

### M.C.Q.

1. **Plants tolerant to desert condition are—**  
(a) Halophyte                      (b) Xerophyte                      (c) Hydrophyte.
2. **The Ramsar site of West Bengal is—**  
(a) Sundarbans                      (b) Rabindra Sarovar                      (c) East Kolkata Wetland
3. **Which of the following is a nonbiodegradable pollutant—**  
(a) Organic Waste                      (b) Electronic Waste                      (c) Night soil.
4. **Which one is not a renewable energy source—**  
(a) Geothermal energy                      (b) Solar energy                      (c) Fossil Fuel.
5. **Cauvery Water dispute is between**  
(a) Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh                      (b) Karnataka and Tamil Nadu  
(c) Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
6. **Conference related to control of ozone depleting substances is—**  
(a) Montreal Protocol                      (b) Stockholm Conference  
(c) Toronto World Conference
7. **The skin cancer is caused by—**  
(a) The Green House Effect                      (b) UV Exposures                      (c) None of these
8. **The allowed thickness of plastic carry bags in the shops is—**  
(a) 20 microns                      (b) 30 microns                      (c) 40 microns
9. **Nitrogen fixing bacteria are—**  
(a) Rhizobium                      (b) Bacillus                      (c) Dersia

10. Any nuclear reactor generally utilizes-  
(a)  $U^{234}$  (b)  $U^{235}$  (c)  $U^{236}$
11. The first detection of ozone hole occurred in-  
(a) Pennsylvania (b) Caroline Islands (c) Antarctica
12. Collectively Sundarban is a-  
(a) Sanctuary (b) Biosphere reserve (c) Protected forest.
13. The total energy present in food is -  
(a) Net production (b) Gross production (c) Average production
14. Food-chain is -  
(a) transfer of energy in different trophic level  
(b) food and eater relationship (c) all the above
15. In a detrius food-chain producer is-  
(a) green plant (b) waste material (c) no producer
16. In a desert ecosystem rainfall is-  
(a) nil (b) less than 25 cm (c) less than 100 cm
17. The branch of science that studies the relationship of living organisms with each other and their environment is-  
(a) Biology (b) Ecosystem (c) Ecology.
18. The term ecology was coined by  
(a) Alexander Flemming (b) Ronald Ross (c) Ernst Haeckel
19. 'Estuary' is  
(a) Inland Wetland (b) Deforested Area (c) Coastal Wetland
20. 'POP's stand for  
(a) Promoting Ozone Protection  
(b) Persistent Organic Pollutants  
(c) Persistent Organic Pesticides
21. The fertilizer produced with the help of earthworm is known as  
(a) Biofertilizer (b) Organic manure (c) Vermicompost
22. 'Ecotourism' is-  
(a) Development of more tourist spots  
(b) Tourism based on sustainable exploitation of the ecological aspects of any locality  
(c) Tourism to enjoy wildlife
23. 'BCF' refers to  
(a) Bioconservation factor (b) Biochemical factor (c) Bioconcentration factor
24. Which one of the following countries is known as the land of the monsoon?  
(a) USA (b) Egypt (c) India

25. The environment consists of—  
(a) biotic components only (b) both biotic and abiotic components  
(c) none of these
26. Mangroves are the forests which occur between :  
(a) river and land (b) land and lake (c) land and sea
27. On earth autotrophic components can directly fix :  
(a) mechanical energy (b) light energy (c) chemical energy
28. Carrying capacity of the environment is concerned with the growth of  
(a) Species (b) Population (c) Community
29. Which one in the following is an example of symbiotic bacteria involved in fixation of nitrogen from the atmosphere ?  
(a) Rhizobium sp. (b) Clostridium sp. EU (c) Nitrobacter sp.
30. The living species on land are the characteristic components of :  
(a) Aquatic ecosystem? (b) Terrestrial ecosystem (c) Wetland ecosystem
31. Water flowing through the rivers is called :  
(a) lotic water (b) lentic water (c) marine water
32. The term ecology was coined by—  
(a) Tansley (b) Mendel (c) Reiter
33. Who is known as father of ecology—  
(a) Tansley (b) Odum (c) Reiter
34. Study of fresh water ecology is known as—  
(a) Aquatic ecology (b) Limnology (c) Oceanology
35. Examples of plants adapted to salt water swamps are  
(a) Rhizophora, Ceriops, Heritiera (b) Rhizophora, Rhizobium, Conifera  
(c) Rhizophora, Nipa, diatom
36. Spruce, fir and pine trees are associated with  
(a) Tundra biome (b) Temperate coniferous forest  
(c) Temperate deciduous forest
37. Sugar is produced as a result of the action of  
(a) Sunlight and chlorophyll (b) Carbon dioxide and oxygen  
(c) Decomposition of starch by sunlight
38. 'Loktak' is a  
(a) Mountain (b) River (c) Lake
39. Mosquito repellent coils contain  
(a) DDT (b) Derivatives of Allethrin  
(c) Benzene Hexa Chloride



40. Largest amount of oxygen is released from  
(a) Oceanic ecosystem (b) Freshwater ecosystem (c) Desert
41. The famous book 'Fall of a sparrow' is authored by  
(a) Rachel Carson (b) Salim Ali (c) Gopal Bhattacharya
42. The term 'RSPM' is connected to  
(a) Air pollution due to gases (b) Particle size in air pollutant  
(c) Smoke volume in air
43. The place 'ARABARI' is related to one of the following  
(a) Vanamahotsava (b) Joint Forest Management (c) Autumn Harvesting
44. All corals are  
(a) Vertebrates (b) Invertebrates (c) Plants
45. For petrol cars alternative fuel may be  
(a) LPG (b) CNG (c) Either of them
46. 'Ecological Imperialism' is written by  
(a) Alfred W. Crostey (b) Alfred Wallace (c) None
47. The term ecosystem was coined by—  
(a) Transley (b) Odum (c) Kreb
48. Forest is a—  
(a) Natural ecosystem (b) Man-made ecosystem (c) Desert ecosystem
49. Photosynthesis produces :  
(a) Protein (b) Fat (c) Sugar
50. In atmosphere the content of nitrogen is nearly :  
(a) 90 per cent (b) 80 per cent (c) 70 per cent
51. Secondary consumers are  
(a) Carnivores feeding on herbivores (b) Different types of micro organisms  
(c) All herbivorous animals
52. For the control of the use of ozone depleting substances a protocol was signed in  
(a) Montreal 1987 (b) Stockholm 1972 (c) Earth Summit 1992
53. Which one of the following does not contain biomass?  
(a) Municipal garbage (b) Sewage (c) Metal
54. Diatome is a type of :  
(a) Herb (b) Bacteria (c) Plankton
55. "What do the forests bear? Soil, water and pure air"—is the slogan coined during  
(a) Chipko movement (b) Silent Valley movement  
(c) Save Narmada movement

56. One organism that kills and eats other organism is called  
(a) Prey (b) Predator (c) Decomposer
57. Which of the following mosquitos is the vector of malarial parasite  
(a) Female Anopheles (b) Male Anopheles (c) Female Culex
58. Distilled water  $p^H$  is :  
(a) 8.00 (b) 7.00 (c) 6.00
59. Quartzite is a an :  
(a) Igneous rock (b) Metamorphic rock (c) Sedimentary
60. The lower mantle is called :  
(a) Asthenosphere (b) mesosphere  
(c) metasphere Kms away from the earth
61. The bio-geo-chemical cycle are of :  
(a) two types (b) three types (c) four types
62. The Igneous rock is called :  
(a) primary rock (b) stratified rock (c) secondary rock
63. The oceans exchange  
(a) 600 billion (b) 250 billion (c) 200 billion
64. Which one of the following is a mangrove plant?  
(a) Avicennia sp. (b) Mangifera sp. (c) Oryza sp.
65. Producers are—  
(a) All types of plants (b) All green plants (c) Only green algae
66. Which of the following may be a tertiary consumer—  
(a) Deer (b) Jackal (c) Lion
67. Malaria is a  
(a) Vector-borne disease (b) Water-borne disease (c) Soil-borne disease
68. The largest ozone hole is found over  
(a) China (b) USA (c) Antarctica
69. Mangroves are found in  
(a) Puskar lake (b) Sundarbans (c) Loktak lake
70. Energy flow in an ecosystem is :  
(a) Unidirectional (b) Bidirectional (c) Multidirectional
71. The historic earth summit held at Rio, Brazil in June 1992 is also known as  
(a) UNCED (b) UNESCO (c) UNICEF
72. The landmass of the earth is known as  
(a) Biosphere (b) Lithosphere (c) Stratosphere



73. Following is a Ramsar Site  
 (a) Rabindra Sarobar (b) Santragachi Jheel (c) East Kolkata Wetlands
74. Sundarban Reserve Forest is  
 (a) Tropical Evergreen (b) Deciduous (c) Mangrove
75. Which one of the following gases is most abundant in atmosphere?  
 (a) Methane (b) Nitrogen (c) CFC
76. The interiormost layer of the earth is known as  
 (a) Core (b) Crust (c) Mantle
77. Free floating microscope organisms are  
 (a) Plankton (b) Neuston (c) Nekton
78. Malarial Parasite is a type of  
 (a) Fungi (b) Protozoa (c) Bacteria
79. Which of the following process is not essential for  $\text{CO}_2$ - $\text{O}_2$  balance in the atmosphere?  
 (a) Respiration (b) Transpiration (c) Photosynthesis
80. Which of the following gas is able to absorb ultraviolet rays?  
 (a) Argon (b) Helium (c) Ozone
81. Which of the following is related to BOD?  
 (a) Soil (b) Air (c) Water
82. Jaldapara is famous for the conservation of :  
 (a) Elephant (b) Rhinos (c) Tiger
83. Jim Corbett National Park is situated at  
 (a) Madhyapradesh (b) Uttarpradesh (c) Uttaranchal
84. Which one is established by Supreme Court of India to solve environmental problems of different states?  
 (a) Pollution control board (b) Department of environment (c) Green belt
85. Vaccine of Small-pox was discovered by :  
 (a) Alexander Flemming (b) Edward Jenner (c) Louis Pasteur
86. National Institute of Oceanography is situated at  
 (a) Mumbai (b) Panaji (Goa) (c) Chennai
87. 'Arabari Model' in West Bengal is famous for  
 (a) Joint Forest Management (b) Rainwater Harvesting (c) Solar Power Plant
88. Water of the ocean comprises  
 (a) 73 per cent of the total water of earth  
 (b) 63 per cent of the total water of earth  
 (c) 93 per cent of the total water of earth

89. The world's deepest lake is  
(a) Titicaca (b) Baikal (c) Caspian
90. 'Jatropha' is a plant, which is connected to  
(a) Biomass fuel (b) Biodiesel (c) Natural gas
91. Earth Day is observed on  
(a) June, 5 (b) April, 22 (c) March, 12
92. Which one of the following is an autotroph?  
(a) Jelly fish (b) Green algae (c) Amoeba
93. The living species on land are the characteristic components of  
(a) Terrestrial ecosystem (b) Aquatic ecosystem (c) Wetland ecosystem
94. Of the following which does not contain biomass?  
(a) Municipal Garbage (b) Sewage (c) Plastic materials
95. Niche implies  
(a) Abiotic and biotic factors (b) Only biotic factors (c) None of these
96. Which one of the following is capable of entrapping solar energy?  
(a) Producers (b) Decomposers (c) Primary consumers
97. Profuse growth of aquatic vegetation that often changes the colour of water and reduces the dissolved oxygen concentration is  
(a) Algae bloom (b) Eutrophication  
(c) Fermentation (d) Both (a) and (b)
98. Ramsar Convention 1971 was aimed at the conservation of  
(a) Wastelands (b) Wetlands (c) Deserts
99. Following is a primary consumer  
(a) Green plant (b) Deer (c) Tiger
100. Total number of Tiger projects in India is  
(a) 17 (b) 19 (c) 23
101. The flow of energy in ecosystem is always  
(a) Unidirectional (b) Circular (c) Multidirectional
102. The percentage of incoming solar energy conserved by green plant is—  
(a) 0.1% (b) 1% (c) 10%
103. The earlier traces of life on earth have been found about  
(a) 2.5 billion years ago (b) 4.5 billion years ago  
(c) 3.5 billion years ago
104. Which one of the following is an example of symbiotic bacteria involved in fixation of nitrogen from the atmosphere  
(a) Rhizobium sp. (b) Clostridium sp. (c) Nitrobacter sp.



105. Biosphere is made of  
(a) Atmosphere (b) Lithosphere (c) All of them
106. The branch of science that studies the relationship of living organisms with each other and their environment is  
(a) Biology (b) Ecosystem (c) Ecology
107. Organism that kills and eats other organism is called  
(a) Predator (b) Parasite (c) Decomposer
108. A sequence of transfer of food energy from organism in one trophic level to those in another is called  
(a) Nutrient cycle (b) Food cycle (c) Food chain
109. Troposphere is situated in the equatorial region from the earth's surface at a height of about  
(a) 16 kilometers (b) 8 kilometers (c) 50 kilometres
110. In atmosphere the content of oxygen gas is nearly  
(a) 23 per cent (b) 78 per cent (c) 16 per cent
111. Plasmodium vivax can cause  
(a) Filariasis (b) Malaria (c) Dengu
112. The name of Rabindra Nath Tagore is connected with  
(a) Joint Forest Management (b) Vanamahotsava (c) Tree hugging movement
113. The Physical space occupied by an organism is known as  
(a) Niche (b) Habitat (c) Ecotone
114. Study of 'Habitat' is known as  
(a) Ecology (b) Entomology (c) Ethology
115. Following is not found in natural condition in India  
(a) Tiger (b) Zebra (c) Rhinoceros
116. Lithosphere represents the earth's  
(a) Water (b) Land (c) Life
117. A Bengali novel on forestry and environment is  
(a) 'Rupashi Bangla' (b) 'Sabhyatar Sankat' (c) 'Aranyak'
118. Which of the following is a man-made ecosystem—  
(a) Cropland (b) Aquarium (c) All
119. Ecosystem is a—  
(a) Self-regulatory system (b) Osmoregulatory system (c) Computer
120. Decomposers are—  
(a) Top consumers (b) which can degrade all the consumers  
(c) fungi and bacteria



121. Energy flow in a ecosystem is—  
(a) Bidirectional (b) Multidirectional (c) Unidirectional
122. The Zone where fresh water mixes with marine water is termed as  
(a) Bathial (b) Profundal (c) Estuary
123. The percentage of oxygen in air is  
(a) 78.08 (b) 20.05 (c) 0.03
124. The layer of atmosphere that contains all the Ozone gas is  
(a) Troposphere (b) Stratosphere (c) Mesosphere
125. The average temperature of Earth is about  
(a) 15°C (b) 20°C (c) 25°C
126. The amount of nitrogen in atmosphere is—  
(a) 72% (b) 75% (c) 78.08%
127. The name 'Ecosystem' was given by  
(a) Smith (b) Kant (c) Tansley
128. Fertilizer is a  
(a) Radioactive pollutant (b) Organic pollutant (c) Inorganic pollutant
129. Which amongst the following is a decomposer in ecosystem?  
(a) Green plant (b) Animal (c) Bacteria
130. Which amongst the following is a primary consumer?  
(a) Bacteria (b) Tiger (c) Goat
131. Non-living components of ecosystem are  
(a) Biotic (b) Abiotic (c) Free-living
132. The process by which anaerobic decomposition of organic matter by bacteria gives out a bad smell is  
(a) Decomposition (b) Fermentation (c) Putrefaction
133. Profuse growth of aquatic vegetation that often changes the colour of water and reduces the dissolved oxygen content is called  
(a) Algal bloom (b) Eutrophication (c) Fermentation
134. In marine ecosystem the zone which support plants rooted to the sea floor is known as—  
(a) Littoral zone (b) benthic zone (c) neritic zone
135. In an aquatic ecosystem the deep water part where there is no effective light penetration is known as—  
(a) littoral zone (b) limnetic zone (c) profundal zone

136. The famous convention for Wetland Management in 1971 is known as—  
 (a) Wetland Convention (b) Earth Summit (c) Ramsar Convention
137. Which of the following is a mangrove—  
 (a) Rhizophora (b) Avicinia (c) All

### ANSWERS

- 1.(b) Xerophyte 2.(c) East Kolkata Wetland 3.(b) Electronic Waste 4.(c) Fossil Fuel  
 5.(b) Karnataka and Tamil Nadu 6.(a) Montreal Protocol 7.(b) UV Exposures 8.8 (a)  
 40 microns 9.(a) Rhizobium 10.(b)  $U^{235}$  11.(c) Antarctica 12.(b) Biosphere reserve  
 13.(b) Gross production 14.(c) all the above 15.(b) waste material 16.(b) less than 20  
 cm 17.(c) Ecology 18.(c) Ernst Haeckel 19.(c) Coastal Wetland 20. (b) Persistent  
 Organic Pollutants 21.(c) Vermicompost 22.(b) Tourism based on sustainable  
 exploitation of the ecological aspects of any locality 23.(c) Bioconcentration factor  
 24.(c) India 25.(b) both biotic and abiotic components 26.(c) land and sea 27.(b) light  
 energy 28.(b) Population 29.(a) Rhizobium sp. 30.(b) Terrestrial ecosystem 31.(a) lot of  
 water 32.(c) Reiter 33.(a) Tansley 34.(b) Limnology 35.(a) Rhizophora, Ceriops,  
 Hemitelia 36.(b) Temperate coniferous forest 37.(a) Sunlight and chlorophyll 38.(c) Lake  
 39.(b) Derivatives of Allethrin 40.(a) Oceanic ecosystem 41.(b) Salim Ali 42. (b) Particle  
 size in air pollutant 43.(b) Study of behaviour 44.(b) Invertebrates 45.(b) CNG 46.(a)  
 Alfred W. Crostey 47.(a) Tansley 48.(a) Natural ecosystem 49.(c) Sugar 50.(b)  
 80 per cent 51.(a) Carnivores feeding on herbivores 52.(b) Stockholm 1972 53.(c)  
 Metal 54.(c) Plankton 55.(a) Chipko movement 56.(b) Predator 57.(a) Female  
 Anopheles 58.(b) 7.00 59.(b) metamorphic rock 60.(b) mesosphere 61.(b) three types  
 62.(a) primary rock 63.(c) 200 billion 64.(a) Avicennia sp. 65.(b) All green plants  
 66.(c) Lion 67.(a) Vector-borne disease 68.(c) Antarctica 69.(b) Sundarbans  
 70.(a) Unidirectional 71.(a) UNCED 72.(b) Lithosphere 73.(c) East Kolkata Wetlands  
 74.(c) Mangrove 75.(b) Nitrogen 76.(a) Core 77.(a) Plankton 78.(b) Protocoon  
 79.(b) Transpiration 80.(c) Ozone 81.(c) Water 82.(b) Rhinos 83.(c) Uttaranchal 84.(c)  
 Green Bench 85.(b) Edward Jenner 86.(b) Panaji (Goa) 87.(a) Joint Forest  
 Management 88.(c) 93 per cent of the total water of earth 89.(b) Baikal 90.(b)  
 Biodiesel 91.(b) April, 22 93.(a) Terrestrial ecosystem 94.(c) Plastic materials 95.(a)  
 Abiotic and biotic factors 96.(a) Producers 97.(d) Both (a) and (b) 98.(b) Wetlands  
 99.(b) Deer 100.(b) 19 101.(a) Unidirectional 102.(a) 0.1% 103.(c) 3.5 billion years  
 ago 104.(b) Clostridium sp. 105.(c) All of them 106.(c) Ecology 107.(a) Predator  
 108.(c) Food-chain 109.(a) 16 kilometers 110.(a) 23 per cent 111.(b) Malaria 112.(b)  
 Varanahotsava 113.(b) Habitat 114.(a) Ecology 115.(b) Zebra 116.(b) Band 117.(a)  
 'Aanyak' 118.(c) All 119.(a) Self regulatory system 120.(c) fungi and bacteria 121.(a)  
 Unidirectional 122.(c) Estuary 123.(b) 20 05 124.(b) Stratosphere 125.(a) 15°C  
 126.(c) 78.08% 127.(c) Tansley 128.(b) Organic pollutant 129.(c) Bacteria 130.(c) Geol  
 131.(b) Abiotic 132.(c) Putrefaction 133.(b) Eutrophication 134.(b) benthic zone  
 135.(c) profundal zone 136.(c) Ramsar Convention 137. (c) All