1. Which sacred grove act as the gene banks for wild plants?
   1. Deorais
   2. Jahera
   3. Mauhak
   4. None of these
2. The objective of Environment studies is
3. Raise consciousness about environment conditions
4. To teach environmentally appropriate behaviour.
5. Create an environmental ethic sensitive society
6. All of the above
7. Which of the following is not influenced by human activities?
8. Destruction of mangroves and wetlands
9. Depletion of ground water
10. Increased extinction rate of species
11. None of the above
12. Which of the following is management option for air pollution?
13. Regulations and standards
14. Transport planning
15. Using CNG as fuel
16. All of these
17. Development activities on the hydrosphere cause
18. Air pollution
19. Soil pollution
20. Water pollution
21. Soil erosion
22. The species restricted to be present in one region are called
23. Edge species
24. Endemic species
25. Endangered species
26. Keystone species
27. The basic requirements of human beings are provided by
28. Industrialisation
29. Agriculture
30. Nature
31. Urbanisation
32. Environment is the life support system that includes
33. Air
34. Water
35. Land
36. All of the above
37. The term ‘Environment’ has been derived from the French word which means to encircle or surround
38. Environ
39. Oikos
40. Geo
41. Aqua
42. Biosphere is
43. The solid shell of inorganic materials on the surface of the earth
44. The thin shell of organic matter on the surface of the earth comprising of all the living things
45. The sphere which occupies the maximum volume of all the spheres
46. All the above
47. A group of living organisms of the same kind living in the same place and at the same time refers to a
48. Community
49. Species
50. Population
51. Consumers
52. Which of these organisms has a diet consisting only of plant matter
53. Omnivores
54. Carnivores
55. Herbivores
56. Insectivores
57. The true end of any food chain is the
58. Decomposer
59. Predator
60. Consumer
61. Human
62. The second trophic level in a lake is
63. Phytoplankton
64. Zooplanktons
65. Fishes
66. Benthos
67. Which of the following can act as a pioneer species in a xerach succession
68. Lichens
69. Humans
70. Herbs
71. Animals
72. Energy flow in an ecosystem is
73. Bidirectional
74. Unidirectional
75. Multidirectional
76. All rounds
77. Which of the following is an example of a man-made ecosystem
78. Tissue culture
79. Herbarium
80. Aquarium
81. Forest
82. Pyramid of energy in a pond ecosystem is always
83. Inverted
84. Upright
85. Linear
86. Irregular
87. If in a population, natality is balanced by mortality, then there will be
88. Decrease in population growth
89. Increase in population growth
90. Zero population growth
91. Over population
92. In a pyramid of numbers in grassland ecosystems, the largest population is that of
93. Herbivores
94. Primary consumers
95. Secondary consumer
96. Producers
97. Which of these belong to the category of primary consumers in grazing food chain
98. snakes and frogs
99. Insects and cattle
100. Eagle and snakes
101. Cow and rabbit
102. The pyramid of energy is always upright for any ecosystem, this situation indicates that
103. Herbivores have better energy conversion efficiency than carnivores
104. Producers have the lowest energy conversion efficiency
105. Carnivores have a better energy conversion efficacy than herbivores
106. Energy conversion efficiency is same at all trophic levels
107. Which of the ecological pyramid is always upright
108. Pyramid of numbers
109. Pyramid of biomass
110. Pyramid of energy
111. All of the above
112. Which one of the following is not a gaseous biogeochemical cycle
113. Nitrogen cycle
114. Carbon cycle
115. Sulphur cycle
116. Phosphorus cycle
117. Deserts, grasslands, forests and tundra regions are the examples of
118. Biomes
119. Biogeographically regions
120. Ecosystems
121. Biospheres
122. The upright pyramid of numbers is absent in
123. Lake
124. Pond
125. Grasslands
126. Forests
127. The final stable community in ecological succession is
128. Climax
129. Pioneer
130. Sere
131. Carnivores
132. Mass of living matter at a trophic level in an area at any given time is called
133. Standing state
134. Standing crop
135. Humus
136. Detritus
137. Hydrarch succession takes place in
138. Dry areas
139. Bare area
140. Wetter areas
141. None of the above
142. A herbivore is also known as a
143. Producer
144. First order consumer
145. Second order consumer.
146. Third order consumer
147. Hydrarch succession takes place in
148. Dry areas
149. Bare area
150. Wetter areas
151. None of the above
152. Which of the following is a fossil fuel?
153. Oil
154. Coal
155. Natural gas
156. All of the above
157. Which of the following is not an inexhaustible form of energy?
158. Water
159. Wind
160. Solar
161. Fossil
162. Biogas contains mainly
163. Methane
164. Propane
165. Butane
166. Carbon dioxide
167. The burning of fossil fuels releases a large amount of
168. Nitrogen into air
169. Sulphur into air
170. Carbon dioxide into air
171. Oxygen into air
172. A poisonous gas given out of a vehicle exhaust is
173. Methane
174. Ethane
175. Carbon dioxide
176. Carbon monoxide
177. The purest form of coal is
178. Anthracite
179. Lignite
180. Peat
181. Bitumen
182. Which one of the following is used as a refrigerant?
183. Freon
184. Teflon
185. Ethanol
186. Benzol
187. Loss of forest has led to
188. Erosion of fertile soil
189. Global warming
190. Loss of habitat of plants and animals
191. All of the above
192. What are the consequences of excessive mining in an area?
193. Air and water pollution
194. Deforestation
195. Migration of large numbers of population
196. All of the above
197. Resources which are directly derived from nature are referred to as
198. Organic resources
199. Natural resources
200. Man made resources
201. None of the above
202. Resources that take too long a period of time to be used as a resource are called as
203. Renewable resource
204. Non-renewable resource
205. Exhaustible resource
206. Inexhaustible resource
207. The fossil fuel that is derived from the dead remains of plants that grew some 250 million years ago is
208. Petroleum
209. Natural gas
210. Coal
211. LPG
212. A resource that cannot be replaced in a reasonably short time is usually referred to as
213. Renewable
214. Non-renewable
215. Natural
216. Man made
217. Man made resources are alternative to natural resources for a variety of reasons. Which of these would not be one of those?
218. They increase variety and choice
219. They are cheaper to produce than natural resources
220. They are made from renewable resources
221. They are better suited for the purpose for which they will be used
222. Which of these is not a fossil fuel?
223. Coal
224. Oil
225. Natural gas
226. Uranium
227. A liquid fuel that was formed from the ancient remains of sea plants and animals is
228. Natural gas
229. Petroleum
230. Geothermal energy
231. Coal
232. Energy in the rays from the sun is called
233. Solar energy
234. Wind energy
235. Tidal energy
236. Water energy
237. Which is a list of renewable resources?
238. Petroleum, geothermal, wind
239. Biomass, geothermal, hydropower
240. Natural gas, wind, biomass
241. Hydropower, solar, wind energy
242. Energy from the heat inside the earth is a Natural gas
243. Geothermal
244. Petroleum
245. Terrathermal
246. Occupation of an urban society are:

Trader Professionals

Working in office and industries All the above

All the above

1. Sewage from domestic section and industrial effluents are usually discharged without any treatment causing:

Foul smell

Breeding of mosquitoes and flies Pollution of rivers and lakes

Soil pollution

Pollution of rivers and lakes

1. The requirements of housing, construction of roads, industries & dams have led to encroachment on agricultural field and forests are the basic characteristics for rapid increase in urban areas.

Whether this statement is:

TRUE FALSE TRUE

1. The slums are a common feature of the cities in:

Developing countries Developed countries FIFA countries Fictional countries Developing countries

1. When villagers mingled with urban population, they start facing problems such as:
   1. Scarcity of water
   2. Supply of clean water
   3. Better life style
   4. Better air and water quality
   5. Sanitation
   6. Better job opportunities
   7. Housing
   8. Safe waste disposal

Out of these find the problems facing by them? 1, 5, 7, 8

1, 7, 3, 4

6, 7, 4, 3

5, 6, 7, 8

1, 5, 7, 8

1. Which one is not related to the effect of modern technology on agriculture and rural life? Run offs from crop fields

Excessive irrigation

Rapid growth of migrating population in villages Excessive withdrawal of ground water

Rapid growth of migrating population in villages

1. “What I left behind, what I hope to find”. This line shows the sadness of a: Village youth

Urban youth Student Village youth

1. Environmental studies is defined as the branch that deals with the:
   1. Design, study, and discovery of new materials.
   2. The study of humanities, social, biological, and physical sciences.
   3. Incorporate the information and physical sciences.
   4. Approach about the natural world and the impact of humans on its integrity
2. Which of the following statement about the Zoological Survey of India (ZSI) is true?
   1. It was established in 1890 at the Royal Botanical Gardens, Calcutta.
   2. It is the first crocodile conservation breeding center in Asia.
   3. It was established in 1916 to do an organized survey of fauna in India.
   4. It was established in 1982 for research in Wildlife Management.
3. Which layer of the atmosphere contains the ozone responsible for the absorption of UV (Ultra-Violet) light?
   1. Stratosphere
   2. Troposphere
   3. Mesosphere
   4. None of these

62. Which two countries of the world constitute about 57% of the large dams?

1. India and China
2. India and Brazil
3. China and Brazil
4. India and Japan

63. The essential non-metallic minerals are:

1. Granite, marble, limestone
2. Gold, silver, platinum
3. Iron, aluminum, zinc, copper
4. Coal, clay, cement, silica

64. Integrated Crop Management is defined as a process to:

1. Use the traditional methods for growing crops.
2. Using alternatives to inorganic fertilizers and pesticides.
3. Both (a) and (b)
4. None of the above

65. Which of the following is not a measure of sustainable water management?

1. Preventing leakage from dams and canals
2. Reducing the rate of surface run-off water.
3. Preventing loss in the municipal pipes.
4. Building small reservoirs in place of a few mega projects.

66. Which element is considered the largest source of world's commercial energy consumption?

1. Coal
2. Oil
3. Natural gas
4. Nuclear

67. What is the world's largest potential source of biomass energy?

1. Animal waste
2. Industrial waste
3. Fibrous waste of the paper industry
4. Fibrous waste of the sugar industry
5. The functional aspects of the ecosystem are:
6. Energy cycles
7. Nutrient cycles
8. Food chains
9. All of the above
10. Which of the following is also called Detrivores?
    1. Herbivores
    2. Decomposers
    3. Carnivores
    4. None of the above

70. What are 'keystone' species in an ecosystem?

1. The species whose elimination can seriously affect the ecosystem.
2. The species whose elimination can benefit the ecosystem.
3. The species whose elimination would not affect the ecosystem.
4. None of the above

71. A large number of interlinked chains in an ecosystem together forms a:

1. Nitrogen cycle
2. Carbon cycle
3. Food web
4. Food chain

72. Brackish water ecosystems are found in which of the following:

1. Streams
2. Wetlands
3. Coastal shallows
4. Deltas
5. Which of the following is not a Biogeographic zone of India?
6. Thar Desert of Rajasthan
7. The Brahmaputra Plains
8. South-east zone
9. North-east zone

# Biogas contains mainly

1. Carbon dioxide
2. Methane
3. Butane
4. Propane

# Main source of acid rain is

1. Sulphur dioxide
2. Nitrogen
3. Carbon dioxide
4. Carbon monoxide

# Treated water can be disinfected by adding

1. Alum
2. Fluorine
3. Chlorine
4. Oxygen

# The burning of fossil fuels releases large amount of

1. Nitrogen
2. Sulphur
3. Carbon
4. Hydrogen

# Which of the following does not causes air pollution when used for heating purposes

1. Coal
2. Petrol
3. Kerosene
4. Solar energy

# pH of rainwater is

a. 5-6

b. 6-7

c. 7-8

d. 8-9

# A poisonous gas given out of vehicles exhaust is

1. Carbon monoxide
2. Ethane
3. Methane
4. Carbon dioxide

# A common bactericide used in swimming pools is

1. Chlorine
2. Alum
3. Borax
4. DDT

# Green house effect is linked to

1. Nitrogen oxides
2. Sulphur dioxides
3. Carbon dioxides
4. Carbon monoxides

# Disposable glasses and plates are made up of

1. PVC
2. Polystyrene
3. Polyvinyl alcohol
4. Polypropylene

# 84.. Aerosols consisting of solid particles produced by combustion

1. Fog
2. Smog
3. Smoke
4. None of these

# Which of the following are consequences of ozone depletion

1. Skin cancer and cataract
2. Reduced growth in plants
3. Shortening of zooplanktons and their breeding period
4. All of the above

# Which out of the following is a measure to control air pollution

1. Reduction in use of fossil fuels
2. Increasing use of renewable energy resources
3. Using catalytic convertors in vehicles
4. All of the above

# The discharge of warm/hot water directly into rivers is known as

1. Water pollution
2. Thermal pollution
3. Marine pollution
4. None of the above

# Yellowing of Taj Mahal is an effect of

1. Acid rain
2. Global warming
3. Ozone depletion
4. All of the above

# Identify the aftermaths of acid rain from the following

1. Dissolving and washing away of nutrients from the soil
2. Increasing the acidity of soils, thereby hindering the growth of plants
3. Damaging the building materials/ heritage sites
4. All of the above

# Increase in concentration of toxic level in each trophic level is referred to as

1. Eutrophication
2. Biomagnification
3. Bioaccumulation
4. Bioconcentration

# Pollutants that are easily manageable and decomposable in nature are called

1. Biodegradable pollutants
2. Non-biodegradable pollutants
3. Renewable pollutants
4. None of these

# The supersonic jets cause air pollution by the thinning of

1. Carbon dioxide layer
2. Sulphur dioxide layer
3. Ozone layer
4. Oxygen layer

# Which of the following is the best indicator of SO2 pollution

1. Bryophytes
2. Pteridophytes
3. Lichens
4. Algae

# Chlorofluorocarbon releases a chemical harmful to ozone is

1. Chlorine
2. Fluorine
3. Carbons
4. Nitrogen peroxide

# In the breakdown of the ozone layer, the ozone (O3) directly reacts with

1. Ultraviolet light
2. Chlorine atoms
3. Oxygen atoms
4. CFC molecules

# A population is a group of

1. Individual in a family
2. Individuals in a species
3. Communities in an ecosystem
4. Species in a community

# The main cause of world population growth in 18th and 19th centuries was

1. Decrease in birth rates
2. Decrease in death rates
3. Industrial revolution
4. None of these

# What is most important factor for the success of animal population?

1. Natality
2. Adaptability
3. Interspecies activity
4. Unlimited food

# Human population growth is

1. Horizontal line
2. L-shaped curve
3. J-shaped curve
4. Parabola curve

# The main factors contributing to the decline in death rate in 20th century were

1. Improved agricultural practices and increased birth rates
2. Improved health care, sanitation and nutrition
3. Endemic poverty and low levels of education
4. European colonization and improved agriculture practices

# The world population in 2000 was approximately

1. 5.1 billion
2. 2.1 billion
3. 6 billion
4. 8 billon

# The average life expectancy around the world is currently

1. Stable
2. Increasing
3. Decreasing
4. Not changing

# Exponential growth in population occurs when there is

1. A great environment resistance
2. No environment resistance
3. A fixed carrying capacity
4. No biotic potential

# The disease which wiped out 33% of population of Europe in the 12th and 13th centuries was

1. Cholera
2. Meningitis
3. Plague
4. Diphtheria

# A human population is small, there is greater chance of

1. Mutation
2. Gene flow
3. Genetic drift
4. Natural selection

# Which of the following is a problem not associated with population growth?

1. Increased resource consumption
2. Environmental pollution
3. Food and energy shortages
4. None of these

# Unrestricted reproductive capacity, in a population, is called

1. Birth rate
2. Carrying capacity
3. Fertility rate
4. Biotic potential

# The concept that “population increases geometrically while food supply increases arithmetically” was given by

1. Stuart Mill
2. Charles Darwin
3. Adam Smith
4. Thomas Malthus

# Population pyramids are useful to

1. Express the population growth rates
2. Indicate the birth rates
3. Indicate the death rates
4. Express age – sex distribution of a population

# The carrying capacity of a population is determined by

1. Population growth rate
2. Natality
3. Mortality
4. Limiting resources

# HIV is not likely to be transmitted by

1. Sharing needles of injections
2. Mosquito bites
3. Blood transfusion
4. Breast feeding

# Today, the world’s number one problem is:

1. Pollution
2. Population explosion
3. Nuclear proliferation
4. Natural calamities

# Population explosion has occurred in the last

1. 500 years
2. 300 years
3. 400 years
4. 150 years

# Study of trends in human population growth and prediction of future growth is called

1. Demography
2. Psychology
3. Biography
4. Kalography

# One of the critical mechanism by which the environment controls population of species is

1. Spread of disease
2. Removal of excreta
3. Supply of food
4. Control on death rate

# If the rate of addition of new member’s increases with respect to the individual lost of the same population, then the graph obtained has

1. Decline growth
2. Zero growth
3. Exponential growth
4. None of these

# The number of babies produced per thousand individuals is called

1. Natality
2. Mortality
3. Immigration
4. Emigration

# The zero population growth due to equal birth and death rates is called

1. Fertility rate
2. Replacement level
3. Natural increase
4. Demographic transition

# Demographic features of developing countries are

1. High infant mortality, low fertility, young age distribution and uneven population growth
2. High fertility, high density, high mortality rate and young age distribution
3. High fertility, falling mortality rate, rapid population growth and young age distribution
4. High density, high mortality, uneven population growth and very old age distribution

# Density of a population (D) is

1. D = S(size) / W(weight)
2. D = S(space) / N(number)
3. D = N(number) / S(space)
4. None of the above

# Each environment supports a limited population depending upon its

1. Biotic potential
2. Carrying capacity
3. Natality
4. Reproductive potential

# Group of interbreeding organisms found in a particular area is

1. Population
2. Community
3. Tribe
4. Density

# In India, human population has higher number of younger age group because of

1. Long life span and low birth rate
2. Short life span and high birth rate
3. Short life span and low birth rate
4. Birth rate is equal to death rate
5. A system of cultivation which involves clearing of forests and burning the fallen trees to clear the land for raising crops is known as:
6. Shift cultivation
7. Intensive farming
8. Terrace cultivation
9. Subsistence cultivation
10. Excessive burning of coal, wood and petrol release gases like SO2, NOx, Co and hydrocarbons. These gases can be categorized as
11. Green House Gases
12. Natural Gases
13. Bio Gas
14. Gasoline
15. Extinction of wildlife species is on the rise because their natural habitat is being destroyed due to deforestation. Whether this statement is

TRUE FALSE

1. Major causes for deforestation is:
2. Over grazing
3. Industry
4. Agriculture
5. All the above
6. One area are lack of basic amenities and filth environment and rate potential conditions for public health problems is known as:
7. Blighted Area
8. Shanty
9. Squalor
10. Slums
11. Out of the following back lack can be placed as local environmental backlash:
12. Acid Rain
13. Salinization of Irrigated Soil
14. Draught
15. Biodiversity Loss
16. Out of the following which one includes as regional back lash
17. Eutrophication
18. Floods
19. Collapse of marine fisheries
20. Ozone layer depletion
21. Stress related disease is :
22. Hypertension
23. Heat Stroke
24. Heart Attack
25. Flu
26. Which chemical is responsible for Minamata disease?
27. Mg
28. Ca
29. I
30. Hg
31. Which one is belong to global back lash ?

A. Minamata Disease

1. Extinction of wild life species
2. Green House Effect
3. Oil spill
4. A group of organisms consisting of a number of different species that live in an area and interact with each other is termed as ..............
5. Organisms
6. Population
7. Ecosystem
8. Community

135.A group of similar population of organism where members are capable of interbreed and to produce fertile offspring is known as:

1. Order
2. Class
3. Family
4. Species
5. Pre–reproductive group, reproductive group and post-reproductive group are the category of-
6. Population
7. Dispersion
8. Age Distribution
9. Sex-Ratio
10. Terrestrial, fresh water, estuarine and ocean are four major habitats on the earth. Whether this statement is-

TRUE FALSE

1. The community that initially inhabits a bare area is called –
2. Climax Community
3. Pioneer Community
4. Ploughed Field
5. Intermediate Stag
6. The scientific study of the relationship of living organisms with each other and with their environment is known ...............
7. Phycology
8. Mycology
9. Ecology
10. Phytology
11. The sum of all the activities and relationships of a species by which it uses the resources its habitat for its survival and reproduction.
12. Biome
13. Niche
14. Population
15. Habitat
16. Two species first of squirrels Kaibab squirrels and Abert squirrels those live on opposite sides are the example of:

A. Mutation

1. Reproductive Isolation
2. Speciation
3. Ecological Isolation
4. Which Biologist has given named the term ecology first ?
5. A German Biologist
6. An Indian Biologist
7. A French Biologist
8. A British Biologist
9. A pond can be divided on the basis of penetration of light into :
10. Euphotic
11. Mesophotic
12. Aphotic
13. All the above
14. Cyclops and Cypris are being classified under the category of :
15. Nektons
16. Benthic Animals
17. Zooplanktons
18. Lotic Animal
19. Decomposers are also known as saprophytes and detrivores. Whether this statement is :
20. Correct
21. Incorrect
22. Out of the following which one is placed in the category of decomposers :
23. Cyclops
24. Curvularia
25. Bettle
26. Mollusk
27. The amount of the living matter at any time is known as-
28. Pyramid of Energy
29. Pyramid of Number
30. Food Web
31. Standing of Biomass
32. The flow of energy in an ecosystem is always -
33. Linear
34. Circular
35. Square
36. Rectangular
37. The total number at which the radiant energy is stored by the process of photosynthesis in the green plants is known as:
38. GPP
39. NPP
40. GDP
41. POP
42. Which one is not included in Abiotic component?
43. Decomposers
44. Physical
45. Inorganic
46. Organic

d. Sarah Martha