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Courses » Wild Life Ecology

Announcements

Course

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Unit 5 - Week 4_Ecological Energetics

Register for
Certification exam

Course outline

How to access
the portal

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Introduction

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3_Ecological
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10_Food
chains, Food
webs and
trophic levels

Lecture
11_Primary
Production

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12_Nutrient
Cycles

Quiz :
Assignment 4

Assignment 4
Solution

Assignment 4

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.

As per our records you have not submitted this
assignment.

Due on 2019-02-27, 23:59 IST.

1) Tree → Frugivorous birds → Hawk represents

2 points

- upright pyramid of numbers
- inverted pyramid of numbers
- spindle pyramid of numbers
- dumb-bell pyramid of numbers

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

spindle pyramid of numbers

2) At the compensation point,

2 points

- photosynthesis = respiration
- photosynthesis < respiration
- photosynthesis > respiration
- photosynthesis = 0

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

photosynthesis = respiration

3) Glacial lakes are typical examples of

2 points

- eutrophic lakes
- hypereutrophic lakes
- oligotrophic lakes
- mesotrophic lakes

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Week 6_Community Ecology
Week 7_Distribution and abundance
Week 8_Management of threatened species
Week 9_Human Ecology
Week 10_Ecology of change
Week 11_Applied Ecology
Week 12_Revision

ce De

upright pyramid of numbers
 inverted pyramid of numbers
 spindle pyramid of numbers
 dumb-bell pyramid of numbers

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
inverted pyramid of numbers

5) If we all became vegetarians, we'll be able to support our large populations. This can be explained through **2 points**

10% rule
 1% rule
 trophic cascade
 biodiversity

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
10% rule

6) Net primary productivity is given by **2 points**

$APAR \times LUE$
 $APAR + LUE$
 $APAR - LUE$
 $APAR / LUE$

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
 $APAR \times LUE$

7) 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

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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