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Questions about ecosystem with answers. What are some questions about ecosystems. Ecosystem class 8 questions and answers. Ecosystem important questions.

MODEL SUBJECTIVE QUESTIONS: What is ecosystem? Give its components. Give physiognomic characteristics. Write note on ecological energetics. Write note food chain, food web and trophic levels. Write note on ecological pyramids. Describe nitrogen cycle. Describe hydrological cycle. SHORT QUESTIONS: 1. What are consumers? Ans: They are the living organisms that utilize or decompose the complex material synthesized by the producers. The heterotrophs, do not produce their own food. They depend on other autotrophic organisms for their nourishment. What primary consumers? Give their examples. Ans: They are purely herbivorous animals. They include large animals or macroconsumers like many insects, mouse, rabbits, goat sheep, deer, birds etc. These are the common herbivorous of terrestrial ecosystem. Protozoa small molluscs and Crustaceans and fishes are herbivores of the aquatic ecosystem. What are Tertiary Consumers or top consumers? Ans: They eat the herbivores, carnivores and omnivores for their energy. Tertiary consumers include lion, tiger, hawk etc. What are artificial ecosystems? Ans: In these types of Ecosystem, natural balance is disturbed by man and balance is maintained by him. Artificial ecosystem consists of man made forest, orchards, cultivated fields etc. Differentiate between gross and net primary productivity. Ans: The total rate of photosynthesis or the total amount of organic matter fixed is called gross primary productivity. The organic matter stored in plant tissues is called net primary productivity. What is food chain? Give example. Ans: The sequence of organisms through which energy moves in an ecosystem is called food chain. For example, plains are eaten by herbivores. The herbivores are eaten by carnivores. Thus the food manufactured by plants travel from producers to herbivores and herbivores to•carnivores.----- What is Saprophytic or Detritus Food Chain? Ans: It is a type of food chain in which decomposers like fungi and bacteria attack dead remains of plants and animals to obtain food. What are ecological pyramids? Ans: The representations of flow of enegy, through an ecosystem in the form of pyramids are called ecoloe cal pyramids. What are pyramids of numbers? Ans: The pyramid which shows the relationship between the number of producers, herbivores and carnivores at successive trophic levels is called pyramid of numbers. Give pyramids forest or savanna ecosystem. Ans: The number of producers like herbs, shrubs and trees are in large number than the number of herbivores like deer, antelopes, elephants, zebra, giraffe. The number of carnivore like lion and tiger are far less in number as compared to the herbivore. What are pyramids of biomass? Ans: The pyramid which shows the relationship between the biomass of producers, herbivores and carnivores at successive trophic levels is called pyramid of biomass. Define biogeochemical cycle. Ans: The cyclic exchange of different chemical elements between the living and non-living component of the biosphere is called biogeochemical cycle. Ans: The breakdown of nitrogenous compound like protein, amino acids into ammonia with the help of micro-organism like fungi and bacteria is called ammonification. Similar Articles: DEFINITIONS AND KEY POINTS FOR ECOSYSTEM ECOLOGICAL ENERGETIC OBJECTIVE FOR ECOSYSTEM COMMUNITIES AND ECOSYSTEM MODEL SUBJECTIVE QUESTION OF ECOLOGYLL COMUNITIES 24 Questions with Answers and Explanations on "Ecosystem" for Biology Students:Image Source: sitemaker.umich.eduQ. 1. Mention any two examples of manmade ecosystem. Ans. (1) Crop fields(2) AquariumQ. 2. Mention the basic requirement for any ecosystem to function and sustain. Ans. Solar energy.Q. 3. Name the types of productivity and the organism responsible?Ans. Primary productivity— plants.Secondary productivity —consumers.Q. 4. Mention the raw material of decomposition. Ans. Detritus.Q. 5. Select the odd one out: (a) Fecal matter.(b) Dead leaves, (c) Thermocol, (d) Bark. Ans. (c) ThermocolQ. 6. Give an example to detritivore. Ans. Earthworm.Q. 7. Expand the term PAR. Ans. Photosynthetically Active Radiation.Q. 8. How much percentage of PAR is captured by the producers to produce food for entire world? Ans. 2%—10%Q. 9. Name the herbivores of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystem. Ans. Terrestrial herbivore—Insects, birds, mammalsAquatic herbivore—Mollusc.Q.10. Define trophic level. Ans. The position occupied by the organisms in a food chain, due to their food or limitation is called trophic level.Q.11. What is the source of energy to decomposers? Ans. Detritus or dead biomass.Q.12. Expand the terms—GFC, DFC. Ans. GFC—Grazing Food ChainDFC—Detritus Food Chain.Q. 13. Name the ecological pyramid that can never be inverted. Give a suitable explanation for it. Ans. Pyramid of energy, because when energy flows from one particular trophic level to next trophic level there is always loss of some energy.Q.14. Give any two examples of areas where primary succession occurs. Ans. Bare rock, newly created pond.Q.15. What do you understand by standing state of soil? The amount of nutrients present in soil at any given time is called standing state.Q. 16. Give two examples to each type. (a) Gaseous type of nutrient cycle. (b) Sedimentary cycle. Ans.(a) Nitrogen and carbon cycle.(b) Sulphur and phosphorus cycle.Q. 17. Fill in the blanks: (a) Plants are called as \_\_\_\_\_ because they fix carbon dioxide. (b) In an ecosystem dominated by trees, the pyramid (of numbers) is \_\_\_\_\_ type. (c) In aquatic ecosystems, the limiting factor for the productivity is \_\_\_\_\_. (d) Common detritivores in our ecosystem are \_\_\_\_\_. (e) The major reservoir of carbon on earth is \_\_\_\_\_. Ans.(a) Producers(b) Upright(c) Light(d) Fungi and bacteria(e) OceanQ. 18. Which one of the following has the largest population in a food chain? (a) Producers (b) Primary consumers (c) Secondary consumers (d) Decomposers Ans.(d) Decomposers.Q. 19. The second trophic level in a lake is— (a) Phytoplankton (b) Zooplankton (c) Benthos (d) Fishes Ans. (a) Zooplankton.Q. 20. Secondary producers are— (a) Herbivores(b) Producers(c) Carnivores(d) None of the above.Ans. (a) HerbivoresQ. 21. What is the percentage of photosynthetically active radiation (PAR), in the incident solar radiation: (a) 100% (b) 50% (c) 1-5% (d) 2-10% Ans.(b) 50%Q.22. What happens to humus in soil? Ans. It is further converted into inorganic nutrients by microbes.Q. 23. Define standing crop. Ans. The mass of living material (biomass) at a particular time as a trophic level is called standing crop.Q. 24. What is climax community? Ans. The changes that lead finally to a community that is in near equilibrium with the environment where it exists is called climax community. Ecology is the study of the relationship between the environment and organisms. It deals with topics such as population, food scarcity, pollution and global warming, extinction of various organisms, etc. Moreover, it deals with the fields of evolution, physiology, genetics, etc. In a nutshell, any form of biodiversity comes under ecology.Before answering the MCQs of ecology and ecosystem, let us revise some of the important points of the ecosystem. An ecosystem is a geographical region in which plants, animals, and other species, as well as weather and topography, interact and coexist. Ecosystems comprise both biotic and abiotic elements, or living and nonliving components. Plants, animals, and other species are examples of biotic factors. Rocks, temperature, and humidity are examples of abiotic variables. In simpler terms, an ecosystem is made up of a group of species and their physical surroundings. Ecosystems can be classified into marine or aquatic and terrestrial in nature. Biomes are the term used for broad classifications of terrestrial ecosystems. An important point to note is that ecosystems with more biodiversity are more stable, having more resistance and resilience to shocks and disruptive events.This article comprises some important MCQ on ecology, which will help you to score better in the exams. Additionally, you will get a better understanding of the subject. The answers to this environment and ecology objective questions are given at the end for reference.MCQ on Ecology1. The natural residence of every organism is known as:Ans- HabitatExplanation- In ecology, the term habitat is used to refer to the collection of resources, physical and biological factors. An important defining feature is that organisms can reproduce and survive in the given area.2. What is the name of the feature that allows organisms to survive in the conditions of their habitat?AdjustmentAdaptationAcclimatizationAdaptive variationAns- AdaptationExplanation- Adaptation is the method of adjusting to new habitats or changes in their existing environment, according to evolutionary theory; it is the outcome of natural selection acting on heritable variation over generations.3. Shelford's law of tolerance is named after:James ShelfordJacob ShelfordErnest ShelfordNone of theseAns- Ernest ShelfordExplanation- Victor Ernest Shelford discovered Shelford's law of tolerance in 1911. It claims that an organism's success is determined by a complicated set of circumstances, with each organism having a specific minimum, maximum, and optimal environmental factor or combination of variables that determine success.4. Shelford's law of tolerance suggests that organisms with a wide tolerance limit for environmental factors show:Narrow distribution with low populationWide distribution with high population Wide distribution with high population Explanation- According to the law species that are able to withstand high stress usually have a greater area of distribution and large population. 5. A wide variety of living organisms is called:Biodiversity PopulationHabitatDiversityAns- Biodiversity Explanation- It is the term in ecology which is used to define the flora and fauna population in a particular area. 6. Animal adopts a similar state like sleep to reduce their metabolic rate, it is called:MigrationTranspirationHibernatingNone of theseAns- HibernatingExplanation- Hibernation is a strategy for animals to store energy in order to withstand harsh weather or a shortage of food. Physiological changes such as a reduction in body temperature and a reduced metabolism are commonly involved in the process.7. Hyenas and Vultures are \_\_\_\_\_Omnivorous ScavengersCarnivorousHerbivorousAns- ScavengersExplanation- Scavengers are the animals that feed on the dead and rotting organisms. Scavengers provide an important service to the ecosystem by removing disintegrating organisms and acting as an innate sanitation system. Scavengers assist conserve energy and nutrients received from rotting flesh within the top trophic levels and thus are capable of transferring the energy and nutrients further away from the source of the carrion.8. A mutual relationship between two organisms, where both of them are benefitting from watching the other is called:MutualismSymbiosisParasitismFood chainAns- MutualismExplanation- Mutualism is defined as an interspecies interaction that has a favourable influence on the participating species' per capita reproduction and/or survivability. 9. Which is not a feature of heliophyte among the following?Stem with long internodesNumerous rootletsLong lateral rootsVigorous fruiting and floweringAns- Stem with long internodesExplanation- Heliophytes are heat resistant plants. They are adapted to an environment with high levels of insolation. Coarse, small leaves with hairy and waxy protection against excessive solar radiation and water loss are unique to the plant. The leaves have a lot of double palisade layers in their structure.10. Which of the following is not a feature of 'r' selected species?Reproduce quicklyThe low survival rate of progeniesReproduce a large number of progeniesPaternal careAns- Paternal careExplanation- 'r' selected species does not provide paternal care to the filial generations, the species belonging to this category are small animals like mice and flies. The defining trait of r-selected species is the generation of small progeny accompanied by exponential population expansion. Additionally, these are some common multiple-choice questions in ecology with answers that students can follow for better grades.MCQ on EcosystemLet us look into some of the MCQs for a better understanding of the concept. 1. The term ecosystem was proposed by \_\_\_\_\_LindemanAG TansleyGrinnelTuresonAns- AG Tansley, Explanation- AG Tansley, coined the term ecology in 1935. Tansley defined the term as a unit where all ta abiotic factors interacted in the environment. These biotic and abiotic factors are joined together through nutrient cycles and energy flows. Ecology is the study of organisms and their interactions with their surroundings. An ecologist is a scientist who investigates the interactions between living things and their environments.2. What percentage of oxygen and carbon dioxide exists in the ecosystem?20.95% and 0.004%20.95% and 0.04% 20.0% and 0.40%20.0% and 0.44%Ans- 20.95% and 0.04%Explanation- Oxygen and carbon dioxide is the major gases of the earth's atmosphere. Nitrogen is the most abundant gas in the atmosphere, it constitutes about 78 % of the total concentration of gases in the atmosphere.3. Which of the following is the smallest artificial ecosystem that has been sustained for a long period?Folsom pondFolsom bottleFolsom streamNone of theseAns- Folsom bottle Explanation- Folsom bottles are self-sustaining artificial ecosystems.4. \_\_\_\_\_ is a group of species exploits the biotic and abiotic resources in the same way.CommunityEcadsBiomesGuildAns- GuildExplanation - A guild is a collection of organisms that share resources or exploit diverse resources in similar ways. Sharing an ecological niche is not a requirement of the guild.5. Which is/are the abiotic components of an ecosystem?SoilProteinCarbonAll of the aboveAns- All of the above Explanation- abiotic components of the ecosystem include all the non-living things of an ecosystem. It constitutes gases, water vapour, rocks and soils of the ecosystem. 6. The set of ecosystems is called \_\_\_\_\_.The set of ecosystems is called \_\_\_\_\_.AtmosphereHydrosphereBiomeNone of the aboveAns- BiomeExplanation- Biome is the collective term used to define an ecosystem on a planetary level. Biomes consist of larger climatic zone having vegetation and associated fauna.MCQ on Environmental ScienceThe additional questions of environmental sciences will help students develop a precise understanding of the concept. 1. Acid rain is a result of:Excess amount CO2Excess amount of NH3Excess amount of SO2 and NO2Excess carbon monoxideAns- Excess amount of SO2 and NO2Explanation- Acid rain, also known as acid deposition, is a general phrase that refers to any type of precipitation that contains acidic compounds, such as sulfuric or nitric acid, This can include acidic rain, snow, fog, hail, or even dust.2. The greenhouse effect in the atmosphere is produced due to:Absorption and re-emission of infrared radiation by the atmosphereAbsorption and re-emission of ultra violet radiation by the atmosphereAbsorption and re-emission of visible light by the atmosphereAbsorption and re-emission of visible light by cloudsAns- Absorption and re-emission of infrared radiation by the atmosphereExplanation- The greenhouse effect describes the increase in global temperature as a result of greenhouse gases. Carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxides are examples of greenhouse gases. The longer wavelengths of outgoing infrared light from Earth's surface are absorbed by greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. The infrared radiation is then emitted in all directions, both upward and downward.3. The result of acid disposition is :Dying forests and lakesAcid indigestion in humansGreenhouse effect lessens All of theseAns- Dying forests and lakesExplanation- Acid rain causes deposition of acidic components into the soil which in turn results in lowered fertility in the soil, which ultimately leads to the depletion of the trees population. With the increased concentration of acidic components, the acidity of water bodies increases making it unsuitable for the survival of aquatic flora and fauna, ultimately leading to population decline.4. The reason for soil pollution is \_\_\_\_\_.Ans- Acid rainExplanation- Acid rain is among the several reasons for soil pollution as the soil gets polluted with acidic components, it leads to the increasing infertility of the soil. These are some common environmental science questions with multiple choices that you can keep in mind while preparing for biology exams.

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