**INTRODUCTION TO FORESTRY(ASIF 1+1)**

Q.1. The bark of Eucalyptus is:

a)Dead bark b)Smooth bark c)Rough bark d)None of these.

Q.2. Each pieces of Fire wood is called as:

a)Billet b) Stack c)Pile d)All of the above.

Q.3. The Quarter girth formula gives ---------------of full circular volume.

a)78% b)78.5% c)68% d)68.5%

Q.4. The xylometric method is used to measure the volume of ?

a)Firewood b)Pulp wood c)Timber wood d)Sacred wood.

Q.5. The volume table is used for the measurement of tree growing in a restricted locality.

a)General volume table b)Local volume table c)Regional volume table d)All of the above.

Q.6. The volume table based on two variable. What are those?

a)Height and thickness b)Diameter and form c)Diameter and Height d)Height and form.

Q.7. The decrease in diameter from base to top of the tree is called as?

a)Taperness b)Base length c)Crown length d)Bole form.

Q.8. The basal portion of the tree can be considered as:

a)Frustum of Neloid b)Frustum of Paraboloid c)Frustum of Conical d)All of the above.

Q.9. The height of measurement of basal area in ------------------ is vol. (whole tree) / vol. (cylinder with basal area at bh).

a)Absolute form factor b)Normal form factor c)Artificial form factor d)None of these.

Q.10. .............. is defined as the elimination of branches in order to obtain trees with clean bole.

a)Pruning b)Thinning c)Improved fallow d)Climber cutting.

Q.11. Which is helpful to protect a farm land from high speed wind?

a) Windbreak b)Mulching c)Thinning d)Looping

Q.12. Which NFT is tolerant to Saline soil?

a)*Acacia nilotica* b)*Tectona Grandis* c)*Dalbergia sissoo* d)None of these.

Q.13. The size of Home garden in India is?

a)0.2 to 0.5 ha b)0.5 to 0.6 ha c)0.7 to 0.8 ha d)0.8 to 10 ha.

Q.14. Which trees are used for increasing the soil health in farm land,

a)Fodder tree b)Leguminous tree c)Boundary tree d)All of these.

Q.15. The pink diseases is most common in?

a)Teak b)Eucalyptus c)*Bombax ceiba*  d)All of these.

Q.16. The shifting cultivation is called as ..................................in North East India.

a)Podu b)Jhum c)Dahiya d)None of these.

Q.17. The taungya (taung = hill, ya = cultivation) is a ............. word coined in Burma.

a)American word b)Turkish c)Burmese d)African word.

Q.18. The taungya system was introduced by .........................in 1890.

a)LS Khanna b)Chaturvedi c) Pearson d)Brandish

Q.19. The branchy part of the tree above the stem is called as:

a)Canopy b)Crown c)Herb d)Shrubs

Q.20. The micro organism act upon the dead plant to produce?

a)Sand b)Mushroom c)Humus d)Wax

Q.21. The item that is not a product of forest.

a)Sealing wax b)Honey c)Wooden statue d)Salt

Q.22. Write the scientific name of Palasa tree?

a)*Butea monosperma* b)*Schleichera oleosa* c)*Butea monosperma* d) *Pongamia* *pinnata.*

Q.23. Write the scientific name of kadamba?

a)*Neolamarkiana kadamba* b)*Sterospermum colies* c) Dalbergia latifolia d)*Bixa aurelana.*

Q.24. The height measuring instrument based on the principle of tangent method-?

a)Ravi altimeter b)Abney's level c)Chrysten hypsometer d)Pentaprism

Q.25. Write the instrument used to measure the bark thickness?

a)Swedish bark gaudge b)African Bark gaudge c)Bark thickometer d)Swedish barkometer

Q.26. Which is the common formula used in India for volume measurement of felling tree?

a)Smelian's formula b)Smithy's formula c)Quarter girth formula d)Huber's formula

Q.27. What is the scientific name of Rose wood?

a)*Dalbergia sissoo* b)*Dalbergia latifolia* c) *Santalum album* d)*Terminalia arjuna*

Q.28. Calliper is used to measure the ...................of the tree.

a)Volume and form b)Bark thickness c) Diameter and girth d)Height and crown size.

Q.29. The crown shape of the Conifer are.....................................?

a)Spherical b)Conical c)Cylindrical d)Biforketed

Q.30. The ...................................is a method of artificial regeneration.

a)Transplanting and cutting b)Seedling c)Sowing and planting d)None of these.

Q.31. The forest policies 1896 was first given by:

a)Volker b)LS Khanna c)Chaturvedi d)None of these.

Q.32. What is the forest cover in India?

a)20% b) 21.2% c)31% d)40%

Q.33. The planting stock that maintained as a source for commercial propagation is referred to as a...........................?

a)Mother block b)Seedling area c)Transplanting zone d)Main field.

Q.34. The thinning is limited to the removal of dead, dying, diseased and suppressed trees is called as?

a) Crown thinning b)Light thinning c)Very heavy thinning d)Pruning

Q.35. The stick thinning is also called as:

a)Ordinary thinning b)Line thinning c)Mechanical thinning d)Crown thinning.

Q.36. The modified term for shifting cultivation is ............................?

a)Conventional farming b)Taungya c)Windbreak d)Shelterbelt farming.

Q.37. The forest land is given on lease to the person who offers the highest money for raising Agricultural crop for a specialized number of years and ensure care of tree plantation is called as:

a)Departmental taungya b)Leased taungya c)Village taungya d)Public taungya.

Q.38. The system include the cultivation of Rice crop with tomato and Teak tree in the boundary of the farm is called as:

a)Agrisilvipasture b)Agrihortisilviculture c)Agrisilvihortipasture d)Agrihorticulture.

Q.39. Which is a non timber forest product?

a)Laminated board b)Plywood c)Fabricated board d)None of these.

Q.40. Which is a forest tree produce?

a)Lac b)Honey c)Wax d)All of these.

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