

Chapter 4: Ecosystem

Worksheet 1

1. Fill in the blanks.

- (i) The large-scale planting of trees is called _____ .
- (ii) _____ prey upon herbivores.
- (iii) Vultures play an important role of _____ in an ecosystem.
- (iv) Every food chain starts with _____ .
- (v) The ultimate source of energy in an ecosystem is _____ .

2. Write T for true and F for false statement.

- (i) Evergreen broad-leaved, tall trees are found in temperate deciduous forest.
- (ii) The flow of energy in an ecosystem is in one direction only.
- (iii) The pyramid of number is always inverted.
- (iv) Animals are consumers in an ecosystem.
- (v) Omnivores eat plant and animal food.

3. Answer the following questions.

- (i) What are autotrophs?
- (ii) Name the abiotic components of an ecosystem.
- (iii) What is the difference between decomposers and transformers?
- (iv) What do you mean by habitat?
- (v) Give two examples of secondary consumers which eat
 - (a) herbivores only
 - (b) plants as well as animals

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Worksheet 2

1. Tick the correct answer.

- (i) They are consumers.
(a) all animals (b) all bacteria
(c) all nongreen plants (d) all animals and some nongreen plants
- (ii) The term ecosystem was coined by British ecologist
(a) Ernst Haeckel (b) A G Tansley (c) Robert Hooke (d) Brown
- (iii) Which of these is a nonliving component of ecosystem?
(a) wind (b) consumer (c) producer (d) decomposer
- (iv) The number of trophic levels in the given food chain is
Grass → Grasshopper → Frog → Snake → Eagle
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5
- (v) The pyramid of number is always
(a) inverted (b) upright (c) tilted (d) slanted

2. Pick the correct word(s).

- (i) In a pyramid of number, the number of consumers gradually **decreases/increases** from **base/top** to **base/top**.
- (ii) *Cuscuta* is an/a **animal/plant** parasite.
- (iii) **Physical/Edaphic** factors are related to soil and topography.
- (iv) Estuarine is a **freshwater/marine** ecosystem.
- (v) In an ecosystem, snake is a **primary/secondary** consumer.

3. Differentiate between the following.

- (i) Community and population
- (ii) Ecology and ecosystem
- (iii) Secondary and tertiary consumers
- (iv) Ectoparasite and endoparasite
- (v) Predator and prey