EXERCISE

1. Increase of population under optimum condition is termed.
(1) Reproductive ability
(2)Secondary production
(3) Biotic potential
(4) Biomass

2. What is true for individuals of same species :-
(1) Live in same niche
(2) Live in same habitat
(3) Interbreeding
(4) Live in different habitat

3. The community which starts succession at a place is termed
(1) Climax community (2) Seral community
(3) Pioneer community (4) Primary community

4. Earliest settlers on barren lands or the farmers of nature are
(1) Diatoms (2) Lichens
(3) Moss & grasses (4) Ferns

5. In plant succession last community is called :
(1) Ecotone
(2) Climax community
(3) Seral community
(4) Ecosystem

6. Group of two or more than two plant species is called as :-
(1) Plant community (2) Animal ecosystem
(3) Plant ecosystem (4) Ecological niche

7. Stable plant community formed during succession is called -
(1) Sere community (2) Climax community
(3) Dominant community (4) Ecotone

8. Succession in a water body leads to formation of -
(1) Mesophytic vegetation
(2) Xerophytic vegetation
(3) Halophytic vegetation
(4) Epiphytic vegetation

9. Competition for food, light and space is most severe in -
(1) Closely related species growing in the same area (in the same niche)
(2) Closely related species growing in different habitat
(3) Distantly related species growing in the same habitat
(4) Distantly related species growing in different habitat

10. Most successful parasites are those which do not
(1) Grow free (2) Kill their host
(3) Reproduce sexually (4) Survive in soil

11. The basic unit of ecological study is :-
(1) species (2) organism
(3) community (4) biosphere

12. Mycorrhizae relationship between fungi and roots of higher plants is ?
(1) Parasitic relationship
(2) Saprophytic relationship
(3) Symbiotic relationship
(4) Epiphytic relationship

13. Parasites adversely affect :-
(1) Survival of host.
(2) Growth of host.
(3) Reproduction potential of host.
(4) All of the above

14. The given diagram is related to which stage of succession?

(1) Pioneer community
(2) Reed swamp stage
(3) Submerged plant stage
(4) Submerged free floating plant stage

15. The group of organisms of different species forms a :-
(1) Community (2) Population
(3) Ecosystem (4) Biome

16. Which of the following is an epiphyte ?
(1) Orchid (2) Lianas
(3) Santalum (4) Mango

17. The correct statement for parasites is/are :-
(a) Host specific parasites & hosts tend to co-evolve
(b) Parasites have highly developed sense organs
(c) Parasites may reduce population density of host
(d) Parasites have highly developed digestive system
(1) a and b (2) b and c
(3) a and c (4) a and d

18. In an ecosystem :
(1) Primary producers are more than primary consumers
(2) Primary consumers are larger than primary producers
(3) Secondary consumers are larger than primary producers
(4) Primary consumers are least depend on primary producers

19. Ecosystem term coined by -
(1) Odum (2) Mishra
(3) Reiter (4) Tansley

20. Large ecosystems are called -
(1) Biomes (2) Ecotone
(3) Ecads (4) Biocoenosis

21. Which one is not a functional aspect of ecosytem ?
(1) Energy flow
(2) Productivity
(3) Decomposition
(4) Stratification

22. Vultures in an ecosystem are -
(1) Predators
(2) Scavangers
(3) Consumers
(4) Top carnivores

23. The maximum energy is stored at which of the following trophic level in any ecosystem -
(1) Producers (2) Herbivores
(3) Carnivores (4) Top carnivores

24. The source of energy in an ecosystem is -
(1) Sunlight (2) DNA
(3) ATP (4) RNA

25. Ecosystem may be defined as -
(1) A localized association of several plants and animals
(2) Different communities of plants, animals and microbes together with thier physico-chemical environment.
(3) Different communities of plants microbes plus their physico-chemical environment
(4) None of the above

26. The importance of ecosystem lies in -
(1) Flow of energy
(2) Cycling of materials
(3) Both the above
(4) None of the above

27. Ecosystem is -
(1) Any functional unit that includes the whole community in a given area interacting with the abiotic factors
(2) A group of green plants
(3) A group of animals interacting with environment
(4) Man and pets living together

28. Who proposed that ecosystem is symbol of structure & function of nature -
(1) Gardner (2) Odum
(3) Tansley (4) Reiter

29. Largest ecosystem of the world are
(1) Forests (2) Grass lands
(3) Great lakes (4) Oceans

30. Which of the following is a man made artificial ecosystem
(1) Grassland ecosystem
(2) Forest ecosystem
(3) Ecosystem of artificial lakes & dams
(4) None of these

31. A pond is a :-
(1) Biome
(2) Natural ecosystem
(3) Artificial ecosystem
(4) Community of plants & animals

32. Nepenthes (Insectivorous pitcher plant) is -
(1) Producer (2) Consumer
(3) Both 1 & 2 (4) None of these

33. Which one is omnivorous -
(1) Frog (2) Lion (3) Deer (4) Man

34. Which biotic components mainly help in recycling of minerals -
(1) Producers (2) Consumers
(3) Decomposers (4) All the above

35. Trophic levels are formed by -
(1) Only plants
(2) Only carnivores
(3) Only animals
(4) Origanisms linked in food chain

36. In a forest ecosystem green plants are -
(1) Primary producers
(2) Consumers
(3) Primary consumers
(4) Decomposers

37. In an ecosystem the function of the producers is to
(1) Convert organic compounds into inorganic compounds
(2) Trap solar energy and convert it into chemical energy
(3) Utilize chemical energy
(4) Release energy

38. With regard to ecological food chain, man is a -
(1) Consumer
(2) Producer
(3) Both consumer & producer
(4) decomposer

39. A plant, being eaten by a herbivore which in turn is eaten by a carnivore makes -
(1) Food chain
(2) Web of Food
(3) Omnivores
(4) Interdependence

40. When peacock, eats snake which eats insects depends on green plants, the peacock is -
(1) a primary consumer
(2) a primary decomposer
(3) a final decomposer of plants
(4) the apex of the food pyramid

41. If we completely remove decomposers from an ecosystem, the ecosystem functioning will be adversely affected because -
(1) Mineral movement will be blocked
(2) Herbivores will not receive solar energy
(3) Energy flow will be blocked
(4) Rate of decomposition of other components will be very high

42. Bamboo plant is growing in a far forest then what will be the trophic level of it :-
(1) First trophic level (T_1)
(2) Second trophic level (T_2)
(3) Third trophic level (T_3)
(4) fourth trophic level (T_4)

43. Path of energy flow in an ecosystem is :
(1) Herbivorous → producer → carnivorous → decomposer
(2) Herbivorous → carnivorous → producer → decomposer
(3) Producer → carnivorous → herbivorous → decomposer
(4) Producer → herbivorous → carnivorous → decomposer

44. Pyramids of energy are -
(1) Always upright (2) Always Inverted
(3) Mostly upright (4) Mostly inverted

45. The ecological pyramid of numbers in pond ecosystem is -
(1) Upright (2) Inverted
(3) May upright or Inverted
(4) First upright then inverted

46. An ecosystem resists change because it is in a state of-
(1) Homoeostasis (2) Regular Illumination
(3) Static Imbalance (4) Food accumination

47. What is true about any ecosystem -
(1) It is self regulatory
(2) It is self sustained
(3) Top carnivores have climax trophic level position
(4) All

48. The Pyramid of numbers in grassland ecosystem will be -
(1) Upright (2) Inverted
(3) Irregular (4) Linear

49. Which ecosystem has maximum number of producers in an unit area -
(1) Pond (2) Grassland
(3) Forest (4) Tundra

50. The storage of energy at consumer level is known as-
(1) Grass primary prduction
(2) Secondary productivity
(3) Net primary productivity
(4) Net productivity

51. Gross primary productivity is -
(1) Rate at which organic molecules are formed in an autotroph
(2) Rate at which organic molecules are used up by an autotroph
(3) Storage of organic molecules in the body of an autotroph
(4) Rate at which organic molecules are transferred to next higher trophic level

52. Carbon cycle includes (the following is a logical sequence) -
(1) Producer – consumer – decomposer
(2) Decomposer – consumer – producer
(3) Producer – decomposer – consumer
(4) Consumer – producer – decomposer

53. The flow of materials from non living components to living components and back to the non living components in a more or less cyclic manner is called a-
(1) Gaseous cycle (2) Sedimentary cycle
(3) Biogeochemical cycle (4) Hydrologic cycle

54. Which is best for plant growth -
(1) Loamy soil (2) Silt
(3) Sandy soil (4) Clay soil

55. The least porous soil among the following -
(1) Loamy soil (2) Clay soil
(3) Sandy soil (4) Peaty soil

56. The science dealing with soil is called -
(1) Pedology (2) Acarology
(3) Geology (4) Palaeantology

57. A good soil is that which -
(1) holds whole of the water entering into it
(2) Allows limited amount of water into it
(3) Allows the water to percolate slowly into it
(4) Allows the water to pass very quickly from it

58. The soil near the surface is usually darker then the soil about one mater down. This is because the top soil is
(1) Young & wet
(2) Richer in organic matter
(3) Richer in Ca & Mg
(4) Dry

59. A soil is said to be fertile when
(1) It is rich in organic matter
(2) It has capacity to hold water
(3) It has a capacity to hold nutrients
(4) It holds water & all essential nutrients in a definite proportion

60. What is the best pH of the soil for cultivation of plants:-
(1) 3.4 – 5.4 (2) 6.5 – 7.5
(3) 4.5 – 8.5 (4) 5.5 – 6.5

61. Forests near equator region are called -
(1) Deciduous (2) Tropical rain forests
(3) Coniferous forests (4) Temperate forests

62. Grass lands with scattered trees are called -
(1) Pampas (2) Stepps
(3) Prairies (4) Savanna

63. Temperate evergreen forests in India found in -
(1) Himalaya (2) W. Bengal
(3) Andman (4) Rajasthan

64. Which biome refers to arctic desert -
(1) Tundra (2) Taiga
(3) Savannah (4) Thar desert

65. Which biome is most rich in fauna and flora -
(1) Deciduous forests
(2) Chaparral
(3) Tropical rain forests
(4) Taiga

66. Autumn colouration of leaves appear only in -
(1) Tropical regions
(2) evergreen plants
(3) temperate deciduous plants
(4) deserts

67. Veldts of Africa & Pampas of south America are
(1) Rain forest biomes
(2) Chaparral biomes
(3) Temperate biomes
(4) Grassland biomes

68. Savannahs are :
(1) Tropical rain forest
(2) Desert
(3) Grassland with scattered trees
(4) Dense forest with close canopy

69. All the living organisms and non-living factors of the earth constitute -
(1) Biosphere (2) Community
(3) Biome (4) Association

70. The term biosphere is used for the zone of the earth where life exists -
(1) On the lithospere
(2) In the hydrosphere
(3) In the lithosphere and hydrosphere
(4) In the lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere

71. A biosphere is composed of
(1) Living organisms
(2) Living organisms + Lithosphere
(3) Living organisms + lithosphere + atmosphere
(4) Living organisms + lithosphere + atmosphere + hydrosphere

72. Bloom occurs in -
(1) Oligotrophic lake (2) Eutrophic lake
(3) Fast flowing river (4) Rain water

73. Rhododendron is characteristic vegetation of -
(1) Tropical region (2) Mangrove
(3) Alpine region (4) Epiphytes

74. Which of the following plant has become a water weed in this country -
(1) Typha (2) Trapa
(3) Cyperus (4) Eichornia

75. Which is normally not an air pollutant -
(1) CO (2) SO_2
(3)Hydrocarbons (4) CO_2

76. Acid rains are due to -
(1) O_3 (2) $SO_2 + NO_2$
(3) CO (4) CO_2

77. What is found in photochemical smog -
(1) CO (2) NO_2
(3) Ozone (4) 2 and 3 both

78. Lichens in a habitat indicates -
(1) Zinc in soil
(2) Copper in soil
(3) Carbon monoxide in air
(4) Lack of air pollution

79. Green house effect mainly due to -
(1) SO_2 (2) CO_2 (3) CO (4) O_2

80. Which pollutant exhibits biomagnfication in food chain -
(1) DDT (2) SO_2 (3) CO (4) PAN

81. Which will not cause any atmoshperic pollution -
(1) Hydrogen (2) Sulphur dioxide
(3) Carbon dioxide (4) Carbon monoxide

82. Which of the followig is the main factor of water pollution -
(1) Smoke (2) Industrial waste
(3) Detergent (4) Ammonia

83. Main air pollutant among the following is -
(1) CO (2) CO_2
(3) N_2 (4) Sulphur

84. Which is more important for water pollution -
(1) Sound (2) SO_2
(3) Salts of arsenic (4) Sewage

85. Which of the following atmospheric pollutants is not produced by the exhaust of motor vehicle in Delhi -
(1) SO_2
(2) Hydrocarbon gases
(3) Fly ash
(4) CO

86. Pollution can be controlled by -
(1) Sewage treatment
(2) Checking atomic blasts
(3) Manufacturing electrically operated vehicles
(4) All the above

87. If water pollution continues at its present rate, it will eventually -
(1) Stop water cycle
(2) Prevent precipitation
(3) Make oxygen molecules unavailable to water plants.
(4) Make nitrate molecules unavailable to water plants.

88. Recent reports of acid rains in industrial cities are due to the effect of atmospheric pollution by -
(1) Excessive release of NO_2 and SO_2 by burning of fossil fuels.
(2) Exessive release of CO_2 by burning of fuel like wood and characol, cutting of forests and increased animal population.
(3) Excessive release of NH_3 by industrial plants and coal gas.
(4) Excessive release of CO in atmosphere by incomplete combustion of coke, characoal and other carbonaceous fuels in pancity of oxygen,

89. Which is the greatest air pollutant these days
(1) Factories (2) Motor vehicles
(3) Domestic appliances (4) animals

90. Eutrophication refers to -
(1) High production in an aquatic ecosystem
(2) Low production in an aquatic ecosystem
(3) Low production in a terrestrial
(4) Stable production in a terrestrial ecosystem

91. Photochemical smog was first observed in -
(1) London
(2) Los Angeles
(3) Paris
(4) Tokyo

92. Domestic waste will lead to -
(1) Biodegradable pollution
(2) Nondegradable pollution
(3) Thermal pollution of soil
(4) Air pollution

93. The major source of BOD in the river Ganga is -
(1) Leaf litter (2) Fishes
(3) Human waste (4) Aquatic plants

94. If a lake is contaminated with DDT, its highest concentration would be found in -
(1) Primary consumer
(2) Secondary consumer
(3) Tertiary consumer
(4) None of these

95. The most harmful air pollutant produced by automobiles is -
(1) HNO_2 (2) NO (3) SO_2 (4) CO

96. Sewage water can be purified by -
(1) Aquatic plant (2) Micro organism
(3) Penicillin (4) Fishes

97. Major pollulant in Jet plane emission is -
(1) SO_2 (2) CFC (3) CO (4) CCl_4

98. It is said that Tajmahal may be destroyed due to -
(1) Flood in Yamuna river
(2) Air pollutants released from oil refinery of Mathura
(3) Decomposition of marble as a result of high temperature
(4) All the above

99. Melting of the ice caps might result from -
(1) Depletion of ozone layer
(2) Excess CFC in atmosphere
(3) Excess CO_2 in the atmosphere
(4) Excess water rain

100. Some effects of SO_2 and its transformation products on plant include -
(1) Chlorophyll destruction
(2) Plasmolysis
(3) Golgi body destruction
(4) None

101. Spraying of DDT on crops produces pollution of -
(1) Soil and water only (2) Air and soil only
(3) Air, soil and water (4) Air and water only

102. What is B.O.D. :-
(1) The amount of O_2 utilised by organisms in water
(2) The amount of O_2 utilized by micro organisms for decomposition
(3) The total amount of O_2 present in water
(4) All of the above

103. Which of the following is absent in polluted water:-
(1) Hydrilla (2) Water hyacinth
(3) Larva of stone fly (4) Blue green algae

104. Maximum green house gas released by which country :-
(1) India (2) France
(3) China (4) Britain

105. Ozone layer of upper atmosphere is being destroyed by :
(1) Sulphurdioxide (2) Carbondioxide
(3) Chlorofluorocarbon (4) Smog

106. Most hazardous metal pollutant of automobile exhaust is :
(1) Hg (2) Cd (3) Pb (4) Cu

107. B.O.D. is connected with
(1) Organic matter
(2) Microbes
(3) Both
(4) None

108. Phytotron is a device by which -
(1) electrons are bombarbed
(2) protons are liberated
(3) plants are grown in controlled environment
(4) Mutations are produced in plants

109. Biosphere refers to
(1) Plants of the world
(2) Special plants
(3) Area occupied by living beings
(4) Plants of a particular area

110. Red data book is famous for -
(1) Extinct plants and animals
(2) Extinct plants only
(3) Endangered plants and animals
(4) Extinct animals only

111. Green book contains :-
(1) The list of endangered plants
(2) The list of extinct plants
(3) The list of rare plants grown in botanical gardens
(4) Flora of certain area

112. The method by which endangered plant species are conserved in a botanical garden or in some controlled circumstances -
(1) Afforestation
(2) In situ conservation
(3) Ex situ conservation
(4) None of the above

113. Which one of the follwing may be the reason for extinction of plant species due to human activities-
(1) Earthquakes (2) Pollution
(3) Diseases (4) Evolution

114. The main aim of plant conservation is -
(1) To conserve the necessary ecological activities and life supporting systems
(2) To conserve species diversity and range of genetic meterial
(3) Both the above
(4) None of the above

115. Which of the following species in an endangered state
(1) Indian bustard & rhino
(2) Asiatic donkey
(3) Black buck
(4) All the above

116. Wild life protection act was enacted in India in
(1) 1947 (2) 1962
(3) 1972 (4) 1992

117. Number of wild life is continuously decreasing. What is the main reason of this :-
(1) Predation
(2) Cutting down of forest
(3) Destruction of habitat
(4) Hunting

118. One of the following is associated with the conservation of forests
(1) Kaziranga
(2) Ghana
(3) Silent valley
(4) Gir

ANSWER KEY

Que.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ans.	**3**	**3**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**2**	**1**
Que.	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Ans.	**1**	**3**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**4**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**1**	**3**	**4**	**3**
Que.	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Ans.	**2**	**3**	**4**	**3**	**4**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**1**
Que.	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
Ans.	**1**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**4**	**4**
Que.	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
Ans.	**2**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**4**	**4**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**4**
Que.	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
Ans.	**2**	**4**	**4**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**4**	**3**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**1**
Que.	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105
Ans.	**2**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**3**	**3**	**3**
Que.	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118		
Ans.	**3**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**3**		