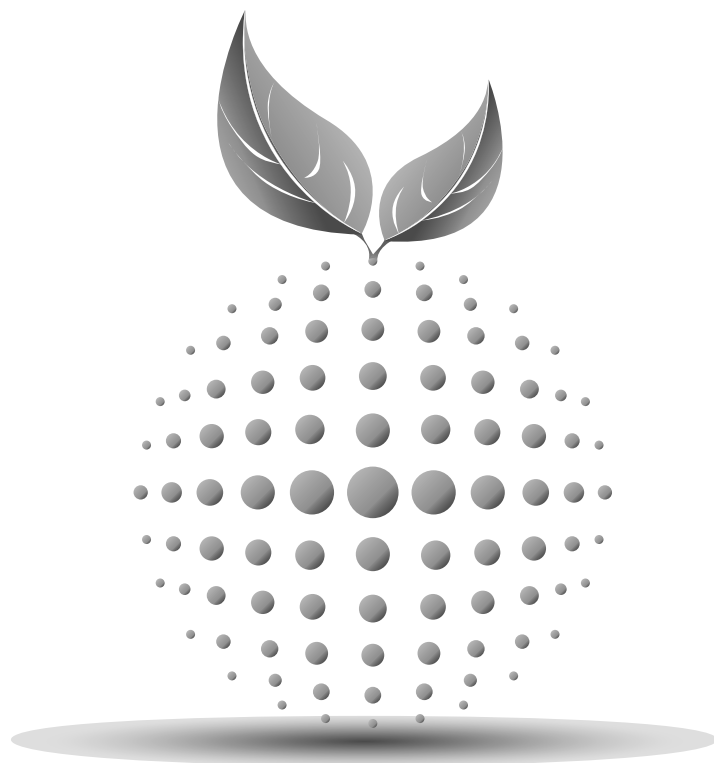


Instructions



SAEVUS Eco-Achievers Olympiad



Official Knowledge Partner

भारतीय वन्यजीव संस्थान
Wildlife Institute of India

In association with

classmate

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. Do plants breathe in Oxygen and release Carbon dioxide just like us humans?

- A) No, they only do the opposite
- B) Yes, they do that as well as take in Carbon dioxide and release oxygen
- C) Sometimes, they do this once in a few days
- D) None of the above

2. Which among the following plants is a climber?

- A) Potato
- B) Pea
- C) Brinjal
- D) Bottle gourd

3. The touch-me-not plant is a small herb whose leaves close when touched with a finger. What closes the leaves of the touch-me-not plant?

- A) The plant itself with forces inside it
- B) Tiny insects holding the branches
- C) Heat from the finger touching it
- D) Sunlight

4. Dark leafy greens contain _____, which help neutralize free radicals and prevent cancer and heart disease

- A) Phytochemicals
- B) Anti-oxidants
- C) Calcium
- D) Potassium

5. Which tree is worshipped in temples by parents praying for children? It is also the tree under which Buddha meditated.

- A) Banyan tree
- B) Ashoka tree
- C) Peepal tree
- D) Children's tree

6. Plants require water to grow. Hens, pigs, cows and goats require grass and seeds to grow big. Using the size of these animals, can you guess which of these animal food products uses maximum grass and seeds?

- A) Mutton
- B) Pork
- C) Chicken
- D) Beef

7. Mushrooms are neither plants nor animals and they cannot produce food themselves. What are mushrooms?

- A) Consumers
- B) Decomposers
- C) Producers
- D) None of the above

8. We have all seen Christmas trees around our neighbourhood. They come in a variety of shapes and sizes. But they all have something in common – which of these four things is it?

- A) They all have flowers
- B) None of them have leaves, they have long sharp green needles instead
- C) Some of them have flowers, others don't
- D) They have big flat leaves all around the stem

9. Bats are a major predator of mosquitoes, and just a few insect-eating bats eat thousands of mosquitoes in one night. What else do bats eat/drink?

- A) Fruits
- B) Nectar
- C) Fish
- D) All of the above

Fauna



10. The praying mantis is a type of insect that looks like a grasshopper. What is different are its front two legs. What is special about them, that gives them its name?

- A) They sit on their back and rub their legs together like praying
- B) The front two legs are held together to catch prey, like praying
- C) They use the front two legs to scratch their bodies
- D) They use it in mating

11. A "doe" is what kind of animal?

- A) Bird
- B) Fish
- C) Frog
- D) Deer

12. In many species, males are bigger than females. Why do you think so?

- A) To fight off rival males
- B) To defend territory from other males
- C) To increase chances of mating
- D) All of above

13. Elephants can do many things, except one thing. What CAN'T they do?

- A) Swim
- B) Jump
- C) Fly
- D) Sing

14. What is the hair in the neck that lion's horses and other animals have, called?

- A) Lane
- B) Sane
- C) Cane
- D) Mane

15. Which is correct order of size between these three wild species in dog family?

- A) Wolf bigger than jackal bigger than fox
- B) Wolf bigger than fox bigger than jackal
- C) Jackal bigger than fox bigger than wolf
- D) Jackal bigger than wolf bigger than fox

16. Ichthyology is the study of?

- A) Insects
- B) Tigers
- C) Fishes
- D) Birds

17. What is the use of venom in snakes?

- A) Digest food
- B) Defend from enemies
- C) Kill prey quickly
- D) All of the above

18. Group of Lions is known as what?

- A) Herd
- B) Pack
- C) Pride
- D) Flock

Aqua



19. Can sloths swim?

- A) Yes
- B) No
- C) Sometimes
- D) Never

20. What is the First marine national park of India?

- A) Gulf of Khambhat
- B) Gulf of Mannar
- C) Gulf of Kutch
- D) Palk strait

21. What is the body of water that separates England from the rest of Europe called?

- A) French Channel
- B) German Channel
- C) English Channel
- D) Irish Channel

22. India is separated from Sri Lanka by a narrow body of water, that sounds like the short form of an another neighbouring country of India, and a sweet from Mysore in southern India. Which body of water?

- A) Gulf of Kutch
- B) Palk Strait
- C) Gulf of Khambhat
- D) Persian Gulf

28. Who wrote the National Anthem of India, with its references to many geographical objects like mountains and rivers?

- A) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
- B) Rabindranath Tagore
- C) Subhash Chandra Bose
- D) Rituporno Ghosh

29. Which area of Madhya Pradesh is known for white tigers?

- A) Bundelkhand
- B) Malwa
- C) Baghelkhand
- D) None of the above



30. Delhi has always been the capital of India. When the British arrived, they made a port city the capital and it remained so even as their empire expanded. Much later however, they changed it back to Delhi. Which city was it?

- A) Chennai
- B) Pondicherry
- C) Kolkata
- D) Mumbai

31. This species of owl is found across the world, including India. They are big, with round white faces and eat a lot of mice. They are named after a part of farm. Which species of owl?

- A) Stable owl
- B) Barn owl
- C) Yard owl
- D) Spotted owl

Terra



23. In which state is India's western most point?

- A) Andhra Pradesh
- B) West Bengal
- C) Gujarat
- D) Kerala

24. A person wants to visit the national parks in Ranthambore, Gir and Bandipur located in three different states of India. To which one of the following states he need not go in this connection

- A) Gujarat
- B) Rajasthan
- C) Karnataka
- D) Kerala

25. Which of these countries do not have lions?

- A) Sri Lanka
- B) Kenya
- C) India
- D) Somalia

26. Which of these places has no trees?

- A) New Caledonia
- B) Scandinavia
- C) Iceland
- D) Antarctica

27. Desert national park is the last home of the great Indian bustard, a large flying bird found only in India and Pakistan. In which state is desert national park?

- A) Rajasthan
- B) Gujarat
- C) Maharashtra
- D) Haryana

32. Find the odd one out:

- A) Cricket
- B) Chess
- C) Ludo
- D) Carrom

33. There are 11 boys and 19 girls in a class. 1 boy and 3 girls are absent from school today. How many pupils are present?

- A) 22
- B) 26
- C) 28
- D) 30

34. The Tigers scored more points than the Dolphins but fewer points than the Eagles. Which team scored the most points?

- A) The Dolphins
- B) The Eagles
- C) The Tigers
- D) Both Tigers and Dolphins



35. Which is the wrong number in this series of numbers?

0,1,1,2,3,5,8,13,22

- A) 2
- B) 8
- C) 13
- D) 22

thInQ





36. Which of these statements are correct?

- A) Microscope is used to see very small objects bigger and Telescope is used to see very far objects close by
- B) Telescope is used to see very small objects bigger and Microscope is used to see very far objects close by
- C) Microscope and Telescope is used to see very small objects bigger
- D) Microscope and Telescope is used to see very far objects close by



37. What is the use of a tiger's tail?

- A) We don't know the exact reason!
- B) Balance while hunting
- C) Keep the cub attentive
- D) All of the above

38. Which is the tallest mammal?

- A) Elephant
- B) Giraffe
- C) Rhino
- D) Gorilla

39. There are three major kinds of big ape, apart from us. Which of these is NOT a big ape?

- A) Chimpanzee
- B) Orangutan
- C) Gibbon
- D) Gorilla

40. The national bird of India is the peafowl. It is known for its long streaming tail and very beautiful colours. Which gender has these tail feathers?

- A) Female
- B) Male
- C) Both Male and Female
- D) Depends on the region

41. How many body parts does an insect have?

- A) 4
- B) 3
- C) 6
- D) 2

42. The famous movie "Born Free" was based on which animal?

- A) Tiger
- B) Elephant
- C) Lion
- D) Gorilla

43. Which species played the character "Master Shifu" in the movie 'Kung fu Panda'?

- A) Tiger
- B) Tortoise
- C) Red Panda
- D) Leopard

44. Which of these cricketers has been the honorary wildlife warden of a Karnataka?

- A) Anil Kumble
- B) Sachin Tendulkar
- C) Arun Lal
- D) Sunil Gavaskar

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

ROHAN CHAKRAVARTY



CRUELTY TOWARDS ANIMALS

While children like you love and care for animals, adults are sometimes very cruel to them, sometimes out of fear or even as a part of their livelihood needs. You might have seen temple elephants being chained, bears and monkeys being made to perform tricks or snakes being beaten up. Share with us what you think on these practices and what we should do to change things for the better.

SAEVUS

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