

Daily Practice Problems

NEET BIOLOGY

Topic: Ecosystem

1	What is the percentage of photosynt solar radiation?	hetically active radiation (PAR) in the incident				
	(a) 100%	(b) 50%				
	(c) 1-5%	(d) 2-10%				
2	Secondary producers are					
	(a) Herbivores	(b) producers				
	(c) Top Carnivores	(d) Decomposers				
3	The second trophic level in a lake is					
	(a) phytoplankton	(b) zooplankton				
	(c) benthos	(d) fishes				
4	The largest population in a food cha	in is of				
	(a) producers	(b) primary consumers				
	(c) secondary consumers	(d) decomposers				
5	The major reservoir of carbon on ear	rth is				
	(a) forest (temperate)	(b) tropical rain forest				
	(c) atmosphere	(d) ocean				
6	In an ecosystem dominated by trees	the pyramid of number is				
	(a) inverted type	(b) upright type				
	(c) spindle shaped	(d) none of these				

7	How much carbon is fixed in the bi	osphere through photosynthesis annually?
	(a) $3x10^{13}$ kg	(b) $5x10^3$ kg
	(c) $4x10^{13}$ kg	(d) $6x10^{13}$ kg
8	Succession which takes place in we hydric to the mesic conditions is:-	etter areas and successional series progress from
	(a) xerarch	(b) hydrarch
	(c) prammosere	(d) xerosere
9	In primary succession in water, the	pioneers are
	(a) zooplanktons	(b) lichens
	(c) phytoplanktons	(d) mosses
10	Areas where primary succession oc	curs are
	(a) cooled lava	(b) bare rock
	(c) newly created pond/ reservoir	(d) all of the above
11	Which of the following is the limitat	ion of ecological pyramids?
	(a) saprophytes are not given any p	lace
	(b) it does not accommodate a food	web
	(c) it does not take into account the levels	same species belonging to two or more trophic
	(d) all of the above	
12	In an area changes lead finally to a environment and that is called	community that is in near equilibrium with
	(a) pioneer community	(b) pioneer species
	(c) climax community	(d) seral communities

13	Which of the following is not in	ncluded in ecological pyramids?				
	(a) number of producers	(b) biomass of consumers				
	(c) energy of producers	(d) biomass of saprophytes				
14	Which of the following stateme	ent incorrect?				
	(a) pyramid of energy is always	upright				
	(b) pyramid of biomass in sea i	s generally inverted				
	(c) in sea biomass of fishes for	exceeds that of phytoplanketon				
	(d) energy at a higher trophic le	evel is always more that at a lower level				
15	A sparrow is aA	when it eats seeds & fruits, and				
	a <u>B</u> when it eats insec	ets and worms				
	(a) A-secondary consumer, B-primary consumer					
	(b) A-primary consumer, B-secondary consumer					
	(c) A-secondary consumer, B-t	ertiary consumer				
	(d) A-producers, B-primary con	nsumer				
16	In most ecosystems all the pyr	amids, of number, of biomass and energy are:-				
	(a) inverted	(b) upright				
	(c) spindle	(d) cannot be defined				
17	Each trophic level has a certain	n mass of living material at a particular time called as				
	(a) standing state	(b) standing crop				
	(c) detritus	(d) humus				
18	Vertical distribution of differen	t species occupying different levels is called:-				
	(a) Fragmentation	(b) humification				
	(c) Stratification	(d) Biorospecting				

19	The amount of biomass or organic matter produced per unit area over a time perioby plants during photosynthesis is	d					
	(a) primary productivity						
	(b) secondary productivity						
	(c) net primary productivity						
	(d) standing crop						
20	Dead plant remains such as leaves, bark, flowers and dead remains of animals, including fecal matter constitute						
	(a) humus						
	(b) detritus						
	(c) detrivore						
	(d) saprophytes						
21	Bacterial and fungal enzymes degrade detritus into simpler inorganic substances. This is called						
	(a) fragmentation						
	(b) disintegration						
	(c) catabolism						
	(d) leaching						
22	What percentage of PAR is captured by plants?						
	(a) 1-5% (b) 2-10%						
	(c) 10-15% (d) 15-20%						
23	Which of the following is incorrect?						
	(a) death of organism is the beginning of the detritus food chain/web						
	(b) ecosystems are exempt from the second law of thermodynamics						
	(c) consumers are also called heterotrophs						
	(d) the primary consumers are herbivores.						
	- Y						

24	Consider the following statements a	and choose which are correct
	(1) In aquatic ecosystem, GFC is the	e major conduit for energy flow
	(2) the DFC beigns with dead organ	ic matter
	(3) DFC never be connected with GF	FC
	(4) In terrestrial ecosystem, a much than through the GFC	larger fraction of energy flows through DFC
	(a) 1, 2 and 3 only	(b) 2, 3 and 4 only
	(c) 1, 2 and 4 only	(d) 1, 3 and 4 only
25	The entire sequence of communities called	s that successively change in a given area are
	(a) evolution	(b) progression
	(c) nudation	(d) sere
26	Which among the following have versupport services?	ry recently tried to put price tags on nature's life
	(a) Robert Constanza & colleagues	(b) Paul Ehrlich
	(c) Ramdeo Mishra	(d) Humboldt
27	The number of trophic levels in the energy follows	grazing food chian is restricted as transfer of
	(a) Eutrophication	(b) Biomagnification
	(c) 10% law	(d) 2 nd law of thermodynamics
28	In which of the following ecological support large standing crop of zoop	pyramid small standing crop of phytoplanktons lankton
	(a) upright pyramid of biomass	
	(b) inverted pyramid of biomass	
	(c) spindle-shaped pyramid of numb	per
	(d) upright pyramid of energy	

- 29 The climax community remains stable as long as the environment remains
 - (a) constant

(b) unchanged

(c) constantly changing

(d) both (a) and (b)

- In primary succession on rocks, which of the following are able to secrete acids to dissolve rock, helping in weathering and soil formaton
 - (a) phytoplankton

(b) lichens

(c) bryophytes

(d) zooplankton

ANSWER KEY

Que.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans.	В	А	В	Α	D	В	С	В	С	D
Alls.		^		Α		В	C	Ь		
Que.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ans.	D	С	D	D	В	В	В	С	А	В
Que.	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Ans.	С	В	В	С	D	А	С	В	D	В