

ECOLOGY & BIO GEOGRAPHY BASED INDIAN GEOGRAPHY MCQ PRACTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS PDF WITH EXPLANATION

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Created By [Careericons](https://www.careericons.com) Team

Q1. An ecological system is a

- a) Bioecological system
 - b) Biogeochemical system
 - c) Physicochemical system
 - d) Biological system
-

Q2. Which of the following is a **Biological method** of soil conservations?

- a) Basin listing
 - b) Contour terracing
 - c) Gully control
 - d) Contour farming
-

Q3. A natural region has the similarity of

- a) economic base and reces
 - b) climate and occupation
 - c) soil and drainage
 - d) climate and natural vegetation
-

Q4. What makes an ecosystem ?

- a) Producers, consumers and decomposers in a particular locality
- b) All the plants and animals of an area
- c) Carnivores and herbivores of an area

d) A living community and its environment

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Q5. Which of the following phenomena is supposedly associated with global warming ?

- a) El Nino Modiki
- b) El Nino
- c) La Nino
- d) Southern Oscillations

Q6. The area reserved for the welfare of wild life is called :

- a) Botanical garden
- b) Forest
- c) National Park
- d) Sanctuary

Q7. Vergreen type Forests are found in :

- a) Equatorial region
- b) Monsoon climatic area
- c) Desert region
- d) Mediterranean region

Q8. Which of the following exhibits unidirectional flow in an **ecosystem**?

- a) Biomass
- b) Energy

c) Water

d) Light

Q9. In order to prevent the expansion of deserts, trees are planted in strips or blocks with the shortest trees on the desert side and tallest on the other side. Such plantation is called?

a) social forests

b) agroforests

c) wind breaks

d) shelter belts

Q10. Name the condition which influences the development of plants into distinctive forms.

a) Social conditions

b) Soil conditions

c) Environmental conditions

d) Climatic conditions

Q11. The distribution of characteristic vegetation of a region is determined mainly by

a) sunlight, water and wind

b) water, greenhouse effect and altitude

c) wind, water and latitude

d) soil, water and temperature

Q12. After which one of the following tribes of India, has a large continent of ancient geological history of the world been named?

a) Gonds

b) Bhils

c) Marias

d) Santhals

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Q13. Which of the following metals contribute to to biomagnification problem in the ecosystem ?

a) Lead

b) Chromium

c) Copper

d) Mercury

Q14. All the ecosystems taken together in a geographical area form a bigger unit called:

a) community

b) territory

c) biome

d) biosphere

Q15. Virtually treeless, sparse vegetation is found in :

a) Chapparal

b) Alpine

c) Tundra

d) Taiga

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (d)

An ecosystem is a community of living organisms (plants, animals and microbes) in conjunction with the nonliving components of their environment (things like air, water and mineral soil), interacting as a system.

These components are regarded as linked together through nutrient cycles and energy flows.

They are biological system in the sense that they represent recurring groups of biological communities that are found in similar physical environments and are influenced by similar dynamic ecological processes, such as fire or flooding.

Q2. Answer: (d)

The biological methods of soil conservation include contour farming, strip cropping, tillage operation, mulching, etc. Contour farming is practised in hilly regions or on the slopes.

The contours (circular or peripheral furrows) catch the downwardly moving water until it is absorbed in the soil. It reduces runoff, saves more water for crops, and reduces soil erosion.

Q3. Answer: (d)

A natural region is a basic geographic unit. Usually, it is a region that is distinguished by its common natural features of geography, geology and climate.

The surface of the Earth is divided into twelve natural regions. These regions have been categorized on the basis of surface features, climate and vegetation.

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Q4. Answer: (d)

An ecosystem is a community of living organisms (plants, animals and microbes) in conjunction with the nonliving components of their environment (things like air, water and mineral soil), interacting as a system. These components are regarded as linked together through nutrient cycles and energy flows.

Q5. Answer: (a)

El Nino Modiki is associated with global warming.

Q6. Answer: (c)

A National Park is an area that is strictly reserved for the welfare of wildlife and where activities such as forestry, grazing or cultivation are not allowed. Private ownership, rights and habitat, manipulation are not permitted in a national park.

There are 103 national parks in India covering an area of 40,500 km², which is 1.23% of the geographical area of the country.

Q7. Answer: (a)

An evergreen forest is a forest consisting entirely or mainly of evergreen trees that retain green foliage all year round.

Such forests reign in the equatorial region, between the tropics primarily as broadleaf evergreens, and in temperate and boreal latitudes primarily as coniferous evergreens.

Q8. Answer: (b)

Energy enters an ecosystem by being used to convert low-energy carbon dioxide into high-energy carbohydrate, then passes through one or more of the organisms of the community, and is then lost to the ecosystem.

Eventually, all of the energy that enters the ecosystem is lost in the form of heat.

Q9. Answer: (c)

A windbreak or shelterbelt is a plantation usually made up of one or more rows of trees or shrubs planted in such a manner as to provide shelter from the wind and protect soil from erosion.

They are commonly planted around the edges of fields on farms. If designed properly, windbreaks around a home can reduce the cost of heating and cooling and save energy. Windbreaks are also planted to help keep snow from drifting onto roadways and even yards.

Other benefits include providing habitat for wildlife and in some regions, the trees are harvested for wood products.

Q10. Answer: (d)

The development of plants into diverse and distinctive forms is mainly due to climatic factors such as temperature, precipitation, etc, which are in turn responsible for the variations in soil types. As seen in Koeppen's classification, we can identify different climates by the types of plants that grow there.

Q11. Answer: (d)

Soil, water and climate of a region are the three primary factors significantly influencing the vegetation of a region. Such factors as depth, texture, and humus content of the soil

determine the type of vegetation that can be supported in a region.

Again, any vegetation needs moisture to survive and this explains the range which varies from evergreen forests to shrubs.

Temperature also plays a crucial role in plant growth and development with extremes on either end affecting plant growth severely.

Q12. Answer: (a)

In paleo-geography, Gondwana, originally Gondwanaland, was the southernmost of two supercontinents that were part of the Pangaea supercontinent. It existed from approximately 510 to 180 million years ago.

It included most of the landmasses in today's Southern Hemisphere, including Antarctica, South America, Africa, Madagascar and the Australian continent, as well as the Arabian Peninsula and the Indian subcontinent, which have now moved entirely into the Northern Hemisphere.

Q13. Answer: (d)

Mercury causes biomagnification problem in the ecosystem.

Q14. Answer: (c)

Biome is a large naturally occurring community of flora and fauna adapted to the particular conditions in which they occur. For example, Tundra region.

Q15. Answer: (c)

Polar climates feature long and dark winter periods with extremely cold temperatures. Rainfall is low, and the deeper soil layers stay frozen all year round.

These harsh conditions combined result in treeless, sparse vegetation, which includes shrubs, lichens and mosses, during the summer months. This typical vegetation linked to polar climates is called tundra.

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