

human civilization. People should understand and be aware about the adverse environmental problem, loss of biodiversity and the steps to counter these. Society should adapt and establish rules, acts and culture for protection of environment and biodiversity. The members of the society should be aware about the relation between man and nature.

An ideal state where everything is in equilibrium a balance of nature cannot be maintained as weather changes constantly, diversity of plants and animals fluctuate, mountains, lakes and rivers get silted. Still the supporters of this notion hold that ecosystem is prevented to reach a state of balance due to exterior forces and are constantly moving towards equilibrium. In a system in a state of near equilibrium when the disturbance is removed the system recovers and attains the pre-disturbed status. The role of man and society would be to avoid the exterior forces i.e., the disturbances which are the barriers for a system to reach the equilibrium state.

People indirectly change biodiversity by burning fossil fuel and biomass for energy, altering hydrological patterns intentionally and accidentally introducing exotics which reduce interregional biodiversity, by destroying forest fringe, hedge rows and fallow lands that provides habitat for the plants and animals. People should be aware and concerned about all these man-made activities and should take protection to conserve the natural biodiversity. Society should avoid man-made disasters, production of pollutants in water and soil.

Conservation and wise management of biological diversity must receive due importance in our planning process and economic development must be based on its due consideration. Natural balance or equilibrium, conservation does not mean stopping any utilisation of biological resources but their management for benefit of all life on earth and humankind of the biosphere, so that it may yield sustainable benefits to the present generation while maintaining its potential to meet the needs of the future generations.

M.C.Q.

1. "Gaia hypothesis", which considers whole biosphere as a functional unit, is developed by
 (a) R. Carson (b) J. Lovelock (c) E. Haeckel
2. Which of the following are features of mangrove—
 (a) Thick stem (b) Pneumatophores (c) More than one
3. In dry tropical forest dominant plant species is—
 (a) Acacia (b) Kejuarina (c) Palm
4. Forestry week is—
 (a) 2-8th Oct. (b) 14-20th July (c) 21-27th Oct.
5. Wild life week is—
 (a) 2-8th Oct. (b) 14-20th July (c) 21-27th Oct.

6. **International Biodiversity day is observed on—**
(a) 1st Nov. (b) 29th Dec. (c) 18th Feb.
7. **One of the article on environmental protection in Indian Constitution—, dealing with fundamental duty is :—**
(a) Article 48A (b) Article 50A (c) Article 230
8. **The process that separate is varieties into distinct units are known as—**
(a) Variation (b) Speciation (c) Specification
9. **Confinement of species in a particular area is described as**
(a) Endemic (b) Epidemic (c) Exotic
10. **Which one of the following is not found in India?**
(a) Lion (b) Leopard (c) Cheetah
11. **Jim Corbett National Park is situated in**
(a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Uttarakhand (c) Madhya Pradesh
12. **Joint Forest Management was initiated in India at**
(a) Chattisgarh (b) Uttaranchal (c) West Bengal
13. **Loktak lake, one of the most vulnerable wetlands in India is situated in**
(a) Manipur (b) Tripura (c) Meghalaya
14. **Biomes are recognized by their types of**
(a) Dominant Vegetation (b) Dominant Wild Life (c) Dominant Population
15. **Jaldapara National Park is in**
(a) Assam (b) West Bengal (c) Orissa
16. **Arundhati Roy is associated with**
(a) Chipko movement (b) Progressive Indian Film movement
(c) Narmada Bachao Andolan
17. **Aggregation of organisms of different populations refers to**
(a) Density (b) Diversity (c) Population
18. **Biodiversity means :**
(a) Various kinds of animals (b) Various kinds of plants
(c) Various kinds of biota
19. **What is the name of the supercontinent that broke into the present day continents?**
(a) Galapagos (b) Gandwanaland (c) Pangaea
20. **Genetic diversity is also referred to as**
(a) α diversity (b) β diversity (c) γ diversity
21. **Rachel Carson wrote the following book**
(a) Silent Spring (b) The fall of the Sparrow (c) Human Zoo
22. **Charles Darwin was**
(a) Mathematician (b) Linguist (c) Evolutionist
23. **'Ecosystem diversity' is also referred to as**
(a) α diversity (b) β diversity (c) γ diversity
24. **Jaldapara is famous for the conservation of**
(a) Tiger (b) Rhinoceros (c) Elephant

25. Besides Sunderban, the other tiger project in West Bengal is located in—
 (a) Buxa (b) Jaldapara (c) Garumara
26. Collectively Sunderban is a—
 (a) Sanctuary (b) Biosphere reserve (c) Protected forest
27. Who precisely defined ecology?
 (a) Aristotle (b) Darwin (c) Haeckel
28. Lichen is an example of—
 (a) Neutralism (b) Mutualism (c) Commensalism
29. Which of the following is a parasite—
 (a) Hook worm (b) Penicillin (c) Cockroach
30. The production of such substances by organism, which are harmful to others is known as—
 (a) Antibiosis (b) Fungicide (c) Symbiosis
31. Sunderlal Bahuguna is associated with which movement—
 (a) Chipko movement (b) Tehri Garhwal (c) All the above
32. Green Bench in Calcutta started functioning from—
 (a) June 1996 (b) Dec. 1998 (c) March 1999
33. Envis is related with—
 (a) Environment conservation (b) Environmental Information
 (c) Environment pollution
34. Three-mile island, the site of nuclear reactor accident in 1979 is situated in—
 (a) USA (b) Russia (c) France
35. In Western Himalayas the nature of forests are—
 (a) Tropical forest (b) Dry tropical forest (c) Temperate forest
36. Which of the following is a biosphere reserve—
 (a) Nilgiri (b) Sunderbans (c) All
37. Zooplanktons are regarded as—
 (a) Producers (b) Consumers (c) Decomposers
38. Solid wastes of Kolkata Municipal area deposited at—
 (a) Howrah (b) Dhapa (c) Baranagar
39. Number of national parks in India is—
 (a) 66 (b) 32 (c) 102
40. Number of sanctuaries in India is—
 (a) 400 (b) 387 (c) 66
41. One of the 'Hot Spot' of India is—
 (a) Western Ghat (b) Sunderban (c) Manas
42. Earth Day is observed on—
 (a) 11th July (b) 16th June (c) 22nd April
43. Population Day is observed on—
 (a) 11th July (b) 31st May (c) 23rd March

44. Ecology Day is observed on—
 (a) 31st May (b) 1st November (c) 18th February
45. Number of Hot spot in India —
 (a) 3 (b) 2 (c) 1
46. Kanha of U.P. is a
 (a) Reserve forest (b) National park (c) Sanctuary
47. Which of the following is an example of in-situ conservation—
 (a) National Parks (b) Sanctuaries (c) All the above
48. Which of the following is Wetland Day—
 (a) 11th July (b) 16th June (c) 5th June
49. Kaziranga of Assam is a—
 (a) Sanctuary (b) National Park (c) Reserve Forest

ANSWERS

1.(b) J. Lovelock 2.(b) Pneumatophores 3.(a) Acacia 4.(b) 14-20th July 5.(a) 2-8th Oct. 6.(b) 29th Dec. 7.(a) Article 48A 8.(b) Speciation 9.(a) Endemic 10.(c) Cheetah 11.(b) Uttarakhand 12.(c) West Bengal 13 (a) Manipur 14.(a) Dominant Vegetation 15.(b) West Bengal 16.(c) Narmada Bachao Andolan 17.(b) Diversity 18.(c) Various kinds of biota 19.(c) Pangaea 20.(a) α diversity 21.(a) Silent Spring 22.(c) Evolutionist 23.(b) β diversity 24.(b) Rhinoceros 25.(a) Buxa 26.(b) Biosphere reserve 27.(c) Haeckel 28.(b) Mutualism 29.(a) Hook worm 30.(a) Antibiosis 31.(c) All the above 32.(a) June 1996 33.(b) Environmental Information 34.(a) USA 35.(c) Temperate forest 36.(c) All 37.(b) Consumers 38.(b) Dhapa 39.(a) 66 40.(b) 387 41.(a) Western Ghat 42.(c) 22nd April 43.(a) 11th July 44.(b) 1st November 45.(a) 3 46.(b) National Park 47.(c) All the above 48.(b) 16th June 49.(a) Sanctuary.