

Subject: Environmental Studies

Unit 1 Natural Resources and associated problems

Answers are given in bold letters

1. The term 'Environment' has been derived from the French word which means to encircle or surround

- (a) **Environ** (b) Oikos (c) Geo (d) Aqua

2. The objective of Environment studies is

- (a) Raise consciousness about environment conditions
(b) To teach environmentally appropriate behaviour
(c) To create an environmental ethic sensitive society
(d) **All of the above**

3. The environment includes

- (a) Abiotic factors (b) Biotic factors
(c) Oxygen and Nitrogen (d) **Abiotic and Biotic factors**

4. Development activities on the hydrosphere cause

- (a) Air pollution (b) Soil pollution (c) **Water pollution** (d) Soil erosion

5. Environment is the life support system that includes

- (a) Air (b) Water (c) Land (d) **All of the above**

6. Development activities on the hydrosphere cause

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7. The basic requirements of human beings are provided by

- (a) Industrialisation (b) Agriculture (c) **Nature** (d) Urbanisation

8. The word 'Environment' is derived from

- (a) Greek (b) **French** (c) Spanish (d) English

10. World environment day is on:

- (a) 5th May (b) **5th June** (c) 18th July (d) 16th August

11..Sustainable development means

- (a) meeting present needs without compromising on future needs
(b) progress of human beings
(c) **balance between human needs and the ability of earth to provide the resources**
(d) all of the above

13 Utilisation of natural resources in moderate manner to remaining something for the next generation is

- termed as
(a) Resettlement (b) **Sustainable development**
(c) Rehabilitation (d) Mutual development

14. Resources that take too long a period of time to be used as a resource are called as
 (a) Renewable resource (b) Non-renewable resource
 (c) Exhaustible resource **(d) Inexhaustible resource**
15. A nonrenewable resource is
 (a) Non-renewable non-conventional energy source
(b) Non-renewable conventional energysource
 (c) Renewable non-conventional energy source
 (d) Renewable conventional energy source
16. Resources which are directly derived from nature are referred to as
 (a) Organic resources **(b) Natural resources**
 (c) Man-made resources (d) None of the above
17. Forest and wild life are
(a) Renewable resource (b) Non-renewable resources
 (c) Inexhaustible resources (d) None of these
- 18 Which one of the following is an example of non-renewable resources?
 (a) Wind (b) Water (c) Vegetation (d) **Coal and minerals**
19. Which of the following is a renewable resource?
 (a) Soil (b) Water (c) Flora and Fauna (d) **All of the above**
20. The impact of construction of dams
 (a) Submerged forest (b) Loss of wild life habitat
 (c) Damages downstream ecosystem **(d) All of the above**
21. What is deforestation?
 (a) Product of forest **(b) destruction of forest** (c) Forest Protection (d) None
22. Deforestation generally decreases
 (a) Global Warming (b) drought (c) Soil erosion **(d) Rainfall**
23. Extensive planting of trees increase forest cover is called
(a) Afforestation (b) Agroforestry (c) Deforestation (d) Social forestry
24. "Chipko movement" is related to
 (a) Tiger project (b) Animal breeding
 (c) Operation flood **(d) Forest Conversation**
25. Which of the following is responsible for desertification?
 (a) Deforestation (b) Mining **(c) Overgrazing** (d) All of the above
26. World Forest day is celebrated on
(a) 21st March (b) 5th June (c) 1st Dec (d) 7th June
27. Major consumer of wood from forest is _____
 (a) Thermal Power Plant, **(b) Paper Industry,** (c) Chemistry Industry, (d) None
28. Forests control drought by
 (a) Preventing soil erosion (b) Increasing oxygen
(c) Increasing humidity and rainfall (d) Preventing floods

29. Water is a source that is

- (a) Non-degradable non-maintainable (b) Degradable maintainable
(c) **Renewable** (d) Non renewable

30. Fresh water present on earth is

- (a) 97.5% (b) 0.01% (c) **2.5 %** (d) 1.97%

31. Fresh water problem arises due to

- (a) Globally available stocks are insufficient
(b) **Uneven distribution on earth**
(c) No regeneration of required quantity through natural hydrological cycle
(d) Any one of above

32. Main source of water to soil is

- (a) **Rainfall** (b) River (c) Canals (d) Lakes

33. Maximum use of fresh water is in

- (a) **Agriculture** (b) Domestic use (c) Industry (d) Pisciculture

34. More than 70% of world's fresh water is contained in

- (a) Ponds (b) **Glaciers and polar ice caps** (c) Green land (d) Oceans

35. Which is not a source of fresh water

- (a) Glaciers and ice sheets (b) Groundwater (c) Surface run off (d) **Oceans**

36. Which of the following is a renewable resource?

- (a) Soil (b) Water
(c) Flora and Fauna (d) **All of the above**

37. Kaveri water dispute is in between:

- (a) India and Pakistan (b) Punjab and Haryana
(c) Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh (d) **Karnataka and Tamil Nadu**

38. Which of the following is the most responsible for world water crisis?

- (a) Dams, (b) Floods
(c) **Drought,** (d) Population growth

39. The impact of construction of dams

- (a) Submerged forest (b) Loss of wild life habitat
(c) Damages downstream ecosystem (d) **All of the above**

40. Hydroelectricity is generated from

- (a) Forest (b) Coal
(c) Lakes and ponds (d) **Water reservoir of river dams**

41. The problems for criticism about large dams are that they

- (a) Displace large number of peasants and tribes without proper rehabilitation
(b) Swallow up huge amounts of public money without the generation of proportionate benefits
(c) Contribute enormously to deforestation and the loss of biological diversity
(d) **all of the above**

42. The controversial dam across the river Narmada?

(a) Sardar Sarovar

(b) Hirakud

(c) Bhakranangal

(d) Sutlej

43. In respect of water crisis, there have been conflicts/disputes between two countries, or states of the same country. Which of the following has never been the case of water conflict?

- (a) Cauvery water dispute between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka
- (b) Yamuna-Betwa dispute between U.P. and M.P.
- (c) Sutlej Yamuna Link (SYL) canal dispute between Punjab and Haryana
- (d) Jordan, Tigris-Euphrates, and Nile river basins dispute among Jordan, Syria and Israel**

44. A naturally occurring substance that has definite chemical composition is

- (a) Mineral**
- (b) Compound
- (c) Metal
- (d) Rock

45. Non-metallic minerals are found in

- (a) Igneous rocks
- (b) Metamorphic rocks
- (c) Sedimentary rocks**
- (d) All of the above

46. The following is (are) non-metallic mineral (s)

- (a) Lime stone
- (b) Mica
- (c) Gypsum
- (d) All of these**

48. Minerals and metals are

- (a) Biodegradable resource
- (b) Renewable resource
- (c) Non-renewable resource
- (d) Renewable and non-renewable resource**

49. Minerals can be extracted by

- (a) Mining
- (b) Drilling
- (c) Quarrying
- (d) All of the above**

50. Minerals that lie at shallow depth are taken out by removing the surface layer; this is known as

- (a) Open cast mining**
- (b) Shaft mining
- (c) Drilling
- (d) All of the above

51. Which of the following are major environmental issues in mining activities?

- (a) Water pollution
- (b) Soil degradation**
- (c) Air pollution and dust
- (d) All of the above

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52. Mine spoil is

- (a) Wastes from mines
- (b) Wastes from mine processing**
- (c) Land degraded by mining
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

53. Eutrophication causes a decrease in

- (a) Dissolved hydrogen
- (b) Dissolved salts
- (c) Dissolved oxygen**
- (d) All of the above

54. What are the consequences of excessive mining in an area?

- (a) Air and water pollution
- (b) Deforestation
- (c) Migration of large numbers of population
- (d) All of the above**

55. Enrichment of water body by nutrients like phosphorus and nitrogen is called

- (a) Succession
- (b) Eutrophication**
- (c) Stratification
- (d) Climax Vegetation

56. Eutrophication results from

- (a) Agricultural and sewage water**
- (b) Vehicle exhaust
- (c) Pesticides
- (d) Industrial effluents

57. Algal bloom results in
 (a) Global warming (b) Salination **(c) Eutrophication** (d) Biomagnification
58. Salinisation is
 (a) Accumulation of salt in water **(b) Accumulation of salt in soil**
 (c) Accumulation of salt in boy (d) Accumulation of salt in animals
59. Natural resources and wild life are destroyed in which building which source of energy?
 (a) Solar energy (b) Wind energy **(c) Hydro energy** (d) Nuclear Energy
60. Atomic energy is obtained by using ores of
 (a) Copper **(b) Uranium** (c) Neither (a) nor (b) (d) Both (a) and (b)
61. Which energy is converted into electrical energy by a photo cell?
 (a) Chemical energy (b) Nuclear energy **(c) Solar energy** (d) Magnetic energy
62. Photovoltaic cells are connected with
(a) Conversion of solar energy into electrical energy (b) Trapping of solar energy for cooking
 (c) Use of solar energy in desalination (d) All the above
63. Which of the following does not cause pollution?
 (a) Burning of petrol **(b) Use of solar energy** (c) Burning of rubber (d) All of the above
64. The main energy source for the environment is _____
(a) Solar energy, (b) Chemical energy, (c) Bioelectric energy (d) Electrical energy
65. Which are the largest fixators of solar energy?
 (a) **Green plants** (b) Fungi (c) Protozoa (d) Bacteria
66. Which is a list of renewable resources?
 (a) Petroleum, geothermal, wind (b) Biomass, geothermal, hydropower
 (c) Natural gas, wind, biomass **(d) Hydropower, solar, wind energy**
67. The energy obtained from earth's hot interior is called the
(a) Geothermal energy (b) Thermal energy (c) Biomass energy (d) None of these
68. Biogas contains mainly
(a) Methane (b) Propane (c) Butane (d) Carbon dioxide
69. Deforestation will decrease
 (a) Soil erosion (b) Landslides (c) Soil fertility (d) **Rainfall**
70. A sudden movement of material like rock and soil down a slope is called as
 (a) Rock sliding (b) Rock fail (c) Rock melting **(d) Land slide**
71. Soil erosion removes surface soil which contains
(a) Organic matter (b) Plant nutrients (c) Both a and b (d) None of the above
72. Forests prevent soil erosion by binding soil particles in their
 (a) Leaves **(b) Roots** (c) Buds (d) Stems
73. The sequence of water erosion is

(a) Splash, sheet, rill, gully

(c) Rill, splash, sheet

(b) Sheet, gully, rill

(d) gully, splash, sheet, rill

74. If the whole of the top soil is washed down uniformly, erosion is said to

(a) **Sheet erosion**

(b) Gully erosion

(c) Shelter wash off

(d) Wind erosion

75. Erosion of very fine particles is seen on account of

(a) Saltation

(b) Suspension

(c) Surface creep

(d) Shifting of dunes

76. Which of the following are to be managed for sustainable development?

(a) Industries

(b) Forests

(c) Crops

(d) Resources

77. Which of the following community in Rajasthan has a religious tenet of conservation of forest and wildlife ?

(a) Agarwal

(b) Jaishwal

(c) Bishnoi

(d) Jain

78. Which of the following is not an use of forest ?

(a) Controls floods.

(b) Used to make paper.

(c) Causes soil erosion.

(d) Resin, gum and drugs are obtained.

79. In our country, vast tracts of forests are cleared and a single species of plant is cultivated. This practice promotes

(a) biodiversity in the area

(b) monoculture in the area

(c) growth of natural forest

(d) preserves the natural ecosystem in the area

80. Which source of energy can be replenished quickly?

(a) renewable

(b) non-renewable

(c) none of these

(d) can't say

81. Which of the following enhances soil fertility

(a) Crop rotation

(b) Improved methods of agriculture

(c) Using new seed varieties

(d) Irrigation

82. Water logging is a phenomenon in which

(a) Crop patterns are rotated

(b) Soil root zone becomes saturated due to over irrigation

(c) Erosion of soil

(d) None of the above

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84. The fossil fuel that is derived from the dead remains of plants that grew some 250 million years ago is

(a) Petroleum

(b) Natural gas

(c) **Coal**

(d) LPG

85. The adverse effect of modern agriculture is

(a) Water pollution

(b) **Soil degradation**

(c) Water logging

(d) All of the above

86. The process of restoring forests that once existed but was removed at some time in the past is known as

- (a) Afforestation **(b) Reforestation** (c) Deforestation (d) None of these

87. River water deposits _____ soil

- (a) Loamy soil (b) **Alluvial soil** (c) Leterite soil (d) Sandy soil

88. Bhakra Nangal River Valley Project is made on the river:

- (a) Sutlej-Beas** (b) Ravi-Chenab (c) Ganga (d) None