Worksheet: How Nature Works in Harmony

Karnataka State Board · Class 8 · Science · 7 questions · 11 marks

Name: _____	Date: _____	Score: _____ / 11

Q1. What is the correct order of the hierarchy shown in Fig. 12.7, from smallest to largest? *[1 mark]*

A) Population -> Individual -> Ecosystem -> Community

B) Community -> Population -> Individual -> Ecosystem

C) Individual -> Community -> Population -> Ecosystem

D) Individual -> Population -> Community -> Ecosystem

Q2. In Activity 12.3's Pond A/Pond B study, why did Pond A (with fish) have fewer dragonflies than Pond B (without fish)? *[1 mark]*

A) Fish eat dragonfly larvae

B) Fish pollute the water dragonflies need

C) Dragonflies avoid ponds with fish for no stated reason

D) Fish compete with dragonflies for food

Q3. Which relationship is correctly classified according to the chapter's own examples? *[1 mark]*

A) Honeybees and flowers — mutualism

B) Ticks on dogs — commensalism

C) Orchids on trees — mutualism

D) Honeybees and flowers — parasitism

Q4. How many trophic levels does this chapter name, and what is the fourth (topmost) level called? *[1 mark]*

A) Four levels; tertiary consumers

B) Three levels; apex predators

C) Five levels; top carnivores

D) Four levels; large carnivores

Q5. Explain why the chapter describes ecosystem balance as 'dynamic, not fixed.' *[3 marks]*

Q6. What did the 1980s Indian bullfrog frog-leg export story ultimately lead the Government of India to do? *[1 mark]*

A) Declare the Indian bullfrog a national symbol

B) Create a new protected area specifically for frogs

C) Subsidise pesticide use for farmers

D) Ban the export of frog legs

Q7. Why does the chapter classify farmland as a 'human-made' terrestrial ecosystem, and what does it say human-made ecosystems need that natural ones don't? *[3 marks]*