

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) CO₂
 - (B) O₂
 - (C) H₂O
 - (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) 5th
 - (B) 7th
 - (C) 9th
 - (D) 10th
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) Silvopastoral 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 means is referred as _____ pruning.
- (A) Self pruning
 - (B) Artificial pruning
 - (C) Natural pruning
 - (D) None of the above
131. Coppice shoots 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°C
 - (B) 50°C
 - (C) 30°C
 - (D) 40°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) Gibberellins
 - (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) Chaturvedi
 - (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 elliotii*
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
-

