

1. In a lake ecosystem, phytoplankton are the:
  - a) Primary producers
2. The conversion of nitrates back into atmospheric nitrogen is carried out by:
  - b) Denitrifying bacteria
3. The primary cause of floods in many urban areas (like Chennai) can be linked to:
  - b) Unplanned urbanization and loss of natural drainage (wetlands)
4. Which of the following is a technological hazard?
  - b) Industrial accident (e.g., chemical spill)
5. The difference between a hazard and a disaster is that a disaster:
  - b) Causes significant damage and requires external help
6. 'Land-use planning' is a crucial \_\_\_\_\_ measure for disaster risk reduction:
  - a) Mitigation
7. The 'Kedarnath tragedy' in 2013 was primarily a:
  - a) Flash flood and landslide disaster
8. The 'Sixth Mass Extinction' is different from previous ones because it is caused by:
  - c) Human activities
9. The 'provisioning service' of 'medicinal resources' is particularly important for:
  - a) The pharmaceutical industry and traditional medicine
10. The 'Super Cyclone' of 1999 caused widespread damage in:
  - b) Odisha
11. The 'incident Response System (IRS)' is a standardized system for managing:
  - b) Disaster response
12. The 'ecosystem goods' from a forest include:
  - a) Timber, fruits, and resins
13. The process by which producers convert solar energy into chemical energy is:
  - c) Photosynthesis
14. The concept of 'ecological niche' refers to:
  - b) The functional role and position of a species in its ecosystem
15. The primary source of energy for most ecosystems is:
  - b) The Sun
16. The point on the Earth's surface directly above the earthquake's origin is the:
  - b) Epicenter
17. The 'cultural service' of 'recreation' includes:
  - a) Hiking, bird watching, and camping
18. 'Desertification' can be a consequence of:
  - a) Drought and poor land management
19. The 'Pacific Tsunami Warning Center (PTWC)' is located in:
  - c) USA (Hawaii)
20. The main objective of the 'Disaster Management Plan' is to:
  - b) Provide a framework for organized and timely action to reduce disaster impact
21. Which of the following is a primary consumer in a forest ecosystem?
  - b) Deer
22. Which of these is a provisioning service provided by ecosystems?
  - c) Supply of fresh water
23. 'Retrofitting' of existing buildings is a \_\_\_\_\_ measure for earthquakes:
  - a) Mitigation
24. Which of the following is a major biome characterized by low precipitation and extreme temperatures?
  - b) Desert

25. **A desert ecosystem is characterized by:**  
b) Scarcity of water and specialized plants
26. **The process by which ecosystems capture and store carbon is known as:**  
a) Carbon sequestration
27. **'Vulnerability' refers to:**  
a) The characteristics that make a community susceptible to hazard impacts
28. **The 'cultural service' of 'sense of place' is:**  
a) The emotional connection people have to a particular ecosystem
29. **The 'main human factor that can trigger landslides is:**  
a) Deforestation and construction on slopes
30. **'Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM)' emphasizes the role of:**  
b) The local community in preparedness and response
31. **Which of the following is an example of an in-situ conservation method?**  
c) National Park
32. **The 'Himalayan ecosystem' provides the critical service of regulating the:**  
a) Climate of the Indian subcontinent
33. **The term 'Ecotone' refers to a:**  
b) Transition zone between two different ecosystems
34. **The number of different species present in an area is referred to as:**  
b) Species richness
35. **Which biome is known for its distinct wet and dry seasons and is home to large herds of herbivores?**  
c) Savanna
36. **The 'Sendai Framework' prioritizes:**  
b) Understanding disaster risk
37. **The Wild Life Protection Act in India was enacted in the year:**  
b) 1972
38. **The 'one-horned rhinoceros is an endemic species to the grasslands of:**  
c) Assam and North Bengal
39. **The primary ecological service provided by estuaries is:**  
a) Nursery grounds for many marine species
40. **The 'Frozen Zoo' is a concept related to:**  
b) Cryopreserving genetic material from animals
41. **The 'supporting service' of 'habitat provision' is crucial for:**  
a) Maintaining biodiversity
42. **'Psychological first aid' is an important aspect of \_\_\_\_\_ after a disaster:**  
c) Response
43. **The 'Red Data Book' provides a list of:**  
b) Threatened species
44. **The 'Doppler radar' is used for forecasting:**  
b) Cyclones and severe weather
45. **A volcano is an opening in the Earth's crust through which \_\_\_\_\_ erupts:**  
b) Lava, ash, and gases
46. **The 'regulating service' of 'water purification' is provided by:**  
a) Wetlands and forests
47. **The 'Regulating service' of 'air quality maintenance' involves:**  
a) Plants absorbing pollutants and releasing oxygen
48. **A biome characterized by coniferous forests and long, cold winters is the:**  
c) Taiga (Boreal Forest)

49. A 'hazard' is best defined as:  
b) A dangerous phenomenon that may cause loss of life or property
50. The 'main economic benefit of ecotourism is that it:  
a) Provides revenue and employment for local communities
51. The 'National Disaster Management Act' was enacted in India in:  
a) 2005
52. 'Afforestation' in catchment areas is a mitigation measure for:  
a) Floods and landslides
53. The 'biological component that breaks down dead organic matter is the:  
c) Decomposer
54. The 'Vulnerability Atlas of India' provides maps related to:  
b) Housing types and disaster vulnerability
55. The 'Lion-tailed Macaque is an endemic species of the:  
b) Western Ghats
56. The 'regulating service' of 'climate regulation' at a global scale involves the:  
a) Carbon cycle
57. The 'National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) in India primarily focuses on:  
b) Capacity development, training, and research in disaster management
58. The 'terracing' on hill slopes is a method to prevent:  
b) Landslides and soil erosion
59. The 'main difference between a National Park and a Wildlife Sanctuary is that in a National Park:  
a) No human activity is allowed
60. The 'physical space where an organism lives is its:  
b) Habitat
61. The 'provisioning service' of 'raw materials' includes:  
a) Wood, fibers, and oils
62. The 'structure of an ecosystem is comprised of:  
b) The living and non-living components and their organization
63. The 'Mitigation' involves:  
a) Actions taken to reduce the harmful effects of a disaster
64. The 'ecology and Ecosystem:  
b) The study of interactions between organisms and their environment
65. A forest ecosystem is characterized by:  
b) A dense growth of trees and high biodiversity
66. The 'Biological components of an ecosystem are best described as:  
b) The community of living organisms and their interactions
67. The 'In an ecosystem, the primary consumers are always:  
b) Herbivores
68. The 'Pond is an example of a(n) ecosystem:  
b) Aquatic (Lentic)
69. The 'The 10% energy transfer rule in a food chain explains that:  
b) Only about 10% of the energy is transferred from one trophic level to the next
70. The 'The 'aesthetic views' provided by a landscape are a \_\_\_\_\_ service:  
c) Cultural
71. The 'The 'Alien species' invasions are a threat to biodiversity because they:  
b) Compete with native species for resources
72. The 'The 'bequest value' of an ecosystem is the value people place on:  
a) Knowing it will be available for future generations

73. The 'The 'Chaparra! biome is characterized by:  
a) Hot, dry summers and mild, rainy winters
74. The 'The 'disaster' is defined as:  
b) A serious disruption exceeding the community's ability to cope
75. The 'The 'Ecological services and Livelihood:  
a) Provisioning, Regulating, Cultural, and Supporting
76. The 'The 'Ecosystem services help to highlight:  
a) The dependence of human economies on natural systems
77. The 'The 'evaporation' is the process where water changes from liquid to vapor and enters the atmosphere:  
c) Evaporation
78. The 'The 'Existence value' of a species is a type of \_\_\_\_ value:  
c) Non-use
79. The 'The 'Flash floods' are characterized by:  
b) Their rapid onset in a short period
80. The 'The 'Genetic diversity' within a crop species is important for:  
b) Breeding programs for disease resistance
81. The 'The 'Gujarat Earthquake' occurred in:  
b) 2001
82. The 'The 'Haber-Bosch process' is significant because it:  
a) Fixed nitrogen industrially for fertilizer production
83. The 'The 'Hazard map' is a tool used in:  
b) Mitigation and preparedness planning
84. The 'The 'Indian Tsunami Early Warning Centre (ITEWC)' is located in:  
b) Hyderabad
85. The 'The 'Invasive Alien Species' is one that:  
b) Is introduced, spreads rapidly, and harms the native ecosystem
86. The 'The 'Landslide Hazard Zonation' maps are used for:  
b) Identifying stable areas for development
87. The 'The 'Livelihood' of a farmer is directly dependent on the \_\_\_\_ services of the agroecosystem:  
a) Provisioning and regulating
88. The 'The 'Lotic ecosystems' include:  
b) Rivers and streams
89. The 'The 'Mangrove forests' are typically found in:  
a) Estuaries and coastal areas
90. The 'The 'Mock drill' is an activity related to:  
b) Preparedness
91. The 'The 'National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP)' is implemented in:  
b) Coastal states and Union Territories of India
92. The 'The 'National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP)' of India was first adopted in:  
c) 2016
93. The 'The 'Natural hazards' can be classified as:  
a) Geological, Hydrological, Meteorological, Biological
94. The 'The 'Option value' of biodiversity refers to its potential for:  
a) Future use, such as new medicines
95. The 'The 'Phosphorus cycle' is considered a sedimentary cycle because its main reservoir is in:  
b) Rocks and sediments

96. The 'The 'Pollination' service is essential for the production of many:  
a) Fruits and vegetables
97. The 'The 'Primary succession' takes a longer time than secondary succession because it:  
a) Starts without any soil
98. The 'The 'provisioning service of freshwater' is essential for:  
a) All human activities, including drinking and agriculture
99. The 'The 'Psammosere' is a type of succession that begins on:  
b) Sand dunes
00. The 'The 'Pyramid of energy' is always:  
b) Upright
01. The 'The 'Recovery' focuses on:  
a) Restoring normalcy after a disaster
02. The 'The 'Response' activities occur:  
a) During and immediately after a disaster
03. The 'The 'Richter scale' is used to measure the:  
b) Magnitude of an earthquake
04. The 'The 'Rivet popper hypothesis' is used to explain:  
a) The importance of species diversity in ecosystem functioning
05. The 'The 'Sandbags' are used during a flood event as a \_\_\_\_\_ measure:  
c) Response
06. The 'The 'Seismic Zones' in India are classified into:  
a) Zones I to V
07. The 'The 'Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction' focuses on:  
b) Preventing new and reducing existing disaster risk
08. The 'The 'Service of photosynthesis' is fundamental because it:  
a) Converts solar energy into chemical energy usable by living organisms
09. The 'The 'Storm surge' is:  
b) A rise in sea level due to a storm
10. The 'The 'Sundarbans' is a classic example of which type of ecosystem?  
b) Mangrove forest (Wetland)
11. The 'The 'TEEB' initiative stands for:  
b) The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity
12. The 'The 'Tragedy of the Commons' often occurs when:  
a) Ecosystem services are overused because they are shared and not owned
13. The 'The 'Tsunami' is most often generated by:  
a) Underwater earthquakes
14. The 'The 'Uttarakhand floods' of 2013 were a result of:  
a) An extreme rainfall event
15. The 'The 'Water cycle' is a fundamental \_\_\_\_\_ service:  
d) Supporting
16. The 'The 'Western Ghats' in India is identified as a:  
c) Global Biodiversity Hotspot
17. The 'The variety of alleles within a population of cotton is an example of:  
b) Genetic diversity
18. The 'The variety of forest, grassland, and desert ecosystems within a country represents its:  
c) Ecosystem diversity
19. An 'Early warning system for cyclones' can help in:  
a) Timely evacuation of people

20. An 'Earthquake' is caused by:  
a) The sudden release of energy in the Earth's crust
21. An 'Ecosystem' is the physical and chemical environment along with the biological community:  
b) Ecosystem
22. An 'Estuary' is highly productive because of:  
b) The mixing of nutrients from land and sea
23. An 'Example of a biological hazard' is:  
c) Epidemic (e.g., pandemic)
24. An 'Invasive species' is one that:  
b) Is introduced, spreads rapidly, and causes harm
25. A 'Biome' is best defined as:  
b) A large geographical area with distinct climate, flora, and fauna
26. A 'Desert ecosystem' can provide provisioning services such as:  
c) Medicinal plants adapted to arid conditions
27. A 'Disaster management plan' aims to:  
a) Reduce the impact of disasters through preparedness and response
28. A 'Food chain' always starts with:  
c) A producer
29. A 'Food web' is the interconnected feeding relationships in an ecosystem:  
b) Food web
30. A 'Forest ecosystem' is typically characterized by:  
b) A dense growth of trees forming a canopy
31. A 'Gene bank' is used to preserve:  
b) Genetic material (e.g., seeds, sperm, DNA)
32. A 'Grassland ecosystem' is dominated by:  
b) Grasses
33. A 'Landslide' is the downslope movement of:  
b) Soil, rock, and debris
34. A 'Major threat to the continued provision of ecosystem services' is:  
a) Habitat destruction and degradation
35. A 'Pond' is an example of a(n) ecosystem:  
b) Aquatic (Lentic)
36. A 'Protected area where human activities are allowed to a limited extent' is a:  
c) Biosphere Reserve
37. A 'Species that is no longer found anywhere on Earth' is:  
c) Extinct
38. A 'Storm surge' is:  
b) A rise in sea level due to a storm
39. A 'Technological hazard' is:  
b) A hazard originating from technological or industrial conditions
40. A 'Tropical cyclone' is an intense storm system characterized by:  
a) Low pressure center and strong winds
41. A 'Tsunami' is most commonly caused by:  
b) Underwater earthquakes or volcanic eruptions
42. A 'Volcano' is an opening in the Earth's crust through which \_\_\_\_\_ erupts:  
b) Lava, ash, and gases
43. A 'Wetland' ecosystem is best described as:  
a) An area permanently saturated or filled with water

44. **'Biodiversity at the genetic level within a species'** is known as:  
b) Genetic diversity
45. **'Biodiversity Hotspot'** must have:  
b) High species endemism and be under significant threat
46. **'Biodiversity includes variety at which of the following levels?'**  
c) Genetic, species, and ecosystem levels
47. **'Building codes'** are a form of \_\_\_\_\_ for reducing earthquake risk:  
a) Mitigation
48. **'Building earthquake-resistant structures'** is an example of disaster:  
c) Mitigation
49. **'Capacity' in disaster management** refers to:  
b) The strengths and resources available to cope with a hazard
50. **'Carbon sequestration and storage' provided by forests** is primarily a:  
b) Regulating service
51. **'Chennai floods' of 2015** were exacerbated by:  
a) Unplanned urbanization and loss of wetlands
52. **'Chilika Lake' region in Odisha** is vulnerable to which natural hazard?  
b) Cyclones
53. **'Cloudburst' phenomenon** is associated with:  
a) Sudden and very heavy rainfall
54. **'Co-extinction'** occurs when:  
b) The extinction of one species leads to the extinction of another
55. **'Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM)'** emphasizes the role of:  
b) The local community in preparedness and response
56. **'Condensation'** is the process of the water cycle that forms clouds:  
b) Condensation
57. **'Conservation of biodiversity in the natural habitat'** is called:  
b) In-situ conservation
58. **'Cryopreservation'** is a method used in ex-situ conservation to preserve:  
b) Living tissues at very low temperatures
59. **'Cultural service' of 'inspiration' provided by nature** influences:  
a) Art, music, and literature
60. **'Cyclone shelters'** are an example of a \_\_\_\_\_ measure:  
a) Mitigation
61. **'Decomposition of waste'** is primarily a \_\_\_\_\_ service:  
d) Supporting
62. **'Deccan Plateau' in India** is an example of which biome?  
b) Desert
63. **'Denitrification'** is the conversion of nitrates back into atmospheric nitrogen:  
b) Denitrifying bacteria
64. **'Desert'** is a condition of:  
b) Prolonged deficiency of precipitation
65. **'Direct use value of biodiversity for products like food, timber, and medicine'** is known as:  
b) Consumptive use value
66. **'Drought monitoring' using satellite data** helps in:  
b) Early warning and preparedness
67. **'Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)'** is a \_\_\_\_\_ measure:  
a) Mitigation

68. **'Early warning systems for cyclones' are crucial for:**  
c) Enhancing community preparedness and enabling timely evacuation
69. **'Ecology' is the study of the interactions between organisms and their environment:**  
b) Ecology
70. **'Economic valuation of ecosystem services' helps in:**  
b) Highlighting their importance in decision-making and policy
71. **'Ecosystem goods' refers to:**  
a) The tangible products obtained from ecosystems
72. **'Ecotone' refers to a:**  
b) Transition zone between two different ecosystems
73. **'Ecotourism aims to:**  
b) Generate revenue for conservation and involve local communities
74. **'Endemism' refers to species that are:**  
b) Only found in a specific geographic area and nowhere else
75. **'Energy flow in an ecosystem' is best represented by a(n):**  
c) Pyramid of energy
76. **'Epidemics' are considered \_\_\_\_\_ hazards:**  
d) Biological
77. **'Ethical value of biodiversity' suggests that:**  
a) Every species has an intrinsic right to exist
78. **'Eutrophication of water bodies' is often caused by an excess of:**  
b) Nitrogen and phosphorus
79. **'Evaporation' is the main process adding water vapor to the atmosphere from soil and water bodies:**  
b) Evaporation
80. **'Evil Quartet' of biodiversity loss does NOT include:**  
d) Increased genetic diversity
81. **'Ex-situ conservation' is conservation of species outside their natural habitats:**  
b) Ex-situ conservation
82. **'Fire drills' in schools are a \_\_\_\_\_ activity:**  
b) Preparedness
83. **'Floods' can be caused by:**  
a) Heavy rainfall, storm surges, and dam failure
84. **'Genetic diversity within a species' is important because it:**  
c) Provides the raw material for adaptation to environmental changes
85. **'Gross primary productivity of an ecosystem' is the rate at which:**  
b) Producers convert solar energy into chemical energy
86. **'Himalayan yew (Taxus wallichiana)' became endangered due to its over-exploitation for:**  
b) The cancer-treatment drug taxol
87. **'Hotspot' concept was developed by:**  
a) Norman Myers
88. **'Human activities have significantly altered the global nitrogen cycle' by:**  
b) Using synthetic fertilizers
89. **'Hurricanes/Cyclones' are categorized using the Saffir-Simpson scale:**  
b) Hurricanes/Cyclones
90. **'Hydrarch succession' refers to succession starting in:**  
b) A water body
91. **'Hyogo Framework for Action' was succeeded by the:**  
a) Sendai Framework



92. **'In a trophic pyramid, the highest level contains:**  
a) The least energy and biomass
93. **'Indian Ocean Tsunami' of 2004 was triggered by an earthquake off the coast of:**  
b) Indonesia
94. **'Indo-Burma region' is a biodiversity hotspot that includes parts of:**  
b) India and its neighboring countries in Southeast Asia
95. **'Intermediate stages of ecological succession' are called \_\_\_\_\_ stages:**  
c) Seral
96. **'Invasive Alien Species' is one that:**  
b) Is introduced, spreads rapidly, and harms the native ecosystem
97. **'IUCN Red List' provides information on:**  
b) The conservation status (e.g., Endangered, Vulnerable) of species
98. **'Javan Rhino' was declared extinct in India from:**  
a) Kaziranga National Park
99. **'Keoladeo National Park in Bharatpur' is a famous:**  
d) Wetland
00. **'Lahars' are destructive mudflows associated with:**  
b) Volcanic eruptions
01. **'Landslides' are often triggered by:**  
b) Heavy rainfall, earthquakes, or deforestation on slopes
02. **'Lantana camara in India' is an example of a(n):**  
c) Invasive alien species
03. **'Lentic ecosystems' refer to:**  
b) Standing water ecosystems
04. **'Mediterranean Basin' is an example of a:**  
b) Biodiversity hotspot
05. **'Millennium Ecosystem Assessment' concluded that nearly \_\_\_\_\_ of ecosystem services are being degraded or used unsustainably:**  
c) Two-thirds
06. **'Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale' measures an earthquake's:**  
b) Effects on the Earth's surface and people
07. **'Mountain ecosystems' provide services like:**  
a) Being the source of most major rivers (water supply)
08. **'NDMA' stands for:**  
a) National Disaster Management Authority
09. **'Net primary productivity' is calculated as:**  
b) GPP – Plant respiration
10. **'NIDM' stands for:**  
a) National Institute of Disaster Management
11. **'Nitrogen in the atmosphere is fixed into a usable form for plants' primarily by:**  
a) Lightning and industrial processes
12. **'Option value' of biodiversity refers to its potential for:**  
a) Future use, such as new medicines
13. **'Over-exploitation' refers to:**  
a) Harvesting species at a rate faster than their natural reproduction
14. **'Phases of disaster management' are:**  
a) Mitigation, Preparedness, Response, Recovery

15. **'Pollution' can cause biodiversity loss by:**
  - c) Both a and b (Directly poisoning organisms and altering habitats)
16. **'Preparedness' includes:**
  - a) Developing early warning systems and evacuation plans
17. **'Primary ecological service of a wetland that directly supports livelihoods' is:**
  - a) Providing habitat for fish and other resources
18. **'Primary succession on a bare rock' first step is the growth of:**
  - c) Lichens
19. **'Project Elephant' in India is an example of:**
  - b) In-situ conservation
20. **'Project Tiger' in India is a classic example of:**
  - b) In-situ conservation
21. **'Provisioning service' of 'energy' from ecosystems includes:**
  - a) Biomass fuels
22. **'Pyroclastic flows' are a deadly hazard associated with:**
  - b) Volcanic eruptions
23. **'Ramsar Convention' is specifically related to the conservation of:**
  - b) Wetlands
24. **'Red Data Book' provides data on:**
  - b) Threatened and endangered species
25. **'Resilience of an ecosystem' is a \_\_\_\_\_ service:**
  - b) Regulating
26. **'Ring of Fire' is associated with:**
  - a) Earthquakes and volcanoes around the Pacific Ocean
27. **'Risk' in disaster management is a function of:**
  - a) Hazard, vulnerability, and capacity
28. **'Risk Transfer' mechanisms include:**
  - a) Insurance
29. **'Rosy Periwinkle (Catharanthus roseus)' is famous for providing drugs used to treat:**
  - b) Cancer
30. **'Sacred Groves in India' are a traditional form of:**
  - b) In-situ conservation
31. **'Savanna biome' is a type of:**
  - b) Grassland with scattered trees
32. **'Secondary succession' occurs on:**
  - c) An abandoned farmland or a forest after a fire
33. **'Sediment regulation' service of ecosystems helps in:**
  - a) Preventing soil erosion and siltation of reservoirs
34. **'Seismographs' are instruments that record:**
  - b) Earthquakes
35. **'Service of primary production' is the foundation for:**
  - a) All other ecosystem services
36. **'Sixth Mass Extinction' is different from previous ones because it is caused by:**
  - c) Human activities
37. **'Storm surge' is:**
  - b) A rise in sea level due to a storm
38. **'Structural mitigation for floods' includes:**
  - a) Construction of dams and levees

39. **'Svalbard Global Seed Vault' is located in:**  
b) Norway
40. **'Temperate grassland biome in North America' is known as the:**  
b) Prairie
41. **'Total number of biodiversity hotspots in India' is:**  
d) 4 (Himalayas, Indo-Burma, Western Ghats, Sundaland)
42. **'Transpiration' is the process of release of water vapor from plant leaves into the atmosphere:**  
c) Transpiration
43. **'Trophic level' that forms the base of most food chains and supports the greatest biomass is:**  
d) Producers
44. **'Tsunami waves' can travel:**  
b) At high speeds across entire ocean basins
45. **'Uttarakhand floods' of 2013 were a result of:**  
a) An extreme rainfall event
46. **'Variety of ecosystems in a given landscape' describes:**  
c) Ecosystem diversity
47. **'Variety of species within a habitat or region' is termed:**  
b) Species diversity
48. **'Volcanic eruptions' can lead to hazards like:**  
b) Lava flows, ash fall, and pyroclastic flows
49. **'Vulnerability assessment' helps in:**  
a) Identifying areas and communities most at risk
50. **'Wetlands' are often called 'biological supermarkets' because they:**  
a) Have high primary productivity and support diverse life
51. **'Whole-of-Government' approach in disaster management implies:**  
c) All government agencies work in a coordinated manner
52. **'Xerarch succession' begins on:**  
d) Both b and c (Bare rock and sand dunes)
53. **'Zoo' is an example of an ex-situ conservation method:**  
d) Zoo
54. **An 'Aquatic ecosystem found where freshwater from rivers meets and mixes with saltwater from the ocean' is called a(n):**  
c) Estuary
55. **An 'Ecosystem with saltwater, high salinity, and large waves' is a:**  
b) Marine ecosystem
56. **A 'Biogeochemical cycle' is a key function of an ecosystem related to nutrient movement:**  
b) Biogeochemical cycle
57. **'Biodiversity Hotspot' must have high endemism and significant habitat loss:**  
b) Significant habitat loss
58. **'Biological diversity' was first used by:**  
b) Thomas Lovejoy
59. **'Bioprospecting' refers to:**  
a) Exploring molecular, genetic, and species-level diversity for products of economic value
60. **'Building codes' are a form of mitigation for reducing earthquake risk:**  
a) Mitigation
61. **'Chennai floods' of 2015 were exacerbated by unplanned urbanization and loss of wetlands:**  
a) Unplanned urbanization and loss of wetlands

62. **'Climax community' is the final, stable community in ecological succession:**  
c) Climax community
63. **'Concept of ecological succession' was developed by:**  
d) H.C. Cowles and F.E. Clements
64. **'Concept of the "climax community"' suggests that succession is:**  
b) A directional and predictable process
65. **'Consequences of drought' include:**  
a) Crop failure and water scarcity
66. **'Core area of a Biosphere Reserve' is:**  
a) Where no human activity is allowed
67. **'Coral reefs' are a type of \_\_\_\_\_ ecosystem:**  
b) Marine
68. **'Decomposers' are essential for an ecosystem because they:**  
c) Recycle nutrients by breaking down dead organic matter
69. **'Degradation of ecosystem services' often impacts most severely:**  
b) Poor and rural communities who depend directly on them
70. **'Dodo bird' is an example of a species that became extinct due primarily to:**  
b) Habitat loss and over-exploitation by humans
71. **'Drought' is primarily characterized by:**  
b) A prolonged shortage of water supply
72. **'Ecological succession' is the process of gradual and fairly predictable change in species composition:**  
a) Ecological succession
73. **'Ecosystem' was coined by:**  
b) Arthur Tansley
74. **'Ecotourism' is a form of tourism that aims to minimize impact and support conservation:**  
a) Aims to minimize impact and support conservation
75. **'Energy flow in an ecosystem' is:**  
b) Unidirectional, from sun to producers to consumers
76. **'Estuary' is an ecosystem that is a transition zone between a river and the sea:**  
b) Estuary
77. **'Eutrophication of water bodies' is often caused by an excess of nitrogen and phosphorus:**  
b) Nitrogen and phosphorus
78. **'Eye of a cyclone' is a region of calm weather and low pressure:**  
a) Calm weather and low pressure
79. **'First organisms to colonize a barren rock surface' are called:**  
b) Pioneer species
80. **'Flash floods' are characterized by rapid onset in a short period:**  
b) Their rapid onset in a short period
81. **'Flood regulation' service of a forest involves:**  
a) Intercepting rainfall and allowing water to infiltrate the soil
82. **'Food chain' always starts with a producer:**  
c) A producer
83. **'Forest ecosystems' contribute to livelihoods by providing:**  
a) Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) like fruits, resins, and medicines
84. **'Genetic diversity' within a species is important for adaptation:**  
c) Provides the raw material for adaptation to environmental changes
85. **'Great Indian Bustard' is a critically endangered bird found in the grassland and desert region of India:**  
b) Grassland and desert

86. **'Habitat loss and fragmentation' is a major direct cause of biodiversity loss today:**  
b) Habitat loss and fragmentation
87. **'Himalayan region in India' represents which major biome?**  
b) Alpine Tundra
88. **'Human activities' have significantly altered the global nitrogen cycle by using synthetic fertilizers:**  
b) Using synthetic fertilizers
89. **'Hydrarch succession' refers to succession starting in a water body:**  
b) A water body
90. **'Indian Meteorological Department (IMD)' is responsible for forecasting cyclones and weather events:**  
b) Cyclones and weather events
91. **'Indo-Burma region' is a biodiversity hotspot that includes parts of India and neighboring Southeast Asian countries:**  
b) India and its neighboring countries in Southeast Asia
92. **'Introduction of the Nile Perch into Lake Victoria' led to the extinction of many cichlid fish:**  
b) Cichlid fish
93. **'IUCN Red List category for a species facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild' is:**  
c) Critically Endangered (CR)
94. **'IUCN Red List category "Least Concern (LC)" means the species is:**  
a) Widespread and abundant
95. **'Japur earthquake' occurred in the Indian state of Maharashtra:**  
b) Maharashtra
96. **'Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA)' is renowned for its early warning system for tsunamis:**  
b) Tsunamis
97. **'Keoladeo National Park in Bharatpur' is a famous wetland:**  
d) Wetland
98. **'Largest reservoir of carbon' is found in fossil fuels and sedimentary rocks:**  
b) Fossil fuels and sedimentary rocks
99. **'Lichens' are typical pioneer species in xerarch succession:**  
b) Xerarch
00. **'Main reservoir for the water cycle' is the oceans:**  
c) The oceans
01. **'Major cause of biodiversity loss today' is habitat loss and fragmentation:**  
b) Habitat loss and fragmentation
02. **'Mangrove forests' provide the regulating service of coastal protection from storms and erosion:**  
a) Coastal protection from storms and erosion
03. **'Millennium Ecosystem Assessment' was a major global study of the consequences of ecosystem change for human well-being:**  
b) The consequences of ecosystem change for human well-being
04. **'Mitigation measure for earthquakes' includes constructing earthquake-resistant buildings:**  
a) Constructing earthquake-resistant buildings
05. **'Mountain ecosystems' are crucial for biodiversity conservation due to high endemism:**  
a) Biodiversity conservation due to high endemism
06. **'National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)' is headed by the Prime Minister of India:**  
b) The Prime Minister of India
07. **'National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)' is specialized in disaster response and rescue operations:**  
b) Disaster response and rescue operations
08. **'National Flood Risk Mitigation Project' aims to reduce vulnerability to floods:**  
b) Reduce vulnerability to floods

09. **'National Policy on Disaster Management'** was approved in India in 2009:  
b) 2009
10. **'National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC)'** uses satellite technology for disaster management:  
a) Satellite technology
11. **'Natural capital'** refers to the world's stocks of natural assets:  
b) The world's stocks of natural assets
12. **'Net primary productivity'** is calculated as GPP minus plant respiration:  
b)  $GPP - \text{Plant respiration}$
13. **'Nitrification'** is the process where bacteria convert ammonia to nitrites and then to nitrates:  
c) Nitrification
14. **'Nitrogen fixation'** is essential because it converts atmospheric nitrogen into a form plants can use:  
b) It converts atmospheric nitrogen into a form plants can use
15. **'Number of trophic levels in an ecological pyramid'** is limited by the amount of energy available at the base:  
c) Amount of energy available at the base
16. **'Over-exploitation'** refers to harvesting species at a rate faster than their natural reproduction:  
a) Harvesting species at a rate faster than their natural reproduction
17. **'Phosphorus cycle'** is considered a sedimentary cycle because its main reservoir is in rocks and sediments:  
b) Rocks and sediments
18. **'Physical and chemical environment along with the biological community'** forms an ecosystem:  
b) Ecosystem
19. **'Physicochemical component of an ecosystem'** includes temperature, water, and soil minerals:  
b) Temperature, water, and soil minerals
20. **'Pioneer species'** are the first organisms to colonize a barren rock surface:  
b) Pioneer species
21. **'Point of origin of an earthquake inside the earth'** is called the focus (hypocenter):  
b) Focus (Hypocenter)
22. **'Primary consumers'** in an ecosystem are always herbivores:  
b) Herbivores
23. **'Primary source of energy for most ecosystems'** is the sun:  
b) The Sun
24. **'Process of nitrogen fixation'** is essential for plant growth:  
b) It converts atmospheric nitrogen into a form plants can use
25. **'Process of the water cycle that forms clouds'** is condensation:  
b) Condensation
26. **'Process where bacteria convert organic nitrogen into ammonia'** is ammonification:  
c) Ammonification
27. **'Process where water returns to the Earth's surface as rain, snow, etc.'** is precipitation:  
c) Precipitation
28. **'Pyramid of biomass'** can sometimes be inverted:  
b) Pyramid of biomass
29. **'Pyramid of numbers in a grassland ecosystem'** is upright:  
a) Upright
30. **'Ramsar Convention'** is specifically related to wetland conservation:  
b) Wetlands
31. **'Red Data Book'** provides data on threatened and endangered species:  
b) Threatened and endangered species

32. **'Regulating service of climate regulation' is provided by processes like evapotranspiration and carbon sequestration:**  
a) Evapotranspiration and carbon sequestration
33. **'Role an organism plays in its ecosystem' is its niche:**  
a) Niche
34. **'Savanna biome' is a type of grassland with scattered trees:**  
b) Grassland with scattered trees
35. **'Sequence of communities from pioneer to climax stage' is called a sere:**  
a) Sere
36. **'Service of pollination by bees and other insects' is a regulating service:**  
b) Regulating
37. **'Soil formation' is a slow process that can take hundreds to thousands of years:**  
b) Hundreds to thousands of years
38. **'Stable, end point of succession' is determined by the climate of the region:**  
b) Climate of the region
39. **'Structural mitigation for floods' includes construction of dams and levees:**  
a) Construction of dams and levees
40. **'Study of interactions between organisms and their environment' is called ecology:**  
b) Ecology
41. **'Sundarbans' is a classic example of a mangrove forest ecosystem:**  
b) Mangrove forest (Wetland)
42. **'Term "ecosystem" was coined by Arthur Tansley:**  
b) Arthur Tansley
43. **'Total amount of living material in a given trophic level' is called biomass:**  
b) Biomass
44. **'Total value of ecosystem services' is often greater than global GDP:**  
c) Greater than the global Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
45. **'Tsunami' is most often generated by underwater earthquakes:**  
a) Underwater earthquakes
46. **'Uttarakhand floods' of 2013 were a result of an extreme rainfall event:**  
a) An extreme rainfall event
47. **'Variety of life forms at all levels of organization' is the definition of biodiversity:**  
c) Biodiversity
48. **'Water cycle' is a fundamental supporting service:**  
d) Supporting
49. **'Water held in frozen state in glaciers and ice caps' is part of the cryospheric reservoir:**  
d) Cryospheric reservoir
50. **'Wetlands' are important for flood control, water purification, and providing wildlife habitat, but NOT for increasing soil erosion:**  
c) Increasing soil erosion
51. **'Which aquatic ecosystem has the highest salinity?'**  
d) Open ocean
52. **'Which Indian region is highly vulnerable to cyclones?'**  
c) Eastern and Western coastal regions
53. **'Which of these is a biotic component?'**  
b) Algae
54. **'Which of these is NOT an abiotic component?'**  
c) Earthworm



55. **'Which organization maintains the IUCN Red List?'**  
c) International Union for Conservation of Nature
56. **'Which phase of Disaster Management Cycle involves actions taken before a disaster to reduce its impact?'**  
c) Mitigation
57. **'Which phase of Disaster Management Cycle involves actions taken immediately after a disaster strikes?'**  
b) Response
58. **'Wild Life Protection Act in India' was enacted in 1972:**  
b) 1972
59. **'Xerarch succession' begins on bare rock or sand dunes:**  
d) Both b and c (Bare rock and sand dunes)
60. **A 'Biodiversity Hotspot' must have high endemism and significant habitat loss:**  
b) Significant habitat loss
61. **A 'Cultural service' from an ecosystem includes aesthetic, spiritual, and recreational experiences:**  
b) Aesthetic, spiritual, and recreational experiences
62. **A 'Food chain' always starts with a producer:**  
c) A producer
63. **A 'Major direct cause of biodiversity loss today' is habitat loss and fragmentation:**  
b) Habitat loss and fragmentation
64. **A 'Natural hazard' is a dangerous phenomenon that may cause loss of life or property:**  
b) A dangerous phenomenon that may cause loss of life or property
65. **A 'Provisioning service' of a grassland ecosystem is fodder for livestock:**  
a) Fodder for livestock
66. **A 'Region with high species endemism and facing significant threat' is designated as a biodiversity hotspot:**  
b) Biodiversity Hotspot
67. **A 'Species that is found only in one specific geographic area' is called endemic:**  
c) Endemic
68. **A 'Technological hazard' originates from technological or industrial conditions:**  
b) A hazard originating from technological or industrial conditions
69. **A 'Tsunami' is most commonly caused by underwater earthquakes or volcanic eruptions:**  
b) Underwater earthquakes or volcanic eruptions
70. **A 'Volcano' erupts lava, ash, and gases:**  
b) Lava, ash, and gases
71. **A 'Wetland' is an area permanently saturated or filled with water:**  
a) An area permanently saturated or filled with water
72. **A 'Wildlife Sanctuary' main objective is to protect a particular species or group of species:**  
a) To protect a particular species or group of species
73. **A biome 'known for permafrost and low-growing vegetation like mosses and lichens' is the tundra:**  
b) Tundra
74. **A biome 'with the highest biodiversity' is the tropical rainforest:**  
c) Tropical Rainforest
75. **A 'disaster' is a serious disruption exceeding the community's ability to cope:**  
b) A serious disruption exceeding the community's ability to cope
76. **A 'food web' is the interconnected feeding relationships in an ecosystem:**  
b) Food web
77. **A 'hazard map' is a tool used in mitigation and preparedness planning:**  
b) Mitigation and preparedness planning



78. A 'key element of disaster preparedness' is stockpiling emergency supplies and training responders:  
b) Stockpiling emergency supplies and training responders
79. A 'major threat to continued provision of ecosystem services' is habitat destruction and degradation:  
a) Habitat destruction and degradation
80. A 'measure of species diversity that takes into account both richness and evenness' is Simpson's Index:  
a) Simpson's Index
81. A 'mountain ecosystem' provides the critical service of being the source of most major rivers:  
a) Being the source of most major rivers (water towers)
82. A 'pond' is an example of a lentic (standing water) ecosystem:  
b) Aquatic (Lentic)
83. A 'protected area where human activities are allowed to a limited extent' is a biosphere reserve:  
c) Biosphere Reserve
84. A 'species that is likely to move into the endangered category in the near future' is classified as vulnerable:  
c) Vulnerable
85. A 'storm surge' is a rise in sea level due to a storm:  
b) A rise in sea level due to a storm
86. A 'tropical cyclone' is an intense storm system characterized by low pressure and strong winds:  
a) Low pressure center and strong winds
87. A 'tsunami' is most often generated by underwater earthquakes:  
a) Underwater earthquakes
88. A 'volcanic eruption' can lead to hazards like lava flows, ash fall, and pyroclastic flows:  
b) Lava flows, ash fall, and pyroclastic flows
89. A 'wetland' provides the important regulating service of flood control:  
b) Flood control by absorbing excess water
90. A biome 'characterized by coniferous forests and long, cold winters' is the taiga:  
c) Taiga (Boreal Forest)
91. A disaster management plan aims to reduce disaster impact through preparedness and response:  
a) Reduce the impact of disasters through preparedness and response
92. A food chain always starts with a producer:  
c) A producer
93. A forest ecosystem is characterized by dense tree growth and high biodiversity:  
b) A dense growth of trees and high biodiversity
94. A gene bank is used to preserve genetic material:  
b) Genetic material (e.g., seeds, sperm, DNA)
95. A grassland ecosystem is dominated by grasses:  
b) Grasses
96. A landslide is triggered by earthquakes and heavy rainfall:  
a) Earthquakes and heavy rainfall
97. A mangrove forest provides coastal protection from storms and erosion:  
a) Coastal protection from storms and erosion
98. A natural hazard is a dangerous phenomenon that may cause loss:  
b) A dangerous phenomenon that may cause loss of life or property
99. A primary consumer in a forest ecosystem is a deer:  
b) Deer
100. A species that is no longer found anywhere is extinct:  
c) Extinct

01. **A tsunami is most often generated by underwater earthquakes:**
  - a) Underwater earthquakes
02. **A volcano erupts lava, ash, and gases:**
  - b) Lava, ash, and gases
03. **A wetland is an area permanently saturated with water:**
  - a) An area permanently saturated or filled with water
04. **A wetland provides flood regulation and water purification:**
  - b) Flood regulation and water purification
05. **A 'Biodiversity' includes genetic, species, and ecosystem diversity:**
  - c) Genetic, species, and ecosystem levels
06. **A 'Biodiversity Hotspot' must have high endemism and be under threat:**
  - b) High species endemism and be under significant threat
07. **A 'Biogeochemical cycle' is a key ecosystem function:**
  - b) Biogeochemical cycle
08. **A 'Cultural service' includes aesthetic and recreational benefits:**
  - b) Aesthetic, spiritual, and recreational experiences
09. **A 'Decomposer' breaks down dead organic matter:**
  - c) Decomposer
10. **A 'Disaster' exceeds community coping capacity:**
  - b) A serious disruption exceeding the community's ability to cope
11. **A 'Drought' is prolonged precipitation deficiency:**
  - b) Prolonged deficiency of precipitation
12. **A 'Ecotone' is a transition zone between ecosystems:**
  - b) Transition zone between two different ecosystems
13. **A 'Ecotourism' aims to support conservation and involve locals:**
  - b) Generate revenue for conservation and involve local communities
14. **A 'Endemic species' is found only in one specific area:**
  - c) Endemic
15. **A 'Forest ecosystem' has dense trees and high biodiversity:**
  - b) A dense growth of trees and high biodiversity
16. **A 'Gene bank' preserves genetic material:**
  - b) Genetic material (e.g., seeds, sperm, DNA)
17. **A 'Grassland ecosystem' is dominated by grasses:**
  - b) Grasses
18. **A 'Hazard' is a dangerous phenomenon:**
  - b) A dangerous phenomenon that may cause loss of life or property
19. **A 'Invasive species' spreads rapidly and harms natives:**
  - b) Is introduced, spreads rapidly, and causes harm
20. **A 'Landslide' is downslope movement of soil/rock:**
  - b) Soil, rock, and debris
21. **A 'Lentic ecosystem' is standing water:**
  - b) Standing water ecosystems
22. **A 'Marine ecosystem' has saltwater and high salinity:**
  - b) Marine ecosystem
23. **A 'Meteorological hazard' example is a thunderstorm:**
  - c) Thunderstorm
24. **A 'Natural hazard' is geological, hydrological, etc.:**
  - a) Geological, Hydrological, Meteorological, Biological

25. **A 'Pioneer species' colonizes barren rock first:**
  - b) Pioneer species
26. **A 'Provisioning service' provides food, water, timber:**
  - c) Provisioning
27. **A 'Regulating service' includes climate regulation:**
  - b) Regulating
28. **A 'Seral stage' is intermediate in succession:**
  - c) Seral
29. **A 'Supporting service' is necessary for other services:**
  - d) Supporting
30. **A 'Technological hazard' originates from technology:**
  - b) A hazard originating from technological or industrial conditions
31. **A 'Tropical cyclone' has low pressure and strong winds:**
  - a) Low pressure center and strong winds
32. **A 'Tsunami' is often from underwater earthquakes:**
  - a) Underwater earthquakes
33. **A 'Vulnerability' makes a community susceptible:**
  - a) The characteristics that make a community susceptible to hazard impacts
34. **A 'Wetland' is a saturated area:**
  - a) An area permanently saturated or filled with water
35. **A 'Wildlife Sanctuary' protects specific species:**
  - a) To protect a particular species or group of species
36. **A 'Zoo' is an ex-situ conservation method:**
  - d) Zoo
37. **A biome with permafrost is tundra:**
  - b) Tundra
38. **A climax community is in equilibrium with environment:**
  - c) It is in a state of equilibrium with the environment
39. **A desert ecosystem has water scarcity and specialized plants:**
  - b) Scarcity of water and specialized plants
40. **A direct link between ecological services and livelihood is a fisherman catching fish:**
  - a) A fisherman catching fish for food and income
41. **A disaster is a serious disruption exceeding coping capacity:**
  - b) A serious disruption exceeding the community's ability to cope
42. **A forest ecosystem provides NTFPs for livelihoods:**
  - a) Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) like fruits, resins, and medicines
43. **A grassland ecosystem fodder is a provisioning service:**
  - a) Fodder for livestock
44. **A habitat is where an organism lives:**
  - b) Habitat
45. **A hurricane/cyclone is categorized by Saffir-Simpson scale:**
  - b) Hurricanes/Cyclones
46. **A landslide is triggered by heavy rain or earthquakes:**
  - a) Earthquakes and heavy rainfall
47. **A major driver of habitat fragmentation is building roads/dams:**
  - a) Building roads and dams
48. **A mangrove forest is found in estuaries and coastal areas:**
  - a) Estuaries and coastal areas

49. **A natural hazard example is an earthquake:**  
b) Earthquake
50. **A niche is an organism's role in its ecosystem:**  
a) Niche
51. **A pond is a lentic ecosystem:**  
b) Aquatic (Lentic)
52. **A primary consumer is always a herbivore:**  
b) Herbivores
53. **A producer converts solar energy via photosynthesis:**  
c) Photosynthesis
54. **A savanna is grassland with scattered trees:**  
b) Grassland with scattered trees
55. **A seral stage is intermediate in succession:**  
c) Seral
56. **A species endemic to Gir forest is Asiatic Lion:**  
b) Gujarat
57. **A species extinct in the wild only survives in captivity:**  
b) Only survives in captivity
58. **A storm surge is a sea level rise due to storm:**  
b) A rise in sea level due to a storm
59. **A tsunami wave travels fast across ocean basins:**  
b) At high speeds across entire ocean basins
60. **A wetland is important for flood control, not increasing soil erosion:**  
c) Increasing soil erosion