



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - MBD BIOLOGY (ODIA ENGLISH)

ECOSYSTEMS

Question Bank

1. Psammophytes are plants that grow where soil is :

A. Alkaline

B. Sandy

C. Acidic

D. Alluvial

Answer: B



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2. Study of ecology of population is called :

A. Autecology

B. Synecology

C. Ecotype

D. Demecology

Answer: D



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3. A high density of elephant population in an area can result in :

A. Intraspecific competition

B. Interspecific competition

C. Predation competition

D. Mutualism

Answer: A



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4. World environment day is on

A. 11th July

B. 31st May

C. 5th June

D. 7th April

Answer: C



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5. Ecological study of single species is :

A. Synecology

B. Limnology

C. Autoecology

D. None of these

Answer: C



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6. The plant that does not belong to the ecological group ,represented by the other plants is ,

A. Pistia

B. Casuarina

C. Jussiaea

D. Hydrilla

Answer: B



7. Which is not adaptive features in plants growing in physiological dry soil ?

A. Pneumatophore

B. Vivivary

C. Sunken stomata

D. Conducting tissues rudimentary

Answer: C



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8. Which of the following plants develop characters of xerophytes ?

A. Heliphytes

B. Sciophytes

C. Hybrophytes

D. Halophytes

Answer: D



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9. Reduction in vascular tissue ,mechanical tissue and cuticle is characteristic of :

A. Mesophytes

B. Epiphytes

C. Hydrophyte

D. Xerophytes

Answer: C



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10. Which one of the following is a xerophytic plants in which the stem is modified into the flat green and succulent structure ?

A. Opuntia

B. Casuarina

C. Hydrilla

D. Acacia

Answer: A



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11. Plants that grow in sandy soil are known as :

- A. Heliophytes
- B. Psammophytes
- C. Sciophytes
- D. Mesophytes

Answer: B



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12. Plenty of aerenchyma are found in :

A. Hybrophytes

B. Mesophytes

C. Xerophytes

D. Halophytes

Answer: A



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13. Hybrophytes are characterises by :

A. Leaf reduced to spines

B. Well developed vascular tissue

C. Well developed mechanical tissue

D. Increase in aerenchyma

Answer: D



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14. 5th june is celebrated as :

A. World Typhoid day

B. World AIDS day

C. World Environment day

D. World Tobacco day

Answer: C



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15. In Opuntia chlorenchyma are usually found in :

A. Roots

B. Stems

C. Leaves

D. Flowers

Answer: B



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16. The interaction where one species is benefitted and the other is neither benefitted nor harmed is called as :

A. Amensalism

B. Commensalism

C. Mutualism

D. Predation

Answer: B



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17. Which one of the following is a population ?

A. A spider and some trapped flies in its web.

B. Earthworm that lives in a grassland
alongwith other arthropods .

C. All the plant in a forest.

D. All the oak trees in a forest.

Answer: D



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18. Vertical distribution of species occupying different heights is :

- A. Stratification
- B. Fragmentation
- C. Mobilization
- D. Mineralization

Answer: A



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19. Hydrilla is a

- A. Phytoplankton
- B. Floating hydrophyte
- C. Submerged hybrophyte
- D. None of these

Answer: C



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20. When two organisms live together helping each other ,the association is called :

- A. Parasitism
- B. Autoecism
- C. Mutualism
- D. Saprophytiam

Answer: C



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21. Pyramid of energy in aquatic ecosystem is :

A. Always upright

B. Always inverted

C. Bell shaped

D. None of these

Answer: A



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22. Extinction of a species in a food chain is compensated by :

- A. Food chain
- B. Ecological pyramid
- C. food web
- D. None of these

Answer: C



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23. Phytoplanktons are :

A. Heterotrophs

B. Autotrophs

C. Saprotrophs

D. All of these

Answer: B



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24. Large unit of land having different types of plants and animals is known as :

A. Uniform vegetation

B. Biome

C. Ecosystem

D. Niche

Answer: B



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25. Estuaries are considered as nutrient trap due to the mixing of :

A. River & sea water

B. Pond & lake

C. Lake & river

D. Ocean & pond

Answer: A



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26. Phytoplanktons are dominant in which of the following zone?

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

Answer: A



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27. Detritus food chain starts from :

A. Algae

B. Bacteria

C. protozoa

D. Virus

Answer: B



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28. The dominant producers in the neritic zone of the sea are :

- A. Phytoplankton
- B. Zooplankton
- C. micro-organism
- D. Diatoms

Answer: A



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29. In which of the following biome maximum number of plants and animals are found ?

A. Deserts

B. Tundra

C. Tropical rain forest

D. Temperate deciduous forests

Answer: C



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30. About 70% of total global carbon is found in :

A. Oceans

B. Forests

C. Grasslands

D. Agroecosystems

Answer: A



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31. *Quercus* species are the dominant component
in :

- A. Scrub foreste
- B. Tropical forest
- C. Temperate deciduous forests
- D. Alpine forests

Answer: C



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

A. forest

B. River

C. Sea

D. Grassland

Answer: B



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33. Which type of pyramid of energy is inverted ?

A. Grassland

B. Tree

C. Both of these

D. None of these

Answer: D



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34. 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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35. Which one of the following is considered as pioneer community in xerarch ?

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

Answer: D



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

A. Fish

B. Zooplankton

C. Frog

D. phytoplankton

Answer: A



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37. Energy and nutrients enter a community by :

A. Primary consumer

B. Producer

C. Decomposer

D. Sunlight

Answer: B



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38. Which are the first organisms to colonize on abare rock ?

A. Fungi

B. Lichens

C. Diatoms

D. Mosses

Answer: B



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

A. 0.3

B. 0.4

C. 0.6

D. 0.9

Answer: D



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40. In primary succession on rocks ,the pioneer species are usually

A. Algae

B. Fungi

C. Lichens

D. Bryophytes

Answer: C



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41. In India ,tropical rain forests occur in :

- A. Jammu Kashmir
- B. Andamans
- C. Uttar pradesh
- D. Himachal pradesh

Answer: B



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42. Which of the ecological pyramid is always upright ?

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

Answer: C



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43. Transition between two types of ecosystem is :

A. Niche

B. Echard

C. Ecotone

D. Ecosphere

Answer: C



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44. In a grazing food chain carnivores may also be referred to :

- A. Primary producers
- B. Secondar producers
- C. Primary consumers
- D. Secondary consumers

Answer: D



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

A. Sparrow

B. Lion

C. Goat

D. Frog

Answer: A



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46. Both hydrarch and xerarch successions lead to

- A. Medium water conditions
- B. Xeric conditions
- C. Highly dry conditions
- D. Excessive wet conditions

Answer: A



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47. Large woody vines are more commonly found in :

- A. Temperate forests
- B. Mangroves
- C. Tropical rainforests
- D. Alpine forests

Answer: C



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48. Which one of the following is a primary consumer ?

A. Carnivore

B. Herbivore

C. Producer

D. None of these

Answer: D



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49. The flow of energy in the ecosystem is :

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

Answer: C



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50. Detritus food chain starts from :

- A. Primary producers
- B. Primary consumers
- C. Secondary consumers
- D. Dead organic matter

Answer: D



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51. Which 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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52. 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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53. The upright pyramid of number is absent in

A. Pond

B. Forest

C. Lake

D. Grassland

Answer: B



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54. Which one of the following is not a functional unit of an ecosystem?

A. Energy flow

B. Decomposition

C. Productivity

D. Stratification

Answer: D



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55. Which of the following is true in case of pond ecosystem ?

- A. Pyramid of energy is always upright
- B. Pyramid of energy is always inverted
- C. Pyramid of biomass is always upright
- D. None of these

Answer: A



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56. Man is

A. Herbivorous

B. Carnivorous

C. omnivorous

D. Producer

Answer: C



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57. All the components of community are :

A. Abiotic

B. Biotic

C. Animal

D. Plant

Answer: B



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58. Population is a unit of :

A. Ecosystem

B. Community

C. Both(a) and (b)

D. Neither (a) nor (b)

Answer: C



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59. Study of communities and their relationships with environment is known as :

A. Autecology

B. Synecology

C. Community

D. Ecosystem

Answer: B



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60. The middle transtion zone of a deep lake is called :

A. Epilimnion

B. Thermocline

C. Hypolimnion

D. Aphotic zone

Answer: B



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61. Which factor includes those resulting from physical structure of that area ?

A. Climatic

B. Edaphic

C. Topographic

D. Biotic

Answer: C



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62. Plants which grow in strong light intensity are called as :

A. Halophytes

B. Heliophytes

C. Sciophytes

D. Chasmophytes

Answer: B



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63. Fully decomposed organic matter is called :

A. Litter

B. Duff

C. Humus

D. Loan

Answer: C



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64. Water-holding capacity of soil is represented by :

- A. Hygroscopic water
- B. Capillary water
- C. Both together
- D. Gravitational water

Answer: C



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65. Steepness of a slope is called as :

A. Gradient

B. Aspect

C. Altitude

D. Latitude

Answer: A



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66. The upper vertical zone of ocean upto the depth of 200 metres is known as :

- A. Photic Zone
- B. Aphotic Zone
- C. Abyssal Zone
- D. None of these

Answer: A



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67. Overlapping zone between two biomes is :

A. Ecosphere

B. Ecotype

C. Ecotone

D. Ecosystem

Answer: B



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68. Total organic matter present in an ecosystem is called :

- A. Biomass
- B. Biome
- C. Litter
- D. Biotic community

Answer: A



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69. Trophic levels in a food chain are formed of :

A. Producers

B. Consumers

C. Decomposers

D. All of the above

Answer: D



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70. Select the marine ecosystem with maximum productivity :

- A. Open sea
- B. Coastal region
- C. Estuaries
- D. None of these

Answer: B



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71. Biological equilibrium is found among which of the following ?

A. producers and consumers

B. Producer and decomposers

C. Producers and consumers and decomposers

D. Producers and light

Answer: C



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72. The two components of an ecosystem are

- A. Biotic and abiotic
- B. Plants and animals
- C. Weeds and micro-organisms
- D. Plants and light

Answer: A



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73. Phytoplanktons of a pond ecosystem act as :

A. Producers

B. Primary consumers

C. Decomposers

D. Secondary consumers

Answer: A



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74. Which of the following ecosystems has highest rate of gross primary production ?

A. Grassland

B. Mangroves

C. Coral reefs

D. Equatorial forest

Answer: D



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75. The tendency of an organism to maintain internal equilibrium in response to any change in its environment is called :

A. Epistasis

B. Homeostasis

C. Bioenergetics

D. Holocoenosis

Answer: B



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76. 10 % energy transfer law in food chain was first given by

A. Lindemann

B. Tansley

C. Elton

D. Raunkiaer

Answer: A



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77. Pedology is the study of:

A. Soil

B. Locomotion

C. Rocks

D. Crop disease

Answer: A



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78. When an organism is benefitted without affecting the other is called :

A. Mutualism

B. Symbiosis

C. Commensalism

D. Parasitism

Answer: C



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79. Which one of the following is correct food chain ?

A. Grass → Grasshopper → Frog →

Snake → Eagle

B. Grasshopper → grass → Snake → Frog

→ Eagle

C. Eagle → Snake → Grasshopper →

Grass → Frog

D. Frog → Snake → Eagle → Grasshopper

→ Grass

Answer: A



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80. Concept of ecological pyramids was other in a food chain is :

A. Reiter

B. odum

C. Darwin

D. Elton

Answer: D



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81. Energy transfer from one trophic level to other in a food chain is :

A. 1 %

B. 2 %

C. 10 %

D. 20 %

Answer: C



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82. In any food chain ,the largest population is that of

A. Primary consumers

B. Tertiary consumers

C. producers

D. Decomposers

Answer: D



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83. Which of the following is the most stable ecosystem?

A. Forest

B. Desert

C. Mountain

D. Ocean

Answer: D



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84. In a biotic community (ecosystem) the primary consumers are:

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

Answer: D



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

- A. Energy flow will be blocked
- B. Herbivores will not receive solar energy
- C. Mineral movement will be blocked
- D. The rate of decomposition will be high

Answer: C



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86. The driving force of the ecosystem is :

A. Carbohydrates in plants

B. Biomass

C. producers

D. Solar energy

Answer: D



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87. The food chain ,in which micro -organisms break down the energy -rich compounds, is called:

- A. Ecosystem
- B. Detritus food chain
- C. Parasitic food chain
- D. Predator food chain

Answer: B



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88. A group of individuals belonging to same species constitute a :

- A. Ecosystem
- B. Population
- C. Commensalism
- D. Genus

Answer: B



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89. A beneficial association which is necessary for survival of both partners is called :

- A. Symbiosis
- B. Commensalism
- C. Mutualism
- D. Both A and C

Answer: C



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90. Ecological succession on sand is:

A. Psammosere

B. Halosere

C. Xerosere

D. Hydrosere

Answer: A



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91. Primary succession on rocks starts with :

A. Herbs

B. Animals

C. Lichens

D. Trees

Answer: C



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92. The first plants to appear in a badly burnt forest area will most probably be :

A. Mosses

B. Ferns

C. Liverworts

D. Grasses

Answer: B



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93. The ultimate seral community appears in an area as a result of :

A. Ecesis

B. Nudation

C. Invasion

D. Reaction

Answer: D



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94. The physiographic factor responsible for the initiation of succession to :

A. Erosion

B. Fire

C. Hail

D. Wind

Answer: A



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95. The ecological succession was first studied by

:

A. Clements

B. Hult

C. Odum

D. King

Answer: D



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96. The invasion of a community in succession involves

- A. Ecesis ,aggregation and competition
- B. Migration ,aggregation and competition
- C. Aggregation ,competition and coaction
- D. Migration ,ecesis and aggregation

Answer: D



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97. The effect of individuals of the same species upon each other is called as :

- A. Reaction
- B. Competition
- C. Coaction
- D. Ecesis

Answer: A



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98. A beneficial association which is necessary for survival of both partners is called :

- A. Parasitism
- B. Symbiosis
- C. Antibiosis
- D. Commensalism

Answer: B



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99. Synecology is the study of :

A. Biosphere

B. Individual

C. Environment

D. Community in relation to environment

Answer: D



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100. Hybrophytes are characterises by :

- A. Hard stem
- B. Airchamber
- C. Sunken stomata
- D. Large root

Answer: B



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

- A. Fresh weight

B. Dry weight

C. Number of individuals

D. Rate of energy flow

Answer: A



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102. The highly degraded organic matter rich in nitrogen and potassium in particulas, resulting from the activity of earthworms is called:

A. Worm castings

B. Vermi compost

C. Compost bedding

D. Humus

Answer: B



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103. In which of the following root systems is poorly developed ?

A. Hyphaene

B. Hydrilla

C. Halophyte

D. Hygrophyte

Answer: B



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104. Green plant constitute:

A. First trophic level

B. Second trophic level

C. Third trophic level

D. Fourth trophic level

Answer: A



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105. Tip of an ecological pyramid is occupied by :

A. Producers

B. Herbivores

C. Carnivores

D. None of the above

Answer: C



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106. Zooplanktonic forms are:

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

Answer: C



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107. Which of the following occurs in abiotic component of ecosystem ?

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

Answer: B



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108. A treeless biome is :

A. Tundra

B. Grassland

C. Desert

D. All of the above

Answer: D



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109. A man -made microecosystem is :

A. Plants grown in a pond

B. Crop field

C. Tank formed naturally in your courtyard

D. Lake in a forest

Answer: B



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110. Which one has always a steeper vertical gradient ?

A. Pyramid of mass

B. Pyramid of energy

C. Pyramid of numbers

D. Pyramid of energy in aquatic ecosystem

Answer: B



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111. Which one is exclusive adaptation ?

A. Absence of stomata

B. Long top root system

C. Stipular leaves

D. Spines

Answer: D



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112. Which one has evergreen vegetation and drought adapted animals ?

A. Chaparral

B. Savannahs

C. Tundra

D. Deciduous forest

Answer: A



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113. Which part of the world has high density of organisms ?

A. Grasslands

B. Savannahs

C. Deciduous forests

D. Tropical rain forests

Answer: D



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114. Viviparity and pneumatophores are features of ?

A. Hydrophytes

B. Halophytes

C. Mesophytes

D. Xerophytes

Answer: B



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115. 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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116. Trophic levels are formed by :

A. Only plants

B. Only animals

C. Only carnivores

D. Organisms linked in food chains

Answer: D



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117. The two components of an ecosystem are

- A. Frogs and men
- B. Weeds and trees
- C. Biotic and abiotic
- D. Plants and animals

Answer: C



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118. The atmospheric humidity is measured by :

- A. Potometer

B. Photometer

C. Hygrometer

D. Auxanometer

Answer: C



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119. The concept of ecological pyramids was developed by :

A. Elton

B. Darwin

C. Odum

D. Reiter

Answer: A



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120. From feeding on herbivorous insect is :

A. Primary consumer

B. Secondary consumer

C. Tertiary consumer

D. Top carnivore

Answer: B



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121. Maximum biomass of autotrophs in oceans is made of :

- A. Benthic brown algae, coastal red algae and daphnids
- B. Benthic diatoms and marine viruses
- C. Sea grasses and slime moulds

D. Free floating microalgae , cyanobacterian
and nanoplankton

Answer: D



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122. Terai forest is :

A. Tropical

B. Coniferous

C. Deciduous

D. Temperate deciduous

Answer: A



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123. Savannah is found commonly in :

A. U.S.A.

B. U.S.S.R.

C. Australia

D. India

Answer: C



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124. A recently discovered ecosystem is :

A. Crater

B. Tundra

C. Floating Iceberg

D. Vent

Answer: A



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125. Controlling factor in ecosystem is :

A. Soil moisture

B. Food

C. Predation

D. Temperature

Answer: C



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126. Transition between two types of ecosystem is

:

A. Ecotone

B. Ecotype

C. Ecocline

D. Ecosystem

Answer: A



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127. Plant decomposers are :

A. Monera and fungi

B. Fungi and plants

C. Protista and Animalia

D. Animalia and Monera

Answer: A



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128. The ecosystem consists of :

A. Producers

B. Consumers

C. Decomposers

D. All of these

Answer: D



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129. Desert can be converted into greenland by planting :

A. Oxylophytes

B. Psammophytes

C. Halophytes

D. Tropical trees

Answer: B



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130. In food chain, lion is a :

A. Primary consumer

B. secondary producer

C. Tertiary consumer

D. Secondary consumer

Answer: C



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131. Which ecosystem shows maximum genetic diversity ?

A. Tropical rain forests

B. Temperate forest

C. Coniferous forests

D. Subtropical forests

Answer: A



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132. Which if the following is correctly matched?

- A. Butterfly-camouflage
- B. Garden lizard -mimicry
- C. House lizard - autotomy
- D. None of these

Answer: C



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133. Organisms found at the bottom of sea are :

A. Planktons

B. Benthos

C. Nektons

D. Pythons

Answer: B



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134. X is eating curd/yoghurt. 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: C



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135. These belong to the category of primary consumers :

- A. Eagle and snake
- B. Insects and cattle
- C. Snake and Frog
- D. Water insects

Answer: B



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136. If the high altitude birds become rare or extinct , the plants which may disappear along with them are :

A. Pine

B. Oak

C. Orchids

D. Rhododendrons

Answer: B



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137. 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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138. Which of the following is expected to have the highest value ($\text{gm}/\text{m}^2/\text{year}$) in a grassland ecosystem ?

- A. Gross Production (GP)
- B. Net production (NP)
- C. Secondary production
- D. Tertiary production

Answer: A



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139. If by the radiation all nitrogenase enzymes are inactivated , then there will be no

- A. Conversion from nitrate to nitrite in the legumes
- B. Conversion from ammonium to nitrate
- C. Fixation of nitrogen in the legumes
- D. Fixation of atmospheric nitrogen

Answer: D



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

A. Population

B. Community

C. Ecosystem

D. Biome

Answer: D



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141. Which one of the following pairs is mismatched ?

A. Savannah - acacia

B. Prairie -epiphytes

C. Tundra - permafrost

D. Coniferous forest - evergreen trees

Answer: B



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142. Which one of the following is correct matching of plant , its habit and the forest type where it normally occurs ?

A. Prosopis, tree ,scrub

B. Saccharum , grass forest

C. Shorea robusta, herb , tropical rain forest

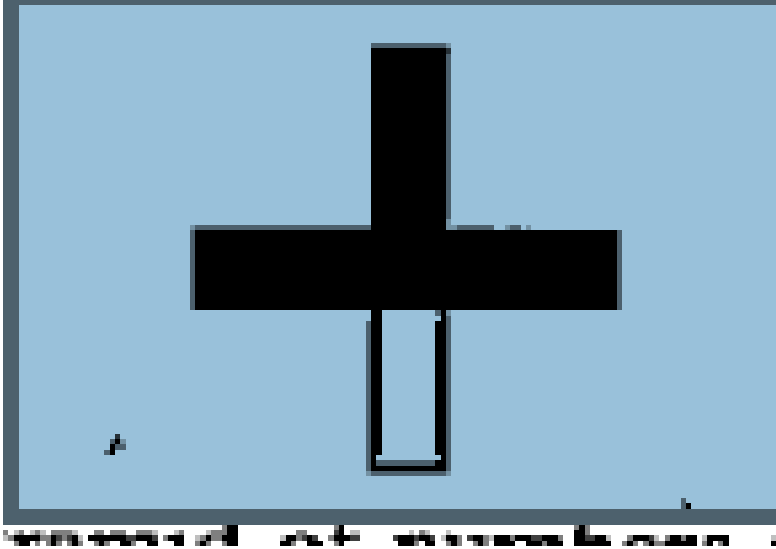
D. Acacia catechu, tree, coniferous forest

Answer: B



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143. Given below is one of the type of ecological pyramids. This type represent:



- A. pyramid of number 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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144. Energy transferred from one trophic level to another is :

A. 0.05

B. 0.1

C. 0.15

D. 0.2

Answer: B



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145. Maximum absorption of rainfall water is done by :

- A. tropical deciduous forest
- B. tropical evergreen forest
- C. tropical savannah
- D. scrub forest

Answer: B



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146. The pyramid of energy is always upright for any ecosystem. This situation indicates the fact that :

A. Producers have the lowest energy

conversion efficiency

B. carnivores have a better energy conversion

efficiency

C. energy conversion efficiency is the

same in all trophic levels

D. herbivores have a better energy conversion efficiency than carnivores

Answer: D



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147. Which of the following is called as a detritivore?

A. an animal feeding on decaying organic mater

B. an animal feeding on a plant

C. a plant feeding on a animal

D. an animal feeding on another animal

Answer: A



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

A. Dry weight

B. Fresh weight

C. Rate of energy flow

D. Number of individuals

Answer: B



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149. In the given formula, what dose "a" represent

? Formula :

(##MBD_SUS_BIO_XII_P02_U05_C14_E02_046_Q01.png"

width="80%">

A. energy obtaind through primary producer

B. biomss at own level

C. biomass at lower trophic level

D. energy obtained through food

Answer: D



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150. Increased asthmatic attacks in certain seasons are related to :

A. Eating fruits preserved in tin containers

B. Inhalation of seasonal pollen

C. Low temperature

D. Hot and humid environment

Answer: B



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151. Which one of the following ecosystem types has the highest annual net primary productivity ?

A. tropical deciduous forest

B. Temperate evergreen forest

C. Temperate deciduous forest

D. Tropical rain forest

Answer: D



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152. Identify which one of the following is an example of incomplete ecosystem?

A. Cave

B. grassland

C. river

D. wetland

Answer: A



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153. Consider the following statements concerning food chains.

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

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

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

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

Answer: C



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154. Large woody vines are more commonly found in :

A. Temperate forests

B. Mangroves

C. Tropical rainforests

D. Alpine forests

Answer: C



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155. Which one of the following statement for pyramind of energy is incorrect , whereas the remaining three are correct ?

A. Its base is broad.

B. It shows energy content of different trophic level organisms.

C. It is inverted in shape.

D. It is upright in shape.

Answer: C



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156. Mass of living matter at atrophic level in an area at any time is called :

A. standing crop

B. Detritus

C. Humus

D. Standing state

Answer: D



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

A. About 70%

B. About 60%

C. Less than 50%

D. More than 50%

Answer: D



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

Plant -insect - frog - "A" -Eagle

A. Wolf

B. Cobra

C. Parrot

D. Rabbit

Answer: B



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159. The upright pyramid of number is absent in

A. Forest

B. Lake

C. Grassland

D. Rabbit

Answer: B



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160. 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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161. Which of the following is a pioneer in xerarch succession ?

A. Phytoplanktons

B. Lichens

C. Bryophytes

D. Sedges

Answer: B



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162. Natural reservoir of phosphorus is :

A. Animal bones

B. Rock

C. Fossils

D. Sea water

Answer: B



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163. Which one the following processes during decomposition is correctly described ?

A. Humification-Leads to the accumulation of a dark coloured substance humus which undergoes microbial action at a very fast rate

B. Catabolism-Last step decomposition under fully anaerobic condition

C. Leaching-water soluble inorganic nutrients rise to the top layers of soil

D. Fragmentation-Carried out by organisms such as earthworm

Answer: D



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164. Secondary productivity is rate of formation of new organic matter by :

- A. Parasite
- B. Consumers
- C. Decomposer
- D. Producer

Answer: B



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165. 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. 0.02 J

B. 0.002 J

C. 0.2 J

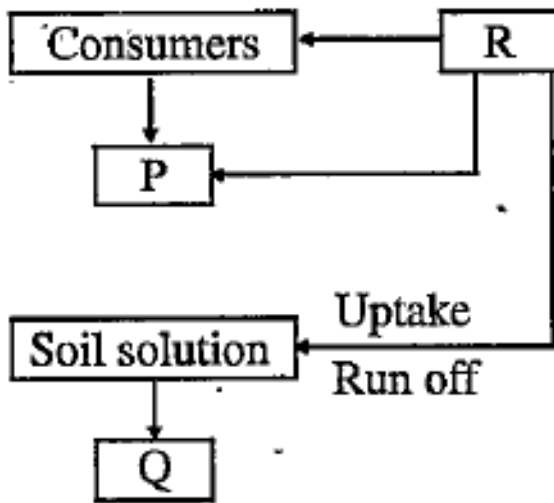
D. 0.0002 J

Answer: A



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166. Given below is a simplified model of phosphorus cycling in a terrestrial ecosystem with four blanks (P-S) . Identify the blanks :



A. P → Rockminerals, Q → Detritus, R →
Litter fall, S → Producers

B. P → Litter fall, Q → Producers, R → Rockminerals, S → Detritus

C. P → Detritus, Q → Rockminerals, R → Producers, S → Litter fall

D. P → Producers, Q → Litter fall, R → Rockminerals, S → Detritus

Answer: C



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167. Who coined the term ecosystem ?



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168. What term is used for photosynthetic green plants?



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169. Which of the ecological pyramid is always upright ?



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170. Who proposed 10 % low of energy transfer ?



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171. What term is used for larger biographic area ?



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172. Who coined the term Biocoenosis ?

A. 0

B.

C.

D.

Answer: Carl Mobius



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173. What term is used when energy flow is expressed in percentage.



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174. Study of individuals in relation to environment.



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175. ___ is a group of organisms of same species living in a particular area.



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176. A group of several species of plants and animals living together with mutual adjustment

and beneficial interactions.



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177. Plants which grow in strong light intensity are called as :



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178. Plants which grow in lower light intensity.



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179. Flowering in response to temperature



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180. Injury to plant due to dehydration.



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181. Study of soil.



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182. Fully decomposed organic matter is called :



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183. Undecomposed organic matter of soil.



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184. Position of the slope with respect to exposure to sun-ray.



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185. Plants growing on saline soil are called_____.



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186. An integral system resulting from interaction of living organisms and non-living factors.



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187. The total amount of living matter present in the individual organism. Or population or trophic level in a food chain of the ecosystem.



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188. Transfer of food energy in organisms in an ecosystem through a series of repeated eating and being eaten.



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189. A transitional zone between the sea and river.



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190. Study of the relation between agricultural crops and environment.



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191. Inhibition of growth of one organism by another organism.



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192. Plants growing on acidic soil are called ____.



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193. Plants growing on rocks and stones.



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194. The communities as a whole interact with the physical environment to form an apex level of organisation called_____.



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195. The effects resulting from vital activities of plants and animals constitute ____ factor.



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196. In sun plants the chloroplasts are arranged against vertical walls of palisade tissue, the arrangement is called ____.



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197. The stomata which remain closed during daytime and open at night is called ____ .



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198. Injury to plant cells due to ice crystal formation is called ____ injury.



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199. ____ is the ratio of real humidity and humidity which the air can hold at saturation at

that temperature.



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200. Structure, composition and characteristics of soil together constitute _____ factor.



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201. Study of community is called _____.



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202. The two stages of soil formation are weathering of rocks followed by_____ .



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203. A condition in which there may be plenty of water in soil but a plant is unable to absorb it is _____.



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204. Forests, grasslands and deserts belong to _____ ecosystem.



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205. Each step in a food chain represents a _____ level.



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206. Interlocking network of food chains constitute a _____.



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207. Food chain which starts from dead organic matter is called _____ food chain.



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208. In a predatory ecosystem the pyramid is _____

.



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209. _____ is the transitional zone where plants and animals of both the ecosystems are available.



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210. In an aquatic ecosystem the producers are usually _____ .



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211. The series of changes in previously barren area is called _____ succession.



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



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213. Intermediate communities between pioneer and climax community are called _____ .



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214. Adjustment of invaders to the new environment is called _____ .



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215. The final and stable community of the succession is the _____ community.



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216. Formation of vegetation on a barren area by ecological factors is called _____ .



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217. Ecosystem deals with the study of individuals or population of a species in relation to the environment.



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218. Junipers grow in tropical zone.



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219. Chasmophytes are plants growing on rocky surface.



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220. Living on eating the flesh of dead organisms is predation.



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221. Eichhornia is a submerged rooted hydrophytes.



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222. Supply of food comes under supporting services of ecosystem.



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223. The intermediate stages of a plant succession are called colonisers.



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224. The amphibious stage of a hydrosere is called sedge-meadow stage.



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225. The climax forestt is always in a xerism condition.



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226. The beginners of a plant succession are called lichens.



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227. WRITE SHORT NOTES ON : Ecosystem,



[Watch Video Solution](#)

228. WRITE SHORT NOTES ON :Food chain



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229. WRITE SHORT NOTES ON :Food web



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230. WRITE SHORT NOTES ON :Ecological pyramid



[Watch Video Solution](#)

231. WRITE SHORT NOTES ON :Trophic level



[Watch Video Solution](#)

232. WRITE SHORT NOTES ON :pyramid of number



[Watch Video Solution](#)

233. WRITE SHORT NOTES ON :pyramid of biomass



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234. WRITE SHORT NOTES ON :pyramid of energy



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235. WRITE SHORT NOTES ON :Hydrophyte



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236. WRITE SHORT NOTES ON :Xerophyte



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237. WRITE SHORT NOTES ON :Plant succession



Watch Video Solution

238. WRITE SHORT NOTES ON :Ecosystem services



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239. DISTINGUISH BETWEEN : Producer and Consumer



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240. DISTINGUISH BETWEEN : Consumer and Decomposer



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241. DISTINGUISH BETWEEN : Food chain and food web



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242. DISTINGUISH BETWEEN : Hydrophyte and Xerophyte



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243. DISTINGUISH BETWEEN : Hydrosers and Xerosere



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



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245. The second trophic level in a lake is :



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246. Secondary producers are :



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247. What is the percentage of Photosynthetically Active Radiation (PAR) in the incident solar radiation ?



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248. Distinguish between Photosynthesis and chemosynthesis.



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249. Describe the components of an ecosystem.



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250. Define ecological pyramids and describe with examples, pyramids of number and biomass.



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251. What is primary productivity ? State the factors that effect primary productivity.



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252. Define decomposition and products of decomposition.



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



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



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255. Outline salient features of carbon cycling in an ecosystem.



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