



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - MCGROW HILL EDUCATION

BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

**NATURAL RESOURCES AND THEIR
MANAGEMENT**

Elementary Questions

1. Which one of the following components of eco-system comes from outside?

A. Temperature

B. Insects

C. Energy

D. Oxygen

Answer: C



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2. What is the sequence of species through which the organic molecules in a community pass is called?

A. Pyramid of energy

B. Nutrient cycle

C. Food web

D. Food chain

Answer: D



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3. First link to any food chain is a green plant because

A. they are fixed at one place

B. they alone have the capacity to synthesise food

C. they can eat everything

D. they respire

Answer: B



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4. Which is a primary consumer?

A. Scavenger

B. Saprophyte

C. Carnivore

D. Herbivore

Answer: D



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5. Generally how many trophic levels does a food chain have?

A. One

B. Two

C. Three

D. Three or four

Answer: D



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6. Trophic levels are formed by

A. plants only

B. animals only

C. carnivores only

D. organisms linked in food chain

Answer: D



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7. Energy and nutrients enter a community by way of the

A. producers

B. consumers

C. detritivores

D. scavengers

Answer: A



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8. When man eats fish, which feeds on, zooplanktons, which have eaten small plants. The producer in the chain is

A. zooplankton

B. small plants

C. man

D. fish

Answer: B



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9. Which is the correct sequence in the food chain in grasslands?

A. grass → wolf → deer → buffalo

B. grass → insect → bird → snake

C. grass → snake → insect → deer

D. bacteria → grass → rabbit → wolf

Answer: B



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10. In natural ecosystem, decomposers include

A. only microscopic animals

B. only bacteria and fungi

C. the above two types of organisms plus
mi- croscopic animals

D. only the above two types of organisms

Answer: B



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11. An ecosystem resists change because it is in a state of

- A. homeostasis
- B. shortage of components
- C. deficiency of light
- D. imbalance

Answer: A



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12. Driving force of ecosystem is

A. carbohydrate in plants

B. biomass

C. solar energy

D. producer

Answer: C



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13. The pyramid that cannot be inverted in a stable ecosystem is pyramid of

A. number

B. energy

C. biomass

D. all the above

Answer: B



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14. The pyramid of number of individuals per unit area in grassland ecosystem will be

A. erect

B. inverted

C. both (a) and (b)

D. none of the above

Answer: A



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15. If phytoplanktons are destroyed in the sea then

- A. it will affect the food chain
- B. algae will get more space to grow
- C. primary consumers will grow luxuriantly
- D. no effect will be seen

Answer: A



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16. Which one of following word is related to Homo sapiens ?

A. Herbivore

B. Carnivore

C. Omnivore

D. Autotroph

Answer: C



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17. Which of the following plays an important role in nitrogen cycle ?

A. Rhizopus

B. Nitrobacter

C. Mucor

D. Spirogyra

Answer: B



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18. World climate is threatened by increase in atmospheric concentration of

A. oxygen

B. nitrogen

C. water vapours

D. carbon dioxide

Answer: D



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19. Which of the following contribute to the carbon cycle?

A. Photosynthesis

B. Respiration

C. Fossil fuel combustion

D. All of these

Answer: D



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20. Which of the following elements have only the sedimentary type of nutrient cycle?

A. Carbon

B. Hydrogen

C. Nitrogen

D. Phosphorus

Answer: D



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21. Water cycle is made up of two overlapping cycles,

A. surface waters and atmospheric cycles

B. oceanic and fresh water cycles

C. ground water and atmospheric cycles

D. global and smaller cycles

Answer: D



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22. Which of the following is the correct sequence in food chain ?

A. Fallen leaves → bacteria → insect

larvae → birds

B. Phytoplankton → zooplankton →

fish

C. Grasses → fox → rabbit

D. Grasses → chameleon insects →

birds

Answer: B



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23. *Nepenthes* is

- A. primary producer
- B. primary producer and consumer
- C. consumer
- D. saprophyte

Answer: B



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24. Which of the following biomes has few trees, hot climate throughout the year and alternating wet and dry seasons?

A. Tundra

B. Savannah

C. Tropical rain forest

D. Temperate grassland

Answer: B



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25. Nitrates are transformed into nitrogen by

- A. ammonifying bacteria
- B. nitrifying bacteria
- C. denitrifying bacteria
- D. both (a) and (b)

Answer: C



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26. Which of the following is present in maximum amount in atmosphere?

A. Oxygen

B. Carbon dioxide

C. Hydrogen

D. Nitrogen

Answer: D



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27. The major forest type found in India is

- A. subtropical deciduous
- B. tropical moist deciduous
- C. temperate deciduous
- D. tropical deciduous

Answer: D



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28. The natural formation of ammonia in soil by the action of bacteria on proteins in decaying organic matter is called

- A. nitrification
- B. denitrification
- C. ammonification
- D. denaturation

Answer: C



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29. Biogeochemical cycles are also known as

- A. cycles of matter
- B. sedimentary cycles
- C. material cycling
- D. gaseous cycles

Answer: A



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30. The earth radiates heat back to space in the form of

A. shortwave radiation

B. long wave radiation

C. ozone

D. CO_2

Answer: B



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31. Which one of the following is found in the equatorial region'?

A. Chapparal

B. Deciduous forest

C. Coniferous forest

D. Tropical rain forest

Answer: D



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32. Which of the following is a treeless biome?

A. Tundra

B. Grassland

C. Desert

D. All the above

Answer: A



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33. The upper part of seawater mainly contains

A. planktons only

B. nektons only

C. both nektons and planktons

D. none of the above

Answer: C



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34. Which is the most stable ecosystem?

A. Desert

B. Mountain

C. Ocean

D. Forest

Answer: C



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35. Among the following ecosystems which one has the maximum biomass?

A. Pond ecosystem

B. Lake ecosystem

C. Grassland ecosystem

D. Forest ecosystem

Answer: D



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36. Of all the species of insects known, nearly 70-80 per cent are found in

A. tropical rain forests

B. tropical savannah

C. chaparral

D. deciduous forests

Answer: A



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37. Which of the following is a logical sequence in carbon cycle?

- A. Producer consumer decomposer
- B. Decomposer consumer producer
- C. Producer decomposer consumer
- D. Consumer producer decomposer

Answer: A



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38. Plant decomposers are

A. monera and fungi

B. fungi and plants

C. protista and animalia

D. animalia and monera

Answer: A



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39. The species, which are in danger of extinction are referred to as

A. endangered species

B. vulnerable species

C. threatened species

D. rare species

Answer: A



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40. When plant diversity is maintained in natural habitat the conservation is called

A. in vivo

B. in vitro

C. ex situ

D. in situ

Answer: D



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41. 'Chipko andolan' is related with

A. soil conservation

B. forest conservation

C. crop conservation

D. checking water erosion

Answer: B



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42. 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

Answer: B



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43. Which of the following groups of vertebrates has minimum number of species in India?

A. Mammals

B. Birds

C. Reptiles

D. Amphibians

Answer: D





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44. Which of the following plant groups shows the maximum diversity?

A. Algae

B. Fungi

C. Pteridophytes

D. Bryophytes

Answer: B



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45. Which of the following species of rhinoceros is said to be the most critically endangered species?

A. Indian one-horned rhinos

B. Javan rhino

C. African black rhino

D. Sumatran rhino

Answer: B



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46. Red Data Book provides data on

- A. biota of Red Sea
- B. effect of red light on photosynthesis
- C. red pigmented plants
- D. threatened species

Answer: D



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47. The Earth summit held in Rio de Janeiro (1992) stressed the need for

- A. control of air pollution
- B. controlling global warming
- C. conservation of biodiversity
- D. protecting the Antarctica region

Answer: C



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48. Kaziranga National Park is located in the state of

A. West Bengal

B. Kerala

C. Karnataka

D. Assam

Answer: D



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49. Air pollutants causing photochemical oxidants production include

A. nitrous oxide, nitric acid fumes, nitric oxide

B. ozone, peroxyacetyl nitrate, aldehydes

C. oxygen, chlorine, fuming nitric acid

D. sulphur dioxide

Answer: B



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50. Pollutant from motorcar exhaust that causes mental diseases is

A. lead

B. NO_2

C. SO_2

D. Hg

Answer: A



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51. Increase in the percentage of fauna and decrease in flora may be dangerous because it enhances

A. percentage of CO_2

B. percentage of radioactive fallout

C. percentage of diseases

D. percentage of O_2

Answer: A



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52. Which is NOT a green house effect gas?

A. CO_2

B. H_2

C. CEC

D. Methane

Answer: B



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53. Burning of fossil fuels is the main cause of

A. nitrogen oxide pollution

B. nitrous oxide pollution

C. sulphur dioxide pollution

D. nitric oxide pollution

Answer: C



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54. The maximum amount of DDT accumulates in the body of which member of a food web?

A. Phytoplankton

B. Zooplankton

C. Fish feeding on plankton

D. Bird feeding on fish

Answer: D



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55. Gas released during Bhopal tragedy was

A. sodium isothiocyanate

B. potassium isothiocyanate

C. ethyl isothiocyanate

D. methyl isocyanate

Answer: D



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56. The pigment melanin protects skin from

A. UV rays

B. visible rays

C. infrared rays

D. x-rays

Answer: A



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57. Lichens are important in the studies on atmospheric pollution because they

A. can also grow in greatly polluted atmosphere

B. can readily multiply in polluted atmosphere

C. are very sensitive to pollutants like SO_2

D. efficiently purify the atmosphere

Answer: C



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58. BOD stands for

A. biochemical oxygen demand

B. chemical oxygen demand

C. growing algae in large tanks

D. biotic community

Answer: A



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59. Eutrophication leads to death of fish due to

A. increased O_2 content

B. decreased algae content

C. decreased algac content

D. decreased O_2 content

Answer: D



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60. Minarnata and itai-itai are respectively caused by pollution of

A. mercury and lead

B. mercury and cadmium

C. lead and tin

D. lead and strontium

Answer: B



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61. Acid rain is caused due to increase in concentration of

A. SO_2 and NO_2

B. CO and CO_2

C. CO and SO_2

D. Ozone and dust

Answer: A



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62. Maximum permissible noise as per Noise Pollution Rules 2000 is

A. 75 dB

B. 65 dB

C. 55 dB

D. 45 dB

Answer: A



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63. The majority of nitrogen oxides are released by

A. volcanoes

B. burning of coal

C. combustion of gasoline

D. industrial outputs

Answer: C



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64. Green muffler is related to pollution of

A. air

B. water

C. soil

D. noise

Answer: D



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65. 5th June is celebrated as

A. World forest day

B. World environment day

C. World red cross day

D. World food day

Answer: B



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66. Taj Mahal marble is affected by

A. SO_2

B. O_2

C. O_3

D. NO_2

Answer: A



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67. Which one of the following is not a bio indicator of water pollution?

- A. Blood-worms
- B. Stone flies
- C. Sewage fungus
- D. Sludge-worms

Answer: A



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68. Which one of the following is the definition of ecosystem?

A. A localised association of seven plants and animals

B. Different communities of plants, animals and microbes, together with their

physico-chemical environments

C. Different communities of plants and microbes, plus their physicochemical environments

D. A community of organisms interacting with one another

Answer: B



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69. Who had proposed the term ecosystem?

A. Gardner

B. Tansley

C. Odum

D. Krebs

Answer: B



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70. The study of interrelationship between living organisms and their environment is called

A. phytogeography

B. ecology

C. phytosociology

D. ecosystem

Answer: B



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71. Ecosystem has two components

A. plants and animals

B. weeds and trees

C. biotic and abiotic

D. frogs and man

Answer: C



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72. Abiotic component in an ecosystem is

A. water

B. Daphnia

C. bacteria

D. Chlorella

Answer: A



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73. Biotic components include

A. only producers

B. producers, consumers and decomposers

C. only consumers

D. only producers and consumers

Answer: C



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74. The plant life of a given region, habitat or geo- logical stratum irrespective of the numerical strength of each species is called

A. vegetation

B. community

C. flora

D. population

Answer: C



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75. The niche of a species is meant for

A. the specific place where an organism lives

B. the specific function of species and its competitive power

C. the habitat and specific functions of a species

D. none of these

Answer: C



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76. Primary source of energy in an ecosystem is

- A. sugar stored in plants
- B. heat liberated during respiration
- C. solar energy
- D. heat liberated during fermentation

Answer: C



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77. Which one of the following components of ecosystem comes from outside?

A. Temperature

B. Insects

C. Energy

D. Oxygen

Answer: C



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78. Good soil is

A. which allows the limited amount of water into it

B. which allows to percolate the water slowly from it

C. which allows to pass water very quickly from it

D. which holds whole of water into it

Answer: B



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79. A fertile soil is likely to have a pH value of

A. 3 – 4

B. 8 – 9

C. 6 – 7

D. 10 – 11

Answer: C



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80. The least porous soil among the following is

A. clay soil

B. sandy soil

C. peaty soil

D. loam soil

Answer: A



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81. Humus is an example of

- A. crystalloids
- B. organic colloids
- C. soil structure
- D. none of them

Answer: B



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82. Adaptation to low temperature and freezing in animals occurs due to the production of

A. proline

B. analine

C. antifreeze proteins

D. antifreeze monosaccharides

Answer: C



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83. Plants growing in shady regions are

A. sciophytes

B. xerophytes

C. heliophytes

D. epiphytes

Answer: A



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84. Plants growing well in full sunlight are called

A. xerophytes

B. mesophytes

C. heliophytes

D. sciophytes

Answer: C



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85. Plants occurring on soils rich in salts are known

A. heliophytes

B. halophytes

C. geophytes

D. thermophytes

Answer: B



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86. True xerophytes have

A. lower rate of transpiration than mesophytes

B. transpiration rate equal to mesophytes

C. transpiration rate higher than mesophytes

D. no transpiration

Answer: A



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87. Mechanical tissues are very poorly developed in

A. xerophytes

B. halophytes

C. hydrophytes

D. lithophytes

Answer: C



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88. Plants growing in extremely cold soils are

A. halophytes

B. psammophytes

C. oxylophytes

D. psychrophytes

Answer: D



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89. Desert can be converted into green land by

A. halophytes

B. psammophytes

C. tropical trees

D. oxylophytes

Answer: B



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90. Xerophytes have long roots

A. due to light

B. to draw water from deep water beds

C. to give mechanical support

D. none of the above

Answer: B



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91. Mangrove plants show vivipary. This is

A. germination of seeds within fruits while still attached to parent plant

B. germination of seeds in fruits on the soil

C. germination of seeds within fruit on sterile artificial culture medium

D. germination of seeds only after dispersal of fruits

Answer: A



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92. The orchid plants, which are found growing on the trees, are

A. parasites

B. epiphytes

C. saprophytes

D. lithophytes

Answer: B



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93. Among the following, which plant is completely devoid of roots?

A. Ceratophyllum

B. Hydrilla

C. Vallisneria

D. Azolla

Answer: A



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94. In submerged hydrophytes functional stomata are found

- A. on lower surface of leaf
- B. on both the surface of leaf
- C. no where on the plant
- D. on upper surface of leaf

Answer: C



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95. Which one of the following animals can live from birth to death without even drinking water?

A. Kangaroo rat

B. Kangaroo

C. Camel

D. Desert cat

Answer: A



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96. What is the name given for an association of two species where one is benefited and other remains unaffected or unharmed?

- A. Parasitism
- B. Symbiosis
- C. Commensalism
- D. Predation

Answer: C



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97. What is the relationship between water-fern (Azolla) and nitrogen-fixing cyanobacteria (Anabaena) called?

A. Symbiotic

B. Predation

C. Parasitic

D. Epiphytic

Answer: A



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98. Occurrence of Zoochlorellae in the body wall of Hydra is an example of

A. a predation

B. a food chain involving a parasite

C. commensalism

D. mutualism

Answer: D



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99. A direct food relation between two species of animals in which one animal kills and feeds on another is referred to as

A. parasitism

B. symbiosis

C. scavenging

D. predation

Answer: D



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100. When animals feed on other dead animals, which had died naturally or had been killed by another animals, the relationship is termed as

A. predation

B. competition

C. scavenging

D. symbiosis

Answer: C



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101. Which one of the following is a protective device?

A. Competition

B. Camouflage

C. Commensalism

D. Symbiosis

Answer: B



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102. The first plants to reappear in a badly burned forest area will most probably be

A. liverworts

B. ferns

C. grasses

D. mosses

Answer: B



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103. What is the sequence of species through which the organic molecules in a community pass called?

A. Pyramid of energy

B. Nutrient cycle

C. Food web

D. Food chain

Answer: D



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104. The transfer of energy from organism to organism in a natural community establishes

- A. food chains
- B. biological control
- C. natural barriers
- D. all the above

Answer: A



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105. A food chain consists of

- A. producers and primary consumers
- B. producers, herbivores and carnivores
- C. producers, consumers and decomposers
- D. producers, carnivores and decomposers

Answer: C



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106. First link to any food chain is a green plant because

A. fixed at one place

B. they alone have the capacity to synthesise food

C. They can eat every thing

D. They respire

Answer: B



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107. Which of the following is the correct sequence in food chain'?

A. Fallen leaves → bacteria → insect larvae → birds

B. Phytoplankton → zooplankton → fish

C. Grasses → fox → rabbit

D. Grasses → chameleon → insects birds

Answer: B



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108. The following groups of organisms represent different trophic levels. Which out of these four has the greatest biomass?

A. Herbivores

B. Carnivores

C. Autotrophs

D. Decomposers

Answer: C



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109. The food chain that starts from plants and goes from smaller to larger animals is

A. predator food chain

B. saprophytic food chain

C. detritus food chain

D. parasitic food chain

Answer: A



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110. When a big fish eats a small fish, which eats water fleas supported by phytoplankton, the water fleas are

- A. primary consumers
- B. secondary consumers
- C. top consumer in this food chain
- D. producers

Answer: A



View Text Solution

111. In natural ecosystem, decomposers include

A. only microscopic animals

B. only bacteria and fungi

C. the above two types of organisms plus
microscopic animals

D. only the above two types of organisms

Answer: B



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112. Organisms of the same trophic level are

- A. deer and honey bee
- B. cheetah and wild bear
- C. snake and earthworm
- D. crow and cow

Answer: A



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113. The food chain in which microorganisms break down the energy rich compounds synthesised by producers is

- A. detritus food chain
- B. predator food chain
- C. consumer food chain
- D. parasitic food chain

Answer: A



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114. A group of interconnected food chains is called a

- A. food cycle
- B. complex food chain
- C. pyramid of energy
- D. food web

Answer: D



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115. Driving force of ecosystem is

A. carbohydrate in plants

B. biomass

C. solar energy

D. producer

Answer: C



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116. The pyramid that cannot be inverted in a stable ecosystem is pyramid of

A. number

B. energy

C. biomass

D. all the above

Answer: B



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117. The pyramid of biomass is inverted in

- A. pond ecosystem
- B. grassland ecosystem
- C. forest ecosystem
- D. all the above

Answer: A



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118. Which of the following is upright in all the ecosystems?

A. Pyramid of number

B. Pyramid of energy

C. Pyramid of biomass

D. All the above

Answer: B



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119. The ecological niche is an area occupied by

a

A. species

B. population

C. community

D. related species

Answer: A



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120. In an aqueous environment microscopic animals and plants are collectively known as

- A. herbivores
- B. fauna and flora
- C. planktons
- D. symbionts

Answer: C



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121. An aquatic plant with floating leaves

- A. has stomata on leaf surface
- B. has stomata on lower surface
- C. has stomata
- D. has stomata only on upper surface

Answer: D



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122. Which one of following word is related to Homo sapiens?

A. Herbivore

B. Vamivore

C. Omnivore

D. Autotroph

Answer: C



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123. Which is the most stable ecosystem?

A. Desert

B. Mountain

C. Ocean

D. Forest

Answer: C



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124. Biogeochemical cycles are also known as

- A. cycles of matter
- B. sedimentary cycles
- C. material cycling
- D. gaseous cycles

Answer: A



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125. Which of the following is a logical sequence in carbon cycle?

A. Producer-consumer-decomposer

B. Decomposer-consumer-producer

C. Producer-decomposer-consumer

D. Consumer-producer-decomposer

Answer: A



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126. The leguminous plants are important in agriculture because

A. they need very little water to grow

B. they are disease resistant

C. they help in nitrogen economy of the plants

D. six crops of leguminous plants are harvested in a year

Answer: C



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127. In nitrogen cycle the bacteria, which change proteins to ammonia, are known as

- A. bacteria of decay
- B. denitrifying bacteria
- C. nitrogen fixing bacteria
- D. nitrate bacteria

Answer: A



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128. Denitrification means

A. reduction of NO_2 to ammonia by
bacteria in the soil

B. conversion of ammonia to amino acids

C. conversion of ammonia and nitrates to
gaseous nitrogen

D. oxidation of ammonia to nitrate

Answer: C



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129. World climate is threatened by increase in concentration of

A. oxygen

B. nitrogen

C. water vapours

D. carbon dioxide

Answer: D



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130. Which of the following contribute to the carbon cycle?

A. Photosynthesis

B. Respiration

C. Fossil fuel combustion

D. All of these

Answer: D



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131. Ten per cent law of energy transfer in a food chain was enunciated by

A. Lindeman

B. Haeckel

C. Schimper

D. Zemicke

Answer: A



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132. To prevent soil erosion, a farmer plants a hedge across a field. This method works because

A. the hedge prevents the soil from direct impact of rainwater

B. the roots of plants prevent soil erosion

C. the hedge absorbs minerals from the soil, which makes it most compact

D. none of the above

Answer: B



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133. Alluvial soils in India are

- A. found in desert
- B. least fertile
- C. very rare
- D. most extensive soils

Answer: D



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134. Water logged soil is

- A. physically as well as physiologically dry
- B. physically wet but physiologically dry
- C. physically dry
- D. physically as well as physiologically wet

Answer: B



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135. Which is the characteristic feature of a physiologically dry soil?

A. There is plenty of water in the soil

B. Light available to the plants is not sufficient

C. Concentration of salts is very high in soil water

D. none of the above

Answer: C



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136. Carbon dioxide in atmospheric air amounts to about

- A. 0.03 per cent
- B. 0.003 per cent
- C. 0.3 per cent
- D. 3 per cent

Answer: A

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137. Ultraviolet radiation from sunlight causes the reaction that produces

A. SO_2

B. CO

C. ozone

D. nuorides

Answer: C



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138. Which of the following is a non-renewable resource?

A. Water

B. Coal

C. Forests

D. Wild life

Answer: B



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139. From the following, which is the best source of renewable energy?

A. Petroleum

B. Coal

C. Forests

D. Cattle

Answer: C



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140. The presence of ozone in the atmosphere of earth

A. is advantageous since it supplies O_2 for people travelling in just

B. helps in checking the penetration of ultra- violet rays to earth

C. hinders higher rate of photosynthesis

D. has been responsible for increasing the average global temperature in recent years

Answer: B



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141. A depleting source of energy is

A. wind

B. sunlight

C. water

D. fossil fuels

Answer: D



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142. Dudhawa National Park is located in

- A. Uttar Pradesh
- B. Himachal Pradesh
- C. Arunachal Pradesh
- D. Madhya Pradesh

Answer: A



[View Text Solution](#)

143. The species, which are in danger of extinction, are referred to as

A. endangered species

B. vulnerable species

C. threatened species

D. rare species

Answer: A



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144. The endangered largest living lemur Idri
idri is found in

A. Madagascar

B. Mauritius

C. Sri Lanka

D. India

Answer: A



View Text Solution

145. When plant diversity is maintained in natural habitat the conservation is called

A. in vivo

B. in vitro

C. ex situ

D. in situ

Answer: D



View Text Solution

146. The Siberian crane from Russia is a regular visitor to the bird sanctuary in which place in India?

A. Lallbagh, Bangalore

B. Vedanthgol sanctuary, Tamil Nadu

C. Ranganathathittis sanctuary, Karnataka

D. Bharatpur sanctuary, Rajasthan

Answer: D



View Text Solution

147. An American plant that had become a trouble- some waterweed in India is

- A. *Trapa bispinosa*
- B. *Cyperus rotundus*
- C. *Eichhornia crassipes*
- D. *Typha latifolia*

Answer: C



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148. Pollutant from motor car exhaust that causes mental diseases is

A. lead

B. NO_2

C. SO_2

D. Hg

Answer: A



View Text Solution

149. Carbon monoxide is a pollutant because it

A. inhibits glycolysis

B. combines with haemoglobin

C. inactivates nerves

D. combines with oxygen

Answer: B



View Text Solution

150. Acid rain is caused due to increase in concentration of

A. SO_2 and NO_2

B. CO and CO_2

C. CO and SO

D. Ozone and dust

Answer: A



View Text Solution

151. Which of the following atmospheric pollutants does the exhaust of motor vehicles in Delhi NOT produce?

A. SO_2

B. fly ash

C. hydrocarbon gases

D. CO

Answer: B



[View Text Solution](#)

152. If there was no carbon dioxide in the earth's atmosphere, the temperature of the earth would be

A. higher than the present

B. dependent on the amount of oxygen in the atmosphere

C. less than the present

D. the same

Answer: C



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153. Gas released during Bhopal tragedy was

- A. sodium isothiocyanate
- B. potassium isothiocyanate
- C. ethyl isothiocyanate
- D. methyl isocyanate

Answer: D



View Text Solution

154. Deforestation has an alarming effect on

A. increase in grazing area

B. weed control

C. soil erosion

D. sunlight

Answer: C



View Text Solution

155. In the recent years there has been an increasing incidence of floods in the plains of northern India because

A. there has been an increase in annual rain- fall

B. the rate of silting of dams has gone up

C. there has been increased deforestation in the catchment areas

D. increased areas of land is being self culti- vated

Answer: C



View Text Solution

156. Terracing is an effective method of soil conservation in

A. desert areas

B. plain areas

C. hill areas

D. none of these

Answer: C



View Text Solution

157. Lichens are important in the studies on atmospheric pollution because they

A. can also grow in greatly polluted atmosphere

B. can readily multiply in polluted atmosphere

C. are very sensitive to pollutants like SO_2

D. efficiently purify the atmosphere

Answer: C



View Text Solution

158. Which of the following serves as indicator of atmospheric pollution?

A. Liverworts

B. Homworts

C. Epiphytic lichens

D. Ferns

Answer: C



View Text Solution

159. BOD stands for

A. biochemical oxygen demand

B. chemical oxygen demand

C. growing algae in large tanks

D. biotic community

Answer: A



View Text Solution

160. DDT is

A. non-degradable pollutant

B. degradable pollutant

C. green house gas

D. none of these

Answer: A



View Text Solution

161. Which of the following is main factor in water pollution?

A. Pesticides

B. Industrial waste

C. Detergent

D. NH_3

Answer: C



View Text Solution

162. Which country hosted the first world earth summit on conservation of environment?

- A. India
- B. Spain
- C. Peru
- D. Brazil

Answer: D



View Text Solution

163. Minarnata disease is a pollution-related disease, which results from

A. release of human organic waste into
drink- ing water

B. accumulation of arsenic into
atmosphere

C. release of industrial waste mercury into
fishing water

D. oil spills into sea A

Answer: C



View Text Solution

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View Text Solution

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View Text Solution

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[View Text Solution](#)

167. World environment day is

A. 5th June

B. 28th February

C. 5th August

D. 28th April

Answer: A



[View Text Solution](#)

168. Measurement of rate of oxygen utilisation by a unit volume of water over a period of time is to measure

A. biochemical oxygen demand

B. biosynthetic pathway

C. biogas generation

D. fermentation

Answer: A



View Text Solution

169. Eutrophication leads to death of fish due to

- A. increased O_2 content
- B. increased algae content
- C. decreased algae content
- D. decreased O_2 content

Answer: D



View Text Solution

170. The two great industrial tragedies namely, MIC and Chernobyl tragedies respectively occurred where and at which time?

A. Bhopal 1984, Ukraine 1990

B. Bhopal 1984, Ukraine 1988

C. Bhopal 1984, Ukraine 1986

D. Bhopal 1986, Russia 1988

Answer: C



View Text Solution

171. Sewage infection of water will be demonstrated by cysts of

- A. Entamoeba
- B. Escherichia coli
- C. Pseudomonas
- D. Leishmania

Answer: A



View Text Solution

172. Chloronuoorocarbon releases a chemical harmful to ozone

A. fluorine

B. sulphur dioxide

C. nitrogen peroxide

D. chlorine

Answer: D



View Text Solution

173. Ozone day is

A. January 30

B. December 25

C. April 21

D. September 16

Answer: D



View Text Solution

174. Noise pollution is measured in

A. hertz

B. fathoms

C. nanometres

D. decibels

Answer: D



View Text Solution

175. Cadmium pollution is associated with disease

A. itai-itai

B. anaemia

C. minamata

D. pneumoconiosis

Answer: A



View Text Solution

176. Major source of methane in India is

A. rice fields

B. sugarcane plantation

C. wheat fields

D. fruit orchards

Answer: A



View Text Solution

177. Formation of ozone hole is maximum over

A. India

B. Africa

C. Antarctica

D. Europe

Answer: C



View Text Solution

178. Which pigment protects plants from UV damage ?

A. Chlorophyll

B. Xanthophyll

C. Phycocyanin

D. Carotenoids

Answer: D



View Text Solution

179. Among pollutants that has the most lasting effect

A. carbon monoxide

B. pesticides

C. sulphur dioxide

D. smoke from chimneys

Answer: B



View Text Solution

180. Which is not dangerous for life?

A. Nuclear blast

B. Deforestation

C. Biopollutants

D. Ozone layer

Answer: D



View Text Solution

181. Thermal pollution is more prevalent near

A. hot water springs

B. coal based power plants

C. temperate zones

D. tropical zones

Answer: B



View Text Solution

182. Pollution indicator plants

- A. are resistant to pollution
- B. can purify the atmosphere
- C. are very sensitive to pollution
- D. are very sensitive to pollutants

Answer: C



[View Text Solution](#)

183. Some effects of SO_2 and its transformation products on plants include

A. chlorophyll destruction

B. plasmolysis

C. golgi body destruction

D. exosmosis

Answer: A



184. A sewage treatment process in which a portion of the decomposer bacteria present in the waste recycled into the beginning of the process is called

- A. activated sludge treatment
- B. primary treatment
- C. tertiary treatment
- D. cyclic treatment

Answer: A



View Text Solution

185. How does carbon monoxide, a poisonous gas, emitted by automobiles, prevent transport of oxygen into the body tissues ?

- A. By changing oxygen into carbon dioxide
- B. By obstructing the reaction of oxygen with hemoglobin
- C. Thermal power project

D. By forming a stable component with
haemoglobin

Answer: D



View Text Solution

186. Ozone hole refers to

A. hole in ozone layer

B. reduction in thickness of ozone layer in
stratosphere

C. reduction in thickness of ozone layer in
troposphere

D. increase in concentration of ozone

Answer: B



View Text Solution

187. Smog is a combination of

A. fire and water

B. smoke and fog

C. water and smoke

D. air and water

Answer: B



View Text Solution

188. Sound becomes a hazardous noise pollution if its level is above

A. 30 dB

B. 120 dB

C. 80 dB

D. 150 dB

Answer: C



View Text Solution

189. Maximum threat to the world is from

A. global warming

B. ozone hole

C. water pollution

D. soil erosion

Answer: B



View Text Solution

190. Which of the following is not a pollutant?

A. SO_2

B. CO_2

C. CO

D. NO_2

Answer: B



View Text Solution

191. BOD of a pond is related to _____ in per unit volume of water.

- A. all the plants
- B. all the nektons
- C. all the microbes
- D. all the animals

Answer: C



View Text Solution

192. Which of the following is not found in polluted water ?

- A. Blue-green algae
- B. Larvae of stone fly
- C. Water hyacinth
- D. Sewage fungi

Answer: D



View Text Solution

193. If fertilisers are added to fresh water

- A. plants will die
- B. overall animal population will increase
- C. eutrophication will occur
- D. fish population will decrease

Answer: D



[View Text Solution](#)

194. Air pollution causing photochemical oxidants production include

- A. nitrous oxide, nitric acid fumes, nitric oxide
- B. ozone, peroxyacetyl nitrate, aldehydes
- C. oxygen, chlorine, fuming nitric acid
- D. sulphur dioxide

Answer: B



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195. The effect of pollution is first and most marked on

- A. natural flora of a place
- B. natural balance of our environment
- C. natural geochemical cycles
- D. all the above three

Answer: A



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Higher Order Thinking Questions

1. Correct path of energy flow in a system is

A. producers → herbivores →
carnivores → decomposers

B. producers → carnivores →

herbivores → decomposers

C. herbivores → producers →

carnivores → decomposers

D. herbivores → carnivores →

producers → decomposers

Answer: A



View Text Solution

2. Organisms of the same trophic level are

A. deer and honey bee

B. cheetah and wild bear

C. snake and earthworm

D. crow and cow

Answer: A



View Text Solution

3. The pyramid of biomass is inverted in

- A. pond ecosystem
- B. grassland ecosystem
- C. forest ecosystem
- D. all the above

Answer: A



View Text Solution

4. The denitrification means

A. reduction of NO_2 to ammonia by

bacteria in the soil

B. conversion of ammonia to amino acids

C. conversion of ammonia and nitrates to

gaseous nitrogen

D. oxidation of ammonia to nitrate

Answer: C



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5. Ten per cent law of energy transfer in a food chain was enunciated by

A. Linderman

B. Haeckel

C. Schimper

D. Zemicke

Answer: A



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6. The food chain in which microorganisms break down the energy rich compounds synthesised by producers is

- A. detritus food chain
- B. predator food chain
- C. consumer food chain
- D. parasitic food chain

Answer: A



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7. Estuaries occur in

A. Orissa and Tamil Nadu

B. Kerala and Tamil Nadu

C. Kerala and Orissa

D. Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Orissa

Answer: D



View Text Solution

8. The endangered largest largest living lemur

Idri idri is found in

A. madagascar

B. mauritius

C. Sri Lanka

D. India

Answer: A



View Text Solution

9. Kanha National Park is located in

A. Assam

B. Rajasthan

C. Uttar Pradesh

D. Madhya Pradesh

Answer: D



View Text Solution

10. Gases referred to as "Green house gases" are

A. CO_2 , O_2 , NO_2 , NH_3

B. Chlorofluorocarbon, CO_2 , NH_3 , N_2

C. CH_4 , N_2 , CO_2 , NH_3

D. Chlorofluorocarbon, CO , CH_4 , CO_2

Answer: D



View Text Solution

11. Affinity of CO for haemoglobin as compared to O_2 is

A. 2 times

B. 20 times

C. 100 times

D. 200 times

Answer: D



View Text Solution

12. Drinking aerated drink with low levels (0.02 ppm) of pesticide for long period would cause

- A. cancer of intestine
- B. pesticide accumulation in the body
- C. leukaemia
- D. produce immunity against mosquito

Answer: B



View Text Solution

13. Black lung disease is common in

A. farmers

B. coal miners

C. refinery workers

D. workers of petrochemical industry

Answer: C



View Text Solution

14. Montreal Protocol refers to

A. bio safety of genetically modified organisms

B. substances that deplete ozone layer

C. persistent organic pollutants

D. global warming and climate change

Answer: D



[View Text Solution](#)

15. Chipko Movement" is concerned with

A. plant conservation

B. project tiger

C. animal breeding

D. plant breeding

Answer: A



View Text Solution

16. Biologist observe 5th June as

A. Darwin birthday

B. World environment day

C. World population day

D. World hygiene

Answer: B



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17. A crocodile had just eaten a lamb when a hawk saw the crocodile, attacked it and consumed it. The hawk is in ecological terms

- A. a producer
- B. a primary consumer
- C. a secondary consumer
- D. a tertiary consumer

Answer: D



View Text Solution

18. Which of the following plays an important role in nitrogen cycle ?

A. Rhizopus

B. Nitrobacter

C. Mucor

D. Spirogyra

Answer: B



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19. Which of the following environments is richest in free oxygen?

A. Warm fresh water

B. Atmosphere

C. Cold fresh water

D. Saltwater

Answer: B



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20. Warm ocean surge of Peru current recurring every 5-8 years or so in the East Pacific of South America is widely known as

A. Gulfstream

B. AyeAye

C. El Nino

D. Mangox

Answer: C



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