

1. What is a habitat?

- A. A place where an organism lives and grows
- B. A group of animals only
- C. Only non-living things
- D. Only forests (A)

Explanation: A habitat provides suitable conditions like food, water, shelter, and space for an organism.

2. Which of these is an abiotic component?

- A. Fish
- B. Soil
- C. Tree
- D. Bacteria (B)

Explanation: Soil is non-living, so it is an abiotic component.

3. A group of the same kind of organisms living in a habitat at a given time is called:

- A. Community
- B. Ecosystem
- C. Population
- D. Food web (C)

Explanation: A population includes organisms of the same type living together in one area.

4. Which organisms are called producers?

- A. Animals
- B. Fungi
- C. Green plants
- D. Bacteria only (C)

Explanation: Green plants make their own food by photosynthesis, so they are producers.

5. What does a food chain show?

- A. Who eats whom
- B. Types of soil
- C. Weather changes
- D. Water cycle only (A)

Explanation: A food chain shows feeding relationships in a simple sequence.

6. In the food chain Grass → Grasshopper → Frog → Snake, what may happen if frogs disappear?

- A. Grasshoppers may increase
- B. Snakes may increase
- C. Grasshoppers may disappear immediately
- D. Grass will not be affected at all (A)

Explanation: Frogs eat grasshoppers, so if frogs disappear, grasshopper population may increase.

7. What are decomposers also called?

- A. Autotrophs
- B. Saprotrophs
- C. Herbivores
- D. Omnivores (B)

Explanation: Decomposers like fungi and bacteria break down dead matter and are called saprotrophs.

8. Which interaction benefits both organisms?

- A. Parasitism
- B. Competition
- C. Mutualism
- D. Commensalism (C)

Explanation: In mutualism, both organisms benefit, such as honeybees and flowers.

9. Which ecosystem is human-made?

- A. Forest
- B. River
- C. Farm
- D. Ocean (C)

Explanation: Farms are created and managed by humans, so they are human-made ecosystems.

10. Why are Sundarbans important?

- A. They increase pollution
- B. They protect against strong winds and waves
- C. They have no wildlife
- D. They reduce oxygen (B)

Explanation: Sundarbans' mangrove forests slow down strong winds and waves during storms and floods.