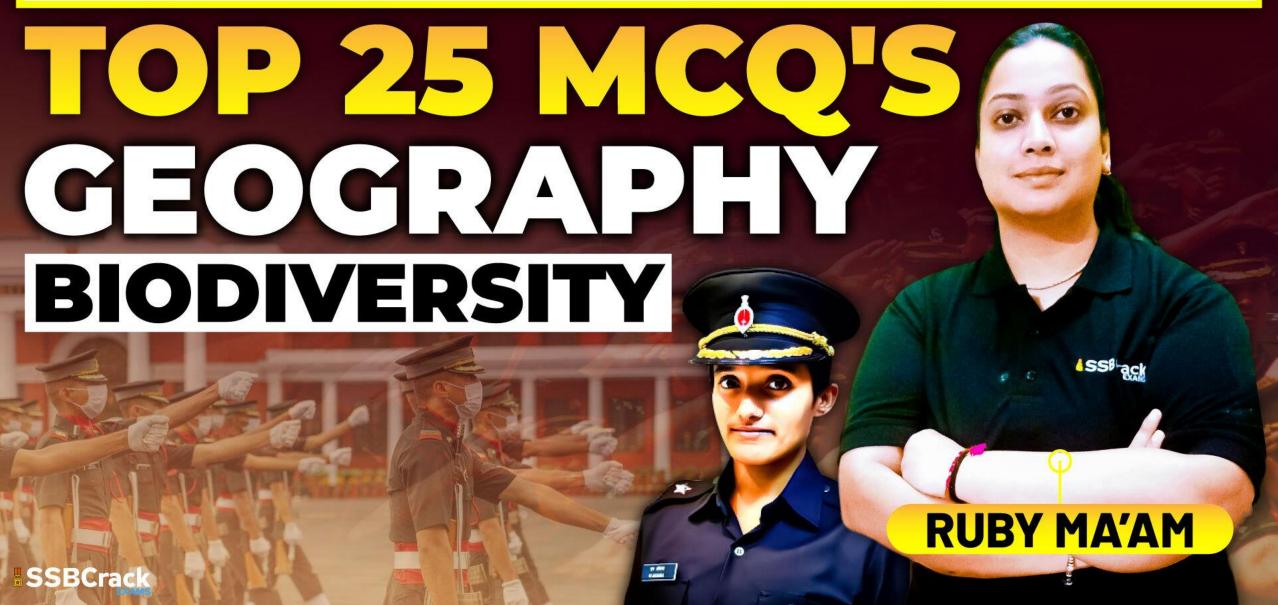
# NDA-CDS-AFCAT 2024



### How Many Bio Geographical Regions Are Present In India

A. 3

B. 4

C. 7

D. 10

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#### Biogeographical area of India

- ☐ There are ten biogeographic zones in India. ☐
- 1. Trans- Himalayan zone.
- 2. Himalayan zone
- 3. Desert zone.
- 4. Semiarid zone.
- 5. Western Ghat zone.
- 6. Deccan peninsula
- 7. Gangetic plain zone.
- 8. North east zone.
- 9. Island zone.
- 10.Coastal zone

### The Main Causes Of Biodiversity Loss Today Are

- A. Habitat Loss And Fragmentation
- B. Over-exploitation & Co-extinctions
- C. Alien Species Invasions
- D. All of The Above

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- A. Devi River
- B. Pennar River
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# Every Year, A Monthlong Ecologically Important Campaign Is Held During Which Tribes Plant Saplings Of Fruit-bearing Trees.

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Gond And Korku Tribes In Madhya Pradesh Of Planting Fruit Tree Saplings Conciding With Hari Jiroti Festival.

### The Maximum Biodiversity Is Found In

- A. Tropical Rain Forests
- B. Temperate Forests
- C. Coniferous Forests
- D. Arctic Forests

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The maximum diversity is found in tropical rain forests. Tropical forests are some of the richest areas on Earth. About 80% of the world's documented species can be found in tropical rainforests.

# If You Want To See Gharials In Their Natural Habitat, Which One Of The Following Is The Best Place To Visit

- A. Bhitarkanika Mangroves
- B. Chambal River
- C. Pulicat Lake
- D. Deepor Beel

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Gharials Are River Dwelling Fish-eaters And Their Only Viable Population Is In The Chambal Sanctuary

## Which One Of Following Trees Is Considered To Be An Environmental Hazard

- A. Babool
- B. Amaltas
- C. Neem
- D. Eucalyptus

### Which One Of Following Trees Is Considered To Be An Environmental Hazard

Water With Other Species.

A. Babool

B. Amaltas

C. Neem

D. Eucalyptus

Eucalyptus Is Responsible For Replacing Indigenous Forests In Several Parts Of The World, Depleting Food And Shelter Sources And Therefore Affecting Animals And Birds. Growing Eucalyptus In Low Rainfall Areas May Cause Adverse Environmental Impacts Due To Competition For

# Which One Of The Following Is The Most Important Factor Responsible For Decline Of Biodiversity

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- B. Controlling predators
- C. Destruction of habitat
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### Is One Of Most Prevalent Hotspots Of Biodiversity In India

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- B. Western Ghats
- C. Ganges
- D. None of the above

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#### \_\_\_\_ Is The Basic Unit Of Classification And A Taxonomic Rank.

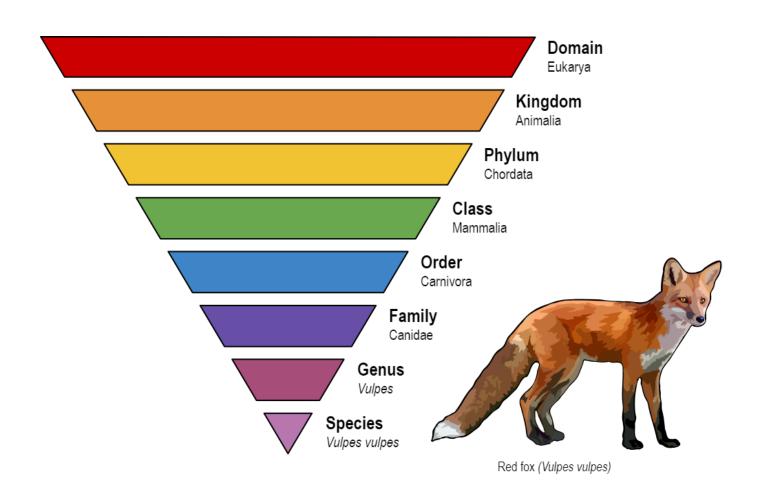
- A. Species
- B. Genus
- C. Class
- D. Order



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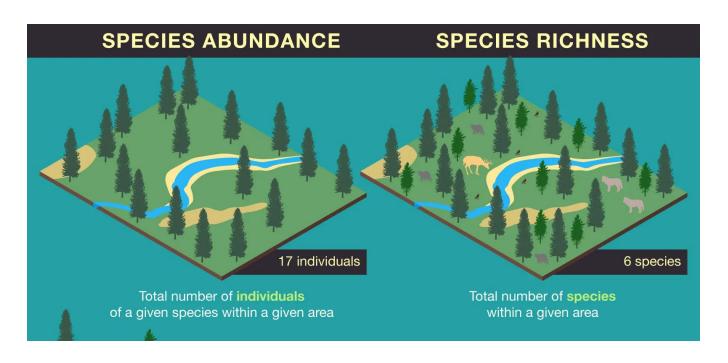


# Is Defined As Number Of Species Represented In A Specific Region, Landscape Or Ecological Community

- A. Coevolution
- B. Commensalism
- C. Species richness
- D. Population density

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### Which Of Following Is Not Included Under In Situ Conservation

- A. National park
- B. Biosphere reserve
- C. sanctuary
- D. Botanical garden

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In Situ, Conservation Protects Species In Their Natural Habitats, Such As National Parks And Biosphere Reserves, While Botanical Gardens Provide An Artificial Environment For Plant Species.

## What Is The Name Of The Species Whose Population Has Been Reduced To A Critical Level

- A. Indeterminate
- B. Rare
- C. Vulnerable
- D. Endangered

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#### SSBCrack EXAMS

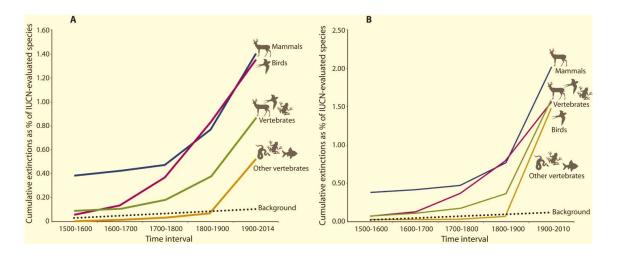
## Main Difference Between "Sixth Extinction" And The Previous Five Is The Sixth Extinction

- A. Is Mainly Occurring On Islands
- B. Is Mainly Affecting Plants
- C. Is Happening At A Faster Rate
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#### **SSBCrack**

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## In Which Of Regions Of India Most Likely To Come Across The 'Great Indian Hornbill' In Its Nature Habitat

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- B. Higher Himalayas Of Jammu And Kashmir
- C. Salt Marshes Of Western Gujarat.
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#### D. Western Ghats

The Great Indian Hornbill Is The Largest Hornbill Species In India. It Is Also Known As The Great Indian Or Great Pied Hornbill. It Is Mainly Found In The Foothills Of The Himalayas And Parts Of Northeast India, Along With The Western Ghats. It Is Listed As Vulnerable On The IUCN Red List Of Threatened Species And Is Listed Under Schedule I Of The Wildlife Protection Act Of India.

## Why Does The Government Of India Promote The Use Of Neem Coated Urea In Agriculture

- A. Release Of Neem Oil In The Soil Increases Nitrogen Fixation By The Soil Microorganisms.
- B. Neem Coating Slows Down The Rate Of Distribution Of Urea In The Soil
- C. Nitrous Oxide, Which Is A Greenhouse Gas, Is Not At All Released Into The Atmosphere By Crop Fields.
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#### What Are The Unique About The 'Kharai Camel' A Breed Found In India

- 1. It Is Capable Of Swimming Up Three Kilometers In Seawater
- 2. Its Survives By Grazing On Mangroves
- 3.It Lives In The Wild And Cannot Be Domesticated

Select the correct Answers using the code given below

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

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The Kharai Camel Is A Rare Breed Of Camel That Lives In The Salt Marshes Of Kutch, Gujarat, India. The Name "Kharai" Comes From The Local Gujarati Word Khara, Which Means "Salty".



# Which Of The Following Environmentalists First Gave The Concept Of Biodiversity 'Hotspots'

- A. Julia Hill
- B. John Muir
- C. Norman Myers
- D. Gaylord Nelson

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#### **REDD Plus Programme Is Concerned With Which Of The Following**

- A. Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)
- B. Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- C. Millennium Development Goals (MDG)
- D. Earth Summit

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**Reducing Emissions From Deforestation And Forest Degradation** (REDD Plus) Is A Mechanism Developed By Parties To The UN Framework Convention On Climate Change. It Creates A Financial Value For The Carbon Stored In Forests By Offering Incentives For Developing Countries To Reduce Emissions From Forested Lands And Invest In Low-carbon Paths To Sustainable Development. Developing Countries Would Receive Results-based Payments For Results-based Actions.

### Which Of The Following Plants Is Used For Green Manuring In India

- A. Wheat
- B. Sunnhemp
- C. Cotton
- D. Rice

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Green Manure Is Manure Obtained From Undecomposed Green Plant Material. Sunnhemp Is One Of The Most Important Green Manure Crops Along With Dhaincha, Clusterbeans, Sesbania Rostrata And Others.

## Polar Bears Prey On Arctic Birds & Fishes. However No One Found Polar Bears Predating Any Penguin. This Is Because

- A. Penguins Have Chemical Substance In Their Muscles Which Is Toxic To

  Polar Bears
- B. Penguins Are Gregarious And Always Move In Groups. Therefore, A Polar Bear Cannot Approach Them
- C. Polar Bears And Penguins Never Coexist Under Natural Conditions. The Former Lives In The North Pole While The Latter Lives In The South Pole
- D. Polar Bears And Penguins Display Symbiotic Relationships And They Help Each Other For Their Existence In The Ice-cold Ecosystem

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#### The Red Data Books Published By The IUCN Contains Lists Of

- 1. Endemic Plant And Animal Species Present In The Bio-diversity Hotspots.
- 2. Threatened Plant And Animal Species.
- 3. Protected Sites For Conservation Of Nature And Natural Resources In Various Countries.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1 and 3
- B. 2 only
- C. 3 only
- D. 2 and 3

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- 1. Endemic Plant And Animal Species Present In The Bio-diversity Hotspots.
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The IUCN Red List Of Threatened Species Or The Red

B. 2 only

Data Book Is The State Document Established For

C. 3 only

Documenting Rare And Endangered Species Of Animals, Plants And Fungi Existing Within The Territory Of The

State Or Country.

D. 2 and 3

### **Biodiversity Hotspot Are Characterized On The Basis Of:**

- A. Endemic Flowering Plants And Threat Perception
- B. Endemic Flowering Plants
- C. Species Of Flowering Plants
- D. None Of Above

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Dung Beetles Live In Regions Where Cattle Graze, Quickly Burying And Recycling Cattle Droppings. Because Of The Dung Beetles Activities, Breeding Habitats For Disease-carrying Flies Are Reduced And The Plants Upon Which Cattle Feed Are Nourished. The Relationship Between The Dung Beetles And The Disease-carrying Flies Is A Type Of

- A. Mutualism
- B. Commensalism
- C. Intraspecific Competition
- D. Interspecific Competition

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A. Mutualism

Dung Beetles And Disease Carrying Flies Both

Compete For The Same Food, That Is Cattle

B. Commensalism

Droppings. Since Both Of These Organisms

Belong To Different Species, This Competition Is

C. Intraspecific Competition

Called Interspecific Competition.

**D.** Interspecific Competition

Species A	Species B	Name of Interaction
4	+	Mutualism
_	_	Competition
+	_	Predation
+	_	Parasitism
+	0	Commensalism
-	0	Amensalism

## Which Of Following Has Been Cited As A Cause For The Deaths Of Penguin Chicks From World's Largest Colony Of Magellanic Penguins

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Magellanics Are Medium-sized Penguins Standing About 15 Inches Tall And Weighing About 10 Pounds. Males Of The Species Sound Like Braying Donkeys When They Vocalize. Among 17 Species Of Penguins, 10 Including Magellancis Breeds Are Found In The Region, Where There Is No Snow, It Is Relatively **Dry And Temperatures** Can Be Temperate. To Protect The Chicks, **Parents Are Too Big** To Sit Over And Those Are Still Too Young To Have Grown Waterproof Feathers. **Downy Penguin Chicks** Exposed To Drenching Rain Can Struggle And Die In Absence Of The Attention Of Their Concerned Parents. **During Extreme Heat**, Chicks Without Waterproofing Can't Take A Dip In Cooling Waters As Adults.

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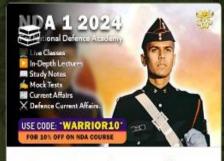


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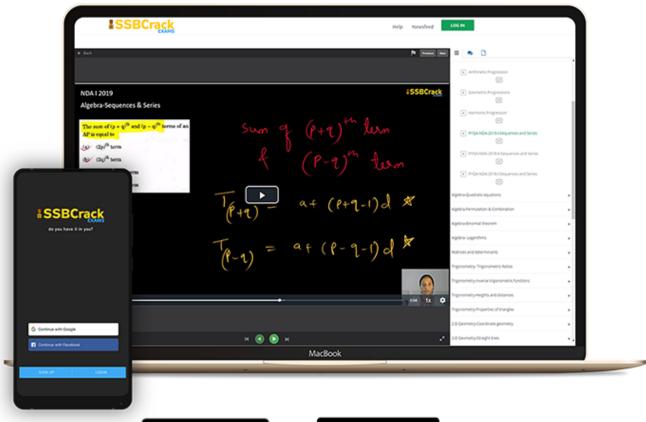
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