow
- D. Rooted submerged → Phytoplankton → Reed Swamp
→ Sedge meadow

Answer: A

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212. One of the following is not true for hydrophytes

- A. Vessels are usually absent
- B. Tracheids are absent
- C. Cuticle is poorly developed
- D. Air chambers are well developed

Answer: B

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213. Both, hydrarch and xerarch successions lead to

- A. Highly dry conditions

B. Excessive wet conditions

C. Medium water conditions

D. Xeric conditions

Answer: C



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214. Which one of the following statements is correct for secondary succession?

A. It is similar to primary succession except that it has a relatively fast pace

B. It begins on a bare rock

C. It occurs on a deforested site

D. It follows primary succession

Answer: C



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215. Community dynamics is related to

- A. Population growth in an ecosystem
- B. Recycling of nutrients in an ecosystem
- C. Flow of energy in an ecosystem
- D. Ecological succession

Answer: D



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216. Decomposers like fungi and bacteria are

- A. Autotrophs
- B. Heterotrophs
- C. Saprotrophs
- D. Chemo-autotrophs

Answer: C



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217. The process of mineralization by mineralization helps in the release of

- (a) inorganic nutrients from humus
- (b) both organic and inorganic nutrients from detritus
- (c) organic nutrients from

humus (d) inorganic nutrients from detritus and formation of humus

- A. Inorganic nutrients from humus
- B. Both organic and inorganic nutrients from detritus
- C. Organic nutrients from humus
- D. Inorganic nutrients from detritus and formation of humus

Answer: A



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218. Productivity is the rate of production of biomass expressed in terms of

(i) $(\text{kcal m}^{-3}) \text{yr}^{-1}$

(ii) $g^{-2}yr^{-1}$

(iii) $g^{-1}yr^{-1}$ (iv) $(kcalm^{-2})yr^{-1}$

A. $(kcalm^{-3})yr^{-1}$

B. $g^{-2}yr^{-1}$

C. $g^{-1}yr^{-1}$

D. $(kcalm^{-2})yr^{-1}$

Answer: C



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219. An inverted pyramid of biomass can be found in which ecosystem?

A. Forest

B. Marine

C. Grass land

D. Tundra

Answer: B



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220. Which of the following is not a producer?

A. Spirogyra

B. Agaricus

C. Volvox

D. Nostoc

Answer: B



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221. Which of the following is an ecosystem service provided by a natural ecosystem?

A. Cycling of nutrients

B. Prevention of soil erosion

C. Pollutant absorption and reduction of the threat of global warming

D. All of the above

Answer: D



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222. Pyramid of numbers is

- A. Always upright
- B. Always inverted
- C. Either upright or inverted
- D. Neither upright nor inverted

Answer: C



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223. Approximately how much of the solar energy that falls on the leaves of a plant is converted to chemical energy by photosynthesis?

- A. Less than 1 %
- B. 2 – 10 %
- C. 30 %

D. 50 %

Answer: B



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224. Among the following where do you think the process of decomposition would be the fastest?

A. Tropical rain forest

B. Antarctic

C. Dry and region

D. Alpine region

Answer: A



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225. How much of the net primary productivity of a terrestrial ecosystem is eaten and digested by herbivores?

- A. 1 %
- B. 10 %
- C. 40 %
- D. 90 %

Answer: B



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226. During the process of ecological succession, the changes that take place in communities are

A. Orderly and sequential

B. Random

C. Very quick

D. Not influenced by the physical environment

Answer: A



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227. Climax community is in a state of

A. Non-equilibrium

B. Equilibrium

C. Disorder

D. Constant change

Answer: B



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228. The sequence of communities of primary succession in water is

- A. Phytoplankton, sedges, free-floating hydrophytes, rooted hydrophytes, grasses and trees
- B. Phytoplankton, free-floating hydrophytes, rooted hydrophytes, sedges, grasses and trees
- C. Free-floating hydrophytes, sedges, phytoplankton, rooted hydrophytes, grasses and trees
- D. Phytoplankton, rooted submerged hydrophytes, floating hydrophytes, reed swamp. Sedges, meadow and trees

Answer: D



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229. If the carbon atoms fixed by producers already have passed through three species, the trophic level of the last species would be

- A. Scavenger
- B. Tertiary producer
- C. Tertiary consumer
- D. Secondary consumer

Answer: C



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230. Which of the following type of ecosystem is expected in an area where evaporation exceeds precipitation, and mean annual rainfall is below 100mm:

- A. Grassland
- B. Shrubby forest
- C. Desert
- D. Mangrove

Answer: C



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231. The zone at the edge of a lake or ocean which is alternatively exposed to air and immersed in water is called.

A. Pelagic zone

B. Benthic zone

C. Lentic zone

D. Littoral zone

Answer: D



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232. Edaphic factor refers to

A. Water

B. Soil

C. Relative humidity

D. Altitude

Answer: B



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233. The important steps in the process of decomposition are

- A. Fragmentation and mineralization
- B. Leaching and catabolism
- C. Humification and mineralization
- D. All of these

Answer: D



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234. Mr. X is eating curd/yoghut. For this food intake in a food chain he should be considered as occupying

- A. First trophic level
- B. Second trophic level
- C. Third trophic level
- D. Fourth trophic level

Answer: D



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235. Ecosystem may be defined as

- A. A localised association of several plants and animals

- B. Different communities of plants, animals and microbes together with their physico-chemical environments
- C. Different communities of plants and microbes plus their physicochemical environments
- D. None of these

Answer: B



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236. If we completely remove the decomposers from an ecosystem, the ecosystem functioning will be adversely affected because

- A. Mineral movement will be blocked
- B. Herbivores will not receive solar energy

C. Energy flow will be blocked

D. Rate of decomposition of other components will be very high

Answer: A



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237. Which of the following words is related to Homo sapiens?

A. Herbivore

B. Carnivore

C. Autotroph

D. Omnivore

Answer: D



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238. The abyssal zone of oceans is characterized by:

- A. Presence of sunlight and producers
- B. Absence of sunlight and all living organisms
- C. Absence of sunlight but presence of producers
- D. Absence of sunlight and presence of consumers and decomposers

Answer: D



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239. The hypersaline waters are found in

- A. Lakes located in the alpine regions
- B. Lakes located in the arid and semiarid regions
- C. Lakes located in the tropical regions
- D. Estuaries

Answer: B



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240. Which one of the following animals may occupy more than one trophic levels in the same ecosystem at the same time?

- A. Goat
- B. Frog
- C. Sparrow

D. Lion

Answer: C



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241. The second trophic level of longer food chains in a lake is:

A. Phytoplankton

B. Zooplankton

C. Benthos

D. Fishes

Answer: B



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242. Secondary/Succession takes place on/in :

- A. Degraded forest
- B. Newly created pond
- C. Newly cooled lava
- D. Bare rock

Answer: A



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243. Among the plants listed, point out one that does not fit into ecological group represented by other plants

- A. Acacia
- B. Rhizophora / Vallisneria

C. Euphorbia

D. Aloe

Answer: B



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244. The figure given below represents the flow of materials between trophic levels. Which arrow is not correct



A. IV

B. III

C. II

D. I

Answer: B



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245. Ecological succession on sand is

- A. Psammosere
- B. Xerosere
- C. Halosere
- D. Hydrosere

Answer: A



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246. Hydrophyte with both hydrophytic and xerophytic traits is

A. Agave

B. Nerium

C. Vallisneria

D. None of the above

Answer: D



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247. Biotic succession is caused by

A. Competition amongst species

B. Occurrence of diseases

C. Changes in grazing habits

D. Adaptive ability to environmental changes

Answer: D



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248. Submerged hydrophytes have commonly dissected leaves for

- A. Decreasing surface area
- B. Increasing surface area
- C. Reducing effect of water currents
- D. increasing number of stomata

Answer: C



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249. Microscopic aquatic organisms lacking locomotory ability and drifting with water current are

- A. Plankton
- B. Nekton
- C. Pleuston
- D. Seston

Answer: A



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250. The figure shows a pyramid of energy which represents energy loss from a food chain to decomposers, upward transfers of energy to the next trophic level and energy loss through respiration. All diagram are in $kKm^{-2}Y^{-1}$



What is illustrated from this figure

- A. The energy of the final trophic level is not used
- B. Food chain efficiency is about 10 %
- C. Energy loss to decomposers is higher than respiratory loss
- D. A pyramid of energy shows the nutrient transfer less clearly than a pyramid of numbers

Answer: B



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251. Which of the following is correct for r-selected species ?

- A. Small number of progeny with large size

B. Large number of progeny with small size

C. Large number of progeny with large size

D. Small number of progeny with small size

Answer: B



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252. Assertion (A) : In a food chain members of successive higher levels are fewer in number.

Reason (R) : Number of organisms at any trophic level depends upon the availability of organisms which serve as food at the lower level.

A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: A



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253. Assertion : Ecotone shows more diversity.

Reason : Ecotone is an sharp transition zone between two or more diverse communities.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: A



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254. Assrtion : The rate of decomposition of detritus is reduced in the regions of high altitude.

It happens due to immobilisation of nutrients

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: C



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255. Assertion (A) : A network of food chains existing together in an ecosystem is known as a food web.

Reason (R) : An animal-like kite cannot be a part of a food web.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: C



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256. Assertion : Ecological pyramids are also called Eltonian pyramids.

Reason : An ecological pyramid is always upright.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: C



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257. Thermocline exists between hypolimnion and epilimnion.

Reason : Thermocline acts as a barrier between hypolimnion and epilimnion.

Reason : Thermocline acts as a barrier between the two layers.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: A



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258. Assertion : Lichens and mosses are said to form the pioneer community in xerarch succession.

Reason : It is because these species get established later, during the course of succession.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: C



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259. Which atom is limiting the primary productivity mostly

- A. C
- B. P
- C. D
- D. N

Answer: A



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260. *Y* – shaped energy flow models have

- A. Single channel
- B. Two channels
- C. Three channels
- D. None of these

Answer: B



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261. Find out the correct order of succession levels in Xerarch

- A. Lichen moss stage, Annual herb stage, Perennial herb stage, Scrub stage, Forest
- B. Annual herb stage, Perennial herb stage, Lichen moss stage, Scrub stage, Forest
- C. Perennial herb stage, Annual herb stage, Perennial Scrub Stage, Lichen moss stage
- D. Forest, Scrub stage, Annual herb stage, Perennial herb stage, Lichen moss stage,

Answer: A



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262. Phytoplanktons are

A. Heterotrophs

B. Autotrophs

C. Saprotrophs

D. All of these

Answer: B



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263. Animals which occupy the same trophic level

A. Tiger and bear

B. Deer and bees

C. Snake and earthworm

D. Crow and cow

Answer: B



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264. Food chains are met only in the:

A. Sea

B. Cities

C. Forests

D. In all the places

Answer: D



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265. The ecosystem of a pond is referred as

A. Lotic

B. Lentic

C. Xeric

D. Benthic

Answer: B



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266. The idea of food chain was introduced by which one of the following ecologist

A. Tansley

B. Elton

C. Clements

D. Phillipson

Answer: B



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267. Psammophytes are plants that grow where soil is

A. Alkaline

B. Sandy

C. Acidic

D. Alluvial

Answer: B



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268. Flow of energy in an ecosystem is always

- A. Unidirectional
- B. Bidirectional
- C. Multidirectional
- D. Circular

Answer: A



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269. Which of the following ecosystem has very little primary productivity?

- A. Forest
- B. River

C. Sea

D. Grass Land

Answer: B



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270. An organism contains carbon molecules which have passed through three levels of ecosystem. The organism is a:

A. Primary consumer

B. Tertiary consumer

C. Predator

D. Producer

Answer: B

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271. In ecological succession from pioneer to climax community, the biomass shall

- A. Decrease
- B. Increase and then decrease
- C. No relation
- D. Increase continuously

Answer: D

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272. Aquatic photodiffraction is:

- A. Euphotic, disphotic and aphotic
- B. Aphotic, euphotic and disphotic
- C. Euphotic, aphotic and disphotic
- D. Euphotic, disphotic and euphotic

Answer: A



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273. Lichen is the pioneer vegetation of which succession?

- A. Hydrosere
- B. Lithosere
- C. Psammosere
- D. Xerosere

Answer: B



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274. A place was rocky and barren but now, there is a green forest, the sequence of origin is:

- A. Lichen, moss, herbs, shrubs
- B. Moss, lichen, herbs, shrubs
- C. Lichen, moss, shrubs, herbs
- D. Shrubs, herbs, moss, lichen

Answer: A



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275. A progressive series of changes in plant and animal life of an area from initial colonization is known as:

- A. Evolution
- B. Succession
- C. Specialisation
- D. Selection

Answer: B



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