Biology 10th Class English Medium Chapter 16 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	A group of organisms of the same species inhabiting a species geographical area ta a particular time is called:	A. population B. community C. ecosystem D. species
2	All the population that live in a habitat and interact in various ways with one another are collectively called:	A. ecosystem B. community C. biosphere D. populations
3	The factor of an ecosystem is:	A. light B. algae C. bacteria D. producers
4	The producers of ecosystem are:	A. fungi B. bacteria C. green plants D. man
5	Consumers include:	A. animals B. protozoans C. fungi D. all of these
6	In ecosystem the role of decomposers is played by	A. animals B. plants C. bacteria and fungi D. algae
7	The materials flow forms one trophic level to the next by means of:	A. food chains B. food webs C. energy pyramids D. both A and B
8	In the food chain "grass→grasshopper"→sparrow→ hawk",the secondary consumers is:	A. grass B. grasshopper C. sparrow D. hawk
9	In the atmosphere, carbon is found as	A. graphite B. diamond C. carbonates D. carbon dioxide
10	During nitrogen fixation nitrogen is converted into:	A. Nitrates B. nitrates C. ammonia D. all to these
11	Nitrobactor bacteria converts nitrites into:	A. nitrogen B. nitrates C. urea D. ammonia
12	It is an example of endoparasite:	A. mosquitoes B. leeches C. lice D. plasmodium
13	Which of the following is the abiotic component of an ecosystem?	A. producers B. Herbivores C. Carnivorse D. Oxygen
14	When we eat the onion, our trophic level is	A. Primary consumer B. Secondary consumer C. Decomposer D. Producers
15	Identify the correctly matched pair:	A. Rainfall biotic factors in ecosystem B. Global warming formation of fossil fuels C. Renewable natural resources air

		D. Corn secondary consumer
16	In the food chain tree.... caterpillar.. robin..hawk....coyote, which is secondary consumer?	A. Caterpillar B. Robin C. Hawk D. Coyote
17	In an ecosystem the flow of _____ is one way, while _____ is/are constantly recycled.	A. Minerals, energy B. Energy minerals C. Oxygen, Energy D. Glucose, water
18	In the food chain"grass.....rabbit..... fox.....bear.....mushroom", how many types of decomposers are present"?	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
19	Organisms in the ecosystem that are responsible for the recycling of plant and animal wastes are:	A. Consumers B. Producers C. Decomposer D. Competitors
20	Which form of nitrogen is taken by the producers of the ecosystem?	A. Nitrogen gas B. Ammonia C. Nitrates D. Nitrites
21	The type of environment in which a particular species lives is called.	A. Ecosystem B. Habitat C. Biosphere D. Community
22	Which of the following organisms are decomposers?	A. Fungi B. Algae C. Bacteria D. Both a and c
23	The lowest trophic level of an ecosystem always includes.	A. Herbivores B. Carnivores C. Producer D. Decomposers
24	Habitat destruction can result in a loss of:	A. Species B. Population C. Community D. Ecosystem
25	The type of symbiotic relationship in which one member get benefit and other is unaffected is called.	A. Parasitism B. Mutualism C. Commensalism D. Predation
26	Which one of the example of abiotic factor?	A. Decomposoer B. Light C. Water D. Soil
27	An organism that actively hunts other organisms is called.	A. Prey B. Predator C. Parasite D. Host
28	The type of symbiotic relationship in which one member get benefit and other is harmed is called.	A. Parasitism B. Mutualism C. Commensalism D. Predation
29	Organisms that make their own food with help of sunlight, CO and H_2O are called.	A. Consumers B. Producers C. Decomposers D. Predators
30	The conversion of ammonia to nitrates is carried out by soil bacteria. This process is called.	A. Nitrification B. Denitrification C. Nitrogen fixation D. Assimilation
31	A group of organisms, similar to one another, which can interbreed in nature and produce fertile off springs.	A. Species B. Genus C. Family D. Population
32	Water , soil, air, temperature, wind and sunlight are example of:	A. Biotic factors B. Biomass C. Environment D. Abiotic factors
	A relationship between two organisms in which individual of one species may kill and eat	A. Symbiosis B. Competition

33	A relationship between two organisms in which individual of one species may kill and eat individuals of other species is called.	B. Competition C. Predation D. Mutualism
34	A relationship between species in which both species benefit is called.	A. Parasitism B. Mutualism C. Symbiosis D. Commensalism
35	A community and its biotic components is known as:	A. Biosphere B. Habitat C. Ecosystem D. Food web
36	A network of all the feeding relationships in an ecosystem is called.	A. Food chain B. Food web C. Trophic level D. Energy flow
37	The thickness of biosphere is:	A. 02 km B. 20 km C. 50 km D. 200 km
38	_____ get solar energy and transform it into chemical energy by the process of photosynthesis.	A. Decomposers B. Producers C. consumers D. Predators
39	The materials flow from one trophic level to the next by means of:	A. Food chains B. Food web C. Both a & b D. None of these
40	The base of food chain is always formed by:	A. Producers B. Consumers C. Decomposrs D. Heterotrophs
41	In 1927,..... developed the concept of ecological pyramids.	A. Kelvin B. Lamark C. Charles Elton D. Charles Darwin
42	_____ atom is the principal building block of many kind of biomolecules.	A. Oxygen B. Carbon C. Hydrogen D. Nitrogen
43	Which one of the following is not an example of fossil fuels?	A. Plants<o:p></o:p> B. Peat C. Coal D. Natural gas
44	The major process that brings carbon from atmosphere into living world is:	A. Photosynthesis B. Respiration C. Both a and b D. None of these
45	Nitrogen is an important component of:	A. Proteins B. Nucleic acid C. Lipids D. Both a and b
46	_____ is break down of the proteins of dead organisms to ammonia.	A. Ammonification B. Nitrification C. Denitrification D. None of these
47	The utilization of nitrates by organisms is called.	A. Nitrification B. Ammonification C. Assimilation D. Denitrification
48	Which one of the following is not a temporary parasite?	A. Mosquito B. Virus C. Leech D. Bed bug
49	Which one of the following is not an endoparasite?	A. Ascaris B. Plasmodium C. Mosquito D. Entamoeba
50	An epiphyte is an example of:	A. Parasitism B. Mutualism C. Commensalism D. Symbiosis

51	Which one is an example of epiphyte?	A. Mosquito B. Orchid C. rhizobium D. Plasmodium
52	Which of the following is not an example of green house gas?	A. CO₂ B. Methane C. Oxygen D. Nitrous oxide
53	The current level of urbanization in Pakistan is about_____ which is not high by global standards.	A. 23% B. 32% C. 36% D. 39%
54	All populations collectively are called:	A. Species B. Biome C. Community D. Ecosystem
55	The study of the ralationship between orgaisms and their environment called:	A. Biology B. Microbiology C. Ecology D. Genetics
56	All ecosystem of the world join and makees:	A. Biosphere B. Heterosphere C. Geosphere D. Hydrosphere
57	Largest unit of Ecology is:	A. Species B. Community C. Ecosystem D. Biosphere
58	The populations that live in a habitat nad interact with one another are collectively called:	A. Biosphere B. Ecosystem C. Community D. Species
59	A group of species of same species living in a particular area is called:	A. Population B. Community C. Aboitic factor D. Ecology
60	All ecosystems of the world combine to form:	A. Community B. Population C. Biosphere D. Competition
61	Abiotic component of ecosystem is:	A. Producers B. Herbivores C. Camivore D. Oxygen
62	The consumersthat eat animal flesh as well as plants and plant products are called:	A. Herbivors B. Carnivores C. Omnivores D. Insectivores
63	What is tertairy cornivore:	A. Deer B. Frog C. Snake D. Lion
64	Which of the following is the abiotic part of ecosystems?	A. Grass B. Goat C. Lion D. Soil
65	All herbivore animals are:	A. Grass eater B. Parasites C. Predaters D. Prey
66	Decomposers are:	A. Algae and becteria B. Mosses C. Animal D. Becteria and fungi
67	It is an example of primary consumers:	A. Cattles B. Snake C. Lion D. Frog
68	Rabbit is a :	A. Producer B. Herbivore C. Cornivore

		D. Tertiary Consumer
69	Which one of the following is a tertiary consumer:	A. Owl B. Larwa of butterfly C. Deer D. Rabbit
70	Organisms in the ecosystem that are responisble for recycling of plant and animal wastes are:	A. Producers B. Consumers C. Decomposers D. Compititors
71	Abiotic component of the ecosystem is:	A. Producers B. Consumers C. Decomposers D. Light
72	Biospher surrounding the earth is about:	A. 17 km B. 18 km C. 19 km D. 20 km
73	An example of carnivores plant is:	A. Mosses B. Ferns C. Rose Plant D. Sundew
74	Livingof Nitrogen bacteria in the roots nodules of Leguminous plant is an example of :	A. Predation B. Parasitism C. Mutualism D. Commensalism
75	Ectoparasite is:	A. Ascaris B. Amoeba C. Plasmodium D. Leech
76	Example of Endoparasite is:	A. Plasmodium B. Mosquito C. Leech D. Lices
77	the type of symbolic association in which partner gets benefits while other is neither benefited nor harmed is called:	A. Commensalism B. Mutualism C. Parasitism D. Predation
78	Endoparasite is:	A. Leech B. Lices C. Ascaris D. Mosqitto
79	Example of Ectoparasite is:	A. Becteria B. Virus C. Ascaris D. Mosquito
80	An example of endoparasite :	A. Mosquitoes B. Leech C. Lice D. Plasmodium
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83	All Ecosystem of the world join and makes.	A. Biosphere B. Heterosphere C. Geosphere D. Hydrosphere
84	Largest unit of Ecology is.	A. Species B. Community C. Ecosystem D. Biosphere
85	The populations that live in a habitat and interact with one another are collectively called.	A. Biosphere B. Ecosystem C. Community D. species
		A. Population

86	A group of organisms of same species living in a particular area is called.	B. Coummunity C. Abiotic factor D. Ecology
87	All ecosystems of the world combine to form.	A. Community B. Population C. Biosphere D. Competition
88	Abiotic component of ecosystem is.	A. Producers B. Herbivores C. carnivore D. Oxygen
89	The consumers that eat animal flesh as well as plants and plant products are called.	A. Herbivores B. Carnivores C. Omnivores D. Insectivores
90	Which is tertiary carnivore.	A. Deer B. Frog C. Snake D. Lion
91	Which of the following is the abiotic part of ecosystem.	A. Grass B. Goat C. Lion D. Soil
92	All herbivore animals are.	A. Grass eater B. Parasites C. Predators D. Prey
93	Decomposers are.	A. Algae and bacteria B. Mosses C. Animal D. Bacteria and Fungi
94	It is an example of primary consumers.	A. Cattles B. Snake C. Lion D. Tiger
95	Which one is not biotic factor.	A. Plants B. Animal C. Mud D. Bacteria
96	it is example of secondary consumer.	A. Cattle B. Snake C. Lion D. Frog
97	Rabbit is a.	A. Producer B. Herbivore C. cornivore D. Teriary consumer
98	Which one of the following is tertiary consumer.	A. Owl B. Larva of burtterfly C. Deer D. Rabbit
99	Organisms in the ecosystem that are responsible for recycling of plant and animal wastes are.	A. Producers B. Consumers C. Decomposers D. Competitors
100	Abiotic component of the ecosystem is.	A. Producers B. Consumers C. Decomposers D. Light
101	Biosphere surrounding the Earth is about.	A. 17 KM B. 18 KM C. 19 KM D. 20 KM
102	An example of carnivores plant is.	A. Mosses B. Ferns C. Rose plant D. Sundew
103	The total amount of living matter in an ecosystem at any time is called.	A. Biomass B. Energy C. Food Chain D. Food web

104	Primary source of energy for all ecosystem is.	A. Electricity B. Sun C. Fire D. Nutrients
105	The only source of energy for all ecosystems of the world is.	A. Sun B. Moon C. Plants D. Ocean
106	At the end of a long food chian the energy will be.	A. Will more B. As same as at start C. Will less D. Zero
107	Which are put in first trophic level?	A. Carnivores B. Producers C. Herbivores D. Consumers
108	The basic tropic level of all food chain is.	A. Producers B. Consumers C. Decomposers D. Reducers
109	Which Charles Eiton developed the concept of ecological pyramids?	A. 1926 B. 1927 C. 1928 D. 1929
110	conversion of the nitrogen gas into nitrates is called.	A. Denitrification B. Nitrogen fixation C. Assimilation D. Ammonification
111	Naturally found in graphite and diamond.	A. Nitrogen B. Oxygen C. Hydrogen D. Carbon
112	One of these cycles is also nutrients cycles.	A. Biogeochemical cycles B. Carbon cycles C. Water cycles D. Nitrogen cycles
113	Conversion of urea and uric acid into Ammonia is called.	A. Assimilation B. Nitrogen fixation C. Ammonification D. Biological fixation
114	The nitrate forming bacteria are.	A. Rhizobium B. Nitrosomonas C. Nitrobacter D. Cocci
115	Conversion of Nitrates into nitrogen gas is called.	A. Denitrification B. Assimilation C. Ammonification D. Nitrogen fixtation
116	Which form of nitrogen is taken by the producer of the Ecosystem?	A. Nitrogen Gas B. Ammonia C. Nitrage D. Nitrates
117	Formation of Nitriates and nit5rates from ammonia is called.	A. Nitrification B. Ammonification C. Denitrification D. Assimilation
118	One organism kills and feed on other organism is called.	A. Predation B. Parasitism C. Mutuatism D. Commensalism
119	An examples of carnivore plant is.	A. Rose plant B. Mosses C. Pitcher plant D. Ferns
120	A symbiotic interaction in which both partners get benefits.	A. Mutualism B. Commensalism C. Parasitism D. Predation
121	Living of nitrogen fixing bacteria in the roots nodules of Leguminous plant is an example of.	A. Predation B. Parasitism C. Mutualism D. Commensalism

122	Ectoparasite is	A. Ascaris B. Amoeba C. Leech D. Plasmodium
123	Example of Endoparasite is.	A. Plasmodium B. Mosquito C. Leech D. Lices
124	The type of symbiotic association in which partner gets benefits while ohter is neither benefited nor harmed is called.	A. Commenaslism B. Mutualism C. Parasitism D. Predation
125	Endoparasite is.	A. Leech B. Lices C. Ascaris D. Mosquito
126	An example of Endoparasite.	A. Mosquitoes B. Leech C. Plasmodium D. Lice
127	Dengue fever is an infection of.	A. Algal B. Viral C. Fungal D. Bacterial
128	Which of the following air pollutant react with water in atmosphere producing acid rain?	A. Hydrocarbons fluorine B. Flyash, soot C. chlorine , smoke D. Sulphur dioxide, Nitrogen oxide.
129	250 years age, the population of world was approximately ---------- million.	A. 400 B. 500 C. 600 D. 700
130	---------- is use for the cleaning of sewage water.	A. Bacteria B. Virus C. Algae D. Fungi
131	R-3 means.	A. Less use B. Reuse C. Recycle D. Refuse
132	R-2 means.	A. Reduce B. Recycle C. Renewable D. Reuse
133	Identify the correctly matched pair.	A. Rainfall-biotic factor in Ecosystem B. Corn-secondary consumers C. Global warming fossil fuel formating D. Renewable natural resource air