



MPBDQ QB - E



*Celebrating 150th Birth Anniversary
of Sh. M.K. Gandhi*

“पृथ्वी सभी मनुष्यों को जस्तसत पूर्ति
करने के लिए पर्याप्त संसाधन प्रदान
करती है, लेकिन लालच पूरी करने
के लिए नहीं”

“Earth provides enough to
satisfy every man's
needs, but not every
man's greed”



“ [*Come let us Live in Harmony with Nature*
आइए प्रकृति से सामंजस्य में जीएँ] ”

**Madhya Pradesh Biodiversity Quiz Programme
Biodiversity Quiz / Leadership Question Bank**

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Madhya Pradesh Biodiversity Quiz Programme Biodiversity Quiz/Leadership Question Bank

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Madhya Pradesh State Biodiversity Board

**R.Sreenivasa Murthy, IFS
Member Secretary.**

Foreword

Madhya Pradesh State Biodiversity Board has taken initiative to revise its State Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2018-2030 in the year 2018. Presently the SAP is in its final draft form and awaiting approval from the Board and Government. While we were into State wide consultation process, it came to our knowledge that MP Tourism Board is doing Annual tourism Quiz programme and this programme is eliciting good response from the student community with respect to tourism aspects of the State.

A suggestion came to us that MPSBB also engages herself in a similar exercise annually to make the student community of the state aware of the burning day to day Biodiversity issues, especially during the times when we all see extreme events of biodiversity loss due to climate change effects. Hence it was decided at the Board level to follow the model already established in the State for the better cause of making aware of the youth with Biodiversity aspects of day to day life.

15th Board meeting dated 04 February 2019 approved the proposal for Annual MP State Biodiversity Quiz from 2019 onwards. Then came a golden opportunity of 150th Birth Anniversary of Father of Nation and we wanted to utilize the occasion to start the programme without losing time. Thus we sent a proposal to School Education Department of the State (*Lok Shikshan Sanchalanalay*) and it was the goodness of Smt Jayashree Kiyavat, Commissioner who immediately agreed to the proposal.

Then the immediate question of developing a practical syllabus and question bank for the process to run successfully and meaningfully was the next step to move on. For this we selected a group of eminent teachers and practitioners to put their thought process. Dr Suhas Kumar, Retd PCCF and eminent writer in forest and wildlife issues and our former Board member was requested to mentor the process and he agreed happily for the same. And finally, all the editorial board sat at Board for a week long and came out with the first draft. To great extent, it's ok text and ok question bank on Biodiversity. This requires further improvement from time to time.

Beautiful part of the book is that it is inclusive of audio-visuals, instagram, facebook and you tube and our own web site which are quite rich in content and visuals of biodiversity with special focus to Madhya Pradesh. You are advised to see and listen to my inspirational video on Biodiversity and Our Future before you start reading the book. This will help you to understand and assimilate various complex issues of Biodiversity, development and climate change in a simpler way with question answer mode.

I congratulate and thank all the editorial team by name who toiled day and night to come out with this first baby of modern times of Biodiversity learning tool. I hope and wish that this small effort will go long way if pursued consistently for the better citizenry that is Biodiversity sensitive to take care of the future of the Biodiversity rich state.

Jai Biodiversity, Jai Hind, Jai Mother Planet.

**Bhopal,
19.09.2019.**

**R.Sreenivasa Murthy
MPSBB**

Biodiversity Quiz Question Bank

	Introduction and Understanding Biodiversity	
1.	How many wild life sanctuary are there in Madhya Pradesh? a. 10 b. 11 c. 25 d. None of the Above	C
2.	Who was father of Biodiversity? a. Walter G Rosen b. E.O. Wilson c. Louis Pasture d. Mahatma Gandhi	B
3.	Variation among species or within species is known as a. Biological change b. Species Diversity c. Taxonomic change d. Global variation	B
4.	Which of the following is not a cause for loss of Biodiversity? a. Destruction of habitat b. Invasion by alien species c. Keeping animals in zoological parks d. Over exploitation on natural resources	C
5.	Which of the following country has the highest Biodiversity? a. South America b. India c. Russia d. Colombia	D
6.	Which of the following best describe the word biodiversity a. Endangered Species b. Different kind of plants c. The variety of all life on earth d. Biographies about famous biologist	C
7.	Biodiversity includes : a. Different types of flora b. Different types of fauna c. Your Classmates d. All the above	D
8.	How many mega diverse countries are there in the world? a. 11 b. 17 c. 25 d. 34	B
9.	How can we say India as one of the bio-rich nations? a. Because of its great variety of plants and animals	A

	b. Because of its low variety of planets and animals c. Because of the more population of humans d. Because of more pollution	
10.	The most biodiversity rich zone in India a. Gangetic Planes b. Trans Himalayas c. Western Ghats d. Central India	C
11.	Silvi-culture is the management of a. Rivers b. Lakes c. Hills d. Forest	D
12.	The main source of water pollution is : a. Sewage Water b. Rain Water c. Atmospheric Pollutants d. Well-Water	A
13.	Relationship between two organisms that is beneficial to both, known as a. Predation b. Symbiosis c. Parasitism d. Biodiversity	B
14.	Green capsicum, Red capsicum & Yellow Capsicum are an example of; a. Crop diversity b. Species diversity c. Genetic diversity d. Ecosystem diversity	C
15.	Tiger, Deer ,Rabbit are an example of; a. Crop diversity b. Species diversity c. Genetic diversity d. Ecosystem diversity	B
16.	Deserts, Forests and Grasslands are an example of a. Crop diversity b. Species diversity c. Genetic diversity d. Ecosystem diversity	D
17.	Which of the following is the largest nation park a. Kanha National park b. Panna National Park c. Bandhavgarh National park d. Stapuda National Park	A

18.	Species 'richness' is total number of a. Species abundance b. Resources c. Diversity d. Habitat	A
19.	In structure of an ecosystem, composition of biological communities include: a. Rate of production b. Species population, biomass, distribution c. Rate of temperature change d. Light and temperature	B
20.	Initial development of an 'ecosystem' is known as a. Primary succession b. Secondary succession c. Tertiary succession d. All of above	A
21.	In which ecosystem sun is main source of energy? a. Fuel power ecosystem b. Man subsidized solar power ecosystem c. Unsubsidized natural solar powered ecosystem d. Naturally subsidized solar powered ecosystem	D
22.	Which is known as boreal forest? a. Taiga forests b. Thick forests c. Tropical rain forests d. Monsoon Forests	A
23.	"Chachai falls" is created by the river a. Narmada b. Bihad c. Son d. Mahanadi	B
24.	Mogli character belongs to which national park a. Pench b. Kanha c. Panna d. Badhavgarh	A
25.	Total organic matter present in an ecosystem is called :	B

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Biome b. Biomass c. Biotic community d. Litter 	
26.	Where is a Turtle sanctuary being built to protect the biodiversity of River Ganga? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Allahabad b. Lucknow c. Mirzapur d. Patna 	A
27.	Which of the following groups contain only Biodegradable Items? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Grass, Flower and aluminium foil b. Grass, wood and Plastic c. Fruit-peels, Cake and glass bottle d. Flower, wood and grass. 	D
28.	The bread or Idlis dough rises because of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Heat b. Grinding c. Growth of yeast cells d. Kneadling 	C
29.	Which of the following are potential reasons for decline of house sparrow: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Severe changes in urban ecosystem. II. Predation by invasive species. III. Excessive use of chemical fertilizers. IV. Poaching. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 1 & 4 only. b. 1 & 3 only. c. 1 & 2 only. d. 1, 2, 3 & 4. 	B
30.	Out of these four birds exactly two are listed as critically endangered according to IUCN Red list <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Great Indian Bustard II. Lesser Florican III. Bengal Florican IV. Houbara Bustard <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. I & III b. III & IV c. I & IV d. II & IV 	A
31.	Correct Statements? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. North-western Himalayas are famous for Karewa formations. b. Karewa formations are helpful in the cultivation of Zafran. c. Both A and B are correct 	C

	d. Both A and B are incorrect	
32.	Which of the following group of gases cause photochemical smog? a. Ozone, PAN and CO b. HC, NO and PAN c. O ₂ , PAN, and NO ₂ d. O ₃ , PAN and NO ₂	D
33.	Man made sources of radiation pollution are: a. Mining of radioactive materials b. Explosion of nuclear weapons c. Nuclear fuels and preparation of radioactive isotopes d. All of these	D
34.	The micro-organisms which helps in formation of soil is a. Bacteria b. Moss c. Lichen d. a, b and c	D
35.	Burning of fossil fuels add a. CO ₂ , SO ₂ , NO ₂ , gases in air b. C, SO ₂ , N ₂ , gases in air c. CO, SO ₃ , NO ₃ , gases in air d. CH ₄ , CO ₂ , NO ₂ , gases in air	A
36.	Nitrogen fixation can be done by a. Industries b. Rhizobium c. Lightening d. All of the above	D
37.	Atmosphere maintain the temperature of earth because a. It contains water vapour b. It hold air, which is bad conductor of heat c. It reflects the heat rays d. All of these	D
38.	Molecules of proteins contain a. Carbon b. Nitrogen c. Oxygen d. All of these	D
39.	Life cannot sustain on Mars and Venus because major component in atmosphere is a. Oxygen b. Carbon dioxide c. Nitrogen	B

	d. Ozone	
40.	On moon the temperature ranges from -190° C to 110° C. This is due to a. No water bodies present b. Water bodies present c. No bio geo chemical cycle d. No atmosphere	D
41.	The life supporting zone of the earth is a. Lithosphere b. Hydrosphere c. Atmosphere d. Biosphere	D
42.	All forms of water that comes down on earth, including, rain, snow, hail etc is known as? a. Precipitation b. Fixation c. Calcification d. Accumulation	A
43.	Which gas is likely to be reduced in the atmosphere due to deforestation? a. Carbon dioxide b. Oxygen c. Nitrogen d. Sulphur Dioxide	B
44.	Which of the following is responsible for decreasing level of ground water in India? a. Over exploitation b. Drought c. Floods d. Dams	A
45.	A recent technique for the study of vegetation is a. Ground photography b. Remote sensing c. Field work d. Observation	B
46.	A renewable exhaustible natural resource is a. Forest b. Coal c. Petroleum d. Minerals	A
47.	Planting of trees on unused farm land, road and rail sides etc is called a. Social forestry b. Agro-forestry c. General forestry d. Commercial forestry	A
48.	Shale Gas is becoming more and more popular in today's Global Gas Exploration Market. Which among the following property of Shale Gas	D

	<p>makes it a potential replacement to the conventional Natural gas?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Its distinct Chemical Property which makes it less polluting Its distinct physical property which makes it easy to store & handle It's cost effective production comparing to the conventional Gas It's availability in huge reserves 	
49.	<p>As per the "All India Tiger Estimation for 2018 (AITE-2018)" which state is given the title of "Tiger State of India";</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Karnataka Odisha Madhya Pradesh Rajasthan 	C
50.	<p>What is the recorded population of tigers in Madhya Pradesh as per 2018 tiger census</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 526 524 500 280 	A
51.	<p>The main cause of coral reef bleaching is</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Fish eating the corals Rapid changes in water temperature To many polyps None of the above 	B
52.	<p>What is a coral?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A rock An animal A plant A fossil 	B
53.	<p>The flowers of this tree are streaming clusters of bright yellow blossoms which hang from its branches. What is this tree?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Indian laburnum Jcaranda Rose Hibiscus 	A
54.	<p>A tree brings down the temperature of a place by losing water through transpiration. The temperature loss is up to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2⁰ 4⁰ 10⁰ 20⁰ 	C
55.	<p>If one hectare of land is left without green cover, the amount of fertile top soil taken away by the wind and water every year is</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5 kg 10 kg 	D

	c. 20 kg d. 24 kg	
56.	Trees help reduce the effects of global warming by..... a. Drawing Water from the soil b. Increasing Oxygen concentration in atmosphere c. Reducing Carbon dioxide concentration in the atmosphere d. None of the above.	C
57.	What is the underground layer where fresh water is found, called? a. Aqua hold b. Aquifers c. Aqua tank d. Lake	B
58.	Only -----% of rural population in India have access to treated water a. 18 % b. 25% c. 10% d. 30%	A
59.	Saline and fresh water meet at a semi closed water body called a. Creek b. River c. Lake d. Estuary	D
60.	Which bird can rotate its head 180 degrees ? a. The Owl b. The roller c. The Night Jar d. None of the above	A
61.	Who is the Forest Man of India a. Mr. Jadav Payeng b. Dr. Abdul Kalam c. Mr. Shahrukh Khan d. Mr. Raja Ram Mohan Roy	A
62.	Mr. Anupm Mishra recipient of the 1996 Indira Gandhi Paryavaran Puraskar (IGPP) award for which cause a. Conservation of Forest b. Conservation of Water c. Conservation of Soil d. Conservation of Wild animals	B
63.	Which animal can look two ways at the same time? a. Chameleon b. Lizard c. Snake d. Tortoise	A
64.	What is a Gecko? a. Dinosaur	B

	b. Common house lizard c. Bat d. Snake	
65.	From which animal is the valuable Pashmina wool obtained? a. Black sheep b. Deer c. Ram d. Himalayan goat	D
66.	Birds Feathers are made of an insoluble protein called? a. Calamus b. Keratin c. Down d. Cartilage	B
67.	Which bird has the largest wing span? a. Ostrich b. Albatross c. Eagle d. Pelican	B
68.	Who wrote the book the "The Origin of Species"? a. Sir Alexander Fleming b. Louis Pasteur c. Charles Darwin d. Stephen Hawking	C
69.	Which state in India is the highest producer of Soybean? a. Rajasthan b. Gujarat c. Utter Pradesh d. Madhya Pradesh	D
70.	On which date is the world biofuel day organized: a. 10 August b. 20 August c. 11 August d. 7 August	A
71.	Alpha Diversity is biodiversity present a. Within community b. Between Community c. Ranges of community d. All the above	A
72.	What is the name of single window web portal for environmental, wildlife, forest and costal zones clearance launched by the prime minister on August 10? a. Paryavarn b. Parivesh c. Google d. Sulabh	B

Biodiversity Quiz

Question Bank

	Classification of Biodiversity for better understanding of Biodiversity issues Forest	
1.	<p>"Giant Squirrels" are found in which biosphere reserves of Madhya Pradesh?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Panchmari Amarkantak Panna All the above 	A
2.	<p>"Nokrek" Biosphere reserve is located in which state of India?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Meghalaya Assam Sikkim Arunachal Pradesh 	A
3.	<p>Which of the following is terrestrial ecosystem?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A natural forest A lake A pond An aquarium 	A
4.	<p>Kanha national park is in which state?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Uttar Pradesh Bihar Chhattisgarh Madhya Pradesh 	D
5.	<p>Which type of forest is found in Madhya Pradesh</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Tropical forest Rainforest Mediterranean Forests Coniferous Forest 	A
6.	<p>Where is pachmarhi wild life sanctuary located.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Hoshangabad , Madhya Pardesh Junagadh, Gujarat RudraPrayag, Uttarakhand Behraich, UttarPradesh 	A
7.	<p>Where is Gandhi sagar wildlife sanctuary located ?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mandsaur, M.P. Umariya, M.P. Balagaht, M.P. Chhindwara, M.P. 	A
8.	<p>Which of these trees are found in most forest of Madhya Pradesh</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Teak Neem Mango None of the above 	A

Ch-2. Classification of Biodiversity for better understanding of Biodiversity Issues

Question Bank

9.	Which of the following is not used for ex-situ plant conservation a. Seed banks b. Field gene banks c. Shifting cultivation d. Botanical garden	C
10.	How long does it take for glass to decompose? a. 100 years b. About 500 years c. 1000 years d. One million years	D
11.	Project Tiger, a programme to maintain a viable population of tigers in the country and to chalk out areas for their habitat, was launched in the year a. 1975 b. 1973 c. 1974 d. 1971	B
12.	The Gir forest was declared a protected area to ensure the safety of this animal and to protect its last habitat. This forest in Gujarat is famous for a. Lion b. Tiger c. Leopard d. Elephant	A
13.	Which of the following is not included under in-situ conservation ; a. National Park b. Botanical Garden c. Wild life sanctuary d. Biosphere reserve	B
14.	“White Tiger” is native to which state of India; a. Gujarat b. West Bengal c. Madhya Pradesh d. Utter Pradesh	C
15.	Which of the following areas in India are known as Hotspots of Biodiversity? a. Sunderban Deltas b. Western Ghats c. Eastern Ghats d. Gangetic Plains	B
16.	IUCN was first organization who have given red list of a. Endangered species b. Growing species c. Migrating species d. Endemic species	A
17.	Considering biodiversity, plants can be classified as	D

Ch-2. Classification of Biodiversity for better understanding of Biodiversity Issues

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Sativum b. Pisum c. Fauna d. Flora 	
18.	Considering biodiversity, Animals can be classified as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Sativum b. Pisum c. Fauna d. Flora 	C
19.	Which two bird species are under high preservation status due to their extinction status in Madhya Pradesh? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Sone and Kharmor b. Dudhraj and Kharmor c. Dudhraj and Sone bird d. Great Indian Bustard and Dudhraj 	A
20.	'Sailana Wildlife Sanctuary' is situated in which district of Madhya Pradesh? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Mandla b. Balaghat c. Ratlam d. Shivpuri 	C
21.	What is common to the techniques (i) in vitro fertilisation, (ii) Cryo preservation and (iii) tissue culture? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. All are in situ conservation methods. b. All are ex situ conservation methods. c. All require ultra modern equipment and large space. d. All are methods of conservation of extinct organisms. 	B
22.	Earth is inhabited by at least 10 million kinds of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Animals b. Living organisms c. Human d. Birds 	B
23.	Which districts are in the decreasing order of maximum forest area in Madhya Pradesh <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Sidhi, Chhindwara, Balaghat (b) Balaghat, Chhindwara, Sidhi (c) Balaghat, Ujjain, Sidhi (d) Chhindwara, Sidhi, Balaghat 	B
24.	Which of the following forests are under the complete control of the state where the cutting of trees and grazing of animals is absolutely forbidden: - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Protected forest (b) Reserved Forest (c) Unclassified Forest (d) None of the above 	B

Ch-2. Classification of Biodiversity for better understanding of Biodiversity Issues

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25.	The area of reserved forests is approximately how many square kilometers in Madhya Pradesh: - (a) 51888 square kilometers (b) 71888 square kilometers (c) 68888 sq km (d) 61888 square kilometers	D
26.	Geographical classification of forests of Madhya Pradesh is not included in the type of climate basis: - (a) Tropical deciduous forest (b) Tropical wet deciduous forest (c) Tropical dry deciduous forest (d) Tropical evergreen autumn forest	D
27.	Scientific name of Homo sapiens that is used for recognition is a. Human beings b. Animals c. Flower plants d. Seedless fruits	A
28.	Term used for species which is in danger of being extinct in near future is a. Degradability b. Extinct c. Endangered d. Global biodiversity	C
29.	Factors on which diversity of animals and plants of particular region are dependent includes a. Soils b. Climate c. Altitude d. All of above	D
30.	Which of the following represent maximum number of species among global biodiversity? a. Ferns b. Lichens c. Algae d. Fungi	D
31.	An aquatic plant introduced from America to check pollution turned out to be a troublesome weed in Indian water bodies. The name of this 'invasive alien species' is : a. Opuntia b. Aegilops c. Eichhornia d. Pistia	C
32.	The largest number of Tiger Reserves are located in : a. Karnataka b. Andhra Pradesh	C

Ch-2. Classification of Biodiversity for better understanding of Biodiversity Issues

Question Bank

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Madhya Pradesh d. West Bengal 	
33.	<p>Kuno Palpur Wildlife Sanctuary is located in which among the following states?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Maharashtra b. Madhya Pradesh c. Orissa d. Rajasthan 	B
34.	<p>How many Tiger reserves are in Madhya Pradesh?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 4 b. 5 c. 6 d. 7 	C
35.	<p>Biodiversity?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Increases towards the equator b. Decrease towards the equator c. Remains same throughout the planet d. Has no effect of change of latitude 	A
36.	<p>“Nauradehi Wildlife Sanctuary”, is located in which state:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Madhya Pradesh b. Gujarat c. Maharashtra d. Andhra Pradesh 	A
37.	<p>Bori Wildlife Sanctuary is located in which state?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Madhya Pradesh b. Gujarat c. Andhra Pradesh d. Maharashtra 	A
38.	<p>The study of living organism with the environment is known as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ecosystem b. Environment c. Community d. Ecology 	D
39.	<p>Which of the following state has got largest forest in the country?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Madhya Pradesh b. Arunachal Pradesh c. Chhattisgarh d. Maharashtra 	A
40.	<p>Who led the Chipko Movement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Sundarlal Bahuguna b. Sarla Behen c. Radha Bhatt d. Teelu Rauteli 	A
41.	<p>Afforestation means</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Cutting down of forests b. Transpiration 	C

Ch-2. Classification of Biodiversity for better understanding of Biodiversity Issues

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Growing more trees d. Respiration 	
42.	Deforestation means <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Cutting down of forests b. Transpiration c. Growing more trees d. Respiration 	A
43.	The most important reason of biodiversity destruction is <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Habitat pollution b. Introduction of exotic species c. Over exploitation d. Habitat destruction 	D
44.	Red data book provides data on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Red flowered plants b. Red Coloured fishes c. Endangered plants and animals d. Red eyed birds 	C
45.	5 th June is observed as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. World forest Day b. World Biodiversity Day c. World Wildlife day d. World Environment day 	D
46.	Chipko Movement is a public agitation that occurred in <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Mansabal area of Kashmir b. Silent valley Kerela c. Sunderban Bengal d. Tehri Garhwal of Uttaranchal 	D
47.	How many bio-geographical regions are present in India <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 1 b. 4 c. 7 d. 10 	D
48.	The percentage of forest cover recommended by the National Forest policy (1988) in plans is <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 33% b. 67% c. 95% d. 10% 	A
49.	Which of the following regions has maximum diversity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Mangroves b. Temperate Rainforest c. Taiga d. Coral reefs 	D
50.	How many agro climatic zones lies in Madhya Pradesh <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 5 b. 2 	C

Ch-2. Classification of Biodiversity for better understanding of Biodiversity Issues

Question Bank

	c. 11 d. 12	
51.	How many national parks are there in Madhya Pradesh a. 51 b. 10 c. 9 d. 20	C
52.	The non biotic pollutant of underground water is a. Algae b. Arsenic c. Bacteria d. Viruses	B
53.	The Ramsar convention is associated with the conservation of a. Forests b. Dry lands c. Wet lands d. Bio fuels	C
54.	The concept of ecological niche was first introduced by a. C.C. Park b. J. Grinnell c. E.P. Odum d. G.E. Hutchinson	B
55.	Number of heart beat per minute in man is a. 58 b. 72 c. 84 d. 90	B
56.	Which one of the following is the largest flower in the world? a. Sunflower b. Glory lily c. Lotus d. Rafflesia	D
57.	Which of the following is a living fossil? a. Sellaginella b. Cidrusc c. Cycas d. Pinus	C
58.	All components and individuals in an ecosystem are a. Dispensable b. Independent c. Interdependent d. Individualistic	C
59.	Chipko movement was basically against a. Water pollution b. Noise pollution c. Deforestation	C

Ch-2. Classification of Biodiversity for better understanding of Biodiversity Issues

Question Bank

	d. Cultural pollution	
60.	Which one of the following is important strategy for the conservation of biodiversity? a. National parks b. Wild Life Sanctuaries c. Biosphere Reserves d. Botanical Gardens	C
61.	Eco mark is given to the Indian products that are a. Economically viable b. Rich in proteins c. Environmentally friendly d. Pure and unadulterated	C
62.	Which one of the following trees is considered to be an environmental hazard? a. Amaltas b. Eucalyptus c. Neem d. Babool	B
63.	Which one is the endangered member of flora a. Drosera Indica b. One horned Rhino c. Flying squirrel d. None of the above	D
64.	The largest Indian Poisonous snake is a. Python b. Krait c. King Cobra d. Sea Snake	C
65.	In Nature, which of the following animal has the power of killing the snake a. Falcon b. Peacock c. Squirrel d. Pangolin	B
66.	Trees are a. Soft plants are b. Climbers c. Very tall and strong d. Small plants	C
67.	Forest floor composed of a. Dead plants b. Animals c. Soil d. All of these	D
68.	Essential elements of fire a. Fuel	D

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	b. Oxygen c. Heat d. All of these	
	Classification of Biodiversity for better understanding of Biodiversity issues Animal husbandry	
69.	Black chicken " <i>Kadaknath</i> " is native to which district of Madhya Pradesh a. Bhopal b. Indore c. Jhabua d. Jabalpur	C
70.	"Jamunapari" is a variety of which domesticated animal breed a. Cow b. Dog c. Cat d. Goat	D
71.	Malwi, Nimari, Gaolao cattle breeds are native to which state a. Madhya Pradesh b. Gujarat c. Punjab d. Maharashtra	A
72.	What is the most important part of an egg called? a. Shell membrane b. Yolk c. White d. Germ	D
73.	Which animal have single stomach with large caecum, unable to ruminate? a. Sheep b. Camel c. Buffalo d. Donkey	D
74.	White revolution is related to a. Cotton b. Milk c. Rice d. Sheep	B
75.	Mainly Drought Breed of Cattle is a. Gir b. Sahiwal c. Amrit Mahal d. Kankej	C
76.	India's rank in livestock population a. 1 st b. 2 nd c. 3 rd	A

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	d. 4 th	
77.	<p>Surti buffalo breed is a native of</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Gujarat West Bengal Orissa U.P. 	A
78.	<p>Maximum fat (%) in milk of</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Murrah Mehsana Bhdawari Jafrabadi 	C
79.	<p>Height milk yielder is</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Murrah Mehsana Bhdawari Jafrabadi 	A
80.	<p>Dual purpose breed of cow is</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Thar Parkar Sahiwal Sindhi Gir 	A
81.	<p>Yellow colour of cow milk is presence of</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Carotene Anthocyanin Vitamin D None of the above. 	A
82.	<p>Milk sugar is</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Lactose Maltose Glucose Sucrose 	A
83.	<p>First Clone Dolly was made in of</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sheep Goat Buffalo Cow 	A
84.	<p>Lactose in Milk Exist in Form of</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Colloidal Emulsion Solution None of the above 	C
85.	<p>Buffalo milk is rich source of following minerals</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Iron& Copper Phosphorus & Copper Calcium & iron Calcium & Phosphorus 	D

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86.	The Lightest body weight goat is a. Jamanapari b. Beetal c. Toggan Burg d. Barbari	C
	Classification of Biodiversity for better understanding of Biodiversity issues Agriculture	
87.	"Sundarja & Noorjhan" are the variety of which fruit? a. Mango b. Papaya c. Grapes d. Banana	A
88.	Which of the following is a minor Millet a. Wheat b. Moong c. Turmeric d. Kodo Kutki	D
89.	"Kalimutch" is a variety of which of the following cereal a. Wheat b. Rice c. Maize d. Barley	B
90.	Which Indian state produces the largest quantity of pulses? a. Maharashtra b. Uttar Pradesh c. Madhya Pradesh d. Rajasthan	C
91.	Sharbati, Lokman and Kathiya are variety of which cereals a. Rice b. Sorgham c. Barley d. None of the above	D
92.	Growing agricultural crops between rows of planted trees is known as a. Social forestry b. Jhum c. Taungya system d. Agro forestry	D
93.	The cutting down of trees and setting them on fire and raising crops on the resulting ash is called ; a. Purolysis b. Jhum c. Shift cultivation d. Organic farming	B
94.	Which of the following has maximum genetic diversity in India a. Tea b. Teak	C

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	c. Mango d. Wheat	
95.	Coffee is extracted from the a. Seeds b. Leaves c. Fruits d. Flowers	A
96.	How many Vavilov centres are there in world a. 22 b. 10 c. 12 d. 5	C
97.	The regions where a high diversity of crop wild relatives can be found, representing the natural relatives of domesticated crop plants are called a. Vavilovian Centres b. Trade centre c. Biodiversity d. None of the above	A
98.	"Vishu bhog" is variety of which cereal a. Wheat b. Rice c. Maize d. Sorghum	B
99.	The first International Agro-biodiversity Congress (IAC) held in which state a. Delhi b. Bangalore c. Mumbai d. Madhya Pradesh	A
100.	Match the following a. Wheat Kalimuch, Basmati b. Rice Dusheri, Chusa c. Mango Sharbati, Lokman	C,A,B
101.	Agricultural waste can be used for manufacturing: a. Food b. Paper c. Steel d. Oil	B
102. is growing two or more crops simultaneously on the same piece of land, for example, wheat + gram, or wheat + mustard, or groundnut + sunflower. a. Mixed Cropping b. Inter cropping c. Mono-cropping d. None of the above	A

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103.	Which of the following conditions will give the most benefits? Why? a. Farmers use high-quality seeds, do not adopt irrigation or use fertilizers. b. Farmers use ordinary seeds, adopt irrigation and use fertilizer. c. Farmers use quality seeds, adopt irrigation, use fertilizer and use crop protection measures. d. All the above	C
104.	Match the column a. Kharif crop wheat, Gram b. Rabi Crop Urea and supper phosphate c. Chemical Fertilizers Animal excreta, Cow dung, Urine and plant waste. d. Organic manure Paddy and Maize	B, C, D & A
105.	What do you understand by Intensive Subsistence Agriculture? a. In this type of agriculture the yield per unit area is high but per labour productivity is low. b. In this type of agriculture the yield per unit area is low but per labour productivity is high. c. In this type of agriculture the yield per unit area & per labour productivity is low. d. In this type of agriculture the yield per unit area & per labour productivity is high.	A
106.	The hybrid mango developed from the cross of <i>Neelum</i> and <i>Alphonso</i> is – a. Amrapali b. Dasheri c. Ratna d. Badami	C
107.	Black soils is ideal for cultivation of cotton as – a. its colour is black b. it can retain moisture c. it is made up of lava d. it is found on plateau regions	B
108.	Name the first State of India which is dependent on organic farming. a. Madhya Pradesh b. Kerala c. Sikkim d. Arunachal Pradesh	C
109.	Which of the following is the largest irrigation canal in India? a. Buckingham Canal b. Sirhind Canal c. Indira Gandhi Canal d. Sutlej Yamuna Link Canal	C

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110.	Rotation of crops means a. Growing of different crops in the same area in sequential seasons. b. Shifting of area of same crops. c. Growing two or more crops simultaneously to increase productivity. d. Alternating crops with fruits over a period of years	A
111.	The nitrogen present in the atmosphere is a. of no use to plants b. injurious to plants c. directly utilized by plants d. utilized through micro-organisms	D
112.	Which is the largest cotton growing State in India? a. Maharashtra b. Madhya Pradesh c. Andhra Pradesh d. Gujarat	D
113.	Besides Rabi and Kharif, which is the third crop season in India? a. Zaid b. Barsati c. Sharad d. Jhum	A
114.	Where are the headquarters of Madhya Pradesh Seed and Farm Development Corporation a. Indore b. Gwalior c. Jabalpur d. Bhopal	D
115.	What is the new name of agriculture department in Madhya Pradesh a. Farmer Welfare and Agriculture Development Department b. Agriculture Development Department c. Farmer Development Department d. Kisan Vibhag	A
116.	Which is the most irrigated crop of Madhya Pradesh a. Rice b. Pulses c. Wheat d. Maize	C
117.	The plateau of Malwa is called the storehouse of a. Rice b. Sugarcane c. Groundnut d. Wheat	D
118.	What is the meaning of the Yellow Revolution in the agricultural	A

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	sector? a. production of Mustard b. production of sugarcane c. Production of Rice d. None of the above	
119.	Where is the first Agricultural University of Madhya Pradesh a. Gwalior b. Indore c. Jabalpur d. Shivpuri	C
120.	Cultivation of wheat requires a. Moderate temperature and heavy rains b. Humid temperature and heavy rains c. Humid temperature and moderate rains d. Moderate temperature and moderate rains	A
121.	Cultivation of wheat requires a. Moderate temperature and heavy rains b. Humid temperature and heavy rains c. Humid temperature and moderate rains d. Moderate temperature and moderate rains	A
122.	The crops grown after the summer monsoon is called a. Kharif b. Rabi c. Annual d. Seasonal	B
123.	The soil conservation method in which mountain slope is cut in to steps is a. Contour ploughing b. Cover planting c. rotation cropping d. Terracing	A
124.	Which of the following region is the main spice producer a. Deccan Trap b. Malabar coast c. Coromandel coast d. Sunderban delta	B
125.	Which of the following statement is incorrect a. Wheat is grown in Punjab b. Tea is produced in Assam c. Coffee is grown in Karnataka d. Saffron is produced in HP	D
126.	The largest irrigation canal in India is called the a. Yamuna canal b. Sirhind canal c. Indira Gandhi Canal d. Upper Bari Doab Canal	C

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127.	Plants are dried up in winter due to frost because a. Evaporation does not take place b. Photosynthesis does not take place at such low temperature c. Respiration does not take place at low temperature d. There is mechanical loss of tissues and drought conditions prevails	D
128.	Green revolution in India has so far been most successful in case of a. Sugarcane b. Coarse grain c. Wheat d. Rice	C
129.	Which of the following are not grown in the Kharif season a. Bajra and rice b. Maize and Jawar c. Barley and Mustard d. Jowar and Rice	C
130.	Which one of the following is related to Silviculture a. Culture of Hilsa b. Culture of silver carp c. Culture of oil producing plant d. Forest crop	D
131.	The gradation and standardisation of agriculture products are conducted through a. Food corporation of India b. Directorate of Marketing and inspection c. Indian standards Institution d. Central Statistical Organization	B
132.	The residue left after extracting juice from sugar-beet and sugar cane is called a. Molasses b. Bagasse c. Whey d. Biomass	B
133.	HVY refers to a. Hybrid yielding variety b. Human Yellow Virus c. High Yielding variety d. Human Yellow Vaccine	C
134.	In Indian agriculture the period from July to October November is called a. Rabi season b. Kharif Season c. Pre Kharif Season d. Slack Season	B
135.	The term "Green Revolution" has been used to indicate higher	C

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	production through a. Creation of grassland b. Planting more tree c. Enhance agriculture productivity per hectare d. Creation of gardens in urban areas	
136.	BT seed is associated with a. Rice b. Wheat c. Cotton d. Oil seed	C
137.	Bark of this tree used as a condiment a. Cinnamon b. Clove c. Neem d. Palm	A
138.	Mechanization of Indian agriculture on a considerable scale is not possible due to a. Small Holdings b. Lack of tractor c. Poverty of the peasant d. Indifference of people	A
139.	Which of the following is not a cause of low productivity in Indian agriculture a. Co- operative farming b. Inadequate inputs availability c. Sub-division and fragmentation of land holdings d. Poor finance and marketing facilities	A
140.	In which state the Indian Institute of Wheat and Barley Research located a. Punjab b. Haryana c. Utter Pradesh d. Madhya Pradesh	B
141.	Who is known as father of green revolution in India? a. M.S. Swaminathan b. Vikram Sarabhai c. Somnath Desai d. D. S. Radhakrishnan	A
142.	The scientific study of soil is known as? a. Soilology b. Pedology c. Sociology d. Soil culture	B
143.	Which of the following is a not cash crop in India? a. Sugar cane b. Cashew	D

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	c. Tobacco d. Wheat	
144.	Indian Pulse Research Institute is located in? a. Allahabad b. Kanpur c. Delhi d. Bhopal	B
145.	Where is the Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI) situated? a. Bangluru b. Karnal c. Mysore d. Lucknow	C
146.	Which of the following is the paddy crop is prepared quickly a. Basmati b. Dubraj c. Sathi d. Kalimuchh	C
147.	The yield of traditional seeds compared to hybrid seeds is a. Less b. Equal c. Medium d. High	A
148.	Which is the main area of Bagni Arhar in Madhya Pradesh a. Indore & Ujjain b. Rewa & Stana c. Mandla & Dindori d. Shahdol & Umariya	C
149.	Organic farming means a. Farming without chemical inputs b. Farming with less chemical fertilizer c. Farming with no chemical pesticide d. Farming in remote area	A
150.	'Sujata' is a variety of a. Wheat b. Pulse c. Rice d. Millet	A
151.	Kodo, Kutki and Jwar known as a. Grains b. Pulses c. Spices d. Minor Millets	D
152.	Badwani is famous for a. Red papaya	A

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Mango c. Banana d. Guava 	
153.	<p>'Neem cake' and Neem leaves used as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Fertilizer b. Decomposer c. Bio-pesticide d. None of these 	C
154.	<p>Benefit of agro-forestry includes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Increased biodiversity and reduced erosion b. Increased in production c. Increased in crop size d. None of these 	A
155.	<p>What is the position of Madhya Pradesh in the country according to area?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. First b. Second c. Third d. Fourth 	B
156.	<p>Where is the 'cotton research center' in Madhya Pradesh</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Bhopal b. Khargone c. Khandwa d. Indore 	B
157.	<p>'Patalkot' is located in which district of Madhya Pradesh</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Jabalpur b. Neemuch c. Bhopal d. Chhindwada 	D
158.	<p>Which district of Madhya Pradesh has the lowest agricultural land?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Rewa b. Jabalpur c. Mandla d. Ujjain 	C
159.	<p>'Sprinklar irrigation' and 'Drip irrigation' these methods are helpful in.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Water promotion b. Water conservation c. Water Harvesting d. Water exploitation 	B
160.	<p>Which of the following cake is not edible</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Castor cake b. Mustard cake c. Ground nut cake d. Sesame cake 	A
161.	<p>How many agro climatic zones found in M.P.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 10 	C

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	b. 08 c. 11 d. 09	
162.	Acid rain contains mainly a. PO_4 b. NO_2 c. O_3 d. CH_4	B
163.	Azotobactor fixes atmospheric nitrogen in the soil by a. Symbiotically b. Non symbiotically c. Both A and B d. None of these	A
164.	Which of the following are Short Day crops a. Maize, Lobia, Bazra b. Wheat, Mustard, Gram c. Moong, Soyabean, Bazra d. Wheat, Soyabean, Bazra	B
165.	Which of the following factors does not affect the nitrification a. Air b. Seed c. Temperature d. Moisture	B
166.	Seed treatment is done to control a. Soil-borne disease b. Air-borne disease c. Seed-borne disease d. None of these	C
167.	What is obtained from Jatropha (Ratan jot) plant a. Edible oil b. Bio-diesel c. Bio-fertilizer d. None of these	B
168.	'Malihabad' in U.P. is famous for which variety of fruit a. Orange b. Apple c. Mango d. Guava	C
169.	Nivari, Vishnu bhog, Jeerashankar are varieties of a. Maize b. Rice c. Wheat d. Cotton	B
170.	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> and <i>Triticum durum</i> are varieties of a. Wheat b. Rice	A

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Pulse d. Maize 	
171.	<p>Which of the following are medicinal plants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Bamboo b. Satawar c. Peepal d. None of these 	B
172.	<p>Which one is not bio fertilizer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Urea b. PSB c. Vermi-compost d. NADEP 	A
173.	<p>Amrapaali mango is the cross of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Dashahri and Langra b. Chosa and langra c. Dahshahri and Neelam d. Langra and Dashahri 	C
174.	<p>The land leveling implement is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Patela b. Roller c. Scrapper d. All of these 	D
175.	<p>The minimum expenditure is incurred by implements for sowing seeds among the following</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Deshi plough b. Cultivator c. Dibbler d. Seed-drill 	D
176.	<p>Reapers are used for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Crop cutting b. Threshing of harvested crop produce (lank) c. Seeds sowing d. Fodder cutting 	A
177.	<p>What is the meaning of MSP in agriculture sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Maximum support price b. Minimum Support Price c. Mean Suitable Price d. None of these 	B
178.	<p>Fertilizers are added to supply mainly three nutrients - Nitrogen (N), Phosphorous (P) and Potassium (K). Biofertilizers can supply which of these nutrients ?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nitrogen 2. Phosphorous 3. Potassium <p>123) Select the correct answer using the codes</p>	D

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	<p>given below :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 1 only b. 1 and 2 only c. 1 and 3 only d. 1,2 and 3 	
179.	<p>Which one of the following most appropriately describes the nature of Green Revolution of late sixties of 20th century?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Intensive cultivation of green vegetable b. Intensive agriculture district programme c. High-yielding varieties programme d. Seed-Fertilizer-Water technology 	D
180.	<p>The soils of the Plains have not been derived –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. From the Himalayan rocks b. From the Peninsular rocks c. Only from the rocks existing locally d. From material brought by the rivers 	C
181.	<p>Leaf Curl disease in Okra(Lady finger) is caused by –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. White fly b. Fungus c. Bacteria d. Algae 	A
182.	<p>Which one of the following is the most productive soil in India?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Red soil b. Black soil c. Alluvial soil d. Calcareous soil 	C
183.	<p><i>Beej Bachao Yatra</i> by MPSBB was first organised in year –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 2005 b. 2007 c. 2010 d. 2012 	A
184.	<p><i>Avena fatua</i>, <i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>, <i>Xenthium strumarium</i>, <i>phalaris minor</i> are-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Native species b. Invasive species c. Local species d. None of these 	B
185.	<p>Narvai Tradition known as-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Crop residue Burning b. Sowing of seed c. Method of irrigation d. Water conservation method 	A
186.	<p>Increase in intensity of rainfall, longer dry spell, gradual increase in temperature is due to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ecological cycle b. Climatic conditions 	C

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Climate change d. None of above 	
187.	<p>Crop Wild Relative means</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. A wild plant closely related to a domesticated plant b. A wild plant closely related to a wild plant c. A wild plant closely related to a Forest plan d. None of these 	A
188.	<p>"Solanika" is an early maturing variety of –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Rice b. Wheat c. Maize d. Millet 	B
189.	<p>Minimum Support Price is determined by the Government of India on the recommendations of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices b. NITI Aayog c. NABARD d. NABARD & NAFED 	A
190.	<p>Among Indian States, which state has the highest yield (per hectare) of rice?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. West Bengal b. Uttar Pradesh c. Haryana d. Punjab 	A
191.	<p>Which of the following is not an important characteristic of the Green Revolution?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Mechanized agriculture b. Hybrid seeds c. Slash and burn d. Monoculture 	C
192.	<p>The three primary soil macronutrients are –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Carbon, oxygen, and water b. Copper, cadmium and carbon c. Potassium, phosphorus and nitrogen d. Boron, zinc and manganese 	C
193.	<p>Seed that is changed every year is known as –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Breeder seed b. Certified seed c. Foundation seed d. Hybrid seed 	D
194.	<p>The gas which emits for rice field is –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ethane b. Methane c. Nitrogen d. All of the above 	B

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195.	Which of the following fruits is not a nut? a. Coconut b. Litchi c. Betel nut d. Groundnut	B
196.	The soils which have supported agriculture for centuries without much manuring or fallowing are – a. Alluvial and laterite soils b. Red and laterite soils c. Black and alluvial soils d. Laterite and black soils	C
197.	'Small Farmers' are those whose landholdings are – a. Above five hectare b. Below one hectare c. Between four to ten hectare d. Between one to two hectare	D
198.	The practice of growing a series of dissimilar or different types of crops in the same area in sequential seasons is known as – a. Mixed farming b. Cover cropping c. Mixed cropping d. Crop rotation	D
199.	Generally standards in 'Organic Farming' are designed to encourage the use of – a. Manmade substances b. Artificial substances c. Genetically modified substances d. Natural substances	D
200.	Crop rotation helps to – a. Lessen use of pesticides b. Yield more crops c. Produce a greater choice of plant products d. Eliminate parasites, which have selective hosts	B
201.	Which of the following is a commercial crop? a. Cotton b. Bajra c. Jowar d. Paddy	A
202.	Which crop requires water-logging for its cultivation? a. Tea b. Coffee c. Rice d. Mustard	C
203.	Agronomy is a branch of Agriculture that deals with – a. Breeding of crop plants b. Principles of field management	C

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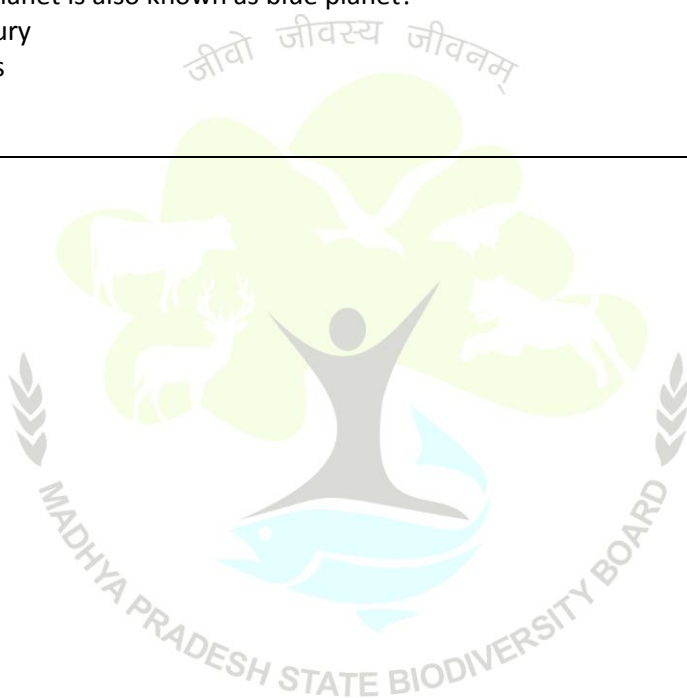
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Principles and practice of crop production d. Protection of crops from Diseases and Pests 	
204.	<p>Which of the following is a food crop?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Palm b. Jute c. Cotton d. Maize 	D
205.	<p>Which of the following is an oilseed?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Cardamom b. Garlic c. Clove d. Mustard 	D
	Classification of Biodiversity for better understanding of Biodiversity issues	
206.	<p>Which of the following is not among the four coral reef regions of India identified by the Government for intensive conservation and management?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Gulf of Mannar b. Gulf of Khambat c. Lakshadweep Islands d. Andaman and Nicobar Islands 	B
207.	<p>Where plants and animals live in aquatic ecosystems?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Water b. Land c. Air d. Fire 	A
208.	<p>Sea is salty.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. True b. False c. a & b both are true c. a & b both are False 	A
209.	<p>Which is the largest ecosystem on Earth?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Desert b. Forest c. Grassland d. Oceans 	D
210.	<p>Where can we see coral reefs?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. In pond b). In desert c. In shallow tropical seas d. In dense tropical forest 	C
211.	<p>Which of the following is among the world's most productive ecosystems in terms of biomass production?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Pond ecosystems b. Lake ecosystems c. Brackish water ecosystems 	C

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	d. River ecosystems	
212.	How many oceans constitute the marine ecosystems around peninsular India? a. One b. Two c. Three d. Four	C
213.	Which of the following is the major source of fresh water which is available in India? a. Ocean water b. River water c. Pond water d. Ground water	D
214.	Which planet is also known as blue planet? a. Mercury b. Venus c. Earth d. Mars	C



Biodiversity Quiz Question Bank

	Other important Issues	
1.	Who discovered evolution of species by natural selection a. Charles Darwin b. Louis Pasteur c. Gregor Mendel d. None of the above	A
2.	A Sacred Plant is a. Ocimum Basilicum b. Madhuca Indica c. Prosopis cineraria d. Aloe vera	A
3.	Which of the following are the sources which provide evidences for evolution? a. Homologous organs b. Analogous organs c. Fossils d. All the above	D
4.	State flower of Madhya Pradesh a. White lily b. Lotus c. Rose d. Marigold	A
5.	A is a species that has a disproportionately large effect on its natural environment relative to its abundance. a. Keystone species b. Native Species c. Endemic species d. Rare Species	A
6.	The process by which new species develop from the existing species is called a. Homologous b. Analogous c. Speciation d. None of the above	C
7.	State tree of Andhra Pradesh is a. Hollong b. Neem c. Banyan d. Peepal	B
8.	State flower of Haryana is a. Lotus b. Marigold c. Plurmeria Rubra	A

	d. Palash	
9.	State animal of Bihar is a. Indian One horned Rhino b. Gaur c. Indian Roller d. Great hornbill	B
10.	House Sparrow is the state bird of a. M.P. b. Delhi c. Goa d. Chhattisgarh	B
11.	Golden Mahasheer (Tor Putitora) is the state fish of a. Jammu & Kashmir b. Himachal Pradesh c. Haryana d. Gujarat	A
12.	Southern bird wing is a variety of butterfly. It is the state butterfly of a. Kerala b. Karnataka c. Maharashtra d. None of the above.	B
13.	Yellow footed green pigeon is the state bird of a. West Bengal b. Maharashtra c. Madhya Pradesh d. Karnataka	B
14.	The process of change by which an organism or species becomes better suited to its environment is known as..... a. Adaptation b. Climate change c. Succession d. None of the above	A
15.	State bird of Madhya Pradesh a. Peacock b. Indian Paradise Flycatcher c. Indian Pitta d. Great Indian Bustard	B
16.	Endemic species is a. Rare Species b. Species localized in a specific regions c. Cosmopolitan in distribution d. Critically endangered species	B
17.	State fish of Madhya Pradesh a. Tor Tor b. Catla Catla c. Both a & b	A

	d. None of the above.	
18.	Which among the following people have to do without if there were no bees a. Mango b. Cucumber c. Honey d. Apples	C
19.	Without fungi, which of the following would you not be able to do a. Eat pizza topped with corn & mushroom b. Eat Paratha c. Make tea d. Drinking coffee	A
20.	Which one is included under ecosystem services a. Protection of soil b. Conservation and purification of water c. Climate control d. All the above	D
21.	Which of the following is an example of an ecosystem services a. An ocean that controls the earth's climate b. A wetland that filters dirty water c. An honey bee that helps in pollination d. All the above	D
22.	The active chemical drug "Reserpine" is obtained from a. Dhatura b. Rauwolfia c. Atropa d. Papaver	B
23.	Which plant's leaves are used to make outer wrap of 'beedi'? a. Areca b. Tendu c. Opium d. Mango	B
24.	Menthol is extracted from which plant? a. <i>Mentha piperita</i> b. <i>Allium Cepa</i> c. <i>Coriandrum sativum</i> d. None of the above	A
25.	Which District of Madhya Pradesh is the highest producer of Honey? a. Datia b. Sagar c. Morena d. Ratlam	C

Biodiversity Quiz Question Bank

	Conservation of Biodiversity	
1.	A conservation method that keeps components of biodiversity alive outside their original habitat or natural environment is called as a. Ex situ conservation b. In-situ conservation c. Evolution d. All the above	A
2.	Sacred Groves are specially useful in; a. Generating environmental awareness b. Preventing soil erosion c. Year round flow of water in rivers d. Conserving rare and threaten species	D
3.	The evolutionary termination of a species caused by the failure to reproduce and the death of all remaining members of the species. a. Evolution b. Extinction c. Endemism d. None of the above	B
4.	List prepared by International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources for endangered species is classified as a. Brown List b. White List c. Black List d. Red List	D
5.	Black Bug in India is protected by a. Bhils b. Bishnois c. Phasis d. All Tribals	B
6.	In a biosphere reserve, limited human activity is permitted in a. Core zone b. Buffer zone c. Manipulation zone d. None of the above	C
7.	One of the most important functions of biological gardens is that a. They provide a beautiful area for recreation b. One can observe tropical plants there c. They allow ex-situ conservation of germ plasm d. They provide the natural habitat for wild life	C
8.	Kaladeo Sanctuary is well known for a. Birds b. Mammals c. Reptiles d. Fishes	A

9.	Dudhwa National park is located in a. Madhya Pradesh b. Himachal Pradesh c. Arunachal Pradesh d. Uttar Pradesh	D
10.	Which is preserved in National Parks a. Flora b. Fauna c. a & b Both d. only b	C
11.	Rajaji national park is situated in a. Tamil Nadu b. Karnataka c. Uttrakhand d. Rajasthan	C
12.	Which of the following is not done in a wild life sanctuary a. Fauna is conserved b. Flora is conserved c. Soil and flora is utilised d. Hunting is prohibited	C
13.	A conservation method that attempts to preserve the genetic integrity of gene resources by conserving them within the evolutionary-dynamic ecosystems of the original habitat or natural environment. a. Ex situ conservation b. In-situ conservation c. Evolution d. All the above	B
14.	Rare endangered and endemic taxa can be found intact and flourishing in a. Sacred Groves b. Tropical Forest c. Oases d. Buffer Zone of Biosphere reserve	A
15.	Plants genes of endangered species are stored in a. Gene library b. Gene Bank c. Herbarium d. None of the above	B
16.	The following species are restricted to a given area a. Sympatric species b. Allopathic Species c. Sibling Species d. Endemic Species	D
17.	One of the ex-situ conservation methods for endangered methods for endangered species is a. Wildlife sanctuaries b. Biosphere reserve c. Cryopreservation	C

	d. National Park	
18.	Red data book is maintained by a. IUCNNR b. The Bombay Natural History Society c. WPSI d. IUCN	D
19.	New Approach of to conservation is the establishment of a. Sanctuaries b. Reserve forest c. National Park d. Biosphere Reserve	D
20.	A species whose status provides information on the overall condition of the ecosystem and of other species in that ecosystem. a. Indicator Species b. Key stone Species c. Extinct Species d. Vulnerable Species	A
21.	Endemic plants are those which are a. Cosmopolitan in nature b. Restricted to certain area c. Found in arctic region d. None of the above	B
22.	The differential contribution of offspring to the next generation by various genetic types belonging to the same populations. a. Natural Selection b. Endemism c. Endangered d. Rare	A
23.	The return of an ecosystem or habitat to its original community structure, natural complement of species and natural functions is known as a. Restoration b. Reduction c. Regeneration d. Recycle	A
24.	Development that meets the needs and aspirations of the current generation without compromising the ability to meet those of future generations. a. Sustainable Development b. Un sustainable development c. Urban Sprawl d. None of the above	A
25.	The activities of cultivation of land, timber harvesting is permitted in: a) Sanctuaries b) National Parks c) Biosphere Reserves d) Tiger reserves	A
26.	Hot spot areas have:	D

	a) Low density of biodiversity b) Only endangered plants c) High density of hot springs d) High density of biodiversity	
27.	Which is an advantage of ex-situ conservation? a) Cheap method b) Conserve large number of species together c) Genetic process for breeding/long life d) Existence in natural habitat	C
28.	In India the number of species of vultures in the wild is a. 15 b. 22 c. 9 d. 17	C
29.	Which one of the following is not an in-situ conservation method? a) Zoo b) National Parks c) Biosphere Reserves d) Sanctuaries	A
30.	Vulture decline is now being attributed to a. Diclofenac b. Habitat Destruction c. Decreased food availability d. All the above	A
31.	Plain Tiger is a variety of which among the following a. Bird b. Butterfly c. Earthworm d. None of the above	B
32.	<i>Psilotum nudum</i> is rare variety of fern. It is endemic to which state a. Madhya Pradesh b. Rajasthan c. Bihar d. Karnataka	A
33.	Which of the following is the natural habitat of barasingha a. Kanha National Park , M.P. b. Jim Corbett National Park, Uttarkahnd c. Ramthambore National Park, Rajasthan d. None of the above.	A
34.	Among the following which one is the most suitable pollution indicator to detect the increased amount of sulphur dioxide in the air; a. Algae b. Fungi c. Lichen d. None of the above	C

Biodiversity Quiz Question Bank


	Threats to Biodiversity	
1.	<p>Which of the following is NOT a problem caused by deforestation?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Loss of biodiversity b. Hurting the economy c. The harming of many indigenous peoples d. They are all problems caused by deforestation 	D
2.	<p>Major causes of extinction of different species includes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Habitat loss and over-hunting b. Climate change and pollution c. Deforestation d. All of above 	D
3.	<p>Which one of the following is the cause for man-wildlife conflicts?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reduction in the availability of natural food resources b. Increase in the forest area c. Adequate rainfall d. Curiosity of wildlife animals that leads for the invasion to outside the forest area 	A
4.	<p>Habitat destruction which results in the threat to biodiversity is resulted due to _____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Unplanned Developmental activities b. Decrease in the human population c. Adequate rainfall d. Decrease in the human-wildlife conflicts 	A
5.	<p>The Most important human activity leading to the extinction of wildlife is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Alteration and destruction of the natural habitat b. Hunting for commercially valuable wild life products c. Introduction of alien species d. All of these 	D
6.	<p>How do invasive species affect the biodiversity?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. It helps the native species to survive furthermore b. It forms a close bond with the native species and protects the biodiversity c. It threaten the survival of the native species d. It stays for few days without harming the biodiversity 	C
7.	<p>Which of the following is Not a reason why biodiversity important?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Biodiversity loss would decrease water quality b. There are too many animal species on the world c. Many species act as a pest control Biodiversity ensures food security by supplying a wide variety of plant and animals 	B




	<p>species for nutrients.</p> <p>d. Biodiversity loss decreases available nutrition</p>	
8.	<p>Which land-based ecosystem has the most biodiversity?</p> <p>a. Deserts</p> <p>b. Tropical Rainforest</p> <p>c. The Tundra</p> <p>d. Grasslands</p>	B
9.	<p>The greatest cause of biodiversity loss today is</p> <p>a. Pollution</p> <p>b. Habitat loss and climate change</p> <p>c. Climate Change</p> <p>d. Invasive species</p>	B
10.	<p>What is common to the following plants: Nepenthes, Psilotum, Rauwolfia and Aconitum?</p> <p>a. All are ornamental plants</p> <p>b. All are phylogenetic link species</p> <p>c. All are prone to over exploitation</p> <p>d. All are exclusively present in the Eastern Himalayas.</p>	C
11.	<p>What is common to Lantana, Eichhornia and African catfish?</p> <p>a. All are endangered species of India</p> <p>b. All are keystone species</p> <p>c. All are mammals found in India</p> <p>d. All are Invasive Alien Species</p>	D
12.	<p>A weed which has invaded many forest land of india is</p> <p>a. Parthenium hysterophorus</p> <p>b. Chenopodium alba</p> <p>c. Lantana Camara</p> <p>d. Eichhornia carassipes</p>	C


Biodiversity Quiz Question Bank

	Important Green/Nature Days: Yearly Green Calendar	
1.	23 rd May is celebrated as; a. World turtle day b. World migratory bird day c. World ocean day d. None of the above	A
2.	National Threatened species day ; a. 7 June b. 7 January c. 7 September d. 7 July	C
3.	On which date International day of Biodiversity is celebrated a. 15 May b. 22 May c. 5 May d. 10 May	B
4.	Van Mahotsav day is celebrated on; a. 20 th July b. 1 st July c. 1 st August d. None of the above	B
5.	Earth day is celebrated on; a. 22 April b. 21 st April c. 23 April d. None of the above	A
6.	World Orangutan Day; a. 21 August b. 19 August c. 21 July d. 19 July	B
7.	World Sparrow day is celebrated on; a. March 20 b. April 20 c. June 20 d. May 20	A
8.	Wildlife week is celebrated a. 2 nd to 8 th January b. 2 nd to 8 th October c. 4 th to 10 th December	B



	d. 4 th to 10 July	
9.	April 21 st is celebrated as a. World fish migration day b. World turtle day c. World elephant day d. None of the above	A
10.	National honey bee day is celebrated on a. Third Saturday of august b. First Saturday of august c. Fourth Saturday of august d. None of these	A
11.	24 th October is celebrated as a. World water day b. International day for climate change c. International Tiger day d. International biodiversity day	B
12.	United Nations Decade on Biodiversity is a. 2011-2020 b. 2010-2020 c. 2008-2020 d. None of the above	A
13.	Which year was declared as international Biodiversity year a. 2010 b. 2012 c. 2019 d. 2018	A




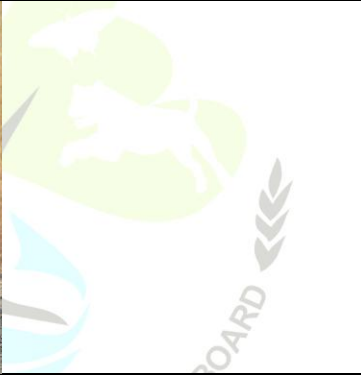

	Identify these	
14.		Rose Ringed Parakeet




	Identify these		
15.			Paradise Flycatcher
16.			Koyal
17.			Black Drongo





	Identify these	
18.	 <p>© rejaul karim</p>	Coppersmith Barbet
19.		Neem tree
20.		Anola tree





Biodiversity Quiz
Ch.6 Important Green/Nature days: Yearly Green Calender
Question Bank



	Identify these	
21.		Teak tree
22.		Jamun tree
23.		Bel tree
24.		Tulsi Plant

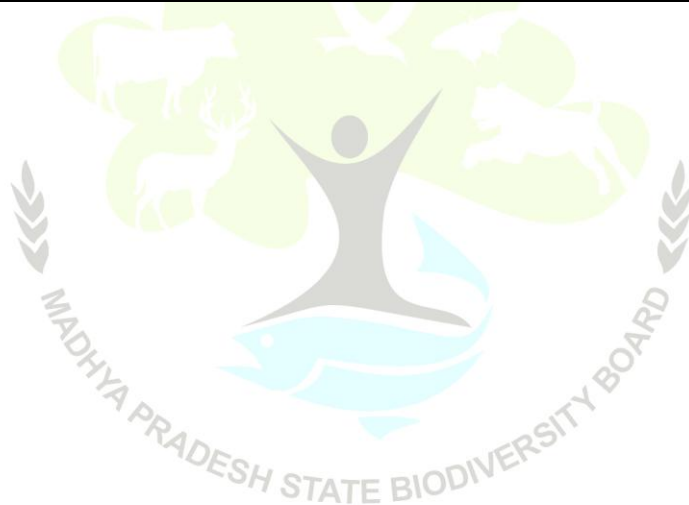
	Identify these		
25.			Mongoose
26.			Hyena
27.			Black Buck
28.			Pangolin

	Identify these	
29.		Barasingha
30.		Leopard
31.		Honey Bee

	Identify these		
32.			Butter fly
33.			Garden Snale
34.			Grass Hopper
35.			Dragon fly

	Identify these		
36.			Dung Beetle
37.			Marigold
38.			Chrysanthemum
39.			Mogra

	Identify these		
40.			Palash
41.			Gulmohar Flower



Biodiversity Quiz Question Bank

	Climate Change	
1.	<p>The ozone layer restricts</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Infrared radiation Visible light X-rays and gamma rays Ultraviolet rays 	D
2.	<p>Climate change is caused by</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Greenhouse gases Pollution Depletion of ozone layer All the above 	D
3.	<p>Which of the following is the most abundant Green House Gas (GHG) in the earth's atmosphere?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Nitrogen Dioxide Carbon Dioxide Water Vapour Sulphur Dioxide 	C
4.	<p>Which gas is mainly responsible for green house effect?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> CO₂ H₂ O₂ Water vapours 	A
5.	<p>Greenhouse gases are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Carbon Dioxide Methane Water Vapour All of the above 	D
6.	<p>Nitric oxide gas reacts with ozone molecule to form</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Nitrogen di Oxide Nitrogen Oxide Bromine Oxide Fluorine Oxide 	A
7.	<p>Depletion of ozone molecules in the stratosphere is due to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Chlorine compound Fluorine compound Halogen compound None of these 	C
8.	<p>Earth is encircled in a layer of air, known as</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Gases Ozone vapours Atmosphere 	D

9.	Which among the following is the most correct statement in context with Carbon footprint? a. It is a measure of Green house gas emissions by a product. b. It is a unit under the Kyoto Protocol representing a reduction of greenhouse gases under the Joint Implementation mechanism c. It is a administrative approach used to control pollution by providing economic incentives for achieving reductions in the emissions of pollution d. All the above is correct	A
10.	A genetically determined characteristic that enhances an organism's ability to cope with its environment is called as a. Mitigation b. Adaptation c. Photosynthesis d. Respiration	B
11.	What is Green house effect? a. The name of climate change legislation that passed by congress b. When you paint your house green to become an environmentalist c. When the gasses in our atmosphere trap heat and block it from escaping our planet d. When you build a green house	C
12.	Which of the following are consequences associated with climate change? a. The ice sheets are declining, glaciers are in retreat globally, and our oceans are more acidic than ever b. Surface temperatures are setting new heat records about each year c. More extreme weather like droughts, heat waves, and hurricanes d. All the above.	D
13.	What can you do to help fight climate change? a. Divest From fossil fuel companies b. Engage Yourself in the science behind climate change c. Vote for political candidates who will advocate for climate related legislation and policy improvement d. All the above	D
14.	Global warming is changing earth's temperature, which in return causes a. Air pollution b. Acid Deposition c. Eutrophication d. Global climate change	D

15.	<p>What was agreed to in the “Paris Agreement” that came out of COP-21, held in Paris in 2015?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. To protect biodiversity and end the deforestation of the world’s rainforests b. To keep global temperature rise well below 2⁰ C pre-industrial levels and to pursue a path to limit warming to 1.5⁰ C c. To limit sea level rise to 3 feet above current levels d. To pursue a goal of 100% clean, renewable energy. 	B
16.	<p>Without ozone layer all terrestrial animals will be</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Become aquatic b. Vanished c. Modified d. Resurrected 	B
17.	<p>Which of these countries emits the most carbon dioxide?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. China b. UK c. USA d. Russia 	A
18.	<p>What percentage of the global greenhouse gas emissions does the transportation sector emit?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 1% b. 14% c. 33% d. 17% 	B

Biodiversity Quiz Question Bank

	International and National Legal Frame Work of Biodiversity Conservation.	
1.	How many countries are signatory of "Convention on Biological Diversity" till now; a. 196 b. 100 c. 168 d. 20	C
2.	An international agreement which aims to ensure the safe handling, transport and use of living modified organisms (LMOs) is? a. Nagoya Protocol b. Cartagena protocol c. CBD d. Kyoto protocol	B
3.	An international agreement which aims at sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources in a fair and equitable way is? a. Nagoya Protocol b. Cartagena protocol c. CBD d. Kyoto protocol	A
4.	Three major goals of CBD are a. Wildlife safety, Afforestation, reducing habitat loss b. Conservation, Sustainable use & equitable sharing of Bio resources c. Increasing yield of crop, ground water conservation, and organic farming d. None of the above	B
5.	The historic convention on Biological Diversity held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 is known as: a. CITES Convention b. The Earth Summit c. G-16 Summit d. MAB Programme	B
6.	The Cartagena Protocol is regarding safe use, transfer and handling of: a. Nuclear waste b. Invasive Alien Species c. Living Modified Organisms (LMO) d. Toxic by-products and industrial effluents	C
7.	Which among the following protocols is also related to the Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) mechanism? a. Kyoto protocol	B

Ch-9. International and national legal frame work of Biodiversity

Question Bank

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Nagoya Protocol c. Geneva Protocol d. Cartagena Protocol 	
8.	Headquarters of Biodiversity International is located at? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Rome b. Geneva c. Paris d. Manila 	A
9.	Aichi Target is the outcome of which among the following protocols /summits? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Kyoto Protocol b. Nagoya Protocol c. Copenhagen Climate Summit d. Bali Communiqué 	B
10.	Earth summit at Rio-de-Janero was related to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Soil Fertility b. Survey of natural Resources c. Conservation of environment d. Prevention of A forestation 	C
11.	Which among the following acts is the specific legislation for declaration and regulation of the Biodiversity heritage site in India? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Wildlife Protection b. Biological Diversity Act, 2002 c. Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 d. None of above 	B
12.	The Environmental protection act was passed in the year <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 1968 b. 1974 c. 1981 d. 1986 	D
13.	The Washington Convention whose formal name is abbreviated as CITES is related to which among the following? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Pesticides b. Ozone Depletion c. Endangered Species d. Human Rights 	C
14.	Biodiversity Act of India was assed by the parliament in the year <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 1992 b. 1996 c. 2000 d. 2002 	D
15.	"Convention on Biological Diversity" entered into force on? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 29 December 1993 b. 22 January 1992 c. 30 December 1990 d. None of the above 	A
16.	COP stands for	A

Ch-9. International and national legal frame work of Biodiversity

Question Bank

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Conference of parties b. Confession of parties c. Conservation of parties d. Conversation on Politics 	
17.	<p>CITES stands for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora b. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna c. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora d. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flowers 	A
18.	<p>IPCC stands for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. International Plant Protection Convention b. International Plant Purchasing Convention c. International Plant Preservation Convention d. International Plant Prevention Convention 	A
19.	<p>ITTO stands for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. International Tropical Timber Organization b. International Tropical Time Organization c. International Tropical Tiger Organization d. International Tropical Technology Organization 	A
20.	<p>SFM stands for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Sustainable Forest management b. Sustainable Fire management c. Sustainable Fruits management d. Sustainable Fossil-fuel management 	A
21.	<p>UNEP stands for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. United Nations Environment Programme b. United Nations Environment Protection c. United Nations Earth Programme d. United Nations Environment Project 	A
22.	<p>UNFCCC Stands for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. United Nations Framework Convention of Climate Change b. United Nations Fire Control for Climate Change c. United Nations Framework Council of Climate Change d. United Nations Forest Convention for Climate Change 	A
23.	<p>ABS stands for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Access Benefit Sharing b. Advance Benefit Sharing c. Available Benefit Sharing d. Access Border Sharing 	A

Biodiversity Quiz Question Bank

	Institutional issues under biodiversity nation frame work	
1.	National Biodiversity Authority is located at? a. Hyderabad b. Chennai c. Kolkata d. New Delhi	B
2.	National bird of India a. Hornbill b. Black Swan c. Peacock d. House Sparrow	C
3.	PBR stands for a. Peoples Biodiversity Register b. Peoples biodiversity research c. Public biodiversity resources d. None of the above	A
4.	BMC stands for: a. Biodiversity Management Committees b. Battle Management Centre c. Business Management Centre d. Non of above	A
5.	NBA stands for a. National Biodiversity authority b. National Bat Authority c. Non Biological agents d. None of the above	B
6.	SBB stands for a. State biodiversity board b. State bank of Baroda c. Statuary biodiversity board d. None of the above	A
7.	BMC within its area should promote conservation, sustainable use and documentation of biological diversity including preservation of habitats, conservation of land races, folk varieties and cultivars, domesticated stocks and breeds of animals and micro-organisms and documentation of knowledge related to biological diversity	B

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. The above statement is not correctb. The above statement is correctc. The above statement is not related to biodiversityd. None of the above	
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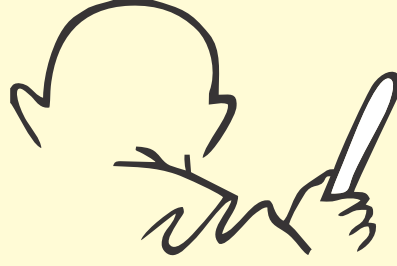


Biodiversity Quiz Question Bank

	Cross Cutting issues	
1.	Aichi target is related to a. Conservation of Biodiversity b. Conservation of Wetlands c. Conservation of Coral reefs d. Prevention of Plastic use	A
2.	How many Aichi targets are there a. 10 b. 20 c. 5 d. 25	B
3.	The targets were agreed by the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in Nagoya, Japan, in a. October 2010 b. September 2011 c. December 2012 d. November 2013	A
4.	The Paris Agreement is an agreement within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), is for dealing with a. Greenhouse-gas-emissions of Climate change b. Mitigation & Adaptation for Climate change c. Finance of Climate change d. All the above	D
5.	The Sustainable Development Goals are a collection ofglobal goals set by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015 for the year 2030 a. 17 b. 15 c. 20 d. 10	A
6.	How many national biodiversity targets a. 12 b. 10 c. 11 d. 14	A



“ [*Come let us Live in Harmony with Nature*
आइए प्रकृति से सामंजस्य में जीएँ] ,”



*Celebrating 150th Birth Anniversary
of Sh. M.K. Gandhi*

“पृथ्वी सभी मनुष्यों की जरूरत पूरी करने के लिए पर्याप्त संसाधन प्रदान करती है, लेकिन लालच पूरी करने के लिए नहीं ”

“Earth provides enough to satisfy every man's needs, but not every man's greed ”

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