

Topic :- Ecosystem

- Abiotic components refers to
 - Non-living physico-chemical factors
 - Living physico-chemical factors
 - Gases produced by industries
 - Living organisms
- Which of the following ecological pyramids can never occur in an inverted form
 - Pyramid of number
 - Pyramid of biomass
 - Pyramid of energy
 - Pyramid of species richness
- Identify the correct type of food chain.
Dead animal → Blow fly maggots → Common frog → Snake
 - Grazing food chain
 - Detrital food chain
 - Decomposer food chain
 - Predator food chain
- Which of the following is expected to have the highest value ($\text{gm}/\text{m}^2/\text{yr}$) in a grassland ecosystem?
 - Secondary production (SP)
 - Tertiary production (TP)
 - Gross production (GP)
 - Net production (NP)
- Ecosystem is
 - Always open
 - Always closed
 - Both open and closed depending upon community
 - Both open and closed depending upon biomass
- Which of the following pair is a sedimentary type of biogeochemical cycle?
 - Carbon and nitrogen
 - Phosphorus and sulphur
 - Phosphorus and nitrogen
 - Phosphorus and oxygen
- Tropical dense forests are due to
 - Low rainfall and low temperature
 - High rainfall and low temperature
 - Low rainfall and high temperature
 - High rainfall and high temperature
- In a lake, phytoplankton grow I abundance in

- a) Littoral zone b) Limnetic zone c) Profundal zone d) Benthic region
9. At each step of food chain when food energy is transferred from one trophic level to the next higher trophic level only about 10% of energy is passed onto next level. This is known as ...A... given by ...B... in ...C... . Here A, B and C Refers to
 a) A-Energy flow law, B-Lindeman, C-1942 b) A-10% law, B-Lindeman, C-1942
 c) A-Energy flow law, B-Lipemann, C-1940 d) A-10% law, B-Lipemann, C-1940
10. The process of accumulation of a dark coloured amorphous substance that is highly resistant to microbial action and undergoes decomposition at an extremely slow rate is called
 a) Mineralisation b) Humitication c) Organisation d) Transformation
11. Total energy fixed by an ecosystem is called
 a) Primary production b) Gross production
 c) Net production d) Secondary production
12. A detrivore is
 a) Animal feeding on plant matter
 b) Animal feeding on dead and decaying organic matter
 c) A plant feeding on an animal
 d) Animal feeding on another animal
13. All the animals that depend on plants for food are called
 a) Decomposers b) Root feeders c) Consumers d) Grazers
14. Regarding the mode of obtaining food, the organisms occurring in an ecosystem are classified into plants, animals and microorganisms. These are respectively called
 a) Producer, consumers and decomposers
 b) Primary, secondary and tertiary consumers
 c) Consumers, producer and decomposers
 d) Autotrophs, heterotrophs and producers
15. Out of the following biogeochemical cycles which one is gaseous?
 I. sulphur II. Phosphorus
 III. nitrogen IV. Carbon
 Choose the correct option
 a) Only I b) Only II c) Only IV d) III and IV
16. The amount of living matter present in an ecosystem at a given time is called
 a) Biomass b) Standing crop c) Standing state d) Productivity
17. In a food chain, the maximum population of
 a) Producers b) Primary consumers c) Secondary consumer d) Tertiary consumers

18. Overlapping region between two ecosystems is called
a) Biome b) Ecotone c) Niche d) Photic zone
19. The major functions of an ecosystem includes
I. productivity II. Decomposition
III. energy flow IV. Nutrient flow
Choose the correct option
a) I, II and III b) II, III and IV c) I, III and IV d) I, II, III and IV
20. Most diverse organism of an ecosystem is
a) Producer b) Consumer c) Decomposer d) Carnivore

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