

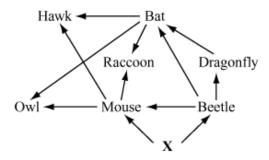
Multiple Choice Questions Chapter Thirteen Environment of Life

N	āme :		Date:	
Cl	ass :X		Subject: B	iology
1.	What is required for	the respiration of whole	c) Toad d) Chicken	
••	living world?	the respiration of whole	13. Which one is not a secondary consume	r?
	<i>a</i>) H ₂	b) O ₂	a) Fox b) Toad	
	c) H_2O	d) CO ₂	c) Tiger d) Snake	
2.	, -	exchange of energy and	14. Which one is not a top level consumer's	?
		ants and animals and the	a) Toad b) Tiger	•
	living and non-living		c) Snake d) Peacock	
	a) Variation	b) Interaction	15. Which one is not a scavenger?	
	c) Symbiosis	•	a) Crow b) Tiger	
3.		os can the components of	c) Hyena d) Vulture	
	all inanimate material		16. Bacteria and fungi—	
	a) 2	b) 3	<i>i.</i> are saprophytic	
	c) 4	<i>d</i>) 5	<i>ii.</i> are transformers	
4.	Which one is not the	,	iii. decompose the dead organisms	
••	a) Urea	b) Cells	Which one is correct?	
	c) Tissue	d) Potassium	a) ii b) iii	
5.	<i>'</i>	e physical component of	c) ii and iii d) i, ii and iii	
٠.	an ecosystem?	physical component of	17. Which one is not plankton?	
		b) Air pressure	a) Green algae b) Macrophyt	te
		d) Carbon dioxide	c) Floating insects d) Larva of m	
6.	Physical components		18. Which one is not the consumer of	-
0.	<i>i.</i> organs of plants and		level in a pond ecosystem?	primary
	<i>ii.</i> presence of water v		a) Rui b) Toad	
	-	rom the earth's surface	c) Catla fish d) Larva of m	nosanito
	Which one is correct?		19. Which one is not the consumer of	-
	a) i	b) iii	level in a pond ecosystem?	tertiar y
	c) ii and iii	d) i, ii and iii	a) Stork b) Shoul	
7.		living components are	c) Prawn d) Bhetki	
	there in an ecosystem		20. Which one of the following is a corre	ect food
	a) 2	b) 3	chain?	.ct 100u
	c) 4	-d) 5	$a)$ Toad \rightarrow Grass \rightarrow Grasshopper \rightarrow Snal	7 0
8.	, and a second s	by-product in the process	b) Grass→Grasshopper→Toad→Gui	
	of photosynthesis?	y Production and Production	c) Grass→Toad→Grasshopper→Gui	
	a) O_2	b) CO_2	d) Zooplankton→Catla fish→Bhetki-	
	c) Energy	$d) C_6 H_{12} O_6$	21. Which one is not a predator food chain	
9.	What is the prod		a) Grass→Deer→Tiger	•
	ecosystem?	1	b) Algae→Zooplankton→Catla fish	
	a) Nutrition	b) Interaction	$c)$ Grass \rightarrow Grasshopper \rightarrow Toad \rightarrow Gui	snake
	c) Respiration	d) Photosynthesis	d) Man→Anoflish mosquito→Malaria	
10	Which one is an autot	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	22. With what does a parasitic food chain s	_
	a) Algae	b) Bacteria	a) Man b) Mosquito	, tar t .
	c) Mushroom	d) Zooplankton	c) Dead body d) Dengue vir	116
11		onsumers are there in an	23. With what does a saprophytic food cha	
	ecosystem?		a) Fungi b) Mosquito	m start:
	a) 2	<i>b</i>) 3	c) Dead body d) Dengue vir	110
	c) 4	<i>d</i>) 5	•	
12	Which one is not a co	,	24. With what is a food chain started gener <i>a)</i> Producer <i>b)</i> Consumer	any!
	a) Deer	b) Goat	c) Dead body d) Decompose	ar
	•	•	a_j Dead body a_j Decompose	/1

- 25. A parasitic food chain
 - i. is an incomplete food chain
 - ii. starts with the dead organism
 - *iii.* starts with a host much larger in size Which one is correct?
 - *a*) i

- *b*) ii
- c) i and iii
- d) ii and iii

Observe the following stem and answer question nos. 26 and 27:



- 26. How many food chains are there in the above food web?
 - *a*) 6

b) 7

c) 8

- \vec{d}) 9
- 27. 'X' in the above food web
 - i. is an autotroph
 - ii. initiates the food chain
 - iii. converts solar energy to chemical energy
 - Which one is correct?
 - *a*) i

- b) iii
- c) i and iii
- d) i, ii and iii
- 28. What is the percentage of received energy that green plants store?
 - *a*) 2%
- b) 3%
- c) 10%
- d) 90%
- 29. What is the percentage of energy that reduces at every trophic level?
 - *a*) 2%
- b) 10%
- c) 80%
- d) 90%
- 30. What is the percentage of energy that reaches to the next trophic level?
 - *a*) 2%
- b) 10%
- c) 80%
- d) 90%
- 31. The energy comes back to the environment through the terminal acts of the
 - i. bacteria
 - ii. consumers
 - iii. green plants

Which one is correct?

a) i

b) ii

c) iii

- d) i, ii and iii
- 32. In which of the following food chain is the amount of energy less?
 - *a)* Algae→Small fish→Hawk
 - b) Grass \rightarrow Grasshopper \rightarrow Frog \rightarrow Hawk
 - c) Algae \rightarrow Zooplankton \rightarrow Small fish \rightarrow Hawk
 - d) Algae \rightarrow Insects \rightarrow Prawn \rightarrow Big fish \rightarrow Hawk

- 33. In which of the following food chain will the hawk get much energy?
 - a) Algae→Small fish→Hawk
 - b) $Grass \rightarrow Grasshopper \rightarrow Frog \rightarrow Hawk$
 - c) Algae \rightarrow Zooplankton \rightarrow Small fish \rightarrow Hawk
 - d) Algae \rightarrow Insects \rightarrow Prawn \rightarrow Big fish \rightarrow Hawk
- 34. Algae→Insects→Prawn→Big fish→Hawk. If algae receive 200 kcal of energy, what amount of energy will the hawk get?
 - a) 2 kcal
- b) 0.2 kcal
- c) 0.02 kcal
- d) 0.002 kcal
- 35. Into how many categories can the biodiversity be divided?
 - *a*) 2

b) 3

c) 4

- d) 4
- 36. Which one is the example of species diversity?
 - a) Tiger and cub
- b) Tiger and deer
- c) Tigress and cub
- d) Tiger and tigress
- 37. The balance of ecosystem is hampered due to the changes of
 - i. organic components
 - ii. physical components
 - iii. chemical components

Which one is correct?

- a) ii
- b) i and ii
- c) ii and iii
- d) i, ii and iii
- 38. Which one of the following plays role in purifying water?
 - a) Oyster
- b) Whale
- c) Octopus
- d) Plankton
- 39. What amount of insects can three toads each of 126 gram eat?
 - *a*) 63 gram
- b) 126 gram
- *c*) 378 gram
- d) 756 gram
- 40. What will be the number of rats at the end of a year if a pair of rats can reproduce freely?
 - *a*) 650
- b) 760
- c) 880
- d) 990
- 41. How many rats can 56 owls eat per day?
 - *a*) 56
- *b*) 112
- c) 168
- d) 224
- 42. Which one is not the natural cleaner of the environment?
 - a) Crow
- b) Hawk
- c) Raptor
- d) Vulture
- 43. Which one of the following pair are not symbionts?
 - a) Bird and cow
 - b) Crow and cuckoo
 - c) Dodder and host plant
 - d) Bacteria and leguminous plant
- 44. In how many ways can the interdependent relationship occur according to Odum?
 - *a*) 2

b) 3

c) 4

d) 5

45.	Which pair is not the example of positive	Observe the following figure and answer
	interaction?	question nos. 56 and 57:
	a) Bat and fruit	
	b) Bee and flower	To the second second
	c) Algae and fungus	Nodule
1.0	d) Dodder and host plant	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
46.	How many types of positive interactions are	Nodule
	there in the environment?	Bacteria
	a) 2 b) 3	Root
17	c) 4 d) 5 Which one halps in seed dispersel?	a. b. Root
4/.	Which one helps in seed dispersal? a) Fly b) Bee	56. What does the above figure indicates?
	,	56. What does the above figure indicates? a) Antibiosis b) Mutualism
18	c) Bat d) Mosquito In lichen—	c) Exploitation d) Commensalism
40.	i. only algae is benefited	57. In the above association bacteria—
	<i>ii.</i> algae produces carbohydrates	<i>i.</i> form nodules
	iii. fungi collects water vapour and minerals	<i>ii.</i> produce carbohydrate
	Which one is correct?	iii. fix atmospheric nitrogen
	a) i and ii b) i and iii	Which one is correct?
	c) ii and iii d) i, ii and iii	a) ii b) iii
49.	What is called the association of fungi and	c) i and iii d) i, ii and iii
.,.	algae?	58. How many types of negative interactions are
	a) Antibiosis b) Mutualism	there in the environment?
	c) Exploitation d) Commensalism	a) 2 b) 3
50.	Which one fixes nitrogen at the root of	c) 4 d) 5
	leguminous plants?	59. Which pair is an example of negative
	a) Bacillus b) Penicilium	interaction?
	c) Rhizobium d) Pseudomonas	a) Bat and fruit
51.	Which of the following is an example of	b) Bee and flower
	mutualism?	c) Algae and fungus
	a) Algae and fungus	d) Dodder and host plant
	b) Algae and host plant	60. What is called the association where one
	c) Creeper plant and shelter plant	organism deprives another organism from its
	d) Epiphytic plant and shelter plant	right?
52.	In commensalisms—	a) Antibiosis b) Competition
	i. one organism is benefited	c) Exploitation d) Commensalism
	ii. both organisms are benefited	61. What is called the absorbing structure of
	iii. other one is not benefited or hampered	dodder?
	Which one is correct?	a) Sucker b) Chump
	a) i b) ii b) ii cond iii	c) Nodule d) Hosteria
52	c) i and iii d) ii and iii Why does grouper plant groups up round a big	62. What is the reason behind the discovery of
<i>J</i> 3.	Why does creeper plant creeps up round a big tree? For—	penicillin by Alexander Fleming? a) Antibiosis b) Mutualism
	a) Air b) Food	c) Exploitation d) Commensalism
	c) Light b) Food d) Water	63. What is called the association where the
54	From where does an epiphytic plant collect its	growth and development of an organism is
J . .	food?	partly or wholly interrupted by the
	a) Air b) Soil	biochemical substance produced by another
	c) Water d) Host plant	organism?
55	Which one is not the example of	a) Antibiosis b) Mutualism
	commensalism?	c) Exploitation d) Commensalism
	a) Algae and host plant	64. Which one is not a greenhouse gas?
	b) Dodder and host plant	a) NO_2 b) N_2O
	c) Creeper plant and shelter plant	$c)$ CO_2 $d)$ CO_4
	d) Epiphytic plant and shelter plant	