

ECOSYSTEM

Question Bank

1. An example of an abiotic component

- (a) Plants (b) Soil (c) Animals (d) Bacteria

Ans:-

2. Primary consumers in the detritus food chain are

- (a) Herbivorous (b) Bacteria and fungi (c) Insect Larva, nematodes (d) All

Ans:- (b) Bacteria and fungi

3. Total organic matter present in an ecosystem is called

- (a) Biomass (b) Biome (c) Litter (d) Food

Ans:- (a) Biomass

4. Detritus food chain in comparison to grazing food chain is

- (a) Generally longer (b) Generally equal (c) Generally shorter (d) None

Ans:- (c) Generally shorter

5. A food chain is

- (a) Group of organisms which eat the same type of food
(b) Animals eating animals eating
(c) Series of plants / animals which are interrelated in the form of organisms being eaten as food by the others
(d) None of these

Ans:-

6 A food chain consists of

- (a) Producers (b) Consumers (c) Decomposers (d) Producers and Consumers

Ans:- (d) Producers and Consumers

7. Trophic levels in a food chain are formed by

- (a) Producers (b) Consumers (c) Decomposers (d) All the above

Ans:- (d) All the above

8. Food chain always starts with

- (a) Photosynthesis (b) Respiration (c) Nitrogen fixation (d) Decay

Ans:- (a) Photosynthesis

9. Primary Consumers are

(a) Green Plants (b) Herbivorous (c) Carnivorous (d) All of the above

Ans:- b) Herbivorous

10. Secondary Consumers are

(a) Green Plants (b) Herbivorous (c) Carnivorous (d) All of the above

Ans:- (c) Carnivorous

11. Which of the food chain directly depends on solar radiations?

(a) Predator (b) Grazing (c) Detritus (d) None

Ans:- (b) Grazing

12. Producers in any grazing chain

(a) Feed the herbivorous (b) Feed the carnivorous

(c) Clean the atmosphere (d) Capture solar energy

Ans:- (a) Feed the herbivorous

13. Biological equilibrium is equilibrium among the

(a) Producers (b) Producers and consumers

(c) Decomposers (d) Producers, consumers and decomposers

Ans:- (d) Producers, consumers and decomposers

14. Trophic level in a food chain which cycles the various materials between environment and living organisms is constituted by

(a) Producers (b) Consumers (c) Decomposers (d) All of the above

Ans:- (c) Decomposers

15. Food web is constituted by

(a) Various interlinked food chains in a community

(b) Relationship between animals and plants

(c) Relationship between organisms and their environment

(d) Relationship between animals, plants and microbes

Ans:- (a) Various interlinked food chains in a community

16. Vegetation of a Geographic region with low rainfall, high temperature, loose and sandy soil is of the type called

(a) Grassland (b) Scrub forest (c) Xerophytic (d) Evergreen

tropical forest

Ans:- (c) Xerophytic

17. Interesting real ecosystem, maximum energy is present in

- (a) T3 (b) T2 (c) T1 (d) T4

Ans:- (c) T1

18. In pond ecosystem the shape of pyramid of number is

- (a) Linear (b) Irregular (c) Upright (d) Inverted

Ans:- (c) Upright

19. In grassland ecosystem, the pyramid of biomass is

- (a) Linear (b) Upright (c) Inverted (d) Inverted

Ans:- (b) Upright

20. In pyramid of food, the producers occupy

- (a) The base (b) Position near the base (c) Apex (d) Position near

Ans:- (a) The base

21. Energy flow in an ecosystem is

- (a) Uni directional (b) Bidirectional (c) Multidirectional (d) All the above

Ans:-

22. Graphic representation of biomass relationship between the Producers and Consumers in an ecosystem is called

- (a) Trophic level (b) Ecological system (c) Ecological Niche (d) Ecological pyramid

Ans:- (d) Ecological pyramid

23. If all green plants of earth are destroyed

- (a) All plants shall die (b) Only Herbivorous animals shall die
(c) All animals shall die ultimately (d) Nothing shall happened to animals

Ans:- (a) All plants shall die

24. The typical bio of an area having 50 to 100 CM of rainfall is

- (a) Desert (b) Grassland (c) Deciduous forest (d) Coniferous

Ans:- (b) Grassland

25. Plankton, nekton and benthos are not the components of one of the ecosystems which is

- (a) Oceans (b) Fresh water rivers (c) Grassland (d) Pond or lake

Ans:- (c) Grassland

26. When a big fish eats a small fish which eats water fleas supported by phytoplankton water fleas are

- (a) Producers (b) Primary consumers
(c) Secondary consumers (d) Top consumers

Ans:- (b) Primary consumers

27. Deciduous plants are those in which leaves fall

- (a) Once in a year (b) Twice twice in a year (c) Many times a year (d) None of the above

Ans:- (a) Once in a year

28. Which forests have maximum diversity?

- (a) Sub tropical rainforests (b) Coniferous forest (c) Tropical forests (d) Deciduous forest

Ans:- (c) Tropical forests

29. Which one is not a factor of the abiotic environment?

- (a) Sunlight (b) Decomposers (c) Water (d) Temperature

Ans:- (b) Decomposers

30 Food web

- (a) Increases variety of food at each trophic level
(b) Delicately balances the inter relations amongst organisms
(c) Decreases variety of food but increases quantity of food at each trophic level
(d) Increases variety as well as quantity of food at each trophic level

Ans:-

31. Ecology deals with the study of

- (a) Living beings (b) Living and non-living

components

- (b) Reciprocal relationship between living and non living components (d) All the above

Ans: (a) Living beings

32. The pyramid of energy in any ecosystem is

- (a) Always upright (b) maybe upright or inverted
(c) Always inverted (d) None

Ans:- (a) Always upright

33. An ecosystem must have continues external source of

- (a) Minerals (b) Energy (c) Food (d) All

Ans:- (b) Energy

34. Trophic levels are formed by

- (a) Only plants (b) Only animals
(c) Only carnivores (d) Organisms linked in food chain

Ans:- (d) Organisms linked in food chain

35. Ecosystem is smallest unit of

- (a) Ionosphere (b) Lithosphere (c) Biosphere (d) Mesosphere

Ans:- (c) Biosphere

36. Energy in ecosystem

- (a) is released (b) is absorbed (c) Flows (d) None

Ans:- (d) None

37 . The set of ecosystem is called a

- (a) Biome (b) Climate (c) Subsystem (d) Structure

Ans:- (a) Biome

38. Which of the following is an example of Marine Ecosystem?

- (a) River (b) Lakes (c) Ocean (d) All

Ans:- (c) Ocean

39. Which of the following is an example of Lotic ecosystem?

- (a) River (b) Lakes (c) Ocean (d) All

Ans:- (a) River

40. Which of the following is an example of Lentic Ecosystem?

- (a) River (b) Lakes (c) Ocean (d) All

Ans:- (b) Lakes

41. Every ecosystem has _____ major components.

- (a) One (b) Two (c) Three (d) Four

Ans:- (b) Two

42. The following is/are abiotic components of ecosystem

- (a) Soil (b) Protein (c) carbon (d) All

Ans:- (a) Soil

43. The following is/are producers

- (a) Algae (b) Green plants (c) Photosynthetic bacteria (d) All

Ans:-

44. Autotrophic components are

- (a) Producers (b) Consumers (c) Decomposers (d) None

Ans:- (a) Producers

45. _____ are secondary consumers.

- (a) Herbivores (b) Carnivores and Omnivores (c) Top carnivores (d) None

Ans:- (a) Herbivores

46. Heterotrophic components are

- (a) Producers (b) Consumers (c) Decomposers (d) None

Ans:- (b) Consumers

47. Grasshopper is a

- (a) Herbivore (b) Carnivore (c) Omnivore (d) All

Ans:- (a) Herbivore

48. The following is the correct grazing food chain

- (a) Grass→Grasshopper→Frog →Snake→Hawk
(b) Grasshopper→Frog →Snake→Hawk→Grass
(c) Snake→Hawk→Grass→ Frog →Grasshopper
(d) Hawk→snake→Grass Grasshopper→Frog

Ans:- (a) Grass→Grasshopper→Frog →Snake→Hawk

49. Carnivores are at

- (a) First trophic level (b) Second trophic level
(c) Third trophic level (d) Fourth trophic level

Ans:- (c) Third trophic level

50. Which of the following is not a ecological pyramid?

- (a) Pyramid of numbers (b) Pyramid of biomass
(c) Pyramid of energy (c) Pyramid of food

Ans:- (c) Pyramid of energy

51. The pyramid of biomass is based on

- (a) Total dry weight (b) Calorific Weight (c) Total amount of living material (d) All

Ans:- (d) All

52. The following are the causes of ecological succession

(a) Biotic causes (b) Climatic Causes (c) Continuing causes (d) All

Ans:-

53. In desert ecosystem Shrubs and bushes are

(a) Producer (b) Consumer (c) Decomposer (d) None

Ans:- (a) Producer

54. An Estuary is

(a) Rich in nutrient (b) Usually support and abundance of fish

(c) is a area where river join sea/ocean (d) All of the above

Ans:- (c) is a area where river join sea/ocean

55 The following is not a type of ecosystem

(a) Grassland ecosystem (b) Aquatic ecosystem

(c) Desert ecosystem (d) Mountain ecosystem

Ans:- (b) Aquatic ecosystem

56. Upper part of sea of aquatic ecosystems contains.

(a) Planktons (b) Nektons (c) Benthos (d) Planktons and Nektons

Ans:- (a) Planktons

57. Pyramid of numbers deals with the number of

(a) Species in the area (b) Sub species in the community

(c) Individuals in the community (d) Individuals in the tropic level

Ans:- (d) Individuals in the tropic level

58. The dominant second tropic level in a lake ecosystem is

(a) Benthos (b) Plankton (c) Zooplankton (d) Phytoplankton

Ans:- (c) Zooplankton

59. Each successive tropic level has

(a) Less total energy (b) Increased total energy

(c) More total energy (d) No energy content

Ans:- (a) Less total energy

60. Energy transfer from organism to organism in a nature community develops

(a) Biological control (b) Food chain (c) Natural barriers (d) Food web

Ans:- (b) Food chain

61. Phytoplanktons are dominant in

(a) Limnetic zone (b) Profundal zone (c) Littoral zone (d) Benthic zone

Ans:- (a) Limnetic zone

62. Decomposers of an ecosystem include

(a) Microscopic animals (b) Bacteria and fungi

(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Bacteria fungi and microscopic animals

Ans:- (b) Bacteria and fungi

63. Phytoplanktons are

(a) Heterotrophs (b) Saprotrophs (c) Autotrophs (d) All

Ans:- (c) Autotrophs

64. A detritivore is

(a) Animal feeding on plant matter (b) Animal feeding on decaying organic matter

(c) A plant feeding on an animal (d) Animal feeding on another animal

Ans:- (b) Animal feeding on decaying organic matter

65. Vegetation of Rajasthan is

(a) Xerophytic (b) Alpine (c) Arctic (d) deciduous

Ans:- (a) Xerophytic

66. Mangrove forest occurs in

(a) Littoral forest (b) Estuaries (c) Arid areas (d) Hilly areas

Ans:- (b) Estuaries

67. Detritus food chain begins with

(a) Bacteria (b) Virus (c) Decomposers (d) Protozoa

Ans:- (a) Bacteria

68. Which one is nature's cleaner?

(a) Consumers (b) Producers

(c) Decomposers and scavengers (d) Symbionts

Ans:- (c) Decomposers and scavengers

69. Sal forest is a

(a) Deciduous forest (b) Evergreen forest (c) Rain forest (d) Terai grassland

Ans:- (a) Deciduous forest

70. Shola forest occurs in

(a) Indo-Gangetic plain (b) Terai

(c) Eastern Himalayas (d) Western ghats of Kerala

Ans:- (d) Western ghats of Kerala

71. The final stable community in an ecological succession is called

(a) Final community (b) Ultimate community

(c) Climax community (d) Seral Community

Ans:- (c) Climax community

72. The process of successful establishment of species in a new area is called

(a) Sere (b) Climax (c) Invasion (d) Ecesis

Ans:- (d) Ecesis

73. The formation of climax community from an abandoned farmland is an example of

(a) Autogenic succession (b) Allogenic succession

(c) Primary succession (d) Secondary succession

Ans:- (d) Secondary succession

74. The conversion of pond to climax forest community is an example of

(a) Xerarch succession (b) Mesarch succession (c) Hydrarch succession (d) All of these

Ans: (c) Hydrarch succession

75. The intermediate developmental stages in ecological succession is called

(a) Sere (b) Ecesis (c) Climax (d) Nudation

Ans:- (a) Sere

76. Which of the following is pioneer in Xerarch succession

(a) Bryophytes (b) Hydrophytes (c) Lichens (d) Phytoplankton

Ans:- (c) Lichens

77. The term ecology was coined by

(a) A.G. Tansley (b) Earnest Haeckel

(c) Aristotle (d) none

Ans:- (b) Earnest