



Mo - 9326050669 / 9372072139

Environment (TY Diploma Sem 5)

Unit 3 : Ecosystem & Biodiversity

1	Which one of the following is not a gaseous bio chemical cycle in ecosystem
a)	Carbon Cycle
b)	Phosphorus Cycle
c)	Sulphur Cycle
d)	Nitrogen Cycle
2	Transfer of Energy from source of plants through a series of organism is known as -----
a)	Food web
b)	Energy Cycle
c)	Food Chain
d)	Biological system
3	The type of Ecosystem with highest mean plant productivity is -----
a)	Tundra
b)	Temperature grassland
c)	Desert
d)	Tropical rain Forest
4	IN ecosystem standing crop refers to -----
a)	All the green plants
b)	All non-living materials
c)	All living and dead animals
d)	All living materials both animals and plants
5	An Ecosystem which can be easily damaged but can be recovered after sometime if damaging effect stops will be having -----
a)	High Stability and High Resilience
b)	High Stability and Low Resilience
c)	Low Stability and Low Resilience
d)	Low Stability and High Resilience
6	Which ecosystem produce the highest annual net primary productivity ?
a)	Tropical evergreen forest
b)	Tropical rain forest
c)	Tropical deciduous forest
d)	Temperate evergreen forest



7	---- is the terms used to describe variety of life found on Earth and all the natural processes.
a)	Biodiversity
b)	Ecosystem
c)	Biosphere
d)	Ecology
8	Which of the following is not the value of biodiversity
a)	Social Use
b)	Aesthetic use
c)	Environmental Use
d)	Moral
9	The Biodiversity contained in the ecosystem provides forest dwellers with all their daily needs is ----- use value.
a)	Ethical and Moral
b)	Consumptive
c)	Aesthetical
d)	Social
10	The initiative of biodiversity assessment focuses on which ecosystem types
a)	Forest
b)	Wetland
c)	Marine
d)	All of the above
11	Which of the following is not a causes of Biodiversity losses
a)	Over Exploitation
b)	Eco-friendly
c)	Co-extinction
d)	Habitat loss and Fragmentation
12	Marketable product such as animal skins, ivory, medicinal plants, honey etc comes under---
a)	Productive value
b)	Consumptive value
c)	Aesthetic value
d)	Social value



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13	----- called the 'lung of planet'
a)	Sahyadri rain forest
b)	Konkan rain forest
c)	Amazon rain forest
d)	South Africa rain forest
14	Which leads to over-exploitation of natural resources
a)	Greed
b)	Eco-friendly
c)	Need
d)	All of the above
15	Which of the following is not an important hot spots in India
a)	Himalaya
b)	Western ghat
c)	Indo-Berma
d)	Central ghat
16	What flows through the ecosystem while matter cycles within them
a)	Energy
b)	Force
c)	Pressure
d)	Wind
17	The process in which green plants and few organisms use sunlight to synthesize nutrients is known -----
a)	Chemosynthesis
b)	Photosynthesis
c)	Food Chain
d)	Food Web
18	Which type of ecosystem accounts for most of the net primary productivity on earth even though it has a low avg net primary productivity ?
a)	Tropical rain forest
b)	Desert
c)	Tropical evergreen forest
d)	Ocean



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19	What makes plant producers
a)	Plant produce their own food
b)	Plants depend on other organisms for food
c)	Plants are decomposers
d)	Plants do not require any energy
20	Into how many areas the energy that is received by organisms during energy transfer is converted ?
a)	One
b)	Two
c)	Three
d)	Four
21	The area to which a species is biologically adapted to live is known as -----
a)	Niche
b)	Habitat
c)	Succession
d)	All the above
22	A set of organisms that resemble one another in appearance and behaviour called a -----
a)	Exon
b)	Prisons
c)	Species
d)	None of the above
23	Habitat of Dog Fish
a)	River
b)	Pond
c)	Lake
d)	Sea
24	The destruction of habitat of plants and animals is called
a)	Endemism
b)	Endangered Species
c)	Habitat loss
d)	Flood



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25	Each organism in an ecosystem is at specific feeding stage called as the ----
a)	Climax level
b)	Producer Level
c)	Trophic level
d)	Consumptive level
26	Zoos are example for
a)	insitu conservation
b)	in vivo conservation
c)	exsitu conservation
d)	exvivo conservation
27	Study of inter-relationship between organism and their environment is
a)	Ecology
b)	Ecosystem
c)	Phytogeography
d)	Ethology
28	How the atmosphere, hydrosphere and lithosphere connected ?
a)	Hydrological cycle
b)	Nitrogen cycle
c)	Oxygen cycle
d)	Carbon cycle
29	An Ecosystem consist of
a)	Green plants and animals
b)	Green plants and decomposers
c)	Producers and consumers
d)	Green plants, animals, decomposers and abiotic environment
30	An ecosystem gradually merges with an adjoining one through a transitional zone called the ----
a)	Ecological niche
b)	ecological footprint
c)	Ecotone
d)	Biodiversity loss



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31	Driving force in an ecosystem is
a)	Plants
b)	Producers
c)	Solar energy
d)	Biomass energy
32	which of the following is possible producer in ecosystem
a)	Plants
b)	Animals
c)	Human
d)	Fish
33	A trophic level refers to :
a)	Area in the tropics
b)	An organism's portion in food chain
c)	An organism's position in ecosystem
d)	An organism's position in a biome
34	Level of biodiversity include all but one :
a)	Genetics
b)	Species
c)	Population
d)	Ecosyem
35	Which ecological pyramid is always upright
a)	Pyramid of number
b)	Pyramid of biomass
c)	Pyramid of energy
d)	Pyramid of number and biomass
36	Type of diversity including all different kinds of living things found in a certain habitat is called
a)	Species diversity
b)	Genetic diversity
c)	Ecosystem diversity
d)	Population diversity



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37	Conservation of biodiversity outside the natural habitat is called as
a)	Ex-situ
b)	In-situ
c)	Conservation
d)	In-vivo
38	An ecosystem may not undergo changes because
a)	It is in a state of Homeostasis
b)	It has plants and animals both
c)	It gets solar energy continuously
d)	The decomposers are present in it
39	The primary producers in forest ecosystem are
a)	Chlorophyll containing trees and plants
b)	Herbivores
c)	Carnivores
d)	Bacteria and other micro-organism
40	Energy flow in ecosystem is always
a)	Unidirectional
b)	Cyclic
c)	Reversible
d)	Multi-directional