



# Chapter 26

## Some Major Ecosystems

### TOPIC WISE MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

#### AQUATIC (HYDROSPHERIC) ECOSYSTEM

#### KIPS MCQs

- (1) Short term fluctuations in abiotic factors on land over periods of hours or days is called:
- (a) Climate (b) Weather  
(c) Both a and b (d) Season
- (2) Fresh water ecosystem covers less than \_\_\_\_\_ of earth crust.
- (a) 2% (b) 4%  
(c) 1% (d) 6%
- (3) At the depth of \_\_\_\_\_ or more, a little light is left to power photosynthesis.
- (a) 600 feet (b) 1000 feet  
(c) 600 meters (d) 800 feet
- (4) Which factor/s determines the productivity of aquatic ecosystem?
- (a) Light (b) Nutrients  
(c) Temperature (d) Both a and b
- (5) Productivity of an ecosystem can be indicated by consumption of:
- (a) Oxygen (b) Carbon monoxide  
(c) Carbon dioxide (d) Nitrogen

#### PASTPAPERS MCQs

- (6) A little light is left to power photosynthesis at the depth of : (SWL 2017)
- (a) 500 feet (b) 700 feet  
(c) 600 feet (d) 1000 feet

#### FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEM

#### KIPS MCQs

- (7) The greatest diversity of animals in the lake is found in:
- (a) Littoral zone (b) Limnetic zone  
(c) Profundal zone (d) None of these
- (8) "Drifting plants" which are not anchored in soil are called:
- (a) Planktons (b) Phytoplanktons  
(c) Zooplanktons (d) All of the above
- (9) In a polluted lake which organisms dominate the community?
- (a) Fishes (b) Primary consumers  
(c) Phytoplanktons (d) Crustaceans
- (10) In fresh water lake, acid is produced due to:
- (a) Fertilizer (b) Phosphates  
(c) Domestic sewage (d) Fossil fuels
- (11) In eutrophication of lake, the oxygen contents:
- (a) Decrease (b) Increase  
(c) Remain same (d) First decrease and after decomposition increase

- (12) **Open water area up to light penetration is:**  
 (a) Littoral zone (b) Limnetic zone  
 (c) Profundal zone (d) None of these
- (13) **Littoral vertebrates include:**  
 (a) Frogs (b) Turtles  
 (c) Aquatic snakes (d) All of the above
- (14) **Light is insufficient to support life in:**  
 (a) Littoral zone (b) Profundal zone  
 (c) Limnetic zone (d) Euphotic zone
- (15) **Accumulation of nutrients that leads to rapid growth of algae in fresh water is called:**  
 (a) Reforestation (b) Eutrophication  
 (c) Desertification (d) Aforestation
- (16) **Producers like \_\_\_\_\_ algae form a scum on the lake surface.**  
 (a) Red-green algae (b) Brown algae  
 (c) Red-green algae (d) Blue-green algae
- (17) **The rooted plants are mainly found in \_\_\_\_\_ zone.**  
 (a) Profundal zone (b) Limnetic zone  
 (c) Littoral zone (d) None of these

**PAST PAPERS MCQs**

- (18) **The producers in limnetic zone are:** (GRW 2018)  
 (a) Amoebae (b) Cyanobacteria  
 (c) Hydrilla (d) Crustaceans
- (19) **Here, light is insufficient to support photosynthesis:** (BWP 2018)  
 (a) Littoral Zone (b) Limnetic Zone  
 (c) Profundal Zone (d) Photoplankton Zone
- (20) **Scum in eutrophication is formed by:** (MTN 2019)  
 (a) Fungi (b) Algae  
 (c) Bacteria (d) Cyanobacteria
- (21) **In aquatic ecosystem near shore zone is called:** (MTN 2021)  
 (a) Limnetic zone (b) Profundal zone  
 (c) Littoral zone (d) Benthic zone
- (22) **Fresh water ecosystem covers less than:** (LHR 2022)  
 (a) 10% (b) 05%  
 (c) 02% (d)
- (23) **Phytoplankton's are drifting:** (DCK 2022)  
 (a) Plants (b) Animals  
 (c) Garner and Allard (d) Charles Lyell
- (24) **Limnetic phytoplankton include the:** (MTN 2018, (MTN 2019, BWP 2019, MTN 2022)  
 (a) Bacteria (b) Cyanobacteria  
 (c) Fishes (d) Mosses

**TERRRESTRIAL OR LITHOSPHERIC ECOSYSTEM:**

**KIPS MCQs**

- (25) **Which biome is not present in Pakistan?**  
 (a) Tundra (b) Grass lands  
 (c) Tropical rain forests (d) Temperate deciduous forests

- (26) The ecosystem present on land and soil is called:  
 (a) Hydrospheric ecosystem (b) Lithospheric ecosystem  
 (c) Aquatic ecosystem (d) All of the above

**PASTPAPERS MCQs:**

- (27) The productivity can be indicated by: (LHR 2015)  
 (a) Consumption of CO<sub>2</sub> (b) Evolution of CO<sub>2</sub>  
 (c) Consumption of O<sub>2</sub> (d) Evolution of N<sub>2</sub>
- (28) Ecosystem present on Land or Soil is called: (DGK 2015)  
 (a) Terrestrial (b) Atmosphere  
 (c) Lithosphere (d) Both a and c

**TEMPERATE DECIDUOUS FORESTS****KIPS MCQs**

- (29) *Taxus baccata*, *Pinus wallichiana*, *Berberis lyceum* are the plants of:  
 (a) Temperate deciduous forest (b) Coniferous forests  
 (c) Grassland (d) Tundra
- (30) Pronounced wet and dry season or distinct summer and winter season is feature of:  
 (a) Tundra (b) Grass lands  
 (c) Tropical rain forest (d) Temperate deciduous forests
- (31) In temperate deciduous forest temperature ranges from:  
 (a) 6°C - 30°C (b) 4°C - 30°C  
 (c) 8°C - 20°C (d) 8°C - 40°C
- (32) Average rainfall is 750-1500mm in:  
 (a) Boreal forest (b) Temperate deciduous forest  
 (c) Coniferous forest (d) None of these
- (33) *Macaca mulatto* is commonly known as:  
 (a) Gorilla (b) Leopard cat  
 (c) Rhesus monkey (d) Apes
- (34) Biological name of Black bear is:  
 (a) *Macaca mulatta* (b) *Solenorotos tibitanus*  
 (c) *Felis bengalensis* (d) *Taxus baccata*

**PASTPAPERS MCQs**

- (35) The rate of primary production is about 700-1500gm/m<sup>2</sup> annually is (LHR 2017)  
 (a) Tundra (b) Tropical grassland  
 (c) Temperate grassland (d) Desert
- (36) *Felis bengalensis* is the Zoological name of: (MTN 2017)  
 (a) Leopard Cat (b) Leopard  
 (c) Cat (d) Tiger
- (37) The zoological name of leopard cat is: (LHR 2018)  
 (a) *Felis domestica* (b) *Felis leo*  
 (c) *Felis pardous* (d) *Felis bengalensis*
- (38) The scientific name for rhesus monkey is: (FSD 2018)  
 (a) *Macaca mulatta* (b) *Taxus baccata*  
 (c) *Felis catus* (d) *Solenorctor tibetanus*
- (39) A dominant plant of the deciduous forest is the: (DGK 2018)  
 (a) *Cactus* (b) *Euphorbia*  
 (c) *Acacia* (d) *Taxus baccata*
- (40) The scientific name for rhesus monkey is: (FSD 2019)  
 (a) *Macaca mullata* (b) *Taxus baccata*  
 (c) *Felis catus* (d) *Solenorctor tibetanus*

- (41) The average rainfall in temperate deciduous forest is between: (BWP 2016, RWP 2017, RWP 2019, GRW 2021)  
 (a) 600 – 1500 mm (b) 650 – 1500 mm  
 (c) 700 – 1500 mm (d) 750 – 1500 mm
- (42) In which Soil is grayish brown, very fertile and rich in organic matter is: (BWP 2021)  
 (a) Coniferous Forest (b) Grassland  
 (c) Temperate Deciduous Forest (d) Tundra

**CONIFEROUS ALPINE AND BOREAL FORESTS**

**KIPS MCQs**

- (43) Northern most coniferous forests are also called:  
 (a) Thal (b) Tundra  
 (c) Taiga (d) Boreal

**PAST PAPERS MCQs**

- (44) Alpine coniferous forests are found on high: (RWP 2017)  
 (a) Latitudes (b) Longitudes  
 (c) Altitudes (d) Slopes
- (45) Coniferous forest located at high latitude are called: (SGD 2018)  
 (a) Alpine (b) Boreal  
 (c) Taiga (d) Prairies
- (46) Northern coniferous forests are called: (GRW 2021)  
 (a) Alpine (b) Boreal  
 (c) Taiga (d) Prairies
- (47) Coniferous forest located at high altitude are: (DGK 2018 GRW 2019, MTN 2021)  
 (a) Alpine (b) Boreal  
 (c) Taiga (d) Arctic

**THE GRASS LAND ECOSYSTEM**

**KIPS MCQs**

- (48) Grass land in Pakistan is located in:  
 (a) Shogran and Neelam valley (b) Kaghan, Malam jabba  
 (c) Kashmir, Waziristan (d) Mianwali, Bhakar
- (49) Most plants fit only into a few ecosystems which type of plants seems in ecosystem of grass land?  
 (a) Trees (b) Perennial herbs  
 (c) Shrubs (d) Annual weeds
- (50) Grass land in tropic climates with woody trees is called:  
 (a) Prairies (b) Taiga  
 (c) Savanna (d) None
- (51) Mosses, liverworts and lichen form \_\_\_\_\_ of grassland.  
 (a) Third layer (b) First layer  
 (c) Second layer (d) None of these
- (52) Annual rainfall in grass land is:  
 (a) 750 to 1500mm (b) More than 1500mm  
 (c) Less than 250mm (d) 250 to 750mm
- (53) Rate of primary production in sub-humid tropical grassland is:  
 (a) 1500g/m<sup>2</sup> (b) 2000g/m<sup>2</sup>  
 (c) 6000g/m<sup>2</sup> (d) 4000g/m<sup>2</sup>

- (54) *Andropogon* and *Panicum* are commonly called:  
 (a) Tall grasses (b) Short grasses  
 (c) Intermediate grasses (d) Mid high grasses
- (55) Layering is the characteristics of:  
 (a) Temperate deciduous forests (b) Taiga  
 (c) Tundra (d) Grassland
- (56) Dominant species in grassland are the:  
 (a) Omnivores (b) Carnivores  
 (c) Herbivores (d) Insectivores
- PAST PAPERS MCQs**
- (57) The soil of grassland is basically impermeable with excessive: (LHR 2017)  
 (a) Neutral pH (b) Acidity  
 (c) Salinity (d) Moisture
- (58) The annual productivity of a temperate grassland ecosystem is (GRW 2017)  
 (a) 1700g/m<sup>2</sup> (b) 200g/m<sup>2</sup>  
 (c) 700-1500g/m<sup>2</sup> (d) 2000g/m<sup>2</sup>
- (59) In temperate grassland the rate of primary production is about: (SWL 2018)  
 (a) 700-1400g/m<sup>2</sup> (b) 700-1600g/m<sup>2</sup>  
 (c) 700-1800g/m<sup>2</sup> (d) 700-1500g/m<sup>2</sup>
- (60) Grassland ecosystem in Pakistan is found in: (LHR 2019)  
 (a) Chilas (b) Chitral  
 (c) Dir (d) Swat
- (61) All of the grasses from 2<sup>nd</sup> layer in grassland ecosystem except: (BWP 2022)  
 (a) Stipa (b) Spirobolus  
 (c) Oryzopsis (d) Andropogon

**DESERT ECOSYSTEM**

**KIPS MCQs**

- (62) Location of desert biomes on earth:  
 (a) 20 to 30 north and west latitude (b) 20 to 30 west and south latitude  
 (c) 20 to 30 north and east latitude (d) 20 to 30 north and south latitude
- (63) The desert of western Punjab is called:  
 (a) Thal (b) Thar  
 (c) Cholistan (d) Sahara
- (64) Sahara desert is found in:  
 (a) Europe (b) Africa  
 (c) America (d) Australia
- (65) Desert of Sindh is called:  
 (a) Thal (b) Thar  
 (c) Cholistan (d) Sahara
- (66) *Cactus* and *Euphorbia* are common plants of:  
 (a) Grassland (b) Desert  
 (c) Tundra (d) Temperate deciduous forest

**PAST PAPERS MCQs:**

- (67) Deserts generally occur in region where annual rainfall is less than: (FSD 2017)  
 (a) 25-50cm (b) 5-10cm  
 (c) 250-270cm (d) 15-20cm

- (68) Desert ecosystem of Bhakkar and Mianwali is called: (MTN 2017)  
 (a) Thar (b) Thal  
 (c) Cholistan (d) Rohi
- (69) Cacti and Euphorbia are the desert plants which store water in their: (MTN 2018)  
 (a) Fleshy leaves (b) Fleshy buds  
 (c) Fleshy stems (d) Fleshy roots
- (70) Desert ecosystem of Bhakkar and Mianwali is (SGD , 2019, 2021)  
 (a) Thar (b) Thal  
 (c) Cholistan (d) Rohi
- (71) Cactus is found in the ecosystem: (SWL 2021)  
 (a) Forest (b) Desert  
 (c) Grass land (d) Tundra
- (72) The rain fall less than 25 to 50 cm is found in: (LHR 2021)  
 (a) Desert (b) Grassland  
 (c) Temperature deciduous forest (d) Tropical rain forest
- (73) Succulent plants are found in: (SWL 2022)  
 (a) Alpine forests (b) Grassland  
 (c) Desert (d) Deciduous forest
- (74) The desert ecosystem in western Punjab is known as: (RWP 2022)  
 (a) Thar (b) Thal  
 (c) Cholistan (d) Sahara

**TUNDRA ECOSYSTEM**

**KIPS MCQs**

- (75) The most fragile of all biomes is:  
 (a) Desert (b) Tundra  
 (c) Grassland (d) Coniferous alpine
- (76) What is the location of tundra in the world?  
 (a) India (b) Eurasia  
 (c) Pampas of Argentina (d) Before polar ice caps
- (77) Treeless tundra of high latitude is called:  
 (a) Arctic tundra (b) Alpine tundra  
 (c) Boreal tundra (d) Taiga
- (78) Width of 50 year old willow in tundra is.  
 (a) 10cm (b) 7cm  
 (c) 8cm (d) 80cm

**PASTPAPER MCQs:**

- (79) The arctic tundra stretches across Northern North America, Northern Europe and: (LHR 2018)  
 (a) Cyprus (b) Siberia  
 (c) Morocco (d) Nepal
- (80) Tundra ecosystem have: (SGD 2022)  
 (a) Carbon (b) Arctic foxes  
 (c) Both A and B (d) Bison herds

**ANSWER KEY**

(Topic Wise Multiple Choice Questions)

1	21	41	61	81	101	121	141
2	22	42	62	82	102	122	142
3	23	43	63	83	103	123	143
4	24	44	64	84	104	124	144
5	25	45	65	85	105	125	145
6	26	46	66	86	106	126	146
7	27	47	67	87	107	127	147
8	28	48	68	88	108	128	148
9	29	49	69	89	109	129	149
10	30	50	70	90	110	130	150
11	31	51	71	91	111	131	151
12	32	52	72	92	112	132	152
13	33	53	73	93	113	133	153
14	34	54	74	94	114	134	154
15	35	55	75	95	115	135	155
16	36	56	76	96	116	136	156
17	37	57	77	97	117	137	157
18	38	58	78	98	118	138	
19	39	59	79	99	119	139	
20	40	60	80	100	120	140	

**AQUATIC (HYDROSPHERIC) ECOSYSTEM:**

**KIPS SHORT QUESTIONS**

**Q: 1 Differentiate between climate and weather.**

**Ans:**

Climate	Weather
Overall pattern of weather in a particular region.	It is short term. fluctuations in temperature, humidity, cloud cover and wind etc.
It is average conditions that prevail from year to year even century to century.	It fluctuates over period of hours or days.

**Q: 2 What is hydrospheric ecosystem?**

**Ans:** Hydrospheric ecosystem is a “system in water where living and non-living components exchange materials and transfer of energy also takes place within water”

**Q: 3 How productivity of an ecosystem can be determined?**

**Ans:** It can be determined by  
 (i) Consumption of CO<sub>2</sub>  
 (ii) Production of O<sub>2</sub>

**PASTPAPERS SHORT QUESTIONS:**

- Q: 4** Define hydrospheric ecosystem? (GRW 2018)
- Q: 5** Differentiate between hydrospheric and fresh water ecosystems. (DGK 2018)
- Q: 6** What is meant by Productivity of an Ecosystem? (BWP 2019)
- Q: 7** Write down a note on productivity. (GRW 2021)
- Q: 8** Differentiate between weather and climate.  
(RWP 2017, MTN 2018, MTN 2018, SGD 2019, RWP 2019, MTN 2019, SGD 2021)
- Q: 9** Define productivity of an ecosystem.  
(RWP 2017, MTN 2018, RWP 2019, MTN 2019, SGD 2021, SGD 2022)
- Q: 10** What is eutrophication? (LHR 2022)

**FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEM**

**KIPS SHORT QUESTIONS**

**Q: 11 Which factors make the littoral zone the most productive zone of Lake Ecosystem?**

**Ans:** Productivity of aquatic ecosystem depends upon two factors,

- Light
- Nutrients

The littoral zone is near shore are zone where both the factors are abundant, as bottom is not so deep so rooted plant also present. These factors make it most productive zone.

**Q: 12 Why in eutrophic lake, animal’s life cannot survive? OR Why oxygen diminishes in eutrophic lake?**

**Ans:** In eutrophic lake, submerged plants deprive of sun light, as a result they die. The dead bodies are decomposed by bacteria utilizing oxygen of water. Deprivation of oxygen results in fish, snail and other animal’s death and their decomposition further deplete oxygen.

**Q: 13 Differentiate between littoral and limnetic zone.**

**Ans:**

Littoral Zone	Limnetic Zone
It is near shore zone.	It is zone of open water area.
As bottom is not deep so rooted plants are present.	Bottom is deep so rooted plants are absents.
Abundant nutrients are present.	Nutrients are limited, only dissolved nutrients are available.



**Q: 14 What are planktons? Give its types.**

**Ans: Plankton:** Free floating microscopic organisms called plankton.

**Types:** These can be divided into two groups.

i. **Phytoplanktons:** (Drifting plants)

These include photosynthetic protist, bacteria and algae.

ii. **Zooplanktons:** (Drifting animals)

They are also known as free floating animals. These include protozoa and tiny crustaceans.

**Q: 15 What is eutrophication?**

**Ans: Eutrophication:**

Rapid growth of algae due to accumulation of nutrients in water, specially phosphates and nitrates is called eutrophication. It results in destruction of aquatic life due to diminishing of oxygen contents by decomposing bacteria.

**Q: 16 What types of organisms are present in limnetic zone of lake?**

**Ans:** Here, phytoplankton includes cyanobacteria (blue green algae) which serve as producers. These are eaten by protozoa and small crustaceans, which in turn are consumed by fishes.

**Q: 17 What types of organisms are present in profundal zone of lake?**

**Ans:** Decomposers and detritus feeders, such as, snails and certain insect larvae, bacteria, fungi and fishes, inhabit it.

**Q: 18 What types of animals are present in littoral zone?**

**Ans:** The greatest diversity of animals is present in this zone.

**Littoral invertebrate animals:**

Small crustaceans, insect larvae, snail, flatworms and hydra.

**Littoral vertebrate animals:**

Frogs, aquatic snakes and turtles.

**Q: 19 What is significance of copepods?**

**Ans:** Copepods are zooplanktons and are major source of food for small fishes such as dragonet and play important role in the carbon cycle.

### **PASTPAPERS SHORT QUESTIONS**

**Q: 20** Write a note on profundal zone.

(LHR 2017)

**Q: 21** Name three zones in Lake Ecosystem.

(MTN 2017)

**Q: 22** Which types of life is present in profundal zone of a fresh water lake?

(FSD 2017)

**Q: 23** Define profundal zone. Name living organisms found in it.

(LHR 2017)

**Q: 24** What is Profundal Zone? What is its source of Nutrition?

(MTN 2017)

**Q: 25** Define limnetic zone. Name living organisms found in it.

(DGK 2017)

**Q: 26** Name any two zones of fresh water lakes.

(DGK 2017)

**Q: 27** What are Phytoplankton and Zooplankton?

(BWP 2018)

**Q: 28** What type of animals are found in littoral zone?

(SWL 2018)

**Q: 29** What is profundal zone? Give its one character

(LHR 2018)

**Q: 30** Compare littoral zone with limnetic zone.

(SGD, 2018)

**Q: 31** Name different zones of fresh water lakes.

(RWP 2018)

**Q: 32** Describe the animal life in profundal zone.

(RWP 2017-18)

**Q: 33** What are planktons? Give its two types.

(GRW 2019)

**Q: 34** Give the characteristics of profundal zone.

(MTN 2019)

**Q: 35** What is limnetic zone, mention its life.

(DGK 2019)

**Q: 36** What is profundal zone?

(LHR 2021, MTN 2021)

**Q: 37** Characterize limnetic zone and profundal zone of fresh water lake.

(LHR 2021)

**Q: 38** Compare littoral zone with limnetic zone.

(GRW 2021)

**Q: 39** Write about animals life found in near-shore zone of a fresh water lake.

(SWL 2021)

- Q: 40** Give at least two differences of Limnetic and Littoral zones of Fresh water Lake. (MTN 2021)
- Q: 41** What are zooplankton? Give example. (FSD 2021)
- Q: 42** Differentiate between phytoplankton and zooplankton. (MTN 2017, DCK 2017, GRW 2022, RWP 2022)
- Q: 43** Name the phytoplanktons and zooplanktons in the littoral zone of fresh water lake. (DGK 2022)
- Q: 44** Discuss limnetic zone of fresh water lake. (BWP 2022)

**TERRESTRIAL OR LITHOSPHERIC ECOSYSTEM:**

**KIPS SHORT QUESTIONS:**

**Q: 45** Why there is need of the adaptations for support and conservation of water in terrestrial ecosystem?

**Ans:** Terrestrial environment is more severe as compared to aquatic. The effect of gravity is more pronounced on land so animals and plants need supporting tissues. i.e. vascular bundles and skeleton.

Terrestrial environment is hyperosmotic having low tendency to absorb water from living bodies, so they need some features to conserve water (homeostasis) i.e. bark and skin.

**Q: 46** What is lithospheric ecosystem?

**Ans:** The ecosystem present on land or soil is called terrestrial or lithospheric ecosystem. It receives plenty of light and soil to provide abundant nutrients e.g. forest ecosystem.

**PASTPAPERS SHORT QUESTIONS**

- Q: 47** Name the six major terrestrial biomes. (MTN 2017)
- Q: 48** How animals' and plants conserve water in terrestrial environment? (RWP 2017)
- Q: 49** Enlist ecosystems in Pakistan? (GRW 2018)
- Q: 50** List the name of eight cities of Pakistan where desert ecosystem occurs. (LHR 2019)
- Q: 51** Write two adaptations for terrestrial ecosystem. (LHR 2019)
- Q: 52** How did plants and animals adapt land habitat? (SWL 2019)
- Q: 53** Write about two factors which influence life on land. (DGK 2019)
- Q: 54** What is eutrophication? (FSD 2019)
- Q: 55** Give the name of some major ecosystem in Pakistan (GRW 2021)
- Q: 56** Discuss terrestrial ecosystem. (BWP 2022)

**TEMPERATE DECIDUOUS FORESTS**

**KIPS SHORT QUESTIONS**

**Q: 57** What is the location of temperate deciduous forests in Pakistan?

**Ans:** In Pakistan, temperate moist conditions are present in Neelum valley and Shogran.

**Q: 58** Name the plants of temperature deciduous forests.

**Ans:** Some dominant plants are *Taxus baccata*, *Pinus wallichiana*, *Berberis lycium*, many herbs and shrubs. Some grasses, ferns and other herbaceous plants make up field layer. At the bottom or floor level many mosses, liverworts and lichens covered with litter layer are present.

**PASTPAPERS SHORT QUESTIONS**

- Q: 59** Write names of plants and animals of temperate deciduous forests. (SGD 2017)
- Q: 60** Enlist some dominant plants that occur in temperate deciduous forests. (SWL 2017)
- Q: 61** Write down the name of two dominant plants and two dominant animals of temperature deciduous forest. (LHR 2021)
- Q: 62** How temperature deciduous forests were affected by human impact? (GRW 2021)
- Q: 63** Write scientific names of any two animals of temperate deciduous forest. (FSD 2021)
- Q: 64** Outline animal life of temperate deciduous forests (SGD 2022)

**CONIFEROUS ALPINE AND BOREAL FORESTS****KIPS SHORT QUESTIONS**

**Q: 65 Why tropical rain forests are not found in Pakistan?**

**Ans:** Tropical rain forests are located around the equator having warm temperature and maximum humidity. But geographical location of Pakistan is about 30° latitude, where conditions are not favorable for these forests.

**Q: 66 Differentiate between alpine and boreal forests.**

**Ans:** **Alpine:** Coniferous forests located at high altitude are called alpine.

**Boreal:** Coniferous forests located at high latitude are called boreal.

**PASTPAPERS SHORT QUESTIONS:**

**Q: 67** Write the human impact on coniferous alpine and boreal forests. **(FSD 2017)**

**Q: 68** What are alpine and boreal? **(LHR 2018)**

**Q: 69** How will you differentiate ALPINE and BOREAL forests? **(SWL 2019)**

**Q: 70** Distinguish Coniferous Alpine and Coniferous Boreal Forests. **(MTN 2021)**

**Q: 71** What is Taiga? What conditions do animals face residing there? **(BWP 2021)**

**Q: 72** Compare alpine forest with boreal forest. **(DGK 2022)**

**Q: 73** What are coniferous alpine and coniferous boreal forests? **(MTN 2022)**

**Q: 74** Differentiate between alpine and boreal coniferous forests.

**(DGK 2018, BWP 2018, SWL 2018, LHR 2019, GRW 2019, MTN 2019, SWL 2022)**

**Q: 75** Interpret layering as a characteristic's boreal forests. **(MTN 2022)**

**THE GRASS LAND ECOSYSTEM****KIPS SHORT QUESTIONS**

**Q: 76 What are prairies?**

**Ans:** Grassland present in temperate climates are called prairies, such as prairies of North America, pampas of Argentina. These grasslands do not have woody plants. So, they are known as prairies.

**Q: 77 What is savanna?**

**Ans:** The grassland in tropical climates have woody trees called Savanna.

**Q: 78 What is the location of grassland ecosystem in Pakistan?**

**Ans:** Grassland ecosystems are found in Gilgit, Kashmir, Waziristan, lower Chitral and North Kallat.

**Q: 79 Explain layering in grassland ecosystem.**

**Ans:** Layering is the characteristic of grassland. Tall grasses (*Andropogon, Panicum*) form the first layer, mid high grasses (*Stipa, Sporobolus, Oryzopsis*) form the second layer and third layer is formed by short grasses and forbs and warfare species (*Poa, Bromus*) with mosses and lichens.

**Q: 80 Name some predator of grassland.**

**Ans:** The predators are reptiles, amphibians and mammals. For example, lizards, toads and turtles prey on insects; foxes and wolves among mammals are very common.

**Q: 81 What is the productivity of grassland ecosystem?**

**Ans:** In temperate grassland, the rate of primary production is about 700-1500 g/m<sup>2</sup> annually. In sub-humid tropical grassland, it is more than 4000 g/m<sup>2</sup>.

**Q: 82 What is the annual rainfall in grassland, desert and temperate deciduous forest?**

**Ans:** **Grassland:** Annual rainfall is about 250-750 mm (10-30 inches). In tropical & subtropical grassland, it reaches up to 1500 mm.

**Deserts:** Less than 250-500 mm (10-20 inches).

**Temperate deciduous forest:** Annual rainfall is about 750-1500 mm in average.

**Q: 83 What is the condition of soil in temperate deciduous forest?**

**Ans:** The soil of temperate deciduous forest is grayish brown in colour, very fertile and rich in organic matter, with maximum water holding capacity.

**Q: 84 What is taiga?**

**Ans:** Northern coniferous forests are called Taiga. Conditions in taiga are harsher than those in the temperate deciduous forest. The winter are longer than colder season with short growing period.

**PASTPAPERS SHORT QUESTIONS**

**Q: 85** Write the consumers of grassland. (FSD 2019)

**Q: 86** Write down the average rain fall of grassland and temperate deciduous forest. (SGD 2019)

**Q: 87** Define Grassland Ecosystem. Where grasslands are found in Pakistan? (SWL 2021)

**Q: 88** Compare prairies and savanna. (MTN 2021)

**Q: 89** What is the productive of grassland ecosystem? (FSD 2021)

**Q: 90** Give the layering feature of grassland. (FSD 2021)

**Q: 91** Differentiate between prairies and savanna.

(DGK 2017, 2018, SGD, 2018, BWP 2021, LHR 2022)

**Q: 92** Write soil conditions of grassland ecosystem.

(BWP 2017, MTN 2018, BWP 2019, SWL 2022)

**DESERT ECOSYSTEM****KIPS SHORT QUESTIONS**

**Q: 93 What is the most important cause of desertification?**

**Ans:**

- Over grazing
- Deforestation

**Q: 94 What is the effect of human impact on desert ecosystem?**

**Ans:** The spreading of desert to green areas is called desertification. The human activities are reducing many biomes. So they are causing the spread of deserts. This process is called desertification. For example, desertification is occurring in the Sahel. Due to human impact on desert ecosystem massive loss of the productivity occurred. This loss of productivity is nearly irreversible. Therefore famines occurred in these area.

**PASTPAPERS SHORT QUESTIONS**

**Q: 95** How many deserts are in Pakistan? Write their names and location. (FSD 2017)

**Q: 96** What is the location of Desert Ecosystem in Pakistan? (MTN 2017)

**Q: 97** What is the difference between Thar and Thal? (GRW 2017)

**Q: 98** Where is desert ecosystem located in Pakistan? (LHR 2018)

**Q: 99** Name three deserts of Pakistan and their location. (RWP 2021)

**TUNDRA ECOSYSTEM****KIPS SHORT QUESTIONS**

**Q: 100 Why tundra is most fragile of all biomes?**

**Ans:** Tundra is most fragile biome because of its short growing season. Temperature is mostly below freezing point and prolonged darkness.

**Q: 101 What is tundra?**

**Ans:** The last biome seen before reaching the polar ice-caps is the arctic tundra, a vast treeless region bordering the Arctic Ocean. It is used to describe types of vegetation in treeless high latitudes between taiga and polar ice caps, and at high altitude across the mountain above timberline. For example, mountain of Karakoram.

**Q: 102 What type of animal life is present in tundra?**

**Ans:** The standing pools provide superb mosquito habitat. The mosquitoes and other insects provide food for numerous birds (ducks and geese). Its vegetation supports lemmings, which are eaten by wolves, snowy owls, arctic foxes and even grizzly bears.

**PASTPAPERS SHORT QUESTIONS**

**Q: 103** What is tundra? Where is it found in Pakistan? (LHR 2017)

**Q: 104** Write down plant and animal life of tundra ecosystem. (GRW 2022, RWP 2022)