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.

Watch Video Solution

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.

Watch Video Solution

8. Define PAR.

Watch Video Solution

9. Define community productivity.

Watch Video Solution

10. Define pyramid of biomass.

Watch Video Solution

11. Define carbon cycle.

Watch Video Solution

12. What is primary succession?

Watch Video Solution

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.

Watch Video Solution

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.

Watch Video Solution

26. Define a ecological pyramid.

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27. Define decomposition.

Watch Video Solution

28. Define standing crop.

Watch Video Solution

29. Define productivity.

Watch Video Solution

30. Define primary productivity .

Watch Video Solution

31. Define gross primary productivity.

Watch Video Solution

32. What is biogeochemical cycle?

Watch Video Solution

33. Define ecosystem resilience.

Watch Video Solution

34. What is plant succession?

Watch Video Solution

35. Define seral communities.

Watch Video Solution

36. Define the term limnology.

Watch Video Solution

37. What is food-web?

Watch Video Solution

38. Define pyramid of energy.

Watch Video Solution

39. Define pyramid of numbers.

Watch Video Solution

40. What is autogenic succession?

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41. What is allogenic succession?

Watch Video Solution

42. What is heterotrophic succession?

Watch Video Solution

43. Differentiate Primary succession and Secondary succession.

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

56. Define Catabolism.

Watch Video Solution

57. Expand PAR. Define it.

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58. What is green carbon?

Watch Video Solution

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.

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63. What is primary succession?

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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?

Watch Video Solution

72. What is limnetic zone?

Watch Video Solution

73. What is benthic zone?

Watch Video Solution

74. What is hydrosere?

Watch Video Solution

75. What is mesosere?

Watch Video Solution

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.

Watch Video Solution

79. Describe the components of an ecosystem.

Watch Video Solution

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.

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83. Define consumers.

Watch Video Solution

84. What are the two types of consumers.

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85. What are producers?

Watch Video Solution

86. Define primary consumers.

Watch Video Solution

87. Secondary Consumers

Watch Video Solution

88. Define tertiary consumers.

Watch Video Solution

89. Define omnivores.

Watch Video Solution

90. Define food chain.

Watch Video Solution

91. List the types of food chain.

Watch Video Solution

92. Define a ecological pyramid.

Watch Video Solution

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.

Watch Video Solution

98. Define productivity.

Watch Video Solution

99. Classify productivity.

Watch Video Solution

100. Define primary productivity .

Watch Video Solution

101. Define gross primary productivity.

Watch Video Solution

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.

Watch Video Solution

105. List the factors that affect decomposition.

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106. What is biogeochemical cycle?

Watch Video Solution

107. Mention the types of biogeochemical cycles.

Watch Video Solution

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.

Watch Video Solution

111. Define ecosystem resilience.

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

113. What is plant succession?

Watch Video Solution

114. Define the term pioneers.

Watch Video Solution

115. Define seral communities.

Watch Video Solution

116. Define climax.

Watch Video Solution

117. What is climax community?

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

119. What are blue carbon ecosystem?

Watch Video Solution

120. Define the term limnology.

Watch Video Solution

121. Define oceanography.

Watch Video Solution

122. Write a note on the types of succession.

Watch Video Solution

123. Define secondary productivity.

Watch Video Solution

124. State the ten percent law.

Watch Video Solution

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?

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

130. Write about the abiotic components of the ecosystem.

Watch Video Solution

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 ot '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?

Watch Video Solution

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.

Watch Video Solution

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?

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

152. Describe food web with an example.

Watch Video Solution

153. List the benefits of Mangroves ecosystem services.

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

155. Explain ten percent law with an example.

Watch Video Solution

156. Explain Grazing food chain with example.

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

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

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159. Define pyramid of energy.

Watch Video Solution

160. Write about ecoystem management.

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

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.

Watch Video Solution

167. Write about the significance of plant succession.

Watch Video Solution

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

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169. Describe the stratification of pond ecosystem.

Watch Video Solution

170. Define pyramid of biomass.

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

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

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173. Give the types of ecosystem by flow chart.

Watch Video Solution

174. Differentiate Primary succession and Secondary succession.

Watch Video Solution

175. Give the outline classification of plant succession.

Watch Video Solution

176. Explain in detail about the process of succession.

Watch Video Solution

177. Write the uses of coffee.

Watch Video Solution

178. State the ten percent law.

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

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 effectve 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:

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Indicator species

B. Flag ship species

C. Health specises

D. Ground species

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

4. Identify the wrongly paired stage of decomposition .

Catabolism-extracellualar enzymes

Fragmentation-reseroir 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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18. Prductivity of profundal zone will be low. Why ?

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

Eplain.

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

A. Bacteria

B. Humus

C. Organic compounds

D. Inorganic compounds

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Forest ecosystem

B. Rice field

C. Grassland ecosystem

D. Desert ecosystem

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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:

Watch Video Solution

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:

Watch Video Solution

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:

Watch Video Solution

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

A.

$$Producers \rightarrow \text{sec}\, ondarycon\sum ers \rightarrow Primarycon\sum ers \rightarrow Tert$$

B.

$$Tertiarycon\sum ers \rightarrow Primarycon\sum ers \rightarrow \text{sec}\, ondarycon\sum ers$$

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

D.

$$Tertiarycon\sum ers \rightarrow Producers \rightarrow Primarycon\sum ers \rightarrow \sec on$$

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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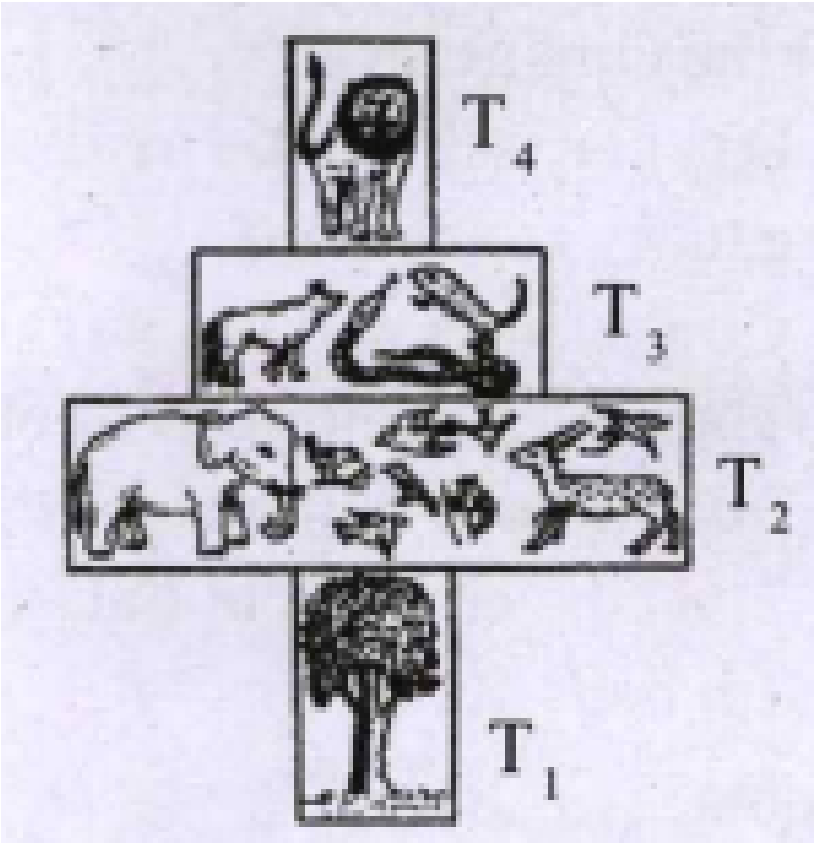
30. The following diagram represents



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:

Watch Video Solution

36. Which one is highly resistance to microbial action?

A. Detritus

B. Humus

C. Protein

D. Cellulose

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

37. Identify the producer.

A. Lion

B. Grasshopper

C. Photosynthetic bacteria

D. Cow

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

38. Autotrophic components are

A. Primary consumers

B. Secondary consumers

C. Producers

D. Carnivores

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

39. Which one is the primary consumer?

A. Plant

B. Herbivore

C. Carnivore

D. Omnivore

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

40. Grasshopper is

A. Carnivore

B. Omnivore

C. Herbivore

D. Decomposer

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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:

Watch Video Solution

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:

Watch Video Solution

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:

Watch Video Solution

45. Which one is the terrestrail ecosystem?

A. Pond ecosystem

B. Aquatic ecosystem

C. Desert ecosystem

D. Lake ecosystem

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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:

Watch Video Solution

48. Biotic component of producers

A. Amino acid

B. Humic acid

C. Filamentous alagae

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 realeased during fermentation

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Stanley

B. Tranley

C. Lindermann

D. Weismann

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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:

Watch Video Solution

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:

Watch Video Solution

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:

Watch Video Solution

57. Organisms living in the botton 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:

Watch Video Solution

60. Biogeochemical cycles are also called as

A. Cycling of carbon

B. Cycling of materials

C. Cycling of energy

D. Cycling of calcium

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Detritus

B. Mineral

C. Inorganic compound

D. Humus

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Anabolism

B. Decomposition

C. Photosynthesis

D. Respiration

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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.

$Grass \rightarrow Grasshopper \rightarrow Frog \rightarrow Snake \rightarrow Hawk$

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:

Watch Video Solution

67. Identify the correct sequence.

A.

$$Producers \rightarrow \sec ondarycon\sum ers \rightarrow Primarycon\sum ers \rightarrow Tert$$

B.

$$Producers \rightarrow Primarycon\sum ers \rightarrow Tertiarycon\sum ers \rightarrow \sec on$$

C.

$$Decomposers \rightarrow Primarycon\sum es \rightarrow \sec ondarycon\sum ers \rightarrow Te$$

D.

$$Producers \rightarrow Primarycon\sum ers \rightarrow \sec ondarycon\sum ers \rightarrow Tert$$

Answer:

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

A. Food web

B. Ecological pyramid

C. Ecosystem

D. Food chain

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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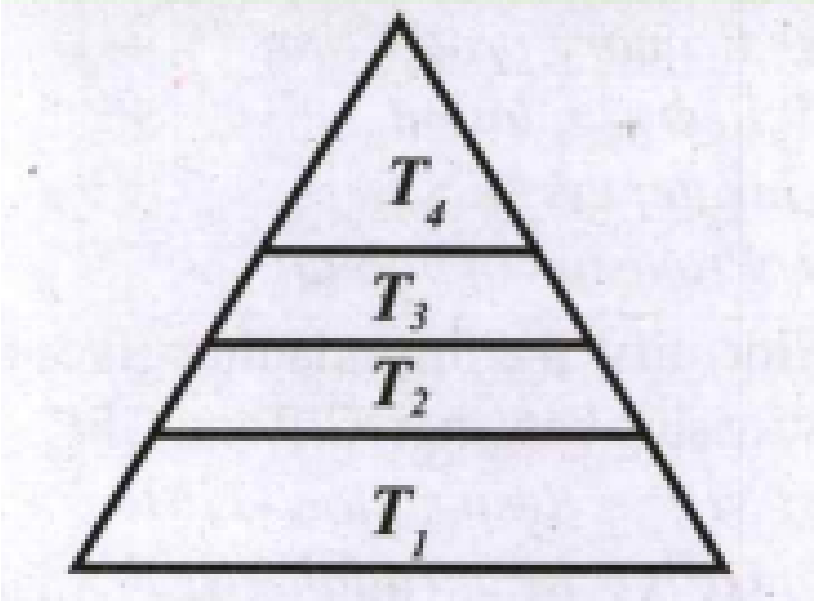
70. In the given figure, the various trophic levels are shown in a pyramid.

At which trophic level is maXIImum 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 = Respiration - GPP

B. GPP = Respiration - NPP

C. NPP = GPP + Respiration

D. NPP = GPP - 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. Littord

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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:

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Tertiary consumers

B. Carnivores

C. Secondary consumers

D. Herbivores

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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:

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Indicator species

B. Flagship species

C. Health species

D. Ground species

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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:

Watch Video Solution

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:

Watch Video Solution

86. Identify the one which is not a detritivore.

A. Bacteria

B. Virus

C. Fungi

D. Earthworm

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

87. At night PAR value is

A. 1

B. 8

C. 6

D. 0

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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. Pramecium

B. Annelids

C. Ulothrix

D. Molluscs

Answer:

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106. Identify the macrophyte.

A. Typha

B. Bacteria

C. Chlamydomonas

D. Volvax

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Limnetic

B. Benthic

C. Littoral

D. Profundal

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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 sedimeters

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-extracellualar enzymes

Fragmentation-reseroir 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 eXIIsting 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 wih 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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