MCQ ON EST CH3 PRACTICE

**1. The following is an example of lotic biome**

(A) Rivers

(B) Lakes

(C) Oceans

(D) All of the above

A

**2. The following is an example of lentic biome**

(A) Rivers

(B) Lakes

(C) Oceans

(D) All of the above

B

**3. The following is an example of marine biome**

(A) Rivers

(B) Lakes

(C) Oceans

(D) All of the above

C

**4. The smallest artificial ecosystems that have been known to sustain life over a long period of time are**

(A) Folsom bottles

(B) Folsom pond

(C) Folsom stream

(D) None of the above

A

**5. Ecosysems rely on the following major sources of energy**

(A) Sun

(B) Chemical or Nuclear fuels

(C) Both (A) and (B)

(D) None of the above

C

**6. The following type of ecosystems have a low productivity or capacity to do work**

(A) Unsubsidized Natural Solar powered ecosystems

(B) Naturally Subsidized Solar powered ecosystems

(C) Man Subsidized Solar powered ecosystems

(D) Fuel powered ecosystems

A

**7. The following type of ecosystems have high energy input**

(A) Unsubsidized Natural Solar powered ecosystems

(B) Naturally Subsidized Solar powered ecosystems

(C) Man Subsidized Solar powered ecosystems

(D) Fuel powered ecosystems

D

**8. Industrial parks are examples of**

(A) Unsubsidized Natural Solar powered ecosystems

(B) Naturally Subsidized Solar powered ecosystems

(C) Man Subsidized Solar powered ecosystems

(D) Fuel powered ecosystems

D

**9. A coastal estuary is an example of**

(A) Unsubsidized Natural Solar powered ecosystems

(B) Naturally Subsidized Solar powered ecosystems

(C) Man Subsidized Solar powered ecosystems

(D) Fuel powered ecosystems

B

**10. Agriculture and Aquaculture are examples of**

(A) Unsubsidized Natural Solar powered ecosystems

(B) Naturally Subsidized Solar powered ecosystems

(C) Man Subsidized Solar powered ecosystems

(D) Fuel powered ecosystems

C

**11. The following type of ecosystem is of utmost importance from human point of view**

(A) Unsubsidized Natural Solar powered ecosystems

(B) Naturally Subsidized Solar powered ecosystems

(C) Man Subsidized Solar powered ecosystems

(D) Fuel powered ecosystems

A

**12. In which of the following ecosystems large volumes of air are purified?**

(A) Unsubsidized Natural Solar powered ecosystems

(B) Naturally Subsidized Solar powered ecosystems

(C) Man Subsidized Solar powered ecosystems

(D) Fuel powered ecosystems

A

**13. Every Ecosystem has \_\_\_ major component(s).**

(A) One

(B) Two

(C) Three

(D) Four

B

**14. The following is (are) Abiotic components of the ecosystem.**

(A) Soil

(B) Carbon

(C) Protein

(D) All of the above

D

**15. Humus is \_\_\_\_\_ factor of an Ecosystem.**

(A) Physical

(B) Chemical

(C) Both (A) and (B)

(D) None of the above

B

**16. The following is (are) Producer(s)**

(A) Algae

(B) Green plants

(C) Photosynthetic bacteria

(D) All of the above

 D

**17. The autotrops**

(A) are self nourishing organisms

(B) derive energy from sunlight

(C) make organic compounds from inorganic compounds

(D) All of the above

D

**18. Autotropic components are**

(A) Producers

(B) Consumers

(C) Decomposers

(D) None of the above

A

**19. \_\_\_\_\_\_ are Primary consumers.**

(A) Herbivores

(B) Carnivores

(C) Omnivores

(D) All of the above

A

**20. The following are dependent on others for food**

(A) Autotrops

(B) Heterotrops

(C) Both (A) and (B)

(D) None of the above

B

**21. \_\_\_\_\_\_ are Secondary consumers.**

(A) Herbivores

(B) Carnivores

(C) Omnivores

(D) All of the above

B

**22. The following have vegetarian as well as non-vegetarian diet**

(A) Herbivores

(B) Carnivores

(C) Omnivores

(D) All of the above

C

**23. The following is(are) micro-consumers**

(A) Bacteria

(B) Fungi

(C) Flagellates

(D) All of the above

D

**24. Heterotropic components are**

(A) Producers

(B) Consumers

(C) Decomposers

(D) None of the above

B

**25. Grasshopper is a**

(A) Herbivore

(B) Carnivore

(C) Omnivore

(D) None of the above

A

**26. Snake is a**

(A) Primary consumer

(B) Secondary consumers

(C) Tertiary consumers

(D) Quaternary consumers

C

**27. The following is a Secondary consumer**

(A) Goat

(B) Lizard

(C) Wolf

(D) Lion

B

**28. The simple inorganic substances released into environment by the decomposers and then reused by the \_\_\_\_\_\_**

(A) Producers

(B) Consumers

(C) Both (A) and (B)

(D) None of the above

A

**29. In a pond, insects and small fishes are**

(A) Primary Micro-consumers

(B) Secondary consumers

(C) Tertiary consumers

(D) None of the above

B

**30. In the process of Photosynthesis, plants use chlorophyll to transform sunlight into \_\_\_\_\_ energy.**

(A) Heat

(B) Chemical

(C) Light

(D) None of the above

B

**31. Of the solar radiation that does reach the earth’s surface (incident energy), about \_\_\_\_ % is ultraviolet.**

(A) 10

(B) 20

(C) 30

(D) 40

A

**32. The following is the correct grazing food chain**

(A) Grass – Grasshopper – Frog – Snake – Hawk

(B) Grass – Frog – Grasshopper– Snake – Hawk

(C) Grass – Grasshopper – Frog – Hawk – Snake

(D) Grass – Grasshopper – Snake – Frog – Hawk

A

**33. Carnvores are at**

(A) First trophic level

(B) Second trophic level

(C) Third trophic level

(D) Fourth trophic level

C

**34. Which of the following is not a type of Ecological pyramid?**

(A) The Pyramid of Numbers

(B) The Pyramid of Biomass

(C) The Pyramid of Energy

(D) The Pyramid of Food

 D

**35. The Pyramid of Biomass is based on**

(A) The total dry weight

(B) Calorific value

(C) Total amount of living material

(D) All of the above

D

**36. The following is (are) the cause(s) for Ecological succession.**

(A) Biotic causes

(B) Climatic causes

(C) Continuing causes

(D) All of the above

D

**37. The following succession are visible on sea-coasts**

(A) Sand dune succession

(B) Bog succession

(C) Succession in Oceans

(D) All of the above

A

**38. In Desert Ecosystem, Shrubs or Bushes are**

(A) Producer organisms

(B) Consumers

(C) Decomposers

(D) None of the above

A

**39. An estuary**

(A) is rich in nutrients

(B) usually support an abundance of fish

(C) is area where river join the sea/ocean

(D) all of the above

D

**40. The following is not a type of Ecosystem.**

(A) Grassland Ecosystem

(B) Aquatic Ecosystem

(C) Desert Ecosystem

(D) Mountain Ecosystem

**D**

41. What can be visualized as a functional unit of nature?  
a) Humans  
b) Ecosystem  
c) Vehicles  
d) Plants

Answer: b

42. What are the two basic categories of an ecosystem?  
a) Aquatic and terrestrial  
b) Aquatic and forest  
c) Ponds and lakes  
d) Rivers and forests

43. What is the characteristic of each type of ecosystem?  
a) Interaction between living things  
b) Interaction between biotic and abiotic factors  
c) Interaction between abiotic factors  
d) Fights among individuals

Answer: b

44. What is the horizontal distribution of different species occupying different levels?  
a) Stratification  
b) Niche  
c) Ecosystem  
d) Zonation

Answer: d

45. What is the spatial pattern that occurs vertically called?  
a) Zonation  
b) Ecosystem  
c) Stratification  
d) Niche

46. In which of the following aspect do the components of the ecosystem are seen to function as a unit?  
a) Community  
b) Productivity  
c) Speciation  
d) Niche

Answer: b

47. In which of the following aspect do the components of the ecosystem are seen to function as a unit?  
a) Speciation  
b) Community  
c) Niche  
d) Decomposition

Answer: d

48. In which of the following aspect do the components of the ecosystem are seen to function as a unit?  
a) Community  
b) Speciation  
c) Energy flow  
d) Niche

Answer: c.

49. In which of the following aspect do the components of the ecosystem are seen to function as a unit?  
a) Niche  
b) Community  
c) Speciation  
d) Nutrient cycle

Answer: d

50. Which of the following is an abiotic component of a pond?  
a) Bacteria  
b) Fungi  
c) Water  
d) Fishes

Answer: c

51. Which of the following climatic conditions regulate the functioning of a pond?  
a) Fishes  
b) Temperature  
c) Plants  
d) Planktons

Answer: b

52. Which of the following is an autotrophic component of a pond?  
a) Fungi  
b) Fishes  
c) Submerged plants  
d) Water

Answer: c

53. Which of the following is an autotrophic component of a pond?  
a) Fungi  
b) Phytoplankton  
c) Water  
d) Fishes

Answer: b

54. Which of the following is the consumer of a pond ecosystem?  
a) Fungi  
b) Sunlight  
c) Water  
d) Zooplankton  
 Answer d

55. Which of the following is the decomposer of a pond ecosystem?  
a) Fungi  
b) Zooplankton  
c) Phytoplankton  
d) Aquatic plants

Answer: a

56. On whom does the primary productivity depend on?  
a) Plants  
b) Animals  
c) Sunlight  
d) Wing

Answer: a  
57. What is a group of organisms that transfer food energy through a linear series of processes such as eating and being eaten called?  
a) Detritus  
b) Food chain  
c) Decomposers  
d) Producers

Answer: b

58. What is a network of food chains interconnecting at various trophic levels and representing feeding relationships within a community called?  
a) Food web  
b) Decomposers  
c) Herbivores  
d) Food industry

Answer: a

59. What is the food chain beginning with host and ending with a parasite (ecto as well as endoparasite) called?  
a) Detritus food chain  
b) Parasitic food chain  
c) Grazing food chain  
d) Terrestrial food chain

Answer: b

60. What are the organisms that cannot manufacture their own food and obtain ready-made organic food from producers called?  
a) Decomposers  
b) Autotrophs  
c) Scavengers  
d) Consumers

Answer: d

61. To which trophic level do producers (photosynthesizers or autotrophs) belong?  
a) Second  
b) Third  
c) First  
d) Fifth

Answer: c

62. Which are the three types of consumers?  
a) Autotrophs, heterotrophs, and decomposers  
b) Herbivores, carnivores, and decomposers  
c) Producers, heterotrophs, and decomposers  
d) Herbivores, heterotrophs, and carnivores

Answer: b

63. How many levels do carnivores occupy?  
a) 8  
b) 1  
c) 5  
d) 3

Answer: d.

64. To which trophic level do top or ultimate carnivores belong?  
a) T1  
b) T3  
c) T4  
d) T10

Answer: c

65. What is the step or division that organisms occupy in a food chain that is characterized by the method of obtaining its nutrition to fulfill its energy requirements called?  
a) Trophic level  
b) Food chain  
c) Food web  
d) Food pyramid

Answer: a

66. What is the number of trophic levels equal to?  
a) Number of producers  
b) Number of consumers  
c) Number of divisions in a food chain  
d) Number of carnivores

Answer: c

67. Which organisms are included in the last trophic level?  
a) Autotrophs  
b) Decomposers  
c) Carnivores  
d) Producers

Answer: b

68. Which organisms do not have any fixed trophic levels?  
a) Decomposers  
b) Autotrophs  
c) Parasites  
d) Carnivores

Answer: c

69 . What is a parasitic food chain alternatively called?  
a) Detritus food chain  
b) Auxilliary food chain  
c) Grazing food chain  
d) Trophic level

Answer: b

70. What is a food chain beginning with detritus on which decomposers feed called?  
a) Grazing food chain  
b) Parasitic food chain  
c) Primary food chain  
d) Detritus food chain

Answer: d

71. heterotrophs, and carnivores called?  
a) Grazing food chain  
b) Quaternary food chain  
c) Parasitic food chain  
d) Detritus food chain

Answer: a

72.What the only source of energy for all ecosystems on Earth?

a) Water

b) Sun

C) Plants  
d) Animals

Answer c

73. Which is an exception in an ecosystem where the sun is not the source of energy?  
a) Deep-sea hydro-thermal ecosystem  
b) Terrestrial ecosystem  
c) Lake ecosystem  
d) Desert ecosystem

Answer: a.

74. What is the spectral range of solar radiation in that photosynthetic organisms are able to use in the process of photosynthesis called?  
a) Photosynthetically Reactive Radiation  
b) Photosynthetically Active Radiation  
c) Photosynthetically Deactive Radiation  
d) Photosynthetically Trapped Radiation

Answer: b

75. What percent of the incident solar radiation is photosynthetically active radiation (PAR)?  
a) 100%  
b) 85%  
c) 20%  
d) 50%

Answer: d

76. What percent of PAR is captured by plants?  
a) 1%  
b) 20-30%  
c) 2-10%  
d) 50%

Answer: c

77. On what are the organisms are dependent on their food?  
a) Consumers  
b) Producers  
c) Decomposers  
d) Scavengers

Answer: b

78. How is the flow of energy from the sun to producers and then to consumers?  
a) Multidirectional  
b) Bidirectional  
c) No direction  
d) Unidirectional

Answer: d

79. From which law of energy the ecosystem are not exempted?  
a) Zeroth law  
b) First law of thermodynamics  
c) Second law of thermodynamics  
d) Fifth law of thermodynamics

Answer: c.

80. What are the green plants in the ecosystem termed as?  
a) Scavengers  
b) Consumers  
c) Decomposers  
d) Producers

Answer: d

81. Who are the major producers in a terrestrial ecosystem?  
a) Phytoplankton  
b) Zooplankton  
c) Green plants  
d) Birds

Answer: c

82. Who are the major producers in an aquatic ecosystem?  
a) Zooplankton  
b) Phytoplankton  
c) Fungi  
d) Bacteria

Answer: b

83. How sunlight is much is reflected back out of the total sunlight reaching Earth?  
a) 100%  
b) 50%  
c) 34%  
d) 10%

84. How much percent of light reaches the Earth’s surface out of the total sunlight?  
a) 20%  
b) 56%  
c) 0.1%  
d) 30%

Answer: b

85. What amount of sunlight is held the ozone layer, water vapor, and atmospheric gases out of total sunlight reaching Earth?  
a) 50%  
b) 8%  
c) 20%  
d) 10%

Answer: d

86. What does this statement “The energy passed from producers to consumers (herbivores) does not go back to producers (autotrophs)” states about the flow of energy?  
a) Flow is unidirectional  
b) Flow has no specific direction  
c) Flow is bidirectional  
d) Flow is multidirectional

Answer: a

87. What is the missing level?  
? → Heterotrophs → Decomposer?  
a) Carnivore  
b) Autotrophs  
c) Scavengers  
d) Humans  
View Answer

Answer: b

88. What is the missing level?  
Autotrophs → ? → Decomposer  
a) Heterotrophs  
b) Carnivore  
c) Producer  
d) Scavengers

Answer: a

89. What is the missing level?  
Autotrophs → Heterotrophs → ?  
a) Producer  
b) Decomposers  
c) Scavengers  
d) Plants

Answer: b

90. Which is the missing level of the organization?  
Autotrophs → Herbivores → Carnivores → ? → Decomposers  
a) Producers  
b) Detritivores  
c) Scavengers  
d) Top carnivores

Answer: d

91. Which organisms form trophic levels in an ecosystem?  
a) Only bacteria  
b) Only plants  
c) Organisms linked in the food chain  
d) Only consumers

Answer: c

92. What amount of sunlight is used for photosynthesis?  
a) 10%  
b) 0.02%  
c) 2%  
d) 80%

Answer: b

93. During the flow of energy in an ecosystem, in which form is the energy dissipated during various metabolic activities?  
a) Ammonia  
b) Vapours  
c) Photons  
d) Heat

Answer: d

94. Which is the missing organism?  
Detritus → ? → Frog → Snake → Peacock  
a) Elephant  
b) Tiger  
c) Earthworm  
d) Ostrich

Answer: c

95. What is a grazing food chain alternatively called?  
a) Parasitic food chain  
b) Detritus food chain  
c) Auxiliary food chain  
d) Predator food chain

Answer: d

96. What percent of energy is transferred in a food chain from one trophic level to another?  
a) 35%  
b) 20%  
c) 10%  
d) 54%

Answer: c.

97. Which law states that there is a transfer of 10 percent energy in a food chain from one trophic level to another?  
a) Blackman Law  
b) 10 percent law  
c) Hardy Weinberg principle  
d) Mendel’s law

Answer: b

98. Which of the following consumers belong to the third level of energy flow?  
a) Herbivores  
b) Top carnivores  
c) Carnivores  
d) Decomposers

Answer: c

99. What do we study in ecological energetics?  
a) Amount of air reaching Earth  
b) Quantity and path of energy flow from producers to consumers  
c) Amount of vacuum in the universe  
d) Quality of energy used by green plants for photosynthesis

Answer: b

100. Who formulated the 10% law of a food chain?  
a) Blackman  
b) Ernst Rutherford  
c) Gregor Mendel  
d) Raymond Lindemann

Answer: d

101. How should be the food chain so that a greater amount of energy is available for top consumers?  
a) Shorter  
b) Longer  
c) Moderate  
d) Neutral

Answer: a

102. What is a graphical representation of the relationship (producers forming the base and top carnivores forming the tip) between the individuals present in various trophic levels of a food chain called?  
a) Ecological succession  
b) Ecological pyramid  
c) Ecological problems  
d) Ecological Services

Answer: b.

103. In which terms are the representation of the relationship between producers and consumers did?  
a) Number  
b) Age  
c) Ecological succession  
d) Issues

Answer: a

104. In which terms are the representation of the relationship between producers and consumers did?  
a) Problems  
b) Biomass  
c) Ecological success  
d) Age

Answer: b

105. In which terms are the representation of the relationship between producers and consumers did?  
a) Age  
b) Problems  
c) Ecological success  
d) Energy

Answer: d.

106. Who formulated the ecological pyramids?  
a) Charles Darwin  
b) Raymond Lindemann  
c) Charles Elton  
d) Gregor Mendel

Answer: c

107. What are ecological pyramids alternatively called?  
a) Pyramid of age  
b) Eltonian pyramids  
c) Devonian pyramids  
d) Circular pyramids

Answer: b

108. Which of the following pyramid represents the number of individuals at each level?  
a) Pyramid of energy  
b) Circular pyramid  
c) Pyramid of age  
d) Pyramid of numbers

Answer: d

109. Which of the following pyramid represents the total dry weight of the total amount of living matter at each level?  
a) Pyramid of energy  
b) Pyramid of age  
c) Pyramid of biomass  
d) Pyramid of numbers

Answer: c

110. Which of the following pyramids represent the rate of flow of energy at successive level?  
a) Animals  
b) Age structure  
c) Plants  
d) Pyramid of energy

Answer: d

111. Which of the following pyramids is always upright?  
a) Pyramid of numbers  
b) Age structure  
c) Pyramid of energy  
d) Pyramid of biomass

Answer: c

112. Which of the subsequent pyramid can either be upright or inverted?  
a) Pyramid of energy  
b) Pyramid of number  
c) Ecological succession  
d) Age structure

Answer: b

113. Which of the following pyramid may be upright or inverted?  
a) Pyramid of energy  
b) Age structure  
c) Pyramid of biomass  
d) Ecological succession

Answer: c

114. In a forest ecosystem, how is the pyramid of numbers depicted?  
a) Elliptical  
b) Upright  
c) Circular  
d) Inverted

Answer: b

115. Which pyramid is developed to represent the total amount of living material in a food chain?  
a) Ecological succession  
b) Age structure  
c) Pyramid of energy  
d) Pyramid of biomass

Answer: d.

116. Which inverted pyramid is observed in a sea or pond ecosystem?  
a) Pyramid of biomass  
b) Pyramid of number  
c) Age structure  
d) Ecological succession

Answer: a

117. Which of the following represents the relationship of prey being more than predators?  
a) Age structure  
b) Pyramid of number  
c) Ecological succession  
d) Environmental issues

Answer: b

118. On which basis is the idea of productivity of an ecosystem based?  
a) Pyramid of biomass  
b) Pyramid of number  
c) Ecological succession  
d) Pyramid of energy

Answer: a

119. What does the pyramid of number and pyramid of biomass represent?  
a) The rate of production of food  
b) The relationship among the organisms  
c) The rate of respiration  
d) The rate of loss of energy

Answer: b

120. What does the pyramid of energy indicate because of which it is said to be the best representation of an ecosystem?  
a) Number of all plants and animals  
b) Rate of respiration  
c) The total rate of photosynthesis  
d) The rate of energy flow through the food chain

Answer: d

121. How many types are do ecological pyramids have?  
a) Thirteen types  
b) Two types  
c) Three types  
d) Five types

Answer: c

122. On what is the pyramid of numbers based on?  
a) The energy at each trophic level  
b) Individuals in a trophic level  
c) Biomass content at each trophic level  
d) The area at each trophic level

Answer: b

123. In a stable ecosystem, whose inverted pyramid is not observed?  
a) Food  
b) Number  
c) Biomass  
d) Energy

Answer: d

124. Though the pyramid of energy is always upright, what decreases at successive trophic levels from producers to consumers?  
a) Number of all plants and animals  
b) The area at each trophic level  
c) Energy content  
d) Ecological succession

Answer: c

125. Which of the following is the lowest in number, if plants, grasshopper, birds, and lion are the components of an ecosystem?  
a) Birds  
b) Grasshopper  
c) Plants  
d) Lion

Answer: d

126. Which of the following has maximum numbers, if plants, grasshopper, birds, and lion are the components of an ecosystem?  
a) Grasshopper  
b) Lion  
c) Plants  
d) Birds

Answer: c

127. What is the position of herbivores in a pyramid of biomass?  
a) First  
b) Second  
c) Third  
d) Fourth

Answer: b.

128. What is the position of producers in the pyramid of energy?  
a) Zero  
b) Second  
c) First  
d) Third

Answer: c

129. In a pond ecosystem, which organisms are present in the maximum number?  
a) Producers  
b) Consumers  
c) Decomposers  
d) Scavengers

Answer: b

130.  **Who among the following defined the term biodiversity hot spots?**

A. Norman Myers

B. Aziz Ab'Saber

C. Charles Christopher Adams

D. Warder Clyde Allee

**Ans: A**

**131. Which of the following is not the biodiversity hotspot region?**

A. California Floristic Province

B. Madrean pine-oak woodlands

C. Mesoamerica

D. Antarctica

**Ans: D**

**132. Which of the following statement correctly defined the term biodiversity hotspot?**

A. It is a biogeographic region that is both a significant reservoir of biodiversity and is threatened with destruction.

B. The term biodiversity hotspot specifically refers to biologically rich areas around the world that have lost at least 70 % of their original habitat.

C. Only B

D. Both B & C

**Ans: D**

**133. The concept of Mega-diverse countries was first developed by ----------- in 1988.**

A. Norman Myers

B. Russell Mittermeier

C. Aziz Ab'Saber

D. Charles Christopher Adams

**Ans: B**

**134. Why biodiversity hotspots are important?**

A. It important due to the high vulnerability of habitats and high irreplaceability of species found within large geographic regions.

B. The identification of an area as a biodiversity hotspot increases the likelihood of conservation investment. In addition, other designations for biodiversity conservation are likely to be present within these broad areas which may have more formal management structures.

C. It is because it provides grants to organizations around the world that are working to help protect biodiversity hotspots.

D. All of the above

**Ans: A**

**135. Which of the following is not the criterion to qualify as a hotspot?**

A. It must contain at least 1,500 species of vascular plants (> 0.5% of the world’s total) as endemics;

B. It has to have lost ≥ 70% of its original native habitat.

C. It must be the part of underdeveloped country.

D. None of the above

**Ans: C**

**136. Which of the following two regions from India included as hot spot?**

A. Eastern Himalayas and Western Ghats

B. Western Himalayas and Western Ghats

C. Northern Himalayas and Western Ghats

D. Southern Himalayas and Western Ghats

**Ans: A**

**137. How many biogeographic does India have?**  
(a) 5  
(b) 6  
(c) 8  
(d) 10

Answer: (d) 10

**138. Lime is generally added to \_\_\_\_\_ soil**  
(a) Salty  
(b) Dry  
(c) Alkaline  
(d) Acidic

Answer: (d) Acidic

**139. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has the maximum genetic diversity in India**  
(a) Potato  
(b) Tea  
(c) Mango  
(d) Teak

Answer: (c) Mango

**140. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is one of the most prevalent hotspots of biodiversity in India**  
(a) Himalayas  
(b) Western Ghats  
(c) Ganges  
(d) None of the above

Answer: (b) Western Ghats

**141. Galápagos finches are a good example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**  
(a) Extinction  
(b) Heterochromia  
(c) Island gigantism  
(d) Adaptive radiation

Answer: (d) Adaptive radiation

**142. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is one of the least porous soils**  
(a) Peat Soil  
(b) Loam  
(c) Clayey soil  
(d) None of the above

Answer: (c) Clayey soil

**143. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a non-renewable resource**  
(a) Crude oil  
(b) Uranium  
(c) Hot spring  
(d) Silica

Answer: (a) and (b)

**144. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an example of an ex-situ conservation.**  
(a) Sacred groves  
(b) Wildlife sanctuary  
(c) Seed bank  
(d) National park

Answer: (c) Seed bank

**145. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is not generally seen in biodiversity hotspots.**  
(a) Endemism  
(b) Species richness  
(c) Loss of diversity  
d) Lesser interspecific competition.

Answer: (d) Lesser interspecific competition.

**146. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ occurs when the death of the last individual in a species occurs.**  
(a) Adaptation  
(b) Phylogenic diversity  
(c) Speciation  
(d) Extinction

Answer: (d) Extinction

**147. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is defined as an ecological state of a species being unique to a specific geographic location.**  
(a) Exotic species  
(b) Endemic species  
(c) Ecosystem  
(d) None of the aboveAnswer:

(b) Endemic species

**148 .\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the forest cover to be maintained as per the National Forest Policy (1988)**  
(a) 67% for hills & 33% for plains  
(b) 37% for hills & 11% for plains  
(c) 17% for hills & 23% for plains  
(d) None of the above

Answer: (a) 67% for hills & 33% for plains

**149. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is defined as the number of species represented in a specific region, landscape or an ecological community.**  
(a) Coevolution  
(b) Commensalism  
(c) Species richness  
(d) Population density

Answer: (c) Species richness

**150. Global warming can significantly be controlled by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**  
(a) Increasing solid waste  
(b) Reducing water wastage  
(c) Burning human-generated waste  
(d) Reducing fossil fuel consumption

Answer: (d) Reducing fossil fuel consumption

**151. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the basic unit of classification and a taxonomic rank**  
(a) Species  
(b) Genus  
(c) Class  
(d) Order

Answer: (a) Species

**152. Which of the following animals is now extinct?**  
(a) Tasmanian tiger  
(b) Tasmanian devil  
(c) Pademelon  
(d) Quoll

Answer: (a) Tasmanian tiger

**153. How many biogeographic does India have?**

1. 5
2. 6
3. 8
4. 10

4

**153. Lime is generally added to \_\_\_\_\_ soil.**

1. Salty
2. Dry
3. Alkaline
4. Acidic

4

**154 . \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has the maximum genetic diversity in India**

1. Potato
2. Tea
3. Mango
4. Teak

3

**155 . \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is one of the most prevalent hotspots of biodiversity in India.**

1. Himalayas
2. Western Ghats
3. Ganges
4. None of the above

2

**156. Galápagos finches are a good example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

1. Extinction
2. Heterochromia
3. Island gigantism
4. Adaptive radiation

4

**157. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is one of the least porous soils.**

1. Peat Soil
2. Loam
3. Clayey soil
4. None of the above

3

**158. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a non-renewable resource.**

1. Crude oil
2. Uranium
3. Hot spring
4. Silica

1and2

**159. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an example of an ex-situ conservation.**

1. Sacred groves
2. Wildlife sanctuary
3. Seed bank
4. National park

3

**160 . \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is not generally seen in biodiversity hotspots.**

1. Endemism
2. Species richness
3. Loss of diversity
4. Lesser interspecific competition.

4

**161 . \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ occurs when the death of the last individual in a species occurs.**

1. Adaptation
2. Phylogenic diversity
3. Speciation
4. Extinction

4

**162 . \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is defined as an ecological state of a species being unique to a specific geographic location.**

1. Exotic species
2. Endemic species
3. Ecosystem
4. None of the above

2

**163 .\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the forest cover to be maintained as per the National Forest Policy (1988)**

1. 67% for hills & 33% for plains
2. 37% for hills & 11% for plains
3. 17% for hills & 23% for plains
4. None of the above

1

**164 . \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is defined as the number of species represented in a specific region, landscape or ecological community.**

1. Coevolution
2. Commensalism
3. Species richness
4. Population density

3

**165 . Global warming can significantly be controlled by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

1. Increasing solid waste
2. Reducing water wastage
3. Burning human-generated waste
4. Reducing fossil fuel consumption

4

**166 . \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the basic unit of classification and a taxonomic rank.**

1. Species
2. Genus
3. Class
4. Order

1

**167 . Which of the following animals is now extinct?**

1. Tasmanian tiger
2. Tasmanian devil
3. Pademelon
4. Quoll

1

**168 . Which of These Has the Most Genetic Diversity In India?**

a. Teak

b. Tea

c. Mango

d. Potato

C

**169. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is now an Extinct Animal.**

a. Quoll

b. Tasmanian devil

c. Tasmanian tiger

d. Pademelon

C

**170 . Which of These Can Control Global Warming?**

a. Burning of human-generated waste.

b. Reducing solid waste.

c. Limiting wastage of water.

d. Reducing consumption of fossil fuel.

D

**171 . When the last individual in a particular species dies, it is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

a. Speciation

b. Extinction

c. Phylogenetic diversity

d. Adaptation

B

**172 . Which of these is a suitable example of ex-situ conservation?**

a. National park

b. Wildlife sanctuary

c. Sacred groves

d. Seed bank

D

**173 . Which is a common Non-Renewable Source**

a. Silica

b. Uranium

c. Hot spring

d. Crude oil

A

**174. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the Least Porous Soil.**

a. Loam

b. Peat soil

c. Clayey soil

d. None of these

C

**175 . Nandan-Kanan Zoo is Popular for Its\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

a. Nilgiri Tahr

b. Whale

c. White tiger

d. Hippo

B

**176 . Where can one find the greatest Biodiversity on Earth?**

a. Nile delta, Egypt

b. African grasslands

c. Amazonian rain forest, South America

d. Western Ghat, India

C

**177 . Which of these is the most effective means of Conserving Biodiversity?**

a. Preserve habitats.

b. Get rid of predators.

c. Census species during the breeding season.

d. Vaccinate species against diseases.

A

**178 . Lime is added to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ soil.**

a. Acidic

b. Dry

c. Salty

d. Alkaline

A

**179 . An ecological state wherein a species is introduced to a location where they are unique.**

a. Ecosystem

b. Exotic species

c. Endemic species

d. None of these

C

**180 . \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the hotspot of Biodiversity in India.**

a. Gangetic plain

b. Sunderbans

c. Eastern ghats

d. Western ghats

D

**181 . Which of these is an exhaustible natural resource?**

a. Wildlife

b. Minerals

c. Soil fertility

d. Aquatic animals

B

**182 . Sacred Groups are useful in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

a. Preventing soil erosion.

b. Conserving endangered and rare species.

c. Spreading environmental awareness.

d. Ensuring the sustainable flow of water in rivers.

B

**183 . How Much Forest Cover Is To Be Maintained As Per The National Forest Policy of 1988?**

a. 11% for plains and 37% for hills.

b. 33% for plains and 67% for hills.

c. 23% for plains and 17% for hills.

d. None of these.

B

**184 . Which of the following national parks of India is listed in the Natural World Heritage sites of UNESCO?**

a. Namdapha National Park

b. Dachigam National Park

c. Keoladeo Ghana National Park

d. Bandipur National Park

C

**185 . Threatened animals and plants are placed in a separate care unit for protection. It is called \_\_\_\_\_**

a. Ex-situ conservation

b. In situ conservation

c. Wildlife sanctuary

d. National park

A

**186 . Chipko Movement was strengthened under the leadership of**

a. Amrita Devi Bishnoi

b. Medha Patkar

c. A. K. Banerjee

d. Sunder Lal Bahuguna

D

**187 . A category of threatened species include:**

a. Only vulnerable species.

b. Only endangered species

c. Endangered and rare species

d. Endangered, vulnerable and rare species

D

**188 . Here are the following protected areas:**

1. Bandipur

2. Bhitarkanika

3. Manas

4. Sunderbans

B

**189. Biodiversity is a measure of variation at the \_\_\_ level.**

(A) genetic

(B) species

(C) ecosystem

(D) all of the above

D

**190 .Terrestrial biodiversity is usually greater near the \_\_\_ .**

(A) north pole

(B) south pole

(C) equator

(D) tropic of cancer

C

**191. The tropical forest ecosystems cover less than 10 percent of earth’s surface, and contain about \_\_\_ percent of the world’s species.**

(A) 30

(B) 50

(C) 70

(D) 90

D

**192. The age of earth is about \_\_\_ billion years.**

(A) 3.04

(B) 3.54

(C) 4.05

(D) 4.54

D

**193. Following is usually measured at the species diversity level.**

(A) ecological diversity

(B) taxonomic diversity

(C) morphological diversity

(D) functional diversity

B

**194. Diversity of all living things depends on**

(A) geography

(B) presence of other species

(C) soils

(D) all of the above

D

**195. A biodiversity hotspot**

(A) is a region with a high level of endemic species

(B) that have experienced great habitat loss

(C) both (A) and (B)

(D) none of the above

C

**196. Which of the following is true**

(A) land has more species than the ocean

(B) ocean has more species than the land

(C) land and ocean has almost equal number of species

(D) not yet known

A

**197 . Provisioning services**

(A) involve the production of renewable services

(B) are those that lessen environmental change

(C) represent human value and enjoyment

(D) all of the above

A

**198 . Provisioning services of**

(A) plants increases fodder yield

(B) plants increases overall crop yield

(C) trees increases overall wood production

(D) all of the above

D

**199 . Regulating services of plants**

(A) decreases disease prevalence on plants

(B) increases resistance to plant invasion

(C) increases soil nutrient remineralization

(D) all of the above

D

**200 . Biodiversity is directly involved in**

(A) water purification

(B) recycling nutrients

(C) providing fertile soil

(D) all of the above

D

**201 . The most studied group is**

(A) birds

(B) mammals

(C) both (A) and (B)

(D) fishes

C

**202. The species which occupy new territory, often supplanting native species by occupying their niches, are called**

(A) invasive species

(B) extinct species

(C) endangered species

(D) exotic species

A

**203 . Following step(s) can conserve the forest cover**

(A) prevent forest fire

(B) prevention of overgrazing by cattle

(C) hunting and poaching should be banned

(D) all of the above

D

**204. The United Nations sponsored Earth Summit of 1992 ended with the declaration of principles which came to be known as Agenda 21. What do 21 stand for?**

1. 21st Century

B. 21 Principles

C. 21 Declarations

D. 21 signatories

**Ans: A**

**205 . Which of the following was not part of Earth Summit Agreements of 1992?**

A. Climate Change Framework

B. Inclusive Development

C. Sustainable Development

D. Earth Charter

**Ans: B**

**206 . Which was the new organisation came into existence after the Earth Summit of 1992?**

A. UN Commission on Inclusive Development

B. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

C. UN Commission on Sustainable Development

D. UN Framework Convention on Climate Change

**Ans: C**

**207 . Which of the following greenhouse gases is/are not included under Kyoto Protocol?**

A. Methane

B.  Nitrous Oxide

C. Hydro-Fluorocarbon

D. Ozone

**Ans: D**

**208 . Find out the odd one.**

A. Basel Convention: To control trans-boundary movement of hazardous wastes.

B. Stockholm Convention: To restrict the production and use of persistent organic pollutants

C. Nagoya Protocol: Handling of living modified organisations

D. Cartagena Protocol: Bio-safety

**Ans: C**