1. Deforestation is caused by
   (A) Over population and shifting of cultivation
   (B) The increase in demand for fuelwood
   (C) Over grazing and forest fire
   (D) All the above

2. The most important natural resources, which shapes the earth's surface and regulate our climate
   (A) Forest resources
   (B) Food resources
   (C) Land resources
   (D) Water resources

3. Soil erosion can be prevented by
   (A) Afforestation
   (B) Deforestation
   (C) Constructing dams
   (D) Removal of vegetation

4. Green House effect refers to
   (A) Cooling of earth
   (B) Trapping of UV rays
   (C) Warming of earth
   (D) Cultivation of plants

5. Jim Corbett National Park is located in
   (A) Uttar Pradesh
   (B) Tamil Nadu
   (C) Gujarat
   (D) Uttarakhand

6. Soil erosion is caused by
   (A) Deforestation
   (B) Farming and mining
   (C) Overgrazing by cattle
   (D) All the above

7. Which of the following important silvicultural species was selectively promoted by the British for making railway slippers?

   (A) *Shorea robusta*

   (B) *Dalbergia sisoo*

   (C) *Hardwickia binata*

   (D) *Tectona grandis*

8. Which is the first state in India to make roof top Rain Water Harvesting Structure compulsory to all the household across the state?

   (A) Tamil Nadu

   (B) Karnataka

   (C) Kerala

   (D) None of these

9. The forest which occur in low rainfall

   (A) Evergreen forest

   (B) Coniferous forest

   (C) Deciduous forest

   (D) All the above

10. The forest which occur in high rainfall

    (A) Evergreen forest

    (B) Coniferous forest

    (C) Temperate forest

    (D) Tundra forest

11. First national park in India

    (A) Bandipur National park

    (B) Gir National park

    (C) Sunderbans National park

    (D) Jim Corbett National park

12. A species restricted to a given area is
    (A) Endemic species
    (B) Allopatric species
    (C) Sympatric species
    (D) Sibling species

13. IUCN Stands for
    (A) International Union for Conservation of Nature
    (B) International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
    (C) International Union Council for Nature
    (D) International Union council for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

14. Uses of forest includes
    (A) Productive function
    (B) Protective function
    (C) Regulative function
    (D) All the above

15. Bioherbicides have been recommended
    (A) To prevent eco-degradation
    (B) Because of their ready availability
    (C) Because of their cheap rates
    (D) Because of their abundance

16. National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF) was established through
    (A) Finance Bill 2010 – 11
    (B) Finance Bill 2015 – 16
    (C) Finance Bill 2001 - 02
    (D) None of the above

17. ———————— is very essential for a healthy environment
    (A) CO_2
    (B) O_2
    (C) H_2O
    (D) All the above

18. Regulation of environmental equilibrium is successfully achieved by
    (A) Forest resources
    (B) Water resources
    (C) Food resources
    (D) Land resources

19. The peace, prosperity and happiness to mankind which is given by
    (A) Forest resources
    (B) Water resources
    (C) Food resources
    (D) Land resources

20. Minimum area of forest required to maintain good ecological balance is ———————— %.
    (A) 30%
    (B) 33%
    (C) 35%
    (D) 40%

21. Deforestation leads to reduction of
    (A) Rain fall
    (B) Soil erosion
    (C) Ground water depletion
    (D) All the above

22. World Forestry Day celebrated on
    (A) March 21
    (B) April 21
    (C) May 21
    (D) June 21

23. Because of presence of ———————— our planet is named as living planet.
    (A) Air
    (B) Food
    (C) Forest
    (D) Water

24. ———————— is very essential for all the sustenance of all the living organisms.

(A) Liquid water

(B) Food

(C) Forest

(D) Air

25. The U.N. Council declared ———————— year is the international year of fresh water.

(A) 1973

(B) 1983

(C) 1993

(D) 2003

26. Main function of biofertilizer is

(A) To increase chemical process

(B) To increase physiological process

(C) To increase biological process

(D) To increase photosynthesis process

27. Spraying is the mark left on the tree boles by

(A) Tiger

(B) Leopard

(C) Deers

(D) Sloth bear

28. Which is not a homeothermic animal?

(A) Polar bear

(B) Asian lion

(C) Grate Indian Bustard

(D) Monitor Lizard

29. Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) was established in the year
    (A) 1992
    (B) 2004
    (C) 2005
    (D) 2002

30. *Axis axis* is the scientific name of
    (A) Spotted deer
    (B) Nilgai
    (C) Swamp deer
    (D) Wolf

31. Wildlife Protection Act amendment 2006 Sec. 51(1C) deals with offence related in
    (A) Marine parks
    (B) Tiger reserves
    (C) Joint forest management
    (D) Social forest

32. Point count method of census is highly suitable for
    (A) Wetland birds
    (B) Deer
    (C) Tiger
    (D) Elephant

33. Sex ratio in animals is usually expressed as male per
    (A) 10 females
    (B) 100 females
    (C) Female
    (D) 1000 females

34. Narcondam birds Sanctuary is located close to
    (A) Great Nicobar
    (B) Port Blair
    (C) Little Andaman
    (D) North Andaman

35. People's participation in forestry was greatly emphasised in
    (A) Forest Policy, 1894
    (B) National Forest Policy, 1952
    (C) Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
    (D) National Forest Policy, 1988

36. In forest type, each group is again divided into types in which secondary sere have been designated by the letter
    (A) C
    (B) E
    (C) 1S
    (D) 2S

37. Promoting afforestation, tree planting, ecological restoration is done by
    (A) National Forest Mission
    (B) Forest Survey of India
    (C) National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board
    (D) Joint Forest Management Program

38. Silent valley national park is located in
    (A) Tamil Nadu
    (B) Karnataka
    (C) Kerala
    (D) Telangana

39. Which one is not an indigenous species to India?
    (A) *Ailanthus excelsa*
    (B) *Neolamarckia cadamba*
    (C) *Mitragyna parvifolia*
    (D) *Prosopis julifolra*

40. The scientific name of Indian Gum-Arabic tree is
    (A) *Acacia nilotica*
    (B) *Acacia albida*
    (C) *Acacia leucophloea*
    (D) *Acacia planifrons*

41. The upper part of an aquatic ecosystem contains
    (A) Benthos
    (B) Plankton
    (C) Nekton
    (D) Both (A) and (B)

42. Forest fire, to any ecosystem, ends up affecting both the vegetation and
    (A) Microbial community
    (B) Soil
    (C) Regeneration
    (D) Water cycle

43. Which one of the following is a mangrove?
    (A) Hibiscus
    (B) Rhizophora
    (C) Mitragyna
    (D) Melia

44. Supplementary food available to termite from
    (A) Fungal mantle
    (B) Fungal garden
    (C) Bacterial mantle
    (D) Bacterial garden

45. Termite colony has
    (A) 2 types of castes
    (B) 4 types of castes
    (C) 3 types of castes
    (D) 5 types of castes

46. Termites belong to the order
    (A) Hemiptera
    (B) Thysonoptera
    (C) Lepidoptera
    (D) Blattodea

47. India has ———————— million hectares of geographical area.

(A) 229 million hectares

(B) 329 million hectares

(C) 400 million hectares

(D) 429 million hectares

48. Biodiversity comprises

(A) Genetic diversity

(B) Species diversity

(C) Ecosystem diversity

(D) All the above

49. Red data book contains

(A) All plant species

(B) All animal species

(C) Threatened species

(D) Economically important species

50. IUCN is also called as

(A) World Wide Conservation Union

(B) Man and Biosphere Programme

(C) World Conservation Union

(D) World Conservation Consortium

51. Which of the following is the natural habitat of the Indian lion?

(A) Sunderban Delta

(B) Gir Forest

(C) Bandipur National Park

(D) Kasiranga National Park

52. Dodo is a

(A) Endangered species

(B) Extinct species

(C) Critically endangered species

(D) Rare

53. Conservation within the natural habitats is

(A) In-situ conservation

(B) Ex-situ conservation

(C) In-vivo conservation

(D) Ex-vivo conservation

54. Ex-situ conservation includes

(A) Botanical gardens

(B) Zoo

(C) Germ plasm bank

(D) All of the above

55. Endemic species are

(A) Rare species

(B) Cosmopolitan distribution

(C) Species localized in a specific region

(D) Critically endangered species

56. The most important reason for decrease in biodiversity is

(A) Habitat pollution

(B) Habitat destruction

(C) Introduction of exotic species

(D) Over - exploitation

57. Hot spot are regions of high
    (A) Endemism
    (B) Diversity
    (C) Rarity
    (D) Critically endangered population

58. Major causes of extinction of different species includes
    (A) Habitat loss and over-hunting
    (B) Climate change and pollution
    (C) Deforestation
    (D) All the above

59. Which of the following area is among the biodiversity hotspot in India?
    (A) Sunderbans Deltas
    (B) Western Ghats
    (C) Eastern Ghats
    (D) Gangetic Plain

60. Which one of the following is not included under In-situ conservation?
    (A) National Park
    (B) Botanical Gardens
    (C) Wild Life Sanctuary
    (D) Biosphere Reserve

61. Which National Park is famous for having Great Indian one Horned Rhino?
    (A) Rajaji National Park
    (B) Jim Corbet National Park
    (C) Bandipur National Park
    (D) Kaziranga National Park

62. In which of the following places Royal Bengal Tiger found?
    (A) Gir Forest
    (B) Sunderban Delta
    (C) Godawari Delta
    (D) Mahanadi Delta

63. The diversity within a community is called as

(A) Alpha diversity

(B) Beta diversity

(C) Gamma diversity

(D) Delta diversity

64. The only active Volcano in India is found in

(A) Narcondam Island

(B) Barren Island

(C) Minicoy Island

(D) Ranganthitu

65. Which of the following form only a small part of the environment, they inflict Considerable pressure and pain on all the species and also the environment?

(A) Human beings

(B) Sentient animals

(C) Tiger

(D) Lion

66. ———————— is the second largest nation among the Asian countries with an area of 3,287,263 sq. kms and it represent 2% of the total land mass in the world.

(A) China

(B) Japan

(C) India

(D) Malaysia

67. Zoological Survey of India (ZSI) is a central government organization located in

(A) Delhi

(B) Kolkata

(C) Dehradun

(D) Chennai

68. How many bio-geographical zones are in India?

(A) 10

(B) 20

(C) 25

(D) 35

69. In India ———————— % of flowering plants are endemic.
    (A) 15%
    (B) 30%
    (C) 33%
    (D) 35%

70. The biodiversity is more at ————————regions.
    (A) Polar regions
    (B) Equator regions
    (C) In both regions
    (D) None of the above

71. Biodiversity is very essential for the health of
    (A) Atmosphere
    (B) Hydrosphere
    (C) Lithosphere
    (D) Biosphere

72. Ten Degree Channel passes between
    (A) South Andaman and Little Andaman
    (B) North Andaman and South Andaman
    (C) Little Andaman and Car Nicobar
    (D) Car Nicobar and Great Nicobar

73. Which one of the following is the type of social forestry?
    (A) Farm Forestry
    (B) Community Forestry
    (C) Agroforestry
    (D) All the above

74. Model Code for Forest Harvesting Practice was published in the year
    (A) 1776
    (B) 1980
    (C) 1990
    (D) 1996

75. Protection of wild flora and fauna in the natural habitat is achieved by

(A) In-situ conservation

(B) Ex-situ conservation

(C) In-vivo conservation

(D) Ex-vivo conservation

76. Examples of In-situ conservation

(A) National Parks

(B) Sanctuaries and Reserve Forests

(C) Biosphere Reserves

(D) All the above

77. How many Biosphere reserves are in India?

(A) 7

(B) 9

(C) 11

(D) 18

78. How many National Parks are in India?

(A) 56

(B) 86

(C) 106

(D) 126

79. How many Botanical Gardens are in India?

(A) 50

(B) 80

(C) 122

(D) 152

80. In forest, the standard colour given for the regeneration status excellent (80-100%) is

(A) Green

(B) Red

(C) Black

(D) Yellow

81. India occupies ———————— position of plant rich nations.
    (A) 5^{th}
    (B) 7^{th}
    (C) 9^{th}
    (D) 10^{th}

82. The main function of NABARD is
    (A) Farmers' loaning
    (B) Agricultural research
    (C) Refinancing to agricultural financing institutions
    (D) Development of agriculture

83. Man and biosphere programme was started in the year
    (A) 1961
    (B) 1971
    (C) 1975
    (D) 1981

84. Indian Forest Act contain
    (A) 56 section
    (B) 75 section
    (C) 86 section
    (D) 90 section

85. Protected Forest declared under section 29 of Forest Act of
    (A) 1927
    (B) 1952
    (C) 1988
    (D) 2001

86. Indian Forest Act of 1927 contained
    (A) 10 chapter
    (B) 13 chapter
    (C) 15 chapter
    (D) 20 chapter

87. Social forestry programme was launched in the
(A) Fifth five year plan
(B) Sixth five year plan
(C) Seventh five year plan
(D) Eighth five year plan

88. Annual felling areas is otherwise called as
(A) Working circle
(B) Working area
(C) Beat
(D) Coupe

89. The basis territorial unit of Forest is known as
(A) Block
(B) Coupe
(C) Compartment
(D) All of these

90. Working plan aimed for
(A) Sustained yield
(B) Progressive yield
(C) Regular yield
(D) All of these

91. *Dendrocalamus strictus* is referred as
(A) Male Bamboo
(B) Female Bamboo
(C) Culm Bamboo
(D) All of these

92. The valerian oil is obtained from
(A) Leaves
(B) Bark
(C) Stem
(D) Root

93. The Indian copal tree is
    (A) *Acacia nilotica*
    (B) *Vetaria indica*
    (C) *Tectona grandis*
    (D) *Madhuca indica*

94. How many bamboo species are found in India?
    (A) 105
    (B) 116
    (C) 125
    (D) 145

95. Salai gum is obtained from
    (A) *Acacia nilotica*
    (B) *Pterocarpus marsupium*
    (C) *Shrea robuats*
    (D) *Boswellia serrata*

96. The regular tapping resin tree is
    (A) *Pinus wallichiana*
    (B) *Pinus roxburghii*
    (C) *Diospyros melanoxylon*
    (D) *Boswellia serrata*

97. Felling cyclic of bamboo is
    (A) 3-4 year
    (B) 4-5 year
    (C) 5-6 year
    (D) 5-10 year

98. Golden or yellow bamboo is
    (A) *Dendrocalamus strictus*
    (B) *Bambusa vulgaris*
    (C) *Bamboo satulda*
    (D) All of these

99. Black dammer is extracted from
    (A) *Vetaria indica*
    (B) *Hopea odorata*
    (C) *Canarium strictum*
    (D) *Agathis loranthifolius*

100. Sapwood is rich in
    (A) Starch
    (B) Cellulose
    (C) Resins
    (D) Gums

101. What is the full form of ICRAF?
    (A) Indian Council of Research on Agriculture and Forestry
    (B) International Committee for Research on Arid Forest
    (C) International Center for Research in Agroforestry
    (D) None of the above

102. Components of Agroforestry are ————————, ————————, ————————.
    (A) Crop, Tree, Animal
    (B) Crop, Ecosystem, Animal
    (C) Animal, Tree, Waterways
    (D) All the above

103. Total geographical area of India is
    (A) 329 m ha
    (B) 352 m ha
    (C) 1456 m ha
    (D) 489 m ha

104. The desired varieties of economically useful crops are raised by
    (A) Vernalization
    (B) Mutation
    (C) Natural selection
    (D) Hybridization

105. ———————— is collective name for land use system involving trees combined with Crops/or animals on the same unit of land.
    (A) Integrated agriculture
    (B) Agroforestry
    (C) Advanced agriculture
    (D) Tree farming

106. An Agroforestry system always has ———————— or more output.
    (A) Two
    (B) Single
    (C) Three
    (D) None of the above

107. Agroforestry normally involves two or more species of plants and animals at least one of which is always
    (A) Woody perennials
    (B) Vascular plants
    (C) Non-timber trees
    (D) Bamboos

108. Agroforestry is more ———————— compared to mono crop farms.
    (A) Simple
    (B) Complex
    (C) Both (A) and (B)
    (D) None of the above

109. There are ———————— agro climatic regions of India.
    (A) 17
    (B) 18
    (C) 15
    (D) 23

110. According to Nair (1987) Agroforestry system can be classified on the basis of Structural, functional, ———————— and ecological.
    (A) Cultural
    (B) Economical
    (C) Social
    (D) Socio-economic

111. On the basis of structure Agroforestry system grouped two categories, they are ———————— and ————————.

(A) Nature and arrangements

(B) Type and variety

(C) Group and systems

(D) Group and arrangements

112. In improved fallow species in shifting cultivation fallow period ranging from one season to ———————— Years.

(A) 5 years

(B) 10 years

(C) 20 years

(D) Several

113. The objective of improved fallow species in shifting cultivation is to ———————— depleted soil nutrients

(A) Recover

(B) Relocate

(C) Recycle

(D) None of the above

114. Shifting cultivation is practiced extensively in the ———————— Region.

(A) Western Ghats

(B) Eastern Ghats

(C) North Eastern hill

(D) Desert

115. The main feature of the improved fallow system of Agroforestry is that trees and shrubs are not grown with ————————on the same plot at the same time.

(A) Crop

(B) Tree

(C) Animal

(D) Both (B) and (C)

116. The *Taungya* is a ———————— word.

(A) Burmese

(B) Chinese

(C) German

(D) Italian

117. The Taungya system was introduction into India by ———————— in 1980.
(A) Champion and Seth
(B) Fisher
(C) A.K. Mandel
(D) Brandis

118. The first Taungya plantation (1896) were raised in
(A) West Bengal
(B) North Bengal
(C) South India
(D) Eastern Ghats

119. Growing of tree with crops called ———————— system.
(A) Intercropping
(B) Sustainable agriculture
(C) Agri-silviculture
(D) Mixed cropping

120. The system in which various multi purpose fuel wood/firewood species are inter planted on or arranged agricultural land called
(A) Fuel food culture
(B) Fire wood culture
(C) Wood culture
(D) Agroforestry fuel wood production

121. The purpose of shelter belt is to reduce the ———————— of prevailing wind
(A) Speed
(B) Temperature
(C) Velocity
(D) None of the above

122. Shelter belt have a typical ————————Shape.
(A) Triangle
(B) Square
(C) Rectangle
(D) None of the above

123. On level ground a wind breaks will reduce the speed of wind for about ———————— times the tree height.

(A) 100 times

(B) 50 times

(C) 500 times

(D) 150 times

124. The production of woody plants combined with pasture is referred to as a

(A) Silvopastural system

(B) Agricultural pasturing

(C) Tree pasture

(D) None of the above

125. In ———————— system various trees and shrubs preferred by fish are planted on the boundary and around fish ponds.

(A) Aqua-silviculture

(B) Aqua-cropping

(C) Aqua forestry

(D) None of the above

126. Freshly cut wood contains about ————————% moisture.

(A) 23 – 25%

(B) 10 – 15%

(C) 15 – 30%

(D) 10 – 12%

127. For cooking 1 kg of food ———————— kg wood is required.

(A) 1.25 kg

(B) 1.2 kg

(C) 1 kg

(D) 2 kg

128. ———————— is defined as the elimination of branches in order to obtain trees with clean bole.

(A) Thinning

(B) Clear-felling

(C) Pruning

(D) Shaping

129. The elimination of branches by physical and biotic agencies of the environment is called ———————— pruning.
    (A) Artificial pruning
    (B) Self pruning
    (C) Both (A) and (B)
    (D) Natural pruning

130. Removal of branches from the selected portions of the tree by mechanical mean's is referred as ———————— pruning.
    (A) Self pruning
    (B) Artificial pruning
    (C) Natural pruning
    (D) None of the above

131. Coppice shoot are those that arise from ———————— near the base of a woody plant.
    (A) Fresh bud
    (B) Dormant bud
    (C) Scars
    (D) Meristem

132. The D&D team comprises of five to ———————— specialist.
    (A) Seven
    (B) Ten
    (C) Fifteen
    (D) Six

133. A macro D&D is usually completed in about ———————— Months.
    (A) 3
    (B) 5
    (C) 10
    (D) 15

134. Gass forest Museum is located in
    (A) West Bengal
    (B) Delhi
    (C) Dehradun
    (D) Coimbatore

135. Arid Forest Research Institute is located in
    (A) Jodhpur, Rajasthan
    (B) Pedavagi, Andrapradesh
    (C) Dehradun, Uttarakhand
    (D) None of the above

136. According to Champion and Seth (1968) mangrove forest comes under which group?
    (A) Group 5
    (B) Group 14
    (C) Group 4
    (D) Group 8

137. UNEP stands for
    (A) United Nations Environment Program
    (B) United Nations Ecology Program
    (C) Union Nations Energy Plan
    (D) United Nations Energy Plan

138. REDD Program was launched in the year
    (A) 2005
    (B) 2008
    (C) 2010
    (D) 1995

139. Which one of the following is not a process of REDD+?
    (A) Readiness
    (B) Result based action
    (C) Agroforestry modelling
    (D) Implementation

140. Botanical name of the Red Gums
    (A) *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*
    (B) *Eucalyptus alba*
    (C) *Eucalyptus teriticornis*
    (D) *Tectona grandis*

141. *Tectona grandis* belongs to the family of
    (A) Lamiaceae
    (B) Rubiaceae
    (C) Anacardiaceae
    (D) Verbinaceae

142. Total forest cover in India is
    (A) 6,53,500 sq km
    (B) 7,13,789 sq km
    (C) 8,12,200 sq km
    (D) 5,12,200 sq km

143. Project Tiger was launched in the year
    (A) 1973
    (B) 1963
    (C) 1952
    (D) 1985

144. India State of Forest Report is published by
    (A) Ministry of Natural Resources
    (B) Forest Research Institute
    (C) Botanical Survey of India
    (D) Forest Survey of India

145. Mahatma Gandhi Marine National Park is Located in
    (A) Gujarat
    (B) Andaman Nicobar Islands
    (C) Tamil Nadu
    (D) Kerala

146. *Cyathea nilgirensis* is endemic to
    (A) Andamans
    (B) Himalayas
    (C) Sri Lanka
    (D) South India

147. Which among the following is a tree fern?
    (A) *Cyathea nilgirensis*
    (B) *Adiantum incisum*
    (C) *Pteris vittata*
    (D) *Selaginella lepidophylla*

148. Project Elephant was launched in the year
    (A) 1972
    (B) 1992
    (C) 1947
    (D) 2005

149. Forest (Conservation) Act in 1980 amended in the year
    (A) 1985
    (B) 1988
    (C) 1990
    (D) 1980

150. The science that deals with the dating and study of the annual growth increments, or tree rings, in woody trees and shrubs
    (A) Dendrochronology
    (B) Paleobotany
    (C) Ornithology
    (D) Silviculture

151. Very dense forest has tree canopy density of
    (A) More than 50%
    (B) More than 90%
    (C) More than 70%
    (D) More than 75%

152. Forest cover is maximum in
    (A) Andaman Nicobar Island
    (B) Gujarat
    (C) Madhya Pradesh
    (D) Kerala

153. Tree density is measured in
    (A) Tree per ha.
    (B) Tree per acre
    (C) Tree per square meter
    (D) Tree per square kilometer

154. A moderate dense forest will cover _____ % tree canopy density.
    (A) 40
    (B) 70
    (C) 30 - 70
    (D) 40 or more but less than 70

155. In South India teak was worked under
    (A) Selection system
    (B) Clear felling system
    (C) Shelter wood compartment system
    (D) Coppice system

156. The rotation followed for sandal wood in South India is
    (A) Physical rotation
    (B) Technical rotation
    (C) Financial rotation
    (D) Silvicultural rotation

157. Oleo resins are obtained from
    (A) *Garcinia Morella*
    (B) *Pinus roxburghii*
    (C) *Vateria indica*
    (D) *Canarium strictum*

158. Cutch is obtained from
    (A) *Acacia nilotica*
    (B) *Pterocarpus marsupium*
    (C) *Acacia catechu*
    (D) *Acacia concinna*

159. *Hyblaea puera* is a defoliator on
    (A) Teak
    (B) Deodar
    (C) Sal
    (D) Toon

160. Corticium salmonicolor is a disease which attacks
    (A) Casuarina
    (B) Acacia
    (C) Eucalyptus
    (D) Tamarind

161. Rate of photosynthesis increases with increase in temperature up to
    (A) $20^{o}C$
    (B) $50^{o}C$
    (C) $30^{o}C$
    (D) $40^{o}C$

162. Intensity of light on the southern aspects compare to northern aspects will be
    (A) Equal
    (B) Higher
    (C) Lower
    (D) None

163. The smallest functional territorial unit in forest management is
    (A) Circle
    (B) Division
    (C) Section
    (D) Beat

164. Tetrazolium test for testing viability of seeds is attributable to
    (A) Clement
    (B) Lakon
    (C) Bonner
    (D) Skoog

165. The seed orchard established using grafted plant is called
    (A) Clonal seed orchard
    (B) Seedling seed orchard
    (C) Extensive seedling seed orchard
    (D) None of the above

166. The growth regulators used for rooting in vegetative propagation are collectively called as
    (A) Vitamins
    (B) Cytokinins
    (C) Gibberllins
    (D) Auxins

167. Wildlife protection act of 1972 was amended during the year
    (A) 1988
    (B) 1990
    (C) 1991
    (D) 1980

168. The exotic tree which has natural hybrids in India is
    (A) Casuarina
    (B) Eucalyptus
    (C) Silver oak
    (D) Acacia

169. Working plans are written for a period of
    (A) 5 years
    (B) 10 years
    (C) 15 years
    (D) 20 years

170. German thinning is otherwise called as
    (A) Ordinary thinning
    (B) French thinning
    (C) Advance thinning
    (D) Elite thinning

171. The most important physical property of wood is its

(A) Moisture content

(B) Porosity

(C) Specific gravity

(D) Density

172. The Keoladeo Ghana National Park is situated in the state of

(A) Odisha

(B) Rajasthan

(C) Assam

(D) Uttar Pradesh

173. A plus tree whose genetic worth has been established is called

(A) Candidate tree

(B) Comparison tree

(C) Elite tree

(D) Superior tree

174. The oldest known agroforestry systems is

(A) Shifting cultivation

(B) Alley cropping

(C) Taungya

(D) Home gardens

175. The tree that serves as raw material for the manufacture of pencil is

(A) Adina

(B) Juniperus

(C) Terminalia

(D) Mesua

176. An example for wood oil is

(A) *Cedrus deodara*

(B) *Tectona grandis*

(C) *Eucalyptus globulus*

(D) *Lannea coromandelica*

177. In clonal forestry the trees are propagated

(A) Through seeds

(B) Through vegetative means

(C) By seed and cutting

(D) None of the above

178. Ponking call is attributable to

(A) Sambar

(B) Chittal

(C) Wolf

(D) Tiger

179. Horizontal point sampling is attributable to

(A) Chathurvedi

(B) Hiratta

(C) Metzger

(D) Bitterlich

180. Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute is located at

(A) Dehradun

(B) Jodhpur

(C) Jabalpur

(D) Jhansi

181. The ratio of height and spacing in a shelterbelt is

(A) 1 : 10

(B) 1 : 20

(C) 1 : 30

(D) 1 : 40

182. A unit of landscape that contains all the drainage areas and channels contributing to a single stream / river system
    (A) Watershed
    (B) Dam
    (C) Seashore
    (D) River beds

183. Maximum thinning was developed by
    (A) Clement
    (B) Heck
    (C) Gehrhardt
    (D) Brandis

184. 'Chilgoza' is obtained from
    (A) *Pinus roxburghii*
    (B) *Pinus kesiya*
    (C) *Pinus gerardiana*
    (D) *Pinus elliottii*

185. The leader of the 'Chipko' movement is
    (A) Westoby
    (B) Sunderlal Bahuguna
    (C) M.S. Swaminathan
    (D) Tewari

186. In Wildlife Protection act 1972, Nilgiri Tahr comes under
    (A) Schedule I
    (B) Schedule II
    (C) Schedule III
    (D) Schedule V

187. The Carnivorous animal introduced in Andaman and Nicobar Islands to control Deer Population is
    (A) Asiatic Lion
    (B) Royal Bengal Tiger
    (C) Leopard
    (D) None of the above

188. World Pangolin day is observed on
    (A) February 18
    (B) March 18
    (C) July 19
    (D) July 26

189. World elephant day is
    (A) April 12
    (B) August 12
    (C) May 26
    (D) March 13

190. World wetland day is observed on
    (A) February 14
    (B) December 25
    (C) February 2
    (D) March 31

191. *Dalbergia sissoo* is the scientific name of
    (A) Indian rosewood
    (B) Sandalwood
    (C) Ashok tree
    (D) Kachnar tree

192. Which among the following is an evergreen tree?
    (A) Teak
    (B) Eucalyptus
    (C) Neem tree
    (D) None the above

193. Teak is a tree of
    (A) Warm tropical
    (B) Moist tropical
    (C) Moist temperate
    (D) Tundra

194. Which of the following families do not yield commercially important resin?
    (A) Burseraceae
    (B) Dipterocarpaceae
    (C) Annonaceae
    (D) Sterculiaceae

195. The Himalayan brown bear is an example of
    (A) Vulnerable species
    (B) Rare species
    (C) Endemic species
    (D) Extinct species

196. The Asian cheetah was declared extinct in India in the year
    (A) 1951
    (B) 1952
    (C) 2010
    (D) 1975

197. The Himalayan yew is
    (A) an insect
    (B) a medicinal plant
    (C) a mammal
    (D) a bird

198. Teak monoculture has damaged the natural forests in
    (A) Ganga Plain
    (B) South India
    (C) Brahmaputra Plain
    (D) None of the above

199. Which one of the following is not responsible for the decline in India's biodiversity?
    (A) Mining activities
    (B) Hunting and poaching
    (C) Forest fire
    (D) Afforestation

200. Which one of the following is not a direct outcome of environmental destruction?
    (A) Biological loss
    (B) Loss of cultural diversity
    (C) Severe droughts
    (D) River Valley Projects

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