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3 Ecosystem & Biodiversity

1] The study of ecosystem is called as

- a) Environment
- b) E-study
- c) Ecology
- d) Cosmos

2] The term ecology was given by — in 1869

- a) Ernst Haeckel
- b) S. W. Fleming
- c) Newton
- d) S. D. Lou

3] Photosynthesis is also known as —

- a) Photo citosis
- b) photo-autotrophs
- c) photo-cycsis
- d) photo-geology

4] The sequence of eating and being eaten in an ecosystem is known as.

- a) Food Supply
- b) Food habit
- c) Food constant
- d) Food chain

5] Grass → Rabbit → Fox is an example of

- a) parallel food chain
- b) animal food chain
- c) grazing food chain
- d) detritus food chain

6] There are mainly two types of food chain, one is grazing and other is —

- a) animal food chain
- b) grazing food chain
- c) auto food chain
- d) detritus food chain

7] The grazing food chain derives energy from energy

- a) plant
- b) animal
- c) fish
- d) sun.

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- 8) To maintain ecological balance and regulate the population size of different animals, this is useful.
- a) Sun chain
 - b) Food chain
 - c) Wind chain
 - d) Stars chain
- 9) Food web is a network of
- a) Food desert
 - b) Food chain
 - c) Food balance
 - d) Food supply and demand
- 10) Number of option of eating and being eaten at each trophic level is available in.
- a) Food chain
 - b) Solar chain
 - c) Food web
 - d) Cosmopolitan web
- 11) Ecological pyramids are the 3 types. One is pyramid of number, second is pyramid of Biomass and third pyramid is.
- a) Sun
 - b) Wind
 - c) Water
 - d) Energy
- 12) The most important feature of energy flow in ecosystem is that it is.
- a) One way flow
 - b) Three way flow
 - c) Two way flow
 - d) No flow
- 13) The flow of energy follows two laws of.
- a) Kinetic
 - b) Statistic
 - c) Kinematics
 - d) Thermodynamic
- 14) Energy flow through an ecosystem was explained by
- a) E.P. Odum
 - b) E.P. Tien
 - c) G.P. Rax
 - d) E.P. Watson
- 15) Double channel energy flow model is also called as
- a) X-shaped energy flow model
 - b) Y-shaped energy flow model
 - c) Z-shaped energy flow model
 - d) A-shaped energy flow model
- 16) About 1/3rd of our land area is covered by
- a) Desert
 - b) Water
 - c) Grassland
 - d) Forest
- 17) Dal lake is in
- a) Srinagar
 - b) Jammu and Kashmir
 - c) Wainital
 - d) Delhi
- 18) Fisher are example of organism
- a) Nectars
 - b) Benthos
 - c) Nekton
 - d) Periphyton
- 19) Herbivore means
- a) Plant Eater
 - b) both plant + meat eater
 - c) meat eater
 - d) none of these
- 20) Herbivore is also called as
- a) Primary Consumer
 - b) Tertiary Consumer
 - c) Secondary Consumer
 - d) None of above

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- 21) The organism who directly feed on producer are called.

a) Carnivore ✓ c) Herbivore
b) Omnivore d) None of above

- 22) Carnivore means

a) plant eater ✓ c) meat eater
b) fish eater d) none of above

- 23) Carnivore are also called as

a) primary consumer ✓ b) Secondary consumer
c) tertiary consumer d) Omnivore

- 24) Pyramid of _____ is always upright

✓ a) energy c) Biomass
b) Forest d) mass

- 25) Movement of nutrients is an example ecosystem cyclic while flow of energy is _____.

a) zero directional ✓ g) bi-directional
b) Two directional d) Y and Z directional

- 26) The organism which feed on dead organic matter is called as

✓ a) Saprophytes c) Fungi
b) Zooplankton d) algae

- 27) The organisms which feed on dead organisms, waste of living organism are called.

a) Chemotrophs ✓ c) Carnivores
b) Detritivores d) Decomposers

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- 28) The progressive accumulation of some non-biodegradable chemicals through the food chain is known as

a) Ecological Balance c) Biological inflection
b) Biological magnification d) Bio-degradation

- 29) The totality of genes, species and ecosystem of a region is called as

a) Bio-Society ✓ c) Biodiversity
b) Bio-Living d) Bio-physic

- 30) Approximately _____ % of the known species are insect

a) 31 ✓ c) 21
b) 11 d) 61

- 31) Only _____ species of mammal are known to science

a) 2100 ✓ c) 2760
b) 4650 d) 1111

- 32) There in India is a

a) Desert ✓ c) sea
b) river d) muddy land

- 33) Chilka lake is in

a) Maharashtra ✓ c) Bihar
b) Orissa d) UP

- 34) The genetic variation existing within a species is called

a) genetic diversity ✓ c) local animal diversity
b) Species diversity d) Ecosystem diversity

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- 35) The biological diversity includes three hierarchical levels 1. genetic diversity 2. Species diversity 3. ?
of Community and ecosystem diversity
a) animal and plant diversity
b) local diversity
c) malark diversity

- 36) play a key role in the maintenance of diversity at species and community level
a) Speciation c) Species Richness
b) Role of land species d) Evenness of species

- 37) The evolution of new species is called as
a) Cretation c) Mutation
b) Migration d) Speciation

- 38) The species diversity of a region is measured on the basis of two parameters one is evenness and other is.
a) Species richness c) equitability
b) Oddness d) Speciation

- 39) The number of species per unit area is known as
a) evenness c) equitability of species
b) Species richness d) Speciation.

- 40) The diversity within the community is involved in
a) Sigma diversity c) Beta diversity
b) Gamma diversity d) Alpha diversity

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- 41) There are three perspectives of the diversity at the level of community. There are alpha, beta and diversity

- a) Sigma c) Zeta
b) Gamma d) Magma

- 42) Diversity between the communities is refers in
a) Sigma diversity c) Gamma diversity
b) Beta diversity d) Alpha diversity

- 43) refer to the diversity of the habitats over the total landscape or geographical area.
a) Beta diversity c) Alpha diversity
b) Sigma diversity d) Gamma diversity

- 44) Species determining the ability of large number of other species to persist in the community is called as
a) Keyline species c) Alpha species
b) Grass species d) Variant species

- 45) About % of the Indian landmass is occupied by Deccan peninsula.
a) 25 c) 25
b) 12 d) 4

- 46) The species which are confined to a particular country is called.
a) Magnified species c) Definite species
b) De-magnified species d) Endemic species

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- 48) Plant based synthetic products are called as
a) Botanochemical c) Biochemical
b) Bio chemical d) Biochemical

- 49) Morphine is a — use of diversity
a) Chemical c) Physical
b) Medical d) Mechanical

- 50) Aspirin, the drug is used for treatment of —
it is an example of benefit of biodiversity.
a) Bone TB c) Cancer
b) Malaria d) Colour

- 51) The name of largest flying bird is
a) California Condor c) Manx bird
b) Eagle - Sofara d) Eagle Sky - rifer

- 52) New species entering a geographical region are
called — species.
a) Exotic b) Extic
b) Toxic d) Extra Exotic

- 53) Exotic Species are also called as
a) Extra species c) Modular species
b) Alien species d) Modern species

- 54) Killing of animals for illegal trading of wildlife products
called.
a) Hunting c) KILLing
b) Poaching d) (not - killing)

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- 55) There are two basic strategies of biodiversity conservation
one is on site and other is —
a) Over site c) off site
b) Reverse site d) protection site

- 56) In site conservation of biodiversity is also called as
a) on site c) off site
b) Over site d) protection site

- 57) WCMC stands for
a) World Conservation Monitoring Centre
b) Wild Conservation Monitoring Centre
c) World Control Monitoring Centre
d) World Conservation Management Centre

- 58) The earliest National Park is — in USA.
a) Yellow Park c) Yellow wildlife
b) Yellow Stone d) Yellow Centre

- 59) The earliest national Park near Sydney is
a) Ragaar c) Royal
b) Yellow - stone d) Sydney Park

- 60) The Jim Corbett National Park is near
a) Nainital c) Delhi
b) Mumbai d) Nagpur

- 61) National Park is an example of — conservation strategies
a) in site c) exsite
b) over site d) protection of wild life

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62) First National Park established in India is

- a) Jawahar Lal National Park
- b) Salim Ali National Park
- c) Deccan National Park
- d) Jim Corbett National Park

63) Kaziranga National Park is in

- a) Maharashtra
- b) Bihar
- c) Assam
- d) Delhi

64) Wild life sanctuary is an example of conservation strategies of bio-diversity.

- a) In-site
- b) Ex-site
- c) Off site
- d) Reverse site

65) Corbett National Park is in

- a) Uttaranchal
- b) Haryana
- c) Delhi
- d) Punjab

66) An _____ consist of biotic and abiotic components

- a) Environment
- b) Ecology
- c) Ecosystem
- d) None of these

67) Energy flow involves _____ to play role.

- a) Components
- b) Animals
- c) Trees
- d) None of above

68) Coral Reef is example of _____ type ecosystem

- a) Marine
- b) Microbiological
- c) Terrestrial
- d) None of above

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69) 'Tundra' is an example of _____ type ecosystem

- a) Marine
- b) Microbiological
- c) Terrestrial
- d) None of above

70) _____ chain involves energy transformation.

- a) Food
- b) Cyclisation
- c) Reactions
- d) None of these

71) _____ eat plants and plant products

- a) Carnivores
- b) Animal
- c) Herbivores
- d) None of these

72) _____ survive on herbivores.

- a) Plants
- b) Aquatic
- c) Carnivores
- d) None of these

73) Those which consume dropping of all of us.

- a) Carnivores
- b) None of these
- c) Detritivores
- d) Herbivores

74) Dead Tissue and waste product are used by _____

- a) Detritivores
- b) Soil
- c) Metagenes
- d) None of above

75) In the presence of sun and water _____ produce food

- a) Decomposer
- b) Consumer
- c) Producer
- d) None of these

76) Fungi act as _____ in food chain.

- a) Decomposer
- b) Producer
- c) Consumer
- d) None of these

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- 77) Decomposer helps to send _____ to producer
a) Component c) Nutrient
b) Constituents d) None of these
- 78) Grass is categorized as _____ in graser Food chain
a) Plant b) Producer
b) Vegetable d) None of these
- 79) In a Food web, food chains are
a) Interconnected c) Isolated
b) Joined d) None of these
- 80) Food webs are very
a) Simple c) Small
b) Complicated d) None of these
- 81) Ecological Pyramid is a representation
a) Geographical c) Pyramidal
b) Graphical d) None of these
- 82) Ecological productivity shows _____ productivity
a) Biome c) Biomass
b) Organic d) None of these
- 83) In ecological pyramid primary producer are shown at
a) Top c) Base
b) Panphary d) None of these

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- 84) Primary producer are followed by _____ consumer
a) Secondary c) Primary
b) All d) None of these
- 85) The variation of life forms within an ecosystem or on earth is known as
a) Biome c) Biodiversity
b) Biological Variety d) None of above
- 86) Which of the following is not a type of biodiversity?
a) Genetic c) Species
b) Biology d) None of these
- 87) Irish potato famine is an agricultural disaster in which year it has occurred?
a) 1970 c) 1971
b) 1972 d) None of these
- 88) US Southern Corn deal blight epidemic is an agricultural disaster of 1970. Which of the following contributes as a major cause for it?
a) Biome c) Bioture
b) Monoculture d) None of above
- 89) Which of the following is major biodiversity in Maharashtra?
a) Deccan Peninsula - Chota Nagpur
b) Deccan Peninsula - Deccan Sout
c) Deccan Peninsula - Central highland
d) None of these

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- 90] Which of the following has largest desert?
 a) Kutch
 b) West Coast
 c) Nicobar
 d) None of these

- 91] Which of the following are Islands?
 a) Andaman & Nicobar
 b) Lakshadweep
 c) Malabar Plain
 d) None of these

- 92] Which of the following are semi arids?
 a) Punjab, Gujrat, Rayastan
 b) Nicobar
 c) Malabar plain
 d) None of these

- 93] Ladakh Mountain and Tibetan Plateau are part of
 a) Trans Himalaya region
 b) Semi Arid
 c) Desert
 d) None of these

- 94] Kuchch and Thar comprise majority of
 a) Western Ghats
 b) Himalayan region
 c) Deserts
 d) None of these

- 95] Aravali Mountains are covering states such as
 a) Gujarat, M.P., Rajasthan
 b) Ladakh Mountain
 c) Coastal Region
 d) None of these

- 96] In which of the following Island of Lakshadweep are situated?
 a) Arabic Sea
 b) Atlantic Sea
 c) Bay of Bengal
 d) None

- 97] In which of the following Andaman & Nicobar are situated?
 a) Arabian Sea
 b) Bay of Bengal
 c) Atlantic Ocean
 d) None of these

- 98] Ratnagiri is located in which state?
 a) Chennai Tamil nadu
 b) Maharashtra
 c) Madhya Pradesh
 d) None

- 99] The liquid water component of earth is called as
 a) Lithosphere
 b) Hydrosphere
 c) Hemisphere
 d) Androosphere

- 100] Gir National Park is in _____
 a) Maharashtra
 b) Gujarat
 c) Goa
 d) M.P.

- 101] Tadoba National Park is in _____
 a) Gujarat
 b) M.P.
 c) Maharashtra
 d) UP

- 102] The are a special category of protected areas of land or coastal environments where people are an integral component of system.
 a) Biosphere Reserves
 b) Sanctuaries
 c) National Parks
 d) None of these

- 103] At present there are _____ biosphere reserves in India
 a) 3
 b) 20
 c) 24
 d) 13

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- 104) The biosphere reserve consist of _____ zones.
a) 1 c) 2
b) 3 d) 4
- 105) The biosphere reserve consist of three zones 1)
Core 2) buffer and 3)
a) Semi-buffer c) Transparent
b) Semi-core d) Transition
- 106) The outermost part of the biosphere reserve is the
a) Core zone c) Buffer zone
b) Transitional zone d) Semi-buffer zone
- 107) Undisturbed and legally protected ecosystem comes
inside _____ of a biosphere reserve.
a) Core zone c) Uncore zone
b) Reserve zone d) Buffer zone
- 108) Lake in Sikkim has been declared Sacred by
the people to save aquatic life from degradation.
a) Khechupelam c) Dal
b) Nauk d) Zanskar
- 109) Germplasm banks or gene banks are established
for conservation of biodiversity
a) in-situ c) ex-situ
b) Over-site d) None of these

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- 110) Storage of germplasm at ultra low temperature is
called.
a) Cryopreservation c) preservation term
b) Germ-pre d) None of these
- 111) In cryopreservation storage of a germplasm at ultra
low temperature is preserved that ultra low temp is
a) -196°C in liquid c) 196°C in liquid nitrogen
b) 0°C in liquid nitrogen d) 0°C in liquid
- 112) The book containing a record of threatened species
is called as.
a) Yellow data book c) Red data book
b) Orange data book d) Wild data book
- 113) Ecosystem is generally understand as the essential
assemblage of
a) Biotic community c) abiotic community
b) Complex Community d) Total Community
- 114) Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD) signed by almost
nations.
a) 100 c) 200
b) 900 d) 400
- 115) Land based ecosystem is called as
a) Terrestrial ecosystem c) Non-terrestrial ecosystem
b) Aquatic ecosystem d) Modern aqua ecosystem

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- 116] The ecosystem which flourish in water is called
 a) Aquatic ecosystem c) Freshwater ecosystem
 b) Terrestrial ecosystem d) Modern aqua ecosystem

- 117] Tundra is an example of _____ ecosystem
 a) Terrestrial c) Non-Terrestrial
 b) Aquatic d) Physical

- 118] Open Ocean is an example of _____ ecosystem.
 a) Aquatic c) Non-aquatic
 b) Terrestrial d) Earth

- 119] The relationship between the biotic component and abiotic component of an ecosystem is called.
 a) Colonies c) Non-colonies
 b) Holo-colonies d) Cosmos

- 120] Sunlight is necessary for
 a) Carbon audit c) Water pollution
 b) Air pollution d) photosynthesis

- 121] _____ is the medium by which mineral nutrient enter and translocate in plants
 a) Water c) pH
 b) $\text{CO}_2 + \text{SO}_2$ d) Carbon

- 122] Plants, algae and photosynthetic bacteria are all examples of
 a) Reducer c) Producer
 b) Abiotic d) Non-biotic

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- 123] _____ are the living organism in the ecosystem that takes energy from sunlight and use it to transform carbon dioxide and oxygen in sugar.
 a) Producer c) Non-Producer
 b) Biotic + Soil d) Abiotic

- 124] The green plants manufacture their own food, they are known as
 a) Autotrophs c) Consumer
 b) Abiotic d) Non-Consumer

- 125] _____ are living organism in the ecosystem that get their energy from consuming other organism.
 a) Consumer c) Non-consumer
 b) Producer d) Non-biotic

- 126] Herbivores eat
 a) Animal c) Producer
 b) Non-biotic d) ecosystem

- 127] Carnivores eat
 a) Animal c) non-biotic
 b) Plants d) Trash

- 128] _____ eat the both producer and other animal
 a) Omnivore c) Non-omnivore
 b) Carnivore d) Herbivores

- 129] Rabbit, Deer, Goat, Cattle are example of
 a) Herbivore c) Non-Herbivore
 b) Omnivore d) Ecosystem

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- 130) Limits and time are example of
a) Non-Omnivore c) Omnivore
b) Producer d) None

- 131) Ecosystem are example of
a) Omnivore c) Reducers
b) Ecosystem d) Non ecosystem

- 132) The decomposer are example of
a) Non Saprotrophs c) Saprotrophs
b) Abiotic d) Sental

- 133) _____ are living component of ecosystem that
break down waste material and dead organism
a) Decomposer c) Non-decomposer
b) Abiotic d) Omnivores

- 134) There are _____ levels of biodiversity
a) one c) Two
b) Three d) Four

- 135) _____ diversity refers to the diversity of organism
sharing the same habitat.
a) Alpha c) Beta
b) Gamma d) None

- 136) The rate of replacement of species along a gradient
of habitat and community is called _____ diversity
a) Alpha c) Beta
b) Gamma d) Alpha + Beta

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- 138) Use value that consist of direct value, indirect value
and _____ value
a) Optium c) Beta
b) Alpha d) None

- 139) Non use value that consist of request value and
value
a) Existance c) Non existance
b) Alpha d) Beta

- 140) India has already documented over _____ species of animal.
a) 91000 c) 91
b) 910 d) 9100

- 141) India has already documented over _____ species of plant.
a) 15500 c) 100000
b) 1500 d) 50

- 142) LMMC stands for
a) Like Minded Megadiverse Countries
b) Life
c) Life Minded Megadiverse Countries
d) Like Minded Major Country

- 143) In 2004 _____ was invited to chair like minded megadiverse
countries for two year.
a) India c) Japan
b) Norway d) America

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- 144) CBD Stands For
a) Conference on Biological Diversity
b) Convention on Biological Diversity
c) Conflict on Biological Diversity
d) Convention on Bigger Diversity

- 145) The NMFF is the nodal agency for implementing provisions of _____ in India
a) CEO
b) APEC
c) CBD
d) CHOD

- 146) _____ is defined as any species which is likely to become an endangered species in future
a) Threatened
b) Rare species
c) Relative Species
d) Abundant Species

- 147) An _____ species is a species of organisms that are very uncommon or scarce.
a) Rare
b) Poor
c) All
d) Threatened

- 148) An _____ species is a species of organism facing a very high rate of extinction
a) Endangered
b) Poor
c) Rare
d) All

- 149) _____ species can be threatened with extinction by the process of genetic pollution
a) Endemic
b) All
c) Pure
d) Rare

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- 150) Occurs when a resource is consumed at a unsustainable period.
a) Overexploitation
b) Pure soil
c) Poor Soil
d) Threatened

- 151) Biodiversity is the collection of _____ and _____ of place
a) Bacteria
b) Virus
c) Fauna
d) Plants

- 152) A region which is prime location for the existence of rich biodiversity but also face the threat of destruction is called as
a) Biodiversity hotspot
b) Biological hotspot
c) Local Hotspot
d) Planet Hotspot

- 153) A total number of _____ biodiversity hotspots have been identified.
a) 5
b) 55
c) 25
d) 35

- 154) India is a country in biological diversity
a) Very poor
b) Average
c) Poor
d) Rich

- 155) World conservation monitoring center has recognized _____ protected areas around the world.
a) 37000
b) 47
c) 37
d) 1000

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- 156) India has protected areas
 a) 581 c) 81
 b) 58 d) 10
- 157) There are National Park in India
 a) 89 c) 99
 b) 999 d) 10
- 158) There are Wildlife sanctuaries in India
 a) 192 c) 92
 b) 999 d) 10
- 159) The Jim Corbett National Park was the first National Park established in
 a) India c) China
 b) Norway d) America
- 160) _____ are the special categorized of protected area of land where people are an integral component of system
 a) Biosphere reserve c) Bio land
 b) Bio reservoir d) Bio field
- 161) A biosphere reserve consists of core, buffer and zone
 a) Pure c) Integral
 b) Natural d) Transition
- 162) The headquarter of National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) is in
 a) Delhi c) Chennai
 b) Kanpur d) Nagpur

- 163) The Biological Diversity Act is an act of the parliament of India for preservation of biological diversity in India.
 a) 2000 c) 2002
 b) 2018 d) 1999
- 164) _____ chain and _____ webs involve energy transformation
 a) Food, Food c) Producer, Consumer
 b) Producer, Food d) None
- 165) All ecosystem involve _____ cycling
 a) Biological c) Geological
 b) Biogeochemical d) None
- 166) All ecosystem involves _____ transformation
 a) Ecology c) Energy
 b) Cycle d) None
- 167) Biogeochemical cycling links _____ and _____ components in ecosystem.
 a) Plants and animal c) Organic & inorganic
 b) Living and Nonliving d) None
- 168) Food chain and Food web concept is associated with _____ + transformation
 a) Chemical c) Ecological
 b) Energy d) None
- 169) The essential component of any ecosystem is
 a) Energy source c) Biotic & Abiotic
 b) a + b d) None

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- 171] Biotic and Abiotic Component in ecosystem are linked through
 a) Energy Flow c) a 95
 b) Energy Balance d) None.

- 172] Biotic and Abiotic components involve
 a) Biochemical Composition c) Energy
 b) Biochemical Balance d) None

- 173] Detritivore, Herivore, Carnivore are part of
 a) Food chain c) World
 b) Ecosystem d) None of these

- 174] Energy Flows from _____ to _____
 a) Bottom, top c) Top, bottom
 b) Farm, moon d) None

- 175] Amount of energy _____ from bottom to top
 a) Increases c) Decrease
 b) Remains same d) None

- 176] In Food chain, Grass hopper is _____ consumer
 a) Primary c) Secondary
 b) Tertiary d) None

- 177] Snake is _____ consumer in Food chain
 a) Secondary c) Tertiary
 b) Primary d) None

- 178] In the presence of Sun and Water, _____ produces Food.
 a) Decomposer c) Producer
 b) Consumer d) None

- 179] Fungi act as _____ in Food chain
 a) Decomposer c) Producer
 b) Constituents d) None of these

- 180] Decomposers help to send _____ to producer
 a) Component c) Nutrients
 b) Constituents d) None

- 181] Grass is categorized as _____ in grazer Food chain
 a) Plant c) Producer
 b) Vegetable d) None of these

- 182] Hawk act as _____ consumer in a grazer Food chain
 a) Primary c) Secondary
 b) Tertiary d) None

- 183] _____ and _____ are types of Food chain
 a) Grazer Detritus c) Natural Synthetic
 b) Organic, inorganic d) None

- 184] In _____ food chain, dead organic matter is served as principle energy input
 a) Detritus c) Flowing
 b) Original d) None

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- 185) Any food chain has no more than _____ links
a) 4 to 5 c) 3
b) 3 to 4 d) None

- 186) Most animals are part of more than one food chain
a) 1 c) 2
b) 3 d) None

- 187) Any food web indicates that _____ is connected to _____ else.
a) Everything; Everything c) Everything; Nothing
b) Nothing; Everything d) None

- 188) Ecological pyramid shows _____ productivity
a) Biome b) Biomass
c) Organic d) None

- 189) Ecological pyramid is a representation.
a) Geographical c) Pyramidal
b) Graphical d) None

- 190) Producer in any ecosystem may be
a) Primary only c) All
b) Secondary only d) None

- 191) Ecosystem consist of Component which play role as consumer
a) Only primary c) All
b) Primary & Tertiary d) None

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- 192) Biotic and abiotic Components in ecosystem interact with each other
a) Occasionally c) Continually
b) Rarely d) None

- 193) The dead organic matter from living organism is part of
a) Soil c) Scatter
b) Water d) None

- 194) _____ organisms can be exchange between soil & water
a) Dead c) Living
b) No d) None

- 195) Ecosystem are of _____ type.
a) Aquatic & Terrestrial c) a & b
b) Clean & Unclean d) None

- 196) Ecosystem can be of any
a) Size c) Shape
b) Type d) None

- 197) Energy Flow in any ecosystem is primarily obtained from
a) Coal c) Power
b) Sun d) None

198) Biotic and Abiotic Component are linked through

- a) Energy flow
- b) both
- c) Nutrient cycle
- d) None

199) Energy flow in ecosystem links — together

- a) Biotic & Abiotic
- b) Organism & plant
- c) Fruit & flower
- d) None

200) Nutrient cycle play important role in linking biotic and abiotic component

- a) Combining
- b) Joining
- c) Linking
- d) None