

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 Chaparral 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 – 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

00. 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