

CET QUESTIONS

CHAPTER: BIODIVERSITY

1. Soil erosion is due to
 - a) Growing too many trees
 - b) Too many animals
 - c) Deforestation
 - d) None of these
2. Soil conservation is done by
 - a) Overgrazing
 - b) Deforestation
 - c) Reforestation
 - d) Excess rain
3. Loss of surface soil by erosion is caused by
 - a) Rapid industrialization
 - b) Modern farming techniques
 - c) Deforestation & Mining
 - d) Human population
4. Emission from two wheelers causes
 - a) Air pollution
 - b) Air & noise pollution
 - c) Noise pollution
 - d) Water pollution
5. Eutrophication results in the reduction of
 - a) mineral salts
 - b) dissolved oxygen
 - c) dissolved hydrogen
 - d) none of these
6. Which of the following is a most dangerous air pollutant?
 - a) CO
 - b) SO₂
 - c) N₂O
 - d) Smog
7. Humus is present in
 - a) the very deep part of soil
 - b) the middle portion of the soil
 - c) the very top portion of the soil
 - d) the sea depth

8. Which of the following is known as BOD?
- a) Biological Oxygen Demand
 - b) Body Oxygen Deficit
 - c) Biochemical Oxygen Demand
 - d) Blood Oxygen Demand
9. The fuel wood crisis can be overcome by
- a) Afforestation
 - b) Wood extraction
 - c) Better wood storage
 - d) Using alternate energy sources like solar energy & bio fuels.
10. The use of biological control on pests results in
- a) Increase in pollution
 - b) Increase in the use of insecticides
 - c) Decrease in pollution
 - d) Decrease in the use of insecticides
11. The non-degradable pollutants can be hazardous because
- a) They can be fatal
 - b) They are non renewable
 - c) They get degraded into more harmful constituents
 - d) They remain as residue in the ecosystem.
12. Which of the following is the major source of water pollution?
- a) Industries
 - b) Sewage
 - c) Automobiles
 - d) Both (a) & (b)
13. Which of the following is not a non-biodegradable pollutant?
- a) Mercury
 - b) Lead
 - c) DDT
 - d) Smog
14. The main source of air pollution is
- a) Industries
 - b) Automobiles
 - c) Pesticides
 - d) Both (a) & (b)
15. Smog is the most common
- a) Water pollutant
 - b) Air pollutant
 - c) soil pollutant
 - d) Non-pollutant

16. Which of the following is a main source of soil pollution?
- a) Fertilizers
 - b) Mercuric compounds
 - c) Pesticides
 - d) None of the above
17. Which of the following is a serious pollutant?
- a) Lead
 - b) Mercury
 - c) DDT
 - d) All these
18. Lead vapours which cause air pollution are released by
- a) Diesel combustion
 - b) Petrol combustion
 - c) Coal combustion
 - d) Smoking
19. Among the following, pick the major water pollutant
- a) Carbon monoxide
 - b) Detritus & debris
 - c) Detergent
 - d) Chlorine
20. Which of the following organisms are often considered as indicators of water pollution?
- a) Crabs
 - b) Algae
 - c) Trouts(fishes)
 - d) Bacteria
21. Which among the following is a non-biodegradable pollutants?
- a) Sulphur dioxide
 - b) DDT
 - c) Carbon dust
 - d) Oxides of nitrogen
22. Which of the following pollutant is commonly used as an insecticide?
- a) Oxides of nitrogen
 - b) Sulphur dioxide
 - c) DDT
 - d) Peroxy nitrates

23. As it travels along the food chain the concentration of DDT
- a) Increases
 - b) Stays constant
 - c) Decreases
 - d) Fluctuates
24. DDT is dangerous because it is
- a) An unstable compound
 - b) A selective herbicide
 - c) A water soluble pesticide
 - d) A stable chlorinated hydrocarbon
25. Most hydroelectric projects in Karnataka
- a) Pollute the environment
 - b) Create radiation hazard
 - c) Submerge large forest area
 - d) Are difficult to maintain
26. Two wheelers are the main environmental hazards, because of
- a) Their noise
 - b) Their number
 - c) Their speed
 - d) Their exhaust fumes
27. Drought in Karnataka is caused by
- a) Planting Eucalyptus
 - b) Increased use of ground water
 - c) Cutting forests
 - d) Variations in precipitation
28. Which is the best soil for plant growth
- a) Loamy soil
 - b) Sandy soil
 - c) Gravel
 - d) Clayey soil
29. Removal of soil by the action of water & wind is known as
- a) Erosion
 - b) Fossilization
 - c) Salination
 - d) Sedimentation
30. The organic matter in the soil is known as
- a) Humus
 - b) Mould
 - c) Loam
 - d) Silt

31. The National bird of India is
- a) House sparrow
 - b) Black swan
 - c) Peacock
 - d) Horn bill
32. Bandipur in Karnataka state is the site of
- a) Peacock project
 - b) Tiger project
 - c) Elephant project
 - d) Deer project
33. One of the *ex situ* construction methods for endangered species is
- a) Wild life sanctuaries
 - b) Biosphere reserves
 - c) Cryopreservation
 - d) National park
34. In Assam there is a good population of
- a) Black buck
 - b) Golden Langur
 - c) Lions
 - d) Rhinoceros
35. In recent years the following animal is not found in India.
- a) Cheetah
 - b) Golden Langur
 - c) Nilgai
 - d) Hyena
36. One of the best tiger reserves in India is in
- a) Kashmir
 - b) Jim corbet National Park
 - c) Kanha National Park
 - d) Bandipur National Park
37. Which of the following human activity has caused an extinction of many valuable wild animals?
- a) Hunting
 - b) Poaching
 - c) Capturing
 - d) Deforestation

38. The one-horned rhinoceros is being conserved in
- a) Bandipur sanctuary
 - b) Kaziranga sanctuary
 - c) Jim corbet National Park
 - d) Nagarhole wild life sanctuary
39. Which of the following is famous for its Lion population
- a) Corbet National Park
 - b) Gir forest
 - c) Bandipur National Park
 - d) Nagarhole
40. The endangered species of India are listed in
- a) The records of zoological survey of India
 - b) The records of botanical survey of India
 - c) The Red Data Book
 - d) All of the above
41. The expansion of NEERI
- a) National Ecological Engineering Research Institute
 - b) National Environmental Engineering Research Institute
 - c) National Engineering Environmental Research Institute
 - d) National Engineering Ecological Research Institute
42. In a National Park protection is provided to
- a) Fauna only
 - b) Flora only
 - c) Flora & Fauna
 - d) Entire ecosystem
43. What is the animal symbol of WWF?
- a) Peacock
 - b) Dolphin
 - c) Tiger
 - d) Giant panda
44. Red data book is maintained by
- a) The Bombay Natural History Society
 - b) United Nations Environment Programme
 - c) Economic development with ecological preservation
 - d) International union for Conservation of Nature & Natural resources
45. MAB stands for
- a) Man, antigen & biology
 - b) Man & biosphere
 - c) Man & biology
 - d) Man & biotic community

46. Which is not a green house gas
- a) Chloro fluoro carbon
 - b) Methane
 - c) Carbon di oxide
 - d) Hydrogen
47. In coming years, skin relate disorder will become more common due to
- a) Excessive use of detergents
 - b) Water pollution
 - c) Air pollution
 - d) Depletion of ozone
48. A patent is a legal document providing legal right to
- a) User
 - b) Owner
 - c) Company
 - d) Inventor
49. Which of the following are patentable, after 1980.
- a) Only Microorganisms.
 - b) Microorganisms, Transgenic plants & animals.
 - c) Synthetic chemicals.
 - d) Food supplements.
50. Expand TEK
- a) Trans Electronic Knowledge
 - b) True Educational Knowledge
 - c) Traditional Ecological Knowledge
 - d) True Ecosystem Knowledge
51. The acid rain is due to
- a) the presence of CO₂
 - b) natural calamities
 - c) the presence of large quantity of SO₂ in the atmosphere
 - d) the decreased industrial activities
52. One major air pollutant is smog. Which statement among the following is true with reference to smog?
- a) Smog occurs during anytime
 - b) Smog is a combination of smoke & fog
 - c) Smog forms only at higher temperature
 - d) Smog is more common in summer

53. Insecticides are also source of pollution. Some insecticides have a property that makes them less harmful. Identify this property
- a) They are absorbed by root system
 - b) They are extremely poisonous
 - c) They can be degraded by soil bacteria
 - d) They get easily washed into water sources
54. According to IUCN, red list, what is the status of red panda (*Ailurus fulgens*)?
- a) Critically endangered species
 - b) Vulnerable species
 - c) Extinct species
 - d) Endangered species
55. Identify the correctly matched pair
- a) Beal convention – Biodiversity conservation
 - b) Kyoto protocol – Climatic change
 - c) Montreal protocol – Global warming
 - d) Ramsar convention – Ground water pollution
56. Genetic diversity in agricultural crops is threatened by
- a) Introduction of high yielding varieties
 - b) Intensive use of fertilizers
 - c) Extensive intercropping
 - d) Intensive use of biopesticides
57. Following rights are legally valid for granting. *Intellectual property rights(IPR)*
- a) Trade marks
 - b) Copy rights
 - c) Patents
 - d) All of the above
58. Desertification refers to the
- a) Conversion of productive agricultural land into deserts
 - b) Conversion of deserts to grasslands
 - c) Overgrazing of grasslands
 - d) Cutting down of forests
59. Flood may be due to
- a) Desiltification
 - b) Deforestation
 - c) Desertification
 - d) Devastation

60. In 1997 several industrialized Nations agreed to reduce world wide emission of green house gases by average of 5.2% below the 1990 level by 2012. This is called

- a) Toyoto protocol**
- b) Kyoto protocol**
- c) Earth summit**
- d) Minamota protocol**

61. Diversity of organisms sharing the same habitat is

- a) Alpha diversity**
- b) Beta diversity**
- c) Gamma diversity**
- d) Theta diversity**

62. Which of the following plays a key role in maintaining the diversity at both species & community level

- a) Gene frequency**
- b) Adaptation**
- c) Speciation**
- d) Variation**

63. India's contribution to the global diversity is

- a) 42%**
- b) 2.4%**
- c) 8%**
- d) 7%**

64. Following is called 'Cradle of speciation'.

- a) Vindya's**
- b) Southern peninsula**
- c) Western ghats**
- d) Eastern Himalayas or North east**

65. Species found in particular region exclusively is called

- a) Local**
- b) Rare**
- c) Epidemic**
- d) Endemic**

66. Which one of the following is considered as a sacred landscape?

- a) Kodaikanal**
- b) Ooty**
- c) BR hills**
- d) Karwar**

67. Which one of the river is considered as Holy river?
- a) Brahmaputra
 - b) Ganga
 - c) Krishna
 - d) Cavery
68. Anthropocentric cause denotes
- a) Natural
 - b) Artificial
 - c) Man made
 - d) Biological
69. Use of Biological & Genetic resources indigenous to a country by another (pirate) country is called
- a) Copyright
 - b) Biopiracy
 - c) *IPR*
 - d) Patenting
70. Which of the following is perennial river
- a) Brahmaputra & Brahmani
 - b) Ganga & Mahanadi
 - c) Krishna & Cavery
 - d) Both a & b
71. Significance of rain water harvesting includes
- a) Purest water available
 - b) It is cost effective
 - c) It recharge aquifers
 - d) All of the above
72. Growing grasses like cynodon dactylon are which of the method for soil conservation
- a) Mulching
 - b) Agrostological method
 - c) Strip cropping
 - d) Basin listing
73. As per Indian policy the percentage of land area which should be under forests
- a) 23%
 - b) 14%
 - c) 33%
 - d) 50%

74. Total number of Hot spots World wide
- a) 15
 - b) 35
 - c) 25
 - d) 45
75. Which among these is called traditional crop?
- a) Soyabean
 - b) Ragi
 - c) Barley
 - d) Wheat
76. Which among this is National animal of India?
- a) *Panthera leopersica*
 - b) *Panthera tigris*
 - c) *Panthera uncia*
 - d) *Viverra megaspila*
77. The National flower of India is
- a) *Catharanthus roseus*
 - b) *Datura stramonium*
 - c) *Rauwolfia serpentine*
 - d) *Nelumbo nucifera*
78. Soil is formed as result of
- a) Limestone conversion
 - b) Chemical weathering of rock
 - c) Mechanical weathering of rock
 - d) All of the above
79. Which of the following is a biosphere reserve?
- a) Thekady
 - b) Nilgiris
 - c) Agumbe
 - d) Dandeli
80. Mulching process helps in
- a) Soil fertility
 - b) Improving soil structure
 - c) Moisture conservation
 - d) Weed control
81. The result of ozone hole is
- a) Global warming
 - b) Acid rain
 - c) Green house effect
 - d) UV radiation reach the earth

82. National wild life act was formulated during the year

- a) 1974
- b) 1972
- c) 1976
- d) 1978

83. World environment day is celebrated on

- a) 5th june
- b) 5th may
- c) 6th june
- d) 6th august

84. Expansion of TOMs is used to measure

- a) Nuclear winter
- b) Acid rains
- c) Ozone levels
- d) Carbon dioxide

85. Anticancer drug vincristin is extracted from

- a) Aloe vera
- b) Vinca rosea
- c) Datura
- d) Sarpagandha

86. The applications of ecological principles to return a degraded ecosystem to its natural state is characteristic of

- a) bioremediation
- b) restoration ecology
- c) landscape ecology
- d) conservation ecology

87. The process of planting trees for the first time on large exposed area of land

- a) Afforestation
- b) Deforestation
- c) Reforestation
- d) Silviculture

88. Which of these ecosystems has the lowest primary productivity per square meter?

- a) A salt marsh
- b) An open sea
- c) A coral reef
- d) A grassland

89. Which of the following is not one of the prime health risks associated with greater UV radiation through the atmosphere due to depletion of stratospheric ozone?

- a) Damage to eyes**
- b) Increased skin cancer**
- c) Increased liver cancer**
- d) Reduced immune system**

90. What is the primary reason for targeting 'biodiversity hotspots' for conservation?

- a) They are the only areas where species are seriously threatened in the world**
- b) To protect all areas of threatened species would not allow for new species to develop**
- c) They are areas where people do not live and conservation would therefore not be effecting the economic development of the area**
- d) The number of species threatened far exceeds our capacity to protect them and we can therefore only concentrate on areas of highest species diversity**

91. The 1987 Montreal Protocol was signed for which of the following reasons?

- a) To stop the global trade in products made from endangered tigers**
- b) To begin converting from fossil fuel use to more renewable energy sources to reduce the anthropogenic greenhouse effect**
- c) To phase out the use of CFC's, found to be causing depletion of the ozone layer**
- d) To ban nuclear testing in tropical oceans**

92. Which of the following is not a major greenhouse gas?

- a) Calcium Carbonate**
- b) Methane**
- c) Carbon Dioxide**
- d) Water vapour**

93. The sulfur and nitrogen compounds in smog combine with water to form
- a) Ozone
 - b) Ammonia
 - c) Acid rain
 - d) Chlorofluorocarbons
94. The number of different species in the biosphere is called
- a) Biodiversity
 - b) Ecosystem diversity
 - c) Genetic diversity
 - d) Species diversity
95. DDT had been passed to large birds, such as the bald eagle, through
- a) Water
 - b) Food chains
 - c) Air
 - d) Soil
96. National parks help prevent the extinction of many species by
- a) Preserving the species' habitat
 - b) Reducing pollution
 - c) Introducing exotic species
 - d) Allowing the sustainable use of resources
97. As DDT moves up the trophic levels in food chains, its concentration
- a) Stays the same
 - b) Decreases
 - c) Increases
 - d) Is eliminated
98. Biodiversity is valuable in the biosphere because it
- a) Gives us interesting things to look at
 - b) Tells us about many other species
 - c) Is the biological life-support system of our planet
 - d) Provides humans with resistance to disease.

99. National parks help & prevent the extinction of many species by

- a) Preserving the species' habitat**
- b) Reducing pollution**
- c) Introducing exotic species**
- d) Allowing the sustainable use of resources**

100. Protecting ecosystem diversity is a goal of

- a) The green revolution**
- b) Conservation biology**
- c) The captive breeding program**
- d) The United Nations**