

--Question Starting--

Match the following historical environmental movements with their primary focus or significant outcomes:

1. Movement Focus/Outcome

- I. Chipko Movement A. Legal victory leading to environmental policy change
- II. Narmada Bachao Andolan B. Emphasis on sustainable forest management and local control
- III. Silent Spring Movement C. Increased public awareness and policy reform regarding chemical pesticides
- IV. Green Belt Movement D. Reforestation and women's empowerment in Kenya

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) I-B, II-A, III-C, IV-D
- (2) I-D, II-C, III-A, IV-B
- (3) I-A, II-B, III-D, IV-C
- (4) I-C, II-D, III-B, IV-A

Answer Key: 1

Solution:

? Chipko Movement: Primarily focused on halting deforestation and preserving local control over forest resources, which led to sustainable forest management approaches.

? Narmada Bachao Andolan: Known for its massive grassroots campaign that culminated in significant legal and policy shifts regarding dam projects on the Narmada river.

? Silent Spring Movement: Sparked by Rachel Carson's book, it raised awareness about the dangers of pesticides, leading to changes in public perception and policy.

? Green Belt Movement: Founded by Wangari Maathai in Kenya, it combined environmental conservation with women's empowerment through tree planting.

Hence, Option (1) is the right answer.

--Question Starting--

Match the following concepts related to climate change with their appropriate descriptions:

1. Concept Description

- I. Adaptation strategies A. Techniques employed to manage unavoidable climate impacts
- II. Greenhouse effect B. Phenomenon causing Earth's temperature to rise due to trapped heat
- III. Carbon footprint C. Total amount of greenhouse gases produced to directly and indirectly support human activities
- IV. Risk perception D. Individual and community views on the hazards associated with climate change

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) I-B, II-C, III-A, IV-D
- (2) I-A, II-B, III-C, IV-D
- (3) I-C, II-D, III-A, IV-B
- (4) I-D, II-A, III-B, IV-C

Answer Key: 3

Solution:

? Adaptation strategies: These are methods or measures to adjust natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli, which encompasses a variety of actions aimed at reducing the impacts of climate change.

? Greenhouse effect: This natural process warms the Earth's surface to a habitable temperature and is heightened by increased levels of greenhouse gases from human activities.

? Carbon footprint: Represents the amount of carbon dioxide and other carbon compounds emitted due to the consumption of fossil fuels by a particular person, group, etc.

? Risk perception: This involves how individuals and communities perceive and react to the risks posed by climate change, influencing both personal and collective decisions regarding climate actions.

Hence, Option (3) is the right answer.

--Question Starting--

Match the following aspects of cultural values and religious beliefs with their influence on environmental stewardship:

1. Aspect Influence

- I. Indigenous spiritual practices A. Promotion of biodiversity through sacred groves
- II. Judeo-Christian stewardship B. Doctrine of domination over nature, recently reinterpreted as a call to protect the environment
- III. Buddhist environmental ethics C. Emphasis on non-harm and interdependence of all living beings
- IV. Modern consumerism D. Often leads to exploitation and degradation of natural resources

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) I-C, II-B, III-A, IV-D
- (2) I-D, II-C, III-B, IV-A
- (3) I-A, II-B, III-C, IV-D
- (4) I-B, II-A, III-D, IV-C

Answer Key: 3

Solution:

? Indigenous spiritual practices: Often involve a deep respect for nature, manifesting in practices like the maintenance of sacred groves, which helps in biodiversity conservation.

? Judeo-Christian stewardship: Traditionally seen as humanity's dominion over nature, this belief is increasingly interpreted as a responsibility to steward and care for the Earth.

? Buddhist environmental ethics: Focuses on compassion and interconnectedness, advocating for harm reduction to all forms of life and promoting sustainability.

? Modern consumerism: Typically characterized by high consumption and waste production, leading to significant environmental degradation.

Hence, Option (3) is the right answer.