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TEST BOOKLET

ENVIRONMENT - I

TEST - 13

Time Allowed: 2 Hours | Maximum Marks: 200

: INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET OF THE SAME SERIES ISSUED TO YOU.

2. ENCODE CLEARLY THE TEST BOOKLET SERIES A, B, C OR D, AS THE CASE MAY BE IN THE APPROPRIATE PLACES IN THE ANSWER SHEET USING BALL POINT PEN (BLUE OR BLACK).

3. You have to enter your ROLL No. on the test booklet in the box provided alongside. DO NOT write anything else on the Test Booklet.

4. YOU ARE REQUIRED TO FILL UP AND DRAKEN ROLL NO., TEST BOOKLET/ QUESTION BOOKLET SERIES IN THE ANSWER SHEETS AS WELL AS FILL UP TEST BOOKLET/ QUESTION BOOKLET SERIES AND SERIAL NO. AND ANSWER SHEET SERIAL NO. IN THE ATTENDANCE SHEETS CAREFULLY. WRONGLY FILLED UP ANSWER SHEETS ARE LIABLE FOR REJECTION AT THE RISK OF THE CANDIDATE.

5. This test booklet contains 100 items (questions). Each question comprises four responses. You have to select the correct response which you want to mark on the answer sheet. In case, you feel that there is more than one correct response, you should mark the response which you consider to be the best. In any case choose ONLY ONE response for each item.

6. You have to mark all your responses ONLY on the separate Answer Sheet provided by using POINT PEN (BLUE or BLACK). See instructions in the Answer Sheet.

7. (i) All items carry equal marks. All items are compulsory. Your total marks will depend only on the number of correct responses marked by you in the Answer sheet.

(ii) There will be negative marking for wrong answers. 25 percent of the marks allotted to a particular question will be deducted as negative marking for every wrong response.

(iii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a wrong answer even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be the same penalty as above to that item.

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1. Ecology deals with the study of:

a) Living beings
b) Living and non-living components
c) Reciprocal relationship between living and non-living components
d) Environment

2. Autecology deals with:

a) Ecology of species
b) Ecology of many species
c) Ecology of community
d) All the above

3. Synecology deals with:

a) Ecology of many species
b) Ecology of many populations
c) Ecology of community
d) None of the above

4. Ecotype is a type of species in which environmentally induced variations are:

a) Temporary
b) Genetically fixed
c) Genetically not related
d) None of the above

5. The term 'Biocoenosis' was proposed by:

a) Transley
b) Carl Mobius
c) Warming
d) None of the above

6. The pyramid of energy in any ecosystem is:

a) Always upright
b) May be upright or invented
c) Always inverted
d) None of the above

7. Energy flow in ecosystem is:

a) Unidirectional
b) Bidirectional
c) Multidirectional
d) None of the above

8. An ecosystem must have continuous external source of:

a) minerals
b) energy
c) food
d) All of the above

9. The source of energy in an ecosystem is:

a) ATP
b) Sunlight
c) D.N.A
d) R.N.A

10. Trophic levels are formed by:

a) Only plants
b) Only animals
c) Only carnivorous
d) Organisms linked in food chain

11. Biotic potential is counteracted by:

a) Competition with other organisms
b) Producer is the largest
c) Limitation of food supply
d) None of the above

12. Definition of ecosystem is:

a) The community of organisms together with the environment in which they live
b) The abiotic component of a habitat
c) The part of the earth and its atmosphere which inhibits living organisms
d) A community of organisms interacting with one another

13. In a food chain of grassland ecosystem the top consumers are:

a) Herbivorous
b) Carnivorous
c) Bacteria

d) Either carnivorous or herbivorous

14. MAB stands for:

a) Man and biosphere
b) Man, antibiotics and bacteria
c) Man and biotic community
d) Mayer, Anderson and Bisby

15. Species that occur in different geographical regions separated by special barrier are:

a) Allopatric
b) Sympatric
c) Sibling
d) None of the above

16. Which one is true?

a) Symbiosis when neither population affects each other
b) Symbiosis when the interaction is useful to both the populations
c) Commensalism when none of the interacting populations affect each other
d) Commensalism when the interaction is useful to both the populations

17. A high density of elephant population in an area can result in:

a) Mutualism
b) Intraspecific competition
c) Interspecific competition
d) Predation on one another

18. Barnacles growing on the back of whale is an example for:

a) Mutualism
b) Parasitism
c) Amensalism
d) Commensalism

19. Pencillium does not swallow the growth of bacterium Staphylococcus. This sort of relationship is called:

a) Commensalism
b) Predation
c) Amensalism
d) Mutualism

20. Symbiosis is shown by:

a) E. coli
b) Cuscuta
c) Rafflesia
d) Monotropa

21. When both partners are affected negatively the nature of interaction is

a) Commensalism
b) Competition
c) Predation
d) Amensalism

22. An association between two individuals or populations where both are benefitted and where neither can survive without the other is:

a) Competition
b) Commensalism
c) Mutualism
d) Protocoperation

23. Which of the following interactions will not promote coevolution?

a) Commensalism
b) Mutualism
c) Parasitism
d) Interspecific competition

24. The effect of interspecific competition on niches is to make them:

a) Larger
b) Smaller
c) More triangular
d) Change location

25. Mycorrhiza represents:

a) Symbiotic association between a fungus and liverworts
b) Parasitic association between a fungus and an alga
c) Parasitic association between a fungus and roots of plants
d) Symbiotic association between a fungus and roots of higher plants.

26. The pioneers in xerarch succession is the:

a) Crustose lichen
b) Mosses
c) Foliose lichen
d) Shrubs

27. The final stable community in an ecological succession is called the:

a) Final community
b) Ultimate community
c) Climax community
d) Seral community

28. The process of successful establishment of the species in a new area is called:

a) Sere
b) Climax
c) Invasion
d) Ecesis

29. The order of basic processes involved in succession is:

a) Nudation->Invasion-> competition and co action->reaction->stabilization
b) Nudation->stabilization-> competition and co action->Invasion->reaction
c) Invasion-> Nudation->competition and co action->Reaction->stabilization
d) Invasion->stabilization-> competition and co action->Reaction->nudation

30. The formation of a climax community from an abandoned farm land is a an example of:

a) Autogenic succession
b) Allogenic succession
c) Primary succession
d) Secondary succession

31. Succession initiated on large sand deposits or deserts is called:

a) Hydrosere
b) Psammosere
c) Xerosere
d) Oxylosere

32. The development of a bare area without any life form is called:

a) Nudation
b) Ecesis
c) Sere
d) Reaction

33. The conversion of a pond to a climax forest community is an example of:

a) Xerarch succession
b) Mesarch succession
c) Hydrarch succession
d) All of these

34. The intermediate developmental stages in the ecological succession is called:

a) Sere
b) Ecesis
c) Climax
d) Nudation

35. All the statements are correct regarding ecological succession except:

a) It is a random process

b) Species diversity increases as succession proceeds
c) The food chain relationships become more complex
d) The role of decomposers becomes more and more important

36. The order of succession in a lithosere or xerosere is:

a) Foliose lichen stage->Crustose lichen stage->moss stage->herb stage->shrub stage->forest stage (climax community)
b) Crustose lichen stage->Foilose lichen stage->moss stage->herb stage->shrub stage->forest stage (climax community)
c) Moss stage ->Foilose lichen stage-> Crustose lichen stage ->herb stage->shrub stage->forest stage (climax community)
d) Crustose lichen stage->Foilose lichen stage->moss stage-> ->shrub stage-> herb stage->forest stage (climax community)

37. The order of succession in a hydrosere is:

a) Rooted aquatic plants-> phytoplankton->Free floating stage->Reed swamp stage->Sedge Meadow stage-> wood land stage-> Climax forest
b) Rooted aquatic plants-> phytoplankton->Free floating stage-> Sedge Meadow stage-> Reed swamp stage-> wood land stage-> Climax forest
c) Phytoplankton->Rooted aquatic plants->Free floating stage->Reed swamp stage-> wood land stage-> Sedge Meadow stage-> Climax forest
d) Phytoplankton->Rooted aquatic plants->Free floating stage->Reed swamp stage->Sedge Meadow stage-> wood land stage-> Climax forest

38. The pyramid of numbers is inverted in the case of:

a) Parasitic food chain
b) Grassland ecosystem
c) Forest ecosystem
d) Lake ecosystem

39. The concept of ecological pyramid was first proposed by:

a) E.P. Odum
b) A.G. Tansley
c) Juday
d) Charles Elton

40. The pyramid of energy in terrestrial ecosystem is:

a) Upright
b) Inverted
c) Sindle shaped
d) Irregular

41. Which of the following ecological pyramid is always upright?

a) Pyramid of energy
b) Pyramid of number
c) Pyramid of biomass
d) None of these

42. The pyramid of numbers in a single tree is:

a) Upright
b) Inverted
c) Spindle shaped
d) None of these

43. A graphic representation of number of individuals of different species belonging to each trophic level in an ecosystem is known as:

a) Ecological pyramid
b) Pyramid of biomass
c) Pyramid of number
d) Pyramid of energy

44. The pyramid of biomass is inverted in:

a) Forest ecosystem
b) Grassland ecosystem
c) Fresh water ecosystem
d) Tundra

45. In pond ecosystem, the pyramid of biomass is:

a) Upright
b) Inverted
c) Spindle shaped
d) None of these

46. In grassland ecosystem, the pyramid of biomass is:

a) Upright
b) Inverted
c) Spindle shaped
d) None of these

47. Which of the following statement is incorrect regarding ecological pyramids:

a) The pyramid of energy is inverted in ocean ecosystem
b) The pyramid of biomass is inverted in aquatic ecosystem
c) The pyramid of numbers is upright in grass land ecosystem
d) The pyramid of biomass is upright in grass land ecosystem

48. Organisms having the potential for interbreeding and producing fertile offspring is called

a) Class
b) Order
c) Genus
d) Species

49. A group of individuals of a plant or animal species, inhabiting a given area is called

a) Biome
b) Population
c) Ecosystem
d) Community

50. Climate includes:

a) Seasonal variation
b) General patterns of atmosphere conditions
c) Average weather of an area
d) All of these

51. The maintenance of relatively constant internal environment is Called:

a) Homeostasis
b) Exotherms
c) Homeobox
d) Endotherms

52. Ultraviolet radiation which is not lethal but harm to the organism is:

a) 0.1 to 0.28 μm
b) 0.28-0.32 μm
c) 0.32-0.4 μm
d) 0.4-0.5 μm

53. Ecological niche of an organism represents:

a) The resource it utilizes
b) Functional role in the ecological system
c) The range of conditions that it can tolerate
d) All of these

54. Respiratory roots are known as:

a) Velamen
b) Pneumatophores
c) Hydathodes
d) prop roots

55. The gradual physiological adjustment to slowly changing new environmental conditions is known as:

a) Selection
b) Introduction
c) Acclimatization
d) Quarantine

56.Upper layer of water in a single body of water is known as:

a) Hypolimnion
b) Epilimnion
c) Thermocline
d) Hydroline

57. The lower limit of water availability is soil is known as:

a) Field capacity
b) Hypolimnion
c) Thermocline
d) Wilting point

58. MAB program stands for:

a) Man and biotechnology
b) Material and biology
c) Man and Biology
d) Man and Biosphere

59. Red data book contains data of:

a) All plant species
b) All animal species
c) Economically important species
d) Threatened species

60. IUCN (The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources) headquarters is at:

a) Morges, Switzerland
b) Paris, France
c) Vienna, Austria
d) New York, USA

61. IUCN is also called as:

a) Man and Biosphere program
b) World Conservation Union
c) World Conservation Consortium
d) World Wide Conservation Union

62. Which of the following region has maximum diversity:

a) Mangroves
b) Temperate rainforest
c) Taiga
d) Coral reefs

63. Approximately, 50% of total world species are present on:

a) Tropical rain forest
b) Temperate rain forest
c) Temperate deciduous forest
d) Coral reefs

64. Biodiversity:

a) Increases towards the equator
b) Decreases towards the equator
c) Remains same throughout the planet
d) Has no effect on change in latitude

65. The most important reason for decrease in biodiversity is

a) Habitat pollution
b) Introduction of exotic species
c) Over-exploitation
d) Habitat destruction

66. Dodo is:

a) Endangered
b) Critically endangered
c) Rare

d) Extinct

67. Blue whale is placed under:

a) Endangered
b) Critically endangered
c) Rare
d) Extinct

68. Conservation within the natural habitat is:

a) Insitu conservation
b) Exsitu conservation
c) Invivo conservation
d) Exvivo conservation

69. All are insitu conservation efforts except:

a) National parks
b) Sanctuaries
c) Zoo
d) biosphere reserves

70. Ex situ conservation includes:

a) Zoo
b) Botanic garden
c) Germplasm bank
d) all of the above

71. Hot spots are regions of high:

a) Rarity
b) Endemism
c) Critically endangered population
d) Diversity

72. Endemic species are:

a) Rare species
b) Species localized in a specific region
c) Cosmopolitan in distribution
d) Critically endangered species

73. What is the animal symbol of W. W. F (World Wildlife Fund)?

a) Red Panda
b) Giant Panda
c) Tiger
d) Kangaroo

74. The most important human activity, leading to the extinction of wildlife, is:

a) Pollution of wildlife, is
b) Hunting for valuable wildlife products
c) Introduction of alien species
d) Alternation and destruction of the natural habitats

75. If we uncover half of the forest, covering of the earth, what crisis will be produced at most and at first?

a) Some species will be extinct
b) Population and ecological imbalance will rise up
c) Energy crisis will occur
d) Rest half forests will maintain this imbalance

76. When is the World Wildlife week?

a) First week of September
b) Last week of September
c) First week of October
d) Last week of October

77. Red Data Book Provides data on:

a) Red flowered plants
b) Red colored fishes
c) Lists of plants and animals
d) Endangered plants and animals

78. Wild life is continuously decreasing. What is the main reason of this?

a) Predation
b) Cutting down of forest
c) Destruction of habitat
d) Hunting

79. What is the major cause of diminishing wildlife number?

a) Felling of trees
b) Cannibalism
c) Habitat destruction
d) Paucity of drinking water

80. Viable material of endangered species can be preserved by

a) Gene bank
b) Gene library
c) Gene pool
d) Herbarium

81. Which group of vertebrates comprises the highest number of endangered species?

a) Mammals
b) Fishes
c) Birds
d) Reptiles

82. Which of the following is mainly responsible for the extinction of wild life:

a) Pollution of air and water
b) Hunting of flesh
c) Destruction of Habitats
d) All of these

83. The unfavourable alteration of environment due to human activities is termed as:

a) Ecological disturbance
b) Catastrophe
c) Ecological degradation
d) Pollution

84. Which of the following is the best indicator of SO2 pollution:

a) Bryophyte
b) Pteridophyte
c) Lichen
d) Algae

85. Heavy dust can cause:

a) Leaf blights
b) Opening of stomata
c) Closure of stomata
d) Browning of leaves

86. Which of the following is the major cause of pollution:

a) Plants
b) Man
c) Fungi
d) Hydrocarbon gases

87. Minamata disease was caused by pollution of water by:

a) Mercury
b) Lead
c) Tin
d) Methyl iso cyanate

88. BOD stands for:

a) Biotic oxidation demand
b) Biological oxidation demand
c) Biological oxygen demand
d) Biochemical oxygen demand

89. A river with high BOD value is:

a) Highly polluted
b) Highly clean
c) Highly productive
d) None of these

90. 5th June is observed as:

a) World forest day
b) World environment day
c) World wildlife day
d) World population day

91. Cement factory labourers are prone to:

a) Leukemia
b) Bone marrow disease
c) Asbestosis
d) Cytosilicosis

92. Noise is measured using sound meter and the unit is:

a) Hertz
b) Decibel
c) Joule
d) Sound

93. The undesirable change in physical, chemical or biological characteristics of air, land and water is referred as:

a) Pollutants
b) Ecodestructions
c) Pollution
d) All of these

94. Radiation can cause:

a) Cardiac disease
b) Haemophilia
c) Leukemia
d) Bone marrow diseases

95. Which of the radioactive material is largely associated with bone cancer:

a) Radium -226
b) Thorium -232
c) Strontium -90
d) Iodine

96. Lead poisoning:

a) Reduces O2 carrying capacity of haemoglobin in blood
b) Increases O2 carrying capacity of haemoglobin in blood
c) Reduces O2 carrying capacity of myoglobin in muscles
d) Increases O2 carrying capacity of myoglobin in muscles

97. Acid rain contains:

a) Sulphuric acid
b) Nitric acid
c) Both (a) and (b)
d) Sulphuric acid, nitric acid and hydrochloric acid

98. The occurrence of pesticides like DDT in higher trophic levels is termed as:

a) Bioremediation
b) Biomagnification
c) Biological enhancement
d) Biopollution

99. Earth summit was held in:

a) Stockholm in 1972
b) Rio de Jeneiro in 1992
c) Paris in 1992
d) New York in 1972

100. All are physical pollutants except:

a) Heat
b) Sound
c) Radiations
d) Soot

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ANSWER BOOKLET

ENVIRONMENT - I

TEST- 13

1. C	26. A	51. A
2. A	27. C	52. B
3. C	28. D	53. D
4. B	29. A	54. B
5. B	30. D	55. C
6. A	31. B	56. B
7. A	32. A	57. D
8. B	33. C	58. D
9. B	34. A	59. D
10. D	35. A	60. A
11. D	36. B	61. B
12. A	37. D	62. D
13. B	38. A	63. A
14. A	39. D	64. A
15. A	40. A	65. D
16. B	41. A	66. D
17. B	42. C	67. A
18. D	43. C	68. A
19. C	44. C	69. C
20. A	45. B	70. D
21. B	46. A	71. B
22. C	47. A	72. B
23. A	48. D	73. B
24. B	49. B	74. D
25. D	50. D	75. A

76. C	85. C	94. C
77. D	86. D	95. C
78. C	87. A	96. A
79. C	88. C	97. C
80. A	89. A	98. B
81. A	90. B	99. B
82. D	91. D	100. D
83. D	92. B	
84. C	93. C	