QUESTION	Α	В	С	D	CORRECT AN PO
1 The word 'population' derived from a Latin word	populus	populi	people	Popule	populus
2 The great ecologist (1965) mentioned that population is a self regulating system.	Aristotle	Wynne Edwar			r Wynne Edwarde
3 is the study of number of organisms which determines their abundance & distribution.	Ecosystem	Ecology	Population Ec	ol Population Dy	n Population Ecol
4 Changes in the number of individuals in a population over a period of time is referred to as the	Population E	o Ecosystem	Population De	n Population Dy	n Population Dyn
5is generally expressed as the total number of inidividuals belonging to a particular species occupying a given habitat.	crude popula	io specific densit	y ecological den	s population eco	l crude populatio
6 is the total number individuals per unit area or volume of a habitat.	crude popula	io specific densit	y both	none	specific density
7 Examlpes of crude density & ecological density is reported by with reference to Wood Stork behaviour of Florida Everglades Lake.	Darwin	Edwards (196	5 Kahl (1964)	Aristotle	Kahl (1964)
8 Measurement of population density methods are	Total Count	Natality	Mortality	Fecundity	Total Count
9 method involves dividing the given habitat into quadrangular areas of certain predetermined dimensions.	Total Count	Quadrat Samp	li Capture-Recap	t Direct Count	Quadrat Sampli
10 method involves all the individuals from a given area are physically counted to determine the density.	Total Count	Ouadrat Samr	li Capture-Recar	t Direct Count	Total Count
11 This method is used only for motile animals.	Total Count	Ouadrat Same	li Capture-Recar	t Direct Count	Capture-Recapt
12 may be defined as the number of new individuals added to a population, through reproduction in a given period of time.	Mortality	Fecundity	Density	Natality	Natality
13 Under favorable environmental conditions, the of a population is more while undergo reproduction in a green period or inter-	Natality	Mortality	Fecundity	Density	Natality
is the interaction contraction of new independent of the conditions.		lit Potential natal			Potential natalit
is the accordant maximum production on new many addata and/or new		tal Potential natal			Ecological natal
teres to an increase in population linear actual environmental continuous     for may be define as loss of individuals of a species, due to death per unit time.	Natality	Fecundity	Density	Mortality	Mortality
10may be define as loss of individuals of a species, due to deain per unit time. 17 Population density at a given time can be calculated as	D (at 't)=n/a	B=Nn/Nt'	D=Nd/Nt	F=W1/W2*N	
17 propulation density at a given time can be cauciated as			D=Nd/Nt D=Nd/Nt	F=W1/W2*N F=W1/W2*N	
	D (at 't')=n/a	B=Nn/Nt' B=Nn/Nt'	D=Nd/Nt D=Nd/Nt	F=W1/W2*N F=W1/W2*N	
19 Mortality can be calculated as,	D (at 't')=n/a				
20 The fecundity is calculated with the help of the following formula:	D (at 't')=n/a	B=Nn/Nt'	D=Nd/Nt		F=W1/W2*N'
21 is defined as the average number of eggs that a female produces & also refers to the number of eggs present in the ovary assuming that all of them would be fertilized, la		Fecundity	Density	Mortality	Fecundity
22 Birth & death rates of a population are responsible for deciding the of a population.	Sex ratio	Fecundity	Age structure		Age structure
23 Pre-reproductive age group is based on age	15-59 years			14 years	14 years
24 Reproductive age group is based on age		age above 59 y			15-59 years
25 Post-reproductive age group is based on age	15-59 years	age above 59 y	yenone	14 years	age above 59 ye
26 Age pyramid is a triangular with a broad base & indicates a	stable popula	ic declining popt	al fast growing p	o Unstable popul	l: fast growing po
27 The age pyramid is more or less bell shaped & indicates a	stable popula	ic declining popt	al fast growing p	o Unstable popul	l: stable populatio
28 The age pyramid is urn shaped with a naroow base & indicates a	stable popula	ic declining pop-	al fast growing p	o Unstable popul	l: declining popul
29 is the proportion of males & females which is the basic criterion of any sexually reproducing population.	Age structure	Natality	Sex ratio	Mortality	Sex ratio
30 The specific mortality & life expectancy at increasing age can be illustrated in	Sex ratio	Age pyramid	Density	Life tables	Life tables
31 The chance in the cooulation is influenced by	Only Natality	Only Mortality	Fecundity	Both Natality & I	N Both Natality & M
32 distribution depicts abundance of resources.	Clumped distr	u Normal distribu	tic Random distrib	ut Uniform distribut	ti Random distribut
33 Concept of "Spatial Niche" was proposed by	Elton	Joseph Grinnel	GE Hutchinson	Kahl	Joseph Grinnell
34 Which type of distribution pattern is seen in schooling fish, herding mammals?	Clumped distr				d Clumped distribut
5 Which concept of niche was proposed by Charles Elton in 1927?		ec Spatial Niche			Hyper volume
Solido Provido Granda a ser a se	Death phase	Lag phase	Leg phase	Steady phase	
and content relina or content is and information as	Lag phase		er Acceleration ph		Phase of deceler
3/ When the carrying capacity of an space is nearly reached it is known as	Lag phase	G F Gause		Joseph Grinnell	
38 Who detailed signing growth curves for dimenent animal species population. 39 Lotte-vibera model exolians		ra Distribution Pat			Population Intera
					Population Intera n Extrinsic mechan
40 When the environmental foctors influences population growth, the mechanism is known as					
41 Who developed the concept of Hyper Volume?		G F Gause			G E Hutchinson
42 GIS is known as					Geographic infor
43 Determining terrestrial units, allocating codes, scheduling census, training personnel is dassified as					li Preparatory Work
44 The most important stage in census is					u Evolution of resul
45 includes the started, biochemical & behavioural adaptation of an organism.	Intrinsic mech	ini Life Tables	Extrinsic mecha	in Distribution Patt	e Intrinsic mechani

1	1	1	1	1	eries no	Questions	Α	В	С	D	Correct Answe	points	
2       Ecosystem       Biotic       Temeprature       Abiotic       Ecosystem         3       Antibiosis is also known as	2       Ecosystem       Biotic       Temeprature       Abiotic       Ecosystem         3       Antibiosis is also known as	2       Ecosystem       Biotic       Temeprature       Abiotic       Ecosystem         3       Anthibiosis is also known as	2       Ecosystem       Biotic       Temeprature       Abiotic       Ecosystem         3       Antibiosis is also known as	2       Ecosystem       Biotic       Temeprature       Abiotic       Ecosystem         3       Antibiosis is also known as       Muttualism       Amensalism       Amensalism       Amensalism         4       Different food chain interconnected to form a complex network with several linkages is called as       Food web       Biotic       Amensalism       Amensalism         6       Increase in temperature action that the following interaction of the following interaction?       Positive       Body heat       Spores       Cysts       Breeding       Body heat         9       Oxygen combines with introgenous compounds to form       Food web       Spores       Cysts       Breeding       Body heat         9       Oxygen combines with introgenous compounds to form       Food web       Spores       Cysts       Breeding       Body heat         10       Postive       Regative       Spores       Cysts       Breeding       Body heat         11       Producers are also called as chemotrophs as the get their energy from       Sunlight       Autorophs       Heat convertee       Homotrophs         12       Producers are also called as chemotrophs       Autorophs       Heat convertophs       Heat convertophs       Heat convertophs       Heat convertophs         13       Producers are also called as actiontophy									1
3       Antibiosis is also known as	3       Antibiosis is also known as       Mutualism       Amensalism       Commensalisy parasites       Amensalism         4       Different food chain interconnected to form a complex network with several linkages is called as	3       Antibiosis is also known as	3 Antibiosis also known as       Mutualism       Amensalism       Commensalis: parasites       Amensalism         4 Different food chain interconnected to form a complex network with several linkages is called as       Food web       Bio which of the following interaction both the individuals invovled are equally benefitted?       Mutualism       Commensalism Predaton       Amensalism         6 Increase in temperature       ————————————————————————————————————	3       Antibiosis is also known as						0			1
4       Different food chain interconnected to form a complex network with several linkages is called as	4       Different food chain interconnected to form a complex network with several linkages is called as	4       Different food chain interconnected to form a complex network with several linkages is called as       Food web       Biotic       Ahotic       Dertrins       Food web         5       In which of the following interaction both the individuals involved are equally benefitted?       Mutualism       Amenalism       Humalism       Increase       Unstable       Increase       Increase       Namy cold blooded predators are able to detect their warm blooded prey by their	4       Different food chain interconnected to form a complex network with several linkages is called as	4       Different food chain interconnected to form a complex network with several linkages is called as					-		•		
5       In which of the following interaction both the individuals involved are equally benefitted?       Mutualism       Commensalist Predation       Amensalism       Mutualism         6       Increase in temperature	5       In which of the following interaction both the individuals invovled are equally benefitted?       Mutualism       Commensalis       Predation       Amensalism       Mutualism         6       Increase       interparture       Increase       Stable       Unstable       Increase         7       Many cold blooded predators are able to detect their warm blooded prey by their       Positive       Negative       Spactaculus       Biogenosis       Positive         9       Oxygen combines with nitrogenous compounds to form       Form       Nitrate       Freric oxides       Mutualism       Negative       Spactaculus       Biogenosis       Negative         10       Parasitism is the example of which of the following interaction?       Form       Nitrate       Freric oxides       Mutualism       Chemicals       Animals       Chemicals       Animals       Chemicals       Animals       Chemicals       Animals       Chemotophs       Spactaculus       Signonsity       Spactaculus       Signonsity       Spactaculus       Signonsity       Spactaculus       Spactaculus       Animals       Chemicals       Animals       Chemicals       Animals       Chemicals       Animals       Chemicals       Animals       Chemotophs       Autorophs       Lippite       Lippite       Lippite       Lippite       Lippite <t< td=""><td>5       In which of the following interaction both the individuals involed are equally benefitted?       Mutualism       Commensalist Predation       Mnensalism       Mutualism         6       Increase in temperature</td><td>§ In which of the following interaction both the individuals involed are equally benefitted?       Mutualism       Commensalist Predation       Mentsalism       Mutualism         6 Increase in temperature</td><td>§ In which of the following interaction both the individuals involed are equally benefitted?       Mutualism       Commensalist Predation       Amensalist       Mutualism         6       Increase in temperature</td><td>-</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>-</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>	5       In which of the following interaction both the individuals involed are equally benefitted?       Mutualism       Commensalist Predation       Mnensalism       Mutualism         6       Increase in temperature	§ In which of the following interaction both the individuals involed are equally benefitted?       Mutualism       Commensalist Predation       Mentsalism       Mutualism         6 Increase in temperature	§ In which of the following interaction both the individuals involed are equally benefitted?       Mutualism       Commensalist Predation       Amensalist       Mutualism         6       Increase in temperature	-					-			
7       Many cold blooded predators are able to detect their warm blooded prey by their	7       Many cold blooded predators are able to detect their warm blooded prey by their	7       Many cold blooded predators are able to detect their warm blooded prey by their	7       Many cold blooded predators are able to detect their warm blooded prey by their       Body heat       Spores       Cysts       Breeding       Body heat         8       Mutualism is the example of which of the following interaction?       Iron       Nitrates       Ferric oxides       Biogenosis       Positive         10       Parasitism is the example of which of the following interaction?       Fond were and the producers are also called as the per their energy from chemicals and not sunlight       Chemicals       Heterotrophs       Heterotrophs       Heterotrophs       Autotrophs         11       Producers are called as the get their energy from chemicals and not sunlight.       Autotrophs       Chemicals       Heterotrophs       Heterotrophs       Chemotrophs         13       Producers are called as	7       Many cold bloded predators are able to detect their warm blooded prey by their       Body heat       Spores       Cysts       Breeding       Body heat         8       Mutualism is the example of which of the following interaction?       Ponsitive       Negative       Spactcalls       Biogenosis       Positive         10       Parasitism is the example of which of the following interaction?       Ponsitive       Negative       Spactcalls       Biogenosis       Negative         11       Ponducers are also called as       Chemicals       Heterotophs       Heterotophs       Autorophs         12       Producers are also called as       Spores       Chemotrophs       Heterotophs       Henortophs         13       Producers are also called as       Spores       Clemotrophs       Heterotophs       Henortophs         14       Running water ecosystem is also called as       Spores       Clemotrophs       Henortophs       Henortophs         15       soil profile is broadly classified under which factor       Climatic       Edaphic       Inorganic       Organic       Edaphic         18       Subphur cycle is referred as       Spores       Sulphur       Water       Sulphur       Sulphur         19       The auatic systems is also called as       Cleopatis       Gasous       <			Mutualism	Commensalis	Predation	Amensalism	Mutualism		
8       Mutualism is the example of which of the following interaction?       Positive       Negative       Spactculus       Biogenosis       Positive         10       Parasitism is the example of which of the following interaction?       Iron       Nitrates       Perico xides       sulpun       Nitrates         11       Producers are also called as chemotrophs as the get their energy from       Sunlight       Chemicals       Plants       Aniands       Chemicals         13       Producers are called as	8       Mutualism is the example of which of the following interaction?       Positive       Negative       Spactculus       Biogenosis       Positive         10       Parasitism is the example of which of the following interaction?       Iron       Nitrates       Support       Nitrates       Nitrates       Nitrates         11       Producers are also called as demotrophs as the get their energy from       Sunlight       Chemicals       Hattorophs       Heterotrophs       Heterotrophs       Homorophs         13       Producers are called as	8       Mutualism is the example of which of the following interaction?       Positive       Negative       Spactculus       Biogenosis       Positive         9       Oxegen combines with nitrogenous compounds to form	8       Mutualism is the example of which of the following interaction?       Positive       Negative       Spactculus       Biogenosis       Positive         9       Oxygen combines with nitrogenous compounds to form	8       Mutualism is the example of which of the following interaction?       Positive       Negative       Spactculus       Biogenosis       Positive         9       Oxsgen combines with nitrogenous compounds to form	6	Increase in temperature the rate of metabolic activity.	Increase	Decrease	Stable	Unstable	Increase		
8       Mutualism is the example of which of the following interaction?       Positive       Negative       Spactculus       Biogenosis       Positive         10       Parasitism is the example of which of the following interaction?       Iron       Nitrates       Penric oxides       sulphur       Nitrates         11       Producers are also called as chemotrophs as the get their energy from       Sulphur       Running       Anianals       Chemicals         12       Producers are called as	8       Mutualism is the example of which of the following interaction?       Positive       Negative       Spactculus       Biogenosis       Positive         10       Parasitism is the example of which of the following interaction?       Iron       Nitrates       Support       Nitrates       Nitrates         11       Producers are also called as chemotrophs as the get their energy from       Sunlight       Chemicals       Hattorophs       Heterotrophs       Heterotrophs       Heterotrophs       Heterotrophs       Heterotrophs       Autotrophs       Heterotrophs       Heterotrophs       Heterotrophs       Autotrophs       Heterotrophs       Autotrophs       Heterotrophs       Autotrophs       Heterotrophs       Autotrophs       Heterotrophs       Mutualism is the value which factor       Chemotrophs       Chemotrophs       Heterotrophs       H	8       Mutualism is the example of which of the following interaction?       Positive       Negative       Spactculus       Biogenosis       Positive         9       Oxegen combines with nitrogenous compounds to form	8       Mutualism is the example of which of the following interaction?       Positive       Negative       Spactculus       Biogenosis       Positive         9       Oxygen combines with nitrogenous compounds to form	8       Mutualism is the example of which of the following interaction?       Positive       Negative       Spactculus       Biogenosis       Positive         9       Oxsgen combines with nitrogenous compounds to form	7	Many cold blooded predators are able to detect their warm blooded prey by their	Body heat	Spores	Cysts	Breeding	Body heat		
10Parasitism is the example of which of the following interaction?PositiveNegativeNegativeNegativeNegativeNegative11Producers are also called as chemotrophs as the get their energy from chemicals and not sunlightKonophsChemicabsHentorophsHentorophsNemotrophsNemotrophs13Producers are called as	10       Parasitisn is the example of which of the following interaction?       Positive       Negative       Spactacuns       Biogenosis       Negative         11       Producers are also called as chemotrophs as the get their energy from chemicals and not sunlight       Kompton       Hentoroph       Econyton       Kenoroph       Econyton       Beonytons       Spactacuns	10Parasitism is the example of which of the following interaction?PositiveNegativeSpactaculuBiogenosisNegative11Producers are also called as chemotrophs as the get their energy fromKonsy and the get of their energy from chemicals and not sunlightAurotrophsChemicalsHontorphsHontorphsAurotrophsSpacpactulSpacpactulSpacpactulSpacpactulAurotrophsHontorphsHontorphsAurotrophsSpacpactul <t< td=""><td>10Parasitism is the example of which of the following interaction?PositiveNegativeSpactaculuBiogenosisNegative11Producers are also called as chemotrophs as the get their energy fromKingityChemicalsNetmotrophsHentorophsAtomalsChemicals12Producers are called asEcosysteAutorophsGeonposesSarpophytesChemotrophHentorophsNetmotroph13Producers are called as</td><td>10Parasitism is the example of which of the following interaction?PositiveNegativeSpactaculuBiogenosisNegative11Producers are also called as chemotrophs as the get their energy fromKing the exampleKing the exampleNeinableChemicalsNeinableChemicalsNeinableChemicalsNeinableChemicalsNeinableChemicalsNeinableChemicalsNeinableAlternotyNeinableNe</td><td>8</td><td>Mutualism is the example of which of the following interaction?</td><td>Positive</td><td>Negative</td><td>Spactculus</td><td>Biogenosis</td><td>Positive</td><td></td><td></td></t<>	10Parasitism is the example of which of the following interaction?PositiveNegativeSpactaculuBiogenosisNegative11Producers are also called as chemotrophs as the get their energy fromKingityChemicalsNetmotrophsHentorophsAtomalsChemicals12Producers are called asEcosysteAutorophsGeonposesSarpophytesChemotrophHentorophsNetmotroph13Producers are called as	10Parasitism is the example of which of the following interaction?PositiveNegativeSpactaculuBiogenosisNegative11Producers are also called as chemotrophs as the get their energy fromKing the exampleKing the exampleNeinableChemicalsNeinableChemicalsNeinableChemicalsNeinableChemicalsNeinableChemicalsNeinableChemicalsNeinableAlternotyNeinableNe	8	Mutualism is the example of which of the following interaction?	Positive	Negative	Spactculus	Biogenosis	Positive		
11Producers are also called as chemotrophs as the get their energy fromSunlightChemicalsPlantsAnimalsChemicals12Producers are also called as	11Producers are also called as chemotrophs as the get their energy fromSunlightChemicalsPlantsAnimalsChemicals12Producers are also called as	11Producers are also called as chemotrophs as the get their energy fromSunlightChemicalsPlantsAnimalsChemicals12Producers are called as	11       Producers are also called as chemotrophs as the get their energy from       Sunlight       Chemicals       Plants       Animals       Chemicals         12       Producers are called as	11       Producers are also called as chemotrophs as the get their energy from       Sunlight       Chemicals       Plants       Animals       Chemicals         12       Producers are also called as	9	Oxygen combines with nitrogenous compounds to form	Iron	Nitrates	Ferric oxides	sulphur	Nitrates		1
12       Producers are also called as	12       Producers are also called as	12       Producers are also called as	12       Producers are also called as	12       Producers are also called as	10	Parasitism is the example of which of the following interaction?	Positive	Negative	Spactaculus	Biogenosis	Negative		1
13Producers are called as	13       Producers are called as	13       Producers are called as	13       Producers are called as	13       Producers are called as	11	Producers are also called as chemotrophs as the get their energy from	Sunlight	Chemicals	Plants	Animals	Chemicals		
14Running water ecosystem is also called asIenticIoticdepositionFertilizersIentic15soil profile is broadly classified under which factorClimaticEdaphicInorganicOrganicKdaphic16some amino acids and protens containsOxygenNitrogenSulphurWaterSulphur17Standing water ecosystem is also called asLenticIoticDepositionFertilizersIentic18Sulphur cycle is referred as	14Running water ecosystem is also called aslenticloticdepositionFertilizerslentic15soil profile is broadly classified under which factorClimaticEdaphicInorganicOrganicEdaphic16some amino acids and protiens containsOxygenNitrogenSulphurWaterSulphur17Standing water ecosystem is also called asLenticIoticDepositionFertilizerslentic18Sulphur cycle is referred as	14Running water ecosystem is also called aslenticloticdepositionFertilizerslentic5soil profile is broadly classified under which factorClimaticEdaphicInorganicOrganicEdaphic6some amino acids and protiens containsOxygenNitrogenSulphurWaterSulphur17Standing water ecosystem is also called asLenticloticDepositionFertilizerslentic18Sulphur cycle is referred ascycleGaseousSedimentaryVolatileLiquifiedSedimentary19The aquatic systems can be broadly classified into two types depending upon theSalinityPHCODBODSalinity20The decaying organic wastes and dead matter derived from the grazing food chain is called asCladophoraDiatomsDetritusGrazersDetritus23The parasite lives inside the body of the host are called asEndoparasite:ObigateEctoparasite:Fectoparasite24The parasite lives on the surface of the body of host are called asEndoparasite:DiatomsConsumersHolocenonsis25The relationship between the Abiotic and Biotic components of an ecosystem is called asLenticLoticFood chainFood econsis29Which of the following freed on dead organic mattermaximum havetemperature.HighLowStableUnstableHigh29Which of the following parasites causes disease in plants, animals and man	14Running water ecosystem is also called asIenticIenticIenticIenticdepositionFertilizersIentic15soil profile is broadly classified under which factorClimaticEdaphicInorganicOrganicEdaphic16some amino acids and protiens contains	14Running water ecosystem is also called aslenticloticdepositionFertilizerslentic15soil profile is broadly classified under which factorClimaticEdaphicInorganicOrganicEdaphic16some amino acids and protiens contains	12	Producers are also called as	Ecosystem	Autotrophs	Heterotrophs	Homotrophs	Autotrophs		
15soil profile is broadly classified under which factorClimaticEdaphicInorganicOrganicEdaphic16some amino acids and protiens contains	15soil profile is broadly classified under which factorClimaticEdaphicInorganicOrganicEdaphic16some amino acids and protiens contains	15soil profile is broadly classified under which factorClimaticEdaphicInorganicOrganicEdaphic16some amino acids and protiens contains	15soil profile is broadly classified under which factorClimaticEdaphieInorganicOrganicEdaphie16some amino acids and protiens contains	15soil profile is broadly classified under which factorClimaticEdaphicInorganicOrganicEdaphic16some amino acids and protiens contains	13	Producers are called as since they get their energy from chemicals and not sunlight.	Aurotrophs	Chemotrophs	Decomposers	Saprophytes	Chemotrophs		
16some amino acids and protiens contains	16some amino acids and protiens contains	16some amino acids and protiens contains	16some amino acids and protiens contains	16some amino acids and protiens contains	14	Running water ecosystem is also called as	lentic	lotic	deposition	Fertilizers	lentic		
17Standing water ecosystem is also called asLenticloticDepositionFertilizerslentic18Sulphur cycle is referred as	17Standing water ecosystem is also called asLenticloticDepositionFertilizerslentic18Sulphur cycle is referred ascycleGaseousSedimentaryVolatileLiquifiedSedimentary19The animals which inject other organism for their survival are called asProducersConsumersAutorophsDecompsersConsumers20The aquatic systems can be broadly classified into two types depending upon theSalinitypHCODBODSalinity21The biotic components can be grouped as Autotrophs,heterotrophs and saprophytes depending upon VutrionalMorphological GeneticalBehaviouralNutrional22The decaying organic wastes and dead matter derived from the grazing food chain is called asCladophoraDiatomsDetritusGrazersDetritus23The parasite lives inside the body of the host are called as	17Standing water ecosystem is also called asLenticloticDepositionFertilizerslentic18Sulphur cycle is referred ascycleGaseousSedimentaryVolatileLiquifiedSedimentary19The animals which inject other organism for their survival are called asProducersConsumersAutotrophsDecompsersConsumers20The aquatic systems can be broadly classified into two types depending upon theSalinityPHCODBODSalinity21The biotic components can be grouped as Autotrophs, heterotrophs and saprophytes depending upon vNutrionalMorphological GeneticalBehaviouralNutronal22The decaying organic wastes and dead matter derived from the grazing food chain is called asCladophoraDiatomsDetritusGrazersDetritus23The parasite lives inside the body of the host are called asEndoparasitesObligatePathogenicEctoparasitesEctoparasites25The ransfer of food energy from the plant thropg a series of organism is called asEcologySaprophytesHolocenosisFood chain27Waters on the surfaces where light penetration is maximum have	17Standing water ecosystem is also called asLenticloticDepositionFertilizerslentic18Sulphur cycle is referred ascycleGaseousSedimentaryVolatileLiquifiedSedimentary19The animals which injest other organism for their survival are called asProducersConsumersAutotrophsDecompsersConsumers20The aquatic systems can be broadly classified into two types depending upon theSalinityPHCODBODSalinity21The biotic components can be grouped as Autotrophs, heterotrophs and saprophytes depending upon two twitrionalMorphological GeneticalBehaviouralNutrional22The decaying organic wastes and dead matter derived from the grazing food chain is called asCladophoraDiatomsDetritusGrazersDetritus23The parasite lives inside the body of the host are called asEndoparasitesObligatePathogenicEctoparasitesEctoparasites24The parasite lives on the surface of the body of host are called asEndoparasitesObligatePathogenicEctoparasitesEctoparasites25The relationship between the Abiotic and Biotic components of an ecosystem is called asLenticLoticFood chainFood webFood web29Which of the following feed on dead organic matterProducersConsumersAutotrophsDecomposersDecomposersDecomposers29Which of the following interaction between organisms in any ecosystem is neither benefited nor	17Standing water ecosystem is also called asLenticloticDepositionFertilizerslentic18Sulphur cycle is referred ascycleGaseousSedimentaryVolatileLiquifiedSedimentary19The animals which injest other organism for their survival are called asProducersConsumersAutotrophsDecompsersConsumers20The aquatic systems can be broadly classified into two types depending upon theSalinitypHCODBODSalinity21The biotic components can be grouped as Autotrophs, heterotrophs and saprophytes depending upon v NutrionalMorphological GeneticalBehaviouralNutrional22The decaying organic wastes and dead matter derived from the grazing food chain is called asCladophoraDiatomsDetritusGrazersDetritus23The parasite lives on the surface of the body of host are called asEndoparasitesObligatePathogenicEctoparasitesEctoparasites24The transfer of food energy from the plant throph a series of organism is called asEcologySaprophytesHoloccenosisHoloccenosis25The transfer of food energy from the plant throph a series of organism is called asLenticLoticFood chainFood webFood web29Which of the following feed on dead organic matterProducersConsumersAutotrophsDecomposersDecomposersDecomposers29Which of the following parasites causes disease in plants, animals and man?PathogenicEctopara	15	soil profile is broadly classified under which factor	Climatic	Edaphic	Inorganic	Organic	Edaphic		
18       Sulphur cycle is referred ascycle       Gascous       Sedimentary       Volatile       Liquified       Sedimentary         19       The animals which injest other organism for their survival are called as       Producers       Consumers       Autotrophs       Decompsers       Consumers         20       The aquatic systems can be broadly classified into two types depending upon the	18       Sulphur cycle is referred ascycle       Gaseous       Sedimentary       Volatile       Liquified       Sedimentary         19       The animals which injest other organism for their survival are called as       Producers       Consumers       Autotrophs       Decompsers       Consumers         20       The aquatic systems can be broadly classified into two types depending upon the       Salinity       pH       COD       BOD       Salinity         21       The biotic components can be grouped as Autotrophs, heterotrophs and saprophytes depending upon v       Nutrional       Morphological Genetical       Behavioural       Nutrional         22       The decaying organic wastes and deam matter derived from the grazing food chain is called as       Eldopharasites       Deligate       Ectoparasites       Facultative       Endoparasite         23       The parasite lives inside the body of the host are called as	18       Sulphur cycle is referred ascycle       Gascous       Sedimentary       Volatile       Liquified       Sedimentary         19       The animals which injest other organism for their survival are called as       Producers       Consumers       Autotrophs       Decompsers       Consumers         20       The aquatic systems can be broadly classified into two types depending upon the       Salinity       PH       COD       BOD       Salinity         21       The biotic components can be grouped as Autotrophs, heterotrophs and saprophytes depending upon       Nutrional       Morphological Genetical       Behavioural       Nutrional         22       The decaying organic wastes and dead matter derived from the grazing food chain is called as       Chdophora       Datoms       Detritus       Grazers       Detritus         23       The parasite lives inside the body of the host are called as       Endoparasites       Obligate       Ectoparasites       Facultative       Endoparasites         24       The parasites lives on the surface of the body of host are called as       Ecology       Saprophytes       Holocoenosis       Components       Holocoenosis       Components       Holocoenosis       Components       Holocoenosis       Components       Holocoenosis       Components       Holocoenosis       Components       Holocoenosis       Conduain	18Sulphur cycle is referred ascycleGaseousSedimentaryVolatileLiquifiedSedimentary19The animals which injest other organism for their survival are called asProducersConsumersAutotrophsDecompsersConsumers20The aquatic systems can be broadly classified into two types depending upon theSalinityPHCODBODSalinity21The biotic components can be grouped as Autotrophs, heterotrophs and saprophytes depending upon 'NutrionalMorphological CeneticalBehaviouralNutrional22The decaying organic wastes and dead matter derived from the grazing food chain is called asCladophoraDiatomsDetritusGrazersDetritus23The parasite lives inside the body of the host are called asEndoparasitesObligateEctoparasitesEctoparasitesEctoparasites24The parasites lives on the surface of the body of host are called asEndoparasitesObligatePathogenicEctoparasitesEctoparasites25The relationship between the Abiotic and Biotic components of an ecosystem is called asLenticLoticFood chainFood webFood web24Waters on the surfaces where light penetration is maximum have	18Sulphur cycle is referred ascycleGaseousSedimentaryVolatileLiquifiedSedimentary19The animals which injest other organism for their survival are called asProducersConsumersAutotrophsDecompsersConsumers20The aquatic systems can be broadly classified into two types depending upon theSalinityPHCODBODSalinity21The biotic components can be grouped as Autotrophs, heterotrophs and saprophytes depending upon VutrionalMorphologicaGeneticalBehaviouralNutrional22The decaying organic wastes and dead matter derived from the grazing food chain is called asCladophoraDiatomsDetritusGrazersDetritus23The parasite lives inside the body of the host are called asEndoparasiteObligateEctoparasitesFacultativeEndoparasite24The parasites lives on the surface of the body of host are called asEcologySaprophytesHolocoenosisEctoparasites25The ransfer of food energy from the plant throng a series of organism is called asLenticLoticFood chainFood web27Waters on the surfaces where light penetration is maximum have	16	some amino acids and protiens contains	Oxygen	Nitrogen	Sulphur	Water	Sulphur		
19       The animals which injest other organism for their survival are called as       Producers       Consumers       Autotrophs       Decompsers       Consumers         20       The aquatic systems can be broadly classified into two types depending upon the       Salinity       pH       COD       BOD       Salinity         21       The biotic components can be grouped as Autotrophs, heterotrophs and saprophytes depending upon v Nutrional       Morphological Genetical       Behavioural       Nutrional         22       The decaying organic wastes and dead matter derived from the grazing food chain is called as       Cladophora       Diatoms       Detritus       Grazers       Detritus         23       The parasites lives on the surface of the body of the host are called as       Endoparasites       Obligate       Pathogenic       Ectoparasites       Ectoparasit	19       The animals which injest other organism for their survival are called as       Producers       Consumers       Autotrophs       Decompsers       Consumers         20       The aquatic systems can be broadly classified into two types depending upon the       Salinity       pH       COD       BOD       Salinity         21       The biotic components can be grouped as Autotrophs, heterotrophs and saprophytes depending upon v       Nutrional       Morphological Genetical       Behavioural       Nutrional         22       The decaying organic wastes and dead matter derived from the grazing food chain is called as       Cladophora       Diatoms       Detritus       Grazers       Detritus         23       The parasite lives inside the body of the host are called as       Endoparasites       Obligate       Pathogenic       Ectoparasites       Ec	19       The animals which injest other organism for their survival are called as       Producers       Consumers       Autotrophs       Decompsers       Consumers         20       The aquatic systems can be broadly classified into two types depending upon the	10The animals which injest other organism for their survival are called asProducersConsumersAutotrophsDecompsersConsumers20The aquatic systems can be broadly classified into two types depending upon theSalinitypHCODBODSalinity21The biotic components can be grouped as Autotrophs, heterotrophs and saprophytes depending uponNutrionalMorphological GeneticalBehaviouralNutrional22The decaying organic wastes and dead matter derived from the grazing food chain is called asCladophoraDiatomsDetritusRecaresDetritus23The parasite lives inside the body of the host are called asEndoparasites ObligatePathogenicEctoparasitesEctoparasites24The parasites lives on the surface of the body of host are called asEndoparasites ObligatePathogenicEctoparasitesEctoparasites25The relationship between the Abiotic and Biotic components of an ecosystem is called asLenticLoticFood chainFood webFood chain24The barsfare of food energy from the plant throgh a series of organism is called asLenticLotwStableUnstableHigh25The relationship feed on dead organic matterProducersConsumersAutotrophsDecomposersDecomposers26Which of the following interaction where one species is benefited while other is neither benefited norMutualismCommensalisrCommensalisrCommensalisr29Which of the following parasites causes disease in plants, anim	19       The animals which injest other organism for their survival are called as       Producers       Consumers       Autotrophs       Decompsers       Consumers         20       The aquatic systems can be broadly classified into two types depending upon the	17	Standing water ecosystem is also called as	Lentic	lotic	Deposition	Fertilizers	lentic		
20       The aquatic systems can be broadly classified into two types depending upon the       Salinity       pH       COD       BOD       Salinity         21       The biotic components can be grouped as Autotrophs,heterotrophs and saprophytes depending upon v       Nutrional       Morphological Genetical       Behavioural       Nutrional         22       The decaying organic wastes and dead matter derived from the grazing food chain is called as	20       The aquatic systems can be broadly classified into two types depending upon the	20The aquatic systems can be broadly classified into two types depending upon theSalinitypHCODBODSalinity21The biotic components can be grouped as Autotrophs,heterotrophs and saprophytes depending upon vNutrionalMorphologicalGeneticalBehaviouralNutrional22The decaying organic wastes and dead matter derived from the grazing food chain is called as	20The aquatic systems can be broadly classified into two types depending upon theSalinitypHCODBODSalinity21The biotic components can be grouped as Autotrophs, heterotrophs and saprophytes depending upon v NutrionalMorphological GeneticalBehaviouralNutrional22The decaying organic wastes and dead matter derived from the grazing food chain is called as	20The aquatic systems can be broadly classified into two types depending upon theSalinitypHCODBODSalinity21The biotic components can be grouped as Autotrophs, heterotrophs and saprophytes depending upon NutrionalMorphological GeneticalBehaviouralNutrional22The decaying organic wastes and dead matter derived from the grazing food chain is called asCladophoraDiatomsDetritusGrazersDetritus23The parasite lives inside the body of the host are called asEndoparasiteObligateEctoparasitesFacultativeEndoparasite24The relationship between the Abiotic and Biotic components of an ecosystem is called asEcologySaprophytesHoloceonosisComponents25The transfer of food energy from the plant throph a series of organism is called asLenticLoticFood chainFood chain26The following feed on dead organic matterProducersConsumersAutotrophsDecomposersDecomposers29Which of the following parasites causes disease in plants , animals and man?PathogenicEctoparasitesFacultativeObligatePathogenic30Which of the following is a measure of a complexity of the food web ?inverted pyrat food chainconnectancetrophytePodo chain33The graphical representation to show the number of organisms at each trophic level is referred as	18	Sulphur cycle is referred ascycle	Gaseous	Sedimentary	Volatile	Liquified	Sedimentary		
21       The biotic components can be grouped as Autotrophs, heterotrophs and saprophytes depending upon v Nutrional       Morphological Genetical       Behavioural       Nutrional         22       The decaying organic wastes and dead matter derived from the grazing food chain is called as	21       The biotic components can be grouped as Autotrophs, heterotrophs and saprophytes depending upon V Nutrional       Morphological Genetical       Behavioural       Nutrional         22       The decaying organic wastes and dead matter derived from the grazing food chain is called as	21       The biotic components can be grouped as Autotrophs, heterotrophs and saprophytes depending upon       Nutrional       Morphological Genetical       Behavioural       Nutrional         22       The decaying organic wastes and dead matter derived from the grazing food chain is called as	21       The biotic components can be grouped as Autotrophs, heterotrophs and saprophytes depending upon V Nutrional       Morphological Genetical       Behavioural       Nutrional         22       The decaying organic wastes and dead matter derived from the grazing food chain is called as	21       The biotic components can be grouped as Autotrophs, heterotrophs and saprophytes depending upon v Nutrional       Morphological Genetical       Behavioural       Nutrional         22       The decaying organic wastes and dead matter derived from the grazing food chain is called as	19	The animals which injest other organism for their survival are called as	Producers	Consumers	Autotrophs	Decompsers	Consumers		
22       The decaying organic wastes and dead matter derived from the grazing food chain is called as	22       The decaying organic wastes and dead matter derived from the grazing food chain is called as	22       The decaying organic wastes and dead matter derived from the grazing food chain is called as	22       The decaying organic wastes and dead matter derived from the grazing food chain is called as	22       The decaying organic wastes and dead matter derived from the grazing food chain is called as	20	The aquatic systems can be broadly classified into two types depending upon the	Salinity	pH	COD	BOD	Salinity		
23       The parasite lives inside the body of the host are called as       Endoparasites Obligate       Ectoparasites       Facultative       Endoparasites         24       The parasites lives on the surface of the body of host are called as       Endoparasites Obligate       Pathogenic       Ectoparasites       Facultative       Endoparasites       Ectoparasites       Ectoparasites       Ectoparasites       Ectoparasites       Ectoparasites       Facultative       Ectoparasites       Facultative       Endoparasites       Ectoparasites       Facultative       Endoparasites       Ectoparasites       Facultative       Ectoparasites       Facultative       Endoparasites       Ectoparasites       Facultative       Endoparasites       Facultative       Endoparasites       Facultative       Endoparasites	23       The parasite lives inside the body of the host are called as       Endoparasites Obligate       Ectoparasites       Facultative       Endoparasite         24       The parasites lives on the surface of the body of host are called as       Endoparasites Obligate       Pathogenic       Ectoparasites       Ectoparasites         25       The relationship between the Abiotic and Biotic components of an ecosystem is called as       Ecology       Saprophytes       Holocoenosis       Components       Holocoenosis         26       The transfer of food energy from the plant throgh a series of organism is called as       Lentic       Lotic       Food chain       Food web       Food chain         28       Which of the following feed on dead organic matter       Producers       Consumers       Autotrophs       Decomposers       Decomposers         29       Which of the following interaction where one species is benefited while other is neither benefited nor b       Mutualism       Commensalist Predation       Amensalism       Commensalist         30       Which of the following parasites causes disease in plants ,animals and man?       Pathogenic       Ectoparasites       Facultative       Obligate       Pathogenic         31       The feeding relationship and interaction between organisms in any ecosystems can be understood by _ ecological pyrn food web       food chain       conlogical pyrn ecological pyrn ecologica	23       The parasite lives inside the body of the host are called as       Endoparasites Obligate       Ectoparasites       Facultative       Endoparasites         24       The parasites lives on the surface of the body of host are called as       Endoparasites       Obligate       Pathogenic       Ectoparasites       Ectoparasites         25       The relationship between the Abiotic and Biotic components of an ecosystem is called as       Ecology       Saprophytes       Holocoenosis       Components       Holocoenosis         26       The transfer of food energy from the plant throgh a series of organism is called as       Lentic       Lotic       Food chain       Food web       Food chain         28       Which of the following feed on dead organic matter       Producers       Consumers       Autotrophs       Decomposers       Decomposers         29       Which of the following interaction where one species is benefited while other is neither benefited nor h       Mutualism       Commensalist       Preductive       Obligate       Pathogenic         30       Which of the following parasites causes disease in plants, animals and man?       Pathogenic       Ectoparasites       Facultative       Obligate       Pathogenic         31       The feeding relationship and interaction between organisms in any ecosystems can be understood by       coological pyra food chain       coological pyra coologic	23       The parasite lives inside the body of the host are called as       Endoparasites Obligate       Ectoparasites       Facultative       Endoparasites         24       The parasites lives on the surface of the body of host are called as       Endoparasites       Obligate       Pathogenic       Ectoparasites       Facultative       Food chain       Food web       Food vebs       Fo	23       The parasite lives inside the body of the host are called as       Endoparasites Obligate       Ectoparasites       Facultative       Endoparasite         24       The parasites lives on the surface of the body of host are called as       Endoparasites       Obligate       Pathogenic       Ectoparasites       Ectoparasites         25       The relationship between the Abiotic and Biotic components of an ecosystem is called as       Ecology       Saprophytes       Holocoenosis       Components       Holocoenosis         26       The transfer of food energy from the plant through a series of organism is called as       Lentic       Lotic       Food veha	21	The biotic components can be grouped as Autotrophs, heterotrophs and saprophytes depending upon	vNutrional	Morphologica	Genetical	Behavioural	Nutrional		
24       The parasites lives on the surface of the body of host are called as       Endoparasites       Obligate       Pathogenic       Ectoparasites       Ectoparasites         25       The relationship between the Abiotic and Biotic components of an ecosystem is called as       Ecology       Saprophytes       Holoceenosis       Components       Holoceenosis         26       The transfer of food energy from the plant throgh a series of organism is called as       Lentic       Lotic       Food chain       Food web       Food chain         27       Waters on the surfaces where light penetration is maximum havetemperature.       High       Low       Stable       Unstable       High         28       Which of the following interaction where one species is benefited while other is neither benefited non the working parasites causes disease in plants, animals and man?       Pathogenic       Ectoparasites       Facultative       Obligate       Pathogenic         30       Which of the following is a measure of a complexity of the food web ?       inverted pyrat food chain       connectance       rrophic level       connectance         32       Which of the following is a measure of a complexity of the food web ?       inverted pyrat food chain       connectance       trophic level       connectance         33       The graphical representation to show the number of organisms at each trophic level is referred as	24       The parasites lives on the surface of the body of host are called as       Endoparasites Obligate       Pathogenic       Ectoparasites       Ectoparasites         25       The relationship between the Abiotic and Biotic components of an ecosystem is called as       Ecology       Saprophytes       Holocoenosis       Components       Holocoenosis       Food chain       Food web       Food chain       Food chain       Food chain       Food chain       Food chain       Food chain       High         28       Which of the following interaction where one species is benefited while other is neither benefited nor Mutualism       Producers       Consumers       Autorophs       Decomposers	24       The parasites lives on the surface of the body of host are called as       Endoparasites Obligate       Pathogenic       Ectoparasites       Ectoparasites         25       The relationship between the Abiotic and Biotic components of an ecosystem is called as       Ecology       Saprophytes       Holocoenosis       Components       Holocoenosis         26       The transfer of food energy from the plant throph a series of organism is called as       Lentic       Lotic       Food chain       Food web       Food chain         27       Waters on the surfaces where light penetration is maximum havetemperature.       High       Low       Stable       Unstable       High         28       Which of the following interaction where one species is benefited while other is neither benefited nor       Mutualism       Commensalist       Preducers       Commensalist       Pathogenic       Commensalist       Pathogenic         30       Which of the following parasites causes disease in plants, animals and man?       Pathogenic       Ectoparasites       Facultative       Obligate       Pathogenic         31       The feeding relationship and interaction between organisms in any ecosystems can be understood by ecological pyrr food chain       connectance       roopical pyrr ecological pyrr ecol	24The parasites lives on the surface of the body of host are called asEndoparasitesObligatePathogenicEctoparasitesEctoparasites25The relationship between the Abiotic and Biotic components of an ecosystem is called asEcologySaprophytesHolocoenosisHolocoenosisHolocoenosis26The transfer of food energy from the plant throph a series of organism is called asLenticLoticFood chainFood webFood chain27Waters on the surfaces where light penetration is maximum havetemperature.HighLowStableUnstableHigh28Which of the following feed on dead organic matterProducersConsumersAutorophsDecomposersDecomposers29Which of the following parasites causes disease in plants, animals and man?PathogenicEctoparasitesFacultarieObligatePathogenic31The feeding relationship and interaction between organisms in any ecosystems can be understood by uriverted pyraf food chaincoological pyrafood chainecological pyraconnectancetrophic levelconnectance32Which of the following is a measure of a complexity of the food web ?inverted pyraf food chainconnectancetrophic levelconnectancetrophic levelconnectance33The graphical representation to show the number of organisms at each trophic level is referred as	24The parasites lives on the surface of the body of host are called asEndoparasitesObligatePathogenicEctoparasitesEctoparasites25The relationship between the Abiotic and Biotic components of an ecosystem is called asEcologySaprophytesHolocoenosisComponentsHolocoenosis26The transfer of food energy from the plant throgh a series of organism is called asLenticLoticFood chainFood webFood chain27Waters on the surfaces where light penetration is maximum havetemperature.HighLowStableUnstableHigh28Which of the following interaction where one species is benefited while other is neither benefited notMutualismCommensalist PredationAmensalismCommensalist30Which of the following parasites causes disease in plants, animals and man?PathogenicEctoparasitesFacultativeObligatePathogenic31The feeding relationship and interaction between organisms in any ecosystems can be understood by inverted pyrar food chainconnectancetrophic levelconnectancetrophic levelconnectance32Which of the following is a measure of a complexity of the food web ?inverted pyrarfood chainecological pyraecological p	22	The decaying organic wastes and dead matter derived from the grazing food chain is called as	Cladophora	Diatoms	Detritus	Grazers	Detritus		
25       The relationship between the Abiotic and Biotic components of an ecosystem is called as       Ecology       Saprophytes       Holocoenosis       Components       Holocoenosis         26       The transfer of food energy from the plant throgh a series of organism is called as       Lentic       Lotic       Food chain       Food web       Food chain         27       Waters on the surfaces where light penetration is maximum havetemperature.       High       Low       Stable       Unstable       High         28       Which of the following feed on dead organic matter       Producers       Consumers       Autotrophs       Decomposers       Decomposers         29       Which of the following interaction where one species is benefited while other is neither benefited nr h       Mutualism       Commensalist Predation       Amensalism       Commensalist         30       Which of the following parasites causes disease in plants , animals and man?       Pathogenic       Ectoparasites       Facultative       Obligate       Pathogenic         31       The feeding relationship and interaction between organisms in any ecosystems can be understood by cological pyra food chain       connectance       trophic level       connectance         32       Which of the following is a measure of a complexity of the food web ?       inverted pyrar food chain       connectance       trophic level       connectance	25       The relationship between the Abiotic and Biotic components of an ecosystem is called as       Ecology       Saprophytes       Holocoenosis       Components       Holocoenosis         26       The transfer of food energy from the plant throgh a series of organism is called as       Lentic       Lotic       Food chain       Food web       Food chain         27       Waters on the surfaces where light penetration is maximum havetemperature.       High       Low       Stable       Unstable       High         28       Which of the following feed on dead organic matter       Producers       Consumers       Autotrophs       Decomposers       Decomposers       Decomposers         30       Which of the following parasites causes disease in plants ,animals and man?       Pathogenic       Ectoparasites       Facultative       Obligate       Pathogenic         31       The feeding relationship and interaction between organisms in any ecosystems can be understood by _ecological pyraf food chain       connectance       trophic level       toon chain	25       The relationship between the Abiotic and Biotic components of an ecosystem is called as       Ecology       Saprophytes       Holoceenosis       Components       Holoceenosis         26       The transfer of food energy from the plant throgh a series of organism is called as       Lentic       Lotic       Food chain       Food web       Food chain         27       Waters on the surfaces where light penetration is maximum havetemperature.       High       Low       Stable       Unstable       High         28       Which of the following feed on dead organic matter       Producers       Consumers       Autotrophs       Decomposers       Decomposers         29       Which of the following parasites causes disease in plants, animals and man?       Pathogenic       Ectoparasites       Facultative       Obligate       Pathogenic         30       Which of the following is a measure of a complexity of the food web ?       inverted pyrar food chain       connectance       cropage (roph chain)         31       The graphical representation to show the number of organisms at each trophic level is referred as       ecological pyrar food chain       connectance       rophic level       connectance         33       The graphical representation to show the number of organisms at each trophic level is referred as       ecological pyrar       ecological pyrar       ecological pyra       ecological pyra       <	25The relationship between the Abiotic and Biotic components of an ecosystem is called asEcologySaprophytesHolocoenosisComponentsHolocoenosis26The transfer of food energy from the plant throgh a series of organism is called asLenticLoticFood chainFood webFood chain27Waters on the surfaces where light penetration is maximum havetemperature.HighLowStableUnstableHigh28Which of the following feed on dead organic matterProducersConsumersAutotrophsDecomposersDecomposers29Which of the following parasites causes disease in plants , animals and man?PathogenicEctoparasitesFacultativeObligatePathogenic30Which of the following is a measure of a complexity of the food web ?inverted pyra food chainconnectancetrophy food chainconnectancetrophy food chain33The graphical representation to show the number of organisms at each trophic level is referred asecological pyraecological pyraecol	25The relationship between the Abiotic and Biotic components of an ecosystem is called asEcologySaprophytesHolocoenosisComponentsHolocoenosis26The transfer of food energy from the plant throgh a series of organism is called asLenticLoticFood chainFood webFood chain27Waters on the surfaces where light penetration is maximum havetemperature.HighLowStableUnstableHigh28Which of the following feed on dead organic matterProducersConsumersAutotrophsDecomposersDecomposers29Which of the following parasites causes disease in plants , animals and man?PathogenicEctoparasitesFacultativeObligatePathogenic30Which of the following is a measure of a complexity of the food web?inverted pyrat food chainconnectancetrophic levelconnectance32Which of the following type of ecological pyramid is always upright ?inverted pyramecological pyraecological pyraecological pyraecological pyra34Which of the following type of ecological pyramid is always upright ?ecological pyraecological pyraecological pyraecological pyra	23	The parasite lives inside the body of the host are called as	Endoparasites	Obligate	Ectoparasites	Facultative	Endoparasite		
26       The transfer of food energy from the plant throgh a series of organism is called as       Lentic       Lotic       Food chain       Food chain         27       Waters on the surfaces where light penetration is maximum havetemperature.       High       Low       Stable       Unstable       High         28       Which of the following feed on dead organic matter       Producers       Consumers       Autotrophs       Decomposers       Decomposers         29       Which of the following interaction where one species is benefited while other is neither benefited nor h       Mutualism       Commensalisr       Preducion       Amensalism       Commensalisr         30       Which of the following parasites causes disease in plants , animals and man?       Pathogenic       Ectoparasites       Facultative       Obligate       Pathogenic         31       The feeding relationship and interaction between organisms in any ecosystems can be understood by_cological pyra food chain       ecological pyra       food chain       connectance       trophic level       connectance         32       Which of the following is a measure of a complexity of the food web ?       inverted pyra       food chain       connectance       trophic level       connectance         33       The graphical representation to show the number of organisms at each trophic level is referred as	26       The transfer of food energy from the plant throgh a series of organism is called as       Lentic       Lotic       Food chain       Food web       Food chain         27       Waters on the surfaces where light penetration is maximum havetemperature.       High       Low       Stable       Unstable       High         28       Which of the following feed on dead organic matter       Producers       Consumers       Autotrophs       Decomposers       Decomposers       Decomposers         29       Which of the following interaction where one species is benefited while other is neither benefited on r       Mutualism       Commensalisr       Codo chain       conoctance       Cological       Codo chain       Conoctance       Cological pyra <td>26The transfer of food energy from the plant throgh a series of organism is called asLenticLoticFood chainFood webFood chain27Waters on the surfaces where light penetration is maximum havetemperature.HighLowStableUnstableHigh28Which of the following feed on dead organic matterProducersConsumersAutotrophsDecomposersDecomposers29Which of the following interaction where one species is benefited while other is neither benefited norMutualismCommensalistPreducersCommensalist30Which of the following parasites causes disease in plants, animals and man?PathogenicEctoparasitesFacultativeObligatePathogenic31The feeding relationship and interaction between organisms in any ecosystems can be understood by at which of the following is a measure of a complexity of the food web ?inverted pyrar food chainconnectancetrophe cological pyracoological pyra<td< td=""><td>26The transfer of food energy from the plant throgh a series of organism is called asLenticLoticFood chainFood webFood chain27Waters on the surfaces where light penetration is maximum havetemperature.HighLowStableUnstableHigh28Which of the following feed on dead organic matterProducersConsumersAutotrophsDecomposersDecomposers29Which of the following interaction where one species is benefited while other is neither benefited norMutualismCommensalistPreducersAmensalismCommensalist30Which of the following parasites causes disease in plants, animals and man?PathogenicEctoparasitesFacultativeObligatePathogenic31The feeding relationship and interaction between organisms in any ecosystems can be understood byecological pyri food chainconnectancetrophe icol32Which of the following is a measure of a complexity of the food web ?iconnectanceecological pyri food chainconnectancetrophe icol33The graphical representation to show the number of organisms at each trophic level is referred asecological pyriecological pyriecological</td><td>26The transfer of food energy from the plant throgh a series of organism is called asLenticLoticFood chainFood webFood chain27Waters on the surfaces where light penetration is maximum havetemperature.HighLowStableUnstableHigh28Which of the following feed on dead organic matterProducersConsumersAutotrophsDecomposersDecomposers29Which of the following parasites causes disease in plants , animals and man?PathogenicEctoparasitesFacultativeObligatePathogenic30The feeding relationship and interaction between organisms in any ecosystems can be understool by 32Which of the following is a measure of a complexity of the food web ?food chainecological pyri food chainecological pyri ecological pyri31The graphical representation to show the number of organisms at each trophic level is referred asecological pyri ecological pyri32Which of the following type of ecological pyramid is always upright ?ecological pyram ecological pyri ecological pyri ecological pyri ecological pyrimensalis33Which of the following type of ecological pyramid is always upright ?ecological pyram ecologic</td><td>24</td><td>The parasites lives on the surface of the body of host are called as</td><td>Endoparasites</td><td>Obligate</td><td>Pathogenic</td><td>Ectoparasites</td><td>Ectoparasites</td><td></td><td></td></td<></td>	26The transfer of food energy from the plant throgh a series of organism is called asLenticLoticFood chainFood webFood chain27Waters on the surfaces where light penetration is maximum havetemperature.HighLowStableUnstableHigh28Which of the following feed on dead organic matterProducersConsumersAutotrophsDecomposersDecomposers29Which of the following interaction where one species is benefited while other is neither benefited norMutualismCommensalistPreducersCommensalist30Which of the following parasites causes disease in plants, animals and man?PathogenicEctoparasitesFacultativeObligatePathogenic31The feeding relationship and interaction between organisms in any ecosystems can be understood by at which of the following is a measure of a complexity of the food web ?inverted pyrar food chainconnectancetrophe cological pyracoological pyra <td< td=""><td>26The transfer of food energy from the plant throgh a series of organism is called asLenticLoticFood chainFood webFood chain27Waters on the surfaces where light penetration is maximum havetemperature.HighLowStableUnstableHigh28Which of the following feed on dead organic matterProducersConsumersAutotrophsDecomposersDecomposers29Which of the following interaction where one species is benefited while other is neither benefited norMutualismCommensalistPreducersAmensalismCommensalist30Which of the following parasites causes disease in plants, animals and man?PathogenicEctoparasitesFacultativeObligatePathogenic31The feeding relationship and interaction between organisms in any ecosystems can be understood byecological pyri food chainconnectancetrophe icol32Which of the following is a measure of a complexity of the food web ?iconnectanceecological pyri food chainconnectancetrophe icol33The graphical representation to show the number of organisms at each trophic level is referred asecological pyriecological pyriecological</td><td>26The transfer of food energy from the plant throgh a series of organism is called asLenticLoticFood chainFood webFood chain27Waters on the surfaces where light penetration is maximum havetemperature.HighLowStableUnstableHigh28Which of the following feed on dead organic matterProducersConsumersAutotrophsDecomposersDecomposers29Which of the following parasites causes disease in plants , animals and man?PathogenicEctoparasitesFacultativeObligatePathogenic30The feeding relationship and interaction between organisms in any ecosystems can be understool by 32Which of the following is a measure of a complexity of the food web ?food chainecological pyri food chainecological pyri ecological pyri31The graphical representation to show the number of organisms at each trophic level is referred asecological pyri ecological pyri32Which of the following type of ecological pyramid is always upright ?ecological pyram ecological pyri ecological pyri ecological pyri ecological pyrimensalis33Which of the following type of ecological pyramid is always upright ?ecological pyram ecologic</td><td>24</td><td>The parasites lives on the surface of the body of host are called as</td><td>Endoparasites</td><td>Obligate</td><td>Pathogenic</td><td>Ectoparasites</td><td>Ectoparasites</td><td></td><td></td></td<>	26The transfer of food energy from the plant throgh a series of organism is called asLenticLoticFood chainFood webFood chain27Waters on the surfaces where light penetration is maximum havetemperature.HighLowStableUnstableHigh28Which of the following feed on dead organic matterProducersConsumersAutotrophsDecomposersDecomposers29Which of the following interaction where one species is benefited while other is neither benefited norMutualismCommensalistPreducersAmensalismCommensalist30Which of the following parasites causes disease in plants, animals and man?PathogenicEctoparasitesFacultativeObligatePathogenic31The feeding relationship and interaction between organisms in any ecosystems can be understood byecological pyri food chainconnectancetrophe icol32Which of the following is a measure of a complexity of the food web ?iconnectanceecological pyri food chainconnectancetrophe icol33The graphical representation to show the number of organisms at each trophic level is referred asecological pyriecological	26The transfer of food energy from the plant throgh a series of organism is called asLenticLoticFood chainFood webFood chain27Waters on the surfaces where light penetration is maximum havetemperature.HighLowStableUnstableHigh28Which of the following feed on dead organic matterProducersConsumersAutotrophsDecomposersDecomposers29Which of the following parasites causes disease in plants , animals and man?PathogenicEctoparasitesFacultativeObligatePathogenic30The feeding relationship and interaction between organisms in any ecosystems can be understool by 32Which of the following is a measure of a complexity of the food web ?food chainecological pyri food chainecological pyri ecological pyri31The graphical representation to show the number of organisms at each trophic level is referred asecological pyri ecological pyri32Which of the following type of ecological pyramid is always upright ?ecological pyram ecological pyri ecological pyri ecological pyri ecological pyrimensalis33Which of the following type of ecological pyramid is always upright ?ecological pyram ecologic	24	The parasites lives on the surface of the body of host are called as	Endoparasites	Obligate	Pathogenic	Ectoparasites	Ectoparasites		
27       Waters on the surfaces where light penetration is maximum havetemperature.       High       Low       Stable       Unstable       High         28       Which of the following feed on dead organic matter       Producers       Consumers       Autotrophs       Decomposers       Decomposers         29       Which of the following interaction where one species is benefited while other is neither benefited nor h       Mutualism       Commensalist       Predation       Amensalist       Commensalist         30       Which of the following parasites causes disease in plants , animals and man?       Pathogenic       Ectoparasites       Facultative       Obligate       Pathogenic         31       The feeding relationship and interaction between organisms in any ecosystems can be understood by _coological pyrat food chain       coological pyrat food chain       coological pyratecological pyratecolo	27       Waters on the surfaces where light penetration is maximum havetemperature.       High       Low       Stable       Unstable       High         28       Which of the following feed on dead organic matter       Producers       Consumers       Autotrophs       Decomposers       Decomposers         29       Which of the following interaction where one species is benefited while other is neither benefited nor h Mutualism       Commensalist Predation       Amensalism       Commensalist         30       Which of the following parasites causes disease in plants ,animals and man?       Pathogenic       Ectoparasites       Facultative       Obligate       Pathogenic         31       The feeding relationship and interaction between organisms in any ecosystems can be understood by _ecological pyraf food web       ecological pyraf food chain       connectance       trophic level       food chain       connectance         32       Which of the following is a measure of a complexity of the food web ?       inverted pyraf food chain       connectance       teological pyra       cological pyra       ecological pyra       <	27       Waters on the surfaces where light penetration is maximum havetemperature.       High       Low       Stable       Unstable       High         28       Which of the following feed on dead organic matter       Producers       Consumers       Autotrophs       Decomposers       Decomposers         39       Which of the following parasites causes disease in plants ,animals and man?       Pathogenic       Ectoparasites       Facultative       Obligate       Pathogenic         31       The feeding relationship and interaction between organisms in any ecosystems can be understool by       ecological pyra       food chain       connectance       food chain       conclusters       food chain       conclusters       recological pyra       cological pyra	27       Waters on the surfaces where light penetration is maximum havetemperature.       High       Low       Stable       Unstable       High         28       Which of the following feed on dead organic matter       Producers       Consumers       Autotrophs       Decomposers         29       Which of the following interaction where one species is benefited while other is neither benefited nor       Mutualism       Commensalist       Predation       Amensalism       Commensalist         30       Which of the following parasites causes disease in plants, animals and man?       Pathogenic       Ectoparasites       Facultative       Obligate       Pathogenic         31       The feeding relationship and interaction between organisms in any ecosystems can be understood by       ecological pyra       food chain       connectance       ecological pyra       connectance       ecological pyra       cological pyra <t< td=""><td>27       Waters on the surfaces where light penetration is maximum havetemperature.       High       Low       Stable       Unstable       High         28       Which of the following feed on dead organic matter       Producers       Consumers       Autotrophs       Decomposers       Decomposers         39       Which of the following interaction where one species is benefited while other is neither benefited nor       Mutualism       Commensalist       Predation       Amensalism       Commensalist         30       Which of the following parasites causes disease in plants , animals and man?       Pathogenic       Ectoparasites       Facultative       Obligate       Pathogenic         31       The feeding relationship and interaction between organisms in any ecosystems can be understood by       ecological pyri food chain       connectance       ecology       food chain       recology       food chain       recological pyri ecological pyri ecolog</td><td>25</td><td>The relationship between the Abiotic and Biotic components of an ecosystem is called as</td><td>Ecology</td><td>Saprophytes</td><td>Holocoenosis</td><td>Components</td><td>Holocoenosis</td><td></td><td></td></t<>	27       Waters on the surfaces where light penetration is maximum havetemperature.       High       Low       Stable       Unstable       High         28       Which of the following feed on dead organic matter       Producers       Consumers       Autotrophs       Decomposers       Decomposers         39       Which of the following interaction where one species is benefited while other is neither benefited nor       Mutualism       Commensalist       Predation       Amensalism       Commensalist         30       Which of the following parasites causes disease in plants , animals and man?       Pathogenic       Ectoparasites       Facultative       Obligate       Pathogenic         31       The feeding relationship and interaction between organisms in any ecosystems can be understood by       ecological pyri food chain       connectance       ecology       food chain       recology       food chain       recological pyri ecological pyri ecolog	25	The relationship between the Abiotic and Biotic components of an ecosystem is called as	Ecology	Saprophytes	Holocoenosis	Components	Holocoenosis		
28       Which of the following feed on dead organic matter       Producers       Consumers       Autotrophs       Decomposers       Decomposers         29       Which of the following interaction where one species is benefited while other is neither benefited nor h       Mutualism       Commensalist       Predation       Amensalism       Commensalist         30       Which of the following parasites causes disease in plants, animals and man?       Pathogenic       Ectoparasites       Facultative       Obligate       Pathogenic         31       The feeding relationship and interaction between organisms in any ecosystems can be understool by ecological pyra food chain       food chain       connectance       trophic level       food chain         32       Which of the following is a measure of a complexity of the food web ?       inverted pyrar       cological pyra ecological pyra	28       Which of the following feed on dead organic matter       Producers       Consumers       Autotrophs       Decomposers       Decomposers         29       Which of the following interaction where one species is benefited while other is neither benefited nor       Mutualism       Commensalist Predation       Amensalism       Commensalist         30       Which of the following parasites causes disease in plants ,animals and man?       Pathogenic       Ectoparaites       Facultative       Obligate       Pathogenic         31       The feeding relationship and interaction between organisms in any ecosystems can be understood by _ecological pyrr food web       food chain       connectance       trophic level       connectance         32       Which of the following is a measure of a complexity of the food web ?       inverted pyrar food deain       connectance       trophic level       conpectance         33       The graphical representation to show the number of organisms at each trophic level is referred as       ecological pyram ecological pyrr ecol	28       Which of the following feed on dead organic matter       Producers       Consumers       Autotrophs       Decomposers       Decomposers         29       Which of the following interaction where one species is benefited while other is neither benefited nor h       Mutualism       Commensalist       Preducers       Commensalist       Preducing       Amensalism       Commensalist         30       Which of the following parasites causes disease in plants, animals and man?       Pathogenic       Ectoparasites       Facultative       Obligate       Pathogenic         31       The feeding relationship and interaction between organisms in any ecosystems can be understool by       ecological pyrr food web       food chain       connectance       trophic level       onnectance         32       Which of the following is a measure of a complexity of the food web ?       inverted pyrar       food chain       conlogical pyrr, ecological pyrr, ecologica	28       Which of the following feed on dead organic matter       Producers       Consumers       Autotrophs       Decomposers       Decomposers         29       Which of the following interaction where one species is benefited while other is neither benefited nor       Mutualism       Commensalist Predation       Amensalism       Commensalist         30       Which of the following parasites causes disease in plants, animals and man?       Pathogenic       Ectoparasites       Facultative       Obligate       Pathogenic         31       The feeding relationship and interaction between organisms in any ecosystems can be understool by       ecological pyri food web       food chain       connectance         32       Which of the following is a measure of a complexity of the food web ?       inverted pyrar food web       food chain       connectance         33       The graphical representation to show the number of organisms at each trophic level is referred as       ecological pyra       ecological	28       Which of the following feed on dead organic matter       Producers       Consumers       Autotrophs       Decomposers       Decomposers         29       Which of the following interaction where one species is benefited while other is neither benefited nor       Mutualism       Commensalist Predation       Amensalism       Commensalist         30       Which of the following parasites causes disease in plants, animals and man?       Pathogenic       Ectoparasites       Facultative       Obligate       Pathogenic         31       The feeding relationship and interaction between organisms in any ecosystems can be understood by       ecological pyri food web       food chain       conclosed       food chain       conclosed       food chain       roology       food chain       roology       food chain       conclosed       roological pyri       food chain       roology       food chain       cology       food chain       cology       food chain       roology       food chain       roology       cology       food chain       roology       roology       roology       roological pyri       cological pyri </td <td>26</td> <td>The transfer of food energy from the plant through a series of organism is called as</td> <td>Lentic</td> <td>Lotic</td> <td>Food chain</td> <td>Food web</td> <td>Food chain</td> <td></td> <td></td>	26	The transfer of food energy from the plant through a series of organism is called as	Lentic	Lotic	Food chain	Food web	Food chain		
29       Which of the following interaction where one species is benefited while other is neither benefited nor h       Mutualism       Commensalist       Predation       Amensalism       Commensalist       Predation         30       Which of the following parasites causes disease in plants ,animals and man?       Pathogenic       Ectoparasites       Facultative       Obligate       Pathogenic         31       The feeding relationship and interaction between organisms in any ecosystems can be understood by       ecological pyra food web       food chain       ecology       food chain       trophic level       connectance         32       Which of the following is a measure of a complexity of the food web ?       inverted pyrar food chain       connectance       trophic level       connectance       ecological pyra	29       Which of the following interaction where one species is benefited while other is neither benefited nor h       Mutualism       Commensalisis       Predation       Amensalism       Commensalisis         30       Which of the following parasites causes disease in plants ,animals and man?       Pathogenic       Ectoparasites       Facultative       Obligate       Pathogenic         31       The feeding relationship and interaction between organisms in any ecosystems can be understood by _ ecological pyrr food web       food chain       ecological pyrr food web       food chain       ecological pyrr ecological pyr	29       Which of the following interaction where one species is benefited while other is neither benefited nor by which of the following parasites causes disease in plants ,animals and man?       Mutualism       Commensalist       Predation       Amensalism       Commensalist         30       Which of the following parasites causes disease in plants ,animals and man?       Pathogenic       Ectoparasites       Facultative       Obligate       Pathogenic         31       The feeding relationship and interaction between organisms in any ecosystems can be understood by which of the following is a measure of a complexity of the food web ?       food chain       connectance       trophic level       connectance         33       The graphical representation to show the number of organisms at each trophic level is referred as 34       ecological pyrat       ecological pyrat <t< td=""><td>29       Which of the following interaction where one species is benefited while other is neither benefited nor h       Mutualism       Commensalist       Predation       Amensalism       Commensalist         30       Which of the following parasites causes disease in plants ,animals and man?       Pathogenic       Ectoparasites       Facultative       Obligate       Pathogenic         31       The feeding relationship and interaction between organisms in any ecosystems can be understood by       ecological pyrr food web       food chain       ecological pyrr ecolo</td><td><ul> <li>Which of the following interaction where one species is benefited while other is neither benefited nor h Mutualism.</li> <li>Which of the following parasites causes disease in plants ,animals and man?</li> <li>Pathogenic</li> <li>Pathogenic</li> <li>Ectoparasites</li> <li>Facultative</li> <li>Food chain</li> <li>Which of the following is a measure of a complexity of the food web?</li> <li>The graphical representation to show the number of organisms at each trophic level is referred as</li> <li>Which of the following type of ecological pyramid is always upright?</li> </ul></td><td>27</td><td>Waters on the surfaces where light penetration is maximum havetemperature.</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td><td>Stable</td><td>Unstable</td><td>High</td><td></td><td></td></t<>	29       Which of the following interaction where one species is benefited while other is neither benefited nor h       Mutualism       Commensalist       Predation       Amensalism       Commensalist         30       Which of the following parasites causes disease in plants ,animals and man?       Pathogenic       Ectoparasites       Facultative       Obligate       Pathogenic         31       The feeding relationship and interaction between organisms in any ecosystems can be understood by       ecological pyrr food web       food chain       ecological pyrr ecolo	<ul> <li>Which of the following interaction where one species is benefited while other is neither benefited nor h Mutualism.</li> <li>Which of the following parasites causes disease in plants ,animals and man?</li> <li>Pathogenic</li> <li>Pathogenic</li> <li>Ectoparasites</li> <li>Facultative</li> <li>Food chain</li> <li>Which of the following is a measure of a complexity of the food web?</li> <li>The graphical representation to show the number of organisms at each trophic level is referred as</li> <li>Which of the following type of ecological pyramid is always upright?</li> </ul>	27	Waters on the surfaces where light penetration is maximum havetemperature.	High	Low	Stable	Unstable	High		
30       Which of the following parasites causes disease in plants, animals and man?       Pathogenic       Ectoparasites       Facultative       Obligate       Pathogenic         31       The feeding relationship and interaction between organisms in any cosystems can be understood by       ecological pyra food web       food chain       ecology       food chain       ecology       food chain         32       Which of the following is a measure of a complexity of the food web ?       inverted pyrar food chain       connectance       trophic level       connectance         33       The graphical representation to show the number of organisms at each trophic level is referred as       ecological pyra       ecological	30       Which of the following parasites causes disease in plants ,animals and man?       Pathogenic       Ectoparasites       Facultative       Obligate       Pathogenic         31       The feeding relationship and interaction between organisms in any ecosystems can be understood by _ ecological pyrr food web       food chain       ecology       food chain       ecology       food chain         32       Which of the following is a measure of a complexity of the food web ?       inverted pyrar food chain       connectance       trophic level       connectance       trophic level       connectance         33       The graphical representation to show the number of organisms at each trophic level is referred as	30       Which of the following parasites causes disease in plants, animals and man?       Pathogenic       Ectoparasites       Facultative       Obligate       Pathogenic         31       The feeding relationship and interaction between organisms in any ecosystems can be understood by       ecological pyra food web       food chain       ecology       food chain         32       Which of the following is a measure of a complexity of the food web ?       inverted pyrar food chain       connectance       trophic level       connectance         33       The graphical representation to show the number of organisms at each trophic level is referred as       ecological pyram ecological pyra ecologic	30       Which of the following parasites causes disease in plants, animals and man?       Pathogenic       Ectoparasites       Facultative       Obligate       Pathogenic         31       The feeding relationship and interaction between organisms in any ecosystems can be understood by       ecological pyri food web       food chain       ecology       food chain       ecology       food chain       ecological pyri ecol	30Which of the following parasites causes disease in plants ,animals and man?PathogenicEctoparasitesFacultativeObligatePathogenic31The feeding relationship and interaction between organisms in any ecosystems can be understood by 2ecological pyri food web inverted pyrar food chainfood chainecologyfood chainecologyfood chain32Which of the following is a measure of a complexity of the food web?inverted pyrar food chainconnectancetrophic levelconnectance33The graphical representation to show the number of organisms at each trophic level is referred as 4ecological pyraecological pyraecolo	28	Which of the following feed on dead organic matter	Producers	Consumers	Autotrophs	Decomposers	Decomposers		
31       The feeding relationship and interaction between organisms in any ecosystems can be understood by	31       The feeding relationship and interaction between organisms in any ecosystems can be understood by a cological pyri food web inverted pyrar food chain       food chain       ecological pyri food web inverted pyrar food chain       food chain <t< td=""><td>31       The feeding relationship and interaction between organisms in any ecosystems can be understood by       ecological pyra food web       food chain       food chain       food chain         32       Which of the following is a measure of a complexity of the food web ?       inverted pyrar food chain       connectance       connectance         33       The graphical representation to show the number of organisms at each trophic level is referred as       ecological pyram ecological pyra ecolog</td><td>31       The feeding relationship and interaction between organisms in any ecosystems can be understood by       ecological pyra food web       food chain       ecology       food chain         32       Which of the following is a measure of a complexity of the food web ?       inverted pyrar food chain       connectance       trophic level       connectance         33       The graphical representation to show the number of organisms at each trophic level is referred as       ecological pyra       ecologica</td><td>31       The feeding relationship and interaction between organisms in any ecosystems can be understood by       ecological pyrt food web       food chain       ecology       food chain         32       Which of the following is a measure of a complexity of the food web ?       inverted pyrar food chain       connectance       trophic level       connectance         33       The graphical representation to show the number of organisms at each trophic level is referred as       ecological pyra       ecologica</td><td>29</td><td>Which of the following interaction where one species is benefited while other is neither benefited nor</td><td>h Mutualism</td><td>Commensalis</td><td>Predation</td><td>Amensalism</td><td>Commensalisr</td><td></td><td></td></t<>	31       The feeding relationship and interaction between organisms in any ecosystems can be understood by       ecological pyra food web       food chain       food chain       food chain         32       Which of the following is a measure of a complexity of the food web ?       inverted pyrar food chain       connectance       connectance         33       The graphical representation to show the number of organisms at each trophic level is referred as       ecological pyram ecological pyra ecolog	31       The feeding relationship and interaction between organisms in any ecosystems can be understood by       ecological pyra food web       food chain       ecology       food chain         32       Which of the following is a measure of a complexity of the food web ?       inverted pyrar food chain       connectance       trophic level       connectance         33       The graphical representation to show the number of organisms at each trophic level is referred as       ecological pyra       ecologica	31       The feeding relationship and interaction between organisms in any ecosystems can be understood by       ecological pyrt food web       food chain       ecology       food chain         32       Which of the following is a measure of a complexity of the food web ?       inverted pyrar food chain       connectance       trophic level       connectance         33       The graphical representation to show the number of organisms at each trophic level is referred as       ecological pyra       ecologica	29	Which of the following interaction where one species is benefited while other is neither benefited nor	h Mutualism	Commensalis	Predation	Amensalism	Commensalisr		
32       Which of the following is a measure of a complexity of the food web ?       inverted pyrar food chain       connectance       trophic level       connectance         33       The graphical representation to show the number of organisms at each trophic level is referred as       ecological pyra	32       Which of the following is a measure of a complexity of the food web ?       inverted pyrar food chain       connectance       trophic level       connectance         33       The graphical representation to show the number of organisms at each trophic level is referred as       ecological pyrar ecological pyra ecolo	32       Which of the following is a measure of a complexity of the food web ?       inverted pyrar food chain       connectance       trophic level       connectance         33       The graphical representation to show the number of organisms at each trophic level is referred as       ecological pyra	32       Which of the following is a measure of a complexity of the food web ?       inverted pyrar food chain       connectance       trophic level       connectance         33       The graphical representation to show the number of organisms at each trophic level is referred as       ecological pyra	32       Which of the following is a measure of a complexity of the food web ?       inverted pyrar food chain       connectance       trophic level       connectance         33       The graphical representation to show the number of organisms at each trophic level is referred as       ecological pyrar       ecological pyra       ecological pyra       ecologic	30	Which of the following parasites causes disease in plants ,animals and man?	Pathogenic	Ectoparasites	Facultative	Obligate	Pathogenic		1
33       The graphical representation to show the number of organisms at each trophic level is referred as       ecological pyra ecological p	33       The graphical representation to show the number of organisms at each trophic level is referred as       ecological pyrae ecological pyr	33       The graphical representation to show the number of organisms at each trophic level is referred as       ecological pyram ecological pyra ecological	33       The graphical representation to show the number of organisms at each trophic level is referred as       ecological pyram ecological pyra ecol	33       The graphical representation to show the number of organisms at each trophic level is referred as       ecological pyrame ecological pyraecological p	31	The feeding relationship and interaction between organisms in any ecosystems can be understood by	ecological pyr	food web	food chain	ecology	food chain		
34 Which of the following type of ecological pyramid is always upright ? ecological pyram ecological pyra ecological pyra ecological pyra ecological pyra	34 Which of the following type of ecological pyramid is always upright ? ecological pyram ecological pyra ecological pyra ecological pyra ecological pyra	34 Which of the following type of ecological pyramid is always upright ? ecological pyram ecological pyra ecological pyra ecological pyra ecological pyra ecological pyra	34 Which of the following type of ecological pyramid is always upright ? ecological pyrame ecological pyra ecological pyra ecological pyra ecological pyra	34 Which of the following type of ecological pyramid is always upright ? ecological pyram ecological pyra ecological pyra ecological pyra ecological pyra	32	Which of the following is a measure of a complexity of the food web?	inverted pyran	food chain	connectance	trophic level	connectance		
					33	The graphical representation to show the number of organisms at each trophic level is referred as	ecological pyram	ecological pyra	ecological pyr	ecological pyr	ecological pyra		
35 Which of the following is a positive interspecific interaction ? predation parasitism mutualism amensalism mutualism	35 Which of the following is a positive interspecific interaction ? predation parasitism mutualism mutualism mutualism	35 Which of the following is a positive interspecific interaction ? parasitism mutualism	35 Which of the following is a positive interspecific interaction ? parasitism mutualism	35 Which of the following is a positive interspecific interaction ?	34	Which of the following type of ecological pyramid is always upright ?	ecological pyram	ecological pyr	ecological pyr	ecological pyr	ecological pyra		
					35	Which of the following is a positive interspecific interaction ?	predation	parasitism	mutualism	amensalism	mutualism		
					34	Which of the following type of ecological pyramid is always upright ?	ecological pyram	ecological pyr	ecological pyr	ecological pyr	ecological pyra		

0	QUESTIONS	Α	В	с	D	ANSWER	POINTS
	1 Sanjay Gandhi national park is situated in	Nagpur	Palakkad	Borivili	Palghar	Borivili	
	2 sanjay Gandhi national park was previously known as	Krishnagiri national park	Jim Corbett National park	Rajiv Gandhi national park	None of the above	Krishnagiri national park	
	3 Kanheri caves are situated in which National park?	Jim Corbett National park	Hanleys national park	Guindy national park	Sanjay Gandhi national park	Sanjay Gandhi national park	
	4 Brand animal of Sanjay Gandhi national park is	Leopard	One horned Rhinoceros	Tiger	Snow leopard	Leopard	
	5 Tadoba national park is situated in	Chandrapur	Mumbai	Ratnagiri	Nashik	Chandrapur	
	6 Forest Owlet is in Which IUCN category?	Least concern	Extinct	Critically Endangered	None of the above	Critically endangered	
	7 Jim corbett National park is situated in Which state?	Maharashtra	Uttarakhand	Uttar pradesh	Hariyana	Uttarakhand	
	8 Scientific Name of The Bengal Tiger is	Panthera tigris tigris	Panthera Leo	Panthera pardus	Uncia uncia	Panthera tigris tigris	
	9 Kaziranga national park is situated in which state?	Haryana	Assam	West Bengal	Manipur	Assam	
	10 The Great Indian One Horned Rhino Is found in	Kaziranga national park	Silent valley national park	Sanjay gandhi national park	Tadoba national park	Kaziranga national park	
	11 Gir national park is situated in	Gujarat	Maharashtra	Kerala	Tamil nadu	Gujarat	
	12 Which is the only Place in India where Asiatic Lions are found in the wild?	Gir national park	Jim Corbett National park	Sanjay gandhi national park	Tadoba national park	Gir national park	
	13 Lion tailed macaque can be found in	Gir national park	Silent valley national park	Sanjay gandhi national park	Tadoba national park	Silent Valley National park	
	14 Bharatpur Bird Sancuary is also Known as	Borivili National park	Rajaji National park	Keoladeo Ghana national park	Silent Valley national park	Keoladeo Ghana national park	
	15 Project Tiger was launched in the year	2010	1989	2020	1973	1973	5
	16 category of IUCN means completely disappeared from earth	Vulnerable	Extinct	Least concern	Endangred	Extinct	
	17 Extinct in wild means animal survived only in	Wild	Burrows	Captivity	water	Captivity	
	18 In mauritius was the first animal to become extinct	Cow	Goat	Dodo	Cat	Dodo	
	19 Category means lowest risk of Extinction.	Vulnerable	Extinct	Least concern	Endangred	Least concern	
	20category means not yet evaluated in any criteria.	Vulnerable	Not evaluated	Least concern	Endangred	Not evaluated	
	21 is the oldest national park in India.	Jimcorbett national park	Borivili National Park	Hemis national park	Gir national park	Jimcorbett national park	
	22 is the nearest railway station to SGNP	Jammu	Borivili	Ratnagiri	Ernakulam	Borivili	
	23 Project crocodile was launched in the year	1975	2020	2021	1947	1975	5
	24 Gharial belongs to category of IUCN red list	Extinct	Extinct in wild	Least concern	Critically endangered	Critically endangered	
	25 The brand animal of Tadoba national park is	Lion	Hvena	Tiger	Water Snake	Tiger	
	26 Major threat to pangolin is	Poaching	pollution	acid rain	pesticides	pollution	
	27 Nearest airport to Tadoba national parks is	Bambolim	Baghdogra	Nagpur	Kochi	Nagpur	
	28 Proplins are often called as	Scalv anteaters	Giants	Top predators	Dhole	Scalv anteaters	
	29 Ganges dolphin track their prey by	Vision	Scent	Running	Ultrasonic sound	Ultrasonic sound	
	30 Vulture population declined in India due to	poaching	diclofenac	acid rain	Telmisartan	diclofenac	
	31 The Silent valley was so called because of absence of sound produced by	Tiger	Lion	Cicada	Dog	Cicada	
	32 The Local name for Silent valley National park is	Sairandhrivanam	Anandvan	Hemalkasa	Sirsi	Sairandhrivanam	
	33 is the Garden of Eden for Life science students and field biologists	Desert national park	Kibber national park	Silentvalley national park	Bharatpur bird sanctuary	Silentvalley national park	
	34 Pirotan Island marine national park is considered as Rainforest of	Trees	mangrooves	Corals	Bushes	Corals	
	35 Dugong can be seen at National park	Desert national park	Kibber national park	Silentvalley national park	Pirotan Island marine NationalPark		
	36 Nature based tourism is also known as	Ecotourism	Medical tourism	Industrial Tourism	Picnic	Ecotourism	
	37 has potential for being desert Ecotourism in India	Konkan	Sundarbans	Thar desert	Aleppy	thar desert	
	38 We can see coral reefs at	Andaman	Thar desert	Ladakh	Jammu	Andaman	
	39 is known as Maharashtra's Valley of flowers.	Kaas plateau	Mumbai	Nagpur	Nashik	kaas plateau	

 Ladakh
 Jamu

 Ladakh
 Jamu

 Cricket
 Agro tourism

 Picnic
 Football

0.00.000	QUESTIONS	A	в	с	D	ANSWER	POINTS
SR.NO	1 The work browlation' derived from a Latin word	A populus				populus	POINTS
	In the word population deriver from a Lam word	Ecosystem				Population Ecol	1
	sub-state study of name of organisatis which determines their administer & usin name and the study of the study of name of organisatis which determines their administer & usin name and the study of		specific density				
	Examples of rule density & colorised density is reported by     with reference to Wood Stork behaviour of Florida Everglades Lake.		Edwards (1965)			Kahl (1964)	
	5 method involves dividing the given habitat into quadrangular areas of certain predetermined dimensions.		Quadrat Sampli				1
	6 This method is used only for motile animals.		Quadrat Sampli				
	7 Under favorable environmental conditions, the of a population is more while under unfavorable conditions, it is less.	Natality				Natality	1
	8 refers to an increase in population under actual environmental conditions.	Maximum nata	l Potential natalit	Ecological nata	Mortality	Ecological nata	1
	9 Population density at a given time can be calculated as	D (at 't')=n/a	B=Nn/Nt'	D=Nd/Nt	F=W1/W2*N	D (at 't')=n/a	1
	10 Montality can be calculated as,	D (at 't')=n/a	B=Nn/Nt'	D=Nd/Nt	F=W1/W2*N	D=Nd/Nt	1
	11 is defined as the average number of eggs that a female produces & also refers to the number of eggs present in the ovary assuming that all of them would be fertilized, laid & hatched to become new individuals.	Natality	Fecundity	Density	Mortality	Fecundity	1
	12 Pre-reproductive age group is based on age		age above 59 ye			14 years	1
	13 Age pyramid is a triangular with a broad base & indicates a		declining popul				
	14 The age pyramid is urn shaped with a naroow base & indicates a		declining popul				1
	15 play a very important role in recycling of organic and inorganic materials in the pond.		Consumers			Decomposers	1
	16 Antibiosis is also known as		Amensalism			Amensalism	1
	17 In which of the following interaction both the individuals involved are equally benefitted?		Commensalis				1
	18 Many cold blooded predators are able to detect their warm blooded prey by their					Body heat	1
	19 Oxygen combines wilh altragenous compounds to form	Iron Sunlight	Nitrates Chemicals	Ferric oxides Plants	Animals	Nitrates Chemicals	1
	221 Producers are called as the monotopia as the get their energy from the micals and not sunlight.		Chemotrophs			Chemotrophs	1
	22 soli profile is broady classified under which factor 22 soli profile is broady classified under which factor					Edaphic	1
	2 Standing where cosystem is also called as	Lentic				lentic	1
	24 The animum which interaction for their survival are called as				Decompsers		1
	25 The bittee components can be grouped as Autotrophs, heater as a suprophytes depending upon which point of view.		Morphological		Behavioural		1
	28 The parallel lives inside lives inside the body of the host are called as	Endoparasites			Facultative		1
	27 The relationship between the Abiotic and Biotic components of an ecosystem is called as		Saprophytes				1
	28 Waters on the surfaces where light penetration is maximum havetemperature.	High	Low	Stable		High	1
	29 Which of the following interaction where one species is benefited while other is neither benefited nor harmed?	Mutualism	Commensalist	Predation	Amensalism	Commensalist	1
	30 The feeding relationship and interaction between organisms in any ecosystems can be understood by	ecological pyr		food chain		food chain	1
	31 The graphical representation to show the number of organisms at each trophic level is referred as	ecological pyr	ecological pyra	ecological pyra	ecological pyra	ecological pyra	1
	32 Which of the following is a positive interspecific interaction ?	predation	parasitism			mutualism	1
	33 Sanjay Gandhi national park is situated in	Nagpur				Borivili	1
	34 Kanheri caves are situated in which National park?		Hanleys nation				1
	35 Tadoba national park is situated in	Chandrapur		Ratnagiri		Chandrapur	1
	36 Jim corbett National park is situated in Which state?		Uttarakhand			Uttarakhand	1
	37 Kaziranga national park is situated in which state?			West Bengal		Assam	1
	38 Gir national park is situated in	Gujarat	Maharashtra			Gujarat	1
	39 Lion tailed macaque can be found in		Silent valley n				1
	40 Project Tiger was launched in the year	2010 Wild				1973 Captivity	1
	41 Extinct in wild means animal survived only in	TTING					1
		Vulnerable				Least concern	
	43is the oldest national park in India. 44 Project crocolike was launched in the year	Jimcorbett na 1975	t Borivili Nationa 2020				1
	44 Freged docode was lauticed in the year		Uttarakhand			Uttarakhand	1
	49 Juni Corbet National park is studated in Which state?			West Bengal		Assam	1
	47 Gir national park is situated in man outer.	Gujarat	Maharashtra			Guiarat	1
	Al Linn failed macaque can be found in		Silent valley n				1
	49 Gange dolphin track their prey by	Vision				Ultrasonic sou	
	50 The Silest valley, use as called because of absence of eached by	Tiger				Cicada	1

Measurement	Population Ec crude populati Total Count Total Count Mortality Realised natal	specific densit Natality Quadrat Samp	Population De both Mortality Capture-Reca	Population Dy none Fecundity Direct Count	Wynne Edwar Population Dy specific densit Total Count Total Count	1
Measurement The natality of	crude populati Total Count Total Count Mortality Realised natal	specific densit Natality Quadrat Samp Fecundity	both Mortality Capture-Reca	none Fecundity Direct Count	specific densit Total Count	1
Measurement	Total Count Total Count Mortality Realised natal	Natality Quadrat Samp Fecundity	Mortality Capture-Reca	Fecundity Direct Count	Total Count	
The natality of	Total Count Mortality Realised natal	Quadrat Samp Fecundity	Capture-Reca	Direct Count		
The natality of	Mortality Realised natal	Fecundity	•		Total Count	
The natality of	Realised natal	2	Density			1
The natality of		Potential natal		Natality	Natality	1
The natality of	Natality		Ecological nat	Mortality	Potential natal	1
-		Fecundity	Density	Mortality	Mortality	1
The fecundity	D (at 't')=n/a	B=Nn/Nt'	D=Nd/Nt	F=W1/W2*N'	B=Nn/Nt'	
	D (at 't')=n/a	B=Nn/Nt'	D=Nd/Nt	F=W1/W2*N'	F=W1/W2*N'	-
Birth & death i	Sex ratio	Fecundity	Age structure	Density	Age structure	-
Post-reproduc	15-59 years	age above 59	none	14 years	age above 59	
The age pyrar	stable populat	declining popu	fast growing p	Unstable popu	declining popu	1
The specific m	Sex ratio	Age pyramid	Density	Life tables	Life tables	
•			•	Kahl	Joseph Grinne	
Which concep	Multidimensio	Spatial Niche	Hyper volume	Tropic Niche	Hyper volume	· · ·
is the	Ecosystem	Biotic	Temeprature	Abiotic	Ecosystem	
	,	Biotic	-		Food web	
						-
		-		-		1
		_		-	-	-
	-			-	-	
-			-			-
					•	
				•	-	-
					-	
	· ·					
-		-	_	-	-	
						•
				-	-	
	-			-	_	•
				•		
			-		<b>.</b>	
	•		-	-	-	
			-		_	
	-	-			-	
-				-		
				-		
						1
				_		1
	Post-reproduc The age pyrar The specific m Concept of "S Which concep is the Different food Increase in ter Mutualism is th Parasitism is t Producers are Running water some amino a Sulphur cycle The aquatic sy The decaying The parasites The transfer o Which of the fi Which of the fi Which of the fi Which of the fi Which of the fi Scientific Nam The Great Ind Which is the o Bharatpur Birc C n mauritius	Post-reproduc 15-59 years The age pyrar stable populat The specific rr Sex ratio Concept of "S Elton Which concep Multidimension is th Ecosystem Different food Food web Increase in ter Increase Mutualism is t Positive Parasitism is t Positive Producers are Ecosystem Running wate lentic some amino a Oxygen Sulphur cycle Gaseous The aquatic sy Salinity The decaying Cladophora The parasites Endoparasites The transfer o Lentic Which of the f Producers Which of the f Pathogenic Which of the f inverted pyran Which of the f inverted pyran Sanjay Gandh Krishnagiri nat Brand animal Leopard Forest Owlet i Least concern Scientific Nar Panthera tigris The Great Ind Kaziranga nat Which is the o Gir national pa	Post-reproduc15-59 yearsage above 59The age pyrarstable populatdeclining popuThe specific mSex ratioAge pyramidConcept of "SEltonJoseph GrinneWhich concepMultidimensioSpatial Niche	Post-reproduc15-59 yearsage above 59noneThe age pyrar stable populatdeclining populatfast growing pThe specific m Sex ratioAge pyramidDensityConcept of "SEltonJoseph GrinneGE HutchinsoWhich concepMultidimensioSpatial NicheHyper volume	Post-reproduc15-59 yearsage above 59none14 yearsThe age pyrarstable populatdeclining popufast growing pUnstable popuThe specific mSex ratioAge pyramidDensityLife tablesConcept of "SEltonJoseph GrinneGE HutchinsoKahlWhich concepMultidimensioSpatial NicheHyper volumeTropic NicheDifferent foodFood webBioticAbioticDetritusDifferent foodFood webBioticAbioticDetritusNutualism is tPositiveNegativeSpactaculusBiogenosisProducers areEcosystemAutotrophsHeterotrophsHomotrophsRunning wateIenticIoticdepositionFertilizersSome amino aOxygenNitrogenSulphurWaterSulphur cycleGaseousSedimentaryVolatileLiquifiedThe aquatic sSalinitypHCODBODThe transfer oLenticLoticFood chainFood webWhich of the fi ProducersConsumersAutotrophsDecomposersWhich of the fi exological pyriecological pyriecological pyriecological pyriSulpang GandhKrishnagiri nalJim Corbett Ni< Rajiv Gandhi r	Post-reproduc15-59 yearsage above 59none14 yearsage above 59The age pyrar stable populat declining populatefast growing pUnstable populatedeclining populateThe specific rSex ratioAge pyramidDensityLife tablesLife tablesConcept of "SEltonJoseph GrinneGE HutchinsoKahlJoseph GrinneWhich concepMultidimensionSpatial NicheHyper volumeTropic NicheHyper volumeDifferent foodFood webBioticAbioticDetritusFood webDifferent foodFood webBioticAbioticDetritusFood webParasitism is tPositiveNegativeSpactaculusBiogenosisNegativeParasitism is tPositiveNegativeSpactaculusBiogenosisNegativeProducers areEcosystemAutotrophsHeterotrophsHomotrophsAutotrophsRunning watel enticloticdepositionFertilizerslenticSulphur cycleGaseousSedimentaryVolatileLiquifiedSedimentarySulphur cycleGaseousSedimentaryVolatileLiquifiedSedimentaryThe aquatic sSalinitypHCODBODSalinityThe aquatic sSalinitypHCODBODSalinityThe aquatic sSalinitypHCODBODSalinityThe aquatic sSalinitypHCODBODSalinityThe aquatic sSalinit

45	Gharial belong	Extinct	Extinct in wild	Least concern	Critically enda	Critically enda	1
46	Major threat to	Poaching	pollution	acid rain	pesticides	pollution	1
47	Pngolins are c	Scaly anteater	Giants	Top predators	Dhole	Scaly anteater	1
48	Vulture popula	poaching	diclofenac	acid rain	Telmisartan	diclofenac	1
49	The Local nan	Sairandhrivan	Anandvan	Hemalkasa	Sirsi	Sairandhrivan	1
50	Pirotan Island	Trees	mangrooves	Corals	Bushes	Corals	1

QUESTION	A	B	C	D	CORRECT ANSWER	POINTS
1 The great ecologist (1965) mentioned that population is a self regulating system.	Aristotle	Wynne Edwards	Darwin	Anton van leeuwenhoeck	Wynne Edwards	
2 is the study of number of organisms which determines their abundance & distribution.	Ecosystem	Ecology	Population Ecology	Population Dynamics	Population Ecology	
3is generally expressed as the total number of inidividuals belonging to a particular species occupying a given habitat.	crude population density	specific density	ecological density	population ecology	crude population density	
4 is the total number individuals per unit area or volume of a habitat.	crude population density	specific density	both	none	specific density	
5 Measurement of population density methods are	Total Count	Natality	Mortality	Fecundity	Total Count	
6 method involves dividing the given habitat into quadrangular areas of certain predetermined dimensions.	Total Count	Quadrat Sampling Method	Capture-Recapture method	Direct Count	Quadrat Sampling Method	
7 This method is used only for motile animals.	Total Count	Quadrat Sampling Method	Capture-Recapture method	Direct Count	Capture-Recapture method	1
8 is the theoretical maximum production of new individuals under ideal conditions.	Realised natality	Potential natality	Ecological natality	Mortality	Potential natality	
9may be define as loss of individuals of a species, due to death per unit time.	Natality	Fecundity	Density	Mortality	Mortality	
10 Mortality can be calculated as,	D (at 't')=n/a	B=Nn/Nt'	D=Nd/Nt	F=W1/W2*N'	D=Nd/Nt	
11is defined as the average number of eggs that a female produces & also refers to the number of eggs present in the ovary assuming that all of them would be fertilized, laid & hatched to become new individuals.	Natality	Fecundity	Density	Mortality	Fecundity	
12 The specific mortality & life expectancy at increasing age can be illustrated in	Sex ratio	Age pyramid	Density	Life tables	Life tables	
13 Concept of "Spatial Niche" was proposed by	Elton	Joseph Grinnell	GE Hutchinson	Kahl	Joseph Grinnell	
14 Golden Period of Growth is also known as	Death phase	Lag phase	Leg phase	Steady phase	Leg phase	
15 Who obtained sigmoid growth curved for different animal species population.	Kahl	G F Gause	Charles Elton	Joseph Grinnell	G F Gause	
16 Who developed the concept of Hyper Volume?	Charles Elton	G F Gause	G E Hutchinson	Kahl	G E Hutchinson	
7 Determining terrestrial units, alocating codes, scheduling census, training personnel is classified as	Preparatory Work	Analysis of results	Data Processing	Systemic recording of census	Preparatory Work	-
8 includes the started, biochemical & behavioural adaptation of an organism.	Intrinsic mechanism	Life Tables	Extrinsic mechanism	Distribution Pattern	Intrinsic mechanism	
9 Antibiosis is also known as	Mutualism	Amensalism	Commensalism	parasites	Amensalism	
In which of the following interaction both the individuals invovled are equally benefitted?	Mutualism	Commensalism	Predation	Amensalism	Mutualism	
Oxygen combines with nitrogenous compounds to form	Iron	Nitrates	Ferric oxides	sulphur	Nitrates	
Producers are also called as chemotrophs as the get their energy from	Sunlight	Chemicals	Plants	Animals	Chemicals	
3 Running water ecosystem is also called as	lentic	lotic	deposition	Fertilizers	lentic	
4 soil profile is broadly classified under which factor	Climatic	Edaphic	Inorganic	Organic	Edaphic	
5 Sulphur cycle is referred ascycle	Gaseous	Sedimentary	Volatile	Liquified	Sedimentary	
Grand open systems can be broadly classified into two types depending upon the	Salinity	pH	COD	BOD	Salinity	
27 The decaying organic wastes and dead matter derived from the grazing food chain is called as	Cladophora	Diatoms	Detritus	Grazers	Detritus	
8 The parasites lives on the surface of the body of host are called as	Endoparasites	Obligate	Pathogenic	Ectoparasites	Ectoparasites	
The relationship between the Abiotic and Biotic components of an ecosystem is called as	Ecology	Saprophytes	Holocoenosis	Components	Holocoenosis	
0 Waters on the surfaces where light penetration is maximum havetemperature.	High	Low	Stable	Unstable	High	
Which of the following interaction where one species is benefited while other is neither benefited nor harmed?	Mutualism	Commensalism	Predation	Amensalism	Commensalism	
2 The feeding relationship and interaction between organisms in any cosystems can be understood by	ecological pyramid	food web	food chain	ecolozy	food chain	
a nine Contra Contraction for the Contraction for the Contraction of t	Krishnagiri national park	Jim Corbett National park		None of the above	Krishnagiri national park	
o sanjej osanini naudaa pak was previdovji klowit as	Chandrapur	Mumbai	Rajiv Ganoni national park Ratnagiri	None of the above	Chandrapur	
Idologi natolna politi is sinando ni     Forest Owlet is in Which ICIC addecory?	Least concern	Extinct		None of the above		
5 Forest Owner is in White I ULW category / 3 Scientific Name of The Benard Theor is	Panthera tions tions	Extinct Panthera Leo	Critically Endangered Panthera pardus	Uncla uncla	Critically endangered Panthera tions tions	
o solentini Name or ne sengai liger r 7 ("Girnatinal active is shaded in		Maharashtra		Tamil nadu	Panthera tigris tigris Gularat	
	Gujarat		Kerala	Tadoba national park		
3 Lon taled macaque can be found in	Gir national park	Silent valley national park	Sanjay gandhi national park		Silent Valley National park Extinct	
	Vulnerable	Extinct	Least concern	Endangred		
0 In maurituswas the first animal to become extinct	Cow	Goat Not evaluated	Dodo Least concern	Cat	Dodo Not evaluated	
1category means not yet evaluated in any oritoria.				Endangred		
2 Project crocodile was launched in the year	1975					5
3 is the oldest national park in India.	Jimcorbett national park	Borivil National Park	Hemis national park	Gir national park	Jimcorbett national park	
4 Project crocodile was launched in the year	1975					5
5 Major threat to pangolin is	Poaching	pollution	acid rain	pesticides	pollution	
Ganges dolphin track their prey by	Vision	Spent	Running	Ultrasonic sound	Ultrasonic sound	
7 Vuture population declined in India due to	poaching	diclofenac	acid rain	Telmisartan	diciofenac	
8 The Local name for Silent valley National park is	Sairandhrivanam	Anandvan	Hemalkasa	Sirsi	Sairandhrivanam	
49 Pirotan Island marine national park is considered as Rainforest of	Trees	mangrooves	Corals	Bushes	Corals	
50 Kanheri caves are situated in which National park?	Jim Corbett National park	Hanleys national park	Guindy national park	Sanjay Gandhi national park	Sanjay Gandhi national park	

adarbina Basardinarana Andrea Tree Andrea An