

1. Ecosystem may be defined as
 - (A) A species alongwith environment
 - (B) Plants found in water
 - (C) Plants found on land
 - (D) All plants and animal species alongwith environment. (C.P.M.T. 1998)
2. A pond/lake is
 - (A) A biome
 - (B) A natural ecosystem
 - (C) An artificial ecosystem
 - (D) A community of plants and animals only. (R.P.M.T. 2002)
3. Biome is
 - (A) The fauna of an ocean
 - (B) The flora of land
 - (C) Communities of organisms interacting with one another
 - (D) The part of the earth and its atmosphere which is inhabited by living organisms. (C.E.T. Chd. 2009)
4. Grassland biome for its maintenance requires
 - (A) Periodic fire
 - (B) Intensive grazing
 - (C) Mowing
 - (D) All the above.
5. Primary consumers in detritus food chain are
 - (A) Herbivores
 - (B) Bacteria and fungi
 - (C) Insect larvae, nematodes
 - (D) All the above.
6. Total organic matter present in an ecosystem is called
 - (A) Biomass
 - (B) Biome
 - (C) Litter
 - (D) Food.
7. Putrefying organisms are
 - (A) Producer organisms
 - (B) Reducer organisms
 - (C) Consumer organisms
 - (D) Parasitic organisms.
8. A peacock eats snakes which eat frogs. These eat hoppers which in turn thrive on leaves of the plants. The peacock is
 - (A) Primary consumer
 - (B) Secondary consumer
 - (C) Decomposer
 - (D) Apex of the food pyramid. (C.P.M.T. 2002)
9. A food chain is
 - (A) Group of organisms which eat the same type of food
 - (B) Animals eating the plants
 - (C) Series of plants/animals which are interrelated in the form of organism being eaten as food by the other
 - (D) None of these.
10. A food chain consists of
 - (A) Producers
 - (B) Consumers
 - (C) Decomposers
 - (D) Producers and consumers.
11. Trophic levels in a food chain are formed by
 - (A) Producers
 - (B) Consumers
 - (C) Decomposers
 - (D) All the above.
12. A food chain always starts with
 - (A) Photosynthesis
 - (B) Respiration
 - (C) Nitrogen fixation
 - (D) Decay.
13. Primary consumers are
 - (A) Green plants
 - (B) Herbivores
 - (C) Carnivores
 - (D) All the above.
14. Secondary consumers are
 - (A) Green plants
 - (B) Herbivores
 - (C) Carnivores
 - (D) All the above.
15. Which of the food chain directly depends on solar radiations ?
 - (A) Predator
 - (B) Grazing
 - (C) Detritus
 - (D) None of these.
16. Producers in any grazing food chain
 - (A) Feed the herbivores
 - (B) Feed the carnivores
 - (C) Clean the atmosphere
 - (D) Capture solar energy.
17. Converters or transducer organisms in the food chain are called
 - (A) Herbivores
 - (B) Carnivores
 - (C) Decomposers
 - (D) Producers.
18. 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 the above.
19. 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.

20. 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.
21. In terrestrial ecosystem, maximum energy is present in
(A) T_3
(B) T_2
(C) T_1
(D) T_4 . (Odisha 1997)
22. In pond ecosystem, the shape of pyramid of number is
(A) Linear
(B) Irregular
(C) Upright
(D) Inverted.
23. In parasitic food chain, the pyramid of number is
(A) Linear
(B) Upright
(C) Inverted
(D) Inverted upright.
24. In grassland ecosystem, the pyramid of biomass is
(A) Linear
(B) Upright
(C) Inverted
(D) Inverted upright.
25. In pyramid of food, the producers occupy
(A) The base
(B) Position near the base
(C) Apex
(D) Position near apex.
26. Energy flow in an ecosystem is
(A) Unidirectional
(B) Bidirectional
(C) Multidirectional
(D) All the above.
(B.H.U. 1996, R.P.M.T. 1998, J.K.C.E.T. 2008)
27. Ascending trophic level in grazing food chain pyramid represents
(A) Gradual decrease in biomass from apex to base
(B) Gradual decrease in biomass from producers to the tertiary consumers
(C) Gradual increase of the biomass from producers to the tertiary consumers
(D) No change in biomass.
28. Rate of storage of organic matter not used by heterotrophs is termed as
(A) Net productivity
(B) Net primary productivity
(C) Gross primary productivity
(D) Secondary productivity.
29. Graphic representation of biomass relation - ship between the producers and consumers in an ecosystem is called
(A) Trophic level
(B) Ecological system
(C) Ecological niche
(D) Ecological pyramid.
30. 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 happen to animals.
31. The typical biome of an area having 50 to 100 cm of rainfall is
(A) Desert
(B) Grassland
(C) Deciduous forest
(D) Coniferous forest.
32. Grassland of U.S.A. is referred to as
(A) Prairies
(B) Steppes
(C) Pampas
(D) Veldts.
33. Plankton, Nekton and Benthos are not the components of one of ecosystems which is
(A) Oceans
(B) Fresh water rivers
(C) Grassland
(D) Pond or lake.
34. The food chain in which microorganisms break down the energy rich compounds synthesized by producers is
(A) Predator food chain
(B) Parasitic food chain
(C) Detritus food chain
(D) None of these.
35. 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.
36. Deciduous plants are those in which leaves fall
(A) Once in a year
(B) Twice in a year
(C) Many times a year
(D) None of the above.
37. Which forests have maximum diversity?
(A) Subtropical rain forests
(B) Coniferous forests
(C) Tropical forests
(D) Deciduous forests. (B.H.U. 1996)
38. Which one is not a factor of the abiotic environment?
(A) Sunlight
(B) Decomposers
(C) Water
(D) Temperature.
39. A functional aspect of an ecosystem is
(A) Producers, consumers and abiotic environment
(B) Regulation of populations
(C) Light, temperature, oxygen and carbon dioxide
(D) Both A and C.
- Ecosystem**
40. Which is true of a food chain?
(A) Passage of food from one trophic level to the next higher one
(B) Passage of energy from one trophic level to the next higher one
(C) Dissipation of energy at successive trophic levels
(D) All the above.
41. A 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.
42. Which is true?
(A) Tigers prey upon herbivores
(B) Tigers prey upon all types of land animals
(C) Tigers prey upon most of land animals but can also eat aquatic animals
(D) Tigers prey upon medium-sized land animals.
43. Alpine tundra is found in
(A) Siberia
(B) Green island
(C) Both A and B
(D) Himalayas.
44. Rainfall is absent but precipitation occurs in
(A) Arctic desert
(B) Tropical desert
(C) Chapparral
(D) Savannah.
45. Taiga refers to
(A) Temperate deciduous forest
(B) Subtropical semi - deciduous forest
(C) Evergreen forest
(D) North temperate coniferous forest.
46. Chapparral occurs in area
(A) Africa
(B) Siberia
(C) Mediterranean
(D) Arabia.
47. Rainfall occurs in chapparral during
(A) The whole year
(B) Summer
(C) Winter
(D) Spring - autumn.
48. Deserts occur in areas of
(A) Adverse human disturbance
(B) Underground saline water
(C) Little underground water
(D) Rain shadow.
49. All types of latitudinal biomes are found telescoped on high hills found in
(A) Tropical areas
(B) Subtropical areas
(C) Temperate areas
(D) None of the above.
50. Which ecosystem does not show variations dependent upon geographic location and rainfall?
(A) Marine ecosystem
(B) Fresh water ecosystem
(C) Desert ecosystem
(D) Tropical ecosystem.
51. Upper reaches of a river does not possess many living beings because of
(A) Low temperature
(B) High speed
(C) Little depth
(D) Both low temperature and high speed.
52. Agroecosystem is unstable because of
(A) Lack of variety
(B) Lack of biological control
(C) Both A and B
(D) Being man - made.
53. Agents which make free atmospheric nitrogen available to plants are
(A) Lightning
(B) Free living nitrogen fixing bacteria
(C) Symbiotic nitrogen fixing bacteria
(D) All the above.
54. Maintenance of soil fertility without addition of nutrition is due to
(A) Floods
(B) Crop residue
(C) Favourable temperature
(D) Microbial activity.
55. A logical sequence of carbon cycle is
(A) Producer - Consumer - Decomposer
(B) Decomposer - Producer - Decomposer
(C) Consumer - Producer - Consumer
(D) Producer - Decomposer - Consumer.
56. Nonbiological nitrogen fixation is
(A) Electrochemical and photochemical
(B) Rhizobial
(C) Cyanobacterial
(D) None of the above.
57. *Pseudomonas* is an important component of nitrogen cycle. It
(A) Fixes elemental nitrogen
(B) Produces elemental nitrogen
(C) Transfers nitrogen
(D) Changes ammonium nitrogen to nitrate state.
58. Sedimentary cycle having a small gaseous component is found in
(A) Phosphorus
(B) Nitrogen
(C) Carbon
(D) Sulphur.
59. Ecosystems obtain nitrogen from outside through the process of
(A) Industrial fixation
(B) Electrochemical and photochemical fixation

- (C) Biological fixation
(D) All of the above.
60. Earth is an open system for
(A) Minerals (B) Energy
(C) Gases (D) Water.
61. Lithosphere is reservoir of
(A) Carbon (B) Oxygen
(C) Phosphorus (D) Nitrogen.
62. Which of the following process helps in nutrient conservation?
(A) Mineralisation (B) Immobilisation
(C) Leaching (D) Nitrification.
63. Which of the following represents sedimentary type of nutrient cycle?
(A) Nitrogen (B) Carbon
(C) Phosphorus (D) Oxygen.
64. Which of the following is a free living nitrogen fixing bacterium present in soil?
(A) *Azotobacter* (B) *Nitrosomonas*
(C) *Rhizobium* (D) *Pseudomonas*.
65. What fraction of assimilated energy is used in respiration by the herbivores?
(A) 20% (B) 30%
(C) 40% (D) 60%.



Answers

1. (D)	2. (B)	3. (C)	4. (D)	5. (B)	6. (A)	7. (B)	8. (D)	9. (C)	10. (D)
11. (D)	12. (A)	13. (B)	14. (C)	15. (B)	16. (D)	17. (D)	18. (C)	19. (A)	20. (C)
21. (C)	22. (C)	23. (C)	24. (B)	25. (A)	26. (A)	27. (B)	28. (B)	29. (D)	30. (C)
31. (B)	32. (A)	33. (C)	34. (C)	35. (B)	36. (A)	37. (C)	38. (B)	39. (B)	40. (D)
41. (D)	42. (C)	43. (D)	44. (A)	45. (D)	46. (C)	47. (C)	48. (D)	49. (A)	50. (A)
51. (D)	52. (C)	53. (D)	54. (D)	55. (A)	56. (A)	57. (B)	58. (D)	59. (D)	60. (B)
61. (C)	62. (B)	63. (C)	64. (A)	65. (B)	66. (D)	67. (A)	68. (A)	69. (D)	70. (C)