

IX M.Sc. (Wildlife Science) National Entrance Test
20 April 2003

SECTION III : OPTIONAL SUBJECT - FORESTRY

Max. Marks:30

1. A common non-nitrogen fixing tree of the Himalayan region is
A. *Pinus roxburghii*
B. *Quercus semecarpifolia*
C. *Alnus nepalensis*
D. *Cedrus deodara* []
2. Does not coppice at all
A. *Azadirachta indica*
B. *Eucalyptus hybrid*
C. *Populus deltoides*
D. *Cedrus deodara* []
3. Maximum forest area in India comes under
A. Tropical wet evergreen
B. Tropical moist deciduous
C. Tropical dry deciduous
D. Tropical dry evergreen []
4. In India the standard height for measuring tree diameter or girth is
A. 1.30 m
B. 1.35 m
C. 1.36 m
D. 1.37 m []
5. *Prosopis cineraria* is a native tree of
A. Mesic environment
B. Tropical rain forest
C. Indo-Gangetic Plains
D. Arid environment []

6. 'A forest which, for a given site or given objects of management is ideally constituted as regards growing stock, age-class distribution and increment' is called
- A. Continuous forest
 - B. Uniform forest
 - C. Abnormal forest
 - D. Normal forest
- ()
7. C.A.I. is
- A. Proportionate increase in volume each year
 - B. Actual increase in volume each year
 - C. Mean increase in volume each year
 - D. None of the above
- ()
8. The science to determine the dimensions, form, volume, age and increment of individual trees and forest crops is called
- A. Forest Silviculture
 - B. Forest Mensuration
 - C. Forest Economics
 - D. Forest Utilization
- ()
9. *Avicennia* represents
- A. Tropical semi-evergreen forests
 - B. Tropical evergreen forests
 - C. Mangrove forests
 - D. Sub-alpine forests
- ()
10. Removing dead, dying, diseased and suppressed stems during thinning process is a kind of
- A. C-Grade (heavy) thinning
 - B. A-Grade (light) thinning
 - C. B-Grade (moderate) thinning
 - D. D-Grade (very heavy) thinning
- ()
11. Maximum volume/ha is obtained on harvesting a crop at the age when
- A. CAI is greater than MAI
 - B. CAI is lower than MAI
 - C. CAI and MAI are equal
 - D. MAI is maximum
- ()

12. Littoral forests are found in
- A. Coastal areas
 - B. Hilly areas
 - C. Desert areas
 - D. Deccan plateau
- []
13. Which of the silvicultural system is used for the regeneration and management of high forests
- A. Clear felling
 - B. Shelterwood
 - C. Selection felling
 - D. All of the above
- []
14. Operation carried out for the benefit of a forest crop at any stage of its life between the seedling and the mature stage is
- A. Tending
 - B. Regeneration felling
 - C. Ecesis
 - D. Increment
- []
15. The silvicultural system in which the mature crop is removed in a series of operations
- A. Clear felling system
 - B. Selection system
 - C. Shelterwood system
 - D. Improvement felling system
- []
16. The forestry crop/stand produced in the clear felling system is
- A. Even aged
 - B. Uneven aged
 - C. Two storeyed
 - D. Multi-storeyed
- []
17. Endemic pine species in India is
- A. *Pinus roxburghii*
 - B. *Pinus kesia*
 - C. *Pinus gerardiana*
 - D. *Pinus wallichiana*
- []

18. *Prosopis cineraria* is
- A. An indigenous tree of tropical monsoon forests
 - B. An exotic from Arabian countries
 - C. A tree of western part of India
 - D. A tree of mangrove vegetation []
19. *Santalum album* is a tree which is
- A. Semi parasite
 - B. Parasite on legume trees
 - C. Completely independent
 - D. Sometimes parasite []
20. Saplings of poplar are transplanted during
- A. Rainy season
 - B. At the end of the rainy season
 - C. Before the onset of the rainy season
 - D. Just after the winter []
21. Neem pesticides kill the insects through
- A. Blocking their metamorphosis
 - B. Spontaneous action due to bitterness
 - C. It kills the insect eggs
 - D. It checks the laying down of the eggs by the insect []
22. Gypsum is added as an amendment to
- A. Saline soils
 - B. Alkaline soils
 - C. Acidic soils
 - D. Calcareous soils []
23. Age of a tree can be determined by
- A. Increment borer
 - B. Altimeter
 - C. Hypsometer
 - D. Abney's level []

24. 'Katha' is a secondary metabolite and obtained from
A. Root
B. Sap wood
C. Heart wood
D. Sap and heart wood both ()
25. Importance Value Index (IVI) is used for
A. Estimation of biomass
B. Survey of vegetation
C. Mapping of forests
D. Phyto-sociology of forests ()
26. *Hardwickia binnata* is a silvipastoral tree in
A. Assam
B. Central India
C. Himalayas
D. Thar Desert ()
27. Definition of 'productivity' is
A. Biomass produced in one ha
B. Biomass produced in one acre
C. Biomass produced in one ha per year
D. Biomass produced after one rotation ()
28. Elite tree is
A. Phenotypically superior
B. Genotypically superior
C. Straight in bole
D. Highly tolerant to salts ()
29. The value of correlation is
A. 1.0
B. -1.0
C. Between 0 and 1.0
D. Between -1.0 and 1.0 ()
30. Species diversity is high in
A. Tropical forests
B. Temperate forests
C. Subtropical forests
D. Mangrove forests ()
