ECOLOGY - Ecosystem to productivity EXERCISE – 2

1. In an ecosystem : **[RPMT 2000]**
(1) Primary producers are more than primary consumers
(2) Primary consumers are large than primary producers
(3) Secondary consumers are larger than primary
(4) Primary consumers are least depend on primary producers

2. Ecosystem ternin coined by -
(1) Odum (2) Mishra
(3) Reiter (4) Tensley

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

4. “Biocoenosis” name propsed by -
(1) Tensley (2) Reiter
(3) Haeckel (4) Carl Mobius

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

6. The maximum energy is stored at following tropical level in any ecosystem -
(1) Producers (2) Herbevores
(3) Carnivores (4) Top carnivores

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

8. Ecosystem may be defined as - **[CPMT 87]**
(1) A localized association of several plants and animals
Different communities of plants, animals

() Different communities of plants microbes
plus their physico-chemical environment
(4) None of above

9. The importance of ecosystem lies in - **[CPMT 80]**
(1) Flow of energy (2) Cycling of materials
(3) Both the above (4) None of the above

10. 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

11. In any given ecosystem, number of individuals
in a species remains more o less contant over a period of time. This constancy of numbers is maintained by -
(1) Parasites (2) Predators
(3) Man (4) Available food

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

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

14. Which of the following is a man made artificial

ecosystem
(1) Grassland ecosystem
(2) Forest ecosystem
(3) Ecosystem of artificial lakes & dames
(4) None of these

15. Green plants is a forest ecosystem are
(1) Suppliers of food & O_2
(2) Consumers of nutritive materials
(3) Consumers of animal proteins
(4) Suppliers of timber

16. A pond is a -
[RPMT 2002]
(1) Biome
(2) Natural ecosystem
(3) Artificial ecosystem
(4) Community of plants & animals.

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

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

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

20. Trophic levels are formed by -
[CPMT 80]
(1) Only plants
(2) Only carnivores
(3) Only animals
(4) Organisms linked in food chain

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

22. 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

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

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

25. 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

26. 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 clocked
(4) Rate of decomposition of other components will be vary high

27. Bamboo plant is growing in a far forest then

what will be the trophic level of it :

[CPMT 2002]

(1) First trophic level (T_1)

(2) Second trophic level (T_2)

(3) Third trophic level (T_3)

(4) fourth trophic level (T_4)

28. Path of energy flow in an ecosystem is:

[MP PMT 2002]

(1) Herbivorous $\rightarrow$ producer $\rightarrow$ carnivorous $\rightarrow$ decomposer

(2) Herbivorous $\rightarrow$ carnivorous $\rightarrow$ producer $\rightarrow$ decomposer

(3) Producer $\rightarrow$ carnivorous $\rightarrow$ herbivorous $\rightarrow$ decomposer

(4) Producer $\rightarrow$ herbivorous $\rightarrow$ carnivorous $\rightarrow$ decomposer

29. Science of self control in an ecosystem is called -

(1) Synecology (2) Autecology

(3) Cybernetics (4) Edaphology

30. Pyramids of energy are -

(1) Always upright (2) Always Inverted

(3) Mostly upright (4) Mostly inverted

31. The ecological pyramid of numbers in pond ecosystem is -

(1) Upright

(2) Inverted

(3) May upright or Inverted

(4) First upright then inverted

32. An ecosystem resists change because it is in a state of -

(1) Homoeostasis

(2) Regular Illumination

(3) Static Imbalance

(4) Food acumination

33. What is true about any ecosystem :

(1) It is self regulatory

(2) It is self sustained

(3) Top carnivores have climes trophic level position

(4) All

34. The Pyramid of numbers in grassland ecosystem will be - **[CPMT 70]**

(1) Up right

(2) Inverted

(3) Irregular

(4) Linear

35. Pyramid of number is inverted in case of -

(1) Pond ecosystem

(2) Desertecosystem

(3) Grass land ecosystem

(4)Forestecosystem

36. The number of primary producers in a specified area would be maximum in

[RPMT 85, PMT 86, MP PMT 85, 95]

(1) Pond ecosystem

(2) Grassland ecosystem

(3) Forest ecosystem

(4) Desert ecosystem

37. Which ecosystem has maximum number of producers in an unit area -

(1) Pond (2) Grassland

(3) Forest (4) Tundra

38. The storage of energy of consumer level is known as -

(1) Grass primary production

(2) Secondary productivity

(3) Net primary productivity

(4) Net productivity

39. 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

ECOLOGY														**EXERSICE-2**
Que.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ans.	**1**	**4**	**1**	**4**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**1**	**4**	**3**	**4**	**3**	**1**
Que.	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Ans.	**2**	**3**	**4**	**3**	**4**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**4**	**3**	**1**
Que.	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39						
Ans.	**1**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**						