



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - MBD -HARYANA BOARD

ECOSYSTEM

Example

1. Distinguish between the following :-

Grazing food chain and detritus food chain



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2. Distinguish between the following :-

Productin and decomposition



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3. Distinguish between the following :-

Upright and inverted pyramid.



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4. Distinguish between the following :-

Food chain and food web



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5. Distinguish between the following :-

Litter and detritus



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6. Distinguish between the following :-

Primary and secondary productivity.



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7. Describe the components of an ecosystem.



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8. Define ecological pyramids and describe with examples, pyramids of number and

biomass.



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9. Construct a pyramid of biomass starting with phytoplankton. Label trophic levels. Is the pyramid upright or inverted? Why?



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10. Explain the concept of pyramid of biomass.



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11. What is primary productivity? Give brief description of factors that affect primary productivity



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12. Define decomposition and describe the processes and products of decomposition.



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13. Give an account of energy flow in an ecosystem.



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14. Define and explain 10% law of energy.



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15. Write important features of a sedimentary cycle in an ecosystem.





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16. Outline salient features of carbon cycling in an ecosystem



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17. What is an ecosystem?



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18. Who coined the term ecosystem?



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19. Name two major kinds of ecosystems.



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20. Write three examples of terrestrial ecosystems.



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21. Give one example of smallest and another of large sized ecosystem.



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22. Give three examples of fresh water ecosystem.



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23. Name two salt water ecosystem.



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24. Name two man-made ecosystems



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25. Write two examples where man has interfered in ecosystem.



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26. What are two main components of ecosystem?



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27. Where are abiotic components present?



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28. List the main abiotic components of an ecosystem.



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29. What are various climatic factors important for survival and continuation of an ecosystem?



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30. What are macrophytes?



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31. Give two examples of macrophytes.



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32. What are the main producers in shallow water?



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33. How do decomposers obtain food ?



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34. How will you calculate net productivity ?



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35. Define detritus.



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36. Name above ground and below ground detritus.



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37. What is nutrient immobilization?



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38. What is the meaning of term succession?



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39. In what type of area does primary succession occur?



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40. Who proposed the 10% law ?



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41. Which pyramid is always upright?



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42. Define an ecotype.



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43. Who are the primary consumers in the food chain ?



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44. Which ecological pyramid is always upright?



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45. What is primary source of energy in detritus food chain ?



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46. Define ecological niche.



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47. Name the global sink of carbon dioxide.



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48. What is ecosystem ? Write its main components.



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49. List the differences between Biotic and Abiotic components of ecosystem.



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50. List the kinds of ecosystem.



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51. List the important differences between producers and decoposers.



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52. Give an account of the factors affecting the rate of decomposition.



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53. Write a note on structure of ecosystem.



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54. What are the functions of ecosystem?



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55. Give a diagrammatic representation of trophic levels in an ecosystem.



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56. Explain the terms standing crop, biomass and standing state.



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57. Explain the meaning of food web and illustrate with a ray diagram.



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58. Write a note on secondary productivity.



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59. Sketch for the pyramids energy.



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60. Construct a pyramid of biomass starting with phytoplankton. Label trophic levels. Is the pyramid upright or inverted? Why?



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61. In which ecosystem is the pyramid of biomass inverted?



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62. Give a generalized mode of ecosystem nutrient cycling.



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63. What is eco-succession? Write its kinds and pattern. What are the causes of ecological succession.



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64. Where should you look for signs of secondary succession? When does secondary succession end?



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65. How does succession differ in terrestrial and aquatic system. Give salient points.



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66. Explain the difference between the seral stage and climax community during succession.



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67. List the features of phosphorus cycle.



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68. Briefly describe the biotic components of an ecosystem.



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69. What are the abiotic components of an ecosystem .



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70. What is food chain ? List the kinds of food chains.



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71. What is the meaning of the effect of energy in an ecosystem? Explain with example how energy is lost at the various energy levels.



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72. Why length of food chain in an ecosystem limited to 3-4 trophic levels.



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73. Outline the salient features of the ecosystem nitrogen cycling.



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74. What is humification?



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75. What is detritus?



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76. What are ecosystem services ?Briefly explain.



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77. What are the two main components of an ecosystem? Describe the physical factors which affect the distribution of organisms in different habitats.



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78. Name the two fundamental trophic levels and describe the general make up of each.



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79. Describe the process of succession on a bare rock.



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80. Explain the meaning of biotic succession taking an example of succession in a hydrosere.



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81. Define hydrosere. Explain various stages in a hydrosere.



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82. What is meant by a sedimentary cycle ?
Depict diagrammatically the phosphorus or sulphur cycle.



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83. Give the graphic representation of citric acid cycle.



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84. What is food chain? Explain grazing food chain and detritus food chain.



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Exercise

1. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

Dead plant and animal remains are called



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2. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

Ecological succession on the sand dune is called.



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3. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

Pioneer community in the lithosere is

.



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4. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

The serial changes in previously sterile or

totally barren area is called



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5. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

Intermediate community between pioneer and climax community is called..... .



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6. State true or false:

Grassland with scattered trees is called chhaparal.



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7. State true or false:

Alpine forests of Himalayas have dwarf shrubby plants.



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8. State true or false:

Driving force in an ecosystem is formed of producers.



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9. State true or false:

energy and materials follow unidirectional flow.



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10. State true or false:

Earth is a closed system as far as materials are concerned.



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11. State true or false:

Water and phosphorus cycles are gaseous cycles.



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12. Coin one word for the following statements:

A series of changes until a group of organisms is established which can live and reproduce omst successfully.





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13. Coin one word for the following statements:

Stage in the development of an ecosystem where there is no further net growth in biomass.



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14. Coin one word for the following statements:

The animal which consumes energy as food



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15. Coin one word for the following statements:

An organism which relies upon dead organism as an energy source.



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16. Coin one word for the following statements:

An interacting system constituted by biotic community with physical environment.



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17. Coin one word for the following statements:

Enrichment of a habitat with nutrient elements.





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18. The word 'ecosystem' was coined by

- A. Writer
- B. Tansley
- C. Odum
- D. Darwin.

Answer:



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19. The importance of non-green plants on the ecosystem is :

- A. they increase the fertility of the soil by decomposing
- B. they are autotrophs
- C. as tertiary consumers
- D. as secondary consumers.

Answer:



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20. The structure of the pyramid of the biomass of a aquatic ecosystem will be:

A. upside down

B. straiht

C. both straight and upside down

D. the biomass cannot be depicted by a pyramid.

Answer:



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21. Green plants are :

A. autotrophs

B. heterotrophs

C. parasites

D. saprophytes.

Answer:



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22. Organisms living at the bottom of water body are called:

- A. zooplanktons
- B. decomposers
- C. nekton
- D. benthos.

Answer:



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23. Which organism is a decomposer ?

A. vulture

B. fungus

C. fox

D. frog.

Answer:



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24. Green plants form the starting of any food chain because :

A. green plants produce organic substances

B. green plants are stationary at one place

C. green plants are found everywhere

D. herbivorous animals are more than carnivorous animals.

Answer:





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25. The biome of the gir forests consists of maximum number of which animal:

A. lions

B. birds

C. reptiles

D. insects

Answer:



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26. Grass-insect-frog-snake-hawk. In this food chain the secondary consumers are :

A. insects

B. frog

C. snake

D. grass.

Answer:



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27. Gas is found in the maximum amount in the atmosphere:

A. Oxygen

B. Nitrogen

C. Carbondioxide

D. Hydrogen.

Answer:



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