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CHAPTER

SOME MAJOR ECOSYSTEMS

1. **The earth's climates are primarily effected by the circulation pattern of:**
(A) The benthic zone (B) The lithosphere
(C) The atmosphere (D) Phytoplankton
2. **Which biome supports the greatest species diversity?**
(A) Coniferous forest (B) Deciduous forest
(C) Grassland (D) Tropical rain forest
3. **Which biome supports the least species diversity?**
(A) Tundra (B) Tropical rain forest
(C) Grassland (D) Desert ecosystem
4. **Which biome is characterized by plants that lose their leaves each autumn?**
(A) Grassland (B) Desert
(C) Deciduous forest (D) Coniferous forest
5. **Which of the followings is an essential requirement for life?**
(A) Water (B) Soil
(C) CO₂ (D) Wild life
6. **Grassland in tropic climates have woody trees and are called:**
(A) Pampas (B) Prairies
(C) Velt (D) Savanna
7. **The average annual rain fall of temperate deciduous forests is between:**
(A) 100-750 mm (B) 750-1500 mm
(C) 1500-2000 mm (D) 1000-1500 mm

8. **Coniferous forests of high altitude are known as:**
(A) Alpine (B) Arctic
(C) Boreal (D) Tundra
9. **Deserts generally occur in region where annual rain fall is less than:**
(A) 15-20 cm (B) 5-10 cm
(C) 250-270 cm (D) 25-50 cm
10. **Cacti and Euphorbia are desert plants which store water in their:**
(A) Leaves (B) Root
(C) Stem (D) Bunds
11. **Primary consumer animals may also be called as:**
(A) Carnivores (B) Decomposers
(C) Herbivores (D) Omnivores
12. **Limnetic phytoplanktons include:**
(A) Crustaceans (B) Cyanobacteria
(C) Rotifers, fishes and planktons (D) Protozoan
13. **The zone of deep standing water under the limnetic zone is known as:**
(A) Profundal zone (B) Benthic zone
(C) Limnetic zone (D) Littoral zone
14. **In temperate grassland the rate of primary production is about:**
(A) 1000-2000 g/m² annually (B) 100-600 g/m² annually
(C) 700-1500 g/m² annually (D) 8000-18000 g/m² annually
15. **Which of the followings is not correctly matched?**
(A) Herbivores : Autotroph (B) Producer : Autotroph
(C) Carnivores : Consumer (D) Producer : Plants
16. **Distribution of biomes on earth is primarily due to patterns of:**
(A) Animal and predators (B) temperature and rainfall
(C) Soil and animal (D) Wind and soil
17. **Herbivores:**
(A) Tundra (B) Plant eater
(C) A lake's open lighted water (D) Coniferous forests at high altitude

18. Limnetic zone:

- (A) A lake's open lighted water (B) Dominated by evergreen trees
(C) Tundra (D) Plant eater

19. Boreal:

- (A) Tundra (B) Plant eater
(C) Coniferous forests at high altitude (D) A lake's open lighted water

20. Coniferous forest:

- (A) A lake's open lighted water (B) Dominated by evergreen trees
(C) Tundra (D) Plant eater

21. Lichen:

- (A) Desert (B) Reindeer moss
(C) Fungi (D) Stipa

22. Decomposer:

- (A) Desert (B) Fungi
(C) Reindeer moss (D) Stipa

23. Thal:

- (A) Stipa (B) Desert
(C) Fungi (D) Reindeer moss

24. Primary consumer:

- (A) Grasshopper (B) Fungi
(C) Reindeer moss (D) Stipa

25. Climate:

- (A) Region of deep water zone (B) Region of shallow water at lake's edge
(C) Autotroph (D) Prevailing weather in an area

26. Littoral zone:

- (A) Region of deep water zone
(B) Autotroph
(C) One criterion used in constructing ecological pyramids
(D) Region of shallow water at lake's edge

27. **Biomass:**
(A) One criterion used in constructing ecological pyramids
(B) Prevailing weather in an area
(C) Region of deep water zone
(D) Autotroph
28. **Primary producer:**
(A) Prevailing weather in an area
(B) Region of deep water zone
(C) Autotroph
(D) One criterion used in constructing ecological pyramids
29. **Profundal zone:**
(A) Drifiting plant (B) High altitude
(C) Refers to lake floor (D) Submerged plant
30. **Ecosystem:**
(A) Refers to lake floor
(B) Submerged plant
(C) High altitude
(D) Include the community and physical environment
31. **Arctic tundra:**
(A) Drifting plant (B) Refers to lake floor
(C) Submerged plant (D) High altitude
32. **Phytoplankton:**
(A) High altitude (B) Drifting plant
(C) Submerged plant (D) Refers to lake floor
33. **The soil of terrestrial ecosystems have some adaptations for animals and plants:**
(A) Supporting tissues (B) Retention of food
(C) Temperature (D) Nutrients
34. **Most plants fit only into a few ecosystems, which type of plant seems in ecosystem of grassland:**
(A) Trees (B) Shrubs
(C) Perennial herbs (D) Annual weeds

35. In which type of ecosystem, the smallest fraction of nutrients is present in soil?
- (A) Savanna (B) Tundra
(C) Grassland (D) Desert
36. What biome will be with richest soil with nutrients and can be converted into agriculture?
- (A) Deciduous forests (B) Tropical rain forest
(C) Grassland (D) Coniferous forest
37. Which of the biomes has been increased in area by human activities?
- (A) Savanna (B) Grassland
(C) Desert (D) Coniferous
38. Salt-water ocean and sea being the largest ecosystems on earth occupy about what percentage of its surface.
- (A) 1% (B) 50%
(C) 71% (D) 85%
39. Fresh water ecosystem covers less than:
- (A) 1% (B) 50%
(C) 75% (D) 95%
40. Which ecosystem is divided into littoral, limnetic and profundal zones?
- (A) Fresh water lakes (B) Temperate deciduous forests
(C) Tundra (D) Desert
41. Which one is not correct for littoral zone?
- (A) Shallow water (B) Abundant light
(C) Planktons (D) Detritus feeders
42. Which one is not related with process of eutrophication?
- (A) Excessive growth of phytoplanktons
(B) Depletion of oxygen
(C) Foul smelling gases like H_2S
(D) Fish dominate the community
43. Which one is not a forest ecosystem?
- (A) Tropical rain ecosystem (B) Grassland ecosystem
(C) Temperate deciduous ecosystem (D) Coniferous alpine and boreal forest

44. **Average rain fall in temperate deciduous forest is:**
(A) 750 – 1500 mm (B) 500 – 1000 mm
(C) 250 – 750 mm (D) 1500 – 3000 mm
45. **Northern coniferous forests are called:**
(A) Alpine (B) Boreal
(C) Talga (D) Tundra
46. **Grasslands in temperate climates are called:**
(A) Prairies (B) Savanna
(C) Taiga (D) Tundra
47. **The dominant plants of grasslands are:**
(A) Trees (B) Legumes
(C) Graminoids (D) Shrubs
48. **What is the annual rate of primary production in temperate grassland?**
(A) 300 – 400 g/m² (B) 700 – 1500 g/m²
(C) 1500 – 4000 g/m² (D) More than 4000 g/m²
49. **Annual rainfall in deserts is less than:**
(A) 1500 mm (B) 1000 mm
(C) 750 mm (D) 250 mm
50. **Which one is not a desert?**
(A) Thal (B) Thar
(C) Sahara (D) Taiga
51. **The largest desert in the world is:**
(A) Gobi (B) Sahara
(C) Thar (D) Thal
52. **The Sahara desert is found in:**
(A) Asia (B) America
(C) Africa (D) Europe
53. **Gobi desert is found in:**
(A) Australia (B) Sindh
(C) Cholistan (D) Mongolia

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54. **Annual average rain fall in deserts is less than:**
- (A) 25 – 30 cm (B) 25 – 35 cm
(C) 25 – 40 cm (D) 25 – 50 cm
55. **Cacti and Euphorbias are the plants of:**
- (A) Forests (B) Grasslands
(C) Deserts (D) Tundra
56. **A dramatic example of process of desertification is:**
- (A) Taiga (B) Tundra
(C) Sahara (D) Sahel
57. **Which one is not related with Tundra?**
- (A) Low temperature (B) Strong sweeping winds
(C) Short growing season (D) Least fragile of all the biomes

Answers

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