



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - SARAS PUBLICATION

ECOSYSTEM

Example

1. Define gross primary productivity.

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2. Define net primary productivity.

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3. Define pyramid of numbers.



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4. What is detritus food chain?



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5. Define ecosystem.



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6. What is fragmentation?



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7. Define Catabolism.



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8. Define PAR.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

9. Define community productivity.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

10. Define pyramid of biomass.



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11. Define carbon cycle.



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12. What is primary succession?

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13. Define secondary succession.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

14. Define energy flow.

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15. What is a flagship species?

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16. What is hydrosphere?



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17. What is mesosphere?



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18. What is xerosere?



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19. Explain Grazing food chain with example.



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20. Define the term standing quality.



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21. Define consumers.

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22. What are producers?

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23. Define primary consumers.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

24. Define tertiary consumers.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

25. Define food chain.



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26. Define a ecological pyramid.



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27. Define decomposition.



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28. Define standing crop.



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29. Define productivity.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

30. Define primary productivity .

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

31. Define gross primary productivity.

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32. What is biogeochemical cycle?

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33. Define ecosystem resilience.

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34. What is plant succession?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

35. Define seral communities.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

36. Define the term limnology.



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37. What is food-web?



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38. Define pyramid of energy.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

39. Define pyramid of numbers.

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40. What is autogenic succession?

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41. What is allogenic succession?

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42. What is heterotrophic succession?

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43. Differentiate Primary succession and Secondary succession.



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44. Productivity of profundal zone will be low Why?



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45. Discuss the gross primary productivity is more efficient than net primary productivity.



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46. Pyramid of energy is always upright. Give reasons.



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47. What will happen if all producers are removed from ecosystem?



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48. Construct the food chain with the following data.

Hawk, plants, frog, snake, grasshopper.



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49. Shape of pyramid in a particular ecosystem is always different in shape. Explain with example.



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50. Generally in summer the forest are affected by natural fire. Over a period of time it recovers itself by the process of successions. Find out the types of succession and explain.



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51. Draw a pyramid from following details and explain in brief. Quantities of organisms are given-Hawks-50, plants-1000.rabbit and mouse-250 + 250, pythons and lizard - 100 + 50 respectively.

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52. Name of the food chain which is generally present in all type of ecosystem. Explain and write their significance.

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53. Generally human activities are against to the ecosystem, where as you a student how will you help to protect ecosystem?

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54. Define ecosystem.





[Watch Video Solution](#)

55. Fragmentation



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56. Define Catabolism.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

57. Expand PAR. Define it.



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58. What is green carbon?



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59. What is black carbon?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

60. Define community productivity.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

61. Define pyramid of biomass.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

62. Define carbon cycle.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

63. What is primary succession?





[Watch Video Solution](#)

64. Define secondary succession.



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65. Define energy flow.



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67. What is detritus food chain?



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68. What is a flagship species?



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69. What is urban ecosystem restoration?



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70. What is lentic ecosystem?



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71. What is lotic ecosystem?



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72. What is limnetic zone?





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73. What is benthic zone?



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74. What is hydrosere?



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75. What is mesosere?



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76. What is xerosere?



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77. Define the term ecosystem proposed by A.G. Tansley.



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78. Define Ecosystem as per Odum.



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79. Describe the components of an ecosystem.



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80. Define the term standing quality.



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81. Classify the components of an ecosystem based on the nutritional relationship.

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82. Write a note on autotrophic components.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

83. Define consumers.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

84. What are the two types of consumers.

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85. What are producers?



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86. Define primary consumers.



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87. Secondary Consumers



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88. Define tertiary consumers.



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89. Define omnivores.



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90. Define food chain.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

91. List the types of food chain.



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92. Define a ecological pyramid.



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93. List out the different types and shapes of pyramids.



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94. Which process is essential in recycling and balancing the nutrient pool in an ecosystem? Define it.

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95. What is standing crop?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

96. Define biomass.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

97. Write the functions of ecosystem.

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98. Define productivity.



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99. Classify productivity.



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100. Define primary productivity .



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101. Define gross primary productivity.



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102. Define net primary productivity.



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103. State the first law of thermodynamics.



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104. State the second law of thermodynamics.



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105. List the factors that affect decomposition.



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106. What is biogeochemical cycle?



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107. Mention the types of biogeochemical cycles.

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108. What does 'Go green' refer to ?

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109. What is the need to protect the ecosystem?

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110. List out the threats to ecosystem.

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111. Define ecosystem resilience.



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112. What are the human activities that disturb an ecosystem?



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113. What is plant succession?



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114. Define the term pioneers.



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115. Define seral communities.



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116. Define climax.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

117. What is climax community?

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118. List out the benefits or services obtained from the ecosystem.

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119. What are blue carbon ecosystem?

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120. Define the term limnology.



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121. Define oceanography.



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122. Write a note on the types of succession.



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123. Define secondary productivity.



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124. State the ten percent law.



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125. What is food-web?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

126. Define pyramid of energy.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

127. Define pyramid of numbers.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

128. What are biotic components?

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129. What is the IUCN report about water scarcity and forest?



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130. Write about the abiotic components of the ecosystem.



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131. Write a note on microconsumers.



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132. Give an account on the concept of trophic level in an ecosystem.



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133. What do you know about the linear link of an ecosystem?



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134. A tree says " I can live without you, But you cannot live without me". Is the statement true?

Give reasons on the basis of ecosystem.



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135. Cobra is a venomous snake. Still the forest department warns you not to kill snakes. Give reason from your knowledge on ecosystem?



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136. Write about the nature of decomposition.



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137. Describe ecosystem services.



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138. List the anthropogenic activities which affect ecosystem.

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139. What are the different ways of 'Go green and save green'?

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140. What type of succession takes longer? Describe this type.

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141. Name and describe the succession which takes less time.

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142. What is autogenic succession?

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143. What is allogenic succession?

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144. Describe the type of succession that occurs in the habitat which is rich in inorganic substances.

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145. Name and describe the type of succession which takes place in organic habitats.

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146. What is secondary productivity? Explain its types.

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147. List the factors affecting primary productivity.

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148. Explain the law which states that "energy cannot be destroyed or created".

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149. Explain the law which states that energy transformation cannot be 100% efficient.

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150. What is the significance of food web?



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151. Draw the flow chart to show the types of aestivation.



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152. Describe food web with an example.



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153. List the benefits of Mangroves ecosystem services.



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



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155. Explain ten percent law with an example.

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156. Explain Grazing food chain with example.

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157. Name the food chain that begins with the dead organic matter and explain it.

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158. Name of the food chain which is generally present in all type of ecosystem. Explain and write their significance.

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 [Watch Video Solution](#)

159. Define pyramid of energy.

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160. Write about ecosystem management.

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161. Write the steps involved in the mechanism of decomposition.

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162. Explain a gaseous cycle from you studied.

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163. Biogeochemical cycle comprises both gaseous cycle and sedimentary cycle. How they differ from one another?

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164. (b) Enlist the strategies of eco system management?

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165. What is urban ecosystem restoration?

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166. List out the characteristics of ecological succession.

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167. Write about the significance of plant succession.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

168. What is the amount of light available for the photosynthesis of plant? Explain.

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169. Describe the stratification of pond ecosystem.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

170. Define pyramid of biomass.

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171. Explain the structure of pond ecosystem with an illustration.

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172. What is catenation? Describe briefly the catenation property of carbon.

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173. Give the types of ecosystem by flow chart.

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174. Differentiate Primary succession and Secondary succession.

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175. Give the outline classification of plant succession.

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176. Explain in detail about the process of succession.

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177. Write the uses of coffee.

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178. State the ten percent law.

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179. In different food chains of different ecosystem the placement of man is not mentioned you give placement in a suitable food chain and give reason for your answer.



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180. Pyramid of energy is always upright. Give reasons.



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Exercise

1. Profundal zone is predominated by heterotrophs in a pond ecosystem, because of

A. with effective light penetration

B. Bo effective light penetration

C. complete absence of light

D. a and b

Answer:



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2. Which one is in descending order of a food chain?

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

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

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

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

Answer:



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3. The species that indicate the health of the ecosystem.

- A. Indicator species
- B. Flag ship species
- C. Health specises
- D. Ground species

Answer:



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4. Identify the wrongly paired stage of decomposition .

Catabolism-extracellular enzymes

Fragmentation-reservoir of nutrients.

Mineralisation-release of organic nutrients

Humification-humus

A. iv and ii

B. iii and ii

C. I and iii

D. ii and i

Answer:



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5. Discuss the gross primary productivity is more efficient than net primary productivity.



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6. What will happen if all producers are removed from ecosystem?



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7. Construct the food chain with the following data.

Hawk, plants, frog, snake, grasshopper.

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8. A tree says " I can live without you, But you cannot live without me". Is the statement true?

Give reasons on the basis of ecosystem.

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9. What are the different ways of 'Go green and save green'?

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10. State the ten percent law.



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11. Name of the food chain which is generally present in all type of ecosystem. Explain and write their significance.



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13. Generally in summer the forest are affected by natural fire. Over a period of time it recovers itself by the process of successions. Find out the types of succession and explain.



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14. Name the food chain that begins with the dead organic matter and explain it.

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15. Write about ecosystem management.

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16. Draw a pyramid from following details and explain in brief. Quantities of organisms are given-Hawks-50, plants-1000.rabbit and mouse-250 + 250, pythons and lizard - 100 + 50 respectively.

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17. Generally human activities are against to the ecosystem, where as you a student how will you help to protect ecosystem?

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18. Productivity of profundal zone will be low. Why ?



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19. What is the amount of light available for the photosynthesis of plant?

Explain.



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20. Which of the following is not an abiotic component of the ecosystem?

A. Bacteria

B. Humus

C. Organic compounds

D. Inorganic compounds

Answer:



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21. Which of the following is / are not a natural ecosystem?

- A. Forest ecosystem
- B. Rice field
- C. Grassland ecosystem
- D. Desert ecosystem

Answer:



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22. Pond is a type of

- A. Forest ecosystem

B. Grassland ecosystem

C. Marine ecosystem

D. Desert ecosystem

Answer:



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23. Pond ecosystem is

A. Not self sufficient and self regulating

B. Partially self sufficient and self regulating

C. Self sufficient and not self regulating

D. Self sufficient and self regulating

Answer:



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24. Profundal zone is predominated by heterotrophs in a pond ecosystem, because of

- A. With effective light penetration
- B. No effective light penetration
- C. Complete absence of light
- D. a and b

Answer:



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25. Solar energy used by green plants for photosynthesis is only

- A. 2-8%
- B. 2-10%
- C. 3-10%
- D. 2-9%

Answer:



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26. Which of the following ecosystem has the highest primary productivity?

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

Answer:



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27. Ecosystem consists of

A. Decomposers

B. Producers

C. Consumers

D. all of the above

Answer:

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28. Which one is in descending order of a food chain?

A.

Producers → *secondary consumers* → *Primary consumers* → *Tertiary consumers*

B.

Tertiary consumers → *Primary consumers* → *secondary consumers* → *Producers*

C. Tertiary consumers → Secondary consumers → Primary consumers → Producers`

D.

Tertiary consumers → *Producers* → *Primary consumers* → *secondary consumers*

Answer:



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29. Significance of food web is / are

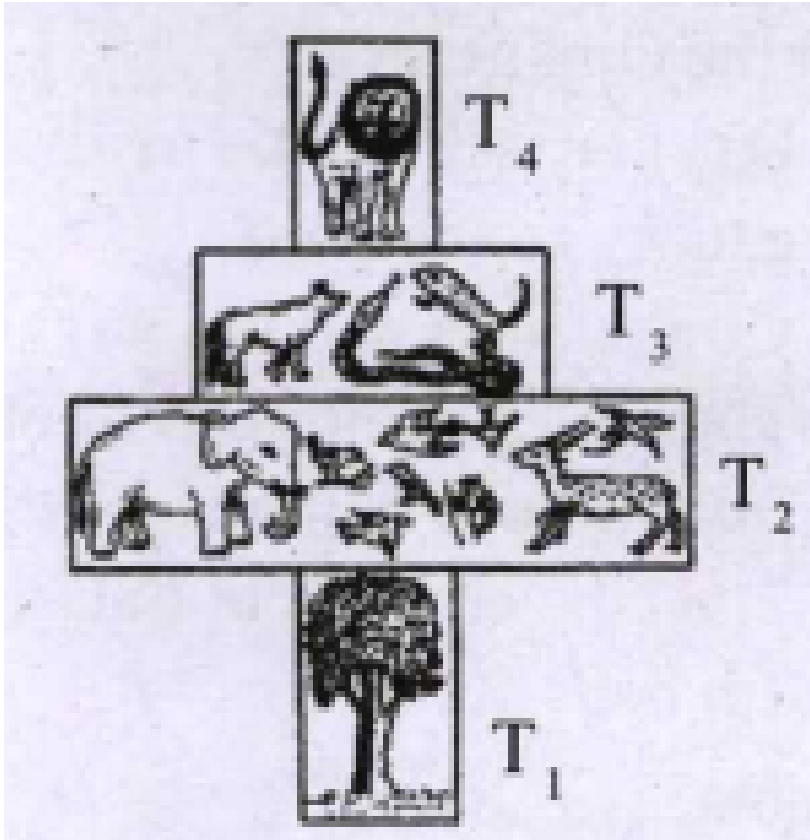
- A. It does not maintain stability in nature
- B. It shows patterns of energy transfer
- C. It explains species interaction
- D. b and c

Answer:



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30. The following diagram represents



- A. Pyramid of number in a grassland ecosystem
- B. Pyramid of number in a pond ecosystem
- C. Pyramid of number in a forest ecosystem
- D. Pyramid of biomass in a pond ecosystem

Answer:



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31. Which of the following is / are not the mechanism of decomposition?

- A. Eluviation
- B. Catabolism
- C. Anabolism
- D. Fragmentation

Answer:



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32. Which of the following is not a sedimentary cycle?

- A. Nitrogen cycle

B. Phosphorus cycle

C. Sulphur cycle

D. Calcium cycle

Answer:



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33. Which of the following are not regulating services of ecosystem services?

i) Genetic resources

ii) Recreation and aesthetic values

iii) Invasion resistance

iv) Climatic regulation

A. I and iii

B. ii and iv

C. I and ii

D. I and iv

Answer:



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34. Which sequence of trophic level is correct in energy flow?

- A. Producer - Top carnivore
- B. Consumer - Tertiary consumer
- C. Herbivore - Carnivore
- D. Producer - Carnivore

Answer:



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35. Which one is the biotic component of the ecosystem?

- A. Soil
- B. Carbon
- C. Protein
- D. Bacteria

Answer:

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36. Which one is highly resistance to microbial action?

- A. Detritus
- B. Humus
- C. Protein
- D. Cellulose

Answer:

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37. Identify the producer.

- A. Lion
- B. Grasshopper
- C. Photosynthetic bacteria
- D. Cow

Answer:



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38. Autotrophic components are

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

D. Carnivores

Answer:



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39. Which one is the primary consumer?

A. Plant

B. Herbivore

C. Carnivore

D. Omnivore

Answer:



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40. Grasshopper is

A. Carnivore

B. Omnivore

C. Herbivore

D. Decomposer

Answer:



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41. The simple inorganic substances released into the environment by the decomposers are then reused by the.

A. Producers

B. Consumers

C. Carnivore

D. Herbivore

Answer:

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42. Which of the following is not a type of ecological pyramid?

- A. The pyramid of numbers
- B. The pyramid of biomass
- C. The pyramid of energy
- D. The pyramid of food

Answer:

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43. The pyramid of biomass is not based on

- A. The total dry weight
- B. Calorific value
- C. Total amount of living material

D. Height of the organisms

Answer:



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44. The area where river join the sea/ocean.

A. River

B. Lake

C. Pond

D. Estuary

Answer:



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45. Which one is the terrestrail ecosystem?

- A. Pond ecosystem
- B. Aquatic ecosystem
- C. Desert ecosystem
- D. Lake ecosystem

Answer:

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46. In a lake, phytoplankton grow in abundance in

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

Answer:

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47. The food chain, in which the microorganisms break down the energy rich organic compounds prepared by the producers, is known as

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

Answer:



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48. Biotic component of producers

- A. Amino acid
- B. Humic acid
- C. Filamentous algae

D. Phosphates

Answer:



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49. In an ecosystem, the main source of energy is

A. Heat released during transpiration

B. Solar energy

C. Sugar stored in plants

D. Heat released during fermentation

Answer:



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50. The 10% law of energy transfer in food chain was given by

A. Stanley

B. Tranley

C. Lindermann

D. Weismann

Answer:



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51. Organisms which break down detritus into simpler organic matter

A. Herbivores

B. Carnivores

C. Detritivores

D. Omnivores

Answer:



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52. Pyramid of energy in ecosystem is

- A. Always upright
- B. Always inverted
- C. Rarely upright
- D. Spindle shaped

Answer:



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53. The pyramid of biomass of this ecosystem is always inverted

- A. Grassland ecosystem
- B. Desert ecosystem
- C. Forest ecosystem

D. Pond ecosystem

Answer:



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54. Pyramid of number in forest ecosystem looks

A. Inverted

B. Upright

C. Spindle shaped

D. Always inverted

Answer:



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55. The mass of living material at a trophic level at a particular time is called

- A. Standing state
- B. Standing crop
- C. Biomass
- D. Humus

Answer:



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56. 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:



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57. Organisms living in the bottom of the pond are known as

A. Lentic

B. Pelagic

C. Benthos

D. Lotic

Answer:



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58. Which of the following groups is absolutely essential functional component in the ecosystem?

- A. Producers
- B. Producers and herbivores
- C. Producers and detritivores
- D. Detritivores

Answer:



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59. Identify the compound which is not present as sediment on earth.

- A. Sulphur
- B. Calcium
- C. Carbon
- D. Phosphorus

Answer:



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60. Biogeochemical cycles are also called as

- A. Cycling of carbon
- B. Cycling of materials
- C. Cycling of energy
- D. Cycling of calcium

Answer:



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61. The dark coloured amorphous substance formed during the process of humification is

A. Detritus

B. Mineral

C. Inorganic compound

D. Humus

Answer:



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62. The essential process for recycling and balancing the nutrient pool in an ecosystem.

A. Anabolism

B. Decomposition

C. Photosynthesis

D. Respiration

Answer:

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63. What is true of ecosystem?

- A. Primary consumers are least dependent upon producers
- B. Primary consumers are equal to producers
- C. Producers are more than primary consumers
- D. Secondary consumers are the largest and most powerful

Answer:

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64. In an ecosystem which one shows oneway passage.

- A. Carbon
- B. Oxygen
- C. Free energy

D. Nitrogen

Answer:



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65. In the given food chain, suppose the amount of energy level is 2J at the fourth trophic level, what will be the energy available at the producer level.

Grass → *Grasshopper* → *Frog* → *Snake* → *Hawk*

A. 2J

B. 20J

C. 200J

D. 2000J

Answer:



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66. In an ecosystem, the 10% of energy available for transfer from one level to the next is in the form of

- A. Heat energy
- B. Light energy
- C. Chemical energy
- D. Mechanical energy

Answer:



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67. Identify the correct sequence.

A.

Producers → *secondary consumers* → *Primary consumers* → *Tertiary consumers*

B.

Producers → *Primary consumers* → *Tertiary consumers* → *secondary consumers*

C.

Decomposers → *Primary consumers* → *secondary consumers* → *Tertiary consumers*

D.

Producers → *Primary consumers* → *secondary consumers* → *Tertiary consumers*

Answer:



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68. The interlocking pattern of a number of food chain form a

A. Food web

B. Ecological pyramid

C. Ecosystem

D. Food chain

Answer:



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69. Which of the statement is incorrect?

- A. All green plants and blue green algae are producers
- B. Green plants get their food from organic compounds
- C. Producers prepare their own food from inorganic compounds
- D. Plants convert solar energy into chemical energy

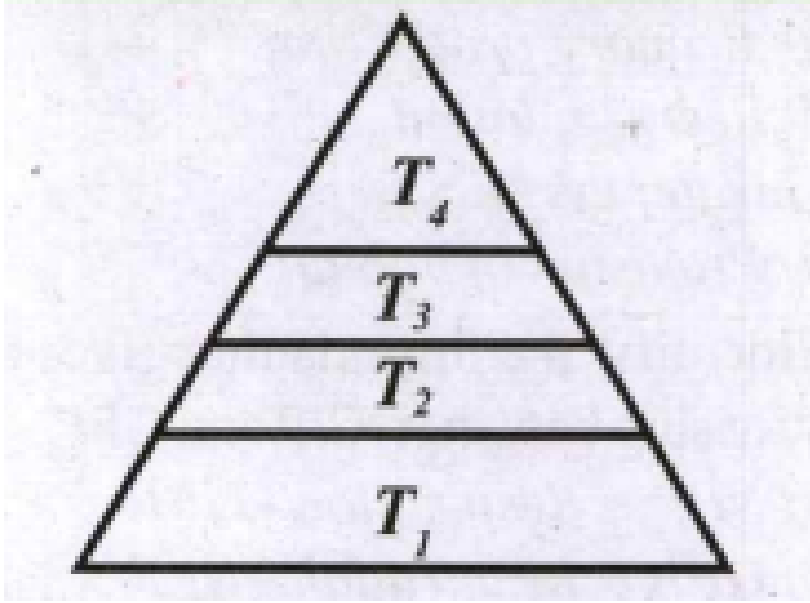
Answer:



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70. In the given figure, the various trophic levels are shown in a pyramid.

At which trophic level is maximum energy available?



A. T_1

B. T_3

C. T_4

D. T_2

Answer:



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71. The rate of net synthesis of organic matter by a group of plants per unit area per unit time is known as

- A. Secondary productivity
- B. Primary productivity
- C. Community productivity
- D. Productivity

Answer:



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72. The NPP of whole biosphere is estimated to be about

- A. 150 billion tons
- B. 130 billion tons
- C. 110 billion tons
- D. 170 billion tons

Answer:



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73. The NPP of oceanic producers is estimated to be about

- A. 55 billion tons per year in unit time
- B. 65 billion tons per year in unit time
- C. 25 billion tons per year in unit time
- D. 85 billion tons per year in unit time

Answer:



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74. Identify the ecosystem service which is not a supporting service.

- A. Primary production

B. Pest regulation

C. Water cycling

D. Provision of habitat

Answer:



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75. Identify the formula that gives the relationship between NPP and GPP.

A. $NPP = \text{Respiration} - GPP$

B. $GPP = \text{Respiration} - NPP$

C. $NPP = GPP + \text{Respiration}$

D. $NPP = GPP - \text{Respiration}$

Answer:



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76. Identify the factor that does not affect the primary productivity.

- A. Plant species of an area
- B. Solar radiation
- C. Soil type
- D. Animal species in an area

Answer:



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77. The zone which is closest to the shore with shallow water region.

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

Answer:



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78. Identify the ecosystem that acts as a bridge between sea and rivers by balancing sedimentation and soil erosion.

- A. Forest ecosystem
- B. Ocean ecosystem
- C. Land ecosystem
- D. Mangrove ecosystem

Answer:



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79. The energy produced by the producers is utilized by the

- A. Tertiary consumers
- B. Carnivores
- C. Secondary consumers
- D. Herbivores

Answer:

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80. What will happen if deer is missing in the food chain given below?

$Grass \rightarrow Deer \rightarrow Ti \geq r$

- A. The population of tiger increases
- B. The population of grass decreases
- C. Tiger will start eating grass
- D. The population of tiger decreases and the population of grass increases

Answer:



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81. If a grasshopper is eaten by a frog, then the energy transfer will be from

- A. Producer to decomposer
- B. Producer to primary consumer
- C. Primary consumer to secondary consumer
- D. Secondary consumer to primary consumer

Answer:



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82. The ecosystem which is not an efficient carbon sequestration.

- A. Sea grasses
- B. Mangroves of Estuarine
- C. Forest ecosystem
- D. Coastal ecosystem

Answer:

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83. The species that indicate the health of the ecosystem.

- A. Indicator species
- B. Flagship species
- C. Health species
- D. Ground species

Answer:

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84. The plants which colonize first in a barren area is called.

- A. Productive community
- B. Primary community
- C. Secondary community
- D. Tertiary community

Answer:



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85. What is the term used to express a community in its final stage of succession?

- A. End community
- B. Final community
- C. Climax community

D. Dark community

Answer:



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86. Identify the one which is not a detritivore.

A. Bacteria

B. Virus

C. Fungi

D. Earthworm

Answer:



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87. At night PAR value is

A. 1

B. 8

C. 6

D. 0

Answer:



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88. Carbon stored in the atmosphere and ocean is called

A. Blue carbon

B. Grey carbon

C. Brown carbon

D. Black carbon

Answer:



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89. According to the first law of thermodynamics the quantity of energy present in the universe is

- A. Varying
- B. Depleting
- C. Zero 0
- D. Constant

Answer:



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90. What is used to report PAR?

- A. Silicon photovoltaic detector
- B. Voltmeter
- C. Silicon voltmeter

D. Ammeter

Answer:



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91. The percentage of sunlight held by ozone, water vapour and atmospheric gases.

A. 0.15

B. 0.08

C. 0.9

D. 0.1

Answer:



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92. A.G. Tansley proposed the term.

A. Biosphere

B. Ecology

C. Ecosystem

D. Biosystem

Answer:



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93. Ecosystem is the structural and functional unit of ecology, according to

A. Forbes

B. Tansley

C. Lindemann

D. Odum

Answer:



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94. The concept of ecological pyramids was introduced by

- A. Charles Elton
- B. Charles Darwin
- C. Karl Mobius
- D. Lindemann

Answer:



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95. The habitat necessary for the heterotrophic succession to takes place is

- A. Organic
- B. Inorganic
- C. Detritus
- D. Barren

Answer:

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96. The succession that occurs after a volcanic eruption.

- A. Secondary
- B. Primary
- C. Allogenic
- D. Autogenic

Answer:

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97. Ecological pyramids are also referred to as

- A. Eltonian pyramids
- B. Odumian pyramids
- C. Biomass pyramids
- D. Number pyramids

Answer:



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98. As per the second law of thermodynamics large amount of energy is dissipated is

- A. Heat
- B. Food
- C. Water

D. Water vapour

Answer:



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99. Identify the succession that is driven by the biotic components of an ecosystem.

A. Heterotrophic succession

B. Autotrophic succession

C. Allogenic succession

D. Autogenic succession

Answer:



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100. The succession that is dominant with green plants.

- A. Allogenic succession
- B. Primary succession
- C. Autotrophic succession
- D. Heterotrophic succession

Answer:



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101. Transitional developments of plant communities one after another in a given area is called.

- A. Serial community
- B. Seral community
- C. Primary community
- D. Pioneer community

Answer:



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102. The zone in the pond that constitute the decomposers.

A. Limnetic

B. Littoral

C. Benthic

D. Profundal

Answer:



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103. The primary productivity of littoral and limnetic zone is more due to

A. Lesser penetration of light

B. Optimum penetration of light

C. No penetration of light

D. Greater penetration of light

Answer:



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104. An example for phytoplankton.

A. Oscillatoria

B. Pista

C. Hydra

D. Nelumbo

Answer:



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105. An example for a zooplankton.

A. Paramecium

B. Annelids

C. Ulothrix

D. Molluscs

Answer:



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106. Identify the macrophyte.

A. Typha

B. Bacteria

C. Chlamydomonas

D. Volvox

Answer:



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107. The bottom most zone of a pond is termed as..... .

A. Limnetic

B. Benthic

C. Littoral

D. Profundal

Answer:



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108. The ecosystem that helps to reduce water force during high tide periods.

A. Desert ecosystem

B. Forest ecosystem

C. Mangrove ecosystem

D. Pond ecosystem

Answer:



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109. Phosphorus is not abundant in the

A. Rock deposits

B. Marine sediments

C. Biosphere

D. Guano

Answer:



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110. Decomposition is not affected by the

- A. Climatic factors
- B. Chemical quality of detritus
- C. Soil pH
- D. Soil texture

Answer:



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111. Identify the compound that is decomposed rapidly

- A. Lignin
- B. Cellulose
- C. Chitin

D. Protein

Answer:



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112. Identify the incorrectly paired ecosystem.

Artificial ecosystem-Rice field

Terrestrial ecosystem-River ecosystem

Fresh water ecosystem-Stream

Marine ecosystem-Pond

A. I and ii

B. iii and I

C. ii and iv

D.

Answer:



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113. Identify the wrongly paired stage of decomposition .

Catabolism-extracellular enzymes

Fragmentation-reservoir of nutrients.

Mineralisation-release of organic nutrients

Humification-humus



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114. Identify the groups that do not make a food chain

Grass, lion, rabbit, wolf

Plankton, man, fish, grasshopper

Wolf, grass, snake, tiger

frog, snake, eagle, grass, grasshopper Select the right option.

A. iv and ii

B. iii and ii

C. I and iii

D. ii and I

Answer:



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115. Assertion: The pyramid of number in a parasite ecosystem is always upright.

Reason: In the pyramid of number the pond ecosystem has the decomposers in the T_1 level.

A. I and ii

B. iii and iv

C. ii and iii

D. I and iv

Answer:



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

Reason: An animal like kite cannot be a part of food web.

A. Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

B. Assertion and reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.

C. Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. Assertion and Reason is false.

Answer:

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117. Assertion: The quantity of energy present in the universe is constant.

Reason: The energy can be transformed from one form to another.

A. Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

B. Assertion and reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.

C. Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. Assertion and Reason is false.

Answer:



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118. Assertion: The pond ecosystem is a self sustaining and self regulatory fresh water ecosystem.

REASON: There is a complex interaction between the abiotic and biotic components.

A. Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

B. Assertion and reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.

C. Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. Assertion and Reason is false.

Answer:

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119. Assertion: Main source of energy for the grazing food chain is the sun.

Reason: Producers can survive only by producing food from the sunlight and other inorganic substances. The movement of energy in other links of primary consumers, secondary consumers and tertiary consumers begin with the sun.

A. Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

B. Assertion and reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.

C. Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. Assertion and Reason is false.

Answer:

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120. Match the plant succession with their characteristic feature.

1. Hydrosere	a. Adequate water
2. Mesosere	b. Minimal water
3. Xerosere	c. Water is plenty
4. Lithosere	d. Sand
5. Halosere	e. Barren land
6. Psammosere	f. Saline water

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121. Match the following.

I	II
1. Submerged free floating stage	A. Habitat becomes dry
2. Reed-swamp stage	B. Mat like vegetation
3. Marsh meadow stage	C. Amphibious
4. Shrub stage	D. 2-5 feet depth of pond

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122. Match the following ecosystems with their examples.

I	II
1. Lentic ecosystem	a. Rice field
2. Lotic ecosystem	b. Grassland
3. Natural ecosystem	c. Pond
4. Man made ecosystem	d. Spring

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123. Find the correct pair of the terms coined by the ecologists.

Term	Ecologists
1. Biocoenosis	a. Thienemann
2. Biosystem	b. S.A.Forbes
3. Holocoen	c. Karl Mobius
4. Microcosm	d. Friederich

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124. Match the terms to their appropriate type of succession.

1. Primary succession	a. Abiotic components
2. Secondary succession	b. Plant community on barren area
3. Autogenic succession	c. Plant community on disturbed area
4. Allogenic succession	d. Biotic components

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125. Match the zones of the pond with their relative terms.

1. Littoral zone	a. Planktons
2. Profundal zone	b. Decomposers
3. Limnetic zone	c. Heterotrophs
4. Benthic zone	d. Rooted plants



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