NEET REVISION SERIES

ECOSYSTEM

Revise Most Important Questions to Crack NEET 2020

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Q-1 - 14538154

Which of the following pairs is not correct?

(A) E. Haecker coined the term ,Ecology **(B)** tansley Coined the term 'Ecosystem' (C) R. Mishra Father of indian Ecology



(D) None of these

CORRECT ANSWER: D



Which is not true regarding ecosystem?

(A) Self-sufficient unit.

(B) Cyclic exchange of materials between living beings

and environment

(C) Only requirement is input of energy.

(D) Characterized by a major vegetation type.

CORRECT ANSWER: D

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Q-3 - 55657920

The study of interaction between groups of various organisms with

their environment is

(A) ecology

- (B) zoogeography
- (C) synecology
- (D) system biology

CORRECT ANSWER: C

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Q-4 - 14538155

Vertical distribution of different species occupying different levels

in dense vegetation is called

(A) stratification

(B) species compositon

(C) standing crop

(D) trophic structure.

SOLUTION:

Vertical distribution of different species occuping

different levels is called stratification. For example, trees occupy top vertical strata or lyaer of a forest, shrubs the second and herbs and grasses occupy the bottom

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Q-5 - 41231077

layers.

The amount of living material and nutrients present in different

trophic levels and soils at any given time are called, respectively.

(A) Standing state and standing crop

(B) Standing crop and standing state

(C) Standing state and standing quality

(D) Biomass and standing crop

CORRECT ANSWER: B

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Q-6 - 41231239

Secondary productivity is rate of formation of new organic matter

by:

(A) Producer

(B) Parasite

(C) Consumer

(D) Decomposer

CORRECT ANSWER: C



Q-7 - 55657897

The term Homeostasis in an ecosystem refers to

(A) Feed back mechanism

(B) Self regulatory mechanism

(C) Influence of production

(D) State of equilibrium

CORRECT ANSWER: D

SOLUTION:

Homeostasis or state of equilibrium or balance of nature

is maintained through a number of controls like carrying

capacity, self regulation and feedback system.



Q-8 - 14538167

The rate of formation of new organic matter by rabbit in a

grassland, is called.

(A) net productivity

(B) secondary productivity

(C) Net primary productivity

(D) gross primary productivity.

CORRECT ANSWER: B



Since rabbit is a consumer therfore, the rate of formation

of new organic matter by rabbit in a grassland is called

secondary productivity.



Q-9 - 14538161

The rate of conversion of light energy into chemical energy of

organic molecules in an ecosystem is

(A) net primary productivity

(B) gross primary productivity

(C) secondary productivity.

(D) gross secondary productivity.

CORRECT ANSWER: B



Q-10 - 14538164

The biomass available for consumption by the herbivores and the

decomposers is called

(A) net primary productivity

(B) secondary productivity

(C) standing crop

(D) gross primary productivity.

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

The amount of energy accumulation in green plants as

biomass or organic matter per unit area over a time

period is known as primary productivity. The rate of total

capture of energy or the rate of total production of

organic material (biomass) during photosynthesis, is

know as gross primary productivity, However, while the

energy capturing process is operating in the green

tissues, these as well as other tissues are consuming energy in respiration. The balance energy or biomass remaining after meeting the cost of respiration of producers, is called net primary productivity. Net primary productivity= Gross primary productivity-**Respiration rate** The net primary productivity results in the accumulation of plant biomass, which serves as the food of herbivores and decomposers.

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Q-11 - 41231256

The primary producers of the deep-sea hydrothermal vent

ecosystem are:

(A) Blue-green alage

(B) Coral reefs

(C) Green algee

(D) Chemosynthetic bacteria

CORRECT ANSWER: A

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Q-12 - 14538249

An ecosystem which can be easily damaged but can recover after

some time if damaging effect stops, will be having.

(A) low stability and high resilience

(B) high stability and low resilience

(C) low statbility and low resilience

(D) high stability and high resilience.

SOLUTION:

If an ecosystem is easily dameged, that means it is not

very stable. But since, it recovers fast when the

damaging effect stops, it certainly has high resilience.

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Q-13 - 41231249

Rachel Carson's famous book "Silent Spring" is related to:

(A) Ecosystem management

(B) Pesticide pollution

(C) Noise pollution

(D) Population explosion

CORRECT ANSWER: C

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Q-14 - 14538233

The rate of secondary succession is faster than primary succession because.

(A) soil or sediment is already present

(B) water is availbale in large quantity

(C) climax community is already present

(D) pH of sol is favorable.

CORRECT ANSWER: A



Q-15 - 55657915

The second stage of hydrosere is occupied by plants like

(A) Salix

(B) Vallisneria

(C) Azolla

(D) Typha

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

The second stage of hydrosere is occupied by

submerged aquatic plants e.g., Hydrilla, Vallisneria. The

third stage has free floating plants e.g., Azolla (floating

aquatic fern). The fourth stage is Reed Swamp plants

like Typha. Salix includes deciduous trees and shrubs

which constitute the sixth (woodland stage) and climax





Q-16 - 41231102

Ecological pyramids are also called

(A) Pyramid of number

(B) Eltonian pyramids

(C) Pyramids of energy

(D) Pyramids of biomass

CORRECT ANSWER: B

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Q-17 - 55657891

Choose the area which will take minimum time for succession.

(A) Newly Cooled lava

(B) Newly created pond

(C) Abandoned farm land

(D) Bare rock

CORRECT ANSWER: C

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Q-18 - 14538236

Which of the following is considered as pioneer community is

xerarch?



(B) Perennial herbs

(C) Shurbs

CORRECT ANSWER: D

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Q-19 - 42131104

 $int(1+x^{(2)})cos2xdx$

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Q-20 - 14538289

An inverted pyramid of biomass can be found in which ecosystem?



(B) Marine

(C) Grassland

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

In an aquatic ecosystem, producers have least biomass and this value gradully shows an increase towards the apex of the pyramid, thus making the pyramid inverted in shape. Biomass basically depends upon reproductive potential and age of individuals.



Q-21 - 55657857

Putrefying organisms are

(A) producer organisms

(B) reducer organisms

(C) consumer organisms

(D) parasitic organisms

CORRECT ANSWER: B

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Q-22 - 14538181

The ultimate energy source of all ecosystem is

(A) producers

(B) organic molecules

(C) carbohydrate

(D) solar radiation.

CORRECT ANSWER: D



The pyramid of energy in a forest ecosystem is:

(A) Always upright

(B) Always inverted

(C) Both upright and inverted

(D) None of the above

CORRECT ANSWER: A

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Q-24 - 14538293

Pyramid of numbers is

(A) always upright

(B) always inverted

(C) either upright or inverted

(D) neither upright nor inverted.

SOLUTION:

Ecological pyramids are pictorial representation of relationship between organisms at different trophic levels, regarding energy, biomass or number. Pyramid of numbers can be either upright or inverted. For example, in a grassland ecosystem, pyramid of number will be upright because number of primary consumers are less than primary producers and that of secondary consumers are less than primary consumers and so on.

On the other hand, in a parasitic food chain the pyramid

of number will be inverted.



Q-25 - 41231122

Which of the following is the most productive ecosystem?

(A) Estuary

(B) Open sea

(C) Desert

(D) Mountain

CORRECT ANSWER: A



Fragmentation, leaching and catabolism are some of the important steps of decompositon. Study the following statements I, ii and iii regarding these and select the correct option.

(i) Detritivores (e.g., earthworm) breakdwon detritus into smaller particles.

(ii) Water soluble inorganic nutrients go down into soil horizon and get precipitated as unavailable salts.

(iii) Decomposers (e.g., bacteria and fungi) secrete digestive

enzymes and degrade detritus into simpler inorganic substances.

(A)

Leaching Fragmentation Catabolism



(B)

Leaching Fragmentation Catabolism (iii) (ii) (i)

(C)

Leaching Fragmentation Catabolism (ii) (i) (iii)

(D)

Leaching Fragmentation Catabolism (ii) (iii) (i)

CORRECT ANSWER: C

SOLUTION:

The process of decomposition can be categorised as fragmentation of detritus, leaching and catabolism. Fragmentation of detritus is the process that causes breakdown of detritus into smaller particles. It is primarily

due to the action of detritus feeding invertebrates

(detritivores, e.g., termites, earthworms, etc.). The

detritus gets pulverised when passing through the

digestive tracts of animals. Due to fragmentation, the

surface area of detritus particles is greatly increased.

The extracelluar enzymes released by bacteria and fungi carry out catabolism, i.e., enzymatic conversion of the decomposing detritus to simpler and inorganic substances. Leaching is the process by which dissolved nutrients are moved into lower layers of soil or

groundwater to form unavailable salts.

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Q-27 - 14538179

Rate of decompositon depends upon

(A) chemical compositon of detritus

(B) temperature

(C) soil moisture and soil pH

(D) all of these.

SOLUTION:

Rate of decomposition of detritus depends upon chemical nature of detritus, temperature, soil moisture and soil pH. A soil temperature of 25C and more hastens decomposition. A low temperature of less than 10C reduces rate of decomposition. Moisture is essential for decomposition. Excessive moisture also impedes decomposition probably due to anaerobiosis. Neutral and slightly alkaline soils are rich in detritivores, earthworms and decomposer microbes. Acidity decreases the number of detritivores and earthworms.

Soil with small amount of lignin/chitin/cellulose and rich

in nitrogen and water soluble substances (like sugars),

decomposes rapidly



Q-28 - 41231126

The number of primary producers within a specified area would be maximum in:

(A) Grassland ecosystem

(B) Forest ecosystem

(C) Pond ecosystem

(D) Deserts

CORRECT ANSWER: C

Which kind of pyramid is represented by the given figure?

Q-29 - 14538206





(A) Pyramid of numbers in terrestrial ecosystem

(B) Pyramid of biomass in terrestrial ecosystem

(C) Pyramid of biomass in aquatic ecosystem

(D) Pyramid of numbers in aquatic ecosystem

CORRECT ANSWER: C

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Q-30 - 41231118

Which is not a characteristic of sera stages?

(A) Simplified food chain

(B) Few and generalized niches

(C) Low NPP

(D) Low energy use efficiency

CORRECT ANSWER: C

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Q-31 - 14538171

Which one of the following is the most productive ecosystem?

(A) Temperate forest

(B) Grasslands

(C) Desert

(D) Tropical rainforest

CORRECT ANSWER: D

SOLUTION:

Tropical rainforest shows the maximum diversity and also the maximum productivity. More solar energy and resources are available in tropics which promotes higher productivity. On land the maximum primary production rate is found in tropical rainforests followed by tropical deciduous forests, temperate forests, savannah, temperate grasslands and desert scrub.

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Q-32 - 41231086

NPP is given by the formula

(A) NPP = $\mathrm{GPP} \times 100$

(D) NPP= $\operatorname{GPP} / 100$

(C) NPP = GPP-Respiration rate

(B) NPP= GDP-Secondary productivity

CORRECT ANSWER: C



Q-33 - 41231186

Carbon cycle includes (the following is a logical sequence)

(A)

Producer

- \rightarrow Consumer
- \rightarrow Decomposer

(B)

Decomposer

- \rightarrow Consumer
- \rightarrow Producer

(C)

Producer

 \rightarrow Decomposer

 \rightarrow Consumer

(D)

Consumer

- \rightarrow Producer
- \rightarrow Decomposer

CORRECT ANSWER: A

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Q-34 - 14538197

In an aquatic ecosystem, the organism present at the trophic level

equivalent to cows in grasslands is

(A) phytoplanktons

(B) large fishes

(C) sea gulls

(D) zooplanktons.

CORRECT ANSWER: D

SOLUTION:

In and aquatic ecosystem, the important herbivores are zooplankton, larve, tadpoles, etc. Cows in grasslands also act as herbivores as these feed on producers. Thus, both cows and zooplankton occupy second trophic level in terrestrial and aquatic ecosytem repectively.

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Q-35 - 41231247

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

called:

(A) Standing crop

(B) Gross primary productivity

(C) Standing state

CORRECT ANSWER: A

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Q-36 - 14538251

All type of successions leads to

- (A) xeric climax community q
- (B) hydric climax community
- (C) mesic climax community

(D) any climax community depending on nature of

habitat.

CORRECT ANSWER: C

SOLUTION:

All type of successions wheather taking place in water or

on land, proceeds to a similar climax community, i.e.,

mesic.

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Q-37 - 41231253

Which of the following is a characteristic feature of cropland

ecosystem

(A) Absence of soil organisms

(B) Least genetic diversity

(C) Absence of weeds

(D) Ecological succession

CORRECT ANSWER: B



Select the correct sequence of succession in a pond.

(A) Submerged plants \rightarrow Floating plants \rightarrow Reed swamp stage \rightarrow Sedges

(B) Floating plants \rightarrow Submerged plants \rightarrow redd

swamp stage \rightarrow Sedges

(C) Reed swamp stage \rightarrow Sedges \rightarrow Floating plants

 \rightarrow Submerged plants

(D) Sedges \rightarrow Reed swamp stage \rightarrow Floating plants

 \rightarrow Submerged plants

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

Series of biotic communities that develop in a newly
formed pond or lake is called hydrosere. Various seral

stages of hydrosere are :

Planktons (phytoplanktons and zooplanktons) \rightarrow

rooted submerged hydrophytes \rightarrow reedswamps \rightarrow

sedges or marsh-meadow stage \rightarrow woodland or scrub

stage \rightarrow climax forest.

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Q-39 - 41231245

Secondary/Succession takes place on/in :

(A) Newly cooled lava

(B) Bare rock

(C) Degraded forest

(D) Newly created pond

CORRECT ANSWER: C

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Q-40 - 41231250

Most animals that live in deep oceanic waters are:

(A) Detritivores

- (B) Primary consumers
- (C) Secondary consumers

(D) Tertiary consumers

CORRECT ANSWER: C





Q-41 - 14538257

Select the pairs of sediamentary biogeochemical cycles.

- I. Hydrogen cycle and water cycle
- II. Phosphorus cycle and sulphur cycle
- III. Calcium cycle and magnesium cycle
- IV. Carbon cycle and nitrogen cycle

(A) I and II

- (B) II and III
- (C) III and IV
- (D) I and IV

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

Biogeochemical cycles can be grouped into 2 types:

(i) Gaseous cycle: Material involved incirculation are

gases or vapours and the reservoir pool is the

atmosphere or hydrosphere, e.g., nitrogen, carbon,

hydrogen, oxygen and water cycle.

(ii) Sedimenatry cycle : Materials involved in circulation

are non-gaseous and the reservoir pool is lithosphere,

e.g., phosphrorus, sulphur, calcium and magnesium

cycle.

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Q-42 - 55657868

Ecological efficiency is

(A) Food primary assimilated/Food energy ingested imes 100

(B) Gross primary productivity/Incident total solar

radiation imes 100

(C) Volume of CO_2 evolved/volume of O_2 consumed

(D) Energy in biomass productionat a trophic

level/Energy in biomass production at previous trophical

level imes 100

CORRECT ANSWER: D

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Q-43 - 41231110

Phosphates remain outside the natural cycle for a long time

(A) When they form compounds with metals

(B) When they are incorporated in bones and teeth

(C) When the bodies of the organisms excrete and

decompose

(D) Both (1) and (2)

CORRECT ANSWER: D

Q-44 - 14538183

Percentage of photosyntetically active radiation (PAR) that is captured by plants in synthesis of organic matter is

(A) 50-70%

(B) 30-40%

(C) 80-100%

(D) 2-10%

CORRECT ANSWER: D

SOLUTION:

About 1-5 % of incident solar energy or 2-10 % of PAR is

captured by the photosynthetic organisms for the

synthesis of organic matter (Gross primary productivity).

Roughly 20 % of it is consumed in respiration so that net

capture of energy (net primary productivity) is 0.8-4 % of

incident radiation or 1.6-8% of PAR.

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Q-45 - 14538182

Percentage of photosynthetically active radiation (PAR) in the

incident solar radiation is

(A) 1-5%

(B) 2-10%

(C) less than 50%

(D) approx 100%

CORRECT ANSWER: C

SOLUTION:

Less that 50 % of the solar energy incident over earth is

PAR (photosynthetically active radiation).



Q-46 - 41231257

Which of the following is correctly matched?

(A) Parthenium hysterophorus -Threat to biodiversity

(B) Stratification - Population

(C) Aerenchyma - Opuntia

(D) Age pyramid - Biome

CORRECT ANSWER: A



Q-47 - 55657890

All are true for "Climax community" except

(A) Rapidly keeps on changing to reach equilibrium

(B) Final community

(C) End of succession

(D) Stable

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

Climax community is stable and is in equilibrium with the

environment.

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Q-48 - 14538180

Decomposers are also called as

(A) transducers

(B) reducers

(C) micro-consumers

(D) both b and c

CORRECT ANSWER: D

SOLUTION:

Decomposers are also called as reducers because they

are able to remove or degrade the dead bodies of

organisms and due to their small size they are know as

microconsumers.

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Q-49 - 41231236

Pheretima and its close relatives derive nourishment from

(A) Soil insects

(B) Small pieces of fresh fallen leaves of maize, etc

(C) Sugarcane roots

(D) Decaying fallen leaves and soil organic matter

CORRECT ANSWER: D

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Q-50 - 14538281

Succession in a forest ecosystem is characterised by chnages in

species diversity, biomass and net primary productivity as shwon in

the graph below, identify curves A,B and C.



(A) A: biomass B: net primary productivity C: species diversity

(B) A: species diversity B: net primary productivity C:

biomass

(C) A: net primary productivity B: biomass C: species



(D) A: net primary productivity B: species diversity C:

CORRECT ANSWER: D

SOLUTION:

Biotic or ecological succession is the natural development of a series of biotic communities at the same, site, one after the other till a climax community develops which does not change further because it is in perfect harmony with the environment of the area. The change is orderly and sequential. At the end of biotic succession, i.e., when climax community has formed, the biomass has reached to the highest of all biotic stages, diversity has grown higher niches are many and

specialised. However productivity has decreased as

respiratory consumption has increased in the climax

community.



Q-51 - 41231259

Which of the following National Parks is home to the famous musk deer or hangul

(A) Eaglenest Wildlife Sanctuay, Arunachal Pradesh

(B) Dachigam National Park, Jammu & Kashmir

(C) Keibul Lamjao National Park, Manipur

(D) Bandhagarh National Park, Madhya Pradesh

CORRECT ANSWER: B



Q-52 - 41231111

Human dominated environment is called

(A) Biosphere

(B) Noosphere

(C) Socio-cultural environment

(D) None of these

CORRECT ANSWER: B

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Q-53 - 14538225

The stable community during an acological succession that would

be near equilibrium with the enviorment is called

(A) climax community

(B) pioneer community

(C) sere

(D) carnbivores.

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

The community that is in near equilibrium with the

environment is called a climax community.

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Q-54 - 41231205

Which one of the following pairs is mismatched.?

(A) Savanna-Acacia trees

(B) Coniferous forest - Evergreen trees

(C) Tundra- Permafrost

(D) Prairies - Epiphytes

CORRECT ANSWER: D

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Q-55 - 41231081

The amount of biogenetic nutrients present in the abiotic

environment per unit area at any time is called.

(A) Standing state

(B) Standing crop

(C) NPP

(D) Nutrients immobilization

CORRECT ANSWER: A



Q-56 - 14538190

Select the incorrect food chain

(A) Grass \rightarrow Grasshopper \rightarrow Frog \rightarrow Snake \rightarrow Eagle

(B) Phytoplanktons \rightarrow Zooplanktons \rightarrow small fish

 \rightarrow Large fish

(C) Diatoms \rightarrow Zooplanktons \rightarrow Small fish

(D) Grass \rightarrow Frog \rightarrow Vulture

CORRECT ANSWER: D

SOLUTION:

Frog is the secondary consumer, i.e., it feeds upon

herbivore in a particular food chain but in the given food

chain (option d) it is acting as a primary consumer

hence, the given food chain is incorrect. 1



Q-57 - 41231153

- Tropical dense forests are due to
 - (A) Low rainfall and low temperature
 - (B) High rainfall and low temperature
 - (C) Low rainfall and high temperature
 - (D) High rainfall and high temperature

CORRECT ANSWER: D

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Q-58 - 14538307

The zone at the edge of a lake or ocean which is alternatively

exposed to air and immersed in water is called.

(A) pelagic zone

(B) benthic zone

(C) lentic zone

(D) littoral zone.

CORRECT ANSWER: D

SOLUTION:

Littoral zone is the shallow coastal zone. Lightis avialable upto bottom in this zone. Therefore, producers are found throughout from surface to bottom in this zone. Rooted vegetation occurs along shores. Consumers are also available throughout, i.e., from surface to the

bottom in this zone.



Which biotic components mainly help in recycling of minerals:-

(A) Producers

(B) Consumers

(C) Decomposers

(D) All the above

CORRECT ANSWER: C

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Q-60 - 14538212

Organisms which are associated with first as well as third trophic

level are

(A) macrophytes

(B) Phytoplanktons \rightarrow Zooplanktons \rightarrow small fish

- \rightarrow Large fish
- (C) chemoautotrophs
- (D) insectivorous plants

CORRECT ANSWER: D

SOLUTION:

Trophic level is a functional level. A single species may occupy more than one trophic level. Insectivorous plants are producers, occupying first trophic level. They also eat insects and thus, occupy third trophic level also.



Q-61 - 55657851

(A) Are short lived than pioneer communities

(B) Are less stable than pioneer communication

(C) Have simple food chains than pioneer communities

(D) Have greater niche, specialization than pioneer communities

CORRECT ANSWER: D

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Q-62 - 41231167

Hydrological cycle is controlled by

(A) Grasslands

(B) Forests

(C) Planktons

(D) Epiphytes

CORRECT ANSWER: B

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Q-63 - 14538298

During the process of ecological succession, the changes that take

place in communities are

(A) orderly and sequential

(B) random

(C) very quick

(D) not influenced by the physical environment.

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

Biotic or ecological succession is the natural development of a series of biotic communities at the same site, one after the other till a climax community develops which does not change further because it is in perfect harmony with the enviroonment of the area. The change is orderly and sequential. The first biotic community which develops in a bare area is called pioneer community which develops in a bare area is called pioneer community is a stable, self perpetuating and final biotic community. It develops at the end of biotic succession and is in complete equilibrium with the

prevailing environment. The establishment of climax

stage is called stabilisation.



Pyramids of biomass in pond ecosystem are

(A) Inverted

(B) Upright

(C) Linear

(D) Irregular

CORRECT ANSWER: A

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Q-65 - 41231116

The terminal stage of a successional process is called

(A) Final stage

(B) Climax stage

(C) Seral stage

(D) Pioneer stage

CORRECT ANSWER: B

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Q-66 - 14538261

The function of reservoir pool is to meet with the deficit of nutrient

that occurs due to

(A) imbalance in rate of efflux and influx of nutrients.

(B) only efflux of nutrients

(C) ceased nutrient cycle

(D) None of these

CORRECT ANSWER: A

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Q-67 - 55657886

In a terrestrial ecosystem the large fraction of energy flows through

(A) detritus food chain

(B) grazing food chain

(C) herbivores

(D) carnivores

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

In an aquatic ecosystem GFC is the major conduit for

energy flow, whereas in a terrestrial ecosystem it is

through the DFC.



Q-68 - 41231141

In a food chain, the total amount of living material is depicted by:

(A) Pyramid of biomass

(B) Pyramid of energy

(C) Pyramid of number

(D) Trophic levels

CORRECT ANSWER: A





Q-69 - 14538241

Correct sequence of stages of succession of a lithosere is

(A) Foliose lichens \rightarrow Crustose lichens \rightarrow Mosses \rightarrow Annual grasses \rightarrow Perennial grasses \rightarrow Shrubs \rightarrow Trees. (B) Crustose lichens \rightarrow Foliose lichens \rightarrow Mosses ightarrow Perennial grasses ightarrow Annual grasses ightarrowAnnula grasses \rightarrow Shrusb \rightarrow Trees (C) Reed swamp stage \rightarrow Sedges \rightarrow Floating plants \rightarrow Submerged plants (D) Sedges \rightarrow Reed swamp stage \rightarrow Floating plants \rightarrow Submerged plants

CORRECT ANSWER: C



Q-70 - 55657885

Sun is the only source of energy for the given ecosystems except

(A) deep sea hydrothermal ecosystem

(B) savannah ecosystem

(C) shallow lake ecosystem

(D) mangrove ecosystem

CORRECT ANSWER: A

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Q-71 - 41231160

The concept of ecological pyramid was given by

(A) Odum

(B) Elton





CORRECT ANSWER: B

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Q-72 - 14538308

Edaphic factor refers to

(A) Water

(B) soil

(C) relative humidity

(D) altitude

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

Edaphic factors are classified under the abiotic factors

affecting an ecosystem. Edaphic factors include factors of soil, e.g., soil texture, substratum, topography, mineral composition, pH, etc. These factors can influence the distribution and interrelationships of organisms, as well as rate of decomposition.

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Q-73 - 55657875

How much of the net primary productivity of a terrestrial ecosystem

is eaten and digested by herbivores?

(A) 1%

(B) 10 %

(C) 40%

(D) 90%

CORRECT ANSWER: B

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Q-74 - 41231168

Savannahs are

(A) Tropical rain forest

(B) Desert

(C) Grassland with scattered trees

(D) Dense forest with close canopy

CORRECT ANSWER: C





Q-75 - 14538271

Major source of sulphur is

(A) oceans

(B) land

(C) rocks

(D) lakes.

CORRECT ANSWER: C

SOLUTION:

Sulpher occurs in nature as an element and also as sulphates in soil, water and rocks. Major reservoir of sulphur is sulphate rocks. Soil and water also receive sulphates from rocks. Rainwater running over rocks

gradually wears away their surface and carries off

sulphur with it. Some of this sulphur soaks into the soil

and some reaches ponds and lakes. A large part of

sulphur is carried by the rivers to the sea where it may

get locked up in sedimentary rocks. Wind may also erode the rocks, and the materials may be blown into the air as dust. Rain washes a significant amount of this matter from the atmosphere into the oceans.

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Q-76 - 41231185

In India, temperate evergreen vegetation occurs mostly in

(A) Western Himalayas above 3500 m

(B) Eastern and Western Himalayas less than 3500 m

(C) Rajasthan and South Punjab

(D) Western Ghats and Assam

CORRECT ANSWER: B

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The process of mineralisation by micro organisms helps in the release of

(A) inorganic nutrients from humus

(B) both organic and inorganic nutrients from detritus

(C) organic nutrients from humus

(D) inorganic nutrients from detritus and formation of

humus

CORRECT ANSWER: A

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Q-78 - 14538275

Which of the following is most important in water cycle?

(A) Transpiration through leaves

(B) Evaporation from the oceans

(C) Percolation of water into the ground

(D) Absorption of capillary water by plants

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

Evaporation from the oceans is the most importan in water cycle, because it comprises of the major part of global water cycle.

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Q-79 - 41231229

In an area where DDT had been used extensively, the population of

birds declined significantly because:

(A) Earthworms in the area got eradicated

(B) Crobes were feeding exclusively on birds

(C) Many eggs laid by birds did not hatch

(D) Birds stopped laying eggs

CORRECT ANSWER: C

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Q-80 - 14538286

Decomposers like fungi and bacteria are

(A) autotrophs

(B) heterotrophs

(C) saprotrophs

(D) chemo-autotrophs.

SOLUTION:

Decomposers like bacteria and fungi are heterotrophs because they are dependent on others for their food as they cannot make their own food. They are also sarprotrophs because they feed on dead and decaying organic matter.

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