

Q.1) Kibber Wildlife sanctuary is located in

- a) Uttarakhand
- b) Himachal Pradesh
- c) Puducherry
- d) Maharashtra

Q.1) Solution (b)

Kibber also Kyibar is a village high in the Spiti Valley in the Himalayas at 4270 metres or 14,200 ft in Himachal Pradesh. The Kibber Wildlife Sanctuary was established in 1992. The elevation range of this sanctuary is 3,600-6,700 m above mean sea level. The vegetation here is sparse and have high medicinal properties. This sanctuary has been extensively surveyed by C.P. Kala for distribution of plants and their indigenous uses as established by the amchis - the practitioners of Tibetan medical systems. Eight rare and endangered medicinal plant species have been discovered by C.P. Kala from this sanctuary. Aconitum rotundifolium, Arnebia euchroma, Ephedra gerardiana, Gentiana kurroo and Dactylorhiza hatagirea are such threatened but medicinally important plants occur in this sanctuary.

Q.2) Consider the following statements

1. India is the largest producer of cement in the world.
2. Maharashtra is the largest producer of aluminium in India

Select the correct statements

- a) 1 Only
- b) 2 Only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.2) Solution (d)

China is the largest producer of cement in the world. India is 2nd.

Odisha is the largest producer of aluminium in India.

Q.3) Dharwar Rocks can be found in

1. Rajasthan
2. Odisha
3. Meghalaya

Select the correct code

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

Q.3) Solution (d)

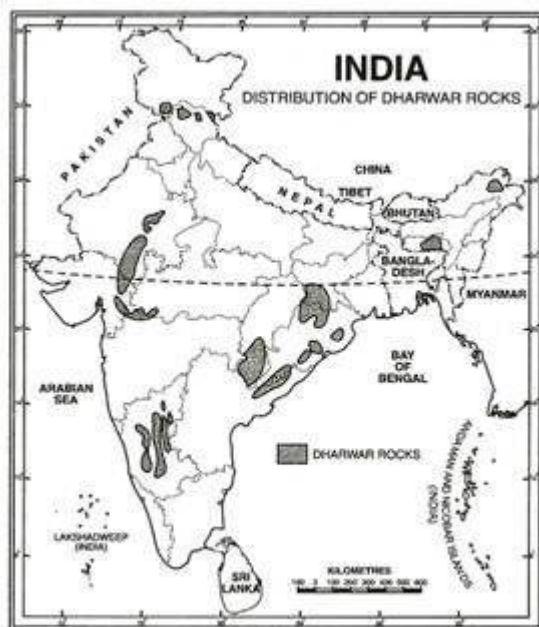


FIG. 2.3. India : Distribution of Dharwar Rocks

Q.4) Which of the following are nitrogen fixing bacteria?

1. Anabaena
2. Azotobacter
3. Rhizobium

Select the correct code:

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3

- d) All of the above

Q.4) Solution (d)

Nitrogen-fixing bacteria, microorganisms capable of transforming atmospheric nitrogen into fixed nitrogen (inorganic compounds usable by plants). More than 90 percent of all nitrogen fixation is effected by these organisms, which thus play an important role in the nitrogen cycle.

Two kinds of nitrogen-fixing bacteria are recognized. The first kind, the free-living (nonsymbiotic) bacteria, includes the cyanobacteria (or blue-green algae) Anabaena and Nostoc and genera such as Azotobacter, Beijerinckia, and Clostridium. The second kind comprises the mutualistic (symbiotic) bacteria; examples include Rhizobium, associated with leguminous plants (e.g., various members of the pea family); Frankia, associated with certain dicotyledonous species (actinorhizal plants); and certain Azospirillum species, associated with cereal grasses.

Q.5) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Tawang Monastery'

1. It is located in Arunachal Pradesh
2. It belongs to the Gelug school of Mahayana Buddhism

Select the correct statements

- a) 1 Only
- b) 2 Only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.5) Solution (c)

Tawang Monaster is located in Arunachal Pradesh. It is the largest monastery in India and second largest in the world after the Potala Palace in Lhasa. It was founded in 1680-81, by a monk named Merag Lodre Gyatso of the Gelug sect after the 4th Dalai Lama gave him a painting of goddess Palden Lhamo to be kept in the monastery. An 8-metre high gilded statue of Lord Buddha dominates the sanctum of the monastery. It belongs to the Gelug school of Mahayana Buddhism and had a religious association with Drepung Monastery of Lhasa. The library of the monastery has valuable old scriptures, mainly Kangyur and Tengyur.