Тасдиқ мекунад»

Мудири кафедраи «илмҳои табиатшиноси ва тарбияи ҷисмонӣ» муаллими калон

Шаҳбози О.

«____»_____соли 2019.

ҷавобҳои дуруст варианти А

Донишкадаи идоракунии давлатии назди Президентии Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон

факултети идоракунии давлатӣ

Кафедраи«илмҳои табиатшиноси ва тарбияи ҷисмонӣ»

соли хониши 2019 2020 семестри 1 санҷиши тестӣ (дар кампютер)

фанни «Экология»

ному насаби устод Шарипов С.С. тел 985-48-58-46

барои курсҳои 2 факултети Муносибатхои байналмилали

The Ecology tests for the 4-th course students of International Relations Faculty

@1.What Is Ecology?

$A) a science that studies only the dynamically interacting systems of organisms, the communities they make up, and the non-living components of their world;

$B) a discipline that studies the dynamically interacting systems of organisms, the communities they make up, and the non-living components of their environment;

$C) Ecology is the field of studies only the dynamically interacting systems of organisms, the communities they make up, and the non-living components of their environment;

$D) Ecology is the field of biology that studies the relations between living beings and between living beings and the environment.;

$E) a science that studies the psychological characteristics of only developed group of people associated with ethnic or cultural affiliation;

@2.What Are Species?

$A) Species is a science that studies only the dynamically interacting systems of organisms, the communities they make up, and the non-living components of their world;

$B) Species is the set of living beings able to cross among themselves generating fertile offspring;

$C) Species is concept however does not apply to individuals of exclusive asexual reproduction and other definitions have been proposed;

$D) Species is the field of biology that studies the relations between living beings and between living beings and the environment.;

$E) Species is the science that studies the psychological characteristics of only developed group of people associated with ethnic or cultural affiliation;

@3.What Is Biotic components?

$A) Biotic components, is the variety and variability of life on Earth;

$B) Biotic components is the set of living beings able to cross among themselves generating fertile offspring;

$C) Biotic components is concept however does not apply to individuals of exclusive asexual reproduction and other definitions have been proposed;

$D) abiotic components, are non-living chemical and physical parts of the environment that affect living organisms and the functioning of ecosystems;

$E) Biotic components, can be described as any living component that affects another organism or shapes the ecosystem;

@4.What Is Abiotic components?

$A) Abiotic components, is the variety and variability of life on Earth;

$B) Abiotic components, is the set of living beings able to cross among themselves generating fertile offspring;

$C) Abiotic components, is concept however does not apply to individuals of exclusive asexual reproduction and other definitions have been proposed;

$D) Abiotic components, are non-living chemical and physical parts of the environment that affect living organisms and the functioning of ecosystems;

$E) Abiotic components, can be described as any living component that affects another organism or shapes the ecosystem;

@5.What Is Biodiversity?

$A) Biodiversity, is the variety and variability of life on Earth;

$B) Biodiversity, is the set of living beings able to cross among themselves generating fertile offspring;

$C) Biodiversity, is concept however does not apply to individuals of exclusive asexual reproduction and other definitions have been proposed;

$D) Biodiversity, are non-living chemical and physical parts of the environment that affect living organisms and the functioning of ecosystems;

$E) Biodiversity, can be described as any living component that affects another organism or shapes the ecosystem;

@6.What Is an ecosystem?

$A) An ecosystem is the variety and variability of life on Earth;

$B) An ecosystem is the set of living beings able to cross among themselves generating fertile offspring;

$C) An ecosystem is a community of living organisms in conjunction with the nonliving components of their environment, interacting as a system.;

$D) An ecosystem is non-living chemical and physical parts of the environment that affect living organisms and the functioning of ecosystems;

$E) An ecosystem, can be described as any living component that affects another organism or shapes the ecosystem;

@7.What Is an environment?

$A) An environment is the variety and variability of life on Earth;

$B) An environment (systems), the surroundings of a physical system that may interact with the system by exchanging mass, energy, or other properties;

$C) An environment constructed surroundings that provide the setting for human activity, ranging from the large-scale civic surroundings to the personal places;

$D) An environment a sub-discipline of biology that studies the interactions among organisms and their biophysical environment;

$E) An environment the culture that an individual lives in, and the people and institutions with whom they interact;

@8.What Is Social environment?

$A) Social environment, the culture that an individual lives in, and the people and institutions with whom they interact;

$B) Social environment, the surroundings of a physical system that may interact with the system by exchanging mass, energy, or other properties;

$C) Social environment, constructed surroundings that provide the setting for human activity, ranging from the large-scale civic surroundings to the personal places;

$D) Social environment, a sub-discipline of biology that studies the interactions among organisms and their biophysical environment;

$E) Social environment, is the synthesis of organic compounds from atmospheric or aqueous carbon dioxide;

@9.When the European Commission adopted a proposed Clean Air Quality Package?

$A) 2013;

$B) 2017;

$C) 2007;

$D) 2014;

$E) 2010;

@10.Which structure of Europe adopted a proposed Clean Air Quality Package?

$A) European Commission;

$B) European Council;

$C) European Parliament;

$D) The Council of European Union;

$E) Cabinet of Ministers;

@11.What was the goal of adoption of Clean Air Quality Package?

$A) to reduce air pollution;

$B) to reduce water deficit;

$C) to reduce nuclear weapon;

$D) to reduce erosion;

$E) to reduce demography wave;

@12.What is the European Union's air pollution data centre?

$A) The European Environment Agency;

$B) The Council of European Union;

$C) European Parliament Agency;

$D) European Commission of Environment;

$E) European Commission about ecology;

@13.What the European Environment Agency work focuses on?

$A) Three main points;

$B) no one;

$C) making a range of air pollution data publicly available;

$D) documenting and assessing air pollution trends and related policies and measures in Europe;

$E) investigating the trade-offs and synergies between air pollution and policies in different areas, including climate change, energy, transport and industry;

@14.What is the Ecological complexity?

$A) Complexity is understood as a large computational effort needed to piece together numerous interacting parts exceeding the iterative memory capacity of the human mind;

$B) Global patterns of biological diversity are complex;

$C) making a range of air pollution data publicly available;

$D) documenting and assessing air pollution trends and related policies and measures in Europe;

$E) investigating the trade-offs and synergies between air pollution and policies in different areas, including climate change, energy, transport and industry;

@15.What is the food web?

$A) A food web is the archetypal ecological network;

$B) Global patterns of biological diversity are complex;

$C) making a range of air pollution data publicly available;

$D) documenting and assessing air pollution trends and related policies and measures in Europe;

$E) is understood as a large computational effort needed to piece together numerous interacting parts exceeding the iterative memory capacity of the human mind;

@16.What is the trophic level?

$A) is "a group of organisms acquiring a considerable majority of its energy from the lower adjacent level (according to ecological pyramids) nearer the abiotic;

$B) Global patterns of biological diversity are complex;

$C)is the source of food web is the archetypal ecological network;

$D) documenting and assessing air pollution trends and related policies and measures in Europe;

$E) is understood as a large computational effort needed to piece together numerous interacting parts exceeding the iterative memory capacity of the human mind;

@17.What is the keystone species?

$A) is a species that is connected to a disproportionately large number of other species in the food-web;

$B) Global patterns of biological diversity are complex;

$C)is the source of food web is the archetypal ecological network;

$D) is "a group of organisms acquiring a considerable majority of its energy from the lower adjacent level (according to ecological pyramids) nearer the abiotic;

$E) is understood as a large computational effort needed to piece together numerous interacting parts exceeding the iterative memory capacity of the human mind;

@18.Types of complexity in ecology are?

$A) six;

$B) four;

$C) nine;

$D) two;

$E) five;

@19.Define of types of complexity in ecology?

$A) spatial, temporal;

$B) four of these;

$C) ecology, pollution;

$D) flora and fauna;

$E) negative, positive;

@20.Define of types of complexity in ecology?

$A) structural and process;

$B) four of these;

$C) ecology, pollution;

$D) flora and fauna;

$E) negative, positive;

@21.Define types of complexity in ecology?

$A) behavioral and geometric;

$B) four of these;

$C) ecology, pollution;

$D) flora and fauna;

$E) negative, positive;

@22.Ecological interactions can be classified broadly into?

$A) a host and an associate relationship;

$B) four of these relationship;

$C) behavioral and geometric relationship;

$D) flora and fauna relationship;

$E) negative, positive relationship;

@23.What is the biogeography?

$A) is the comparative study of the geographic distribution of organisms and the corresponding evolution of their traits in space and time;

$B) four of these relationship;

$C) behavioral and geometric relationship;

$D) flora and fauna relationship;

$E) long history in the natural sciences concerning the spatial distribution of plants and animals;

@24.What do the Ecology and evolution provide?

$A) the explanatory context for biogeographical studies;

$B) the comparative study of the geographic distribution of organisms;

$C) behavioral and geometric relationship;

$D) flora and fauna relationship;

$E) long history in the natural sciences concerning the spatial distribution of plants and animals;

@25.The important relationship between ecology and genetic inheritance predates?

$A) modern techniques for molecular analysis;

$B) the comparative study of the geographic distribution of organisms;

$C) behavioral and geometric relationship;

$D) the explanatory context for biogeographical studies;

$E) long history in the natural sciences concerning the spatial distribution of plants and animals;

@26.Define the author of book of *Molecular Markers*?

$A) John Avise;

$B) Morgan Hans;

$C) William Jon;

$D) Pauel Jekc;

$E) John Babel;

@27.When did the John Avise his books for *Natural History and Evolution*?

$A)1994;

$B) 1993;

$C) 1996;

$D) 1997;

$E) 1990;

@28.What is Human ecology?

$A) is an interdisciplinary investigation into the ecology of our species;

$B) unique set of circumstances has generated the need for a new unifying;

$C) behavioral and geometric relationship;

$D) the explanatory context for biogeographical studies;

$E) long history in the natural sciences concerning the spatial distribution of plants and animals;

@29.What does the environment include?

$A) the physical world, the social world of human relations and the built world of human creation;

$B) unique set of circumstances has generated the need for a new unifying;

$C) is an interdisciplinary investigation into the ecology of our species;

$D) the explanatory context for biogeographical studies;

$E) long history in the natural sciences concerning the spatial distribution of plants and animals;

@30.What does the environment of ecosystems include?

$A) physical parameters and biotic attributes;

$B) unique set of circumstances has generated the need for a new unifying;

$C) is an interdisciplinary investigation into the ecology of our species;

$D) the physical world, the social world of human relations and the built world of human creation;

$E) long history in the natural sciences concerning the spatial distribution of plants and animals;

@31.What is the environment of ecosystems?

$A) is dynamically interlinked, and contains resources for organisms at any time throughout their life cycle;

$B) unique set of circumstances has generated the need for a new unifying;

$C) is an interdisciplinary investigation into the ecology of our species;

$D) the physical world, the social world of human relations and the built world of human creation;

$E) physical parameters and biotic attributes;

@32.What is the physical environment?

$A) is external to the level of biological organization under investigation, including abiotic factors such as temperature, radiation, light, chemistry, climate and geology;

$B) unique set of circumstances has generated the need for a new unifying;

$C) is an interdisciplinary investigation into the ecology of our species;

$D) is dynamically interlinked, and contains resources for organisms at any time throughout their life cycle;

$E) physical parameters and biotic attributes;

@33.What does the biotic environment include?

$A) genes, cells, organisms, members of the same species (conspecifics) and other species that share a habitat;

$B) unique set of circumstances has generated the need for a new unifying;

$C) is an interdisciplinary investigation into the ecology of our species;

$D) is dynamically interlinked, and contains resources for organisms at any time throughout their life cycle;

$E) is external to the level of biological organization under investigation, including abiotic factors such as temperature, radiation, light, chemistry, climate and geology;

@34.When the Earth was formed approximately?

$A) 4.5 billion years ago;

$B) 9.5 billion years ago;

$C) 6.5 billion years ago;

$D) 1.5 billion years ago;

$E) 4.0 billion years ago;

@35.Define the rule of heat?

$A) is a form of energy that regulates temperature;

$B) is a form of energy that regulates water;

$C) is a form of energy that regulates flora;

$D) is a form of energy that regulates rain;

$E) is a form of energy that regulates mountains;

@36.When ecological concepts such as food chains, population regulation, and productivity were first developed?

$A) in the 1700s;

$B) in the 1500s;

$C) in the 1300s;

$D) in the 1800s;

$E) in the 1355s;

@37.When did Raymond Lindeman wrote a landmark paper on the trophic dynamics of ecology?

$A) in 1942;

$B) in 1940;

$C) in 1980;

$D) in 1912;

$E) in 1949;

@38.What is a nuclear weapon?

$A) is an explosive device that derives its destructive force from nuclear reactions, either fission (fission bomb) or from a combination of fission and fusion reactions;

$B) nuclear weapons have been detonated over two thousand times for testing and demonstration;

$C) only a few nations possess such weapons or are suspected of seeking them;

$D) to reduce the spread of nuclear weapons, but its effectiveness has been questioned and political tensions;

$E) is forced into supercriticality—allowing an exponential growth of nuclear chain reactions;

@39.How the first test of a fission ("atomic") bomb released an amount of energy approximately equal to?

$A) to 20,000 tons of TNT;

$B) to10,000 tons of TNT;

$C) to 13,000 tons of TNT;

$D) to 18,000 tons of TNT;

$E) to 23,000 tons of TNT;

@40.How the first thermonuclear ("hydrogen") bomb test released energy approximately equal to?

$A) to 10 million tons of TNT;

$B) to 19 million tons of TNT;

$C) to 7 million tons of TNT;

$D) to 18,000 tons of TNT;

$E) to 23, million tons of TNT;

@41.How many the Nuclear weapons have been used by the United States?

$A) twice;

$B) three;

$C) four;

$D) six;

$E) nine;

@42.Whom the nuclear weapons have been used by the United States against Japan?

$A) against Japan;

$B) against Korea;

$C) against Afghanistan;

$D) against Cuba;

$E) against Soviet Union;

@43.When the United States have been used nuclear weapons over the Japanese city of Hiroshima?

$A) On August 6, 1945;

$B) On August 6, 1946;

$C) On August 9, 1945;

$D) On August 8, 1945;

$E) On August 7, 1945;

@44.When the United States have been used nuclear weapons over the Japanese city of Nagasaki?

$A) on August 9, 1945;

$B) On August 6, 1946;

$C) On August 5, 1945;

$D) On August 8, 1945;

$E) On August 7, 1945;

@45.What the United States have been used nuclear weapons over the Japanese city of Nagasaki nicknamed?

$A) nicknamed "Fat Man";

$B) nicknamed "Good Man";

$C) nicknamed "Bad Man";

$D) nicknamed "Thin Man";

$E) nicknamed "Big Man";

@46.What the United States have been used nuclear weapons over the Japanese city of Hiroshima nicknamed?

$A) nicknamed "Little Boy";

$B) nicknamed "Small Boy";

$C) nicknamed "Little knife";

$D) nicknamed "Little toy";

$E) nicknamed "Little Dog";

@47.The nuclear weapons bombings in Japan caused injuries that resulted in the deaths of approximately?

$A) 200,000 civilians and military personnel;

$B) 300,000 civilians and military personnel;

$C) 700,000 civilians and military personnel;

$D) 400,000 civilians and military personnel;

$E) 600,000 civilians and military personnel;

@48.How much the nuclear weapons have been detonated since the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki?

$A) over two thousand times;

$B) over five thousand times;

$C) over three thousand times;

$D) over six thousand times;

$E) any times;

@49.Why the nuclear weapons have been detonated since the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki?

$A) for testing and demonstration;

$B) for killing the wilds;

$C) for killing the enemies;

$D) for killing the atmosphere;

$E) air pollution;

@50.When did the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons sign?

$A) Signed 1 July 1968;

$B) Signed 2 July 1967;

$C) Signed 1 July 1965;

$D) Signed 1 July 1969;

$E) Signed 3 July 1967;

@51.When did the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons the treaty enter into force?

$A) in 1970;

$B) in 1967;

$C) in 1965;

$D) in 1969;

$E) in 1963;

@52.Who is the "father of the atomic bomb"?

$A) Robert Oppenheimer;

$B) Teller-Ulam;

$C) Robert Albert;

$D) Uilam Jeck;

$E) Mark Tegel;

@53.How many basic types of nuclear weapons do you know?

$A) two basic types;

$B) three basic types;

$C) four basic types;

$D) five basic types;

$E) nine basic types;

@54.What are the basic types of nuclear weapons?

$A) that derive the majority of their energy from nuclear fission reactions alone;

$B) that major challenge in all nuclear weapon designs;

$C) that has long been noted as something of a misnomer;

$D) existing nuclear weapons derive some of their explosive energy;

$E) whose explosive output is exclusively from fission reactions;

@55.What are the basic types of nuclear weapons?

$A) that use fission reactions to begin nuclear fusion reactions that produce a large amount of the total energy output;

$B) that major challenge in all nuclear weapon designs;

$C) that has long been noted as something of a misnomer;

$D) existing nuclear weapons derive some of their explosive energy;

$E) whose explosive output is exclusively from fission reactions;

@56.How many countries have conducted thermonuclear weapon tests?

$A) six countries;

$B) eight countries;

$C) two countries- Russia and USA;

$D) four countries;

$E) nine countries;

@57.Who is as the "father of the hydrogen bomb"?

$A) Edward Teller;

$B) Teller-Ulam;

$C) Robert Albert;

$D) Uilam Jeck;
$E) Robert Oppenheimer;
@58.What is the boosted fission weapon?
$A) is a fission bomb that increases its explosive yield through a small number of fusion reactions;
$B) is a fission bomb;
$C) is the neutrons produced by the fusion reactions serve;
$D) is a thermonuclear weapon that yields a relatively small explosion;
$E) is a relatively large amount of neutron radiation;
@59.What is the neutron bomb?
$A) is a thermonuclear weapon that yields a relatively small explosion but a relatively large amount of neutron radiation;
$B) is a fission bomb that increases its explosive yield through a small number of fusion reactions;
$C) is the neutrons produced by the fusion reactions serve;
$D) is a thermonuclear weapon that yields a relatively small explosion;
$E) is a relatively large amount of neutron radiation;
@60.When did the Starfish Prime high-altitude nuclear test in?
$A) in 1962;
$B) in 1963;
$C) in 1964;
$D) in 1965;
$E) in 1966;
@61.What is the effect of the Starfish Prime high-altitude nuclear test called?
$A) a nuclear electromagnetic pulse;
$B) a fission bomb that increases its explosive yield;
$C) the neutrons produced by the fusion reactions;
$D) a thermonuclear weapon that yields a relatively small explosion;
$E) a relatively large amount of neutron radiation;
@62.What is the nuclear warfare strategy?

$A) is a set of policies that deal with preventing or fighting a nuclear war;

$B) is a fission bomb that increases its explosive yield through a small number of fusion reactions;

$C) is the neutrons produced by the fusion reactions serve;

$D) is a thermonuclear weapon that yields a relatively small explosion;

$E) is a relatively large amount of neutron radiation;

@63.Where the Russell–Einstein Manifesto was issued in?

$A) in London;

$B) in Russia;

$C) in Paris;

$D) in Berlin;

$E) in Brussel;

@64.When the Russell–Einstein Manifesto was issued on?

$A) on July 9, 1955;

$B) on July 9, 1956;

$C) on July 9, 1957;

$D) on July 9, 1958;

$E) on July 9, 1959;

@65.When the Russell–Einstein Manifesto was issued by?

$A) Bertrand Russell;

$B) Teller-Ulam;

$C) Robert Albert;

$D) Uilam Jeck;

$E) Robert Oppenheimer;

@66.What was the Manhattan Project?

$A) it was a research and development undertaking during World War II that produced the first nuclear weapons;

$B) the first nuclear device ever detonated was an implosion-type bomb during World War II that produced the first nuclear weapons;

$C) a relatively large amount of neutron radiation during World War II that produced the first nuclear weapons;

$D) a nuclear electromagnetic pulse during World War II that produced the first nuclear weapons;

$E) the anti-nuclear electromagnetic pulse during World War II that produced the first nuclear weapons;

@67.The Manhattan Project was led by?

$A) the United States;

$B) the Soviet Union;

$C) the Russia and USA;

$D) the UK and France;

$E) the Germany and France;

@68.The Manhattan Project was with the support of?

$A) the United Kingdom and Canada;

$B) the Soviet Union and USA;

$C) the Russia and USA;

$D) the UK and France;

$E) the Germany and Italy;

@69.The Manhattan Project from 1942 to 1946, the project was under the direction of ?

$A) Major General Leslie Groves;

$B) Oak Ridge, Tennessee;

$C) Clinton Engineer Works ;

$D) Clinton E.W;

$E) Major General Vundt;

@70.When the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was established in?

$A) In 1957;

$B) In 1954;

$C) In 1952;

$D) In 1956;

$E) In 1950;

@71.The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was established under the mandate of?

$A) the United States;

$B) the Soviet Union;

$C) the Russia and USA;

$D) the UK and France;

$E) the Germany and France;

@72.How many atmospheric nuclear weapons tests were conducted at various sites around the world from 1945 to 1980?

$A) Over 500;

$B) Over 520;

$C) Over 600;

$D) Over 700;

$E) Over 900;

@73.How much is the Initial stage of medical effects of nuclear weapon near the Hiroshima explosion?

$A) 1–9 weeks;

$B) 1–5 weeks;

$C) 1–4 weeks;

$D) 1–8 weeks;

$E) 1–6 weeks;

@74.How much is the Intermediate stage of medical effects of nuclear weapon near the Hiroshima explosion?

$A) from 10–12 weeks;

$B) from 1–9 weeks;

$C) 1–4 weeks;

$D) 1–8 weeks;

$E) 1–6 weeks;

@75.How much is the Late period of medical effects of nuclear weapon near the Hiroshima explosion?
$A) from 13–20 weeks;
$B) from 1–9 weeks;
$C) from 3–15 weeks;
$D) from 4–10 weeks;
$E) 1–6 weeks;
@76.How much is the Delayed period of medical effects of nuclear weapon near the Hiroshima explosion?
$A) from 20+ weeks;
$B) from 1–9 weeks;
$C) from 3–15 weeks;
$D) from 4–10 weeks;
$E) from 13–20 weeks;
@77.When did the Linus Pauling win the Nobel Peace Prize?
$A) In 1962;
$B) In 1961;
$C) In 1963;
$D) In 1964;
$E) In 1965;
@78.Why did the Linus Pauling win the Nobel Peace Prize?
$A) for his work to stop the atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons, and the "Ban the Bomb" movement spread;
$B) for his work to stop the attack to USA;
$C) for his work to stop the use of nuclear weapon against Soviet Union;
$D) for his work to stop the use of nuclear weapon against Japan;
$E) for his work to stop the use of nuclear weapon against Germany;
@79.How much according to an audit by the Brookings Institution, between 1940 and 1996, the U.S.spent in present-day terms on nuclear weapons programs?
$A) $9.3 trillion;

$B) $1.3 trillion;

$C) $3.3 trillion;

$D) $2.3 trillion;

$E) $5.3 trillion;

@80.What is the Food security?

$A) is a measure of the availability of food and individuals' ability to access it;

$B) is a fission bomb that increases its explosive yield through a small number of fusion reactions;

$C) is the neutrons produced by the fusion reactions serve;

$D) is a thermonuclear weapon that yields a relatively small explosion;

$E) is a relatively large amount of neutron radiation;

@81.When did by the World Food Conference the term "food security" define with an emphasis on supply?

$A) At the 1974;

$B) At the 1970;

$C) At the 1971;

$D) At the 1972;

$E) At the 1973;

@82.When an estimated 842 million people were suffering from chronic hunger?

$A) In the years 2011–2013;

$B) In the years 2011–2012;

$C) In the years 2011–2014;

$D) In the years 2011–2015;

$E) In the years 2011–2016;

@83.Where declared that "food should not be used as an instrument for political and economic pressure"?

$A) The 1996 World Summit on Food Security;

$B) The 1993 World Summit on Food Security;

$C) The 1999 World Summit on Food Security;

$D) The 1998 World Summit on Food Security;

$E) The 1992 World Summit on Food Security;

@84.When the FAO reported that almost 870 million people were chronically undernourished in the?

$A) in the years 2010–2012;

$B) in the years 2010–2016;

$C) in the years 2010–2015;

$D) in the years 2010–2014;

$E) in the years 2010–2011;

@85.When the floods and other climate shocks placed more than 21 million people in food crisis in Afghanistan, Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and Yemen?

$A) In 2017;

$B) in 2016;

$C) in 2015;

$D) in 2014;

$E) in 2011;

@86.When the floods and other climate shocks placed more than 10 million in emergency situations in Afghanistan, Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and Yemen?

$A) In 2017;

$B) in 2012;

$C) in 2010;

$D) in 2014;

$E) in 2011;

@87.How much of households are food insecure in Afghanistan?

$A) about 35%;

$B) about 30%;

$C) about 32%;

$D) about 33%;

$E) about 36%;

@88.Singapore managed to produce only 13% of leafy vegetables in?

$A) In 2019;

$B) In 2017;

$C) In 2016;

$D) In 2015;

$E) In 2014;

@89.Singapore managed to produce only 24% of its eggs, and 9% of its fish in?

$A) In 2019;

$B) In 2012;

$C) In 2010;

$D) In 2011;

$E) In 2018;

@90.Singapore was still able to produce 60% of its vegetable demand in?

$A) In 1965;

$B) In 1962;

$C) In 1960;

$D) In 1964;

$E) In 1969;

@91.Singapore was still able to produce 80% of its poultry and 100% of its eggs in?

$A) In 1965;

$B) In 1952;

$C) In 1980;

$D) In 1974;

$E) In 1969;

@92.When Singapore announced it launched the "30 by 30" program in?

$A) In 2019;

$B) In 2002;

$C) In 2008;

$D) In 2004;

$E) In 2009;

@93.What was the aims of "30 by 30" program of Singapore?

$A) to drastically reduce its food insecurity through hydroponic farms and aquaculture farms;

$B) to drastically reduce its food security through hydroponic farms and aquaculture farms;

$C) to drastically rise its food insecurity through hydroponic farms and aquaculture farms;

$D) to drastically reduce its water security through hydroponic farms and aquaculture farms;

$E) to drastically reduce its identity insecurity through hydroponic farms and aquaculture farms;

@94.What the United States Department of Agriculture defines food insecurity as?

$A) "limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate and safe foods or limited or uncertain ability to acquire acceptable foods in socially acceptable ways.";

$B) to drastically reduce its food security through hydroponic farms and aquaculture farms;

$C) to drastically rise its food insecurity through hydroponic farms and aquaculture farms;

$D) "limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate and safe foods or limited or uncertain disability to acquire nonacceptable foods in socially acceptable ways.";

$E) to drastically reduce its identity insecurity through hydroponic farms and aquaculture farms;

@95.Food security is defined by the USDA as?

$A) "access by all people at all times to enough food for an active, healthy life.";

$B) "limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate and safe foods or limited or uncertain ability to acquire acceptable foods in socially acceptable ways.";

$C) to drastically rise its food insecurity through hydroponic farms and aquaculture farms;

$D) "limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate and safe foods or limited or uncertain disability to acquire nonacceptable foods in socially acceptable ways.";

$E) to drastically reduce its identity insecurity through hydroponic farms and aquaculture farms;

@96.11.1 percent (14.3 million) of U.S.households were food insecure at some time during?

$A) during 2018;

$B) during 2017;

$C) during 2016;

$D) during 2015;

$E) during 2014;

@97.In 6.8 percent of households with children, only adults were food insecure in?

$A) during 2018;

$B) during 2013;

$C) during 2012;

$D) during 2015;

$E) during 2017;

@98.The Democratic Republic of Congo is the second-largest country in Africa and is dealing with?

$A) food insecurity;

$B) food security;

$C) water insecurity;

$D) human insecurity;

$E) national security;

@99.In the Democratic Republic of Congo, ……..of households are food insecure?

$A) about 33%;

$B) about 30%;

$C) about 40%;

$D) about 53%;

$E) about 43%;

@100.The government of the United States began the Feed the Future Initiative?

$A) In 2010;

$B) In 2011;

$C) In 2012;

$D) In 2013;

$E) In 2014;