

Chapter 2 – Life on Earth

Part 2 • New Syllabus 2026–27

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

40 chapter-based MCQs covering biomes, biodiversity, forests, livelihoods, conservation, GI products, ecological commons and traditional resource management.

1. A biome is best described as:
 - A. A small pond ecosystem
 - B. A large natural region with similar climatic conditions and characteristic life forms
 - C. A single species' habitat
 - D. A man-made agricultural area
2. The word 'biome' is derived partly from the Greek word 'bios', meaning:
 - A. Earth
 - B. Water
 - C. Life
 - D. Forest
3. Which of the following is a terrestrial biome?
 - A. Marine biome
 - B. Freshwater biome
 - C. Grassland biome
 - D. Coral reef
4. Which factor is NOT directly listed in the chapter as influencing biome types?
 - A. Temperature
 - B. Precipitation
 - C. Dominant plant species
 - D. Longitude alone
5. Tropical rainforests are mainly found:
 - A. Near the Equator
 - B. Near the poles
 - C. Only in deserts
 - D. Only in temperate regions
6. The tropical rainforest region lies broadly between:
 - A. 0° and 10° latitude only
 - B. 23.5° N and 23.5° S
 - C. 30° N and 60° N
 - D. 60° N and 90° N
7. Which is an example of a tropical rainforest region mentioned in the chapter?
 - A. Amazon Basin
 - B. Gobi Desert
 - C. Arctic tundra
 - D. Prairies of North America

8. Which layer of a rainforest contains the tallest trees rising above the main canopy?

- A. Forest floor
- B. Understory
- C. Emergent layer
- D. Root layer

9. Grasslands generally develop in regions receiving:

- A. Moderate rainfall
- B. No rainfall
- C. Only snowfall
- D. Extremely heavy rainfall throughout the year

10. The prairies of North America are an example of:

- A. Temperate grassland
- B. Tropical rainforest
- C. Tundra
- D. Desert

11. Tropical grasslands are also known as:

- A. Taiga
- B. Savanna
- C. Tundra
- D. Chaparral

12. The Sahara is an example of a:

- A. Cold desert
- B. Hot desert
- C. Tundra
- D. Temperate forest

13. The Gobi is an example of a:

- A. Cold desert
- B. Tropical grassland
- C. Rainforest
- D. Marine biome

14. The Rann of Kutch is described in the chapter as:

- A. A tropical rainforest
- B. A salt desert that changes seasonally
- C. A tundra region
- D. A coniferous forest

15. Which vegetation is especially associated with tundra conditions?

- A. Mosses, lichens and small shrubs
- B. Tall tropical trees
- C. Dense mangroves only
- D. Coconut palms

16. Permafrost means:

- A. A permanently dry surface
- B. Ground that remains frozen for most or all of the year
- C. A layer of rainforest canopy
- D. A type of desert soil

17. Which animal is mentioned as adapted to tundra conditions?

- A. Polar bear
- B. Giraffe
- C. Camel
- D. Lion

18. Aquatic biomes cover approximately:

- A. One-fourth of Earth's surface
- B. One-half of Earth's surface
- C. Three-fourths of Earth's surface
- D. All of Earth's surface

19. Which of the following is a freshwater biome?

- A. Ocean
- B. Sea
- C. River
- D. Coral reef

20. Which of the following is a marine biome?

- A. Pond
- B. Lake
- C. River
- D. Ocean

MCQs – Continued

21. Marine biomes influence Earth's climate partly by:
- A. Storing and distributing heat
 - B. Stopping all rainfall
 - C. Removing all oxygen
 - D. Preventing tides
22. A biome pyramid in the chapter represents relationships among biomes along gradients of:
- A. Temperature and moisture
 - B. Population and language
 - C. Roads and railways
 - D. Latitude only
23. At the base of an ecological energy pyramid are generally:
- A. Top predators
 - B. Producers
 - C. Secondary consumers
 - D. Decomposers only
24. Energy generally decreases at higher trophic levels because energy is:
- A. Created at every level
 - B. Lost as heat during metabolic processes
 - C. Stored permanently in predators
 - D. Converted entirely into water
25. Biodiversity refers to:
- A. Only the number of forests
 - B. The variety of life, including species, genes and habitats
 - C. Only wild animals
 - D. Only microorganisms
26. Which region is identified as a biodiversity hotspot in the chapter?
- A. Himalaya
 - B. Sahara
 - C. Gobi
 - D. Antarctica
27. Which of these is also highlighted as a biodiversity-rich region?
- A. Western Ghats
 - B. Siberian Arctic only
 - C. Sahara
 - D. Central Pacific
28. Wildlife corridors are important because they can:
- A. Connect habitats and support animal movement
 - B. Replace all protected areas
 - C. Stop all natural migration
 - D. Increase habitat fragmentation
29. Ecotourism means:
- A. Mass tourism without environmental rules
 - B. Responsible travel that supports nature conservation and local communities
 - C. Tourism only in cities

- D. Tourism that excludes local people
30. Thenmala, discussed as an ecotourism example, is located in:
- A. Kerala
 - B. Rajasthan
 - C. Punjab
 - D. Assam
31. Forests provide communities with resources such as:
- A. Food, fuel, fodder, medicine and timber
 - B. Only minerals
 - C. Only fish
 - D. Only petroleum
32. Which is a non-timber forest product?
- A. Honey
 - B. Steel
 - C. Petrol
 - D. Cement
33. Sacred groves are:
- A. Forest patches protected by local communities for cultural or religious purposes
 - B. Industrial plantations
 - C. Urban parks only
 - D. Desert regions
34. Which is a traditional name for a sacred grove mentioned in the chapter?
- A. Kavu
 - B. Sundarbans
 - C. Doab
 - D. Khadar
35. A Geographical Indication (GI) identifies a product by linking it to:
- A. A specific geographical origin
 - B. A particular school
 - C. A national highway
 - D. A climate zone only
36. Which product is listed as a GI-tagged forest-related product from Odisha?
- A. Kandhamal Haldi
 - B. Nilgiri Tea
 - C. Tezpur Litchi
 - D. Khasi Mandarin
37. The Forest Rights Act mentioned in the chapter was enacted in:
- A. 1991
 - B. 2000
 - C. 2006
 - D. 2015
38. Mendha Lekha is located in:
- A. Gadchiroli district, Maharashtra
 - B. Kollam district, Kerala
 - C. Kutch district, Gujarat
 - D. Nilgiri district, Tamil Nadu

39. Ecological commons are resources that are:
- A. Shared and collectively used or managed by communities
 - B. Always privately owned
 - C. Only found in cities
 - D. Used only by governments
40. Which traditional water-management system is associated with Bihar in the chapter?
- A. Ahar-pyne
 - B. Kere
 - C. Eri
 - D. Katas

Answer Key

Use this section for self-checking after completing all questions.

1. B	2. C	3. C	4. D	5. A	6. B	7. A	8. C	9. A	10. A
11. B	12. B	13. A	14. B	15. A	16. B	17. A	18. C	19. C	20. D
21. A	22. A	23. B	24. B	25. B	26. A	27. A	28. A	29. B	30. A
31. A	32. A	33. A	34. A	35. A	36. A	37. C	38. A	39. A	40. A

Quick Revision Tip: Revise the definitions of biome, biodiversity, ecotourism, GI, ecological commons, JFM and FRA, along with the chapter case studies of Mendha Lekha, Bihar fisheries and traditional water management.

Prepared from the Class 9 Chapter 2 – Life on Earth material provided in this conversation.