

**National Institute of Open Schooling**  
**Senior Secondary Course: Environmental Science**  
**Lesson 6: Natural Ecosystem**  
**Worksheet-6**

1. In which ecosystem “Birches” and “Arctic hare” are found? Mention adaptations of the plants and animals found in this ecosystem.
2. “Estuaries are listed as highly productive but threatened ecosystems.”Mention any two reasons for each.
3. Do you agree that a buffer zone should be constructed around a natural ecosystem? Give reasons in support of your answer.
4. If human society is like an ecosystem, what does it mean and how can we try to change it?
5. “How do grasslands support a large number of herbivores from small insects to very large mammals in India? Name those animals which belongs to threatened animals of grassland?
6. Provide the names of different vegetations (plants) found in India based on the characteristics mention below:
  - a. Several ever green oak species are found in this forest.
  - b. Ebony and rosewood are the main trees in this forest.
  - c. Sundari mainly found in these forest.
  - d. *Prosipisspicigera* are very common plant in this region.
  - e. 3500 species of flowering plants are found in this region
  - f. From evergreen trees to dry savannas are found in this region.
7. If you were appointed a guardian forprotectingnatural ecosystems. What steps would you like to take for protecting (conserving) natural ecosystem?
8. Which part of India is considered as cold deserts? Mention its climate, vegetation and fauna found there?
9. Give a suitable example of an ecotone between marine and terrestrial ecosystem. State any four special characteristics of an ecotone.
10. Why is mangroves considered as a more productive ecosystem than ocean and river?