

1. Endemic plants -  
(1) Cosmopolitan (2) Occur in a particular area  
(3) Occur at high altitudes (4) Occur on north pole
2. Increase of population under optimum condition is termed.  
(1) Reproductive ability (2) Secondary production  
(3) Biotic potential (4) Biomass
3. Occurrence of endemic species in South America and Australia due to :-  
(1) These species has been extinct from other regions  
(2) Continental separation  
(3) There is no terrestrial route to these places  
(4) Retrogressive evolution
4. In a population unrestricted reproductive capacity is called as :-  
(1) Biotic potential (2) Fertility  
(3) Carrying capacity (4) Birth rate
5. What is true for individuals of same species :-  
(1) Live in same niche (2) Live in same habitat  
(3) Interbreeding (4) Live in different habitat
6. Species diversity in an ecosystem mainly depends on –  
(1) Light intensity (2) Temperature (3) Rain fall (4) Soil type
7. Branch of botany dealing with distribution of plants on earth's surface is called -  
(1) ecology (2) phytosociology  
(3) Phytogeography (4) Phytology
8. When the two ecosystems overlap each other the area is called.  
(1) Ecotone (2) Niche (3) Edge effect (4) Ecotypes
9. The community which starts succession at a place is termed  
(1) Climax community (2) Sereal community  
(3) Pioneer community (4) Primary community
10. Earliest settlers on barren lands or the farmers of nature are  
(1) Diatoms (2) Lichens  
(3) Moss & grasses (4) Ferns
11. In plant succession last community is called :  
(1) Ecotone (2) Climax community  
(3) Sereal community (4) Ecosystem
12. Group of two or more than two plant species is called as :-  
(1) Plant community (2) Animal ecosystem  
(3) Plant ecosystem (4) Ecological niche
13. Plants and animals living in a particular area constitute :  
(1) Flora and fauna (2) Community' (3) Ecosystem (4) Ecology
14. Stable plant community formed during succession is called –  
(1) Sere community (2) Climax community  
(3) Dominant community (4) Ecotone
15. Succession in a water body leads to formation of –  
(1) Mesophytic vegetation (2) Xerophytic vegetation



- (3) Haeckel (4) Carl Mobius
30. Vultures in an ecosystem are –  
 (1) Predators (2) Scavengers  
 (3) Consumers (4) Top carnivores
31. The maximum energy is stored at following trophic level in any ecosystem  
 (1) Producers (2) Herbivores  
 (3) Carnivores (4) Top carnivores
32. The source of energy in an ecosystem is –  
 (1) Sunlight (2) DNA (3) ATP (4) RNA
33. Ecosystem may be defined as –  
 (1) A localized association of several plants and animals  
 (2) Different communities of plants, animals and microbes together with their physicochemical environment.  
 (3) Different communities of plants microbes plus their physicochemical environment  
 (4) None of the above
34. The importance of ecosystem lies in -  
 (1) Flow of energy (2) Cycling of materials  
 (3) Both the above (4) None of the above
35. The first link in any food chain is always a green plant, because –  
 (1) It is easily available (2) It is nice in taste  
 (3) There are more herbivores than carnivores (4) This can synthesize organic food
36. Ecosystem is –  
 (1) Any functional unit that includes the whole community in a given area interacting with the abiotic factors.  
 (2) A group of green plants  
 (3) A group of animals interacting with environment  
 (4) Man and pets living together
37. In any given ecosystem, number of individuals in a species remains more or less constant over period of time. This constancy of numbers is maintained by –  
 (1) Parasites (2) Predators  
 (3) Man (4) Available food
38. Each couple should produce only two children which will help in –  
 (1) Checking pollution (2) Stabilising the ecosystem  
 (3) Fertility of soil (4) improving food web
39. Who proposed that ecosystem is symbol of structure & function of nature  
 (1) Gardner (2) Odum (3) Tansley (4) Reiter
40. Largest ecosystem of the world are  
 (1) Forests (2) Grass lands (3) Great lakes (4) Oceans
41. An ecosystem must have continuous external source of  
 (1) Food (2) Minerals (3) Energy (4) All
42. Which of the following is a man made artificial ecosystem  
 (1) Grassland ecosystem (2) Forest ecosystem  
 (3) Ecosystem of artificial lakes & dams (4) None of these
43. Green plants in a forest ecosystem are



57. In biotic community primary consumer are –  
 (1) Omnivores (2) Carnivores  
 (3) Detritivores (4) Herbivores
58. If we completely remove decomposers from an ecosystem, the ecosystem functioning will be adversely affected because –  
 (1) Mineral movement will be blocked  
 (2) Herbivores will not receive solar energy  
 (3) Energy flow will be blocked  
 (4) Rate of decomposition of other components will be very high
59. Bamboo plant is growing in a far forest then what will be the trophic level of it :-  
 (1) First trophic level ( $T_1$ ) (2) Second trophic level ( $T_2$ )  
 (3) Third trophic level ( $T_3$ ) (4) fourth trophic level ( $T_4$ )
60. In food chain initial organisms are :  
 (1) Top consumers (2) Secondary consumers  
 (3) Primary consumers (4) Photosynthesates
61. Path of energy flow in an ecosystem is :  
 (1) Herbivorous → producer → carnivorous → decomposer  
 (2) Herbivorous → carnivorous → producer decomposer  
 (3) Producer → carnivorous → herbivorous → decomposer  
 (4) Producer → herbivorous → carnivorous → decomposer
62. Science of self control in an ecosystem is called –  
 (1) Synecology (2) Autecology  
 (3) Cybernetics (4) Edaphology,
63. In the green plants were to disappear from the earth –  
 (1) The carnivores will continue to live  
 (2) Only the birds and insects will die  
 (3) All the animals will die  
 (4) The chemosynthetic bacteria will produce food for all
64. Pyramids of energy are –  
 (1) Always upright (2) Always Inverted  
 (3) Mostly upright (4) Mostly inverted
65. The ecological pyramid of numbers in pond ecosystem is –  
 (1) Upright (2) Inverted  
 (3) May upright or Inverted (4) First upright then inverted
66. An ecosystem resists change because it is in a state of –  
 (1) Homeostasis (2) Regular Illumination  
 (3) Static Imbalance (4) Food accumulation.
67. What is true about any ecosystem  
 (1) It is self regulatory  
 (2) It is self sustained  
 (3) Top carnivores have climax trophic level position  
 (4) All
68. The Pyramid of numbers in grassland ecosystem will be –

- (1) Up right                      (2) Inverted                      (3) Irregular                      (4) Linear
69. Pyramids of number is inverted in case of –  
 (1) Pond ecosystem                      (2) Desert ecosystem  
 (3) Grass land ecosystem                      (4) Forest ecosystem
70. The number of primary producers in a specified area would be maximum in  
 (1) Pond ecosystem                      (2) Grassland ecosystem  
 (3) Forest ecosystem                      (4) Desert ecosystem
71. Pyramid of energy in a forest ecosystem is :  
 (1) Always Inverted  
 (2) Always upright  
 (3) Both upright and inverted depending on ecosystem  
 (4) First upright then inverted
72. Which ecosystem have maximum number of producers in an unit area –  
 (1) Pond                      (2) Grassland                      (3) Forest                      (4) Tundra
73. The storage of energy at consumer level is known as  
 (1) Gross primary production                      (2) Secondary productivity  
 (3) Net primary productivity                      (4) Net productivity
74. Gross primary productivity is  
 (1) Rate at which organic molecules are formed in an autotroph  
 (2) Rate at which organic molecules are used up by an autotroph  
 (3) Storage of organic molecules in the body of an autotroph  
 (4) Rate at which organic molecules are transferred to next higher trophic level
75. What percentage of solar radiation is reflected in the outer space by troposphere  
 (1) 10%                      (2) .17%                      (3) 34%                      (4) 90%
76. Maximums solar energy can be trapped by  
 (1) Growing grasses                      (2) Cultivation of crops  
 (3) Planting trees                      (4) Growing algae in large tanks
77. Carbon cycle includes (the following is a logical sequence) –  
 (1) Producer - consumer – decomposer                      (2) Decomposer - consumer – producer  
 (3) Producer - decomposer – consumer                      (4) Consumer - producer – decomposer
78. The bulk of nitrogen in nature is fixed by –  
 (1) Lightning                      (2) Chemical industries  
 (3) Denitrifying bacteria                      (4) Symbiotic bacteria
79. The flow of materials from non living components to living components and back to the non living components in a more or less cyclic manner is called a –  
 (1) Gaseous cycle                      (2) Sedimentary cycle  
 (3) Biogeochemical cycle                      (4) Hydrologic cycle
80. Hydrological cycle is controlled by  
 (1) Grasslands                      (2) Forests                      (3) Planktons                      (4) Epiphytes
81. The plant parts when fully decomposed by microorganism & mixed in the soil is called-  
 (1) Litter                      (2) Duff                      (3) Mull                      (4) All
82. The mineral particles having size below 0.002 mm are called –  
 (1) Silt                      (2) Clay                      (3) Fine sand                      (4) Gravel

83. Which is best for plant growth -  
 (1) Loamy soil (2) Silt  
 (3) Sandy soil (4) Clayey, soil
84. The factors which relate to form and behaviour of the earth's surface are called –  
 (1) Edaphic (2) Topographic (3) Climatic (4) Biotic
85. The least porous soil among the following –  
 (1) Loamy soil. (2) Clay soil (3) Sandy soil (4) Peaty soil
86. The science dealing with soil is called -  
 (1) Penology (2) Acarology  
 (3) Geology (4) Palaeontology
87. Water Jogged soils are –  
 (1) Physiologically dry (2) Physiologically wet  
 (3) With great amount of water (4) With less amount of water
88. The major source of water to the soil is –  
 (1) Ground water (2) Capillary water  
 (3) Precipitation (4) Combined water
89. A good soil is that which –  
 (1) holds whole of the water entering into it  
 (2) Allows limited amount of water into it  
 (3) Allows the water to percolate slowly into it  
 (4) Allows the water to pass very quickly from it
90. Soil particles arranged in order of increasing size are –  
 (1) Sand-Silt.-day (2) Clay.-Sand.-Silt  
 (3) Silt.-Clay.-Sand (4) Clay.-Silt.-Sand
91. When a soil has been thoroughly wetted and then allowed to drain until the capillary movement of the water has stopped the water content of the soil will give the estimate of its –  
 (1) Gravitational water (2) Capillary water  
 (3) Field capacity (4) Storage capacity
92. Solubility and availability of plant nutrients are related –  
 (1) Soil pH (2) Soil porosity  
 (3) Soil temperature (4) Soil colour
93. The soil near the surface is usually darker than the soil about one meter down. This is because the top soil is  
 (1) Young & wet (2) Richer in organic matter  
 (3) Richer in Ca & Mg (4) Dry
94. In Loam soil the air occupies  
 (1) 5% volume (2) 25% volume  
 (3) 50% volume (4) 75% volume
95. Which of the following does not present in loam soil  
 (1) Clay (2) Chalk (3) Sand (4) Silt
96. A soil is said to be fertile when  
 (1) It is rich in organic matter  
 (2) It has capacity to hold water



(3) Savannah

(4) Thar desert

111. Which biome is most rich in fauna and flora –  
(1) Deciduous forests      (2) Chapparals  
(3) Tropical rain forests      (4) Taiga
112. Which type of plants commonly occur in desert  
(1) Trees      (2) Shrubs  
(3) Herbs      (4) All the above
113. Autumn colouration of leaves appear only in –  
(1) Tropical regions      (2) evergreen plants  
(3) temperate deciduous plants      (4) deserts
114. In India the temperate evergreen type of vegetation is found mostly in –  
(1) Western Himalayas above 3,500 Meter  
(2) Eastern and western Himalayas less than 3,500 Meter  
(3) Rajasthan and south Punjab  
(4) Western ghats and Assam
115. Which type of forests are found near equator  
(1) Deciduous forests      (2) Tropical forests  
(3) Coniferous forests      (4) Grass lands
116. Orchids, lianas & phanerophytes are common in –  
(1) Arctic regions      (2) Tropical forests  
(3) Deserts      (4) Temperate forests
117. Biome is  
(1) A part of the planet & its atmosphere  
(2) Interacting communities of organism & its environments  
(3) Biotic flora of a place  
(4) Biotic fauna of a place
118. What determines the limits of a biome  
(1) Temperature & rain fall  
(2) Type of soil & presence of barrier  
(3) Altitude & latitude  
(4) All the above
119. Which of the biomes exhibit distinct stratification into stories  
(1) Tundra biome      (2) Temperate biome  
(3) Tropical rain forest biome      (4) Chapparal biome
120. Veldts of Africa & Pampas of south America are  
(1) Rain forest biomes      (2) Chapparal biomes  
(3) Temperate biomes      (4) Grassland biomes
121. Pronghorned antelopes & bison are natives of  
(1) Chapparal biomes  
(2) Grass land & Savannah biomes  
(3) Thundra biome  
(4) Rain forest biome
122. Tree less biome is  
(1) Savannah biome      (2) Chapparal biome  
(3) Temperate biome      (4) Tundra biome

- 123.** Savannas are :
- (1) Tropical rain forest
  - (2) Desert.
  - (3) Grassland with scattered trees
  - (4) Dense forest with close canopy
- 124.** Ecological niche is –
- (1) A small ecosystem
  - (2) An aquatic community
  - (3) Functional role of a species
  - (4) Extinct species
- 125.** Social position held by one kind of organism with respect to its other associates is termed
- (1) Niche
  - (2) Habitat
  - (3) Ecosphere
  - (4) Ecotone
- 126.** Two different species can not live for long duration in the same niche or habitat. This law is
- (1) Allen's law
  - (2) Gau's law
  - (3) Competitive exclusion principal
  - (4) Welseman's theory
- 127.** All the living organisms and non-living factors of the earth constitute –
- (1) Biosphere
  - (2) Community
  - (3) Biome
  - (4) Association
- 128.** The term biosphere is used for the zone of the earth where life exists –
- (1) On the lithosphere
  - (2) In the hydrosphere
  - (3) In the lithosphere and hydrosphere
  - (4) In the lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere
- 129.** Of the following changes would likely to make terrestrial life on this planet impossible.
- (1) Decreases in mean annual temperature by 10°C
  - (2) Changes in the atmosphere remitting all the solar radiation reaching the upper atmosphere to penetrate to the surface of the earth (lithosphere)
  - (3) Change in the orbit of the earth from an ellipse to a circle.
  - (4) Disappearance of the moon.
- 130.** Which is not a renewable source –
- (1) Forest
  - (2) Coal
  - (3) Water
  - (4) Forest organism
- 131.** Noosphere is synonyms of –
- (1) (environments)
  - (2) Atmosphere
  - (3) Hydrosphere
  - (4) Stratosphere
- 132.** When biosphere turns into human dominated environment it is called –
- (1) Noosphere
  - (2) Troposphere
  - (3) Mesosphere
  - (4) Man sphere
- 133.** Biosphere refers to
- (1) Plants of the world
  - (2) Special plants
  - (3) Area occupied by living beings
  - (4) Plants of a particular area.
- 134.** What is the correct sequence of atmospheric layers starting from earth
- (1) Stratosphere troposphere, mesosphere, thermosphere
  - (2) Troposphere, startosphere, mesosphere, thermosphere
  - (3) Mesosphere, troposphere, stratosphere, thermosphere
  - (4) Thermosphere, mesosphere, stratosphere, troposphere

135. A biosphere is composed of  
 (1) Living organisms  
 (2) Living organisms + Lithosphere  
 (3) Living organisms + lithosphere + atmosphere  
 (4) Living organisms + lithosphere + atmosphere + hydrosphere
136. Which of the following is the non conventional source of energy  
 (1) Coal  
 (2) Petroleum  
 (3) Electricity from nuclear power plants  
 (4) Solar radiations
137. The population of India is 15% of the world but its annual energy consumption is only  
 (1) 0.2%                      (2) 2.0%                      (3) 10%                      (4) 25%
138. Petroleum resources  
 (1) Renewable    (2) Non renewable  
 (3) Synthetic & biodegradable                      (4) Infinite & unconventional
139. Ecosystem is :  
 (1) Always open  
 (2) Always closed  
 (3) Both open and closed depending on biomass  
 (4) Both open and closed depending on community
140. Red data book is famous for -  
 (1) Extinct plants and animals                      (2) Extinct plants only  
 (3) Endangered plants and animals                      (4) Extinct animals only
141. Green book contains :-  
 (1) The list of endangered plants  
 (2) The list of extinct plants  
 (3) The list of rare plants grown in botanical gardens  
 (4) Flora of certain area
142. The state of Karnataka has been allotted the conservation of a tree –  
 (1) Ficus benghalensis                      (2) Cedrus deodara  
 (3) Thorea robusta    (4) Tantalum album
143. Forest Research Institute is in -  
 (1) Simla    (2) Madras    (3) Dehradun    (4) Calcutta
144. Of the followings plants which one would you consider an endangered plant, due to over exploitation  
 (1) Dioscorea                      (2) Maize                      (3) Wheat                      (4) Rice
145. Among the following a plant species of medicinal value is endangered –  
 (1) **Bute frondosa**    (2) **Rauwolfia serpentine**  
 (3) **Coccus nucifera**    (4) **Magnifier land slides**
146. The method by which endangered plant species are conserved in a botanical garden or in some I controlled circumstances  
 (1) Afforestation    (2) In situ conservation  
 (3) Ex situ conservation                      (4) None of the above
147. Which one of the following may be the reason for extinction of plant species due to human activities –  
 (1) Earthquakes                      (2) Pollution                      (3) Diseases                      (4) Evolution
148. The main aim of plant conservation is –

- (1) To conserve the necessary, ecological activities and life supporting systems  
 (2) To conserve species diversity and range of genetic material  
 (3) Both the above  
 (4) None of the above
- 149.** Which of the following species in an endangered state  
 (1) Indian bastard & rhinoceros (2) Asiatic donkey  
 (3) Black buck (4) All the above
- 150.** Silent vally which harbour rare species of plants and animals is located in  
 (1) Kerala (2) Bombay  
 (3) Karnataka (4) Rajasthan
- 151.** What is not useful to Increase agriculture production –  
 (1) Mechnisation of agriculture (2) Enhanced irrigation facilities  
 (3) Use of fertilizers (4) Deforestation
- 152.** Biologists celebrate every year 5th June as –  
 (1) Human right day (2) Chipko Aandolan day  
 (3) World'environment day (4) Pollution control day
- 153.** Conservation of natural genetic resources can be achieved by –  
 (1) Establishing the national parks and wild life centuries  
 (2) Controlling the environment in a country  
 (3) Controlling air pollution in Biosphere  
 (4) Minimising human interference in the biosphere
- 154.** What surface of earth is occupied by forest  
 (1) 7% (2) 14% (3) 28% (4) 35%
- 155.** Wild life protection act was enacted in India in  
 (1) 1947 (2) 1962 (3) 1972 (4) 1992
- 156.** Number wild life is continuously decreasing. What is the main reason of this :-  
 (1) Predation (2) Cutting down of forest  
 (3) Destruction of habitat (4) Hunting
- 157.** Environmental Planning organisation is  
 (1) CSIR (2) CEPHERI (3) ICAR (4) NEERI
- 158.** World forestry day is  
 (1) 21 January (2) 21 March  
 (3) 21 July (4) 21 September
- 159.** One of the following is associated with the conservation of forests  
 (1) Kaziranga (2) Ghana (3) Silent valley (4) Gir
- 160.** Which is normally not an air pollutant –  
 (1) CO (2) SO<sub>2</sub> (3) Hydrocarbons (4) CO<sub>2</sub>
- 161.** Acidic rains are due to –  
 (1) O<sub>3</sub> (2) SO<sub>2</sub> + NO (3) CO (4) CO<sub>2</sub>
- 162.** What is found In photochemical smog –  
 (1) CO (2) NO<sub>2</sub>  
 (3) Ozone (4) 2 and 3 both

- 163.** Lichens in a habitat indicates  
 (1) Zinc In soil (2) Copper in soil  
 (3) Carbon monoxide in air (4) Lack of air pollution
- 164.** Green house effect mainly due to –  
 (1) SO<sub>2</sub> (2) CO<sub>2</sub> (3) CO (4) O<sub>2</sub>
- 165.** Which pollutant exhibits biomagnification in food chain –  
 (1) DDT (2) SO<sub>2</sub> (3) CO (4) PAN
- 166.** Ultraviolet radiation from sunlight causes the reaction that produces –  
 (1) CO (2) SO<sub>2</sub>  
 (3) Fluorides (4) Ozone (O<sub>3</sub>)
- 167.** Which will not cause any atmospheric pollution –  
 (1) Hydrogen (2) Sulphur dioxide  
 (3) Carbon dioxide (4) Carbon monoxide
- 168.** Which of the following is the main factor of water pollution -  
 (1) Smoke (2) Industrial waste (3) Detergent (4) Ammonia
- 169.** Main air pollutant among the following is –  
 (1) CO (2) CO<sub>2</sub> (3) N<sub>2</sub> (4) Sulphur
- 170.** Which is more important for water pollution  
 (1) Sound (2) SO (3) Salts of arsenic (4) Sewage
- 171.** Which of the following atmospheric pollutants is not produced by the exhaust of motor vehicle in Delhi –  
 (1) SO<sub>2</sub> (2) Hydrocarbon gases  
 (3) Fly ash (4) CO
- 172.** Pollution can be controlled by –  
 (1) Sewage treatment (2) Checking atomic blasts  
 (3) Manufacturing electrically operated vehicles (4) All the above
- 173.** If water pollution continues at its present rate, it will eventually -  
 (1) Stop water cycle (2) Prevent precipitation  
 (3) Make oxygen molecules unavailable to water plants.  
 (4) Make nitrate molecules unavailable to water plants.
- 174.** Exposure of plants to high fluoride concentration results in necrosis or chlorosis characteristically in –  
 (1) Petiole but not in lamina (2) Only mid rib in lamina  
 (3) Leaf tip and leaf margins (4) Stem tips only
- 175.** In cities like Bombay and Calcutta the major air pollutants are -  
 (1) Ozone (2) Carbon monoxide and oxides of Sulphur  
 (3) Hydrocarbons and not air (4) Algal spores and marsh gas
- 176.** Recent reports of acid rains in industrial cities are due to the effect of atmospheric pollution by –  
 (1) Excessive release of NO<sub>2</sub> and SO by burning of fossil fuels  
 (2) Excessive release of CO<sub>2</sub> by burning of fuel like wood & charcoal, cutting of forests & increased animal population.  
 (3) Excessive release of NH<sub>3</sub> by industrial plants and coal gas.  
 (4) Excessive release of CO in atmosphere by incomplete combustion of coal, charcoal and other carbonaceous fuels in scarcity of oxygen.
- 177.** Pollution is a change in physical, chemical or biological characters of our land and water that may be –



- 192.** A pollutant is substance, physical, chemical, Biological or other factor, that changes –  
 (1) That natural balance of our living system  
 (2) The natural balance of our atmosphere  
 (3) The natural balance of our flora and fauna  
 (4) The natural balance of our environment
- 193.** Cotton dust is an important pollutant in –  
 (1) Delhi (2) Ahmedabad (3) Madras (4) Calcutta
- 194.** Some effects of SO<sub>2</sub> and its transformation products on plant include –  
 (1) Chlorophyll destruction (2) Plasmolysis  
 (3) Golgi body destruction (4) None
- 195.** In a polluted lake the index of pollution is  
 (1) Daphnia (2) Arthemis (3) Frog (4) None
- 196.** All the following contribute to pollution except  
 (1) Thermal power plant (2) Automobiles  
 (3) Nuclear power plant (4) Hydroelectric power project
- 197.** The molecular action of ultraviolet light is mainly reflected through  
 (1) Destruction of hydrogen bonds in DNA  
 (2) Photodynamic action  
 (3) Formation of Pyrimidine  
 (4) Formation of sticky metaphase
- 198.** Spraying of DDT on crops produces pollution of –  
 (1) Soil and water only (2) Air and soil only  
 (3) Air, soil and water (4) Air and water only
- 199.** The most common avenue tree of Delhi is  
 (1) Acacia (2) Polyalthia (3) Pinus (4) Butea
- 200.** Non Ionising radiations damaging to DNA are  
 (1) X-rays (2) U.V. rays (3) Gamma rays (4) Beta rays
- 201.** Radiation is a health hazard because it occurs  
 (1) Pneumonia (2) Leukaemia (3) Hemophilia (4) Anemia
- 202.** What is B.O.D. :-  
 (1) The amount of O<sub>2</sub> utilised by organisms in water  
 (2) The amount of O<sub>2</sub> utilized by micro organisms for decomposition  
 (3) The total amount of O<sub>2</sub> present in water  
 (4) All of the above
- 203.** What is the intensity of sound in normal conversation :-  
 (1) 10 – 20 decibal (2) 30 – 60 decibal  
 (3) 70 – 90 decibel (4) 120 – 150 decibel
- 204.** Which of the following is absent in polluted water :-  
 (1) Hydrilla (2) Water hyacinth  
 (3) Larva of stone fly (4) Blue green algae
- 205.** Maximum green house gas released by which country :-  
 (1) India (2) France (3) U.S.A (4) Britain
- 206.** Ozone layer of upper atmosphere is being destroyed by :

- (1) Sulphurdioxide (2) Carbondioxide  
(3) Chlorofluorocarbons (4) Smog
- 207.** Most hazardous metal pollutant of automobile exhaust is :  
(1) Hg (2) Cd (3) Pb (4) Cu
- 208.** pollution is indicated by :  
(1) Grasses (2) Mosses (3) Lichens (4) Fossils
- 209.** B.O.D. is connected with  
(1) Organic matter (2) Microbes (3) Both (4) None
- 210.** Acid rain is due to increase in atmospheric concentration of :  
(1) Ozone and dust (2) CO<sub>2</sub> and CO  
(3) SO<sub>2</sub> and CO (4) SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>2</sub>
- 211.** Soil erosion is greater when –  
(1) No rain occurs  
(2) Winds do not blow  
(3) The rainfall is evenly distributed  
(4) The Rainfall is received in heavy down pour
- 212.** Soil erosion can be prevented by –  
(1) Over grazing (2) Removal of vegetation  
(3) Afforestation (Plantation) (4) Increasing bird population
- 213.** Soil conservation is the process where:-  
(1) Soil is aerated  
(2) Soil erosion is allowed  
(3) Soil is protected against loss  
(4) Sterile soil is converted into fertile soil
- 214.** In hilly regions, erosion can be minimised by –  
(1) Terracing (2) Ploughing effectively  
(3) Manuring (4) Strip cropping
- 215.** In order to maintain proper ecological balance  
(1) The existing forests should be cleared and new ones should be planted  
(2) Some quicks growing annuals should be planted if a tree must be cut for other uses.  
(3) Tree must be cut whenever necessary because the underground part performs the useful purpose.  
(4) A tree should be planted in place of one to be cut.
- 216.** The cutting of trees from the forests of hill near a catchment area –  
(1) Will have no effect on causing floods in plain.  
(2) May cause floods in plains in rainy seasons.  
(3) Will have no effect on climatic conditions of that area  
(4) Will benefit the mankind for more area of cultivation.
- 217.** Soil erosion can be prevented by –  
(1) Afforestation (2) Mulching  
(3) Contour farming (4) All of the above
- 218.** Deforestation reduced the chances of –  
(1) Soil erosion (2) Soil sterility  
(3) Rainfall (4) Increase fertility
- 219.** Which method is most effective in controlling floods –  
(1) Digging deep canals (2) Reforestation

- (3) Deforestation (4) Constructing dams
220. Terracing is an effective method of soil conservation in –  
 (1) desert areas (2) hilly areas (3) plain areas (4) None
221. Sheet erosion is caused by –  
 (1) Fast running river (2) Wind  
 (3) Heavy rains (4) None of the above
222. Soil fertility can be increased with out addition of fertilisers by –  
 (1) Strip corpping (2) Crop rotation (3) terracing (4) Floods
223. Process of soil conservation involves –  
 (1) Addition of fertilisers (2) Aeration of soil  
 (3) Protection of soil against loss (4) soil erosion
224. Mulching is a process that helps in –  
 (1) Moistures conservation (2) Weed contra  
 (3) Soil fertility (4) Improvement of soil structure
225. Which of the following is an antiforest conservation activity –  
 (1) lumbering economy (2) clear felling  
 (3) Prevention of fires (4) preservation of wild animals
226. Leaving out stumps of legume crops with intact root in rows at a distance of two feet each is a method of soil conservation known as  
 (1) Strip propping (2) Mulching  
 (3) Basin filling or contouring (4) Contour farming
227. Salsola & Atriplex are examples of  
 (1) Hydrophytes (2) Halophytes (3) Xerophytes (4) Mangrove
228. Which of the following Is a correct pair :-  
 (1) Cuscuta - parasite (2) Dischidia – insectivorous  
 (3) Opuntia – predator (4) Capsella . hydrophyte
229. The consequences of urbanisation are –  
 (1) Over crowing leading to problem of sanitation, sewage disposal, transportaion and traffic –  
 (2) Enviromental pollution form the Industries and noise pollution  
 (3) Problems related to soda economical and cultural changes and Juvenile dilinquency and crime  
 (4) All the above
230. The requirment of the roots are minerals, Water, Oxygen, humus etc. this factor is studied under –  
 (1) Climmatic factor (2) Biotic factor  
 (3) Edaphic factor (4) Fire
231. The major characteristics of the vegetation of a locality are controlled by –  
 (1) Man only (2) Mainly by climate  
 (3) Animals only (4) altitube of a place only
232. For biogas production besides dung which of the following need is recommended in our country  
 (1) **Mangifera indica** (2) **Hydrilla**  
 (3) **Eichornia** (4) **Solanum**

## ANSWER-KEY

Que	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ans.	2	3	2	1	3	3	3	1	3	2	2	1	2	2	1
Que	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Ans	1	2	2	3	4	2	4	1	1	2	1	4	1	4	2
Que	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Ans	1	1	2	3	4	1	4	2	3	4	3	3	1	2	3
Que	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
Ans	4	3	4	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	4
Que	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
Ans	4	3	3	1	1	1	4	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	3
Que	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
Ans	4	1	4	3	2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	3	3	4
Que	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105
Ans	3	1	2	2	2	4	4	3	1	2	3	2	2	2	3
Que	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
Ans	4	2	4	1	1	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	4
Que	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135
Ans	2	4	3	3	1	2	1	4	2	2	1	1	3	2	4
Que	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150
Ans	4	2	2	3	3	3	4	3	1	2	3	2	3	4	1
Que	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165
Ans	4	3	1	2	3	3	4	2	3	4	2	4	4	2	1
Que	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180
Ans	4	1	2	1	4	3	4	3	3	2	1	3	2	1	1
Que	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195
Ans	1	2	2	1	3	3	4	2	2	2	3	4	2	1	1
Que	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210
Ans	4	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
Que	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225
Ans	4	3	3	1	4	2	4	3	2	2	3	2	3	1	2
Que	226	227	228	229	230	231	232								
Ans	2	2	1	4	3	2	3								