



Sengamala Thayar Educational Trust Women's College

(Affiliated to Bharathidasan University)

(Accredited with 'A' Grade {3.45/4.00} By NAAC)

(An ISO 9001: 2015 Certified Institution)

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Two Marks Questions and Answers

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1. What is called ecology?

Ecology is the science that studies the biota (living things), the environment, and their interactions. It comes from the Greek oikos = house; logos = study. **Ecology** is the study of ecosystems. Ecosystems describe the web or network of relations among organisms at different scales of organization.

2. What is ecology and examples?

An **example** of **ecology** is the study of wetlands. **Ecology** is defined as the branch of science that studies how people or organisms relate to each other and their environment. An **example** of **ecology** is studying the food chain in a wetlands area.

3. What is the study of ecology?

Ecology is the **study** of organisms and how they interact with the environment around them. An ecologist **studies** the relationship between living things and their habitats. ... To find the answers to these questions, **ecologists** must **study** and observe all forms of life and their ecosystems throughout our world.

4. What are the 5 levels of ecology?

Within the discipline of ecology, researchers work at five broad levels, sometimes discretely and sometimes with overlap: organism, **population**, community, **ecosystem**, and **biosphere**.

5. What are the two types of ecology?

Scientists who study those relationships are called **ecologists**. There are many **different** ways to study **ecology**. Some **types** are landscape **ecology**, population **ecology**, and behavioral **ecology**.

6. What is importance of ecology?

Ecology enriches our world and is crucial for human wellbeing and prosperity. It provides new knowledge of the interdependence between people and nature that is vital for food production, maintaining clean air and water, and sustaining biodiversity in a changing climate.

7. What is the best definition of ecology?

Ecology is the study of how organisms interact with one another and with their physical environment. The distribution and abundance of organisms on Earth is shaped by both biotic, living-organism-related, and abiotic, nonliving or physical, factors.

8. What are the branches of ecology?

Branches of Ecology

- Terrestrial Ecology. Terrestrial ecology is a branch of ecology that deals with the study of land organisms and how they interact with each other and adapt to their environment. ...
- Aquatic Ecology. ...
- Microbial Ecology. ...
- Systems Ecology. ...
- Taxonomic Ecology. ...
- Evolutionary Ecology. ...
- Population Ecology. ...
- Behavioral Ecology.

9. What are the two main branches of ecology?

Instead, the study of **ecology** was again divided into **two major** subdivisions: autoecology and synecology. On one hand, autoecology deals with the study of **ecology** and ecosystems in single species up to the population level.

10. What is called the environment?

Environment is a place where different things are such as a swampy or hot **environment**. It can be living (biotic) or non-living (abiotic) things. It includes physical, chemical and other natural forces. ... Since everything is part of the **environment** of something else, the word **environment** is used to talk about many things.

11. What are the 3 types of environment?

To divide **environments'** sorts we can mention **3 kinds of environments** Natural, industrial, and social **environment**.
Natural environment: Include water, light, land, air and all organisms that live in nature.

12. What is environment types?

Environment mainly consists of atmosphere, hydrosphere, lithosphere and biosphere. But it can be roughly divided into two **types** such as (a) Micro **environment** and (b) Macro **environment**. It can also be divided into two other **types** such as (c) Physical and (d) biotic **environment**.

13. What is environment and importance of environment?

Environment plays an **important** role in the healthy living of human beings. it matters because it is the only home that humans have, and it provides air, food, and other needs. Humanity's entire life support system depends on the well-being of all the **environmental** factors.

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15. What is environment and examples?

Environment includes the living and nonliving things that an organism interacts with, or has an effect on it. Living elements that an organism interacts with are known as biotic elements: animals, plants, etc., abiotic elements are non living things which include air, water, sunlight etc.

16. What are the five elements of our environment?

Purifying the Five Elements of Our Being. Everything in nature is made up of five basic **elements: earth, water, fire, air, and space**. Knowledge of the five elements allows the yogi to understand the laws of nature and to use yoga to attain greater health, power, knowledge, wisdom and happiness.

17. What are the main components of environment?

The four major components of environment include **lithosphere, hydrosphere, atmosphere** and biosphere, corresponding to rocks, water, air and life respectively.

18. What is importance of environment?

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and other needs. Humanity's entire life support system depends on the well-being of all the **environmental** factors.

What Are the Top 5 Environmental Concerns for 2019?

- Biodiversity. Biodiversity is the most complex and vital feature of our planet. ...
- Water. Water pollution is a huge concern for us and our environment. ...
- Deforestation. We need plants and trees to survive. ...
- Pollution. ...
- Climate Change.

19. What are the 4 functions of the environment?

These **functions** can be grouped into **four** main types – source, sink, service and spiritual. Earth's source **function** refers to its natural resources which have originated directly from the biophysical **environment**.

20. What are the 3 major functions of an ecosystem?

Three levels of organisms regulate the flow of **energy** in ecosystems: the producers, the consumers, and the decomposers. They are organized in complex food webs.

21. What are the main functions of an ecosystem?

The functions of the ecosystem are as follows:

- It regulates the essential ecological processes, supports life systems and renders the stability.
- It is also responsible for the cycling of nutrients between biotic and abiotic components.
- It maintains a balance among the various trophic levels in the ecosystem.

22. What are the structure and functions of ecosystem?

The **structure** of an **ecosystem** is basically a description of the organisms and physical features of environment including the amount and distribution of nutrients in a particular habitat. It also provides information regarding the range of climatic conditions prevailing in the area.

23. What is an example of herbivory?

Herbivory. **Herbivory** is the consumption of plant material by animals, and **herbivores** are animals adapted to eat plants. ... For **example**, to reduce the damage done by **herbivores**, plants have evolved defenses, including thorns and chemicals.

24. What is called herbivorous?

Herbivores are animals that only eat plants. They are **herbivorous** animals. **Herbivores** (such as deer, elephants, horses) have teeth that are adapted to grind vegetable tissue. ... Humans are omnivores, because they eat meat as well as vegetable matter. People who eat mostly plants are usually **called** vegetarian or vegan.

25. What animals are called herbivores?

Herbivores, Omnivores, and Carnivores. **Herbivores** are **animals** whose primary food source is plant-based. Examples of **herbivores** include vertebrates like deer, koalas, and some bird species, as well as invertebrates such as crickets and caterpillars.

26. What is a carnivorous animal?

A carnivore is an animal that gets food from killing and eating other animals. Carnivores generally eat **herbivores**, but can eat **omnivores**, and occasionally other carnivores.

27. What are the characteristics of carnivores?

Characteristics commonly associated with carnivores include **strength, speed**, and keen senses for hunting, as well as teeth and claws for capturing and tearing prey.

28. What are the three types of carnivores?

Carnivore types

There are **three different** categories of **carnivores** based on the level of meat consumption: hypercarnivores, mesocarnivores and hypocarnivores. **Carnivores** that eat mostly meat are called hypercarnivores.

29. What is pollination and types of pollination?

Pollination is a biological process in which the pollen grains are transferred from an anther (male part of a flower) to the stigma (female part of a flower). There are two **types of pollination**: Self-Pollination. Cross-Pollination.

30. How does pollination happen?

Pollination process **occurs** when pollen grains from the male part of one flower (anther) are transferred to the female part (stigma) of another flower. Once **pollination occurs**, the fertilized flowers produce seeds, which enable the associated plant to reproduce and/or form fruit.

31. What are the 5 steps of pollination?

- Step 1: A grain of pollen falls onto stigma.
- Step 2: Insect enters flowers and brushes against anther and then is coated in pollen.

- Step 3: Some pollen can fall onto stigma as insect leaves flower.
- Step 4: pollen falls onto the stigma of the next flower.
- Step 5: a small seed forms in the ovary in the plant.

32. What are three types of pollination?

Cross-Pollination

- Zoophilous flowers– In this type of pollination, the pollinating agents are animals like human beings, bats, birds etc. ...
- Anemophilous flowers– These flowers are pollinated by the agency of wind. ...
- Entomophilic flowers– These flowers are pollinated by insects.

33. How many types of cross pollination are there?

There are two **different types** of pollinations in which the pollen grains are transferred from one flower to another. In both the process, pollen grains are transferred from a stamen to the stigma of the same plant or to a flower of **different** plants.

34. What is the difference between self pollination and cross pollination?

Self pollination is the transfer of pollen grains from the anther of a flower to the stigma of same flower or to the stigma of another flower borne on the same plant while as **Cross pollination** is the transfer of pollen grains from the anther of one flower to the stigma of another flower borne on **different** plant

35. What is cross and self pollination?

Self-pollination occurs when the pollen from the anther is deposited on the stigma of the same flower, or another flower on the same plant.

Cross-pollination is the transfer of pollen from the anther of one flower to the stigma of another flower on a different individual of the same species.

36. What is a niche in simple terms?

An ecological **niche** is the part of the environment into which a species fits, and to which it is adapted. A shorthand definition of **niche** in biology is how an organism makes a living in a place. However, the **term** has been used in different ways. ... Later, he described the **niches** of a variety of species.

37. What are examples of niche?

For example, a garden spider is a predator that hunts for prey among **plants**, while an oak tree grows to dominate a forest canopy, turning sunlight into food. The role that a species plays is called its ecological niche. A niche includes more than what an organism eats or where it lives.

38. What is ecological niche and its types?

An **ecological niche** describes how a species lives and interacts with other organisms in a habitat. It can be thought of as the role or job that a species has in nature. There are as many **ecological niches** on Earth as there are organisms. One example is the **niche** of the bald eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*.

39. What is the niche concept?

The Grinnellian **niche concept** embodies the idea that the **niche** of a species is determined by the habitat in which it lives and its accompanying behavioral adaptations. In other words, the **niche** is the sum of the habitat requirements and behaviors that allow a species to persist and produce offspring.

40. What is niche overlap?

Niche Overlap and Competition. **Niche overlap** occurs when two organismic units use the same resources or other environmental variables. In Hutchinson's terminology, each n-dimensional hypervolume includes part of the other, or some points in the two sets that constitute their realized **niches** are identical.

41. What is the difference between fundamental and realized niche?

Fundamental niche is the entire set of conditions under which an animal (population, species) can survive and reproduce itself. **Realized niche** is the set of conditions actually used by given animal (pop, species), after interactions with other species (predation and especially competition) have been taken into account.

42. What are the different types of niches?

Terms in this set (8)

- competition. A common demand by two or more organisms upon a limited supply of a resource; for example, food, water, light, space, mates, nesting sites. ...
- coevolution. ...
- ecological niche. ...
- mutualism. ...
- predation. ...
- parasitism. ...
- Realized niche. ...
- Fundamental niche.

43. What is community ecology?

Community ecology, study of the organization and functioning of **communities**, which **are** assemblages of interacting populations of the species living within a particular area or habitat. **Community ecology**.

44. What is community ecology example?

Community ecology, then, is the study of the interactions that occur among groups of species coexisting within a region. For **example**, a **community** ecologist might consider the ways in which plants and animals within a forest affect one another's growth. ... By definition, a **community** is composed of two different species.

45. What is the difference between population ecology and community ecology?

Population ecology is the study of populations; specifically, how populations change over time and what environmental factors contribute to that change. **Community ecology** is the study of **communities**; specifically, the organization, function, and interactions **between** species within a **community**.

46. Why is the study of community ecology important?

The **study of community ecology** is **important** because there is a conservation of the endangered species, management of wildlife, game, and fish, control of disease, and controlling species consumption at culture. ... Interspecific Competition: when populations of two different species compete for the same limited resource.

47. What is in an ecosystem?

An **ecosystem** is a geographic area where plants, animals, and other organisms, as well as weather and landscape, work together to form a bubble of life. **Ecosystems** contain biotic or living, parts, as well as abiotic factors, or nonliving parts. Biotic factors include plants, animals, and other organisms.

48. What is ecosystem with example?

Examples of ecosystems are: agroecosystem, aquatic **ecosystem**, coral reef, desert, forest, human **ecosystem**, littoral zone, marine **ecosystem**, prairie, rainforest, savanna, steppe, taiga, tundra, urban **ecosystem** and others.

49. What is importance of ecosystem?

Importance of Ecosystem:

It provides habitat to wild plants and animals. It supports different food chains and food webs. It regulates essential ecological processes and support lives.

50. What is the function of ecosystem?

Fundamentally, **ecosystem functions** are exchange of energy and nutrients in the food chain. These exchanges sustain plant and animal life on the planet as well as the decomposition of organic matter and the production of biomass.

51. What is pollution and its effects?

Pollution is the introduction of contaminants into the natural environment that cause adverse change. **Pollution** can take the form of chemical substances or energy, such as noise, heat or light. **Pollutants**, the components of **pollution**, can be either foreign substances/energies or naturally occurring contaminants.

52. What are the 4 types of pollution?

There are **different types of pollution**: water **pollution**, air **pollution**, solid waste **pollution** and noise **pollution**. All of these can be found in urban areas. The main sources of **pollution** are household activities, factories, agriculture and transport.

53. Why pollution is dangerous?

Pollution may muddy landscapes, poison soils and waterways, or kill plants and animals. ... Long-term exposure to air **pollution**, for example, can lead to chronic respiratory disease, lung cancer and other diseases. Toxic chemicals that accumulate in top predators can make some species **unsafe** to eat.

54. What causes pollution?

Air **pollution** is **caused** by solid and liquid particles and certain gases that are suspended in the air. These particles and gases can come from car and truck exhaust, factories, dust, pollen, mold spores, volcanoes and wildfires. The solid and liquid particles suspended in our air are called aerosols.

55. What are the 10 causes of air pollution?

10 Causes of Air Pollution

- Combustion from Industry. Almost all of the common air pollutants can be produced by industrial processes. ...
- Transportation Emissions. ...
- Agriculture Side-Effects. ...
- Home Heating. ...
- Home Cooking. ...
- Volcano Eruptions. ...
- Forest Fires. ...
- Tobacco Smoke.

56. How does pollution affect the environment?

Pollution may muddy landscapes, poison soils and waterways, or kill plants and animals. Humans are also regularly harmed by **pollution**. Long-term exposure to air **pollution**, for example, can lead to chronic respiratory disease, lung cancer and other diseases.

57. What are the effects of pollution on human health?

Long-term **health effects** from **air pollution** include heart disease, lung cancer, and respiratory diseases such as emphysema. **Air pollution** can also cause long-term damage to people's nerves, brain, kidneys, liver, and other organs.

58. What are the 5 major causes of air pollution?

5 Major Causes of Air Pollution

- Industry. Industries are a major contributor to air pollution. ...
- Vehicle Emissions. Source. ...
- Household and Farming Chemicals. ...
- Deforestation. ...
- Smoking.

59. How does air pollution affect our health?

- Respiratory diseases.
- Cardiovascular damage.
- Fatigue, headaches and anxiety.
- Irritation of the eyes, nose and throat.
- Damage to reproductive organs.
- Harm to the liver, spleen and blood.
- Nervous system damage.

60. How does pollution destroy the earth?

Along with harming human health, **air pollution** can cause a variety of environmental effects: Acid rain is precipitation containing harmful amounts of nitric and sulfuric acids. These acids are formed primarily by nitrogen oxides and sulfur oxides released into the atmosphere when fossil fuels are burned.

61. How does pollution affect global warming?

A: **Global warming** occurs when carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other **air pollutants** and greenhouse gases collect in the atmosphere and absorb sunlight and solar radiation that have bounced off the earth's surface.

62. What are major sources of air pollution?

There are four main types of air pollution sources: **mobile sources** – such as cars, buses, planes, trucks, and trains. **stationary sources** – such as power **plants**, oil refineries, industrial facilities, and factories. **area sources** – such as agricultural areas, cities, and **wood** burning fireplaces.

63. What causes ozone pollution?

This happens when **pollutants** emitted by cars, power plants, industrial boilers, refineries, chemical plants, and other **sources** chemically react in the presence of sunlight. **Ozone** is most likely to reach unhealthy levels on hot sunny days in urban environments, but can still reach high levels during colder months.

64. How can we prevent ozone pollution?

On Days when High Ozone Levels are Expected, Take these Extra Steps to Reduce Pollution:

- Choose a cleaner commute - share a ride to work or use public transportation.
- Combine errands and reduce trips. ...
- Avoid excessive idling of your automobile.
- Refuel your car in the evening when its cooler.

65. What are the harmful effects of ozone?

Breathing ozone can trigger a variety of **health problems** including **chest pain, coughing, throat irritation**, and airway inflammation. It also can reduce **lung** function and harm **lung** tissue. Ozone can worsen bronchitis, **emphysema**, and **asthma**, leading to increased medical care. Learn more about health effects.

66. What is the biggest source of water pollution?

Most ocean pollution begins on land

Much of this **runoff** flows to the sea, carrying with it agricultural fertilizers and pesticides. Eighty percent of pollution to the marine environment comes from the land. One of the biggest sources is called **nonpoint source pollution**, which occurs as a result of **runoff**.

67. What are the two main causes of water pollution?

The Main Causes of Water Pollution in the U.S.

- **Runoff from Agricultural Operations.** Agriculture represents one of the biggest sources of water pollution in the country. ...
- **Runoff and Nonpoint Source Pollution.** ...
- **Industrial Activities.** ...
- **Leakage from Underground Storage and Piping.** ...
- **Leaking Sewers.** ...
- **Vehicle Emissions.** ...
- **Landfill Leakage.** ...
- **Hazardous Waste.**

68. What does water pollution cause?

Waterborne pathogens, in the form of disease-causing bacteria and viruses from human and animal waste, are a major **cause** of illness from contaminated drinking **water**. Diseases spread by unsafe **water** include cholera, giardia, and typhoid.

69. How can we stop water pollution?

Ten Things You Can Do To Reduce Water Pollution

- DO NOT pour fat from cooking or any other type of fat, oil, or grease down the sink. ...
- DO NOT dispose of household chemicals or cleaning agents down the sink or toilet. ...
- DO NOT flush pills, liquid or powder medications or drugs down the toilet.
- Avoid using the toilet as a wastebasket. ...
- Avoid using a garbage disposal.

70. What is the concept of biogeography?

Biogeography is the study of the distribution of species and ecosystems in geographic space and through geological time. Organisms and biological communities often vary in a regular fashion along geographic gradients of latitude, elevation, isolation and habitat area.

71. What is the importance of biogeography?

Biogeography is **important** as a branch of geography that sheds light on the natural habitats around the world. It is also essential in understanding why species are in their present locations and in developing protecting the world's natural habitats.

72. What are the two types of biogeography?

There are three main fields of **biogeography**: 1) historical, 2) ecological, and 3) conservation **biogeography**. Each addresses the distribution of species from a **different** perspective. Historical **biogeography** primarily involves animal distributions from an evolutionary perspective.

73. What is Conservation Biology and why is it important?

Conservation biology is the management of nature and of Earth's biodiversity with the aim of protecting species, their habitats, and ecosystems from excessive rates of extinction and the erosion of biotic interactions.

74. What is the main goal of conservation biology?

Conservation biology as a discipline aims to provide answers to specific questions that can be applied to management decisions. The **main goal** is to

establish workable methods for preserving species and their **biological** communities.

75. What is an example of conservation biology?

For **example**, protecting sand dunes allows dune-building grasses, such as sea oat, to thrive and create new dunes. This, in turn, provides habitat for nesting organisms such as sea turtles. Restoring degraded habitats is another top priority for **conservation biologists**.