

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

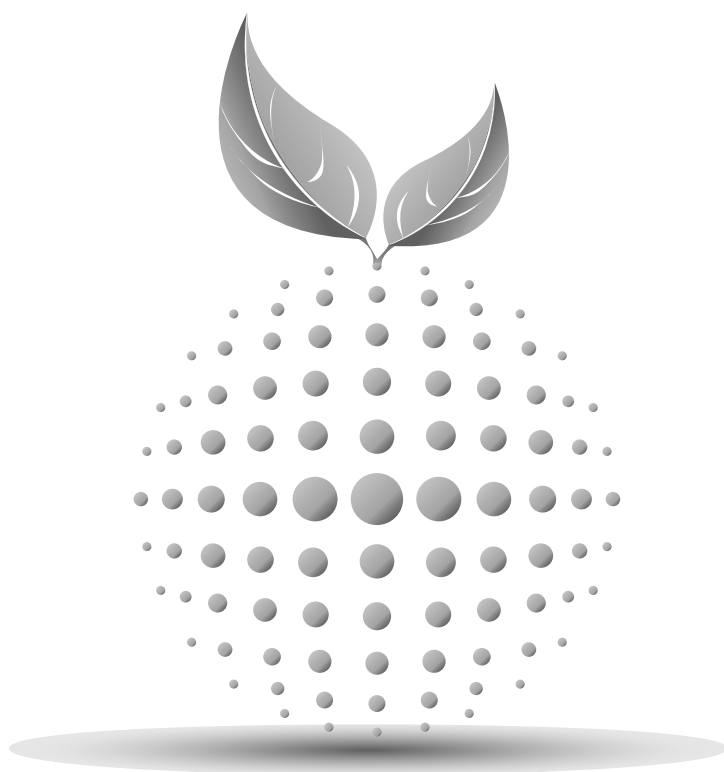
1 Picture Composition

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.



SAEVUS Eco-Achievers Olympiad



Official Knowledge Partner

भारतीय वन्यजीव संस्थान
Wildlife Institute of India

In association with

classmate

SECTION I Duration: 1 hour Marks: 50

Flora



1. What is the use of long flowing roots of the banyan tree?

- A) Support
- B) Breathing
- C) Drinking water
- D) Drinking water and support

2. Green leaves turn red or yellow in summer in dry forests. Can these yellow and red leaves produce food?

- A) Yes, but less than green leaves
- B) No, not at all
- C) Yes, but more than green leaves
- D) Yes, and equal to green leaves

3. What is true about the organisms found at the top of the food chain?

- A) There are fewer populations of these organisms.
- B) They photosynthesize
- C) There are large numbers of these organisms.
- D) They are the meanest.

4. Most of the Plants are-

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

5. In Greek mythology, in the stories of Persephone, what is said to be the fruit of the underworld?

- A) Grape
- B) Pineapple
- C) Pomegranate
- D) Orange

6. Plants can breathe through their stem. Is this possible?

- A) Yes, many plants do so but more through leaves than stems
- B) No, they only breathe through leaves
- C) Yes, many plants do so but more through stems than leaves
- D) No, they only breathe from the main trunk

7. Drumstick (*Moringa oliefera*) is a very common vegetable grown across the country. Based on what you know about the seed, where do you think it grows?

- A) It grows as a medium sized tree
- B) It grows to a small shrub
- C) It is herb very similar to grass
- D) It is a climber that grows along the ground and climbs sticks and buildings

8. Almost all leaves have a covering over it called cuticle. It is slightly thick, transparent and gives the leaf its smooth feel. Some plants, like cactus, have very thick cuticle. What is the use of it?

- A) It acts as protection
- B) It helps reduce loss of water from evaporation
- C) It makes leaves less tasty for animals that eat them
- D) All of the above

9. All plants with flowers make seeds that then grown into plants. However, it is possible that plants can grow from cuts of the stem. What is this kind of growth called?

- A) Propagative growth
- B) Vegetative propagation
- C) Growth propagation
- D) Growth

Fauna



10. Honey badgers are called so because they go after honey bees. Honey guides and honey buzzards also have their names for a similar reason. Why is a Bee Hummingbird called so?

- A) It eats bees
- B) It is the size of a bee
- C) It lives inside a bee hive
- D) It collects pollen and gives it to bees

11. What existing bird has the largest wingspan?

- A) Stork
- B) Swan
- C) Condor
- D) Albatross

12. Which of the following animals sleep standing up?

- A) Gorillas
- B) Flamingos
- C) Camels
- D) Crows

13. This kind of bird has a huge bill, and has a unique nesting habit. The male seals the female inside a tree hollow where she and the chick stay until the chick is old enough to fly. Through that time, it is the male who feeds both. They primarily eat fruits but also meat. The species found in India include malabar grey, Indian grey, malabar pied, oriental pied, great, rufous-necked, wreathed, brown and narcondam. Which kind of bird?

- A) Woodpecker
- B) Barbet
- C) Toucan
- D) Hornbill

14. What colour are zebras?

- A) White with black stripes.
- B) Black with white stripes.
- C) Both of the above.
- D) None of the above.

15. If dragonflies keep their wing open and spread out, and can be quite aggressive and guard a territory, what are their relatives called that are less aggressive, keep their wings folded up and are usually colourful?

- A) Dragoniteflies
- B) Damselflies
- C) Davidflies
- D) Densiflies

16. Which of these birds do not build their own nest but instead lay their eggs in the nest of other species that then take care of it?

- A) Robin
- B) Starling
- C) Cuckoo
- D) Hawk

17. Dragons are not real. But their closest relatives to large lizards exist on the komodo island, and is called the komodo dragon. In which country is this island located?

- A) Vanuatu
- B) Tuvalu
- C) Tunisia
- D) Indonesia

18. Mermaids don't exist. But sailors would often see these large creatures with human like face, flippers on the side and a flat tail that ate grass and breathed air. They are also called sea cows. which animal?

- A) Dolphins and Porpoises
- B) Manatees and Dugongs
- C) Manta and Stingrays
- D) Killer whale or Orca

Terra



19. The top crust of the Earth is called _____.

- A) Asthenosphere
- B) Lithosphere
- C) Stratosphere
- D) Atmosphere

20. India has a national park that supports unique floating vegetation on a lake. What is the name of the lake?

- A) Chillika lake
- B) Dal lake
- C) Loktak lake
- D) Pangong lake

21. Sunsigns are actually based on constellations. What are constellations?

- A) Imaginary shapes made by planets in the sky
- B) Imaginary shapes made by stars in the sky
- C) Real shapes made by comets as they move
- D) Real shapes made by satellites put in space by humans

22. Papaya is native to which Continent?

- A) South Central America
- B) North America
- C) Asia
- D) Europe

23. Why are there leopards but no tigers in Sri Lanka?

- A) They were hunted out
- B) Leopards are bigger and they killed all the tigers
- C) Tigers came to India after Sri Lanka split from India
- D) Leopards came to India after Sri Lanka split from India

24. Islands can be formed due to many reasons. Which of these is NOT a reason?

- A) Erosion of land bridge
- B) Volcanic uplift
- C) Coral formation
- D) Lakes drying up

25. What element is used in a thermometer, a device used to measure temperature? This substance is dangerous if consumed and causes minamata disease.

- A) Mercury
- B) Cadmium
- C) Asbestos
- D) Silica

26. Saksatchewan, Alberta, Ontario, British Columbia, northern territory, etc. are all regions in which large country in the northern hemisphere.

- A) Canada
- B) Russia
- C) Saudi Arabia
- D) Brazil

27. Karakoram range of mountains occurs in Kashmir and extends into Afghanistan through which country?

- A) Sri Lanka
- B) Pakistan
- C) Bangladesh
- D) Khazakhstan

Aqua



28. Rainfall occurs unevenly over the Himalayas. If you know that India receives rain from two sides, south west monsoon in Kerala and another part of south west monsoon in north east India, which part of Himalayas receives how much rain?

- A) Western Himalayas gets more rain than Eastern Himalayas
- B) Eastern Himalayas gets more rain than Western Himalayas
- C) Eastern and Western Himalayas get more rain than central Himalayas
- D) Eastern and Western Himalayas get less rain than central Himalayas

29. Lotic and lentic refers to slow moving water and fast moving water respectively. If that is the case, which of this is NOT lentic?

- A) Pools
- B) Ponds
- C) Streams
- D) Lakes

30. Water is attracted by the moon and oceans follow a 12 hour cycle, where it increases near the beach and then retreats. They are called 'high' and 'low'. What are they called?

- A) Tide
- B) Crest
- C) Trough
- D) Wave

31. 'Cascade', 'horsetail', 'plunge' and 'tiered' are types of what?

- A) Streams
- B) Waterfalls
- C) Lakes
- D) Rocks

thInQ



32. Sushil runs four kilometers every day. On Saturdays and Sundays he runs one kilometer extra (on each day). How many kilometers does he run in 1 week?

- A) 30km
- B) 28km
- C) 24km
- D) 27km

33. Anand began riding horses at 7:30am. He rode for 3 hours 45 minutes. What time did Anand finish riding?

- A) 4:15am
- B) 10:15am
- C) 11:45am
- D) 11:15am

34. Which of the following shows the word form of 5,221?

- A) Five thousand twenty one
- B) Fifty thousand two hundred twenty one
- C) Five thousand two hundred twenty one
- D) Fifty two thousand twenty one

35. Find the missing number:

1,4,9,16,...., 36

- A) 20
- B) 22
- C) 25
- D) 32

Mixed Bag



36. The mass of the earth is made up mostly of which two elements?

- A) Nitrogen and Carbon
- B) Nitrogen and Oxygen
- C) Iron and Oxygen
- D) Iron and Nitrogen

37. When the Universe was created many billions of years ago, elements were very simple. Even things like oxygen and carbon were not yet made. What existed then is still found in the sun, and is often used to fill balloons that float up into the sky. Which elements?

- A) Hydrogen and Carbon
- B) Hydrogen and Helium
- C) Helium and Carbon
- D) Hydrogen, Helium and Carbon



38. Muscle is soft tissue while bone is hard. What are soft bones, that feel like muscles, called? (Our nose is made of this)

- A) Ligament
- B) Blood
- C) Cartilage
- D) Hair

39. The Baya is a bird that creates a nest by using long grass leaves put together intertwined so that a nice hanging nest is made. This is different from a cup shaped nest, made by most birds. Which kinds of bird are Baya?

- A) Hawk
- B) Weaverbird
- C) Tailorbird
- D) Lark

40. In which of following time periods Dinosaurs were not present on earth?

- A) Jurassic
- B) Cretaceous
- C) Triassic
- D) Anthropocene

41. Circuses have many animals in them, but they have now reduced. Why have the numbers come down?

- A) Fewer animals are available now
- B) Because of animal cruelty
- C) People no longer know how to train animals
- D) None of the above

42. Kalandars are a community that know bears very well. They had a practice that was very cruel to bears, but that was their only option for money. Recently, most of the people have got other jobs and the bears have been rescued and kept in zoos. What practice did they do?

- A) Dancing bears – tied thread through nose, removed teeth and made them dance
- B) Jumping bears – made the bears jump over all
- C) Sleeping bears – they would make the bear snore after sleeping
- D) Snorting bears – they make the bear blow its nose

43. ABC (Animal Birth Control) programme was introduced so that domestic animals are made to not have young – a humane way of ensuring population is in control. Which animal receives ABC the most?

- A) Cats
- B) Pigs
- C) Rats
- D) Dogs

44. What does the organization IUCN stand for?

- A) International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural elements
- B) International University for Conservation of Nature
- C) Indian Union for Conservation of Nature
- D) International Union of Committee for Nature

ROUGH WORK

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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