

1. Lepcha folk song belong to northern part of
(a) West Bengal (b) Orissa (c) Uttarakhand (d) None of the above
2. Which of the following statements are correct?
(a) The plants, animals and micro-organisms recreate the quality of the air we breathe, the water we drink and the soil that produces our food without which we cannot survive.
(b) Biological Diversity is immensely rich in wildlife and cultivated species, diverse in form and function but closely integrated in a system through multiple network of interdependencies.
(c) These diverse flora and fauna are so well integrated in our dairy life that we take these for granted. But, lately, they are under great stress mainly due to insensitivity to our environment
(d) All are correct
3. India is one of the world's richest countries in terms of its vast array of biological diversity, and has nearly _____ per cent of the total number of species in the world (estimated to be 1.6 million).
(a) 9% (b) 8% (c) 7% (d) 5%
4. Over _____ species of fauna and _____ species of flora are found in this country so far.
(a) 81000.47000 (b) 78000.87000 (c) 69000.88888 (d) 90000.65000
5. Of the estimated 47,000 plant species, about _____ flowering species are endemic (indigenous) to India.
(a) 15000 (b) 17000 (c) 18000 (d) 14000
6. At least 10 per cent of India's recorded wild flora and _____ per cent of its mammals are on the threatened list. Many of these would now be categorised as 'critical', that is on the verge of extinction like the cheetah, pink-headed duck, mountain quail, forest spotted owl, and plants like madhuca insignis (a wild variety of mahua) and hubbardia heptaneuron, (a species of grass).
(a) 23% (b) 20% (c) 34% (d) 25%
7. The larger animals in India, 79 species of mammals, 44 of birds, 15 of reptiles, and 3 of amphibians are threatened? Nearly _____ plant species are considered endangered. Flowering plants and vertebrate animals have recently become extinct at a rate estimated to be 50 to 100 times the average expected natural rate.
(a) 1700 (b) 1500 (c) 1800 (d) 1900
8. The forest cover in the country is estimated at 637,293 sq km, which is _____ per cent of the total geographical area.
(a) 19.39 (b) 20.39 (c) 21.39 (d) 22.39
9. What is the percentage of dense forest in our country?
(a) 11.48 (b) 12.78 (c) 14.00 (d) 17.00
10. What is the percentage of Open forest in our country?
(a) 11.48 (b) 12.78 (c) 7.76 (d) 17.00
11. What is the percentage of Mangrove forest in our country?
(a) 1.48 (b) 2.78 (c) 0.15 (d) 1
12. According to the State of Forest Report (1999). the dense forest cover has increased by _____ sq km since 1997
(a) 10098 Sq.Km (b) 20087 Sq.Km (c) 15000 Sq.Km (d) 12000 Sq.Km
13. _____ does not differentiate between natural forests and plantations
(a) The State of Forest Report (b) Census Commission of India
(c) National Sample Survey Organisation (d) None of the above
14. What is the full form of IUCN?
(a) International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
(b) International Union Carbide Nature (c) International Union Conservation Nature
(d) None of the above

15. Which of the following statements are correct relating to Normal Species?
 (a) Species whose population levels are considered to be normal for their survival.
 (b) Cattle, Sal, Pine, Rodents, etc are examples of Normal Species
 (c) both of the above (d) None of the above
16. Which of the following statements are correct relating to Endangered Species?
 (a) These are species which are in danger of extinction. The survival of such species is difficult if the negative factors that have led to a decline in their population continue to operate.
 (b) Black buck, Crocodile, Indian Wild Ass, Indian Rhino, Lion tailed macaque, sangai (brow enter deer in Manipur), etc.
 (c) Both of the above (d)None of the above
17. Which of the following statements are correct relating to Vulnerable Species?
 (a) Blue Sheep, Asiatic Elephant, Gangetic dolphin, etc are examples of Vulnerable Species.
 (b) These are species whose population has declined to levels from where it is likely to move into the endangered category in the near future if the negative factors continue to operate.
 (c) both of the above (d) None of the above
18. Which of the following statements are correct relating to Rare Species?
 (a) Himalayan brown bear, wild Asiatic buffalo, desert fox and hornbill, etc are examples of Rare Species.
 (b) Species with small population may move into the endangered or vulnerable category if the negative factors affecting them continue to operate.
 (c) both of the above
 (d) None of the above
19. Which of the following statements are correct relating to Endemic Species?
 (a) Andaman teal, Nicobar pigeon, Andaman wild pig, mithun in Arunchal Pradesh are examples of Endemic Species
 (b) These are species which are only found in some particular areas usually isolated by natural or geographical barriers.
 (c) Endemic Species are found in every part of India
 Codes
 (a) All are correct (b) Only a and b are correct
 (c) Only b and c are correct (d) Only c is correct
20. Which of the following statements are correct relating to Extinct Species?
 (a) Asiatic cheetah, Pink Head Duck are examples of Extinct Species.
 (b) These are species which are not found after searches of known or likely areas where they may occur. A species may be extinct from a local area, region, country, continent or the entire earth.
 (c) All of the above
 (d) None of the above
21. Ochlandra Travancoria Gamble Poaceae-endernic to South Western Ghats used in
 (a) Mat and Basket making (b) used in making computer chips
 (c) both of the above (d) None of the above
22. Which of the following statements are correct relating to World fastest land mammal that is Cheetah?
 (a) Acinonyx jubantus is the another name of Cheetah
 (b) specialised member of the cat family and can move at the speed of 112 km/hr
 (c) Cheetah is often mistaken for a Leopard.
 (d) Long leardropshaped lines on each side of the nose from the corner of its eyes to its mouth.
 (e) Prior to the 20th century, Cheetahs were widely distributed throughout Africa and Asia.
 (f) Today, the Asian cheetah is nearly extinct due to a decline of available habitat and prey.
 (g)The species was declared extinct in India long back in 1952.
 Codes
 (a) All are correct (b) None is correct (c) Only b,c,d,e,f are correct (d) Only a and b is correct

23. Which of the following statements are correct relating to Forest and Wildlife?
- (a) How human beings have transformed nature into a resource obtaining directly and indirectly from the forests and wildlife — wood, barks, leaves, rubber, medicines, dyes, food, fuel, fodder, manure, etc.
- (b) We have depleted our forests and wildlife. The greatest damage inflicted on Indian forests was during the colonial period due to the expansion of the railways, agriculture, commercial and scientific forestry and mining activities.
- (c) Agricultural expansion continues to be one of the major causes of depletion of forest resources.
- (d) According to the Forest Survey of India, over 26,200 sq. km. of forest area was converted into agricultural land all over India during 1951-1980
- (e) Substantial parts of the tribal belts, especially in the north-eastern and central India, have been deforested or degraded by shifting cultivation (jhum), a type of slash and burn agriculture
- Codes
- (a) All are correct (b) Only a. b. c are correct
(c) only d and e are correct (d) None is correct
24. Teak monoculture has damaged the natural forest in _____ and Chir Pine (*Pinus roxburghii*) plantations in the Himalayas have replaced the Himalayan oak (*Quercus* spp.) and Rhododendron forests.
(a) North India (b) South India (c) East India (d) None of the above
25. Since _____, over 5,000 sq km of forest was cleared for river valley projects. Clearing of forests is still continuing with projects like the Narmada Sagar Project in _____ which would inundate 40,000 hectares of forest. Mining is another important factor behind deforestation.
(a) 1955, Madhya Pradesh (b) 1951, Madhya Pradesh
(c) 1951, Uttar Pradesh (d) 1944, West Bengal
26. The Buxar Tiger Reserve in _____ is seriously threatened by the ongoing dolomite mining. It has disturbed the natural habitat of many species and blocked the migration route of several others, including the great Indian elephant.
(a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Madhya Pradesh (c) West Bengal (d) Andhra Pradesh
27. The Himalayan Yew (*Taxus wallachiana*) is a medicinal plant found in various parts of _____ and _____. A chemical compound called 'taxol' is extracted from the bark, needles, twigs and roots of this tree, and it has been successfully used to treat some cancers - the drug is now the biggest selling anti-cancer drug in the world. The Species is under great threat due to over-exploitation. In the last one decade, thousands of yew trees have dried up in various parts of and
(a) Himachal Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh (b) Himachal Pradesh and Bihar
(c) Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh (d) Jammu & Kashmir and Uttar Pradesh
28. Which factors have led to the decline in India's biodiversity?
(a) Habitat destruction (b) Hunting, Poaching
(c) Over-exploitation, environmental pollution (d) Poisoning and forest fires
- Codes
- (a) All are correct (b) Only b,c are correct (c) Only c,d are correct (d) None of the above
29. Over-population in _____ is often cited as the cause of environmental degradation.
(a) Third World Countries (b) Developing Countries
(c) Developed Countries (d) None of the above
30. An average American consumes _____ times more resources than an average Somalian.
(a) 50 times (b) 60 times (c) 40 times (d) 90 times