



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - ARIHANT NEET BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

ECOSYSTEM

Check Point 24 1

1. The term 'Ecosystem' was proposed by

- A. odum
- B. Tansley
- C. Mobium
- D. Forbes

Answer: B



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2. 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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3. Example of nano- ecosystem

- A. forest
- B. aquarium
- C. biosphere

D. pond

Answer: B



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4. Who proposed the life form system for the description of vegetation ?

A. odum

B. Tansley

C. Raunkiaer

D. Mobium

Answer: C



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5. The group of plants which survive under unfavourable seasons in the form of seeds are known as

- A. Therophytes
- B. Phanerophytes
- C. Chamaephytes
- D. Cryptophytes

Answer: A



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6. Herbivore of an ecosystem is called

- A. producer
- B. consumer
- C. decomposer
- D. carnivores

Answer: B



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7. Decomposer are

- A. autotrophs
- B. heterotrophs
- C. reducers
- D. autoheterotrophs

Answer: C



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8. Fragmentation of detritus is done by

- A. cat

B. rabbit

C. cockroach

D. earthworm

Answer: D



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9. The phenomenon of incorporation of nutrient in living microbes is called

A. humifications

B. nutrient immobilisation

C. mineralisation

D. none of these

Answer: B



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10. Decomposers are rich in

- A. acidic soil
- B. alkaline soil
- C. neutral soil
- D. more acidic soil

Answer: C



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11. Each level or step in a food chain where transfer of energy takes place is called

- A. trophic level
- B. food web
- C. food energy

D. pyramid

Answer: A



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12. In a trophic level a herbivore animal occupies which trophic level ?

A. 1st

B. 2nd

C. Intermediate

D. 3rd

Answer: B



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13. Humans are

A. 1^o consumers

B. 4^o consumers

C. 2^o consumers

D. 3^o consumers

Answer: B



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14. Detritus food chain begins from

A. detritus

B. plants

C. herbivore

D. top consumers

Answer: A



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15. Detritus food chain end up on

- A. fungi
- B. aquatic vertebrate
- C. insects
- D. land vertebrate

Answer: D



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16. The complexity of food web can vary greatly and this complexity express by Of the food web.

- A. food
- B. connectivity
- C. flow

D. energy

Answer: B



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17. Which of the does not add to the adaptability and competitiveness of the organisms ?

A. Food web

B. Trophic level

C. Pyramid

D. Food chain

Answer: D



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18. Leafhoppers, flies , beette are primary consumers in

- A. forest ecosystem
- B. desert ecosystem
- C. grassland ecosystem
- D. marine ecosystem

Answer: A



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19. Haddock and halibut are

- A. primary consumer
- B. secondary consumer
- C. tertiary consumer
- D. top carnivores

Answer: C



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20. In forest ecosystem, fungi is grouped as

- A. producer
- B. consumer
- C. secondary consumer
- D. decomposer

Answer: D



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Check Point 24 2

1. The total amount of energy stored in plant during photosynthesis

A. PP

B. GPP

C. NPP

D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: D



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2. The total rate of production or synthesis of organic matter by producers during photosynthesis is known as

A. PP

B. NPP

C. GPP

D. none of these

Answer: C



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3. The storage of organic matter not used by heterotrophs is termed as

- A. gross primary production
- B. net secondary production
- C. net production
- D. secondary production

Answer: C



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4. Most productive ecosystem is

- A. grassland
- B. coral reefs
- C. Deep sea

D. arid land

Answer: B



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5. Least productive ecosystem is

A. desert

B. ocean

C. land

D. coral reef

Answer: A



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6. The number of trophic level in the food chain is restricted as the transfer of energy follows

- A. 10 % law
- B. 90 % law
- C. 80 % law
- D. 100 % law

Answer: A



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7. The amount of biogenetic nutrients present in the abiotic environment per unit area at any time is called.

- A. standing nutrient
- B. standing state
- C. standing crop

D. None of these

Answer: B



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8. In gaseous cycles the main reservoirs of the nutrient are

A. ocean

B. soil

C. atmosphere

D. Both (a) and (c)

Answer: C



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9. Input nutrients are

- A. wet deposition
- B. dry deposition
- C. weathering of rocks
- D. All of these

Answer: D



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10. Amount of nutrients uptake is equal to the amount of

- A. recycled nutrient
- B. non-recycled nutrient
- C. absorbed nutrient
- D. none of these

Answer: A



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11. Carbon is present in water in the form of

- A. carbon dioxide
- B. carbon monoxide
- C. bicarbonate
- D. graphite

Answer: C



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12. Forms of carbon present in rock

- A. carbonic acid
- B. CO_2
- C. graphite

D. CO

Answer: C



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13. Water vapour dissociate into H_2 and O_2 . This process is known as

A. photodissociation

B. photosynthesis

C. photooxidation

D. Photoreduction

Answer: A



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14. The most common usable nitrogen form is



Answer: D



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15. Nitrogen is fixed through

A. atmospheric

B. industrial

C. biological

D. All of these

Answer: D



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16. The process of decay of dead organic matter to release ammonia is known as

- A. denitrification
- B. nitrification
- C. nitrogen - fixation
- D. ammonification

Answer: D



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17. Conversion of ammonium into nitrate is processed by

- A. Pseudomonas denitrificans
- B. Nitrosomonas
- C. Bacillus

D. Clostridium

Answer: B



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18. Nitrogen cycle complete via

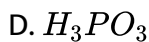
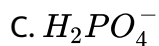
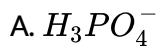
- A. ammonification
- B. denitrification
- C. nitrification
- D. none of these

Answer: B



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19. Phosphorus form the soil in the form of



Answer: C



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20. Colourless sulphur bacteria, e.g. Beggiatoa oxidises H_2S to

A. oxidised sulphur

B. reduced sulphur

C. elemental sulphur

D. none of these

Answer: C



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Check Point 24 3

1. Which of the following pyramid is always upright ?

- A. Pyramid of biomass
- B. Pyramid of number
- C. Pyramid of energy
- D. none of these

Answer: C



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2. The organisms, which occupy base of the pyramid

- A. producers
- B. herbivorous

C. tertiary consumers

D. decomposers

Answer: A



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3. 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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4. The growth of pioneer community is

- A. fast
- B. slow
- C. measurable
- D. none of these

Answer: A



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5. A community become stabilised in an area community

- A. pioneer community
- B. climax community
- C. seres community
- D. none of these

Answer: B



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6. Succession occur in an area which has been bare fore the beginning is know as

- A. secondary succession
- B. tertiary succession
- C. primary succession
- D. autogenic succession

Answer: C



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7. An abandoned agricultural field chaging into mature forest over long span of time is an example of

- A. allogenic succession
- B. autogenic succession
- C. autotrophic succession
- D. heterotrophic succession

Answer: C



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8. General process of succession include

- A. nudation
- B. germination
- C. stabilisation
- D. All of these

Answer: D



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9. Lichen is a

- A. sere community
- B. climax community
- C. pioneer community
- D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: C



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10. Lichens secrete acid On rocks

- A. lichen and carbonic acid
- B. hydrocarbonic acid
- C. HCl

D. H_2SO_4

Answer: A



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11. More moisture loving mosses are

A. Polytrichum, Grimmia

B. Hypnum, Bryum

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. none of these

Answer: B



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12. After moss stage Is

A. perennial grass stage

B. annual gras stage

C. forest stage

D. lichen stage

Answer: B



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13. Rhus and Zizyphus are found in which stage

A. forest stage

B. lichen stage

C. grass stage

D. shrub stage

Answer: D



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14. Hydrosere start with which stage

- A. submerged stage
- B. reed swamp stage
- C. plankton stage
- D. sedge meadow stage

Answer: C



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15. Hydrilla and Utricularia are found in

- A. submerged stage
- B. floating stage
- C. reed swamp stage

D. marsh meadow stage

Answer: A



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16. Sere stage in hydrosere stage

A. plankton stage

B. floating stage

C. reed swamp stage

D. All of these

Answer: D



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17. Woodland stage represented by

A. Cephalanthus

B. oak

C. elm

D. Rhus

Answer: A



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18. Woodland stage lower the water table via

A. transpiration

B. absorption

C. assimilation

D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: A



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19. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment distinguished ecosystem services into classes

A. 2 types

B. 4 types

C. 6 types

D. 3 types

Answer: B



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20. Robert Constanza estimated price of fundamental ecosystem services are

A. US `

20. Robert Constanza estimated price of fundamental ecosystem services are

A. 33 trillion

B. US `

20. Robert Constanza estimated price of fundamental ecosystem services are

A. US `

20. Robert Constanza estimated price of fundamental ecosystem services are

A. 33 trillion

B. 13 trillion

C. US `

20. Robert Constanza
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B. US `

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B. 13

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C. 50

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