

SSR DEGREE COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS) NIZAMABAD

Environmental conservation biology paper -2

internal question bank – 2

year – 1 Semester-2

I. Choose the correct answers

1. Who developed the theory of continental drift?

- a) Alfred Wegener
- b) Charles Darwin
- c) James Hutton
- d) Harry Hess

Answer: a) Alfred Wegener

2. What can contribute to endemism?

- a) Geographical isolation
- b) Climate change
- c) Human activity
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

3. Which type of species is most likely to be endemic?

- a) Migratory species
- b) Invasive species
- c) Island species
- d) Generalist species

Answer: c) Island species

4.. Which of the following is an example of a renewable resource?

- a) Fossil fuels
- b) Solar energy

- c) Nuclear energy
- d) Minerals

Answer: b) Solar energy

5. Which of the following is a type of renewable resource?

- a) Geothermal energy
- b) Wind energy
- c) Hydro energy
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

6. What is one of the main causes of biodiversity loss due to deforestation?

- a) Habitat fragmentation
- b) Climate change
- c) Pollution
- d) Overhunting

Answer: a) Habitat fragmentation

7. Which of the following is a consequence of deforestation on the water cycle?

- a) Increased precipitation
- b) Decreased runoff
- c) Disrupted water cycle
- d) No impact

Answer: c) Disrupted water cycle

8. What is the name of the largest tropical rainforest in the world ?

- a) Amazon Rainforest
- b) Congo Basin
- c) Southeast Asian Rainforest
- d) Madagascar Rainforest

Answer: a) Amazon Rainforest

9. What is soil salinization?

- a) The process of soil becoming more fertile
- b) The accumulation of salts in the soil
- c) The erosion of soil
- d) The increase of soil organic matter

Answer: b) The accumulation of salts in the soil

10. Which of the following is a consequence of land degradation?

- a) Increased crop yields
- b) Decreased biodiversity
- c) Improved water quality
- d) Reduced greenhouse gas emissions

Answer: b) Decreased biodiversity

11. What is the main cause of soil erosion?

- a) Climate change
- b) Human activities such as deforestation and overgrazing
- c) Natural disasters
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

12. What can be done to restore degraded land?

- a) Afforestation
- b) Sustainable agriculture practices
- c) Conservation tillage
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

13.. What is the impact of land degradation on rural communities?

- a) Increased food security

- b) Improved livelihoods
- c) Decreased income and food insecurity
- d) No impact

Answer: c) Decreased income and food insecurity

14. What does NGO stand for?

- a) Non-Governmental Organization
- b) National Government Organization
- c) Non-Profit Organization
- d) Network of Global Organizations

Answer: a) Non-Governmental Organization

15. What is the primary goal of an NGO?

- a) To make a profit
- b) To provide humanitarian aid and services
- c) To influence government policies
- d) To promote business interests

Answer: b) To provide humanitarian aid and services

16. Which of the following is an example of an NGO?

- a) Red Cross
- b) World Bank
- c) United Nations
- d) Government of India

Answer: a) Red Cross

17. What is one way NGOs can impact society?

- a) By creating laws and policies
- b) By providing essential services to marginalized communities
- c) By generating profits for shareholders
- d) By enforcing government regulations

Answer: b) By providing essential services to marginalized communities

18. What is a common funding source for NGOs?

- a) Government grants
- b) Donations from individuals
- c) Corporate sponsorships
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

19. What is land degradation?

- a) The improvement of land quality
- b) The reduction of land productivity due to human activities
- c) The natural process of soil formation
- d) The increase of biodiversity

Answer: b) The reduction of land productivity due to human activities

20. What can be done to prevent land degradation?

- a) Sustainable land use practices
- b) Increased use of fertilizers and pesticides
- c) Overgrazing
- d) Deforestation

Answer: a) Sustainable land use practices

II. Fill in the blanks

1. Water table depletion occurs when the rate of _____ exceeds the rate of recharge.

Answer: extraction

2.. Over-extraction of groundwater can lead to a significant drop in the _____ table.

Answer: water

3. Water table depletion can cause _____ structural damage.

Answer: subsidence

4. The main cause of water table depletion is _____ use of groundwater

Answer: excessive

5. Water table depletion can be mitigated by implementing _____ water management practices.

Answer: sustainable

6. The Biological Diversity Act, 2002 was enacted by the _____ government of India.

Answer: Parliament

7. The main objective of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 is to conserve and _____ use of biological diversity.

Answer: sustainable

8. The Biological Diversity Act, 2002 aims to protect India's rich _____ heritage.

Answer: biodiversity

9. The Act requires prior _____ approval for access to biological resources for research

Answer: informed

10. The Biological Diversity Act, 2002 also provides for the _____

Answer: sharing

11. NGOs often rely on _____ from individuals and organizations to fund their activities.

Answer: donations

12. The primary goal of an NGO is to address _____ needs and promote social change.*

Answer: humanitarian

13. NGOs often work in areas such as _____,

Answer: healthcare

14. NGOs can play a crucial role in _____

Answer: empowering

15. NGOs often collaborate with. _____

Answer: governments and international organizations

16. Fossil fuels, are examples of _____ resources.

Answer: non-renewable

17. The use of non-renewable resources changes due to _____

Answer: greenhouse gases.

18. non-renewable resources include _____,

Answer: oil, coal, gas

19. The depletion of non-renewable resources is a concern
_____ and cannot be replenished

Answer: finite

20. NGOS stands for _____

Answer: non governmental organization

III. Descriptive Questions

1. concept of biogeography

2. overexploitation of natural resources

3. Renewable and non-renewable

4. Environmental impact assessment

5. Major conservation movements in India