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NPTEL

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Courses » Wild Life Ecology

Announcements

Course

Ask a Question

Progress

FAQ

Unit 1 - How to access the portal

Register for
Certification exam

Course outline

How to access the portal

- How to access the home page?
- How to access the course page?
- How to access the MCQ, MSQ and Programming assignments?
- How to access the subjective assignments?
- Quiz : Assignment 0

Week 1 - Introduction

Week 2 - Ecological structure

Week 3_Ecological Interactions

Week 4_Ecological Energetics

Assignment 0

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.

As per our records you have not submitted this assignment. **Due on 2019-02-04, 23:59 IST.**

For questions 1 to 4:

A species is called an **umbrella species** if it has a large home range. Thus, conserving such a species will also conserve several other species simultaneously. Think of an umbrella that protects a large area from rain.

A species is called a **keystone species** if it has a role in the ecosystem that is much larger than the number of individuals of the species. Thus, just a few individuals of the keystone species will conserve or control several other species in the ecosystem.

A species is called a **flagship species** if it is so beautiful or captivating that people want to see it. Such a species helps to bring people to the cause of conservation. Think of species like the giant Panda, the tiger, etc.

1) People come to Sessa orchid sanctuary in Arunachal Pradesh to witness orchids, which in **2 points** this context would be classified as

- umbrella species
- keystone species
- flagship species
- extinct species

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

flagship species

2) The fig tree bears fruits in times when animals do not have much access to food. In this **2 points** context, it would be a good example of

- least concern species
- keystone species

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| | | | |
|--|-------|---|--|
| Week 7_Distribution and abundance | ce De | <i>keystone species</i> | |
| Week 8_Management of threatened species | | 3) The tiger has a home range of several square kilometres, regulates the ecosystem through controlling herbivore populations and trophic cascades, and people come to tiger reserves to watch tigers. Thus, the tiger can be called as 2 points | |
| Week 9_Human Ecology | | <input type="radio"/> umbrella species | |
| Week 10_Ecology of change | | <input type="radio"/> keystone species | |
| Week 11_Applied Ecology | | <input type="radio"/> flagship species | |
| Week 12_Revision | | <input type="radio"/> all of the above | |

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
all of the above

4) The elephant has a home range of several square kilometres, regulates the ecosystem by its habit of destructive feeding, and people can relate to this animal which is important for conservation. Given this background, the elephant can be called as **2 points**

umbrella species

keystone species

flagship species

all of the above

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
all of the above

5) Consider the food chain: Grass → Grasshopper → Frog → Snake → Hawk. As we move up the food chain, **2 points**

available energy decreases

available energy increases

available energy remains same

available energy is zero everywhere

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
available energy decreases

6) Consider the food chain: Grass → Grasshopper → Frog → Snake → Hawk. In this food chain, **2 points**

grass is producer

grass is consumer

grass is decomposer

grass is herbivore

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
grass is producer

7) Consider the food chain: Grass → Grasshopper → Frog → Snake → Hawk. In this food chain, **2 points**

- grasshopper is producer
- grasshopper is consumer
- grasshopper is decomposer
- grasshopper is carnivore

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

grasshopper is consumer

8) Consider the food chain: Grass → Grasshopper → Frog → Snake → Hawk. In this food chain, **2 points**

- frog is producer
- frog is consumer and carnivore
- frog is consumer and herbivore
- frog is decomposer

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

frog is consumer and carnivore

9) Consider the food chain: Grass → Grasshopper → Frog → Snake → Hawk. In this food chain, **2 points**

- hawk is producer
- hawk is consumer and carnivore
- hawk is consumer and herbivore
- hawk is decomposer

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

hawk is consumer and carnivore

10) Consider the food chain: Grass → Grasshopper → Frog → Snake → Hawk. In this food chain, **2 points**

- more number of hawks than grasshoppers can be supported
- more number of grasshoppers than hawks can be supported
- equal number of hawks and grasshoppers can be supported
- none of these

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

more number of grasshoppers than hawks can be supported

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