

Sr. No.	Client Question ID	Question Body and Alternatives	Marks	Negative Marks
Objective Question				
1	1	Two zoogeographical regions separated by high mountain ranges are A1 : Neotropical and Ethiopian A2 : Palaearctic and Oriental A3 : Nearctic and Palaearctic A4 : Oriental and Australian	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
2	2	India is included under_____ realm of zoogeographic province A1 : Australian A2 : Nearctic A3 : Oriental A4 : Ethiopian	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
3	3	Origin of species was written by A1 : Lamarck A2 : Darwin A3 : Odum A4 : Simpson	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
4	4	Which of the following is NOT a condition necessary to maintain Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium? A1 : equal fitness	4.0	1.00

		A2 genetic drift : A3 random mating : A4 no mutations :		
Objective Question				
5	5	Which hypothesis suggests that the tropics have high species richness due to an environment most conducive to growth? A1 favourableness : A2 productivity : A3 environmental heterogeneity : A4 time since perturbation :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
6	6	Alleles which prevent the expression of other alleles are called _____, while the alleles which they suppress are called _____. A1 superior, inferior : A2 senior, junior : A3 major, minor : A4 dominant, recessive :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
7	7	Life on earth appeared_____ according to geological time scale A1 7000 mya : A2 1200 mya : A3 3500 mya : A4 6000 mya :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
8	8	Larval developmental form of echinoderms are known as	4.0	1.00

		A1 Auricularia : A2 Planula : A3 Echinopluteus : A4 Bipinnaria :		
Objective Question				
9	9	Madreporite is associated with A1 Nervous system : A2 Locomotion : A3 Digestive system : A4 Haemal system :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
10	10	_____ known as living fossil. A1 Feather star : A2 Sea cucumber : A3 Brittle star : A4 Sea star :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
11	11	The potential effects of global warming on peatlands are similar to that of which terrestrial biome? A1 tundra : A2 temperate grasslands : A3 boreal forest : A4 tropical rain forest :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				

12	12	Daily variation in physical and chemical characteristics of intertidal zones is greatest during A1 : diurnal tides. A2 : semidiurnal tides. A3 : spring tides. A4 : neap tides.	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

13	13	Bergmann's rule for mammals signifies A1 : Darker-pigmented in warmer areas of their distribution A2 : Smaller in size in areas of their distribution A3 : Lighter-pigmented in warmer areas of their distribution A4 : Large in size in colder areas of their distribution	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

14	14	Among the extant reptiles, _____ are phylogenetically closely related to aves? A1 : Turtles A2 : Crocodiles A3 : Lizards A4 : Snakes	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

15	15	The aquatic animals in the polar region survive even in freezing temperature due to A1 : very thick layer of fat deposition in their skin A2 : migrating to temperate region during cold times A3 : the neutral pH of the soil at very cold condition A4 : the high density of water at 4°C	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question				
16	16	The equilibrium model of island biogeography predicts _____ rates of extinction on islands _____. A1 : higher, farther from a source of colonists A2 : lower, with increased area A3 : higher, with increased area A4 : lower, farther from a source of colonists	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
17	17	Early explorers like Alexander von Humboldt determined latitude and longitude using A1 : the position of the stars. A2 : the position of the moon. A3 : the position of the sun. A4 : the position of the sun and the stars.	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
18	18	The global distribution of tropical rain forests corresponds to areas where conditions are A1 : warm and wet year-round. A2 : warm year-round with wet and dry seasons. A3 : warm and dry year-round. A4 : cool year-round with wet and dry seasons.	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
19	19	Change in species composition is referred to as A1 : species substitution. A2 : species turnover. A3 : species exchange.	4.0	1.00

		A4 species changeover. :		
Objective Question				
20	20	Conservation for both ecological and human benefits has been dubbed A1 homo-ecological conservation. : A2 humanistic ecology. : A3 eco-sapien conservation. : A4 biocultural restoration. :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
21	21	Which of the following statement best describe a climax community? A1 more stable and less diverse : A2 less stable and more diverse : A3 more stable and more diverse : A4 less stable and less diverse :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
22	22	Allen's Rule for the mammals from colder climates defines A1 shorter ears and longer limbs : A2 longer ears and shorter limbs : A3 longer ears and longer limbs : A4 shorter ears and shorter limbs :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
23	23	Major distribution of vertebrate families can be explained by all of the following EXCEPT: A1 The separation of continental plates during the breakup of Pangaea. : A2 The connection of land bridges between continents. : A3 The influence of climate changes such as ice ages.	4.0	1.00

		: A4 The marking of boundaries by passive advertisement. :		
Objective Question				
24	24	_____ is most likely a cosmopolitan species? A1 humpback whale : A2 ostriches : A3 penguins : A4 crows :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
25	25	Which of the following navigational methods is used by bees? A1 magnetic cues from the earth : A2 sound waves : A3 celestial cues from the sun : A4 celestial cues from the moon :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
26	26	Which of the following is NOT a physical barrier to dispersal? A1 Humidity : A2 Mountains : A3 Valleys : A4 Water currents :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
27	27	The Himalaya Mountains were created by the joining of which two faunal realms? A1 Nearctic and Palearctic : A2 Palearctic and Oriental :	4.0	1.00

		A3 Palearctic and Ethiopian : A4 Nearctic and Oriental :		
Objective Question				
28	28	MAB programme of UNESCO stands for A1 Man and Biotechnology : A2 Man and Biology : A3 Man and Book : A4 Man and Biosphere :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
29	29	Maximum species diversity is recorded in A1 Coral reefs : A2 Mangroves : A3 Seagrasses : A4 Seaweeds :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
30	30	Endemic species defines A1 species localized in a specific region : A2 rare species : A3 threatened species : A4 vulnerable species :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
31	31	Andaman Islands represent ____ biodiversity hotspot/s? A1 2 :	4.0	1.00

		A2 3 : A3 1 : A4 4 :		
Objective Question				
32	32	Which is not considered as Protected Area under IW(P)A, 1972? A1 National Park : A2 Biosphere Reserve : A3 Wildlife Sanctuary : A4 Community Reserve :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
33	33	How many bio-geographical regions are present in India? A1 5 : A2 10 : A3 8 : A4 12 :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
34	34	Darwin's finches are a good example of A1 Convergent evolution : A2 Industrial melanism : A3 Connecting link : A4 Adaptive radiation :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
35	35	Which one of the following is not observed in biodiversity hotspots? A1 Species richness	4.0	1.00

		: A2 Endemism : A3 Lesser inter-specific competition : A4 Accelerated species loss :		
Objective Question				
36	36	<i>Spilornis elgini</i> (Blyth, 1863) is a endemic _____ of A&N Islands A1 Mammal : A2 Bird : A3 Snake : A4 Frog :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
37	37	Which one is endemic bat of A&N Islands? A1 <i>Crocidura nicobarica</i> : A2 <i>Macaca fascicularis umbrosa</i> : A3 <i>Tupaia nicobarica nicobarica</i> : A4 <i>Hipposideros ater nicobarulae</i> :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
38	38	<i>Phelsuma andamanense</i> Blyth, 1861 is found in A1 Diglipur : A2 Car Nicobar : A3 Nancowry : A4 Great Nicobar :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
39	39	Parallelism is	4.0	1.00

		A1 : adaptive divergence A2 : adaptive divergence of widely separated species A3 : adaptive convergence of closely related groups A4 : adaptive convergence of widely different species		
Objective Question				
40	40	Evolutionary convergence is development of A1 : dissimilar characters in closely related groups A2 : common set of characters in closely related groups A3 : random mating A4 : common set of characters in group of different ancestry	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
41	41	Species occurring in different geographical area are known as A1 : sympatric A2 : allopatric A3 : sibling A4 : neopatric	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
42	42	According to the equilibrium model of island biogeography the rate of immigration is mainly determined by an island's A1 : area A2 : precipitation pattern A3 : isolation A4 : temperature pattern	4.0	1.00

Objective Question				
43	43	Place the continents in order from lowest to highest number of non-flying terrestrial mammal species. A1 : Australia, North America, Africa, Eurasia A2 : Australia, Africa, North America, Eurasia A3 : Eurasia, Australia, North America, Africa A4 : North America, Africa, Eurasia, Australia	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
44	44	The biodiversity hotspots identified by Myers et al. cover _____ if the globe and contain _____ of the known plant species. A1 : 2.5%, 42% A2 : 4.6%, 55% A3 : 1.7%, 71% A4 : 1.4%, 44%	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
45	45	Species richness of island increases with _____ and decreases with _____. A1 : isolation, area A2 : area, isolation A3 : more circular shapes, isolation A4 : isolation, less circular shapes	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
46	46	Marine iguana is found in _____ A1 : Galapagos Islands A2 : Andaman and Nicobar Islands A3 : Coco Island	4.0	1.00

		A4 Hawai Island :		
Objective Question				
47	47	Gathering information without direct contact is called A1 : Global positioning. A2 : GIS. A3 : Remote sensing. A4 : Inference.	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
48	48	Tropical rain forests are dominated by A1 : tall stature tress averaging 40 m in height. A2 : small stature, deciduous trees averaging 10 m in height. A3 : small evergreen trees with thick, tough, fire resistant bark. A4 : tropical grasses and widely scattered tall stature trees.	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
49	49	The Coriolis effect causes A1 : winds to move straight north-south. A2 : a rightward deflection of winds in the Northern Hemisphere. A3 : a rightward deflection of winds in the Southern Hemisphere. A4 : collision of westerlies and polar easterlies.	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
50	50	_____ is most important for speciation? A1 : seasonal isolation A2 : reproductive isolation A3 : behavioural isolation	4.0	1.00

		: A4 tropical isolation :		
Objective Question				
51	51	_____ oceanic zone is light most limiting. A1 abyssal : A2 bathypelagic : A3 epipelagic : A4 hadal :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
52	52	Which of the intertidal zones remains covered by water even during the lowest tides? A1 subtidal zone : A2 lower intertidal zone : A3 middle intertidal zone : A4 supratidal zone :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
53	53	Which lake zone is most comparable to the marine oceanic zone? A1 hypolimnion : A2 metalimnion : A3 epilimnion : A4 limnetic zone :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
54	54	How many species of seagrasses are recorded from Andaman and Nicobar Islands? A1 8 : A2 10 :	4.0	1.00

		A3 12 : A4 14 :		
Objective Question				
55	55	India represents _____ volcanic islands. A1 1 : A2 2 : A3 3 : A4 4 :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
56	56	Ten Degree Channels separates A1 Little Andaman Island from Car Nicobar Island : A2 Coco Island from Landfall Island : A3 Rutland Island from Cinque Island : A4 Car Nicobar Island from Nancowry Island :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
57	57	Which of the following is an example of atavism? A1 Hairs on the head of man : A2 Feathers on birds : A3 Tail in some babies : A4 Scales on fishes :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
58	58	Who first divided the Zoogeographic regions? A1 Sclater :	4.0	1.00

		A2 Wallace : A3 Linnaeus : A4 Darwin :		
Objective Question				
59	59	_____ Zoogeographic region is called as living museum? A1 Palaearctic : A2 Ethiopian : A3 Oriental : A4 Australian :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
60	60	Which law of evolution states that warm-blooded mammals of hot and humid areas have abundant melanin pigment? A1 Dollo's Law : A2 Gloger's Law : A3 Cope's Law : A4 Gause's Law :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
61	61	_____ published the first comprehensive work, recognizing five depth zones and 25 faunal provinces along the coasts of the continents. A1 James Dana : A2 Edward Forbes : A3 Albert Günther : A4 Edward O. Wilson :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
62	62	_____ were truly the giants in the development of zoogeography.	4.0	1.00

		A1 Charles Darwin and E. O. Wilson : A2 Alfred Wallace and Georges Buffon : A3 Robert H. MacArthur and G. E. Hutchinson : A4 Charles Darwin and Alfred Wallace :		
Objective Question				
63	63	A red coloured tubular flower without any odour is most likely to be pollinated by _____ A1 Beetles : A2 Bees : A3 Butterflies : A4 Birds :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
64	64	According to 2014 IUCN Red List, which of the following vertebrate classes has the largest percentage of threatened species? A1 Mammals : A2 Birds : A3 Reptiles : A4 Amphibians :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
65	65	Biological species concept was introduced by _____ A1 Edward O. Wilson : A2 Charles Lyell : A3 Ernst Mayr : A4 Charles Darwin :	4.0	1.00

Objective Question				
66	66	In the polar regions, number of species are found to inhabit only in the Arctic and Antarctic waters with no representation in the intermediate ocean, and such interesting pattern of distribution is known as _____ A1 : Unipolar distribution A2 : Cosmopolitan A3 : Bipolar distribution A4 : Ubiquitous	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
67	67	Multidimensional niche concept was introduced by _____ A1 : Robert H. MacArthur A2 : Charles Darwin A3 : Edward O. Wilson A4 : G. E. Hutchinson	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
68	68	Species occurring in different geographical area are called as _____ A1 : Sympatric A2 : Allopatric A3 : Parapatric A4 : Cryptic species	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
69	69	T.H. Huxley (1868) grouped different regions into 3 divisions viz., _____ A1 : Neartic, Neotropical and Aethiopian A2 : Neogea, Notogea and Arctogea A3 : Palaearctic, Neotropical and Aethiopian	4.0	1.00

		A4 Palaearctic, Notogea and Arctogea :		
Objective Question				
70	70	The Australian has four well marked sub-regions, viz., _____ A1 : (I) Austro-Malayan, (II) Polynesian, (III) Australian, and (IV) West-Indian A2 : (I) Austro-Malayan, (II) Polynesian, (III) Australian, and (IV) Ceylonese A3 : (I) Austro-Malayan, (II) Polynesian, (III) Australian, and (IV) Chilean A4 : (I) Austro-Malayan, (II) Polynesian, (III) Australian, and (IV) Novo-Zealandian	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
71	71	The fauna of New Zealand is highly remarkable; there are no large mammals at all; only the latter being almost certainly an importation are known to exist in New Zealand. A1 : Two / three species of bats and a rat A2 : Two / three species of rabbits and a rat A3 : Two / three species of fox and a rat A4 : Two / three species of wild dog and a rat	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
72	72	The first person to realize that similar environments, found in different regions of the world, contained different groupings of organisms was the French naturalist ; this important insight has come to be known as _____ A1 : James Cook, Cook's Law A2 : Joseph Banks, Bank's Law A3 : Johann Reinhold Forster, Forster's Law A4 : Georges Buffon, Buffon's Law	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
73	73	The first real attempt to divide the earth into regions corresponding with the range of its inhabitants is called _____ A1 : Huxley's Regions A2 : Sclater's Regions	4.0	1.00

		A3 Wallace's regions : A4 Heilprin's regions :		
Objective Question				
74	74	The great landmark in early studies of marine zoogeography, the 'Atlas of Zoogeography' was published in 1911 by _____ A1 John Bartholomew, William Clark and PeryGrimshaw : A2 Edward Forbes, Charles Darwin and E. O. Wilson : A3 E. O. Wilson, Alfred Wallace and Georges Buffon : A4 James Cook, Robert H. MacArthur and G. E. Hutchinson :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
75	75	The ground-breaking 'The theory of Island Biogeography' was published in 1967 by _____ A1 Robert H. MacArthur : A2 Edward O. Wilson : A3 Robert MacArthur and Edward Wilson : A4 Edward Forbes :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
76	76	The name of 'Indian regions' was replaced as 'Oriental regions' by _____ as proposed by _____ A1 Mr. Sclater and Mr. Heilprin : A2 Prof. Newton and Prof. Camerano : A3 Prof. Camerano and Mr. Sclater : A4 Mr. Sclater and Mr. Wallace :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
77	77	The Sandwich Islands are group of isolands and they have no indigenous _____ but the birds are themost remarkable and interesting. A1 Amphibian :	4.0	1.00

		A2 Reptiles : A3 Mammals : A4 Birds :		
Objective Question				
78	78	Theory of inheritance of acquired characters was given by _____ A1 Oparin : A2 Lamarck : A3 Darwin : A4 De Vries :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
79	79	The theory of continental drift was hypothesized in 1912 by _____ A1 Robert H. MacArthur : A2 Georges-Louis Buffon : A3 Edward O. Wilson : A4 Alfred Wegener :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
80	80	When structures like big mountains, rivers, lakes, seas etc prevent the migration of animals of land and water; such obstacles are called as _____ . A1 Climatic barriers : A2 Physical barriers : A3 Biological barriers : A4 Climatic and biological barriers :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
81	81	A population is growing logistically with a growth rate (r) of 0.15/week, in an environment with a carrying capacity of 400.	4.0	1.00

		What is the maximum growth rate (No. of individuals/week) that this population can achieve? A1 15 : A2 30 : A3 22.5 : A4 60 :		
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Objective Question

82	82	A species whose life history strategies allow for high intrinsic rates of increase (r-strategist) will also exhibit the following EXCEPT A1 : High tolerance for both environmental instability and low quality resources. A2 : Short period of exponential population growth (r) A3 : Reproductive strategy that involves random mating, semelparity and little or no parental investment A4 : Survivorship that show density-dependent mortality, typically exhibiting Type 1 or 2 survivorship curves.	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

83	83	Bergmann's Rule states that in cold climates species with a large body size are than in warmer areas. A1 : exothermic, less abundant A2 : endothermic, more frequent A3 : endothermic, less abundant A4 : exothermic, more frequent	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

84	84	In the context of diversity patterns of species, which one of the following statements is INCORRECT? A1 : Alpha diversity is diversity within a single community A2 : Beta diversity is a measure of the change in species composition from one community or habitat to another A3 : Alpha diversity is the regional diversity found among range of communities in a geographical region A4 : Gamma diversity is the regional diversity found among range of communities/habitats in a geographical region	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question				
85	85	On islands, species richness increases with _____ and decreases with _____. A1 : area, isolation A2 : isolation, area A3 : more circular shapes, isolation A4 : isolation, less circular shapes	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
86	86	Rapoport's rule states that organisms living at lower latitudes show than those occurring at higher latitudes. A1 : narrower longitudinal ranges A2 : no latitudinal ranges A3 : narrower latitudinal ranges A4 : wider latitudinal ranges	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
87	87	Successful fertilization in sea urchin demands specific interaction between proteins and receptors of sperms and eggs. In view of the above, which one of the following combinations is correct? A1 : Binding in acrosomes and bindin receptors on egg vitelline membrane A2 : Binding in egg membrane and bindin receptors in acrosomes A3 : Resact on egg jelly and bindin on sperm membrane A4 : Proteasomes on egg membranes and complex sugars on sperm membranes	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
88	88	The "Red Queen Hypothesis" is related to A1 : The mating order in the harem of a polygamous male. A2 : The elimination by deleterious mutations by sexual reproduction. A3 : Mate selection process by a female in a lek.	4.0	1.00

		: A4 The evolutionary arms race between the host and the parasite. :		
Objective Question				
89	89	The have many similarities and both have lions, leopards, elephants and rhinos but each group is represented by different kinds of species. A1 Oriental and Australian regions : A2 Ethiopian and Australian : A3 Oriental and African regions : A4 Oriental and Palaearctic regions :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
90	90	The Allen's rule states that in endotherms protruding body parts, such as tail, ears, bill, extremities, and so forth, are relatively in the cooler parts of the range of a species than in the warmer parts. A1 Shorter : A2 Longer : A3 Thinner : A4 Thicker :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
91	91	The continental masses was divided into six Realms based on the bird fauna under two Creatio or centres of Creation, namely, Palaeogeana and Neogeana by A1 Philip Sclater : A2 Robert H. MacArthur : A3 Edward Forbes : A4 Albert Günther :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
92	92	The fauna of Himalayan sub-region resemble of both the A1 Oriental and Ethiopian regions :	4.0	1.00

		A2 Oriental and Australian regions : A3 Oriental and Palaeartic regions : A4 Neartic and Neotropical regions :		
Objective Question				
93	93	The Finches of Galapagos Islands provide evidence in favour of A1 Evolution due to mutation : A2 Retrogressive evolution : A3 Biogeographical evolution : A4 Special creation :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
94	94	The Oriental region has four sub-regions, namely A1 (I) Indian, (II) Ceylonese, (III) Indo-Chinese, (IV) West-Indian : A2 (I) Indian, (II) Ceylonese, (III) Indo-Chinese, (IV) Austro-Malayan : A3 (I) Indian, (II) Ceylonese, (III) Indo-Chinese, (IV) Chilian : A4 (I) Indian, (II) Ceylonese, (III) Indo-Chinese, (IV) Malayan :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
95	95	The Palaeartic region has got a continuous link with its two neighbouring regions of A1 Ethiopian and Australian : A2 Neartic and Neotropical : A3 Oriental and Australian : A4 Ethiopian and Oriental :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
96	96	The wildlife of Andaman is similar with the wildlife of whereas the Nicobar fauna are similar to A1 Malaysia, Burma	4.0	1.00

		: A2 : Burma, Sumatra A3 : Sumatra, Malaysia A4 : Burma, Malaysia		
Objective Question				
97	97	Theory of Natural Selection dwells on A1 : Natural selection acting on favourable variations A2 : Role of environment in evolution A3 : Changes in gene complex resulting in heritable variations A4 : Habitat selection	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
98	98	Which of the following statements about evolution is NOT true? A1 : Evolution is the product of natural selection A2 : Evolution is goal-oriented A3 : Prokaryotes evolve faster than eukaryotes A4 : Evolution need not always lead to a better phenotype	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
99	99	Which of the following statements is INCORRECT about a keystone species? A1 : Species other than consumers can be a keystone species A2 : Keystone species has influence on a community proportionate to its abundance A3 : Removing a keystone species can reduce species richness of a community A4 : Removing a keystone species can effect successive trophic levels causing a trophic cascade	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
100	100	Which one of the following conditions is NOT likely to favour male monogamy?	4.0	1.00

A1
: When the male has to guard his mate against mating by another male.

A2
: When the male wants to spend more time for foraging.

A3
: When the male has to assist the mate in brood and nestling care.

A4
: When the female guards her mate against seeking other females to mate.