

Sample Questions

T.Y.B.Sc. /Sem.VI (2019-20 Batch)

Zoology Paper IV_ Environmental Management and Zoogeography

1. A _____ may be defined as any part of the environmental such as land, water, air, forest, wildlife, fish, population, etc. which the human beings utilise to promote their welfare.
 - a. Resource
 - b. Biodiversity
 - c. Organisms
 - d. Habitat
2. The word 'forest' is derived from the Latin word 'foris' means '_____'.
 - a. Outside
 - b. Inside
 - c. Cyclic
 - d. Non-renewable
3. _____ stands at the top in the total forest area.
 - a. U.P.
 - b. Maharashtra
 - c. Bihar
 - d. Madhya Pradesh
4. _____ resources are source of water that are potentially useful to human.
 - a. Land
 - b. Forest
 - c. Water
 - d. Air
5. At a global level _____ of water is used for agriculture.
 - a. 65%
 - b. 25%
 - c. 65%
 - d. 70%
6. _____ are either organic in origin.
 - a. Carbon minerals
 - b. Non-metallic minerals
 - c. Metallic minerals
 - d. Non-renewable
7. India has the vast resources of iron ore and has about _____ of total world reserves.
 - a. 20%
 - b. 10%
 - c. 25%
 - d. 35%
8. India is 3rd largest producer of _____ ore.
 - a. Manganese
 - b. Iron
 - c. Cobalt
 - d. Silver
9. The two important ores found in India Muscovite and _____ & _____.
 - a. Muscovite & Biotite
 - b. Iodine & Phosphates
 - c. Silver and gold
 - d. Sulphide & Indide
10. _____ is the important source of conventional energy.

- a. Metal
 - b. Coal
 - c. Carbon
 - d. Gases
11. _____ is mixture of hydrogen gases trapped under the earth's surface.
- a. Natural gas
 - b. Petroleum
 - c. Coal
 - d. Iodine
12. The _____ was produced by exploiting the wave of sea.
- a. Tidal energy
 - b. Wind energy
 - c. Coal energy
 - d. Solar energy
13. _____ is a renewable source of energy that comes from plants & animals
- a. Coal
 - b. Biomass
 - c. Petroleum
 - d. Wind
14. Biodiesel made by the process _____ which convert oils to usable biodiesel.
- a. Transammonification
 - b. Transesterification
 - c. Translipidification
 - d. Detoxification
15. _____ are materials that are discarded after use at the end of their intended life-span.
- a. Waste
 - b. Metals
 - c. Non metals
 - d. Carbons
16. _____ means the converting of waste materials into useful forms.
- a. Reusing
 - b. Reducing
 - c. Recycling
 - d. Reapplying
17. _____ is the hazardous waste types.
- a. Reactive waste
 - b. Chemical waste
 - c. Radioactive waste
 - d. All of the above
18. Anaerobic digestion process involves the natural breakdown of organic matter by bacteria in the absence of _____.
- a. Water
 - b. Air
 - c. Soil
 - d. Stones
19. Anaerobic digestion (AD) is a natural process of microbiological conversion of organic matter into methane in absence of _____.
- a. CO₂
 - b. H₂
 - c. O₂
 - d. NO₂

20. The water (Prevention and Control of Pollution), Act was came into force in _____ to provide guidelines for the prevention and control of water pollution, and for the maintaining or restoring of wholesomeness of water in the country.
- 1981
 - 1986
 - 1989
 - 1978

Unit 2 – Wildlife Management

- Animals of any ecosystems can be broadly classified into _____ types on the basis of their food selection and feeding preference.
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4
 - 5
- _____ is an animal that gets its energy from eating plants.
 - Carnivore
 - Herbivore
 - Omnivore
 - Insectivore
- _____ is the behavior exhibited when a group of birds is foraging or in flight.
 - Flocking
 - Birding
 - Packing
 - Herding
- A _____ is defined as a group of the countable number of animals of own species.
 - Pack
 - Pod
 - Flock
 - Herd
- _____ habitats is a still fresh water body.
 - Lotic
 - Lentic
 - Marine
 - Brackish water

6 _____ is a role of any organisms which is most suitable for them in a specific set of environmental conditions for its healthier habitation.

- A. Niche
- B. Habitat
- C. Habit
- D. Territory

7 _____ is any undesirable changes in habitat causes reduction in biodiversity.

- A. Habitat loss
- B. Poaching
- C. Hunting
- D. Fragmentation

8 _____ occurs when plants are exposed to intensive grazing for extended periods of time, or without sufficient recovery periods.

- A. Poaching
- B. Hunting
- C. Overgrazing
- D. Fragmentation

9 _____ competition is a type of negative interaction happening between animals of the same species when resources are in short supply

- A. Inter-specific
- B. Intra-specific
- C. Ecological
- D. Climatic

10 _____ is the transmission of infectious disease causing agent from animal to man.

- A. Pathogenesis
- B. Zoonosis
- C. Elephantiasis
- D. Wasting disease

11 _____ helps compile a numerical profile of wild animals.

- A. Census
- B. Camera trap
- C. Photographs
- D. Aerial count

12 If vehicle is used in this method it is called as _____.

- A. Aerial count
- B. Indirect count
- C. Transport –based-transect-method
- D. Direct count

13 The term _____ is used to describe the falling of trees and preparing them for transport to the mills.

- A. Harvesting
- B. Recapturing
- C. Forestry
- D. Soil erosion

14 _____ is development of jungle by massive tree plantation in the area of forest where jungle is destroyed by man.

- A. Prescribed burning
- B. Reforestation
- C. Deforestation
- D. Grazing

15 A forest management practice to profit certain forest by reducing the amount of leaves and dead trees accumulated on the forest floor that could fuel wildlife.

- a. Prescribed burning
- b. Reforestation
- c. Deforestation
- d. Grazing

16 The national forest policy of India is formulated on the basis of _____ paramount needs of the country

- a. 6
- b. 7
- c. 2
- d. 3

17 What is called for the illegal collection of indigenous plants by corporations of patent them for their own use?

- a. Biopiracy
- b. Biomagnifications
- c. Biodegradation
- d. Biodiversity

18 When did Convention on Biological Diversity established?

- a) 1990
- b) 1991
- c) 1992
- d) 1993

19 _____ is defined as identification and exploration of potential plants, microorganism, and animals as resource for commercial benefits.

- a. Bioprospecting
- b. Biopiracy
- c. Biomagnification
- d. Bioaccumulation

19. Biopatents are _____.

- a. Right to use invention
- b. Right to use biological entities
- c. Right to use products
- d. Right to use process

20 _____ is one of the bioactive compounds found in various parts of Neem.

- a. Azadirachtin
- b. Curcumin
- c. Zingiberin
- d. Piperin

21 The scientific name of Turmeric is

- a. *Curcuma longa*
- b. *Mangifera indica*
- c. *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*
- d. *Jasmina officinalis*

22 A carbohydrate found in marine sponge Mycale is a potential anticancer compound.

- a. Peloruside
- b. Cardenolide
- c. Polyacetylenic compound
- d. Lactones

23 _____ contained many components along with active ingredients of plants which were actually treating the disease.

- a. Kadha
- b. Tincture
- c. Sap
- d. Resins

24 Select one disadvantage of Bioprospecting.

- a. Boosting the economy of developing nation
- b. It has economic importance
- c. Got the prime importance into the pharmaceutical discovery
- d. Sometimes it fails to justify benefits over the risk for the conservation & sustainability of biodiversity.

25 _____ is when the animal do the self-medication before infection can happen.

- a. Prophylactic Zoopharmacognosy
- b. Therapeutic Zoopharmacognosy
- c. Social Zoopharmacognosy
- d. Transgenerational Zoopharmacognosy

26 _____ means consumption of soil, stones, clay & dirt by animals to maintain their gut environment.

- a. Geophagy
- b. Herbaphagy
- c. Absorption
- d. Adsorption

27 _____ means rubbing of insects on body surface of animal which secretes chemical.

- a. Passive anting
- b. Active anting
- c. Absorption
- d. Adsorption

28 Use of plants or organisms by animals for treating the infections which is not limited to themselves but also for their progeny is called _____.

- a. Prophylactic Zoopharmacognosy
- b. Therapeutic Zoopharmacognosy
- c. Social Zoopharmacognosy
- d. Transgenerational Zoopharmacognosy

29 _____ teaches their offspring about feeding habits in the uterus itself.

- a. Elephants
- b. Humans
- c. Hyena
- d. Sheep

30 *Drosophila melanogaster* is the best example of _____.

- a. Prophylactic Zoopharmacognosy
- b. Therapeutic Zoopharmacognosy
- c. Social Zoopharmacognosy
- d. Transgenerational Zoopharmacognosy

31 _____ have shown antitumor, antiulcer and cardiotoxic activity in the study

- a. Nicotine
- b. Cardenolide
- c. Polyacetylenic compound
- d. Sesquiterpene lactones

32 Ginger used for stomach upset was derived from _____ behavioral pattern.

- a. Sparrow
- b. Gorillas
- c. Humans
- d. Elephants

33 Sweet wormwood is the source of 100% effective antimalarial drug _____.

- a. Cardenolide
- b. Polyacetylenic compound
- c. Artemisinin
- d. Lactones

- 34 The _____ has property to regulate acidity, absorb the toxins from the body with respect to Geophagy.
- Leaves
 - Soil
 - Hair
 - Ants
- 35 A person who searches for plants and animals species from which new medicines and other commercially important products can be derived is called as _____.
- Bioprospector
 - Farmer
 - Naturalist
 - Conservationist
- 36 The _____ occur due to temperature, rainfall, solar radiation and photoperiodism.
- Topographical barriers
 - Salinity
 - Climatic barriers
 - Landmass
- 37 _____ region includes all Africa south of the Tropic of Cancer, as well as the Southern part of Arabia, with Madagascar and the adjacent islands.
- Ethiopian
 - Oriental
 - Palaearctic
 - Australian
- 38 _____ occurs when two species that could not interbreed because the species live in different areas.
- Chemical isolation
 - Temporal isolation
 - Behavioural isolation
 - Ecological isolation
- 39 _____ refers to the fact that many species perform different mating rituals
- Chemical isolation
 - Temporal isolation
 - Behavioural isolation
 - Ecological isolation
- 40 _____ is caused by structures or chemical barriers that keep species isolated from one another.
- Chemical isolation
 - Temporal isolation
 - Behavioural isolation
 - Ecological isolation
- 41 _____ refers to the physical barriers that prevent mating between two species.
- Chemical isolation
 - Geographical isolation
 - Behavioural isolation
 - Ecological isolation

42 There are _____ species in India which show complete or partial disjunct distribution.

- a. 53
- b. 55
- c. 52
- d. 54

43 Those animal which can thrive over a large range of atmospheric change and have continuous distribution are called _____ animals.

- a. Stenotopic
- b. Stenohaline
- c. Eurytopic
- d. Thermotopic

44 _____ generally disperses with their hosts and predators along with prey.

- a. Birds
- b. Parasites
- c. Monkeys
- d. Butterfly

45 _____ acts as barrier for freshwater fishes and amphibians due to osmotic problems.

- a. Sky
- b. Land
- c. Ocean
- d. Mountain

46 Tectonic plate theory explains how huge blocks of earth's crust called _____ moves.

- A. Continent
- B. Tectonic plates
- C. Land
- D. Sky

47. The _____ according to plate tectonics are formed by divergent boundaries.

- A. Sky
- B. Land
- C. Ocean
- D. Mountain

48. Earth has a rigid outer layer known as _____.

- A. Atmosphere
- B. Biosphere
- C. Lithosphere
- D. Asthenosphere

49 Spectacular volcanoes are found along subduction zones such as the _____ that surrounds the Pacific Ocean.

- A. Ring of fire
- B. Continent
- C. Atmosphere
- D. Hydrosphere

50 The _____ was developed in the early part of the 20th century by Alfred Wegener.

- A. Continental drift hypothesis
- B. Continental theory
- C. Continent
- D. Land Mass

51 The fossils of the seed fern _____ were too heavy to be carried so far by wind.

- A. Elkinsia
- B. Caytonia
- C. Glossopteris
- D. Dicroidium

52 _____ regions is known for its varied physical features.

- A. Ethiopian
- B. Oriental
- C. Palearctic
- D. Australian
- A.

53 _____ are series of islands between two land masses that allow some animals to spread across but stop others.

- A. Filter bridges
- B. Storms
- C. Climate changes
- D. Migration