Paper:	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
Set Name:	EVS05
Exam Date:	07 Aug 2022
Exam Shift:	2
Langauge:	English

Section:	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
Item No:	1
Question ID:	**900701**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	The Development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of natural systems to provide resources to future generation to meet their own need is called _____. (1) Development of Generation (2) Sustainable Development (3) Environmental Development (4) Future Development
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
Item No:	2
Question ID:	**900702**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Which of the following is correct related to the Project Tiger. It was (A) Started in 1973 (B) Started in 1979 (C) Started in 1984 (D) Launched for management of Tiger habitats (E) Started in 1994 Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below : (1) (B) and (D) only (2) (C) and (D) only (3) (D) and (E) only (4) (A) and (D) only
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
Item No:	3
Question ID:	**900703**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Organic farming uses various methods to improve soil fertility like : (A) Crop rotation (B) Application of combination of inorganic fertilizers (C) Cover cropping (D) Application of compost Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below : (1) (A), (C) and (D) (2) (A), (B) and (D) (3) (A), (B) and (C) (4) (B), (C) and (D)
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
Item No:	4
Question ID:	**900704**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	The resources those that have been surveyed but cannot be used by organism due to lack of technology are called : (1) Stock resources (2) Reserve resources (3) Potential resources (4) Actual resources
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
Item No:	5
Question ID:	**900705**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Read the following statements carefully

Question:	Read the following statements carefully (A) National Parks and wildlife sanctuaries are examples of protected areas under in-situ conservation. (B) Biosphere reserve is an example of ex-situ conservation. (C) Jim Corbett National Park was the first National Park established in India. (D) Cryopreservation is done in protected areas to conserve animals. (E) Sacred forests and sacred lakes are examples of in-situ conservation. Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below : (1) (A), (B), (C) and (E) only (2) (A), (B), (C) and (D) only (3) (A), (C) and (E) only (4) (A), (C) and (D) only
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
Item No:	6
Question ID:	**900706**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Acid rain is caused by : (1) Sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxide (2) Methane (3) Carbon monoxide (4) Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
Item No:	7
Question ID:	**900707**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Brundtland commission released its report with the title (1) Johannesburg Report (2) Our Common Future (3) Our Environment Future (4) Commission Report
A:	1
B:	2

C:	3
D:	4

Section:	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
Item No:	8
Question ID:	**900708**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	The process of increase in concentration of toxicant at successive trophic level is called as : (1) Biomagnification (2) Bioaccumulation (3) Biotransformation (4) Biodegradation
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
Item No:	9
Question ID:	**900709**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Which of the following is considered as human capital ? (1) Natural resources owned by humans (2) Families, trade unions and orgainsation (3) Material goods or fixed assets produced by humans (4) People's health, knowledge, skill and motivation
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
Item No:	10
Question ID:	**900710**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	The term 'Social Forestry' was first used by the (1) National Commission on Agriculture, Government of India (2) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (3) Ministry of Earth Sciences, GOI (4) Central Forest Department of India

A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
Item No:	11
Question ID:	**900711**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	The headquarter of World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) is situated in : (1) India (2) China (3) Germany (4) Switzerland
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
Item No:	12
Question ID:	**900712**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	All India Village Industries Association to work towards the development of a model of non exploitative rural industrilisation was formed by : (1) Ram Manohar Lohia (2) Mahatma Gandhi (3) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee (4) B. R. Ambedkar
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
Item No:	13
Question ID:	**900713**
Question Type:	MCQ
	Relative Deprivation Theory is related to (1) Migration for better education and home

Question:	(2) Migration due to natural disaster (3) Involuntary migration like trafficking in human being (4) Nomadic movements
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
Item No:	14
Question ID:	**900714**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Green peace, a non-governmental environmental organisation, was founded by (1) Bill Darnell and Dorothy Stouce (2) Charles Darwin (3) Wendell Berry (4) Barry Commoner
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
Item No:	15
Question ID:	**900715**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Organic farming promotes the following (A) Crop diversity (B) Application of chemical fertilizers (C) Soil Management (D) Weed Management Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below : (1) (A), (B) and (C) only (2) (A), (C) and (D) only (3) (B), (C) and (D) only (4) (A), (B) and (D) only
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Item No:	16
Question ID:	**900716**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Which of the following are secondary pollutants ? (A) CO (B) NO_2 (C) SO_2 (D) Feroxyacetyl nitrate (PAN) (E) O_3 Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below : (1) (A) and (B) only (2) (B) and (C) only (3) (A) and (C) only (4) (D) and (E) only
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
Item No:	17
Question ID:	**900717**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Match **List - I** with **List - II**. **List - I** / **List - II** (A) Mount Harriet National Park — (I) Arunachal Pradesh (B) Manas National Park — (II) Assam (C) Namdapha National Park — (III) Andaman and Nicobar Islands (D) Madhav National Park — (IV) Madhya Pradesh Choose the **correct answer** from the options given below : (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (III) (2) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV) (3) (A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV) (4) (A) - (I), (B) - (IV), (C) - (III), (D) - (II)
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
Item No:	18
Question ID:	**900718**

Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Which of the following is not a method of rainwater harvesting ? (1) Drip irrigation (2) Johads (3) Tankas (4) Ahar
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
Item No:	19
Question ID:	**900719**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Externality may be (A) Positional (B) Inframarginal (C) Technological (D) Casual Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below : (1) (A), (C) and (D) only (2) (A), (B) and (D) only (3) (A), (B) and (C) only (4) (B), (C) and (D) only
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
Item No:	20
Question ID:	**900720**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Extension forestry is also known as (1) Organic farming (2) Rural forestry (3) Scientific forestry (4) Urban forestry
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3

D:	4

Section:	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
Item No:	21
Question ID:	**900721**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Which method is best used to dispose off hospital waste ? (1) Dumping (2) Composting (3) Incineration (4) Pyrolysis
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
Item No:	22
Question ID:	**900722**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Colonists are known as (1) People who settle based on historical setting, circumstances and perspective (2) People who seasonally sifted to a new place (3) People who visit a place as a tourist (4) People who never include in migration
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
Item No:	23
Question ID:	**900723**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Eutrophication in the water bodies is caused due to (1) High nutrients concentration in the water bodies (2) High temperature of water bodies (3) High pH of water bodies (4) High chloride concentration in the water bodies
A:	1
B:	2

C:	3
D:	4

Section:	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
Item No:	24
Question ID:	**900724**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	The term "Sarvodaya" was first coined by (1) Indira Gandhi (2) Jawaharlal Nehru (3) Bhagat Singh (4) Mahatma Gandhi
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
Item No:	25
Question ID:	**900725**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Which of the following are three main pillars of sustainable development ? (1) Political, social and economic (2) Political, economic and environmental (3) Environmental, social and economic (4) Environmental, social and political
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
Item No:	26
Question ID:	**900726**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Which of the following is a primary air pollutant under National Ambient Air quality Standards (NAAQS) ? (1) Sulphur dioxide (2) Peroxyacetyl Nitrate (3) Ammonia (4) Carbon dioxide

A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
Item No:	27
Question ID:	**900727**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Match **List - I** with **List - II**. **List - I** **List - II** (A) Kanha National Park (I) Uttarakhand (B) Gangotri National Park (II) Rajasthan (C) Ranthambore National Park (III) West Bengal (D) Sunderbang Tiger Reserve (IV) Madhya Pradesh Choose the **correct answer** from the options given below : (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV) (2) (A) - (IV), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (III) (3) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV) (4) (A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
Item No:	28
Question ID:	**900728**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	DEWAT stands for Decentralized waste water treatment sysytem. It is a natural water treatment system using which of the following method ? (1) Biomagnification (2) Biofertilization (3) Biopollution (4) Bioremidiation
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Item No:	29
Question ID:	**900729**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Identify the correct sequence, starting from outermost to innermost, of different zones of a biosphere reserve (A) Buffer zone (B) Core or Natural zone (C) Transition zone Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below : (1) (A), (B) and (C) (2) (C), (A) and (B) (3) (A), (C) and (B) (4) (C), (B) and (A)
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
Item No:	30
Question ID:	**900730**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Primary consumers in a food chain are also called : (1) Carnivores (2) Predators (3) Decomposer (4) Herbivores
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
Item No:	31
Question ID:	**900731**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Montreal protocol is related to : (1) Reduction in carbon dioxide (2) Phasing out of ozone depleting substances (3) Reduction in deforestation (4) Reduction in SO_2 and Acid rain

A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
Item No:	32
Question ID:	**900732**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	In Pyrolysis method of waste management : (1) Waste is heated aerobically at 165°C (2) Waste is heated anaerobically at 165°C (3) Waste is subjected to Deep freezing at −40°C (4) Waste is dumped and degraded with the help of chemicals
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
Item No:	33
Question ID:	**900733**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Match **List - I** with **List - II**. **List - I** / **List - II** (A) Acid rain — (I) Loss of biodiversity (B) Montreal Pratocol — (II) NO_X and SO_X (C) Deforestation — (III) Antarctica (D) Ozone hole — (IV) Protect the ozone layer Choose the **correct answer** from the options given below : (1) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II) (2) (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I) (3) (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (III) (4) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
Item No:	34
Question ID:	**900734**

Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Biochemical oxygen Demand (BOD) is a measure of : (1) Air pollution (2) Water pollution (3) Noise pollution (4) Soil pollution
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
Item No:	35
Question ID:	**900735**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Which of the following is a Kharif crop ? (1) Paddy (2) Wheat (3) Gram (4) Mustard
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
Item No:	36
Question ID:	**900736**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	In India, Rishi Kheti is related to the : (1) Organic farming (2) Natural farming (3) Farming of medical plants (4) Cultivation of flowering plants
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
Item No:	37

Question ID:	**900737**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	The term IMF refers to : (1) International Monetary Fund (2) International Money Fund (3) Indian Monetary Fund (4) Indian Money Fund
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
Item No:	38
Question ID:	**900738**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Green Revolution in India was first adopted by : (1) Bihar (2) Punjab (3) Tamil Nadu (4) Madhya Pradesh
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
Item No:	39
Question ID:	**900739**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	The lowermost layer of the atmosphere is : (1) Stratosphere (2) Mesosphere (3) Ionosphere (4) Troposphere
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
Item No:	40

Question ID:	**900740**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	Ecological footprint is used to measure : (A) Consumption of national resources by human (B) Waste generation by humans (C) Humans demands from atmosphere (D) Rate of depletion of natural resources Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below : (1) (A) and (B) only (2) (A), (B) and (C) only (3) (A), (B) and (D) only (4) (B) and (D) only
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
Item No:	41
Question ID:	**900741**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	The Biological wealth of our planet has been declining rapidly and the accusing finger is clearly pointing human activities. The colonisation of tropical Pacific Islands by humans is said to have led to the extinction of more than 2,000 species of native birds. The IUCN Red List (2004) documents the extinction of 784 species (including 338 vertebrates, 359 invertebrates and 87 plants in the last 500 years. Some examples of recent extinctions include the dodo (Mauritius), guagga (Africa), thylacine (Australia), Steller's Sea Cow (Russia) and three subspecies (Bali, Javan, Caspian) of tiger. The last twenty years alone have witnessed the disappearance of 27 species and more than 15,500 species world-wide are facing the threat of extinction. Presently, 12 percent of all bird species, 23 per cent of all mammal species, 32 per cent of all amphibian species and 31 per cent of all gymnosperm species in the world face the threat of extinction. From a study of the history of life on earth through fossil records, we learn that large-scale loss of species like the one we are currently witnessing have also happened earlier, even before humans appeared on the scene. During the long period (> 3 billion years) since the origin and diversification of life on earth there were five episodes of mass extinction of species. and the 'Sixth Extinction' is in progress.The difference is in the rates; the current species extinction rates are estimated to be 100 to 1,000 times faster than in the pre-human times and our activities are responsible for the faster rates. Ecologists warn that if the present trends continue, nearly half of all the species on earth might be wiped out within the next 100 years. Since the origin and diversification of Life on the earth, how many episodes of mass extinction of the species have occured ? (1) one (2) three (3) five

	(3) five (4) eight
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
Item No:	42
Question ID:	**900742**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	The Biological wealth of our planet has been declining rapidly and the accusing finger is clearly pointing human activities. The colonisation of tropical Pacific Islands by humans is said to have led to the extinction of more than 2,000 species of native birds. The IUCN Red List (2004) documents the extinction of 784 species (including 338 vertebrates, 359 invertebrates and 87 plants in the last 500 years. Some examples of recent extinctions include the dodo (Mauritius), guagga (Africa), thylacine (Australia), Steller's Sea Cow (Russia) and three subspecies (Bali, Javan, Caspian) of tiger. The last twenty years alone have witnessed the disappearance of 27 species and more than 15,500 species world-wide are facing the threat of extinction. Presently, 12 percent of all bird species, 23 per cent of all mammal species, 32 per cent of all amphibian species and 31 per cent of all gymnosperm species in the world face the threat of extinction. From a study of the history of life on earth through fossil records, we learn that large-scale loss of species like the one we are currently witnessing have also happened earlier, even before humans appeared on the scene. During the long period (> 3 billion years) since the origin and diversification of life on earth there were five episodes of mass extinction of species. and the 'Sixth Extinction' is in progress.The difference is in the rates; the current species extinction rates are estimated to be 100 to 1,000 times faster than in the pre-human times and our activities are responsible for the faster rates. Ecologists warn that if the present trends continue, nearly half of all the species on earth might be wiped out within the next 100 years. DODO was the native of : (1) Russia (2) India (3) US (4) Mauritius
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
Item No:	43
Question ID:	**900743**
Question Type:	MCQ

Question:	The Biological wealth of our planet has been declining rapidly and the accusing finger is clearly pointing human activities. The colonisation of tropical Pacific Islands by humans is said to have led to the extinction of more than 2,000 species of native birds. The IUCN Red List (2004) documents the extinction of 784 species (including 338 vertebrates, 359 invertebrates and 87 plants in the last 500 years. Some examples of recent extinctions include the dodo (Mauritius), guagga (Africa), thylacine (Australia), Steller's Sea Cow (Russia) and three subspecies (Bali, Javan, Caspian) of tiger. The last twenty years alone have witnessed the disappearance of 27 species and more than 15,500 species world-wide are facing the threat of extinction. Presently, 12 percent of all bird species, 23 per cent of all mammal species, 32 per cent of all amphibian species and 31 per cent of all gymnosperm species in the world face the threat of extinction. From a study of the history of life on earth through fossil records, we learn that large-scale loss of species like the one we are currently witnessing have also happened earlier, even before humans appeared on the scene. During the long period (> 3 billion years) since the origin and diversification of life on earth there were five episodes of mass extinction of species. and the 'Sixth Extinction' is in progress.The difference is in the rates; the current species extinction rates are estimated to be 100 to 1,000 times faster than in the pre-human times and our activities are responsible for the faster rates. Ecologists warn that if the present trends continue, nearly half of all the species on earth might be wiped out within the next 100 years. The Biological wealth of our planet has been declining primarily due to : (1) Natural processes (2) Climate processes (3) Natural land degradation (4) Human activities
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
Item No:	44
Question ID:	**900744**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	The Biological wealth of our planet has been declining rapidly and the accusing finger is clearly pointing human activities. The colonisation of tropical Pacific Islands by humans is said to have led to the extinction of more than 2,000 species of native birds. The IUCN Red List (2004) documents the extinction of 784 species (including 338 vertebrates, 359 invertebrates and 87 plants in the last 500 years. Some examples of recent extinctions include the dodo (Mauritius), guagga (Africa), thylacine (Australia), Steller's Sea Cow (Russia) and three subspecies (Bali, Javan, Caspian) of tiger. The last twenty years alone have witnessed the disappearance of 27 species and more than 15,500 species world-wide are facing the threat of extinction. Presently, 12 percent of all bird species, 23 per cent of all mammal species, 32 per cent of all amphibian species and 31 per cent of all gymnosperm species in the world face the threat of extinction. From a study of the history of life on earth through fossil records, we learn that large-scale loss of species like the one we are currently witnessing have also happened earlier, even before humans appeared on the scene. During the long period (> 3 billion years) since the origin and diversification

	of life on earth there were five episodes of mass extinction of species. and the 'Sixth Extinction' is in progress.The difference is in the rates; the current species extinction rates are estimated to be 100 to 1,000 times faster than in the pre-human times and our activities are responsible for the faster rates. Ecologists warn that if the present trends continue, nearly half of all the species on earth might be wiped out within the next 100 years. The percentage of gymnosperm species in the world are facing the threat of extinction, is (1) 12 percent (2) 23 percent (3) 32 percent (4) 31 percent
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
Item No:	45
Question ID:	**900745**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	The Biological wealth of our planet has been declining rapidly and the accusing finger is clearly pointing human activities. The colonisation of tropical Pacific Islands by humans is said to have led to the extinction of more than 2,000 species of native birds. The IUCN Red List (2004) documents the extinction of 784 species (including 338 vertebrates, 359 invertebrates and 87 plants in the last 500 years. Some examples of recent extinctions include the dodo (Mauritius), guagga (Africa), thylacine (Australia), Steller's Sea Cow (Russia) and three subspecies (Bali, Javan, Caspian) of tiger. The last twenty years alone have witnessed the disappearance of 27 species and more than 15,500 species world-wide are facing the threat of extinction. Presently, 12 percent of all bird species, 23 per cent of all mammal species, 32 per cent of all amphibian species and 31 per cent of all gymnosperm species in the world face the threat of extinction. From a study of the history of life on earth through fossil records, we learn that large-scale loss of species like the one we are currently witnessing have also happened earlier, even before humans appeared on the scene. During the long period (> 3 billion years) since the origin and diversification of life on earth there were five episodes of mass extinction of species. and the 'Sixth Extinction' is in progress.The difference is in the rates; the current species extinction rates are estimated to be 100 to 1,000 times faster than in the pre-human times and our activities are responsible for the faster rates. Ecologists warn that if the present trends continue, nearly half of all the species on earth might be wiped out within the next 100 years. The current rate of species extinction are estimated as : (1) 1 - 100 pre-human times (2) 100 - 1000 pre-human times (3) 100 - 10000 pre-human times (4) 10 - 1000 pre-human times
A:	1

B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
Item No:	46
Question ID:	**900746**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	**Agricultural Biodiversity includes** (I) **Farm Biodiversity :** Collection of rare seed varieties and animal breeds. (II) **Wild Biodiversity :** Collection of soil, fauna, pest, weeds, predators, symbionts etc. Cultivated varieties can be classified as : (A) Farmer's traditional varieties and produce as a result of breeding and selection. (B) Modern varieties like high yielding rice and wheat. Together, these varieties represent high level of genetic diversity and so are a focus of most crop genetic resources and conservation efforts. Agricultural biodiversity helps to cope with unexpected climatic changes and is the basis of our agricultural food chain developed and safeguarded by farmers, livestock breeders, forest workers, fishermen and indigenous people throughout the world. Agricultural biodiversity can contribute to food security and livelihood security. Agrobiodiversity has, due to human inventiveness and creativity, formed enormous diversity of cultivated plants and agro-ecosystem. This took place during last 10,000 - 12,000 years of farming. Agriculturists have used cultural knowledge and practices and agricultural innovations to form this biodiversity. Thus besides species, genetic and ecological diversity, there is another fourth level of variability, i.e. Socio-economic and cultural systems that generate and construct agricultural diversity. Agrobiodiversity is essential to sustain key functions of agroecosystem with its processes to support food production and food security. It comprises of genetic population species, community ecosystem and landscape components with human interactions. Which of the following are part of wild biodiversity ? (A) Pest (B) Predators (C) Symbionts (D) Animal breeds Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below : (1) (A), (B) and (C) only (2) (B), (C) and (D) only (3) (A), (C) and (D) only (4) (A), (B) and (D) only
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
Item No:	47
Question ID:	**900747**
Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	**Agricultural Biodiversity includes** (I) **Farm Biodiversity :** Collection of rare seed varieties and animal breeds. (II) **Wild Biodiversity :** Collection of soil, fauna, pest, weeds, predators, symbionts etc. Cultivated varieties can be classified as : (A) Farmer's traditional varieties and produce as a result of breeding and selection. (B) Modern varieties like high yielding rice and wheat. Together, these varieties represent high level of genetic diversity and so are a focus of most crop genetic resources and conservation efforts. Agricultural biodiversity helps to cope with unexpected climatic changes and is the basis of our agricultural food chain developed and safeguarded by farmers, livestock breeders, forest workers, fishermen and indigenous people throughout the world. Agricultural biodiversity can contribute to food security and livelihood security. Agrobiodiversity has, due to human inventiveness and creativity, formed enormous diversity of cultivated plants and agro-ecosystem. This took place during last 10,000 - 12,000 years of farming. Agriculturists have used cultural knowledge and practices and agricultural innovations to form this biodiversity. Thus besides species, genetic and ecological diversity, there is another fourth level of variability, i.e. Socio-economic and cultural systems that generate and construct agricultural diversity. Agrobiodiversity is essential to sustain key functions of agroecosystem with its processes to support food production and food security. It comprises of genetic population species, community ecosystem and landscape components with human interactions. Which of the following system generate and construct agriculture diversity ? (A) Social (B) Economic (C) Cultural Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below : (1) (A) and (B) only (2) (B) and (C) only (3) (A), (B) and (C) (4) (C) only
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
Item No:	48
Question ID:	**900748**

Question Type:	MCQ
Question:	**Agricultural Biodiversity includes** (I) **Farm Biodiversity :** Collection of rare seed varieties and animal breeds. (II) **Wild Biodiversity :** Collection of soil, fauna, pest, weeds, predators, symbionts etc. Cultivated varieties can be classified as : (A) Farmer's traditional varieties and produce as a result of breeding and selection. (B) Modern varieties like high yielding rice and wheat. Together, these varieties represent high level of genetic diversity and so are a focus of most crop genetic resources and conservation efforts. Agricultural biodiversity helps to cope with unexpected climatic changes and is the basis of our agricultural food chain developed and safeguarded by farmers, livestock breeders, forest workers, fishermen and indigenous people throughout the world. Agricultural biodiversity can contribute to food security and livelihood security. Agrobiodiversity has, due to human inventiveness and creativity, formed enormous diversity of cultivated plants and agro-ecosystem. This took place during last 10,000 - 12,000 years of farming. Agriculturists have used cultural knowledge and practices and agricultural innovations to form this biodiversity. Thus besides species, genetic and ecological diversity, there is another fourth level of variability, i.e. Socio-economic and cultural systems that generate and construct agricultural diversity. Agrobiodiversity is essential to sustain key functions of agroecosystem with its processes to support food production and food security. It comprises of genetic population species, community ecosystem and landscape components with human interactions. Human inventiveness and creativity lead to agrobiodiversity during farming of : (1) 100 - 120 years (2) 10 - 12 years (3) 1 - 2 years (4) 10000 - 12000 years
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
Item No:	49
Question ID:	**900749**
Question Type:	MCQ
	Agricultural Biodiversity includes (I) **Farm Biodiversity :** Collection of rare seed varieties and animal breeds. (II) **Wild Biodiversity :** Collection of soil, fauna, pest, weeds, predators, symbionts etc. Cultivated varieties can be classified as : (A) Farmer's traditional varieties and produce as a result of breeding and selection. (B) Modern varieties like high yielding rice and wheat. Together, these varieties represent high level of genetic diversity and so are a focus

Question:	of most crop genetic resources and conservation efforts. Agricultural biodiversity helps to cope with unexpected climatic changes and is the basis of our agricultural food chain developed and safeguarded by farmers, livestock breeders, forest workers, fishermen and indigenous people throughout the world. Agricultural biodiversity can contribute to food security and livelihood security. Agrobiodiversity has, due to human inventiveness and creativity, formed enormous diversity of cultivated plants and agro-ecosystem. This took place during last 10,000 - 12,000 years of farming. Agriculturists have used cultural knowledge and practices and agricultural innovations to form this biodiversity. Thus besides species, genetic and ecological diversity, there is another fourth level of variability, i.e. Socio-economic and cultural systems that generate and construct agricultural diversity. Agrobiodiversity is essential to sustain key functions of agroecosystem with its processes to support food production and food security. It comprises of genetic population species, community ecosystem and landscape components with human interactions. Agrobiodiversity helps to sustain : (A) Agroecosystem function (B) Food security (C) climate patterns (D) Farm biodiversity Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below : (1) (A), (B) and (C) only (2) (A), (C) and (D) only (3) (B), (C) and (D) only (4) (A), (B) and (D) only
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4

Section:	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
Item No:	50
Question ID:	**900750**
Question Type:	MCQ
	Agricultural Biodiversity includes (I) **Farm Biodiversity :** Collection of rare seed varieties and animal breeds. (II) **Wild Biodiversity :** Collection of soil, fauna, pest, weeds, predators, symbionts etc. Cultivated varieties can be classified as : (A) Farmer's traditional varieties and produce as a result of breeding and selection. (B) Modern varieties like high yielding rice and wheat. Together, these varieties represent high level of genetic diversity and so are a focus of most crop genetic resources and conservation efforts. Agricultural biodiversity helps to cope with unexpected climatic changes and is the basis of our agricultural food chain developed and safeguarded by farmers, livestock breeders, forest workers, fishermen and indigenous people throughout the world. Agricultural biodiversity can contribute to food security and livelihood security.

Question:	Agrobiodiversity has, due to human inventiveness and creativity, formed enormous diversity of cultivated plants and agro-ecosystem. This took place during last 10,000 - 12,000 years of farming. Agriculturists have used cultural knowledge and practices and agricultural innovations to form this biodiversity. Thus besides species, genetic and ecological diversity, there is another fourth level of variability, i.e. Socio-economic and cultural systems that generate and construct agricultural diversity. Agrobiodiversity is essential to sustain key functions of agroecosystem with its processes to support food production and food security. It comprises of genetic population species, community ecosystem and landscape components with human interactions. Who are the major beneficiaries of agrobiodiversity ? (A) Farmers (B) Live stock breeder (C) Indigenous people (D) Fertilizer companies Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below : (1) (A), (B) and (C) only (2) (A), (C) and (D) only (3) (B), (C) and (D) only (4) (A), (B) and (D) only
A:	1
B:	2
C:	3
D:	4