

n forest, the standard colour given for the regeneration status excellent (80-100%) is _____

- (A) Green
- (B) Red
- (C) Black
- (D) Yellow

Ans. A

2. In forest, the standard colour given for the regeneration status deficient (0-20%) is _____

- (A) Green
- (B) Red
- (C) Black
- (D) Yellow

Ans. C

3. Man and biosphere programme was started in the year

- (A) 1988
- (B) 1990
- (C) 1975
- (D) 1971

Ans. D

4. Declaration of reserved forest is possible by IFA, 1927 under sections

- (A) 3 to 25
- (B) 3 to 27
- (C) 3 to 30
- (D) 3 to 33

Ans. B

5. Indian Forest Act contain

- (A) 56 section
- (B) 75 section
- (C) 86 section
- (D) 90 section

Ans. C

6. Protected Forest declared under forest act of

-
- (A) 1927
 - (B) 1952
 - (C) 1988

(D) 2001

Ans. A

7. Indian Forest Act of 1927 has contain

(A) 10 chapter

(B) 13 chapter

(C) 15 chapter

(D) 20 chapter

Ans. B

8. The total increment up to the given age divided by the that age is called _____

(A) MAI

(B) CAI

(C) PAI

(D) All of these

Ans. A

9. Social forestry programme was launched in the

(A) Fifth five year plan

(B) Six five year plan

(C) Seventh five year plan

(D) Eight five year plan

Ans. A

10. Annual felling areas is otherwise called as _____

(A) Working circle

(B) Working area

(C) Beat

(D) Coupe

Ans. D

11. The main territorial division of the forest is called

(A) Block

(B) Coupe

(C) Compartment

(D) All of these

Ans. A

12. Working plan aimed for _____

(A) Sustained yield

(B) Progressive yield

(C) Regular yield

(D) All of these

Ans. A

13. Dendrocalamus strictus is referred as _____

(A) Male bamboo

(B) Female Bamboo

(C) Culm bamboo

(D) All of these

Ans. A

14. The valerian oil is obtain from

(A) Leaves

(B) Bark

(C) Stem

(D) Toot

Ans. D

15. The Indian copal tree is _____

(A) Acacia nilotica

(B) Vetaria indica

(C) Tectona grandis

(D) Madhuca indica

Ans. B

16. How many bamboo species are found in India?

(A) 125

(B) 136

(C) 145

(D) 140

Ans. B

17. Salai gum is obtain from _____

(A) Acacia nilotica

(B) Pterocarpus marsupium

(C) Shrea robuats

(D) Boswellia serrata

Ans. D

18. The regular tapping resin tree is _____

(A) Pimis wallichiana

(B) Finns roxburghii

(C) Diospyros melanoxylon

(D) Boswellia serrata

Ans. B

19. Felling cyclic of bamboo is _____

- (A) 3-4 year
- (B) 4-5 year
- (C) 5-6 year
- (D) 5-10 year

Ans. A

20. Golden or yellow bamboo is _____

- (A) Dendrocalamus strictus
- (B) Bamboosa vulgaris
- (C) Bamboosa tulda
- (D) All of these

Ans. B

21. Most suitable species for cricket bat is _____

- (A) Bombex ceiba
- (B) Salix alba
- (C) Populus deltoids
- (D) Dulbergia sissoo

22. The leading country in growing softwood lumber in the world is _____

- (A) India
- (B) Srilanka
- (C) Russia
- (D) Kenya

Ans. D

23. The standard length of the axe handle is _____

- (A) 60 cm
- (B) 80 cm
- (C) 90 cm
- (D) 100 cm

Ans. C

24. A snag is a _____

- (A) Standing dead tree
- (B) Standing live tree
- (C) Felled tree
- (D) Felled log tree

Ans. A

25. Selling standing timber is called a _____

- (A) Salvage sale

- (B) Stumpage sale
- (C) Timber sale
- (D) All of these

Ans. B

26. National newspaper and paper mills established at

-
- (A) Nepanagar
 - (B) Nagpur
 - (C) Bhopal
 - (D) Dehradun

Ans. A

27. Black dammer is _____

- (A) Vetaria indica
- (B) Hopea odorata
- (C) Canarium strictum
- (D) Agathis loranthifolius

Ans. C

28. The NTFTs are abundant in _____

- (A) Wet evergreen forest
- (B) Dry deciduous forest
- (C) Tropical rain forest
- (D) Tropical moist forest

Ans. B

29. Sapwood is rich in _____

- (A) Starch
- (B) Cellulose
- (C) Resins
- (D) Gums

Ans. A

30. The development of cell occurs in _____

- (A) Two stage
- (B) Three stage
- (C) Fourth stage
- (D) Fifth stage

Ans. C

31. Food material for termite is _____

- (A) Glucose
- (B) Cellulose

- (C) Fructose
- (D) Hemi-cellulose

Ans. B

32. Institute of Wood Science and Technology is located at

-
- (A) Dehradun
 - (B) Jhansi
 - (C) Bhopal
 - (D) Bangalore

Ans. D

33. Tylose are present only _____

- (A) Hard wood
- (B) Soft wood
- (C) Semi-hard wood
- (D) All of these

Ans. A

34. Fibre saturation point for most tropical timber ranged between

- (A) 6-8
- (B) 10-15
- (C) 12-20
- (D) 20-25

Ans. C

35. Physiologically heartwood is _____

- (A) Dead
- (B) Live
- (C) Cut
- (D) Nut cut

Ans. A

36. Growth of the terminal end of the stem is called

-
- (A) Auxiliary growth
 - (B) Terminal growth
 - (C) Shoot growth
 - (D) All of these

Ans. B

37. Red rust in Eucalyptus is caused by _____

- (A) Bacteria

- (B) Algae
- (C) Viruses
- (D) MLO

Ans. B

38. Peak infestation period of inflorescences feeder is during

- (A) Aug-Sep
- (B) Nov-Dec
- (C) Jan-Feb
- (D) Mar-April

Ans. A

39. Teak skelitonizer belongs to family

- (A) Platypodidae
- (B) Pyralidae
- (C) Indarbelidae
- (D) None of these

Ans. B

40. Female moth of mulberry silk worm lays about

- (A) 50-100 eggs
- (B) 100-150 eggs
- (C) 100-200 eggs
- (D) 300-400 eggs

Ans. D

41. Bark eating caterpillar belong to family

- (A) Indarbelidae
- (B) Pyralidae
- (C) Platypodidae
- (D) Gelichidae

Ans. A

42. Who is the father of insect physiology?

- (A) Arios
- (B) K.R. Kirtikar
- (C) Wigglesworth
- (D) R.H. Painter

Ans. C

43. In India, lac is mainly produced in _____

- (A) Kerala
- (B) Karnataka

- (C) Bihar
- (D) Tamil Nadu

Ans. C

44. Spike is a common disease of _____

- (A) Rosewood
- (B) Sandalwood
- (C) Hardwood
- (D) Softwood

Ans. B

45. The cause of heart rot and Dutch elm disease is

- (A) Bacteria
- (B) Algae
- (C) Viruses
- (D) Fungus

Ans. D

46. A fire which runs through the top of living tree, bushes is called _____

- (A) Surface fire
- (B) Ground fire
- (C) Crown fire
- (D) Creeping fire

Ans. C

47. The life span of the adult gypsy moth is usually about

- (A) 5 days
- (B) 7 days
- (C) 9 days
- (D) 11 days

Ans. B

48. Wilting of sissoo is caused by _____

- (A) *Fusarium salani*
- (B) *Fusarium oxysporum*
- (C) *Phytophthora infestans*
- (D) *Fusarium rolfsii*

Ans. A

49. Bio-fertilizer inoculation technique was started during

- (A) 1890
- (B) 1895

(C) 1905

(D) 1910

Ans. B

50. A fire away from the main Fire which started by flying spark is called as _____

(A) Top fire

(B) Spot fire

(C) Control fire

(D) Un-control fire

Ans. B

51. A non-grass like herbaceous plant is called a _____

(A) Herb

(B) Shrub

(C) Forb

(D) Hedge

Ans. C

52. Pink disease is related to _____

(A) Teak

(B) Sandalwood

(C) Sal

(D) Pine

Ans. B

53. Variation within the local population is due to _____

(A) Environment

(B) Insect

(C) Climate

(D) Topography

Ans. A

54. Usually seed production areas should contain a minimum area of _____

(A) 1 ha

(B) 2 ha

(C) 3 ha

(D) 4 ha

Ans. D

55. Polyploidies are common in _____

(A) Softwood species

(B) Hardwood species

- (C) Conifers species
- (D) All of these

Ans. B

56. The best tool for tree breeder to increase the genetic gain is _____

- (A) Soma clonal variation
- (B) Hybridization
- (C) Selection
- (D) Introduction

Ans. C

57. Plus tree are with superior

- (A) Phenotype
- (B) Genotype
- (C) Phenotype-Genotype
- (D) All of these

Ans. A

58. Genetically pure tree stand is a group of individual of a

-
- (A) Single species
 - (B) Double species
 - (C) Three species
 - (D) Four species

Ans. A

59. The chemical basis of heredity is _____

- (A) RNA
- (B) DNA
- (C) Gene
- (D) Chromosome

Ans. B

60. The purine base of DNA is _____

- (A) Guanine
- (B) Thymine
- (C) Adenine
- (D) Cytosine

Ans. C

61. The shanon-Wiener index is _____

- (A) $(H = \sum [(P_i) \times \ln P_i])$
- (B) $(H = \sum [(P_i) \times \ln P_2])$

(C) $(H = \sum [(P_i) \times \ln P])$

(D) $(H = \sum [(P_i) \times \ln P_i])$

Ans. A

62. Pollen stored for periods ranging from

(A) 1 day to 1 years

(B) 1 day to 2 years

(C) 1 day to 3 years

(D) 1 day to 4 years

Ans. C

63. The nitrogenous base found in DNA but not in RNA is

(A) Cytocine

(B) Guanine

(C) Adenine

(D) Thymine

Ans. D

64. In cross pollinated species a true breeding line obtain by continuous inbreeding is _____

(A) Inbred

(B) Hybrid

(C) Cybrid

(D) All of these

Ans. A

65. Highest uniformity is present in _____

(A) Single cross

(B) Double cross

(C) Three way cross

(D) Four cross

Ans. A