EVS-MCQQQ

Module 1

1. What is the scope of environmental studies?
   a) Study of atmosphere and hydrosphere
   b) Study of lithosphere and biosphere
   c) Study of all living organisms on Earth
   d) Study of sustainable development
   Correct option: d) Study of sustainable development
2. What is the concept of sustainability?
   a) The study of every aspect of living organisms
   b) The study of science, physics, chemistry, etc.
   c) The study of preserving the environment for future generations
   d) The study of all resources and their utilization
   Correct option: c) The study of preserving the environment for future generations
3. Which component makes up the thin layer above Earth's surface where all living beings exist?
   a) Hydrosphere
   b) Atmosphere
   c) Lithosphere
   d) Biosphere
   Correct option: d) Biosphere
4. What is an ecological niche?
   a) The temperature required for living beings to survive
   b) The role that an animal or plant species plays in its environment
   c) The type of food a species consumes
   d) The geographical location where a species resides
   Correct option: b) The role that an animal or plant species plays in its environment
5. What is a biome?
   a) A community that has developed to climax
   b) A region with similar climatic conditions and distinctive species
   c) A large body of water such as a lake or ocean
   d) An area with diverse ecosystems
   Correct option: b) A region with similar climatic conditions and distinctive species
6. Which term refers to the part of Earth's surface and atmosphere that contains the entire terrestrial ecosystem?
   a) Hydrosphere
   b) Lithosphere
   c) Troposphere
   d) Biosphere
   Correct option: d) Biosphere
7. What percentage of elements does Earth's mantle contain?
   a) 93%
   b) 47%
   c) 28%
   d) 8%
   Correct option: b) 47%
8. Which layer of the atmosphere contains Earth's ozone layer?
   a) Troposphere
   b) Stratosphere
   c) Mesosphere
   d) Thermosphere
   Correct option: b) Stratosphere
9. Where does the International Space Station orbit in the atmosphere?
   a) Troposphere
   b) Stratosphere
   c) Mesosphere
   d) Thermosphere
   Correct option: d) Thermosphere
10. Which layer of the atmosphere merges with the solar wind?
    a) Thermosphere
    b) Exosphere
    c) Mesosphere
    d) Stratosphere
    Correct option: b) Exosphere
11. What does the term "sustainable development" stand for?
    a) Development focused on poverty and equality
    b) Development concerned with environment protection
    c) Development focused on democracy and peace
    d) Development concerned with science and technology
    Correct option: b) Development concerned with environment protection
12. Who coined the term "sustainable development"?
    a) Emad Salami
    b) Barbara Ward
    c) World Commission on Environment and Development
    d) International Institute for Environment and Development
    Correct option: c) World Commission on Environment and Development
13. When was the concept of sustainable development popularized?
    a) 1987
    b) 1999
    c) 2005
    d) 2014
    Correct option: a) 1987
14. How many Sustainable Development Goals were published by UNESCO to be achieved by 2030?
    a) 17
    b) 10

c) 20
d) 15
Correct option: a) 17

15. What is the link between development and environment protection according to Barbara Ward?
a) They should be separate entities.
b) They should be prioritized based on economic factors.
c) They should be closely linked.
d) They should focus on different aspects of society.
Correct option: c) They should be closely linked

Module 2

1. What is an ecosystem?
a) A geographic area where animals and plants work together to form a bubble of life
b) A linear series of transfers of matter and energy in the form of food from organism to organism
c) An interconnected set of food chains in an ecosystem
d) A series of connected ecosystems organized based on the types of plants and animals that live in them
Correct option: a) A geographic area where animals and plants work together to form a bubble of life
2. Which of the following is an abiotic factor in an ecosystem?
a) Plants
b) Animals
c) Rocks
d) Seaweed
Correct option: c) Rocks
3. How do animals that depend on plants for food and shelter adapt to changes in an ecosystem?
a) They move to another ecosystem
b) They perish
c) They must be able to survive in sand dunes for long periods of time
d) They create a dense canopy that blocks sunlight
Correct option: a) They move to another ecosystem
4. What are tide pools?
a) Dense canopies formed by plants in forests
b) Open areas dominated by grasses or grass-like plants
c) Geographic areas where plants, animals, and other organisms work together to form a bubble of life
d) Ponds left by the ocean as the tide goes out
Correct option: d) Ponds left by the ocean as the tide goes out
5. How do tide pools depend on abiotic factors?
a) They contain seaweed, which uses photosynthesis to create food
b) Some organisms thrive in an aquatic environment when the tide is in and the pool is full
c) They connect different ecosystems within a larger biome
d) They contain rocks, temperature, and humidity
Correct option: d) They contain rocks, temperature, and humidity
6. What are biomes?
a) Ponds, reefs, and tundra are all types of biomes
b) Large sections of land, sea, or atmosphere
c) Geographic areas where animals and plants work together to form a bubble of life
d) Organisms that obtain energy and nutrients from remains of dead producers and consumers
Correct option: b) Large sections of land, sea, or atmosphere
7. What types of ecosystems can be found within the Sahara Desert?
a) Oasis ecosystems with date palm trees, freshwater, and animals such as crocodiles
b) Dune ecosystems with a changing landscape determined by the wind
c) Marine environments where the Atlantic Ocean creates cool fogs on the Northwest African coast
d) All of the above
Correct option: d) All of the above
8. What do secondary and tertiary consumers eat in terrestrial ecosystems?
a) Plants
b) Other consumers
c) Producers
d) Decomposers
Correct option: b) Other consumers
9. What is a food chain?
a) The sequence of transfers of matter and energy in the form of food from organism to organism
b) The interconnected set of food chains in an ecosystem
c) The primary food source in an ecosystem
d) Microorganisms that live on dead organic matter
Correct option: a) The sequence of transfers of matter and energy in the form of food from organism to organism
10. What is a food web?
a) A linear series of organisms dependent on one another resulting in the transfer of energy
b) All the food chains in an ecosystem
c) Organisms that obtain energy and nutrients from remains of dead producers and consumers
d) The structure of every ecosystem consisting of air, water, salts, light, temperature, and nutrients
Correct option: b) All the food chains in an ecosystem
11. Which organisms make up the bottom of the trophic pyramid?
a) Producers
b) Primary consumers
c) Secondary consumers
d) Tertiary consumers
Correct option: a) Producers
12. What is an energy pyramid?
a) A graphical representation of the energy found within the trophic levels of an ecosystem
b) An interconnected set of food chains in an ecosystem
c) A linear series of transfers of matter and energy in the form of food from organism to organism
d) Organisms that obtain energy and nutrients from remains of dead producers and consumers
Correct option: a) A graphical representation of the energy found within the trophic levels of an ecosystem
13. How much energy is passed from one trophic level to the next in an energy pyramid?
a) 100%

b) 90%
c) 50%
d) 10%
Correct option: d) 10%

14. What is the dominant vegetation in grasslands?
    a) Trees
    b) Shrubs
    c) Grasses
    d) Seaweed
    Correct option: c) Grasses
15. What types of forests are found in temperate areas?
    a) Tropical rainforests
    b) Tropical deciduous forests
    c) Temperate rainforests
    d) Evergreen coniferous forests
    Correct option: c) Temperate rainforests

Module 3

1. What is the primary source of energy in our lives?
    a) Natural energy
    b) Chemical energy
    c) Solar energy
    d) Nuclear energy
    Correct option: c) Solar energy
2. Which type of energy releases carbon dioxide and contributes to global warming?
    a) Natural energy
    b) Chemical energy
    c) Solar energy
    d) Nuclear energy
    Correct option: b) Chemical energy
3. Which of the following is a renewable energy resource?
    a) Coal
    b) Oil
    c) Hydro energy
    d) Gas
    Correct option: c) Hydro energy
4. What is one of the negative impacts of burning coal?
    a) Acid rain formation
    b) Decreased atmospheric temperature
    c) Increased biodiversity
    d) Improved air quality
    Correct option: a) Acid rain formation
5. What is the largest contributor of greenhouse gases and one of the causes of global warming?
    a) Coal
    b) Oil
    c) Gas
    d) Nuclear energy
    Correct option: a) Coal
6. Which type of mining has been less hazardous than coal mining?
    a) Metal mining
    b) Uranium mining
    c) Coal mining
    d) None of the above
    Correct option: a) Metal mining
7. What is the primary cause of desertification worldwide?
    a) Overgrazing
    b) Destruction of vegetation
    c) Mining operations
    d) Climate change
    Correct option: a) Overgrazing
8. Which type of soil erosion is caused by stormy wind carrying fine particles in suspension?
    a) Sheet erosion
    b) Rill erosion
    c) Saltation erosion
    d) Slip erosion
    Correct option: c) Saltation erosion
9. How can Kaziranga National Park be protected from threats?
    a) By using searchlights and nightly patrols
    b) By unplanned tourism infrastructure
    c) By allowing invasive species to thrive
    d) None of the above
    Correct option: a) By using searchlights and nightly patrols
10. What are some challenges faced by hydroelectric projects?
    a) Submerging agricultural lands and displacement of people
    b) Silting of reservoirs and conflicts over water use
    c) Difficulties in navigation and fisheries
    d) All of the above
    Correct option: d) All of the above
11. What is the main cause of global climate change?
    a) Trapping of greenhouse gases
    b) Deforestation
    c) Overfishing
    d) None of the above
    Correct option: a) Trapping of greenhouse gases

12. What can individuals do to conserve water?
    a) Check and fix water leaks
    b) Install water-saving devices
    c) Wash dishes with running water
    d) All of the above
    Correct option: d) All of the above
13. How can food production be made sustainable?
    a) Use organic fertilizers
    b) Implement integrated crop management systems
    c) Avoid use of pesticides
    d) All of the above
    Correct option: d) All of the above
14. What is one way to save electricity at home?
    a) Use energy-efficient bulbs and turn off lights when not needed
    b) Keep bulbs and tubes clean
    c) Switch off unused electric gadgets
    d) All of the above
    Correct option: d) All of the above
15. What is one thing individuals can do to conserve the environment?
    a) Avoid polluting soil, water, and air
    b) Plant tree saplings
    c) Advise family members and friends to conserve resources
    d) All of the above
    Correct option: d) All of the above

Module 4

1. Which of the following is NOT a level of biological diversity?
    a) Genetic diversity
    b) Ecosystem diversity
    c) Species diversity
    d) Biodiversity patterns
    Correct option: d) Biodiversity patterns
2. India can be divided into how many biogeographic zones?
    a) 5
    b) 7
    c) 10
    d) 12
    Correct option: c) 10
3. Which region in India is known for its cold mountainous snow-covered Trans Himalayan region?
    a) Trans Himalayas
    b) Himalaya
    c) Desert
    d) Semi-arid
    Correct option: a) Trans Himalayas
4. What are the threats to biodiversity?
    a) Habitat loss and poaching of wildlife only
    b) Habitat loss and man-wildlife conflicts only
    c) Habitat loss, poaching of wildlife, and biological invasions only
    d) Habitat loss, poaching of wildlife, man-wildlife conflicts, and biological invasions
    Correct option: d) Habitat loss, poaching of wildlife, man-wildlife conflicts, and biological invasions
5. What are the ecosystem services provided by biodiversity?
    a) Ecological and economic value only
    b) Ecological, economic, and social value only
    c) Ecological, economic, social, and ethical value only
    d) Ecological, economic, social, ethical, aesthetic, and informational value
    Correct option: d) Ecological, economic, social, ethical, aesthetic, and informational value
6. In which type of conservation does conservation take place onsite?
    a) Ex-situ conservation
    b) In-situ conservation
    c) Protected area conservation
    d) Home garden conservation
    Correct option: b) In-situ conservation
7. Which method of ex-situ conservation involves sampling, shifting, storage, and preservation of organisms outside their natural habitat?
    a) Tissue culture storage and propagation
    b) Field gene banking
    c) Cultivation collections
    d) DNA storage
    Correct option: b) Field gene banking
8. Which value is related to the importance of protecting all forms of life based on ethical values?
    a) Consumptive use value
    b) Productive use value
    c) Social values
    d) Ethical and moral values
    Correct option: d) Ethical and moral values
9. Which method of conservation helps to recover populations in their natural habitat?
    a) In-situ conservation
    b) Ex-situ conservation
    c) Protected area conservation
    d) Home garden conservation
    Correct option: a) In-situ conservation
10. How many species of vascular plants must a region have as endemics to qualify as a biodiversity hotspot?
    a) 500
    b) 1,500
    c) 2,000

d) 3,000

Correct option: b) 1,500

11. What percentage of the land surface do the remaining natural habitats in biodiversity hotspots cover?
    a) 0.5%
    b) 1.4%
    c) 10%
    d) 15.7%
    Correct option: b) 1.4%
12. Which region in India is known for its Cape Floristic Region?
    a) Eastern Himalaya
    b) Indo-Burma
    c) Western Ghats and Sri Lanka
    d) Cape Floristic Region
    Correct option: c) Western Ghats and Sri Lanka
13. Which project aims to save tigers from extinction worldwide?
    a) Gir Lion Project
    b) Crocodile Breeding Project
    c) Project Elephant
    d) Global Tiger Recovery Programme
    Correct option: d) Global Tiger Recovery Programme
14. What percentage of the world's terrestrial life lives on just 2.4% of the land surface area?
    a) 40%
    b) 50%
    c) 60%
    d) 70%
    Correct option: d) 70%

Module 5

1. **What is pollution?**
    a) The effect of desirable changes in our surroundings
    b) The cause of beneficial changes in our surroundings
    c) The effect of undesirable changes in our surroundings
    d) The cause of harmful changes in our surroundings
    Answer: c) The effect of undesirable changes in our surroundings
2. **Which of the following is NOT a type of pollutant?**
    a) Solid substances
    b) Liquid substances
    c) Gaseous substances
    d) Natural substances
    Answer: d) Natural substances
3. **Which type of pollutant takes decades or longer to degrade?**
    a) Degradable pollutants
    b) Slowly degradable pollutants
    c) Non-degradable pollutants
    d) Persistent pollutants
    Answer: b) Slowly degradable pollutants
4. **Air pollution is:**
    a) The presence of harmful substances in water bodies
    b) The presence of harmful substances in the atmosphere
    c) The presence of harmful substances in soil
    d) The presence of harmful substances in food crops
    Answer: b) The presence of harmful substances in the atmosphere
5. **What are some causes of air pollution?**
    a) Burning fossil fuels and industrial emissions
    b) Indoor air pollution and microbial decaying process
    c) Transportation and open burning of garbage waste
    d) All of the above
    Answer: d) All of the above
6. **How can we control the damage caused by air pollution?**
    a) Conserving energy and using public transport
    b) Understanding the concept of reducing, reusing, and recycling
    c) Proper disposal of waste and using chemical-free products
    d) All of the above
    Answer: d) All of the above
7. **What are some effects of air pollution on human health?**
    a) Increased risk of heart attack and breathing problems
    b) Worsening of existing heart problems and asthma
    c) Irritation of eyes, nose, and throat
    d) All of the above
    Answer: d) All of the above
8. **How does water pollution affect aquatic life?**
    a) It causes birth defects in aquatic animals
    b) It disrupts the entire food chain
    c) It leads to reproductive failure in aquatic animals
    d) All of the above
    Answer: d) All of the above
9. **What is a major consequence of water pollution?**
    a) Death of aquatic creatures
    b) Increased availability of clean drinking water
    c) Improved water quality in urbanized areas
    d) Preservation of ecosystems and habitats
    Answer: a) Death of aquatic creatures
10. **How does noise pollution affect individuals?**
    a) It can cause stress and anxiety
    b) It can lead to hearing loss

c) It can result in decreased productivity
d) All of the above
Answer: d) All of the above

11. **What is the role of an individual in preventing pollution?**
a) Developing environmentally ethical lifestyles
b) Planting trees to reduce air pollution
c) Using pesticides only when necessary and in small amounts
d) All of the above
Answer: d) All of the above

Module 6

1. What is the main cause of climate change?
a) Subtle shifts in Earth's orbit
b) High levels of CO_2 from human activity
c) Natural variations in solar energy absorption
d) Changes in the location of continents
Answer: b) High levels of CO_2 from human activity

2. How do emissions from cars, factories, and burning forests contribute to climate change?
a) They release greenhouse gases that trap solar energy
b) They cause subtle shifts in Earth's orbit
c) They deplete the ozone layer and increase UV radiation
d) They lead to rising temperatures due to increased CO_2 levels
Answer: a) They release greenhouse gases that trap solar energy

3. How do paleoclimatologists study ancient climate?
a) By analyzing temperature records from the late nineteenth century
b) By collecting ice core samples from Antarctica and Greenland
c) By studying tree rings, ice cores, ocean sediments, corals, or cave stalagmites
d) By measuring greenhouse gas emissions from human activities
Answer: c) By studying tree rings, ice cores, ocean sediments, corals, or cave stalagmites

4. What is the primary greenhouse gas responsible for global warming?
a) Water vapor
b) Carbon dioxide (CO_2)
c) Nitrous oxide
d) Methane
Answer: b) Carbon dioxide (CO_2)

5. How have concentrations of CO_2 and methane changed since 1750?
a) Decreased by 36% and 148%, respectively
b) Increased by 36% and 148%, respectively
c) Remained constant over time
d) Fluctuated depending on natural variations
Answer: b) Increased by 36% and 148%, respectively

6. What is the process that warms a planet's lower atmosphere and surface called?
a) Climate change
b) Ozone layer depletion
c) Global warming
d) Ecological imbalance
Answer: c) Global warming

7. How is global warming similar to a greenhouse effect?
a) Both involve the trapping of heat by gases in the atmosphere
b) Both refer to changes in solar energy absorption by Earth
c) Both result in depletion of the ozone layer
d) Both are caused by natural variations in climate
Answer: a) Both involve the trapping of heat by gases in the atmosphere

8. What is the main cause of ozone layer depletion?
a) Burning fossil fuels
b) Industrial pollution
c) Release of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)
d) Deforestation
Answer: c) Release of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)

9. How does the ozone layer protect us?
a) By reflecting UV radiation back into space
b) By absorbing UV-B radiation and preventing it from reaching Earth's surface
c) By trapping heat in the atmosphere and preventing global warming
d) By promoting the growth of plants and trees
Answer: b) By absorbing UV-B radiation and preventing it from reaching Earth's surface

10. What is the purpose of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)?
a) To stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere
b) To promote international trade agreements
c) To reduce deforestation and land clearing practices
d) To increase global cooperation on renewable energy sources
Answer: a) To stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere

11. What are some effects of global warming?
a) Sea level rise, melting glaciers, and heat waves
b) Increased rainfall, stronger hurricanes, and reduced droughts
c) Expansion of polar ice caps, colder winters, and decreased temperatures overall
d) Increased biodiversity, improved agricultural yields, and enhanced ecosystems
Answer: a) Sea level rise, melting glaciers, and heat waves

12. How does the Montreal Protocol aim to protect the ozone layer?
a) By banning CFC production after 1995 in developed countries

b) By implementing mandatory emission limits for greenhouse gases
c) By promoting reforestation and carbon sinks
d) By encouraging international cooperation on renewable energy sources
Answer: a) By banning CFC production after 1995 in developed countries

13. What is one method used to measure global warming?
a) Analysis of temperature records since 1880 conducted by NASA's Goddard Institute for Space Studies
b) Observation of animal migration patterns documented by wildlife researchers
c) Collection of tree ring samples dating back thousands of years by dendrologists
d) Monitoring changes in atmospheric composition using satellite imagery
Answer: a) Analysis of temperature records since 1880 conducted by NASA's Goddard Institute for Space Studies

14. Which gas is responsible for the majority of global warming from human activity?
a) Carbon dioxide (CO2)
b) Methane (CH4)
c) Nitrous oxide (N2O)
d) Chlorofluorocarbons (CFC)
Answer: a) Carbon dioxide (CO2)

15. What is the main objective of the Kyoto Protocol?
a) To reduce greenhouse gas emissions in developed countries
b) To promote sustainable development and poverty alleviation
c) To protect endangered species and biodiversity
d) To establish international trade regulations for environmental goods and services
Answer: a) To reduce greenhouse gas emissions in developed countries

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Module 7

1. What is the term used to describe the change in a population over time?
a) Demography
b) Exponential growth
c) Carbon foot-print
d) Replacement level fertility
Answer: a) Demography

2. Which model describes population growth as a mathematical function proportional to its current value?
a) Malthusian Growth Model
b) Demographic Transition Model
c) Exponential Growth Model
d) Total Fertility Rate
Answer: c) Exponential Growth Model

3. What is the level of fertility at which a population exactly replaces itself from one generation to the next?
a) Population explosion
b) Infanticide rate
c) Carbon foot-print
d) Replacement level fertility
Answer: d) Replacement level fertility

4. How is total fertility rate defined?
a) Average number of children born to a woman in her lifetime
b) Percentage of infants who die out of those born in a year
c) Number of people moving in or out of a country, place, or locality
d) Ratio between births and individuals in a specified population and time
Answer: a) Average number of children born to a woman in her lifetime

5. What percentage of infants died out of those born in a year is considered as infant mortality rate?
a) 10%
b) 25%
c) 50%
d) It is not mentioned in the text.
Answer: a) 10%

6. What phenomenon refers to the fall in death rates and birth rates due to improved living conditions, leading to low population growth?
a) Demographic transition
b) Population explosion
c) Environmental movements
d) Carbon foot-print
Answer: a) Demographic transition

7. What does replacement level fertility imply in developed countries?
a) An average of 2 children per woman
b) A high infant mortality rate
c) A constant birth rate over time
d) High carbon foot-print
Answer: a) An average of 2 children per woman

8. Which factors affect population change according to the text?
a) Birth rate, death rate, and migration
b) Carbon foot-print, deforestation, and pollution
c) Environmental movements, ethical beliefs, and cultural norms
d) Economic growth, technological advancements, and globalization
Answer: a) Birth rate, death rate, and migration

9. What problems are related to over-population according to the text?
a) Insufficient resources and decrease in resources
b) Lack of environmental movements and ethics
c) Poverty in developing countries only
d) Only clearing land for industries and agriculture
Answer: a) Insufficient resources and decrease in resources

10. How does population growth affect the environment?

a) Leads to air and water pollution, unemployment, poverty

b) Enhances food production by clearing more areas for agriculture

c) Improves living conditions and health status of people

d) Decreases the rate of resource consumption

Answer: a) Leads to air and water pollution, unemployment, poverty

11. What is the purpose of the Ministry for Women and Child Development in India?

a) To create awareness amongst women on environmental issues

b) To improve public health and living conditions in rural areas

c) To empower women economically through education and awareness

d) To ensure equal rights for men and women

Answer: c) To empower women economically through education and awareness

12. What role does information technology play in environment and human health?

a) Collecting data on population growth worldwide

b) Assisting in disaster management through remote sensing

c) Providing online information about cultural norms

d) Supporting international organizations in implementing child welfare programs

Answer: b) Assisting in disaster management through remote sensing