

FBQ1: The scientific study of the inter-relationship of living organism, plants, animals and microbes with each other and with their physical environment is called -----
Answer: Ecology

FBQ2: An individual unit constituted to carry in the activities of life is referred to as _____
Answer: Organism

FBQ3: A group of the same species that lives in one area, such as all the alligators that live in a swamp is known as _____ Â
Answer: Population

FBQ4: All ecosystems are made up of living and non-living components which is referred to as _____ Â
Answer: biotic factor

FBQ5: Plant is an example of _____ factor in an ecosystem Â
Answer: Biotic

FBQ6: _____ is the process whereby matter such as water, carbon, nitrogen and phosphorus recycle within the ecosystem and through the atmosphere
Answer: biogeochemical cycle Â

FBQ7: The processes of condensation, evaporation and precipitation in water cycles pass through the..... Â
Answer: Atmosphere

FBQ8: The circular path way of water on earth from the atmosphere to the surface below ground and back is known as _____
Answer: hydrological cycle

FBQ9: _____ released by soil bacteria are taken up by plants, which convert them into organic compound such as amino acid and proteins
Answer: Nitrates

FBQ10: When decomposers breakdown, animal excretions or dead animal and plant matter, nitrogen is returned to the soil as ammonium in a process called _____
Answer: Ammonification

FBQ11: _____ bacteria used as an oxygen source, releasing gas into the atmosphere as a waste product
Answer: Denitrifying

FBQ12: Nitrogen recombines with oxygen in the air, forming _____
Answer: nitrogen oxide Â

FBQ13: The combination of nitrogen oxide with rain water form nitrates, which are absorbed by the _____
Answer: Soil

FBQ14:is defined as a functionally independent unit (of nature) where living organisms interact among themselves as well as with their physical environment
Answer: Ecosystem

FBQ15: Terrestrial and _____ are the two major categories of ecosystems that exist
Answer: Aquatic

FBQ16: Forests, deserts and grasslands are examples of _____ ecosystem
Answer: Ecosystem

FBQ17: _____ is defined as a group of freely inter-breeding individuals of the same species present in a specific geographical area at a given time
Answer: Population

FBQ18: _____ is the study of populations (especially population abundance) and how they change over time
Answer: population ecology

FBQ19: The number of individuals per unit area at a given time is referred to as _____
Answer: Density

FBQ20: _____ is the pattern of dispersal of individuals within the area of interest
patterns of distribution
Answer: population distribution

FBQ21: The process of transfer of food from the plants (producers) through a series of organisms with repeated eating and being eaten is called _____
Answer: food chain

FBQ22: All living organisms (plants and animals) must eat some type of food for _____
Answer: Survival

FBQ23: Plants make their own food through a process called _____
Answer: Photosynthesis

FBQ24: Zooplankton and phytoplankton are collectively referred to as _____
Answer: Plankton

FBQ25: Food chain shows the relationship between producers, consumers and _____
Answer: Decomposers

FBQ26: _____ is defined as a group of several populations of different species
Answer: abiotic community

FBQ27: The biological community in an area or ecosystem is a complex network of

Answer: Interactions

FBQ28: The interaction that occurs among different individuals of the same species is known as _____ interaction

Answer: intra-specific

FBQ29: Interactions between organisms belonging to the same trophic level often involve _____

Answer: Competition

FBQ30: In large terrestrial and aquatic communities, population of each species occupies a particular strata is called _____

Answer: Stratification

FBQ31: _____ is an interaction between two organisms of different species where both the partners are benefited with none of the two capable of living separately

Answer: Mutualism

FBQ32: _____ is an association between organisms of different species in which both are mutually benefited but they can live without each other

Answer: Protocooperation

FBQ33: An association between two different organisms or species in which one is always benefited but the other is neither benefited nor harmed is referred to as

Answer: Commensalism

FBQ34: _____ is the feeding by an animal on the remain or carcasses of dead animals and on the refuse of living animals

Answer: Scavenging

FBQ35: Predation is the direct food chain relation between two organisms of different species in which one animal (predator) captures, kill and feeds the other animal is called _____

Answer: Prey

FBQ36: _____ is a food relationship between organisms of two different species in which the smaller one lives on the larger one and obtains its food

Answer: Parasitism

FBQ37: A parasite visits host for a short period for feeding is known as _____

Answer: temporary parasite

FBQ38: Ascaris, Taenia and Entameoba are example of _____ parasites

Answer: Permanent

FBQ39: Types of ecological succession is Primary and Secondary succession. True or false?

Answer: True

FBQ40: The type of succession that occurs where community has never existed before is known as _____ succession

Answer: Primary

FBQ41: New varieties of plants and animals migrate into an area and establish themselves in spaces created due to elimination of weaker plants called _____

Answer: Invasion

FBQ42: An established community is called _____ community

Answer: Climax

FBQ43: Photo-autotrophs use energy from sunlight to make food by _____

Answer: Photosynthesis

FBQ44: Chemo-autotrophs use energy from chemical compounds to make food by _____

Answer: Chemosynthesis

FBQ45: _____ get nutrients and energy by breaking down dead organisms and animal wastes

Answer: Decomposers

FBQ46: Carbon and Nitrogen are necessary in building _____

Answer: organic compound

FBQ47: Food chains and food webs are diagrams that represent the feeding relationships from producers to consumer and to _____

Answer: Decomposers

FBQ48: The feeding positions in a food chain or web are called _____

Answer: trophic levels

FBQ49: Energy is passed up a food chain or web from lower to higher _____ levels

Answer: trophic

FBQ50: _____ creates favourable conditions for the existence and development of living organism

Answer: Environment

MCQ1: _____ is the science which investigates organism in relation to their environment

Answer: ecology

MCQ2: A major regional or global community of organism is referred to as _____

Answer: biome

MCQ3: All ecosystems are made up of living and _____

Answer: non-living components

MCQ4: _____ environment which means 'surroundings' is considered as a composite term for the conditions in which organisms live

Answer: etymological

MCQ5: The following are the level of organisation except Â Â

Answer: climate

MCQ6: The process whereby matter such as water, carbon, nitrogen and phosphorus recycle within the ecosystem and through the atmosphere is known as _____

Answer: biogeochemical cycle

MCQ7: Rain and snow are examples of _____

Answer: precipitation

MCQ8: Nitrogen is returned to the soil as ammonium in a process called _____

Answer: ammonification

MCQ9: Some nitrogen also enters the soil as a result of atmospheric _____

Answer: fixation by lightning

MCQ10: Nitrogen recombines with oxygen in the air, forming

Answer: nitrogen oxide

MCQ11: In dead animal and plant matter, nitrogen is returned to the soil as _____

Answer: ammonium

MCQ12: Nitrates which are absorbed by the soil are formed by the combination of rain water with _____ from the air

Answer: nitrogen oxide

MCQ13: _____ is a self-sustaining unit of nature

Answer: ecosystem

MCQ14: The following are the examples of terrestrial ecosystem except

Answer: wetlands

MCQ15: Crop lands and aquarium are the example of _____

Answer: man-made ecosystem

MCQ16: Which theories of evolution states that organisms change in response to their environment

Answer: Jean baptiste de lamarck theory

MCQ17: Ecology has provided an integrative perspective of the interactions between biological organisms and their _____

Answer: abiotic environment

MCQ18: Density of a particular organism in a region is determined by selecting random samples from an area of particular dimension (sBe) is called _____

Answer: quadrat

MCQ19: A group of freely interbreeding individuals of the same species present in a specific geographical area at a given time is describe as _____

Answer: population

MCQ20: _____ is defined as the number of individuals per unit area at a given time which may vary from time to time and place to place

Answer: health population density

MCQ21: Which of the following is the correct food chain

Answer: greengrasses ----- grasshopper -----lizard -----snake-----hawk

MCQ22: Some animals get their energy from eating plants while other animals get energy indirectly from _____

Answer: plants

MCQ23: Animals that eat only dead or decaying materials are called

Answer: decomposers

MCQ24: The bacteria returns nutrients back to the environment for use by the _____

Answer: phytoplankton

MCQ25: The number of organisms at each level that makes pyramid shape is known as _____

Answer: food pyramid

MCQ26: Animals that eat both plants and other animals are called _____

Answer: omnivores

MCQ27: The non-linear set of interactions which shows the complex flow of energy in nature is referred to as _____

Answer: foodweb

MCQ28: Which of the following is a secondary consumer

Answer: grasshopper

MCQ29: A tiny microscopic animals is called _____

Answer: zooplankton

MCQ30: The tiny microscopic plant is called _____

Answer: phytoplankton

MCQ31: The interaction that occurs among different individuals of the same species is known as _____

Answer: intra specific interaction

MCQ32: The interaction among individual of different species in a community is referred to as _____

Answer: inter-specific interaction

MCQ33: The study of interaction among all populations in a common environment is called _____

Answer: community ecology

MCQ34: An actively interacting group of a number of different populations of several species in a common environment which is known as _____

Answer: biotic community

MCQ35: One of the following is not characteristics of biotic community

Answer: community ecology

MCQ36: In any community, one or few species dominate either in numbers or physical environment is describe as _____

Answer: dominance

MCQ37: A community that formed of many species is known as _____

Answer: variety of species

MCQ38: In large terrestrial and aquatic communities population of each species occupies a particular area is known as _____

Answer: stratification

MCQ39: _____ is an interaction among organisms of the same species with other organism of their own community

Answer: community interaction

MCQ40: _____ is the relationship among the individual of the same species

Answer: intra-specific relationship

MCQ41: The following are positive interactions except

Answer: parasitism

MCQ42: _____ is an association between two different organisms or species in which one is always benefiting but the other is neither benefiting nor harmed

Answer: commensalism

MCQ43: Predation, parasitism and permanent parasites are examples of _____

Answer: negative interaction

MCQ44: Bedbugs, leaches and mosquitos are called _____

Answer: intermittent parasites

MCQ45: The parasite that live in contact with host throughout their life is known as _____

Answer: permanent parasite

MCQ46: The type of succession that occurs in the area where community has already existed before is described as _____

Answer: secondary succession

MCQ47: Carbon and nitrogen are recycled back into the ecosystem so that the _____ can use them

Answer: producers

MCQ48: The stability of an ecosystem depends on the actions of the _____

Answer: decomposers

MCQ49: Detritivores include the following except _____

Answer: sea cucumbers

MCQ50: The stability of autotrophs is vital to the ecosystem because

Answer: all organisms need organic molecules