

MODULE 1

1. The science that deals with the relationship of various organisms with their environment is known as
 - A. Anthropology
 - B. Economics
 - C. Ecology
 - D. Geology
2. An Ecosystem consists of
 - A. Population
 - B. A biotic Community
 - C. A population and its non-living elements
 - D. A biotic community and its non-living elements
3. The perfect equilibrium existing in the biosphere between the various organisms is known as
 - A. Ecological Cycle
 - B. Ecological balance
 - C. Environmental balance
 - D. None of these
4. A simple detritus food chain starts with
 - A. Green plant
 - B. Wastes of organisms and dead organisms
 - C. Both of the above
 - D. None of the above
5. In a food chain human are:
 - A. Producers
 - B. Primary consumers
 - C. Secondary consumers
 - D. Primary and secondary consumers
6. Organisms who directly feed on producers are called
 - A. Herbivores
 - B. Omnivores
 - C. Carnivores
 - D. Decomposers

7. An ecosystem is a region in which
 - A. Dead organism interact with their environment
 - B. Living organism interact with their environment
 - C. Living organism do not interact with their environment
 - D. All of the above
8. The term ecosystem was first proposed by
 - A. Costanza
 - B. Tyler Miller
 - C. A.G. Tansley
 - D. Jacob Van Verkul
9. The two major components of ecosystem are
 - A. Abiotic and biotic
 - B. Cyclic and biologic
 - C. Adiabatic and isotropic
 - D. Ecologic and Climatologic
10. Biotic components include
 - A. All living organisms
 - B. Light, temperature, etc
 - C. Water, mineral and gases
 - D. Self-nourishing green plants
11. The sequence of eating and being eaten in an ecosystem is called
 - A. Food chain
 - B. Carbon Cycle
 - C. Sulphur Cycle
 - D. Hydrological cycle
12. An animal that feeds upon another animal is
 - A. Producer
 - B. Consumer
 - C. Decomposer
 - D. Predator

13. A food web consists of
- A. A portion of food chain
 - B. A set of similar consumers
 - C. Interlocking of food chains
 - D. Producers, consumers and decomposers
14. Ecosystem is smallest unit of
- A. Ionosphere
 - B. Lithosphere
 - C. Biosphere
 - D. Mesosphere
15. Energy ----- in an ecosystem.
- A. Is released
 - B. Is absorbed
 - C. Flows
 - D. None of the above
16. The set of ecosystem is called a
- A. Biome
 - B. Climate
 - C. Subsystem
 - D. Structure
17. The following is an example of Terrestrial Biome
- A. Tropical Rain Forest
 - B. Rivers
 - C. Streams
 - D. All of the above
18. Terrestrial biome has a rapid exchange of
- A. Carbon dioxide
 - B. Oxygen
 - C. Water
 - D. All of the above

19. The following is an example of lotic biome
- A. Rivers
 - B. Lakes
 - C. Oceans
 - D. All of the above
20. The following is an example of Lentic biome
- A. Rivers
 - B. Lakes
 - C. Oceans
 - D. All of the above
21. The following is an example of marine biome
- A. Rivers
 - B. Lakes
 - C. Oceans
 - D. All of the above
22. The smallest artificial ecosystems that have been known to sustain life over long period of time are
- A. Folsom bottles
 - B. Folsom pond
 - C. Folsom stream
 - D. None of the above
23. The following types of ecosystems have a low productivity or capacity to do work
- A. Unsubsidized natural solar powered ecosystems
 - B. Naturally subsidized solar powered ecosystems
 - C. Man subsidized solar powered ecosystems
 - D. Fuel powered ecosystems
24. The following type of ecosystems have high energy input
- A. Unsubsidized natural solar powered ecosystems
 - B. Naturally subsidized powered ecosystems
 - C. Man subsidized solar powered ecosystems
 - D. Fuel powered ecosystems

25. Industrial parks are example of
- A. Unsubsidized natural solar powered ecosystems
 - B. Naturally subsidized solar powered ecosystems
 - C. Man subsidized solar powered ecosystems
 - D. Fuel powered ecosystems
26. A costal estuary is an example of
- A. Unsubsidized natural solar powered ecosystems
 - B. Naturally subsidized solar powered ecosystems
 - C. Man subsidized solar powered ecosystems
 - D. Fuel powered ecosystems
27. Agriculture and Aquaculture are examples of
- A. Unsubsidized natural solar powered ecosystems
 - B. Naturally subsidized solar powered ecosystems
 - C. Man subsidized solar powered ecosystems
 - D. Fuel powered ecosystems
28. The following type of ecosystem is of utmost importance from human point of view
- A. Unsubsidized natural solar ecosystems
 - B. Naturally subsidized solar powered ecosystems
 - C. Man subsidized solar powered ecosystems
 - D. Fuel powered ecosystems
29. In which of the following ecosystems large volumes of air are purified?
- A. Unsubsidized natural solar ecosystems
 - B. Naturally subsidized powered ecosystems
 - C. Man subsidized solar powered ecosystems
 - D. Fuel powered ecosystems
30. Every ecosystems has ----- major component(s).
- A. One
 - B. Two
 - C. Three
 - D. Four
31. The following is (are) Abiotic components of the ecosystem.
- A. Soil
 - B. Carbon
 - C. Protein
 - D. All of the above

32. Humus is ----- factor of an ecosystem.

- A. Physical
- B. Chemical
- C. Both (A) (B)
- D. None of the above

33. The following is (are) producer(s)

- A. Algae
- B. Green Plants
- C. Photosynthesis Bacteria
- D. All of the above

34. The autotrophs

- A. Are self nourishing organisms
- B. Derive energy from sunlight
- C. Make organic compounds from inorganic compounds
- D. All of the above

35. Autotrophic components are

- A. Producers
- B. Consumers
- C. Decomposers
- D. None of the above

36. ----- are primary consumers.

- A. Herbivores
- B. Carnivores
- C. Omnivores
- D. All of the above

37. The following are dependent on others for food

- A. Autotrophs
- B. Heterotrophs
- C. Both (A) (B)
- D. None of the above

38. ----- are secondary Consumers.
- A. Herbivores
 - B. Carnivores
 - C. Omnivores
 - D. All of the above
39. The following have vegetarian as well as non-vegetarian diet
- A. Herbivores
 - B. Carnivores
 - C. Omnivores
 - D. All of the above
40. The following is (are) micro consumers
- A. Bacteria
 - B. Fungi
 - C. Flagellates
 - D. All of the above
41. Heterotrophic components are
- A. Producers
 - B. Consumers
 - C. Decomposers
 - D. None of the above
42. Grasshopper is a
- A. Herbivore
 - B. Carnivore
 - C. Omnivore
 - D. None of the above
43. Snake is a
- A. Primary consumer
 - B. Secondary Consumer
 - C. Tertiary Consumer
 - D. Quaternary Consumer

44. The following is a secondary consumer

- A. Goat
- B. Lizard
- C. Wolf
- D. Lion

45. The simple inorganic substances released into environment by the decomposers and then reused by the -----.

- A. Producers
- B. Consumers
- C. Both (A) and(B)
- D. None of the above

46. In a pond, insects and small fishes are

- A. Primary micro-Consumers
- B. Secondary Consumers
- C. Tertiary consumers
- D. None of the above

47. In the process of photosynthesis, plants use chlorophyll to transform sunlight into-----
----- energy.

- A. Heat
- B. Chemical
- C. Light
- D. None of the above

48. The following is the correct grazing food chain

- A. Grass – Grasshopper – Frog – Snake – Hawk
- B. Grass – Frog – Grasshopper – Snake – Hawk
- C. Grass – Grasshopper – Frog – Hawk – Snake
- D. Grass – Grasshopper – Snake – Frog – Hawk

49. Carnivores are at

- A. First trophic level
- B. Second trophic level
- C. Third trophic level
- D. Fourth trophic level

50. 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

51. The pyramid of Biomass is based on

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

52. The following is (are) the causes (s) for ecological succession.

- A. Biotic causes
- B. Climatic Causes
- C. Continuing Causes
- D. All of the above

53. The following succession are visible on sea- coasts.

- A. Sand dune succession
- B. Bog succession
- C. Succession in oceans
- D. All of the above

54. In desert ecosystem, shrubs or bushes are

- A. Producer Organisms
- B. Consumers
- C. Decomposers
- D. None of the above

55. An estuary

- A. Is rich in nutrients
- B. Usually support an abundance of fish
- C. Is area where river join the sea / ocean
- D. All of the above

56. The following is not a type of ecosystem
- A. Grassland Ecosystem
 - B. Aquatic Ecosystem
 - C. Desert Ecosystem
 - D. Mountain Ecosystem
57. Which part of plant evaporates water?
- A. Stomata
 - B. Fruit
 - C. Branch
 - D. Root
58. Habitat of dog Fish is
- A. River
 - B. Pond
 - C. Lake
 - D. Sea
59. The younger ones of the frog are called
- A. Young Frogs
 - B. Frog Cubs
 - C. Puppies
 - D. Tadpoles
60. Non- green plants like mushroom can't make their own food because
- A. They are too small
 - B. They lack chlorophyll
 - C. They lack Phototropism
 - D. They lack roots to suck water
61. The main source of energy for ecosystem is:
- A. Sun
 - B. Petroleum
 - C. Wood
 - D. All of these

62. The term 'Ecosystem' was first proposed by ...
- A. E.P.Odum
 - B. A.G. Tansley
 - C. Newton
 - D. Robert Brown
63. An ecosystem consists of...
- A. Green plants and animals
 - B. Green plants and decomposers
 - C. Producers and composers
 - D. Green plants, animals, decomposers & abiotic environment
64. An ecosystem is a collection of ...
- A. Living components-microbe, plants, animals & fungi
 - B. Nonliving components-climate & chemicals
 - C. Both (A) and (B)
 - D. None of the above
65. Which of the following is an abiotic component of the ecosystem?
- A. Fungi
 - B. Bacteria
 - C. Plants
 - D. Humus
66. The first necessity of ecosystem is...
- A. Water
 - B. Energy
 - C. Nitrogen
 - D. Oxygen
67. Which amongst the following is primary consumer?
- A. Bacteria
 - B. Tiger
 - C. Goat
 - D. Vulture

68. Which of the following is a possible producer in an ecosystem?
- A. Plants and some bacteria capable of producing their own food
 - B. Animals
 - C. Human beings
 - D. Fish
69. Any living organism that synthesizes organic substances from inorganic molecules by using light or chemical energy, thereby manufacturing its own food is called....
- A. Autotroph
 - B. Consumer
 - C. Decomposer
 - D. None of these
70. Which of the following statement is not true?
- A. In an ecosystem, sustained development (evolution) is facilitated by a close physical proximity and functional matching between the producers and the consumers
 - B. In the anthro – system, there is usually a significant physical displacement between the producer and the consumer
 - C. In an ecosystem most of the materials are transferred from the producers to the recyclers and on a small fraction is passed through the consumers to the recyclers.
 - D. In the anthro-system the flow of material from the producer directly to the recyclers is a major proportion.
71. Which among the following is decomposer in ecosystem?
- A. Green plant
 - B. Animal
 - C. Bacteria
 - D. Both (A) and(B)
72. About producers or autotrophs of ecosystem we can say that....
- A. They convert solar energy into chemical bond energy of chemical compounds
 - B. This group includes plants that have chlorophyll
 - C. They manufacture their own food for self consumption and to be consumed by others
 - D. All of the above
73. Grasshoppers, deer, rabbits, goat and cattle are...
- A. Primary consumers
 - B. Top Carnivores
 - C. Second order consumers
 - D. None of these

74. Among the following who are the primary consumers in the ecosystem?
- A. Herbivores
 - B. Carnivores
 - C. Omnivores
 - D. None of these
75. Point out the name of scholar who called primary consumers in the ecosystem?
- A. Elton
 - B. Mannheim
 - C. Vandana Shiva
 - D. None of these
76. Frog, birds, fox and cat are examples for....
- A. Primary Carnivores
 - B. Secondary Carnivores
 - C. Top Carnivores
 - D. None of these
77. About decomposers we can say....
- A. They obtain food from dead bodies of plants and animals
 - B. They are small in size
 - C. They add minerals to soil and make them available for plants
 - D. All of the above
78. The energy concerned with ecosystem is....
- A. Light Energy
 - B. Chemical Energy
 - C. Heat Energy
 - D. All of the above
79. The flow of energy in the ecosystem is governed by laws of Thermodynamics
- A. One
 - B. Two
 - C. Three
 - D. None of these

80. The law of thermodynamics states that....
- A. Energy can either be created or destroyed
 - B. Every transformation of energy is accompanied by its dispersion
 - C. Both (A) and (B)
 - D. None of the above
81. Which of the following statement is false?
- A. Inorganic nutrients are recycled in an ecosystem.
 - B. Energy flows through the ecosystem in the form of carbon-carbon bonds
 - C. Energy is recycled in an ecosystem
 - D. Respiration process releases energy.
82. The largest reservoir of nitrogen in our planet is...
- A. Oceans
 - B. Atmosphere
 - C. Biosphere
 - D. Fossil Fuels
83. Which of the following are major players in phosphorus cycle?
- A. Human Beings & Fish
 - B. Human Beings & Marine Birds
 - C. Fish & Marine birds
 - D. Animals & Fish
84. The source of atmospheric oxygen is....
- A. The nitrogen cycle
 - B. Photosynthesis by green plants
 - C. Exchange of oxygen among the environmental segments
 - D. Both (B) and (C)
85. Hydrological cycle is driven by
- A. Water
 - B. Solar Energy
 - C. Trees
 - D. Clouds

86. For recycling matter which is important?
- A. Producers
 - B. Carnivores
 - C. Consumers
 - D. All of these
87. Which of the following is not recycled?
- A. CO₂
 - B. Oxygen
 - C. Nitrogen
 - D. Energy
88. A food web consists of
- A. A portion of food chain
 - B. Producer, consumer and decomposers
 - C. Interlocking food chains
 - D. A set of similar food chains
89. The shorter the food chain....
- A. Greater is the available food energy
 - B. Minimum is the available food energy
 - C. No food energy is available
 - D. None of the above
90. Which of the following is true representation of a food chain?
- A. Grass – Tiger – Rabbit – Grasshopper
 - B. Tiger – Rabbit – Grasshopper – Grass
 - C. Grass – Grasshopper – rabbit – tiger
 - D. Rabbit – tiger – grass – Grasshopper.
91. A food web consists of
- A. Single food chain
 - B. Two separate food chain
 - C. More than two interconnected food chains
 - D. None of the above

92. The food chain in which micro organisms breakdown dead producers is called

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

93. Which one is the correct food chain?

- A. Phytoplankton – zooplankton - Fish
- B. Zooplankton – phytoplankton – Fish
- C. Grass – Fish – Zooplankton
- D. Zooplankton – protozoan – Fish

94. Which ecological pyramid is always straight?

- A. Pyramid of Biomass
- B. Pyramid of numbers
- C. Pyramid of energy
- D. Pyramid of number and biomass

95. A food chain consists of

- A. Producers, carnivore and decomposers
- B. Producers, carnivores and decomposers
- C. Producers, herbivores and Carnivores
- D. Producers, consumers and decomposers.

96. In food chain saprophytic organisms are :

- A. Producers
- B. Predators
- C. Consumers
- D. Decomposers

97. Detritus food chain in comparison to grazing food chain is :

- A. Generally longer
- B. Generally Shorter
- C. Equal
- D. None of the above

98. Agro –ecosystem is....

- A. Natural
- B. Grassland
- C. Man-made
- D. None of the above

99. Tropical forests occur in India in

- A. Jammu and Kashmir
- B. Rajasthan
- C. Kerala and Assam
- D. None of the above

100. Most stable ecosystem is

- A. Forest
- B. Desert
- C. Ocean
- D. Mountain

101. Biotic community in running waters is governed by

- A. Oxygen content
- B. Light Penetration
- C. Velocity of river water
- D. All of the above

102. Aquarium is an example for...

- A. Micro-Ecosystem
- B. Macro-Ecosystem
- C. Mega Ecosystem
- D. None of the above

103. Ocean System is an example for....

- A. Natural Ecosystem
- B. Anthropogenic Ecosystem
- C. Macro Ecosystem
- D. Both (A) and (C)

104. Garden, aquarium are.....

- A. Anthropogenic Ecosystem
- B. Artificial Ecosystem
- C. Natural
- D. Both A and B

105. What is common among forests, grasslands, oceans, seas?

- A. All are natural ecosystem
- B. All are man - made ecosystem
- C. All are micro ecosystem
- D. None of these

106. Species found in forests cannot be found in oceans and forests. Hence,....

- A. Species composition varies from one ecosystem to another
- B. Species composition remains same irrespective of the place
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the above

107. Which of the following terminologies is not associated with the vertical structure of forest?

- A. Canopy
- B. Understory
- C. Forest floor
- D. First Floor

108. The primary producers in forest ecosystem are....

- A. Trees and plants having chlorophyll
- B. Herbivores
- C. Carnivores
- D. Bacteria and other micro – organisms

109. Mark the function(s) of forest ecosystem?

- A. Protects the soil from erosion & desertification
- B. Protects biodiversity
- C. Absorbing carbon dioxide acts as lungs of ecosystem
- D. All of these

110. Mark the chief producer (s) of the grassland ecosystem
- A. Many species of herb
 - B. Many species of shrubs
 - C. Many species of grass
 - D. All of the above
111. About grassland ecosystem we can say that....
- A. It has supported millions of people who engaged in animal husbandry
 - B. It has prevented the soil from erosion and desertification
 - C. It has protected biodiversity like forests
 - D. All of the above
112. Among the followings the relatively more stable ecosystem is.....
- A. Forest Ecosystem
 - B. Grassland Ecosystem
 - C. Marine Ecosystem
 - D. None of these
113. Cod and haddock in sea / ocean ecosystem are....
- A. Top Consumers
 - B. Primary producers
 - C. Primary consumers
 - D. None of these
114. About ocean ecosystem we can say that...
- A. It supplies various kinds of sea wealth like fishes, crabs and other things to human beings
 - B. They assist hydrological cycle
 - C. Ocean is a cheap medium of transportation
 - D. All of these
115. Abiotic components of forest are...
- A. Light
 - B. Temperature
 - C. Rainfall / Composition of soil
 - D. All of the above

116. Most fertile and productive soils in the world have developed under grassland. What could be the reason for this?
- A. The rainfall in grasslands is inadequate and hence excessive leaching of minerals is blocked
 - B. The humus and partially decomposed organic materials expand its capability to retain water
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. None of the above
117. In an aquatic ecosystem phytoplankton can be considered as a...
- A. Consumer
 - B. Producer
 - C. Saprotrophic Organisms
 - D. Macro Consumer
118. Aquarium is an example of...
- A. Man-made Ecosystem
 - B. Natural Ecosystem
 - C. Desert Ecosystem
 - D. Forest Ecosystem
119. Tendency of pollutants to become concentrated in successive trophic levels is known as
- A. Bioremediation
 - B. Biomagnifications
 - C. Biopiracy
 - D. Biorhythm
120. Which of the following is not a problem associated with agro-ecosystems?
- A. Creating a situation ideal for disease & insect pests
 - B. Lack of inorganic nutrient recycling
 - C. Increased water and energy consumption
 - D. Increased dependence on relatively few varieties of plants for food
121. Which of the following is a biodegradable pollutant?
- A. Plastic
 - B. DDT
 - C. Sewage
 - D. Glass Pieces

122. DDT is ...

- A. Degradable pollutant
- B. Non-degradable pollutant
- C. Fossil fuel
- D. None of these

123. Eutrophication is

- A. An improved water quality status of lakes
- B. Results of accumulation of plant nutrients in water bodies
- C. A process in the water cycle
- D. A water purification technique.

124. Increase in fauna and decrease in flora would be harmful due to increase in..

- A. Diseases
- B. CO₂
- C. Oxygen
- D. Radioactive pollution

125. The gemmules which take part in migration are called:

- A. Spores
- B. Fruits
- C. Disseminules
- D. Propagules

126. Name the animal or being that was considered as a "Friend of Agriculturists"

- A. Earthworm
- B. Dog
- C. Cat
- D. Donkey

127. Mention the name of British ecologist who described natural systems in "constant interchange" among their living and non-living parts.

- A. Sir Arthur Tansley
- B. Darwin
- C. Clement
- D. None of these

128. Which of the following is a biotic component of an ecosystem?

- A. Fungi
- B. Wind
- C. Sunlight
- D. Temperature and Water

129. Estuary means

- A. Rich in nutrients
- B. Treatment of water
- C. End point of the river
- D. Meeting place of river and sea

130. The ecosystem is the basic functional unit of organisms and their environment interacting with each other and within their own components according to

- A. Odum
- B. Odan
- C. Adun
- D. Edumn

131. The term ecosystem was coined in the year

- A. 1920
- B. 1925
- C. 1930
- D. 1935

132. The term 'Ecology' was coined by

- A. A. G. Tansley
- B. Earnest Hackel
- C. Aristotle
- D. Linnaeus

133. Terrestrial ecosystem includes

- A. Fresh water ecosystem
- B. Marine ecosystem
- C. Grass land ecosystem
- D. None of these

134. The group of organisms which convert light into food are called
- A. Autotrophy
 - B. Heterotrophy
 - C. Decomposers
 - D. Omnivores
135. A self sustained community of animals and plants existing in its own environment is termed as
- A. Forest
 - B. Zoo
 - C. Ecosystem
 - D. None of these
136. The ability of organism to maintain a constant system
- A. Dynamism
 - B. Homeostasis
 - C. Fluctuation
 - D. None of these
137. The ecological sphere or region of space where living things can exist is known as ...
- A. System
 - B. Eco
 - C. Biotic
 - D. Abiotic
138. The intermediate zone between two adjacent communities
- A. Ecotone
 - B. Erosion
 - C. Ecotype
 - D. Ecology
139. Succession that begins on a sterile region where conditions of existence are not at first favorable.....
- A. Primary
 - B. Secondary
 - C. Tertiary
 - D. Climax

140. The complex network of interconnected food chains is called ...
- A. Trophic Level
 - B. Food Web
 - C. Ecological Pyramid
 - D. Ecotone
141. The biotic components of Eco-system are not
- A. Creators
 - B. Autotrophs
 - C. Heterotrophs
 - D. Consumers
142. Biotic component of an ecosystem are
- A. Plants
 - B. Animals
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. None of these
143. The is subdivided into three parts as physical factor organic and inorganic substances.
- A. Biotic Components
 - B. Abiotic Components
 - C. Eco system
 - D. None of these
144. The living components which depend on producers for their nutrition are called
- A. Customer
 - B. Consumptions
 - C. Consumer
 - D. None of these
145. In an aquatic ecosystem phytoplankton's are
- A. Consumer
 - B. Producers
 - C. Saprotrophic
 - D. Micro consumer

146. In an aquatic system Phytoplankton constitutes.....

- A. Primary consumer
- B. Tertiary Consumer
- C. Non-tertiary Consumer
- D. Secondary Consumer

147. Carnivores are also known as

- A. Secondary Consumers
- B. Tertiary consumers
- C. Primary Consumer
- D. None of the above

148. The relationship between nitrogen fixing bacteria and leguminous plants is an example for

- A. Parasitism
- B. Predation
- C. Mutualism
- D. Commensalism

149. Organisms that feed on decaying matter and dead organisms are called

- A. Detritivores alone
- B. Scavengers alone
- C. Herbivores
- D. Both A and B

150. The total biomass manufactured by plants during photosynthesis is called

- A. Net Primary
- B. Gross primary
- C. Primary Consumption
- D. Secondary consumption

151. The organic matter of the soil is called

- A. Mould
- B. Humus
- C. Nitrate
- D. Phosphate

152. Productivity of an ecosystem is symbolized as

- A. PO
- B. PE
- C. PG
- D. PS

153. Nutrient's cycle's reservoir which exists in the earth's.....

- A. Energy cycle
- B. Oxygen Cycle
- C. Hydrological Cycle
- D. Sedimentary Cycle

154. In an ecosystem the producers store the energy in the form of

- A. Organic Compounds
- B. Organic molecules
- C. Inorganic Compounds
- D. Inorganic molecules

155. Stagnant ecosystems are termed as

- A. Lentic
- B. Biomes
- C. Littoral
- D. Litoc

156. The transitional zone between two terrestrial ecosystems

- A. Ecotype
- B. Ecotone
- C. Ecads
- D. Ecosmart

157. The interlinking of food chain in an ecosystem is.....

- A. Food web
- B. Food rope
- C. Food court
- D. Food exchange

158. Small floating plants are collectively called

- A. Phytoplanktons
- B. Zooplanktons
- C. Protozoan's
- D. All the above

159. MAB is

- A. Man and Biosphere
- B. Man and Biosphere programe
- C. Man and Biosphere policy
- D. Man and Biomass

160. Hot spot refers to

- A. Land Slides
- B. Centre's of Volcanic activity
- C. Earth quake zones
- D. Centres of weak spots under crustal plates

161. Pyramid of number in a tree ecosystem is

- A. Inverted
- B. Upright
- C. Remain state
- D. None of these

162. Green plants are

- A. Primary consumers
- B. Consumers
- C. Producers
- D. None of these

163. During photosynthesis which of the following gas is released?

- A. Methane
- B. Nitrogen
- C. Oxygen
- D. Carbon dioxide

164. Takes least amount of energy and money to build
- A. Thatched houses
 - B. Mud houses
 - C. Concrete houses
 - D. Cement houses
165. Industrial revolution began with
- A. Oil
 - B. Wood
 - C. Coal
 - D. Charcoal
166. Biotic Community in running waters is governed by
- A. Oxygen Content
 - B. Light Penetration
 - C. Velocity of running waters
 - D. All the above
167. Pollution of lake reflects
- A. Decrease in oxygen
 - B. Increase in oxygen
 - C. Increase in plants
 - D. Increase in fish
168. Predator is that which
- A. Hunts and kills the prey
 - B. Kills the prey
 - C. Lines on an organism
 - D. Depends on as organism
169. Refers to more or less predictable and orderly changes in the composition or structure of an ecological community is
- A. Succession
 - B. Primary Succession
 - C. Ecological Succession
 - D. Secondary Succession

170. A food chain is the flow of from one organism to the next
- A. Energy
 - B. Food
 - C. Life
 - D. Lava
171. The one of the components for a universal model of energy flow is S, S =?
- A. Stored Energy
 - B. Solar Energy
 - C. Shortage Energy
 - D. Simple Energy
172. All carnivores animals feeding on other living organisms are called
- A. Parasites
 - B. Saprophytes
 - C. Predators
 - D. None of these
173. The community which imitates ecological succession is called
- A. Serial community
 - B. Pioneer Community
 - C. Climax Community
 - D. Established community
174. Gharial is a type of
- A. Crocodile
 - B. Cobra
 - C. Tortoise
 - D. Frog
175. Predator food chain is also called the
- A. Grace Food Chain
 - B. Granse Food Chain
 - C. Grazing Food Chain
 - D. None of these

176. Another name of the Saprophytic food chain is ...

- A. Datus Food chain
- B. Detotors Food Chain
- C. Grace Food Chain
- D. Detritus Food Chain

177. The increase in concentration of a substance such as the pesticide DDT that occurs in a food chain is

- A. Food Web
- B. Biomagnifications
- C. Ecosystem
- D. Pyramid

178. An Example of Terrestrial ecosystem is

- A. Spring
- B. Pond
- C. Forest
- D. None of these

179. The graphical representation of a food chain is called

- A. Food Web
- B. Ecological Pyramids
- C. Food Blocks
- D. None of these

180. The simplest aquatic ecosystem can be seen in ...

- A. River
- B. Pond
- C. Ocean
- D. Streams

181. Over one Quarter of the earth's surface is covered by ...

- A. Grass lands
- B. Forest
- C. Treggle Land
- D. Desert Land

182. A desert is a land scope form or region that receives less than an average rainfall of

- A. 10 Cm per year
- B. 15 Cm Per Year
- C. 20 Cm Per Year
- D. 25 Cm Per year

183. The grass land soil is rich in

- A. Hamas
- B. Homos
- C. Humus
- D. Himis

184. Desert eco system supporting a community of distinctive plant and animals specially adapted to

- A. Rough
- B. Smooth
- C. Harsh
- D. Reactive

185. Food levels in eco system are called

- A. Consumer Levels
- B. Producer Levels
- C. Herbivore Levels
- D. Trophic Levels

186. The area where fresh water streams or rivers merge with the ocean is

- A. Eco System
- B. Succession
- C. Pyramid
- D. Estuaries

187. The pyramid that shows the relationship between the producers herbivores at carnivores at successive trophic levels in terms of their number is

- A. Pyramid of Biomass
- B. Pyramid of Energy
- C. Pyramid of Equity
- D. Pyramid of Number

188. The grass land with scattered individual trees and has warm or hot climates is

- A. Steppes
- B. Temperate grass land
- C. Savanna
- D. Pyramids

189. Grassland, woodland, forest, field, etc are examples for

- A. Natural ecosystems
- B. Artificial ecosystems
- C. Special ecosystems
- D. None of these

190. The animal that is not found in Savanna is

- A. Camel
- B. Antelopes
- C. Leopards
- D. Mice

191. Zooplanktons are

- A. Floating plants
- B. Floating insects
- C. Floating animals
- D. None of these

192. The dry areas of grass lands with no summer and cold winter is

- A. Savanna
- B. Steppes
- C. Tropical Grassland
- D. None of these

193. energy is the sole source of all that exists energy mass and life.

- A. Universal
- B. Power
- C. Wind
- D. Nuclear

194. Plants living in streams and rivers are usually attached to

- A. Soil
- B. Earth
- C. Surface
- D. Water

195. Decomposers include....

- A. Micro organisms
- B. Hetetrophic Organisms
- C. Fusarium Organisms
- D. All of the above

196. Free floating algae such as chlamydomonas, scenedesmus, pediastrum, chlorella, volvox, blue green algae are called

- A. Macrophytes
- B. Phylolanktons
- C. Phytoplankton
- D. Maclophytons

197. Example of Micro producers are

- A. Green Plants
- B. Phytoplanktons
- C. Grasses
- D. Crops

198. The process which follows evaporation is

- A. Transpiration
- B. Infiltration
- C. Absorption
- D. Condensation

199. Temperate grassland are called as

- A. Savanna
- B. Steppes
- C. Ecosystem
- D. None of these

200. Desert Covers about of the earth's surface.
- A. Two fifth
 - B. Three fifth
 - C. Four fifth
 - D. One fifth
201. Fresh water is defined as having low concentration of salt usually less than
- A. 1
 - B. 2
 - C. 3
 - D. 4
202. Farming and husbandry of freshwater and marine organisms
- A. Horticulture
 - B. Silviculture
 - C. Aqua culture
 - D. Api culture
203. regions are divided into intertidal, pelagic, abyssal and benthic
- A. Coral reefs
 - B. Ponds
 - C. Oceans
 - D. Estuaries
204. Wet lands are area of standing water that support plants
- A. Aquatic
 - B. Water
 - C. Land
 - D. All plants
205. Ecosystem cover about three fourths of the earth's surface
- A. Forest
 - B. Land
 - C. Marine
 - D. Fresh water

206. In hot and dry summer is very hot and throughout the year

- A. Cold
- B. Warm
- C. Sand
- D. None of these

207. Mammals, reptiles, birds and burrowing animals are found in

- A. Semiarid
- B. Coastal
- C. Cold
- D. Dry

208. Plants with Freshly leaves are seen in Deserts

- A. Cold
- B. Hot
- C. Coastal
- D. Sand

209. Vegetation systems are important to man because

- A. Regulates air temp
- B. Promotes surface runoff
- C. Promotes rock weathering
- D. Carbon sink areas

210. The fungi in a forest ecosystem constitutes

- A. Producers
- B. Primary Consumers
- C. Secondary Consumers
- D. Decomposers

211. Grass land eco system are known as prairies in

- A. North India
- B. North America
- C. South India
- D. South America

212. Floating plants – Protozoans – hydra- water insects- small fish – frogs - large fish etc. this represents food chain of a
- A. Grassland
 - B. Forest
 - C. Pond
 - D. Desert
213. in a pond provides a substratum and medium to aquatic biota for all related requirements
- A. Soil
 - B. Salt
 - C. Water
 - D. Minerals
214. Manas sanctuary is located at
- A. Rajasthan
 - B. Assam
 - C. Bihar
 - D. Gujarat
215. Biosphere is
- A. The solid shell of inorganic materials on the surface of the earth
 - B. The thin shell of organic matter on the surface of earth comprising of all the living things
 - C. The sphere which occupies the maximum volume of all of the spheres
 - D. All of the above
216. Atmosphere consists of 79% Nitrogen and 21% oxygen by
- A. Volume
 - B. Weight
 - C. Density
 - D. All the above
217. Which of the following is a biotic component of an ecosystem?
- A. Fungi
 - B. Solar light
 - C. Temperature
 - D. Humidity

218. In an ecosystem flow of energy is

- A. Bidirectional
- B. Cyclic
- C. Unidirectional
- D. Multidirectional

219. Zooplanktons, protozoan, rotifers, coelenterates etc are considered as

- A. Primary consumers
- B. Secondary Consumers
- C. Decomposers
- D. Transformers

220.