

Prawidłowe odpowiedzi

1. a	11. b	21. a	31. c	41. d
2. c	12. a	22. a	32. d	42. c
3. a	13. d	23. b	33. b	43. c
4. d	14. a	24. c	34. c	44. b
5. a	15. c	25. b	35. a	45. a
6. d	16. a	26. a	36. c	46. b
7. d	17. b	27. d	37. b	47. c
8. b	18. d	28. d	38. d	48. d
9. a	19. c	29. a	39. c	49. b
10. b	20. d	30. a	40. b	50. b

Prawidłowe odpowiedzi zaznaczone na formularzu

Formularz odpowiedzi:

Numer pytania	a	b	c	d	punkty
1	■				
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Numer pytania	a	b	c	d	punkty
21	■				
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Numer pytania	a	b	c	d	punkty
41				■	
42			■		
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48				■	
49		■			
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WYNIK				 /50

The Questions for the YPEF 2015 National Stage Contest in Poland
Qualifying Stage – 26th of March 2015

Choose the best answer – only one answer is correct:

1. The relationship between forests and society in Europe is focused mainly on:

a) the ecological aspects (ecosystems and landscapes)	b) the timber and oxygen production	c) the landscapes - protecting function	d) the workplace (jobs) for people
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Correct answer: a) the ecological aspects (ecosystems and landscapes)

2. The first forests that died out in Europe, due to human activity, were:

a) rare poplar forests of Eastern Europe	b) oak and elm forests of Southern Europe	c) oak and cedar forests	d) oak and yew forests of Southern Europe
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Correct answer: c) oak and cedar forests

3. Countries with forest cover index closest to Poland are:

a) France, Germany, Romania and Turkey	b) Estonia, Spain, France and Germany	c) Estonia, Latvia, Germany and Sweden	d) Belarus, France, Germany and Hungary
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Correct answer: a) France, Germany, Romania and Turkey

4. Most important changes in Europe's forested land took place during :

a) the XVII and XVIII centuries	b) the XVI and XVII centuries	c) the XIX and XX centuries	d) the XVIII and XIX centuries
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Correct answer: d) the XVIII and XIX centuries

5. Forest cover of Europe:

a) increases faster than in North America	b) decreases more slowly than in the World	c) increases more slowly than in North America	d) decreases faster than in the World
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Correct answer: a) increases faster than in North America

6. The main reason for high forest cover percentage in mountain countries is the fact that:

a) forests allow for the development of skiing and tourism	b) forests in the mountains are necessary for the development of workplaces (jobs)	c) mountain forests provide a very valuable wood of spruce and beech	d) forests can hold up to 85% of all water from rainfall
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Correct answer: d) forests can hold up to 85% of all water from rainfall

7. The crown of a single old tree can hold up to of water

a) 50 litres	b) 150 litres	c) 300 litres	d) 500 litres
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Correct answer: d) 500 litres

8. Access to forests is usually restricted ...

a) in countries with biggest share of state forest and with food traditions related to collecting forest fruits	b) in countries with less forest cover and with food traditions related to collecting forest fruits	c) in countries with high forest cover and with species of valuable and expensive forest fruits (eg. truffles)	d) in countries with biggest share of private forests
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Correct answer: b) in countries with less forest cover and with food traditions related to collecting forest fruits

9. The highest percentage of private forests is found in the Scandinavian countries and also in

a) Austria and France	b) Austria and Switzerland	c) France and Czech Republic	d) Switzerland and Slovenia
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Correct answer: a) Austria and France

10. Unique forest vegetation along the Atlantic coast is dominated by:

a) taiga	b) beeches and oaks	c) beeches and spruces	d) oaks and maples
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Correct answer: b) beeches and oaks

11. Percentage of forests with natural vegetation is highest in:

a) southern part of Scandinavian peninsula	b) northern Scandinavia and Russia	c) the Iberian Peninsula	d) upland and mountain forests
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Correct answer: b) northern Scandinavia and Russia

12. Deciduous species play a greater role in countries:

a) situated in the South Europe	b) situated in the Central Europe	c) dominated by mountain forests	d) with a bigger share of plantations of trees
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Correct answer: a) situated in the South Europe

13. Forests which provide mainly firewood in Europe:

a) consist of tall and thin trees and species sprouting from a cut tree and are located mainly in western Europe	b) consist of tall and thin coniferous trees and are located mainly in eastern Europe	c) consist of tall and thin deciduous trees and are located mainly in eastern Europe	d) consist of tall and thin trees and species sprouting from a cut tree and are located mainly in southern Europe
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Correct answer: d) consist of tall and thin trees and species sprouting from a cut tree and are located mainly in southern Europe

14. Invasive tree species among flora of Europe include:

a) black cherry and black locust	b) red oak and black locust	c) black locust and Douglas fir	d) eucalyptus and sitka spruce
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Correct answer: a) black cherry and black locust

15. In which countries there are no forest plantations?

a) Austria, France and Slovenia	b) Finland, Germany and Switzerland	c) Finland, Germany and Austria	d), Germany, Austria and Slovenia
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Correct answer: c) Finland, Germany and Austria

16. Which industry is the second biggest user of wood resources in the EU ?

a) Sawmill industry	b) Pulp industry	c) Energy production industry	d) Plywood industry
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Correct answer: a) Sawmill industry

17. Certified forest products guarantee that:

a) all procedures during the life of trees were followed in accordance with the principles of sustainable forest management .	b) all procedures during the entire cycle of production, transportation and processing were followed.	c) timber used comes from European forests with Forest Management Plans	d) timber used comes from well-managed forests
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Correct answer: b) all procedures during the entire cycle of production, transportation and processing were followed.

18. The main factor leading to the forest fires in Europe is:

a) declining health of forest stands	b) development of grass vegetation	c) warming of the climate	d) all answers are true
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Correct answer: d) all answers are true

19. Ramsar Convention is:

a) the convention on biological diversity	b) the convention on the conservation of migratory species of wild animals	c) the convention on wetlands	d) the European landscape convention
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Correct answer: c) the convention on wetlands

20. Natura 2000 is:

a) a European network of protected areas in forests	b) a global network of protected areas	c) a European network of nature reserves and national parks	d) a European network of protected areas
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Correct answer: d) a European network of protected areas

21. The upper boundary of the beech forest in Albania rises from the north to the south to which altitudes (above sea level)?

a) 1600 to 1900 m	b) 1500 to 1800 m	c) 1400 to 1700 m	d) 1300 to 1600 m
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Correct answer: a) 1600 to 1900 m

22. Which species are dominant in Austrian forests?

a) spruce and beech	b) spruce and oak	c) pine and beech	d) pine and spruce
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Correct answer: a) spruce and beech

23. How many National Parks are there in Austria?

a) 5	b) 6	c) 7	d) 8
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Correct answer: b) 6

24. The dominance of young forests in Belgium is mainly caused by:

a) species composition of forests and the dominance of short-lived species (eg. birch)	b) a large number of hurricanes	c) history of afforestation and short rotation in coniferous stands	d) large share of fast-growing tree plantations
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Correct answer: c) history of afforestation and short rotation in coniferous stands

25. Forests in Belgium belong mainly to...:

a) state (85%)	b) private owners (58%)	c) state (58%)	d) private owners (85%)
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Correct answer: b) private owners (58%)

26. Most of high forest can be found part of Cyprus.

a) in central and western	b) in central and eastern	c) in northern	d) in northern and south-western
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Correct answer: a) in central and western

27. The ratio of broad-leaf trees in the Czech Republic has risen since 1950 from:

a) 10% to 40%	b) 12.5% to 50%	c) 15% to 45%	d) 12.5% to 25%
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Correct answer: d) 12.5% to 25%

28. The estimated area of forests returned to Church in the Czech Republic is about.... of Czech forests:

a) 0,5%	b) 1%	c) 3%	d) 5%
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Correct answer: d) 5%

29. Forest cover in Estonia dropped by the end of the 19th century to about:

a) 30%	b) 50%	c) 60%	d) 80%
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Correct answer: a) 30%

30. Share of species in the growing stock of Finland is as follows:

a) 50% scots pine, 30% norway spruce, 20% broadleaved species	b) 40% scots pine, 40% norway spruce, 20% broadleaved species	c) 50% scots pine, 40% norway spruce, 10% broadleaved species (mainly birch)	d) 40% scots pine, 30% norway spruce, 30% broadleaved species (mainly birch)
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Correct answer: a) 50% scots pine, 30% norway spruce, 20% broadleaved species

31. In Finland forestry and forest industries account for approximately of the Gross National Product

a) 0,5%	b) 3%	c) 5%	d) 9%
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Correct answer: c) 5%

32. Which sentence is correct?

a) In Germany, anybody can enter forests for recreational purposes only during holidays.	b) In Germany there are special forests only for recreational purposes.	c) In Germany, anybody can enter forests for recreational purposes only in summer.	d) In Germany, anybody can enter forests for recreational purposes at anytime and anywhere.
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Correct answer: d) In Germany, anybody can enter forests for recreational purposes at anytime and anywhere.

33. Macchie in Greece is

a) an open dwarf shrub dominated by low, often cushion-shaped, aromatic, spiny or grey-leaved shrub	b) a dense scrub vegetation, mainly composed of hard-leaved evergreen species	c) forests dominated by <i>Juniperus foetidissima</i> and <i>Pinus heldreichii</i>	d) forests dominated by broadleaved trees on north slopes of mountain
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Correct answer: b) a dense, scrub vegetation, mainly composed of hard-leaved evergreen species

34. The basic factor limiting the occurrence of forest in Hungary are:

a) occurrence of pannonian steppe (Puszta)	b) low fertility of soils	c) air and soil humidity	d) occurrence of territories occupied by agriculture
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Correct answer: c) air and soil humidity

35. In Hungary, the least frequently occurring type of oak stands is created by:

a) <i>Quercus robur</i>	b) <i>Quercus sessilis</i>	c) <i>Quercus cerris</i>	d) <i>Quercus ilex</i>
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Correct answer: a) *Quercus robur*

36. Protected species of trees in forests in Latvia are:

a) yew and eucalyptus	b) yew and field maple	c) yew and hornbeam	d) yew and endemic larch
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Correct answer: c) yew and hornbeam

37. Total area of forests in Lithuania is:

a) higher than in Germany and in Poland	b) lower than in Poland and in Germany	c) lower than in Germany, but higher than in Poland	d) higher than in Germany, but lower than in Poland
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Correct answer: b) lower than in Poland and in Germany

38. The largest national park in Norway is:

a) Jotunheimen ("Home of the Giants") National Park	b) Rondane National Park	c) Jostedalbreen National Park	d) Hardangervidda National Park
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Correct answer: d) Hardangervidda National Park

39. Bisons in Poland (over 1000 individuals) spend usually of their life for grazing.

a) 30%	b) 50%	c) 80%	d) 90%
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Correct answer: c) 80%

40. Between the main tree species in Portugal are:

a) Eucalyptus, Maritime pine, Black locust, Cork oak,	b) Cork oak, Holm oak, Stone pine, Sweet chestnut	c) Maritime pine, Stone pine, Cedar, Black pine	d) Eucalyptus, Sweet chestnut, Hornbeam, Cork oak
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Correct answer: b) Cork oak, Holm oak, Stone pine and Sweet chestnut

41. Portugal is one of the European countries with the highest percentage of private forests. What percentage of forests is in the hands of the state and community?

a) 2% is owned or managed by community and 14% by the State	b) 10% is owned or managed by the State and 6% by community	c) 12% is owned or managed by community and 6% by the State	d) 2% is owned or managed by the State and 14% by community
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Correct answer: d) 2% is owned or managed by the State and 14% is by community

42. What is the share of the population of biggest predators of Romania in European population?

a) bear - about 50 % wolf – about 25%	b) bear - about 25 % wolf – about 25%	c) bear - about 40 % wolf – about 30%	d) bear - about 25 % wolf – about 50%
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Correct answer: c) bear - about 40 % wolf – about 30%

43. Percentage of forests which are classified as commercial (productive) in Slovakia is:

a) about 2/3 and is higher than in Czech Republic	b) about 3/4 and is higher than in Czech Republic	c) about 2/3 and is lower than in Czech Republic	d) about 1/2 and is lower than in Czech Republic
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Correct answer: c) about 2/3 and is lower than in Czech Republic

44. Slovenian forest are dominated by sites of..... stands.

a) beech, pine-oak and pine-beech	b) beech, fir-beech and beech-oak	c) spruce, fir-spruce and beech-oak	d) beech, spruce-beech and pine-oak
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Correct answer: b) beech, fir-beech and beech-oak

45. In Slovenia, areas of occurrence of Brown bear with lower density of human populations are focused

a) in the South	b) in the North	c) in the West	d) In the East
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Correct answer: a) in the South

46. How many National Parks are there in Switzerland?

a) 0	b) 1	c) 3	d) 5
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Correct answer: b) 1

47. How much harvested timber is used for energy production (including recovery) in Switzerland?

a) About 1/4	b) About 1/3	c) About 1/2	d) About 2/3
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Correct answer: c) About 1/2

48. The area of forests protected in Sweden within National parks and Nature reserves equals of the whole forest area in Poland.

a) About 1/10	b) About 1/5	c) About 1/4	d) About 1/2
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Correct answer: d) About 1/2

49. Total annual growth of productive forest in Sweden is approximately million cubic meters

a) 99	b) 111	c) 121	d) 200
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Correct answer: b) 111

50. A percentage of reserved forests in Ukraine is:

a) about 5% and it tends to increase	b) about 15% and it tends to increase	c) about 5% and it tends to decrease	d) about 15% and it tends to decrease
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Correct answer: b) about 15% and it tends to increase