SAEVUS Eco-Achievers Olympiad

Official Knowledge Partner

भारतीय वन्यजीव संस्थान
Wildlife Institute of India

In association with

classmate

Instructions

NEW Marking Scheme and Evaluation Format

Total marks for the examination: 70

Total time duration for the examination:
1 hour and 30 minutes

Breakup of questions:

SECTION I: OBJECTIVE

Duration: 1 hour
44 MCQ QUESTIONS: Each question bears 1 mark each, there are 6 Leaf marked questions which bear 2 marks each.

Total marks for SECTION I is 50

These 6 sub-heads for SECTION I are as follows:
Flora – Plant life; 9 questions including 1 Leaf question
Fauna – Animal life; 9 questions including 1 Leaf question
Terra – Geography and environment ; 9 questions including 1 Leaf question
Aqua – Aquatic life and water bodies; 4 questions including 1 Leaf question
thInQ – Logical reasoning; 4 questions including 1 Leaf question
Mixed Bag – General awareness on environment and natural world; 9 questions including 1 Leaf question

All questions are multiple choice questions with four options – A, B, C and D Mark the correct or most appropriate answer in the OMR (answer) sheet.

Using a dark pencil or a dark-inked pen, colour the correct option completely,
as shown on the OMR (answer) sheet.

SECTION II: SUBJECTIVE

Duration: 30 minutes
1 Picture Composition

Total marks for SECTION II is 20

Turn over the OMR sheet provided to you and write in the space provided.
You can attach an extra sheet signed by your invigilator if you need more space.

You can only use a black pen to write the composition. Both gel or ball point pens are allowed.

SECTION I Duration: 1 hour Marks: 50

Flora

1. Two species of frogs from the Western Ghats have thus far known to lay eggs exclusively inside the stem of this plant – Ochlandra. What type of a plant is ochlandra?
A) Reed/Grass/Bamboo
B) Climber/Liana
C) Fern
D) Orchid/Bladderwort/Hemiparasite

2. Among the worst invasive species in the world, this large spiny shrub with colourful flowers and black berries (dispersed by birds) originated in South America but has spread across the world, including India, thanks to Dutch explorers who brought it to Asia and Oceania. What is this species, found across the country?
A) African tulip tree B) Lantana camara
C) Mimosa pudica D) Rangoon creeper

3. Chromolaena odorata and Parthenium hysterophorus are two major invasive plants in India, and both of them are from the Americas. Colloquially, the two plants are known, respectively, by a common name with an origin that perhaps lies in folklore. What are these plants commonly called in India?
A) Jack plant and Jill plant
B) Bonny plant and Clyde plant
C) Both have the same name, namely invasive weed
D) Communist plant and congress plant

4. Rhododendrons are small stunted trees with large showy flowers found across mountain ranges o the world. In fact, some have gone wild in the United Kingdom where the British introduced them. There is however one native subspecies of the rhododendron in Southern India, found in the higher elevations of the Western Ghats. What is this species called?
A) Rhododendron arboretum subsp. nilagiricum
B) Rhododendron wardii subsp. puralbum
C) Rhododendron ponticum
D) Rhododendron hirsutum

5. Which of the following is an alternative material for making paper?
A) Panda excrement B) Sheepskin
C) Hemp D) All of the above

6. In 288 B.C. King Tissa planted a fig tree sapling, thought to have derived from Buddha's Tree of Enlightenment, in the sacred city of Anuradhapura. Called the Sri Maha Bodhi, it is the oldest living tree of known planting date, and is venerated by Buddhist pilgrims in which country?
A) Sri Lanka B) India
C) Thailand D) Cambodia

7. The Chinese gooseberry is better known worldwide as the kiwifruit—the name New Zealanders gave it to honour their national bird. Original to China, where it is considered the national fruit, it is native to which province?
A) Sichuan
B) Shaanxi
C) Shandong
D) Henan

8. A species of tree along Western United States is the tallest tree species in the world. Very recently, an effort was made to identify the tallest species in the tropical regions of the world, which includes India. They identified a mammoth species Shorea fagutiana, nearly 90m tall. This species belongs to a diverse group of large trees called dipterocarpidae. In India, we are very familiar with another species of the genus, one that occurs so commonly in some areas such that they are described as forests of this species (common name). What?
A) Dhup B) Sagwan
C) Sal D) Tendu

9. There is no species called Christmas tree – it is simply an evergreen conifer that is decorated with the celebration of Christmas. With few native evergreen conifers that have the typical conical appearance, the most common species of tree used in India is Araucaria columnaris or Araucaria heterophylla. Which part of the world are these trees from?
A) Atlantic Islands
B) Islands near mainland Canada
C) South Pacific Islands
D) Madagascar

Fauna

10. Micrixalus is a group of frogs found nowhere else on earth other than the rainforests of the Western Ghats in India. They exhibit a unique behaviour of stretching out their legs and pulling it back, in what is called 'foot-flagging'. What nickname has this groups of frogs earned because of this behaviour?
A) Singing frogs B) Playing frogs
C) Dancing frogs D) Jumping frogs

11. Nyctibatrachus are a unique group of frogs found only in the Western Ghats of South India. They have diamond-shaped pupils, strong grip to hold onto rocks in fast flowing streams and have warty skin. What does Nyctibatrachus literally translate to in English?
A) Night frog B) Nictating membrane frog
C) Knitting frog D) Northern frog

12. When frogs mate, the male sits atop the female and fertilizes the eggs externally as they are released. This egg release happens quickly but the male (usually much smaller) sits atop the female for longer. What is this called, derived from the Latin for 'embrace'?
A) Implexion B) Amplexus
C) Implification D) Amphidextrous

13. Which is the only snake that is known to make a nest for its eggs?
A) Spectacled Cobra
B) Monocled Cobra
C) Egyptian Cobra
D) King Cobra

14. Birds can be classified based on their food preferences and their habits into what are called guilds. Identify the one type of bird that does not belong to the guild of the other three –
A) Wall creepers
B) Tree creepers
C) Nuthatches
D) Sunbirds

15. After a very close shave with extinction, the Asiatic lion has made a comeback and the current population is more than 400 individuals. A large part of its diet though, is actually domestic cattle. While stray cattle taken by tigers results in lot of anger and backlash, there is remarkable tolerance in the Asiatic lion's habitat thanks to a nomadic community in the area with strong religious and cultural beliefs for the lion. Which community?
A) Maldharis B) Moghiyas
C) Chenchus D) Soligas

16. Which big cat species has the longest canine teeth in proportion to body size?
A) African Lion B) Clouded Leopard
C) Jaguar D) Siberian Tiger

17. What is the distinguishing feature of the cat genus Panthera?
A) They can swim B) They can climb trees
C) They can roar D) They are large in size

18. What is the world's southernmost mammal?
A) Leopard Seal B) Weddell Seal
C) Minke Whale D) Orca

Aqua

19. India's southernmost point was ravaged in the 2004 Tsunami that killed lakhs of people. Where is this point located?
A) Kerala B) Tamil Nadu
C) Lakshadweep D) Andaman and Nicobar Islands

20. The deepest lake in the world has as much as one-fifth of the world's unfrozen surface freshwater. It is such a large ecosystem that it supports its own species of seal. Which lake?
A) Lake Titicaca B) Lake Baikal
C) Caspian Sea D) Lake Tanganyika

21. Which of these is NOT a tributary of the Amazon?
A) Rio Negro B) Rio Grande
C) Rio Apurimac D) Rio Mantaro

22. Which of these is the deepest dwelling fish?
A) Snailfish B) Clownfish
C) Tuna D) Sturgeon

Terra

23. Holocene is the period in geological history that used to refer to the latest years from __ to 10,000 B.C. Recently, scientists over world decided that humans had altered the planet to leave an imprint in geological time, and hence declared a new epoch of the present. What is it called?
A) Humanocene
B) Anthropocene
C) Miocene
D) Homonidocene

24. The Bamiyan Buddhas were some of the largest statues of the Buddha in the world, cut along a rock face. It was however destroyed by militant elements in 2001. Which country were they located in?
A) Iraq B) Afghanistan
C) Iran D) Pakistan

25. The RBI logo was originally a double mohur, with a lion with two palm trees. However, one small change was made in 1935, in keeping with representing India properly. The same change, in another identity of India, was made much later in 1972 by the Indian Board of Wildlife. What was the change?
A) Removing palm tree and replacing it with a peepal tree
B) Removing palm tree and lion and replacing it with a peepal tree and tiger respectively
C) Removing lion and replacing it with a tiger
D) None of the above

26. Which of these is not a UNESCO World Heritage site?
A) Manas B) Kaziranga
C) Nanda Devi D) Neora Valley

27. While most vulture species in India were severely affected by Dicllophenac, India's smallest vulture species remained relatively unaffected. Which species, also called 'Pharoah's Chicken'?
A) Nubian Vulture B) Moroccan Vulture
C) Egyptian Vulture D) Tunisian Vulture

28. This group of insects have been seen many miles up in the air, floating around seemingly unaffected. They move this way via a method of 'ballooning'. This is a reason why they are some of the first colonizers of new islands. Which group of insects?
A) Bees B) Ants
C) Spiders D) Mites

29. Which of these is not one of the three main rock types?
A) Sedimentary B) Metamorphic
C) Igneous D) Basaltic

30. Which solar system planets have rings?
A) Saturn and Jupiter
B) Saturn, Uranus and Jupiter
C) Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and Jupiter
D) Saturn and Pluto

31. What is the name of the most recent supercontinent?
A) Rodinia B) Gondwana
C) Pangea D) None of the above

thInQ

32. Find the odd one out:
A) Calligraphy B) Antiqua
C) French D) Devanagari

33. What does 'to seek information or advice from' mean?
A) Confirm B) Confiscate
C) Postpone D) Consult

34. If 72K is a perfect cube, then K must be equal to:
A) 1 B) 2
C) 3 D) 4

35. The perimeters of two squares are in the ratio of 4:9. What is the ratio between areas of the two squares?
A) 2:3 B) 4:9
C) 16:27 D) 16:81

Mixed Bag

36. Ecologists have long suggested the transfer of lions to a second population, and a suitable habitat in Madhya Pradesh has also been set up. However, the state of Gujarat has specifically refused to part with the lions, calling it an exclusive pride of the state. Who was the chief minister when these positions were put forth?
A) Anandiben Patel
B) Morarji Desai
C) Narendra Modi
D) Keshubhai Patel

37. This is one of Ranthambore's most famous tigresses. She had long exeeeded her natural lifespan, and was being artificially fed by the Forest Department. She died in 2016, aged 20. What was this tigress called, known for her territory overlapping water bodies in the Park?
A) Kublai
B) Genghis
C) Noor
D) Machhli

38. Which of the following rivers have NOT been mapped to a state through which they flow?
A) Netravati – Karnataka
B) Mahanadi – Maharashtra
C) Kosi – Bihar
D) Chambal – Rajasthan

39. Melanistic leopards or 'black panthers' are not very rare. They do seem to occur in certain parts of the common leopard's range. In what kind of habitat is one more likely to find them?
A) Dry scrub
B) Temperate grasslands
C) Rainforests
D) Savannahs

40. One of India's leading wildlife journalists, he recently published a book called The Age of the Endlings. Who?
A) Ananda Banerjee
B) Jay Mazoomdar
C) Sumit Sen
D) Dhritiman Mukherjee

41. The documentary Mountains of the Monsoon was filmed by which wildlife filmmaker from India?
A) Sandesh Kadur
B) Shekar Dattatri
C) Kalyan Varma
D) Dhritiman Mukherjee

42. Which of these is NOT a system in the human body?
A) The Nervous system
B) The Endocrine System
C) The cellular system
D) The Skeletal system

43. What is the word for an animal that is active at dawn and dusk?
A) Diurnal
B) Crepuscular
C) Nocturnal
D) Matutinal

44. What kind of animal is Platypus?
A) Bird
B) Mammal
C) Reptile
D) Amphibian

SECTION II Duration: 30 minutes Marks: 20

PICTURE COMPOSITION

Write what the picture is trying to say, a short description is given below.
Marks will only be given for content and original expression and not for style, vocabulary or handwriting.

TEACHERS ARE REQUESTED TO EXPLAIN THE TOPIC TO JUNIOR CLASS STUDENTS

PRANAD PATIL

ANIMALS WE LOVE TO HATE

Rabbits, tigers, flamingoes, elephants, we love them all. They are sometimes called cute, sometimes majestic and sometimes colourful and elegant.But what about owls, bats, hyenas and vultures?Do we not find them spooky, deceitful or even mucky? But is this true? Do these animals not deserve be your friends as well? Do you know that some or rather all of these animals are actually useful for this planet? Tell us all you know about the animals we love to hate.

SAEVUS

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