

Natural Resources Questions for CDS Exams

Natural Resources Quiz 1

Directions: Study the following question carefully and choose the right answer.

1. The vegetation type characterized by (i) a large expanse of grassland with scattered trees and shrubs, (ii) lying between tropical rain forest and tropical steppes and deserts and (iii) flat-topped trees, is called

A. Mid-latitude broad-leaf mixed forest

- B. Temperate rain forest
- C. Tropical savanna
- D. Mid-latitude grassland
- 2. Biodiversity is richer in
- A. Tropical regions B. Polar regions C. Temperate regions D. Oceans

3. The following questions consist of two statements, Statement I and statement II.

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Statement I Typical laterite soils in India are generally fertile.

Statement II Laterite soils generally experience leaching.

A. Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I

B. Both the statements are individually true, but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I

- C. Statement I is true, but Statement II is false
- D. Statement I is false, but Statement II is true

4. Red soil colour is caused by

A. Aluminum compounds B. Mercury compounds C. Iron compounds D. Clav

5. In soil, water that, is readily available to plant roots is

A. Gravitational water B. Capillary water C. Hygroscopic water

D. Bound water

6. The variability among living organisms from all sources including terrestrial, marine and other ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part which includes diversity within species, between species of ecosystems refers to

A. Geographical diversity B. Zoological diversity C. Ecological diversity

D. Biological diversity

artkeeda 7. Savanna grasslands are found in

B. Africa C. Australia D. West Asia A. North America

8. Which one of the following is an example of non-renewable resources?

A. Wind E. None of these B. Water C. Vegetation D. Coal and minerals

9. Anthracite is the best quality of which of the following substances?

A. Soil B. Coal C. Diamond D. Salt

10. The Savannah finds its ideal conditions of growth in

- A. mild and humid climate
- B. dry summer and wet winter climate
- C. hot humid climate with long dry season
- D. hot summer and cool winter climate



Correct Answers:

ſ	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	С	А	В	С	В	D	В	D	В	С

Explanations:

1.

Tropical Savanna is grassland terrestrial biome located in semi arid to semi-humid climate regions of tropical latitudes. They are characterized by large grassland and flat-topped trees.

2.

Biodiversity is richer in tropical areas because tropical environment is less reasonable, relatively more constant, get more amount of solar radiation. It remained relatively undisturbed in the part when glaciations occurred in temperate regions.

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3.

Laterite is a soil and rock type rich in iron and aluminium, and is commonly considered to have formed in hot and wet tropical areas. Nearly all laterites are of rusty-red coloration, because of high iron oxide content. They develop by intensive and long-lasting weathering of the underlying parent rock. Tropical weathering (laterization) is a prolonged process of chemical weathering which produces a wide variety in the thickness, grade, chemistry and ore mineralogy of the resulting soils. The majority of the land area containing laterites is between the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.

4.

Soil colour is influenced by the amount of proteins present in the soil yellow or red soil indicates the presence of iron oxides.

5.

In smaller pores of the soil, water is held against the force of gravity by capillary forces and is called Capillary Water. This form of water is most important to plants and constitutes the only available source of water to plants.

6.

Biological Diversity means the variability among living organisms from all sources including terrestrial marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.

7.

A savanna is a grassland ecosystem which is characterized by the trees whose canopy does not close. Savannas contain an open canopy despite a high tree density. It also contains the seasonal water availability, with the majority of rainfall confined to one season. Savanna covers approximately 20% of the Earth's land area.

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8.

Coal and minerals are the examples of non-renewable resources.

9.

Anthracite is a hard, compact variety of coal that has a sub-metallic luster. It has the highest carbon content, the fewest impurities, and the highest calorific content of all types of coal except for graphite.



10.

Savanna formations find a favourable growth in form of a hot sub humid tropical climate, a dry season and a rainy season, with an average annual temperature between 22 OC and 27 OC. A savanna is a rolling grassland scattered with shrubs and isolated trees, which can be found between a tropical rainforest and desert biome. Not enough rain falls on a savanna to support forests. Savannas are also known as tropical grasslands. They are found in a wide band on either side of the equator on the edges of tropical rainforests. Savannas have warm temperature year round. They are actually two very different seasons in a savanna; a very long dry season (winter), and a very wet season (summer).





