

1. The Gangetic plain extends through which of the states ?

- a) Western U. P. and West Bengal
- b) MadhyapradeshNad Uttar Pradesh
- c) Western Bengal
- d) None of the above.

Ans. :- a)

2. The North – Est India Comprises of

- a) Himalayan hill ranges
- b) Aravali hill ranges
- c) Non-Himalayan hill range
- d) None of the above

Ans. :- c)

3. Cheerapunji is situated in which of the following region in India ?

- a) The Western Ghats
- b) The North-East India
- c) The North East
- d) None of the above

Ans. :- c)

4. Which of the following places receive maximum rainfall in India ?

- a) The North East India
- b) Non Himalayan hills
- c) Cheerapunji in the North East Indian
- d) None of the above

Ans. :- a)

5. In which of the following Islands of Lakshadweep is situated ?

- a) Arabian sea
- b) Bay of Bengal
- c) Atlantic ocean
- d) None of the above

Ans. :- c)

6. IN which of the following the Islands of Andaman and Nicobar are situated?

- a) Arabian Sea
- b) Atlantic ocean
- c) Bay of Bengal
- d) None of the above

Ans. :- c)

7. RatnaGiri is Located in which of the following state ?

- a) Chennai - Tamilnadu
- b) Madhya Pradesh
- c) Maharashtra
- d) None of the above

Ans. :- a)

8. Asiatic cheetah, Lion and wild Ass are on verge of getting almost extinguished. Which of the following term is used commonly to describe such a situation.

- a) Endangered species / Threatened species

- b) Rare Species
- b) Unique species
- c) None of the above.

Ans. :- a)

9. Which of the following animal comes under category of "Critically endangered species"?

- a) Sumatran Rhinoceros
- b) Asiatic Lion
- b) Indian Tiger
- c) None of the above

Ans. :- a)

10. Which of the following animal comes under category of "Threatened species"?

- a) Leopard
- b) Mouse
- b) Dog
- c) None of the above

Ans. :- a)

11. Which of the following is an Indian Biodiversity Hotspots ?

- a) The western ghats
- b) National parks
- c) Botanical gardens
- d) None of the above

Ans. :- a)

12. Uncontrolled hybridization of different species of animals plants. Which of the following pollution it leads to

- a) Genetic pollution
- b) Homogenization
- c) Genetic swamping
- d) None of the above.

Ans. :- a)

13. "Genetic pollution" may be originated due to one of the following. Which of the following may be possible reason.

- a) Uncontrolled hybridization
- b) Unprofitability
- c) Natural phenomenon
- d) None of the above.

Ans. :- a)

14. Which of the following is considered to be major threat to global biodiversity.

- a) Genetically modified species
- b) Pollination
- c) Global Warming
- d) None of the above

Ans. :- b)

15. Conservation of species of botanical gardens, zoos, gene banks, etc. is done observing certain methods. Which of the following term is used for such methods?

- a) In-situ conservation methods.
- b) Ex-situ conservation methods.
- c) Heritage Conservation
- d) None of the above.

Ans. :- b)

16. The global Zoo Ecoregions is a system derived to conserve biodiversity. Which of the following has taken this initiative?

- a) The world wild-life fund b) Africa
- c) Latin America d) None of the above

Ans. :- a)

17. A World map of hot spots with details of flora and fauna is prepared by

- a) The national geographic society
- b) Scientific organization.
- c) Environmentalists
- d) None of the above.

Ans. :- a)

18. Which of the following acronym stands for and is preferred by Edward O. Wilson for threats to biodiversity Habitat (destruction), Invasive (Species), Pollution, Population (Explosion) and Overharvesting

- a) HIPPO b) HIPPEO
- c) HINPPEO d) None of the above

Ans. :- a)

19. The millennium Ecosystem Assessment – 2005 took up study of threat to ecosystems in world. Which of following is marked as “most threatened ecosystem”?

- a) Fresh water ecosystem b) Air Pollution
- c) Water Pollution d) None of the above

Ans. :- a)

20. Poaching of wild animals is very common. Which of is main reason ?

- a) Animals killed for their organs
- b) Animals are killed only for food
- c) Animals are killed as they are overpopulated
- d) None of the above.

Ans. :- a)

21. Which of the following conservation methods are applied only to wild fauna and flora, and not to domesticated animals and plants?

- a) In-situ conservation methods.
- b) Ex-situ conservation methods.
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) None of the above.

Ans. :- a)

22. Convention on International Trade, in Endangered Species [CITES] and World Heritage Convention [WHC] was held in years:

- a) 1976 & 1977 respectively b) 1981

c) 1986 d) None of the above

Ans. :- a)

23. Under World Heritage convention ratification, which of the following monuments in India were covered in Heritage conservation in years 1983.

- a) Ajanta-Ellora caves, Agra Fort, Tajmahal
- b) National parks
- c) Sambhar in Rajasthan
- d) None of the above

Ans. :- a)

24. Which of following in name of first national park in India, established in year 1935.

- a) Hailey National Park
- b) Sanjay Gandhi National Park
- c) Sundarban National Park
- d) None of the above.

Ans. :- a)

25. The Hailey National park established in 1935 was renamed as,

- a) Jim Corbett National park
- b) Sundarban National park
- c) Kanha National Park
- d) None of the above.

Ans. :- a)

26. Modelling is done

- a) To know mineral
- b) Mineral configuration
- c) Grade of mineral
- d) All the above

Ans. :- d)

27. At _____stage a decision is taken considering profitability of mining operations of country/ area.

- a) Drilling
- b) Sampling
- c) Feasibility studies
- d) Modeling

Ans. :- c)

28. Steps in mining are _____

- a) Dredging
- b) Surface mining
- c) Insitu
- d) All the above

Ans. :- d)

29. _____ technique is used when mining site is near water area

- a) Dredging
- b) Surface mining
- c) Insitu
- d) Underground mining

Ans. :- a)

30. Method of surface mining are _____

- a) Open cast mining
- b) Open pit mining
- c) Both (i) and (ii)
- d) Underground mining

Ans. :- b)

c) Producing seeds with improved genetics

d) All the above

Ans. :- d)

50. Double cropping means _____

- a) One season – crops are watered from rain fall
- b) Second season- crop in same year water is taken by irrigation
- c) Both (i) and (ii)
- d) None

51. World summit on sustainable development held at johannesberg in.

- 1] 2001
- 2] 2002
- 3] 2003
- 4] 2004

Ans: - 2002

52. He is popularly known as Green judge.

- 1] Mr. Manmohan Singh
- 2] Kuldeep Singh
- 3] Mangal Singh
- 4] Mr. Jethmalani

Ans: - Kuldeep Singh

53. He is known as Green Advocate.

- 1] Mr. K.P. Raghav
- 2] Mr. P. Chidambaram
- 3] Mr. S.D. Rao
- 4] Mr. M. C. Mehta

Ans: - Mr. M. C. Mehta

54. He is known for his 'Chipko Movement'.

- 1] Atal Bihari Bajpeyi
- 2] Anna Hajare
- 3] Sundarlal Bahuguna
- 4] Pandit Neharu

Ans: - Sundarlal Bahuguna

55. He got the Magsaysay award for water conservation effort.

- 1] Rajender Singh
- 2] Ashok Singh
- 3] Nana Patekar
- 4] Anil Agrawal

Ans: - Rajender Singh

56. Wild life week is celebrated in the period of.

- 1] 1-7th October
- 2] 11-18th November
- 3] 1-8th March
- 4] 1-8th April

Ans: - 1-7th October

57. World Forest day is on.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1] 11 March | 2] 12 March |
| 3] 13 March | 4] 21 March |

Ans: - 21 March

58. Edaphic means.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1] Related to Water | 2] Related to Soil |
| 3] Related to Air | 4] Related to Sun |

Ans: - Related Soil

59. The environment which has been modified by human activities is called.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1] Natural environment | 2] Modern environment |
| 3] Anthropogenic environment | 4] Semi-natural environment |

Ans: - Anthropogenic environment

60. The term Ecology was introduced by.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1] Haeckel | 2] Newton |
| 3] S. S. Rao | 4] Tansley |

Ans: - Haeckel

61. The ecological factors related to soil & substratum are called ----- factors.

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|--------------|---------|
| 1] Edaphic | 2] Somatic | 3] Air-borne | 4] Egis |
|------------|------------|--------------|---------|

Ans: - Edaphic

62. The enter governmental conference on environmental education in 1977 was held in.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1] Tbilisi (USSR) | 2] Delhi (INDIA) |
| 3] Albita | 4] Newyork (USA) |

Ans: - Tbilisi (USSR)

63. Which one of the following is an example of non-renewable resources ?

- | | | | |
|---------|---------------|--------------------|----------|
| 1] Wind | 2] Vegetation | 3] coal & minerals | 4] Water |
|---------|---------------|--------------------|----------|

Ans: - coal & minerals

64. Which of the following is renewable resources ?

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1] Wind | 2] Water | 3] Flora & fauna | 4] All of these |
|---------|----------|------------------|-----------------|

Ans: - All of these

65. Which gas in stratosphere does provide protection to our life ?

- 1] Argon 2] Nitrogen 3] Oxygen 4] Ozone

Ans: - Ozone

66. The life supporting gases such as O₂, CO₂ and N₂ are chiefly concentrated in the.

- 1] Troposphere 2] Exosphere
3] Homosphere 4] Stratosphere

Ans: - Troposphere

67. Floods can be prevented by.

- 1] afforestation 2] removing the top soil
3] cutting the forests 4] tilling the land

Ans: - afforestation

68. Biogas generation is mainly based on principle of.

- 1] anaerobic degradation 2] aerobic decomposition
3] putrefaction 4] none of these

Ans: - anaerobic degradation

69. Which one of the following is not a fossil fuel ?

- 1] Petroleum 2] Coal 3] Natural gas 4] Uranium

Ans: - Uranium

70. The death of the last individual of a species is called -----

- 1] extinction 2] endanger 3] neither (1) nor (2) 4] diversity

Ans: - extinction

71. Atomic energy is obtained by using ores of -----

- 1] Copper 2] Uranium 3] Lead 4] Crude oil

Ans: - Uranium

72. ----- is the major raw material biogas.

- 1] Tree leaves 2] Grass 3] Cow dung 4] Waste from kitchen

Ans: - Cow dung

73. In the atmosphere, the layer above the troposphere is -----

1] Exosphere

2] Mesosphere

3] Stratosphere

4] Thermosphere

Ans: - Stratosphere

74. Both power and manure are provided by -----

1] Hydroelectric plants

2] Gobar gas plants

3] Nuclear power plants

4] Thermal plants

Ans: - Gobar gas plants

75. Which of the following is not considered to be a natural resource?

1] Soil

2] River

3] Scenery

4] Climate

5] all of the above are examples of natural resources

Ans: - all of the above are examples of natural resources

76. For sustainable development _____ R are followed

(a) 5

(b) 2

(c) 4

(d) 3

Ans : c

77. Reduce, Recycle, Reuse and Refuse are popularly known as,

(a) 4 R for sustainable development

(b) R's to be followed

(c) Essential R's for better life.

(d) None of the above.

Ans : a

78. _____ better than cure

(a) Protection

(b) Conservation

(c) Prevention

(d) Production

Ans : c

79. Conservation of forest is _____ than regeneration of forest.

(a) Less costly

(b) More expensive

(c) More difficult

(d) Easier

Ans : a

80. _____ is a public movement

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Sardar sarovar | (b) Sagar dam |
| (c) 4R | (D) None of the above |

Ans : a

81. Mr.Sundarlal Bahuguna headed popular movement_____

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (a) Chipko Andolan | (b) Ecofriendly project development |
| (c) Dam development | (d) Sardar sarovar |

Ans : a

82. Chipko Andolan was done in

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Jharkhand | (b) Uttarakhand |
| (c) Kerala | (d) None of the above |

Ans : b

83. Chipko Andolan was headed by

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Political leader | (b) Nature lover |
| (c) Spiritual leader | (d) None of the above |

Ans : b

84. Sardar sarover project is in

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| (a) Andhra Pradesh | (b) Gujarat |
| (c) Maharashtra | (d) Punjab |

Ans : b

85. In South India, near palghat_____project is developed.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Sardar sarover | (b) Silent valley |
| (c) Sagar dam | (d) Ecofriendly |

Ans : b

86. Using mineral and power resources at high speed would be _____

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| (a) Short sightedness | (b) Foresight |
| (c) Futuristic | (d) Long living |

Ans : a

87. The modern living style would lead to

- (a) Sustainable development (b) Unsustainable development
- (c) Realistic approach (d) All of the above

Ans : b

88. The wrong pattern of modern life style can be corrected by following

- (a) 4R (b) Regeneration
- (c) Redevelopment (d) 3R

Ans : a

89. The _____ vlue of environment gives us peace

- (a) Aesthetic (b) 4R
- (c) Futuristic (d) Spiritual

Ans : a

90. A system without life

- (a) Abiotic (b) Biotic
- (c) Sustainable (d) Organic

Ans : a

91. Acid rain occurs due to dissolution of _____ in rain water

- (a) Gases (b) Particles
- (c) Smoke (d) Soot

Ans : a

92. Organisms adjust with environmental conditions is called as

- (a) Adapataion (b) Reproduction
- (c) Development (d) None of the above

Ans : a

93. Establishment of forests by planting trees is

- (a) Afforestation (b) Reforestation
- (c) Deforestation (d) None of the above

Ans : a

94. Asbestosis is disease of

- | | | | |
|-----|-------|-----|--------|
| (a) | Heart | (b) | Lungs |
| (c) | Eyes | (d) | Kidney |

Ans : b

95. Bhopal gas tragedy occurred in year

- | | | | |
|-----|------|-----|------|
| (a) | 1984 | (b) | 1985 |
| (c) | 1990 | (d) | 1987 |

Ans : a

96. Gas leaked in Bhopal in 1984 is

- | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|-----|-------------------|
| (a) | MIC | (B) | CO ₂ |
| (C) | NO ₂ | (D) | None of the above |

Ans : a

97. Leakage of MIC took place from storage tanks of

- | | | | |
|-----|---------------|-----|-------------------|
| (a) | Union carbide | (b) | National company |
| (c) | State company | (d) | None of the above |

Ans : a

98. Leakage of MIC happened in

- | | | | |
|-----|----------|-----|---------|
| (a) | Midnight | (b) | Morning |
| (c) | Noon | (d) | Evening |

Ans : a

99. Progressive accumulation of toxic components is

- | | | | |
|-----|------------------|-----|-------------------|
| (a) | Bio-accumulation | (b) | Precipitation |
| (c) | Decantation | (d) | None of the above |

Ans : b

100. Wide range of flora and fauna is

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------|-----|--------------|
| (a) | Nature | (b) | Biodiversity |
| (c) | Environment | (d) | Ecosystem |

101. Bioaccumulation is also known as

- i) Biodiversity ii) Biomanifications
- iii) Precipitation iv) None of the above

Ans: **(ii)**

102. Requirement of O_2 for microbial degradation of organic matter in

Water is

- i) BOD ii) COD
- iii) PPT iv) PPM

Ans : **(i)**

103. Geographically ecological region with similarity in vegetation and

Climate is

- i) Abiotic ii) Biome
- iii) Biotic iv) All of the above

Ans: **(ii)**

104. Waste originating mainly from hospitals and clinics

- (i) Biomedical waste
- (ii) Biological waste
- (iii) Biochemical waste
- (iv) None of the above

Ans: **(i)**

105. Lithosphere, hydrosphere, atmosphere together is called

- (i) Biosphere (ii) Environment
- (iii) Stratosphere (iv) None of the above

Ans: **(i)**

106. Plants, animals and micro organisms from ecosystem make

(i) Biota (ii) Biosphere

(iii) Environment (iv) Biome

Ans: (i)

107. Technology that manipulates the genes in an organism to

Modify characteristics

(i) Biology (ii) Microbiology

(iii) Biotechnology (iv) Genetology

Ans: (iii)

108. Cyclic movement of carbon, to and fro, between environment

and organism,

(i) Carbon cycle (ii) carbonization

(iii) Coalition (iv) Carboxylation

Ans: (i)

109. A flesh-eating animal

(i) Carnivore (ii) Herbivore

(iii) Both (iv) None of the above

Ans: (i)

110. Maximum number of a species that can be accommodated in

given area (per square kilometer)

(i) Carrying capacity

(ii) Accommodating power

(iii) Accommodating quantity

(iv) None of the above

Ans: (i)

111. Tree hugging movement in Uttarakhand

(i) Chipko Andolan (ii) Asbstosis

(iii) Agenda 21 (iv) None of the above

Ans: (i)

112. Oxygen required by non-biodegradable substances in water

- (i) COD (ii) BOD
- (iii) Oxidation (iv) Oxygenation

Ans: (i)

113. Movement by women in Tehri-Garhwal in Uttarakhand

- (i) Chipko Andolan (ii) Women liberalization
- (iii) Agenda 21 (iv) Women Development

ANS: (i)

114. Gaseous compounds of carbon, fluorine and chlorine

- (i) CFC (ii) HFC
- (iii) CHC (iv) HC

Ans: (i)

115. CFC used widely as

- (i) Coolant (ii) Refrigerant
- (iii) Air coolers (iv) None of the above

Ans: (ii)

116. A stove that uses wood or charcoal as fuel

- (i) Chulha (ii) Herbivore
- (iii) Carnivore (iv) None of the above

Ans: (i)

117. Organism that feeds on produce

- (i) Heterotroph (ii) Herbivore
- (iii) Carnivore (iv) None of the above

Ans: (i)

118. Total economic and social returns against expenditure

- (i) Cost-Benefit analysis (ii) Cost-profit analysis
- (iii) Price-profit estimate (iv) Total Analysis

Ans: (i)

119. Number of live Births per 1000 people population in an year

- (i) Crude Birth rate (ii) Total Birth chart
- (iii) Additional births (iv) None of the above

Ans: (i)

120. Number of deaths per 1000 people population in an year

- (i) Death % (ii) death chart %
- (iii) Crude death rate (iv) None of the above

Ans: (iii)

121. Total socially transmitted behavior in a community

- (i) Culture (ii) Habits
- (iii) Customs (iv) Rituals

Ans: (i)

122. Wind circulates round an area of low pressure anticlockwise-

- (i) Cyclone (ii) Storm
- (iii) Customs (iv) Wind power

Ans: (i)

123. Wind speed reaches 100 km per or more during

- (i) Storm (ii) Tsunsmi
- (iii) Cyclone (iv) Wind mill

Ans: (iii)

124. In _____, wind circulates anticlockwise in Northern Hemisphere

- (i) Anticyclone (ii) Storm
- (iii) Cyclone (iv) Tsunami

Ans: (iii)

125. In cyclone wind circulates _____ in Northern Hemisphere

- (i) Anticlockwise
- (ii) Clockwise
- (iii) Without direction
- (iv) None of the above

Ans: (i)

126. In _____, wind circulates clockwise in Southern Hemisphere

- (i) Cyclone
- (ii) Anticlockwise
- (iii) Tropical storm
- (iv) None of the above

Ans: (i)

127. Unit of sound intensity is

- (i) Decibel
- (ii) Bel
- (iii) Frequency
- (iv) None of the above

Ans: (i)

128. Audibility of human ear is

- (i) 1 to 130 decibel
- (ii) >100 decibel
- (iii) <100 decibel
- (iv) 50-100 dB

Ans: (i)

129. Land degradation due to human activities

- (i) Desertification
- (ii) Erosion
- (iii) Land slide
- (iv) Corrosion

Ans: (i)

130. Physical or biological complexity of a system is _____

- (i) Biodiversity
- (ii) Diversity
- (iii) Ecosystem
- (iv) Culture

Ans: (ii)

131. A technique to distinguish between individuals of some species using DNA.

- (i) DNA testing
- (ii) DNA finger printing
- (iii) DNA analysis
- (iv) DNA Tracing

Ans: (ii)

132. A high level inter governmental meeting on environment of earth.

- (i) Earth summit
- (ii) Save earth
- (iii) Save planet
- (iv) None of the above

Ans: (i)

133. Earth summit was held at

- (i) Japan
- (ii) Rio-de-Janero in Brazil
- (iii) UK
- (iv) UAS

Ans.: (ii)

134. Earth summit at Rio-de-Janero was held in year

- (i) 1992
- (ii) 1985
- (iii) 1981
- (iv) 1993

Ans : (i)

135. United Nations conference on environment and development

(UNCED) is popularly known as

- (i) Earth summit
- (ii) Save environment movement
- (iii) Save Earth movement
- (iv) None of the above

Ans: (i)

136. DNA fingerprinting uses sample of _____.

- (i) RNA
- (ii) Nails
- (iii) DNA
- (iv) Tissue

Ans: (iii)

137. DNA fingerprinting can help to distinguish between _____

- (i) Different individual of same species
- (ii) Different individual of different regions
- (iii) Individuals from different region
- (iv) None of the above

ANS:(i)

138. The points of agreement of "Earth summit" circulated as

- (i) Rio Declaration
- (ii) UNCED minutes
- (iii) Rio-de-Janero Declaration

(iv) None of the above

Ans:(i)

139.The shaking and trembling of earth is

(i) Erath Vibrations

(ii) Tremors

(iii)Erathquake

(iv) None of the above

Ans : (ii)

140.Scale to measure intensity of earthquake is _____

(i) Richter scale

(ii) Vector

(iii) Scalar

(iv) dB

Ans: (i)

141.Richter scale is unit to measure _____ of earthquake

(i) Intensity

(ii) Vibration

(iii) Frequency

(iv) Severity

Ans : (i)

142.The variety of habitats is

(i) Ecosystem Diversity

(ii) Ecological variation

(iii) Biodiversity

(iv) Diversity

Ans: (i)

143.A group of co-existing organisms which interact with the environment

(i) Diversity

(ii) Ecosystem

(iii)Biodiversity

(iv) will

Ans: (ii)

144. one is able to do work due to

- (i) Energy
- (ii) Heat
- (iii) Force
- (iv) None of the above

Ans: (i)

145. "Something that environs" is

- (i) environment
- (ii) surrounding
- (iii) encircle
- (iv) none of the above

Ans: (i)

146. Evaluation of short /long term effect on environment.

- (i) Environment Impact Assessment
- (ii) Environment influence
- (iii) Environment Impact Analysis
- (iv) Environment Impact Assurance

Ans : (i)

147. Activity that protects environment _____

- (i) Ecofriendly
- (ii) Safe
- (iii) Green
- (iv) Ecology

Ans : (i)

148. Code of conduct based on moral values _____

- (i) Attitude
- (ii) Asthetic
- (iii) Ethics
- (iv) Morals

Ans : (iii)

149. Electronic waste generated _____,

- (i) E-waste
- (ii) solid waste
- (iii) Biomedical waste
- (iv) Electronic waste

Ans : (i)

150. Regional animals and animal life _____,

- (i) Fauna
- (ii) Flora
- (iii) Ecosystem
- (iv) None of the above

Ans : (i)

151. Softening of water is done by

i) Boiling and adding lime

ii) Cooling and heating

iii) Adding chloride and fluoride

iv) None of these

152. Minamata disease caused by

i) Neurological syndrome ii) Kidney disorder

ii) Respiratory disorder iv) None of these

153. Minamata disease caused by

i) Lead poisoning **ii) Mercury poisoning**

iii) Phosphate poisoning iv) Nitrate poisoning

154. Minamata disease was first discovered in

i) China ii) Austria

iii) Japan iv) All of these

155. Minamata caused by the release of _____

i) Methyl phosphate ii) Methyl nitrate

iii) Methyl carbonate **iv) Methyl mercury**

156. Minamata disease caused due to release of methyl mercury from _____

In Japan

i) Chemical factory ii) Fertilizer factory

iii) Textile factory iv) All the above

157. The mixture of minerals organic matter, inorganic material, air and water in the form of thin layer is called as.

i) Sedimentary rock **ii) Soil**

iii) Fertile soil iv) Stone

158. Over grazing, deforestation, burning of grassland, etc causes.

i) Soil corrosion ii) Soil fertilization

iii) Soil erosion iv) None of these

159. Water holding capacity gets reduced due to

- i) Soil corrosion ii) Soil fertilization
- iii) Both (i) and (ii) **iv) Soil erosion**

160. _____ is used as an organic fertilizer to increase the crop yields.

- i) Human excreta ii) Animal excreta
- iii) Both (i) and (ii)** iv) None of these

161. If excreta contain _____ soil and crops get contaminated.

- i) Bacteria ii) Algae
- iii) Insect **iv) Pathogens**

162. Radioactive waste can also affect soil.

- i) True** ii) False
- iii) Neither true nor false iv) None of these

163. The water mixed with human excretes, sewage and sludge, kills _____ of soil and reduces its fertility.

- i) Pathogens **ii) Micro-organisms**
- iii) Bacteria iv) Viruses

164. If fluorides are absorbed by crops, through soil and get consumed by human, it causes _____.

- i) Chlorosis ii) Neurosis
- iii) Fluorosis** iv) Photosynthesis

165. Measures to control quantitative losses of soil: what steps are taken

- i) By making vegetation cover
- ii) By terrace or contour bounding
- iii) By controlling the grazing activities
- iv) All the above**

166. Plugging the gullies can also recharge

- i) Ground water ii) Stop soil erosion
- iii) Both (i) and (ii)** iv) None of these

167. Soil waste materials include

- i) Paper waste ii) Plastic waste

iv) Metal waste **iv) All the above**

168. Soil can be saved from degradation by method.

i) Composting of bio-degradable waste

ii) Burning of the non-degradable waste

iii) Both (i) and (ii) iv) None of these

169. By treating the heavy metals and toxic material from industries can measure the control to soil pollution

i) True ii) False

iii) Neither true nor false vi) None of these

170. The important in faulty sanitation method do reduce soil pollution

i) False **ii) True**

iii) Neither true nor false vi) None of these

171. The unpleasant, high intensity sound is called as

i) Music ii) Song

iii) Noise iv) All the above

172. The sound from airports, industrial complexes, mining areas power generation station are examples

i) Air pollution ii) Soil pollution

iii) Both (i) and (ii) **iv) Noise pollution**

173. Unit of measurement of sound is

i) Decibel ii) dB

iii) Both (i) and (ii) iv) None

174. The intensity of sound must be between

i) 1 to 140dB ii) 140 to 180 dB

iii) Less than 1 dB iv) None

175. The noise intensity less than ____ cannot be heard

i) 100dB ii) 140dB

iii) 1dB iv) 0 dB

176. High ____ and High ____ makes noise pollution

i) Altitude latitude **ii) Intensity , frequency**

iii) Intensity density iv) Density volume

177. Normal talk creates sound intensity about

- i) 10 dB ii) 20 dB iii) 30 dB **iv) 40 dB**

178. While shouting sound intensity reaches

- i) Below 40 dB ii) Above 40 dB
iii) Below 30 dB **iv) Above 60 dB**

179. Large industries using auto machines create sound

- i) Below 60 dB **ii) Above 90 dB**
iii) Below 100 dB iv) Above 100 dB

180. The natural sources of noise are

- i) Thunder ii) Lightning
iii) Both (i) and (ii) iv) None of these

181. The rocket engine creates the noise pollution

- i) Below 190 dB ii) Below 100 dB
iii) Above 190 dB iv) Above 100 dB

182. Bhopal gas tragedy occurred at

- i) Thermal Power Plant ii) Biogas Plant iii) Geothermal Plant iv) Pesticide Plant

Ans. iv)

183. The Clean Air Act of 1970, which mandates the setting of standards for four primary pollutants and one secondary pollutant. So which is that secondary pollutant?

- i) smog ii) ozone iii) smoke iv) fog

Ans. ii)

184. Which of the natural sources of primary pollutant created by nature is not in human control?

- i) Volcanoes eruption ii) Breaking seas iii) Pollens iv) All the above

Ans. iv)

185. Which of the primary pollutant created by nature is emphasized by human?

i)Volcanoes ii)Bacteria or viruses iii)fire iv) (ii) and (iii)

Ans.iv)

186.Primary pollutants created by nature and not emphasized by human are

i)Bacteria and fire ii)Pollen and breaking seas iii)volcanes and blowing dust iv)bacteria and viruses

Ans.ii)

187.Human activities creating primary pollutants are-----

i)Chemical processes and atomic processes

ii)combustion processes /heating process

iii)Farming/mining

iv)all the above

Ans.iv)

188.The dissolved material in water must not be more than -----p.p.m

i)150 ii)140 iii)152 iv)151

Ans.i)

189.The dissolved material in water not be less than 150p.p.m is desirable

i)True ii)False iii)Neither true nor false iv)none of these

Ans.ii)

190.The pH of water should be between 7 to 8.5,true or false?

i)True ii)False iii)Neither true nor false iv)none of these

Ans.i)

191.The pH of water should be between-----

i)7-8 ii)8-10 iii)7-8.5 iv)0-7

Ans .iii)

192. The presence of impurities and foreign substance in water in such a quantity that lowers its quality and makes it unfit for consumption and causes health hazard is called as-----

- i) pH of water ii) pollutant in soil iii) water pollution iv) none of these

Ans. iii)

193. Direct sources of water pollution includes

- i) Discharge from factories
ii) discharge from power plants
iii) oil wells
iv) all of these

Ans. iv)

194. Indirect sources of water pollution is

- i) Discharge from factories
ii) discharge from power plants
iii) agricultural fields
iv) oil wells

Ans. iii)

195. Indirect sources of water pollution includes

- i) agricultural fields ii) feed lots iii) domestication iv) all of these

Ans. iv)

196. The high biological oxygen demand (BOD), makes water useless for other domestic uses. (True/False)

- i) True ii) False iii) Neither true nor false iv) none of these

197. If -----value high, the water useless for other domestic uses also.

- i) Biolaogical Hydrogen Demand
ii) Biological Oxygen Demang

iii)Biological Demand

iv)all of these

Ans.ii)

198.----- help the growth of algae in water.

i)Hydrogen ii)Mercury iii)Phosphates iv)calcium

Ans.iii)

199.Algae consume the dissolved ----- from water and make it polluted.

i)Hydrogen ii)sulphate iii)Cadmium iv)oxygen

Ans.iv)

200.The consumption of oxygen from water by algae, leads decomposition of plant and produces toxins as

i)Cadmium ii)strychnine iii)chlorosis iv)chloro-fluoro -carbon

Ans.i)

201.lack of oxygen in water decomposes some plants and produce strychnine?(True /False)

i)True ii)False iii)Neither true nor false iv)none of these

Ans.i)

202.Foul smell is an indication of -----pollution

i)soil ii)earth iii)water iv)air

Ans.iii)

203.Industrial discharge includes

i)soils ii)plant iii)sodium iv)fresh water

Ans.iii)

204.Industrial discharge includes

i)Na ii)Cu iii)Hg iv)all of these

Ans iv)

205.agricultural discharge includes

i)pesticides ii)herbicides iii)weedicides iv)all of these

Ans.iv)

206.agricultural discharge alter----- of water

i)pH ii)oxygen iii)both (i) and (ii) iv)none of these

Ans.iii)

207.----- Plants are natural purifiers of water

i)rose ii)neem iii)aqua iv)living

Ans.iii)

208.Potential acute or chronic effect of chemical pollution result from -----

- a. Water sources
- b. Over consumption of water
- c. Floods
- d. Both a. and b.

Ans.: c

209.Possible rodent-borne diseases result from -----

- a. Flood
- b. Damage to water system
- c. Increases in rodent
- d. Both b and c

Ans.: a

210.Ear, nose, and throat infection caused by -----

- a. Infected water
- b. Fresh water
- c. Flood water
- d. Both a. and b.

Ans.: d

211.Agricultural productivity faces heavy loss due to -----

- a. Flood
- b. Drought
- c. Both a. and b.
- d. None

ANS.: c

212.Fossil fuels includes -----

- a. petrol
- b. Diesel
- c. Coal
- d. All the above

Ans.: d

213.Draught and change in routine weather are responsible for -----

- a. Availability of plenty of water
- b. Global warming
- c. Over population
- d. Water depletion

Ans.: d

214.Economy is largely based on -----

- a. Fossil fuel
- b. Minerals
- c. Oil
- d. All the above

Ans.: d

215.Energy minerals includes -----

- a. Coal
- b. Uranium
- c. Both a. and b.
- d. None

Ans.: c

216.Mineral resources are -----

- a. Metals
- b. Potash
- c. Gravels
- d. All the above

Ans.: d

217.Effects of Dam include -----

- a. Increase in flood risk
- b. Hampering Navigation
- c. Both a. and b.
- d. None

Ans.: c

218.Dam Affects

- a. Feeding sites of fishes
- b. Deposit nutrients
- c. Natural cycle of water flow
- d. All the above

Ans.: d

219.Dam marks water toxic -----

- a. True
- b. False
- c. Both
- d. None

Ans.: a

220.Due to increase in salinity, decomposition of organic matter, water get toxic

due to storage in dam -----

- a. True
- b. False
- c. Both
- d. None

Ans.: a

221.Acronym of ICAR is -----

- a. Indian Council for Agricultural Research
- b. Indian Committee for Agricultural Research

- c. Indian Council for Astronauts and space Research.
- d. None of above

Ans.: a

222.Green revolution resulted into -----

- a. Food production increased
- b. Research on seeds to improve its quality
- c. Soil quality affected
- d. All the above

Ans.: d

223.World food problem is due to -----

- a. Population growth
- b. Overall economy variation
- c. Change in food habits
- d. All the above

Ans.: d

224.Effect of dam is -----

- a. Block moving area of migratory fishes
- b. Affect water flow
- c. Obstruct sediment transportation along the river
- d. All the above

Ans.: d

225.Food resources are -----

- a. Plant
- b. Animals
- c. All the above
- d. None of the above

Ans.: c

226.In ----- the first time severe food shortage experienced in our country.

- a. 1947

- b. 1945
- c. 1943
- d. 1942

Ans.: c

227.Shortage of food led to concept of -----

- a. White revolution
- b. Pink revolution
- c. Black revolution
- d. Green revolution

Ans.: d

228.Dams/Reservoirs, in tropical areas release -----

- a. Green house gases
- b. Ozone gases
- c. Chloro-floro-carbon
- d. None

Ans.: a

229.Favourable effects of reservoir are

- a. Water wastage is regulated
- b. Establish reservoir enhances bird life
- c. Help wet lands
- d. All the above

Ans.: d

230.Mining is done on location where there is large stock of -----

- a. Mineral deposit
- b. Ore deposit
- c. Mineral / ore deposit
- d. None

Ans.: c

231.Mineral / ore deposit is identified by -----

- a. Druggist
- b. Geologists
- c. Biologist
- d. Botanist

Ans.: b

232. For mining ----- is done.

- a. Geophysical survey
- b. Mapping
- c. Sampling
- d. All the above

Ans.: d

233. The rise in CO_2 causes.

- a) crop production .
- b) increase in soil corrosion .
- c) premature fall of leaves .
- d) disturbing photosynthesis .

Ans : C

234. Radioactive dust causes .

- a) physical disorder.
- b) mental disorder.
- c) genetic effect.
- d) all the above.

Ans : d

235. The rise in SO_2 causes :

- a) greening of leaves.
- b) increase in rate of photosynthesis.
- c) decrease in plant growth.
- d) yellowing of leaves.

Ans : d

236.The nature has its mechanism to remove the pollutant this mechanism is called .

- a) photosynthesis.
- b) soavenging.
- c) dispersion.
- d) chlorasis.

Ans : b

237.Sigaratte smoking causes cardio vascular disease due to.

- a) cadmium perticulates.
- b) lead perticulates.
- c) titanium perticulates.
- d) mercury perticulates.

Ans : a

238.The ----- from combustion of fossil fuel affects the nerves, brain, and kidney.

- a) lead.
- b) uranium.
- c) tungstun.
- d) mercury.

Ans :d

239.Convulsion , delirium , coma causes due to :

- a) lead poisoning.
- b) food poisoning.
- c) intake of poisoning.
- d) none of these.

Ans: a

240.Percentage of pollution from fuel combustion is :

- a) 30%
- b) 90%
- c) 50%
- d) 27%

Ans: d

241. Smog is formed due to chemical reaction of :

- a) sunlight + dust.
- b) sunlight + NO₂
- c) sunlight + CO₂
- d) sunlight + water

Ans : d

242. Acid rain formed due to chemical reaction of :

- a) water + SO₂
- b) water + sunlight
- c) water + lead
- d) water + salt

Ans : a

243. Ozone formed due to chemical reaction of

- a) Non-volatile organic compounds.
- b) volatile organic compounds.
- c) Non-volatile inorganic compound.
- d) volatile inorganic compounds.

Ans: b

244. Primary pollutants means those pollutants:

- a) released by chemical reaction.
- b) released by process hydration.
- c) released by process of photosynthesis.
- d) released directly in the air.

Ans: d

245. A harmful mixture formed by gases of nitrogen particulates matter due to photochemical reaction under the influence of strong sunlight is called as

- a) photosynthesis.

- b) chlorosis.
- c) photochemical smog.
- d) smoke

Ans: c

246. The quality of paper and leather get affected by

- a) SO_2 and H_2O
- b) H_2S and water
- c) SO_2 and acid gases
- d) SO_2 and O_2

Ans : b

247. The paints get decolourised by:

- a) SO_2 and HCl
- b) SO_2 and H_2S
- c) SO_2 and O_3
- d) SO_2 and NO_2

Ans: d

248. The building material get affected by.

- a) SO_2 and acid rains
- b) SO_2 and O_3
- c) SO_2 and H_2S
- d) SO_2 and water

Ans: a

249. Balanced atmospheric percentages of CO_2 is:

- a) 33%
- b) 39%

c)31%

d)35%

Ans:a

250.To reduce air pollutions due to industrial activities what step should be taken?

- a) use electrostatic precipitators
- b) use gravitational setting chamber
- c) construction of tall chimneys
- d) All the above

Ans : d

251.In case of auto mobile pollution used of qualityand use of Converters will be to reduced in air:

- a) fuel , catalytic
- b) fuel ,isotopes
- c) fuel water
- d) fule. Air

Ans :a

252.----- can help to reduce the air pollution in mining area.

- a) construction of tall chimney.
- b) sprinkling water.
- c) better quality fuel.
- d)development of fall building.

Ans :b

253.In bhopal gas tragedy which toxic gas are released.

- a) methane gas.
- b) butane gas.
- c) methyl isocyanate gas.
- d) propane gas.

Ans :c

254.The clean air act of 1970" which setting of standards ----- primary pollution and ----
--- secondary pollution.

- a) three , four.
- b) four , one.
- c) one ,many.
- d) all the above.

Ans :b

255.Natural mechanism of self clearing the atmosperic air are :

- a) dispersion.
- b) settling.
- c) absorption.
- d) all the above.

Ans :d

256.Man made mechanism to control air pollution includes.

- a) dispersion.
- b) settling.
- c) centrifugal separators.
- d) absorption.

Ans :c

257.Neutral mecanism to control air pollution includes.

- a) centrifugal separators.
- b) absorption.
- c) wet scrubbers bag filter.
- d) gravitational setting chambers.

Ans : b

258.healthy enviornment promotes the growth of-

- a)plants b)animals
- c)humans d)micro-organisms

Ans-d)micro-organisms

259.Disease causing organisms survival in the environment which is-

- a)contaminated b)hygienic
- c)healthy d)sterile

Ans-a)contaminated

260.Unhealthy environment may result in-

- a)good health b) ill health
- c)fun d)enjoyment

Ans-b)ill health

261.Which of the following condition affects the

transmission of vectors-

- a)physical b)social
- c)emotional d)climatic

Ans-d)climatic

262.Malaria and filaria are transmitted by-

- a)flies b)ticks
- c)microbes d)mosquitos

Ans-d)mosquitos

263.Over crowding of slums leads to disease which are,-

- a)carcinogenic b)mental
- c)contagious d)non-contagious

Ans-c)contagious

264.Chemicals used for preservation are-

- a)carcinogenic b)natural

c)healthy d)none

Ans-a)carciogenic

265.Human rights are-

a)adaptive b)inhercent

c)prevenitive d)all of the above

Ans-b)inherent

266.Which of the following is fundamental right in our constitution-

a)to live b)to die

c)to work d)all of the above

267.Which of the following is the measurment of the

health of the people?

a)nutrition b)money

c)power d)cleaniliness

Ans-a)nutrition

268.What affects the development of country?

a)election b)corruption

c)malnutrition d)strikes

Ans-c)malnutrition

269.Malnutrition is common in the people living-

a)in,urban areas b)in forests

c)below proverty line d)in mountains

Ans-c)below procerty line

270.Traditional medicines are also temed as-

a)alternative medicines

b)complimentary medicines

c)both a and b d)none

Ans-c)both a and b

271.One of the major threat to biodiversity is the

commercial use of-

- a)chemicals b)herbs
- c)both d)none

Ans-b)herbs

272.The indian tradition believes in_____of nature-

- a)destruction b)extraction
- c)pollution d)preservation

Ans-d)preservation

273.Which of the following stayement is correct?

- a)enviornmental law provides framework
for regulating use of enviornment and its
management in india.
- b)enviornmental law provides guidelines to
save enviornment.
- c)enviornmental law plays a crucial role in
regulating the ecosystems.
- d)none of the above.

Ans-a)enviornmental law provides
framework for regulating use of
enviornment and its msnagement in india.

274.In india several acts were passed from-

- a)1970-1980 b)1969-1989
- c)1972-1986 d)none of the above

Ans-1972-1986

275.The first nation in world to have made protection and
conservation of enviornment in its constitutions in 1976 is-

- a)beligum b)germany
- c)india d)none of the above

Ans-c)india

276. Environmental rules 1986 empower central

government-

a) to prevent, control and abate environmental

pollution.

b) to follow up the formation of act.

c) to prevent industrial activities causing

environmental pollution.

d) none of the above

277. Environmental rules 1986 involve state

government and give power-

a) to promote the actions of the effective

implementation of the act.

b) to emphasize the action of the effective

implementation of the act.

c) to co-ordinate the action of the effective

implementation of the act.

d) none of the above.

Ans-c) to co-ordinate the action of the effective

implementation of the act.

278. Environmental act 1986 extends to-

a) entire world b) Asia Pacific

c) India d) none of the above

279. The provision of environmental act

1986, is amended-

a) only once after its establishment.

b) from time to time.

c) never in all these years.

d) none of the above.

280. Which of the following are objectives of

environmental act 1986-

i) prevention of hazards to all living creatures

and property.

ii) protection and improvement of environment.

iii) maintenance of harmonious relationship

between human and their environment

a) only (i) b) (i) and (iii)

c) all d) none of the above

Ans-c) all

281. Environmental laboratories are established by-

a) state government

b) municipal corporation

c) central government

d) none of the above

Ans-c) central government

282. Environmental rules were amended in

1994 for EIA which stands for-

a) environmental impact assessment of various

development projects.

b) economical investment assessment of various

development projects.

c) evaluation of import as nce and assessment of

various development projects.

d) none of the above.

Ans.a) environmental impact assessment of various

development projects.

283. CFC is added at particular level of atmosphere and effect ozone layer name

~~A) answer- higher level~~

B) middle level

D) lower level

D) none of the above

284. The emission of CO₂ can be reduced by the one of following options which measure would help most

A) stop use of fossil fuel

B) by use of nuclear files

C) answer- non conventional energy like solar energy

D) none of above these

285. Due to acid rain how fertility of soil is affected

A) soil gets more fertile

B) soil remains unaffected

C) answer- fertility of soil reduces

D) none of the above

286. Which of following radiation coming from the sun are observed by ozone gas

A) answer- UV radiation

B) α Alfa radiation

C) gamma radiation

D) none of the above

287. Chloro fluoro carbon dissociation giving out toxic substance which of the following is mainly responsible for depletion of ozone layer

A) fluorine

B) answer- chlorine atoms

C) carbon atoms

D) none of the above

288. Which of following helps to minimize depletion of ozone layer

A) answer- if freons are replaced by halogens

B) if freons halons both are used to a lesser extent

C) by making CFC

D) none of the above

289. Which one of the following factor makes it difficult to use only ecofriendly chemicals so that ozone depletion stop / minimize

A) answer- due to there high cost

- B) due to non availability
- C) lesser availability
- D) none of the above

290. The photochemical smog result due to which one of following

A) answer- air stagnation + abundant sunlight + hydrocarbons + NOX

- B) sunlight + hydrocarbon + NOX
- C) sunlight + greenhouse gases
- D) none of the above

291. The photochemical smog in India maximum in which following cities

A) answer- Mumbai, Kolkata

- B) chennai and Hyderabad
- C) Mumbai
- D) none of the above

292. photochemical smog causes reduction in

A) hearing

B) answer- visibility

- C) communication
- D) none of these

293. Photochemical smog affect of plant species

A) answer- growth

- B) sowing
- C) harvesting
- D) none of the above

294. to avoid / control photo chemical smog , the release of following gas must be redised

A) answer- NOX

- B) CO2

C) CO

D) none of the above

295. Released from mobile phones also contribute to photochemical smog

A) answer- hydrocarbons

B) raditiins

C) sound

D) none of the above

296. The suspended impurities can be trapped by using

A) membrane

B) answer- mesh

C) filter paper

D) none of the above

297. During life cycle of a nuclear fuel accident occurs

A) only once

B) frequently

C) answer- at any stage

D) none of the above

298. Nuclear accidents when occurs gives out soot which is in colour

A) hazy white

B) cloudy grey

C) answer- black

D) none of the above

299. nuclear accident may be occur due to

A) leakage or reactions

B) nuclear weapons or war

C) answer- nuclear war / weapons / reactions / fuel leakage

D) none of the above

300. The black soot spreaded absorb radiations

A) gamma

B) UV

~~C) answer- solar~~

D) none of the above

301..... Is affected / left as solar radiations are absorbed by soot can not reach earth

A) raining

~~B) answer- cooling~~

C) thundering

D) none of the above

302. Cooling resulted during nuclear accidents also releases water vapours and

A) SO₂

B) NO₂

~~C) answer- CO₂~~

D) none of the above

303. phenomenon opposit to global warming is

A) infra red

~~B) answer- nuclear winter~~

C) UV radiation

D) none of the above

304. Modern fusion bombs are also known as

~~A) answer- nuclear bombs~~

B) explosives of H₂

C) fire extinguishers

D) none of the above

305..... Is a new currency

~~A) answer- carbon credits~~

B) US fillers

C) swiss franks

D) none of the above

306. carbon credits are also called

A) answer- emission permits

- B) pollution control
- C) environment ethics
- D) none of the above

307. Carbon credits is a given to countries reducing green house gases emission

A) answer- certificate

- B) value
- C) price
- D) none of the above

308. the forest fire is an example of:

- A. industrial pollution B. accidental pollution
- C. thermal pollution D. water pollution

Ans-B

309. the gas acting as an asphyxiate is:

- A. methane B. sulphur
- C. nitrogen D. carbon monoxide

Ans-A

310. the contamination of water bodies is:

- A. industrial pollution B. accidental pollution
- C. thermal pollution D. water pollution

Ans-D

311. fertilizers leading to eutrophication are:

- A. nitrogen B. phosphates
- C. both a and b D. neither a nor b

Ans-C

312. trash or garbage is the source of:

- A. organic pollutant B. inorganic pollutant
- C. macroscopic pollutant D. none of the above

Ans-C

313. the amount of BOD in the water is an indicator of the level of:

- A. pollution
- B. afforestation
- C. deforestation
- D. population

Ans-A

314. methyl mercury leading to a crippling disease is:

- A. leprosy
- B. cerebral palsy
- C. minamata
- D. polio

Ans-C

315. premature breaking of eggs, killing the chicks inside is the result of:

- A. eutrophication
- B. bioaccumulation
- C. salinization
- D. arsenicosis

Ans-B

316. gangrene, cancer, liver and spleen enlargement, liver cirrhosis, diabetes, goiter, skin cancers is due to:

- A. eutrophication
- B. bioaccumulation
- C. salinization
- D. arsenicosis

Ans-D

317. heavy metals like cadmium, mercury, lead and nickel can be filtered by:

- A. water hyacinth
- B. algae
- C. fungi
- D. weeds

Ans-A

318. oil removal can be done by:

- A. suction method
- B. absorption method
- C. adoption method
- D. induction method

Ans-B

319. the carbohydrate and protein quality of crops is degraded due to:

- A. insecticides
- B. fertilizers
- C. herbicides
- D. pesticides

Ans-B

320. aldrin, malathion, dieldrin, furodan are all:

- A. insecticides
- B. fertilizers
- C. herbicides
- D. pesticides

Ans-D

321. a process of combustion in absence of oxygen:

- A. incineration
- B. pyrolysis
- C. burning
- D. none of the above

Ans-B

322. unwanted sound leads to:

- A. noise pollution
- B. water pollution
- C. soil pollution
- D. marine pollution

Ans-A

323. temporary threshold shift is the outcome of:

- A. noise pollution
- B. water pollution
- C. soil pollution
- D. marine pollution

Ans-A

324. tree plantation helps in absorption of noise and acts as a:

- A. black zone
- B. green zone
- C. buffer zone
- D. forest zone

Ans-C

325. dobson units are used to measure:

- A. thickness of the ozone layer
- B. loudness of sound
- C. amount of CFCs in the atmosphere
- D. none of the above

Ans-A

326. acid rain and ozone depletion is the result of:

- A. population
- B. extinction
- C. pollution
- D. deforestation

Ans-C

327.the presence of air pollutants during rain causes:

- A.low acidity
- B.neutral condition
- C.high acidity
- D.none of the above

Ans-C

328.the toxic sustances in the Bhopal gas tragedy was:

- A.NO₂
- B.SO₂
- C.DDT
- D.MIC

Ans-D

329.soin erosion can be checked by:

- A.contour trenches
- B.bunds
- C.gabions
- D.all of the above

Ans-D

330.waste is classified as hazardous if it is:

- A.reactive
- B.corrosive
- C.toxic
- D.all of the above

Ans-D

331.mathura oil refinery has affected:

- A.qutubminar
- B.tajmahal
- C.red fort
- D.hawamahahal

Ans-B

332.pollution is as:

- A.social concern
- B.personal concern
- C.political concern
- D.global concern

Ans-D

333.Biological diversity deals with degree of nature

variety in

- A) Biosphere.
- B) Atmosphere
- C) Stratospheric.
- D) Troposphere

Answer:A

334.The diversity of the basic units of hereditary

Information within a species

- A) ecosystem diversity
- B) genetic diversity
- C) species diversity
- D) Domesticated Diversity

Answer :- b

335.Areas that are rich in species diversity are called

As:-

- A) golden spots. B) black spots
- C) hot spots. D) cold spots.

Answer :-c

336.the number of hotspots of biodiversity that exist

In India is

- A)5. B)9. C) 14. D) 18

Answer :- a

337.which of the following is not a major characteristics

Features of biodiversity hotspots?

- A) large number of species
- B) abundance of endemic species
- c) large number of exotic species
- D) Destruction of habitat

Answer :-d

338.A species. Restricted to a specific area is known as

- A) endemic. B)Exotic
- C) Exclusive. D) NONE OF THEM

Answer :-c

339.Major eco-regions in the world that are richest,

Rarest and most distinctive areas are referred as

A) global 100. B) global 200

C) global 300. D) global 400

Answer :-b

340. Deliberate manipulation of genes within a species

To produce new varieties of crops

A) Ecosystem diversity

B) genetic diversity

C) species diversity

D) Domesticated Diversity

Answer :-d

341. the value those are easy to quantify in economic

Terms

A) direct values. B) indirect values

C) both a and b. D) neither a nor b

Answer :-a

342. the value that are not easy to quantify in

Economic Terms

A) direct values. B) indirect values

C) both a and b. D) neither a nor b

Answer :-b

343. the largest sources of protein in the world

is

A) milk. B) crud

C) butter. D) fish

Answer :-d

344. the famous anti-malaria drug obtained from

Cinchona tree is

A) Quinine. B) penicillin

C) tetracycline. D) vinblastine

Answer :-a

345. penicillin is obtained from

- A) plant.
- B) bacteria
- C) fungus
- D) tree

Answer :-b

346. tetracycline is obtained from

- A) plant.
- B) bacteria.
- C) fungus.
- D) tree

Answer :- c

347. which drug has anti-cancer alkaloids?

- A) Quinine.
- B) penicillin
- C) Tetracycline.
- D) vinblastine

Answer :- d

348. selecting genes from one plant and

Introducing them into another

- A) gene pool.
- B) gene bank
- C) gene engineering.
- D) NONE OF the above

Answer :- c

349. identify compound of great economic

value from the wide variety of wild species

- A) biological prospecting
- B) biological exploration
- C) both of them above
- D) NONE OF THEM above

Answer :- a

350. the goods which are for the Personal use

And not for sale has

- A) productive value
- B) consumptive value

C) Aesthetic value

D) ethical value

Answers :- b

351. many plants and animals like tulsi, peepal

Cow snake etc has

A) productive value

B) consumptive value

C) Aesthetic value

D) social value

Answers :- d

352. man is only a small part of the earth great

Family of species which has

A) productive value. B) consumptive value

C) Aesthetic value. D) ethical value

Answers :- d

353. bird watching photography etc has

A) options value. B) culture Value

C) Aesthetic value. D) ethical value

Answers :- c

354. keeping future possibilities open for their

use is called as

A) options value. B) cultural Value

C) Aesthetic value. D) ethical value

Answers :- a

355. tiger, peacock and lotus are named as the national

Animal, bird and flowers respectively has

A) option value. B) cultural value

C) Aesthetic value. D) ethical value

Answers :- b

356.to whom biodiversity is a rich storehouses from

Which they can develop new products

- A) industrialists. B) pharmacist
C) biotechnologist. D) agricultural scientists

Answer :-a

357.excessive use of species that have economic

Value is

- A) extinction. B) over - exploitation
C) fragmentation. D) magnification

Answer :-b

358.Environmental studies

- a) Is an interdisciplinary academic field
b) Methodically studies human interaction with the environment
c) Includes the natural environment, built environment and the sets of relationships between them
d) All of the above

ANS: d

359.Environmental studies does not involve

- a) Psychology
b) Demography
c) Ethics
d) Literature

ANS: d

360.An organism's environment is the surrounding conditions that affect that organism

- a) True
b) False

ANS: a

361.Political decision are made with respect to political jurisdictions ;environmental problems

- a) Often transcend these jurisdictions
b) Respect political boundaries
c) Often have little to do with regional economic decisions
d) None of the above

ANS: a

362.environmental issues will take into consideration which of the following

- a) Human activity
b) The interactions between organisms
c) Geography
d) All of the above

ANS: d

363.A biotic environment does not include

- a) Soil
- b) Water
- c) Air
- d) Plant

ANS: d

364. Van Mahotsav is an annual tree-planting festival in India, celebrated on

- a) 2nd June
- b) 1st July
- c) 1st December
- d) 15th September

ANS: b

365. Biotic environment includes

- a) Producers
- b) Consumers
- c) Decomposers
- d) All of these

ANS: d

366. Outcomes of Rio Conference do not include

- a) The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
- b) The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- c) Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer
- d) Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD)

ANS: c

367. Which of the following follow the concept of sustainable development

- 1) Fishing the mature fish instead of the young fish
 - 2) Using wind power instead of burning coal to generate electricity
 - 3) Prohibition of trading endangered species.
- a) 1) and 2) only
 - b) 1) and 3) only
 - c) 2) and 3) only
 - d) 1), 2) and 3)

ANS: d

368. The evidence that the world is experiencing an environmental crisis is highly visible in
m of the world

- a) True
- b) False

ANS: a

369. The natural world uses resources efficiently, while humans tend to waste resources
more

- a) True
- b) False

ANS: a

370. The Montreal Protocol, signed in 1987 and strengthened in 1990.

- a) Attains the global optimal level of common property resources.
- b) Relies on internationally tradable emission permits
- c) Minimizes free riders of public goods
- d) Reduces Ozone depletion through the cutting of chlorofluorocarbon production

ANS: d

371. The main outcome of the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio De Janeiro, Brazil, was

- a) It produced a blueprint intended to guide development in sustainable directions
- b) A global agreement on a framework for environmental legislation
- c) A report entitled Our Common Future
- d) It raised awareness of the need to preserve biodiversity in the Amazon River Basin

ANS: a

372. The notion of environmental justice refers to

- a) Grassroots activities that monitor environmental conditions and work toward distribution of environmental impacts and benefits
- b) Rewarding those who work hard for environmental improvements, such as grass organizations
- c) Environmental racism, where waste sites and other hazardous facilities are more likely located in non-white neighborhoods
- d) Prosecution of environmental offenders by government agencies

ANS: a

373. Which of the following global trends is of great concern for the future of our environment

- a) Degradation of fertile soils
- b) Changes in the global atmosphere
- c) Species extinction leading to the loss of biodiversity
- d) Population growth and increasing per capita consumption of resources
- e) All of the above

ANS: e

374. The environment is derived from French word

- a) Environner
- b) E-Environner
- c) Environnering
- d) Envo

ANS: a

375. As per the French word ENVIRONNER means

- a) Atmosphere
- b) Earth and sun
- c) Encircle and surround
- d) Earth and energy

ANS: c

376. World Environment Day is on

- a) June 5
- b) June 11
- c) July 5
- d) July 11

ANS: a

377. World day of water is on

- a) April 22
- b) March 23

- c) March 24
- d) March 22

ANS: d

378. Earth day is on

- a) January 22
- b) February 22
- c) March 22
- d) April 22

ANS: d

379. Ecomark of our country is

- a) Earthen pitcher
- b) Water drop
- c) Sun
- d) Ashoka tree

ANS: a

380. Environmental friendly products are given

ISO certification called ISO

- a) 12000
- b) 13000
- c) 14000
- d) 15000

ANS: c

381. Nobel peace prize in 2004 for contribution towards environmental conservations was awarded on

- a) Ratan Tata
- b) Wangari Maathai
- c) S.D. Bush
- d) Dr Manmohan Singh

ANS: b

382. Earth summit, the conference on environment and Development held at Rio Janeiro in

- a) 1892
- b) 1992
- c) 2012
- d) 2011

ANS: b

383. Cherapunji is situated in which of the following regions in India?

- The Western Ghats
- The North-East India
- The North India
- None of the above

Ans: The north-east india

384. In which of the following Islands of Lakshadweep is situated?

- A) Arabian sea
- B) Bay of Bengal
- C) Atlantic ocean
- D) None of the above

Ans: (A)

385. In which of the following oceans the islands of Andaman & Nicobar are situated?

- A. Arabian sea
- B. Atlantic ocean
- C. Bay of Bengal
- D. None of the above

Ans: (c)

386. Ratnagiri is located in which of the following state:

- A) Chennai-Tamilnadu
- B) Madhya Pradesh
- C) Maharashtra
- D) None of the above

Ans: (C)

387. Asiatic cheetah, Lion & wild ass are on verge of getting almost extinguished. Which of the following term is used commonly to describe such a situation?

- A) Endangered species/Threatened species**
- B) Rare species
- C) Unique species
- D) None of the above

Ans: (A)

388. Which of the following animal comes under category of "Critically Endangered Species"?

- A) Sumatran Rhinoceros
- B) Asiatic Lion
- C) Indian Tiger
- D) None of the above

Ans: (A)

389. Which of the following animal comes under category of "Threatened species"?

- A) Leopard
- B) Mouse
- C) Dog
- D) None of the above

Ans: Leopard

390. Which of the following is an Indian Biodiversity hotspots?

- A) The Western Ghats
- B) National parks
- C) Botanical Gardens
- D) None of the above

Ans:- The Western Ghats

391. Uncontrolled Hybridization of different species of animals / plants. Which of the following pollution it leads to?

- A) Genetic pollution
- B) Homogenization
- C) Genetic Swamping
- D) None of the above

Ans:- Genetic pollution

392. Which of the following is considered to be a major threat to global biodiversity?

- A) Genetically modified species
- B) Global warming
- C) Pollination
- D) None of the above

Ans:- Global warming

393. The global zoo ecoregions is a system derived to conserve biodiversity. Which of the following has taken this initiative?

- A) The world wild-life fund
- B) Africa
- C) Latin America
- D) None of the above

Ans: the world wild-life fund

394. A world map of hotspots with details of flora and fauna is prepared by:-

- A) The national geographic society
- B) Scientific Organization
- C) Environmental lists
- D) None of the above

Ans: (A)

395. Which of the following acronym stands for and is prepared by Edward 'O'. Wilson for threats to biodiversity habitat (destruction), Invasive (species), Pollution, Population (explosion) and harvesting.

- A) HIPPO
- B) HIPPEO
- C) HINPPEO
- D) None of the above

Ans: (A)

396. The millennium ecosystem Assessment-2005 took up study of threat to ecosystem in world. Which of the following is marked as "most threatened ecosystem"?

- A) Fresh water ecosystem
- B) Air pollution
- C) Water pollution
- D) None of the above

Ans: (A)

397. Convention on international trade in endangered species [CITES] & World Heritage convention [WHC] was held in year:-

- A) 1976 & 1977 respectively
- B) 1981
- C) 1986
- D) None of the above

Ans:- (A)

398. Under World Heritage convention's ratification, which of the following monuments in India were covered in heritage conservation in year 1982?

- A) Ajanta-Ellora caves, Agra fort, Taj Mahal
- B) National parks
- C) Sambhar lake in Rajasthan
- D) None of the above

Ans: (A)

399. The introduction of contaminants into the natural environment that causes adverse changes is:

- A) Pollution
- B) Afforestation
- C) Deforestation
- D) Population

Ans: Pollution

400. The domestic sewage, discarded vegetables are:

- A) Non-degradable
- B) Slowly degradable
- C) Degradable
- D) None of the above

Ans: (C)

401. DDT & most plastics are:-

As it is above question's options

Ans: (B)

402. Lead or mercury, nuclear wastes are:-

As it is above question's options

Ans: (A)

403. 90% of global air pollution is contributed by,

- A) Primary pollutants
- B) Secondary pollutants
- C) Both A&B
- D) None of the above

Ans: Primary pollutants

404. Vehicular exhaust is a major source of:

- A) Hydrocarbons
- B) Sulphur Oxides
- C) Carbon monoxides
- D) None of the above

Ans: (C)

405. Smoke coming out of a chimney is referred as:

- A) Fume
- B) Plume
- C) Fog
- D) Smog

Ans: Plume

406. A mixture of smoke & fog is referred as:

- (A) Fume
- (B) Plume
- (C) Fog
- (D) Smog

Ans: (D)

407. The industries are responsible for the formation of:

- (A) Fume
- (B) Plume
- (C) Fog
- (D) Smog

Ans: (D)

408. Ideally cover of forest should beof the total area of a country.

- a) 23%

- b) 33%
- c) 30%
- d) 40%

ANS: c

409. This area has no permanent roads or settlements and is maintained primarily for its primitive character and non motorized recreation it is a

- a) Wilderness area
- b) Primitive recreation area
- c) National park
- d) National forest

ANS: a

410. Where will the water sit the longest

- a) Atmosphere
- b) Freshwater lake
- c) Glacier
- d) Ocean
- e) Groundwater

ANS:

411. Which one is not a disadvantage of a big dam

- a) Extremely expensive
- b) Flooding of prime arable land
- c) Electric energy generated from hydropower
- d) Blocking upstream migration of salmon
- e) Water loss with evaporation

ANS:

412. Which of the following sources provides the least energy for industrialized countries

- a) Petroleum
- b) Nuclear fuels
- c) Coal
- d) Gas

ANS:

413. Which of the following energy sources provides a substantial amount of the following energy sources developed countries.

- a) Hydropower
- b) Wood
- c) Solar
- d) Charcoal

ANS: a

414. The main driving forces of ecological system is

- a) Wind energy
- b) Water energy
- c) Solar energy
- d) Earth energy

ANS: c

415. Oxygen is an example of

- a) Renewable resources
- b) Non renewable resources

ANS: a

416. Coal is an example of

- a) Renewable resources
- b) Non renewable resources

ANS: b

417. Coal, petroleum & natural gas are called as

- a) Non fossil fuels
- b) Fossil fuel
- c) Semi fossil fuels
- d) Transperant fuel

ANS: b

418. Minerals rocks, salts & chemical are termed as

- a) A biotic resources
- b) Biotic resources
- c) Semi transparent resources
- d) Falling resources

ANS: a

419. Mineral resources are the natural resources

- a) Yes
- b) No

ANS: a

420. The resources which are inexhaustive and can be regenerated within a given span of time is called as

- a) Renewable resources
- b) Non renewable resources
- c) Solar resources
- d) Non solar resources

ANS: a

421. As per the ecological uses, a typical tree produces commercial goods worth about \$

- a) 100
- b) 1000
- c) 3000
- d) 30,000

ANS: d

422. The trees are called as, earth's

- a) Heart
- b) Brain
- c) Lungs bell

ANS: c

423. The main greenhouse gas is absorbed by the forest as a raw material for a photosynthesis

- a) O₂
- b) Co₂
- c) So₂
- d) O₃

ANS: b

424. Aboutmillion species are found in the tropical forest alone

- a) 5
- b) 10
- c) 7
- d) 100

ANS: c

425. As per MOEF annual report (2005-06), in India total forest area is about

- a) 68,000,000 ha
- b) 10,000,000 ha
- c) 10,686,800 ha
- d) 20 ha

ANS: a

426. Chhota Nagpur is famous for

- a) Sugar
- b) Tea gardens
- c) rose gardens
- d) Rice mill

ANS: b

427. About% of the earth's surface is covered by water

- a) 10
- b) 100
- c) 90
- d) 75

ANS: d

428. Out of the total water reserves of the world, about is salty water (marine) & only is fresh water

- a) 97% 3%
- b) 3% 97%
- c) 1% 99%
- d) 2% 98%

ANS: a

429. A layer of sediment or rock that is highly permeable & contains water is called as

- a) Aquifer
- b) Spring
- c) Glacier
- d) Seepage

ANS : a

430. Diamond is the non metallic minerals

- a) True
- b) False

ANS: a

431. Graphite is the non metallic mineral

- a) True
- b) False

ANS : a

432. FAO stands for

- a) Food and agriculture organization
- b) Food and agro operation
- c) Frequent agriculture organization
- d) Food and agriculture organization

ANS: a

433. The concept of carbon credits is one of outcome of

1. Hiroshima disaster

2. Kyoto protocol

- 3.Holocaust 4.Non of these above

Ans-2

434.From feb 2005,-----was enforced,

- 1.Kyoto protocol 2.Green fuels
3.Bio energy 4.Non of these above

Ans-1

435.Kyoto protocol has created legally binding targets for-----

countries

- 1.Developed 2.Developing
3.Western 4.Non of these above

Ans-2

436.One-----is equal to one tonne-----emission

- 1.Carbon credit,CO₂ 2.Carbon credit,UV
3.Carbon dioxide,I.R. 4.Non of these above

Ans-1

437.Wind farm installation can generate

- 1.Carbon credits 2.Green house gases
3.Photochemical smog 4.Non of these above

Ans-1

438.Use of renewable energy sources can replace

- 1.Fossil fuels 2.Solar power
3.Hydropower 4.Non of these above

Ans-1

439.Methane capture from land fills/live stocks can generate

- 1.Hydro power 2.Solar power
3.Carbon credits 4.Non of these above

Ans-3

440.In india several acts were passed from

- 1.1970-1980 2.1969-1989

3.1972-1986

4.Non of these above

Ans-3

441.The first nation in world to have made protection and conservation of environment is its constitutions in 1978

1.Belgium

2.Germany

3.India

4.Non of these above

Ans-3

442.The environmental protection act in india came in existence in

1.1976

2.1996

3.1986

4.Non of these above

Ans-3

443.Environmental protection rules 1986 empower central

government

1.To prevent control and abate environment pollution

2.To follow up the formation of act

3.To prevent industrial activities causing environmental pollution

4.Non of these above

Ans-1

444.Environmental protection rules 1986 involves state government and gives power

1.To promote the actions of the effective implementation of the act

2.to emphasise the action of the effective implementation of the act

3.To co-ordinate the action of the effective implementation of the act

4.Non of these above

Ans-3

445.Environmental protection act 1986 extends to

1.entire world

2.asia-pacific

3.india

4.non of these above

Ans-3

446.The provision of environmental protection act 1986 is amended

1. Only once after its establishment
2. From time to time
3. Never in all these years
4. Non of these above

Ans-2

447. Which of the following are objectives of environmental act 1986

1. prevention of hazards to all living creatures and property
2. protection and improvement of environment
3. maintenance of harmonious relationship between human and their environment
4. none of above

Ans-3

448. under section 3 environment act 1986 the special court are given powers to settle cases quickly. Such courts are named as,

1. special bench
2. green bench courts
3. environmental courts
4. none of the above

Ans-2

449. Environmental laboratories are established by

1. state government
2. municipal corporation
3. central government
4. none of the above

Ans-3

450. Environmental rules were amended in 1994 for EIA which stands

For

1. Environmental impact assessment of various development projects
2. Economical investment assessment of development projects

3. Evaluation of importance and assessment of various development projects
4. Non of these above

451.To check and maintain water quality water act was brought in force in year

- 1.1986
- 2.1972
- 3.1974
- 4.non of above

Ans-2

452.Water act aims at prevention and control of

- 1.All types of water pollution
- 2.only surface water pollution
- 3.Only ground water pollution
- 4.Non of above

Ans-1

453.CPCB stands for

- 1.Control of pollution by central bureau
- 2.Central pollution control board
- 3.Control and prevention by central board
- 4.Non of above

Ans-2

454.SPCB stands for

- 1.State pollution control board
- 2.Service protection control bureau
- 3.Security protection control board
- 4.Non of above

Ans-1

455.The chairman of CPCB is nominated by

- 1.Central government
- 2.State government
- 3.Prime minister
- 4.Non of the above

Ans-1

456.Chairman on SPCB is nominated by

- 1.Central government
- 2.Prime minister
- 3.State government
- 4.Non of the above

Ans-3

457.In India several Acts were passed from ,

- (1) 1970-1980 (2) 1969-1989
(3) 1972-1996 (4) None of the above

Ans.: (3)

458.The first nation in world to have made protection and conservation of environment in its

constitutions in 1996.

- (1) Belgium (2) Germany (3) India (4) None of the above

Ans.: (3)

459.The environmental (Protection) Act in India came in existence in

- (1) 1976 (2) 1996 (3) 1986 (4) None of the above

Ans.: (3)

460.The provision of environmental (protection) Act 1986 , is amended

- (1) Only once after its establishment (2) From time to time

- (3) Never in all these years (4) None of the above

Ans.: (2)

461.Environmental Laboratories are established by

- (1) State government (2) Municipal corporation
(3) Central government (3) None of the above

Ans.: (3)

462.To check and maintain water quality , "Water (Prevention and control of pollution) Act"

was brought in force in year

- (1) 1986 (2) 1972 (3) 1974 (4) None of the above

Ans.: (2)

463.Water (Prevention and control of pollution) Act aims at prevention and control of

- (1) All types of water pollution (2) Only surface water pollution
(3) Only ground water pollution (4) None of the above

Ans.: (1)

464.CPCB stands for

- (1) Control of Pollution by Central Bureau
(2) Central Pollution Control Board
(3) Control and Prevention by Central Board
(4) None of the above

Ans.: (2)

1

465.SPCB stands for

- (1) State Pollution Control Board
(2) Service Protection Control Bureau
(3) Security Protection Control Board
(4) None of the above

Ans.: (1)

466.The chairman of CPCB is nominated by

- (1) Central government (2) State government
(3) Prime minister (4) None of the above

Ans.: (1)

467. Chairman of SPCB is nominated by

- (1) Central government (2) Prime minister
(3) State government (4) None of the above

Ans.: (3)

468. Under section 8 of water (prevention and control of pollution) Act 1972, CPCB and SPCB are directed to have at least one meeting in every

- (1) Six months (2) Year (3) Three months (4) None of the above

Ans.: (3)

469. Air (Prevention and control of pollution) Act in India came in force in year

- (1) 1972 (2) 1981 (3) 1986 (4) None of the above

Ans.: (2)

470. Which of the following grants permission to establish an industrial unit in air pollution

- (1) SPCB (2) CPCB (3) APCB (4) None of the above

Ans.: (1)

471. Motor vehicles Act to register vehicles came in force in year

- (1) 1981 (2) 1939 (3) 1986 (4) None of the above

Ans.: (2)

472. Wildlife (Protection) Act came in force in year

- (1) 1981 (2) 1986 (3) 1972 (4) None of the above

Ans.: (3)

473. Wildlife (Protection) Rules came in force in year

- (1) 1972 (2) 1973 (3) 1976 (4) None of the above

Ans.: (2)

474. Wildlife was transferred from state list to concurrent list in year

- (1) 1973 (2) 1976 (3) 1972 (4) None of the above

Ans.: (2)

475. Chair person of wildlife advisory Board is

- (1) Governor of state (2) President of India

(3) Prime minister of India (4) None of the above

Ans.: (3)

476. Sanctuaries are declared by the government as the wildlife (Protection) Act under

(1) Section 18 of Act (2) Section 7

(3) Section 35 (3) None of the above

Ans.: (1)

477. Section 9 of wildlife (Protection) Act restricts any person from

(1) Killing bird (2) Trading animals

(3) Hunting any restricted wild animal (4) None of the above

Ans.: (3)

478. Under wildlife (Protection) Act conservation projects for crocodile was started in year

(1) 1972 (2) 1973 (3) 1974 (4) None of the above

Ans.: (3)

479. Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Bill came in existence in year

(1) 1983 (2) 2002 (3) 1981 (4) None of the above

Ans.: (2)

480. NWAP stands for

(1) National World Assembly and Planning (2) National Wildlife Action Plan

(3) National Wildlife Amendment proposal (4) None of the above

Ans.: (2)

481. Amendments in Forest Act was made in year

(1) 1992 (2) 2003 (3) 1980 (4) None of the above

Ans.: (1)

482. If consumption rate higher than the replenish rate, depletion ends .

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 1. True | 2. False |
| 3. Both | 4. None |

Ans : 2

483. Consumption rate is higher than the replenish rate , depletion - - - - - .

- | | |
|-----------|----------------|
| 1. End | 2. Wait |
| 3. Starts | 4. Stay static |

Ans : 3

484. - - - - - is cleared to recover the land to build new dam , project , etc .

- | | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| 1. Forest | 2. Agricultural |
|-----------|-----------------|

1. Properties

3. Substances

4. Minerals

Ans : 2

497.----- are used for consumption , ----for revegetation .

1. Flower , fruits

2. Flower , seeds

3. Fruits , seeds

4. Fruits , flower

Ans : 3

498. Forest maintain ----- .

1. Fertile soil

2. Corrosion soil

3. Eruption soil

4. None

Ans : 1

499. Deforestation mainly done for

1. Timber extraction

2. Building of dams

3. Constructing waterways

4. All the above

Ans : 4

500. The clearing of natural forests by logging or burning of tree & plants in a forest area is called as ---- .

1. Forestation

2. Deforestation

3. Degradation

4. Consecration

Ans : 2

501. Timber extraction is done from .

1. Degradation

2. Conservation

3. Deforestation

4. None

Ans : 3

502. Deforestation increases percentage of ---- in atmosphere .

1. Oxygen

2. Hydrogen

3. Nitrogen

4. Carbon di-oxide

Ans : 4

503. Because of deforestation ----- happens .

1. Rise in carbon di-oxide

2. Soil erosion

3. Change in water cycle

4. All the above

Ans :

504. The reduction of forests contributes to about ----- % of anthropogenic carbon di-oxide emission .

1. 12

2. 23

3. 13

4. 15

Ans : 1

505. Deforestation relates as a big cause of

1. Plantation

2. Vegetative propagations

3. Global warming

4. Increase of water level

Ans : 3

506. The removal of tree causes higher rate of soil ----- .

1. Corrosion

2. Erosion

3. Formation

4. Decomposition

Ans : 2

507. ----- of words known biodiversity lives in the rainforest.

1. 70%

2. 80%

3. 60%

4. 90%

Ans. 80%

508.The Reduction of forest contributes to about 12% of anthropogenic-----emissions.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| 1. carbon-dioxide | 2. Oxygen |
| 3. Hydrogen | 4. Nitrogen |

Ans. Carbon-dioxide

509.Landslides occur near ----- area.

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| 1. Forest | 2. Vegetative |
| 3. Both 1&2 | 4. Deforestation |

Ans. Deforestation

510.Soil erosion causes -----near-----area.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Landslides, Forest | 2. Deforsed, vegetative |
| 3. None | 4. Landslides, Deforested |

Ans. Landslides, Deforested

511.What programs are carried out worldwide to stop deforestation.

1. Educate citizens to use the forest in a more sustainable way.
2. To repair the damage that deforestation has done.
3. To protect the forest land and vegetation cover.
4. All the above.

Ans. . All the above.

512.Who have started reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation?

1. Russia & Europe
2. UK & Brazil
3. United states and World Bank
4. All the above

Ans. United States and World Bank

513.Water is used as-----in industries.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. Solvent | 2. Cooling agent |
| 3. Cleaning agent | 4. All the above |

Ans. All the above

514. Deflection of water resource is a-----

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Local problem | 2. Private problem |
| 3. Global problem | 4. Not a problem |

Ans. Global problem

515. The liquid water component of the earth is called as

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Lithosphere | 2. Hemisphere |
| 3. Hydrosphere | 4. Androsphere |

Ans. Hydrosphere

516. The hydrosphere covers about ----- of the surface of earth.

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1. 70% | 2. 90% |
| 3. 60% | 4. 50% |

Ans. 70%

517. Sources of water are

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Surface water | 2. Underground water |
| 3. Both 1&2 | 4. None |

Ans. Both 1&2

518. Surface water sources are

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. Streams | 2. Oceans |
| 3. Wells | 4. Both 1&2 |

Ans. Both 1&2

519. Underground water sources are

- | | |
|----------|--------------|
| 1. Sea | 2. Lakes |
| 3. Wells | 4. Both 1& 2 |

Ans. Wells

520. Bore well is source of -----

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Surface water | 2. Underground water |
| 3. Both 1& 2 | 4. None |

Ans. Underground water

521.----- of these pollute water.

1. Waste and by-product from industries
2. Disposal of municipal waste
3. Assimilation of agricultural waste
4. All the above

Ans. All the above

522.Cause of flood is due to ----

1. Deforestation
2. Migration
3. Industrialization
4. Only 2& 3

Ans. Deforestation

523.Floods cause-----

1. Damage to infrastructure
2. Lead to landslides
3. Drowning
4. All the above

Ans. All the above

524.Consumption of polluted water causes -----

1. Gastrointestinal diseases
2. Kidney failure
3. Heart attack
4. Nervous system damage

Ans. Gastrointestinal diseases

525.Water borne diseases include ----

1. Cardiovascular diseases
2. Psychosocial disturbances
3. Hypothermia
4. None of the above

Ans. None of the above

526.Water borne diseases include ----

1. Hepatitis A
2. Hypothermia
3. Psychosocial
4. Cardiovascular incidents

Ans. Hepatitis A

527. Floods affect -----

1. Damage to water supply
2. IT sector
3. Industrial product
4. Only 2&3

Ans. Damage to water supply

528. Floods cause damage to petrol storage system

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 1. True | 2. False |
| 3. Both | 4. None |

Ans. True

529. Potential acute or chronic effect of chemical pollution result from

1. Water source
2. over consumption of water
3. Floods
4. Both 1&2

Ans. Floods

530. Possible rodent-borne diseases result from -----

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Flood | 2. Damage to water system |
| 3. Increase in rodent | 4. Both 2&3 |

Ans. Flood

531. Ear, nose, and throat infections caused by -----

1. Intected water
2. Fresh water

3. Flood water

4. Both 1&3

Ans. Both 1&3

532. Pollution includes substance in which form.

- a) Gaseous
- b) Liquid
- c) Solid
- d) All the above

Ans: (d)

533. Aerosols are example of

- a) Degradable
- b) Non degradable pollutant
- c) Slowly degradable pollutant
- d) None

Ans: (c)

534. Air pollution was tracked a way back to the period of

- a) 400 BC
- b) 500 BC
- c) 600 BC
- d) None

Ans: (a)

535. In 1952, ----- was attacked by smog.

- a) Indian
- b) Canada
- c) London
- d) China

Ans: (c)

536. Industrial revolution in ----- made the air pollution a serious problem in

- a) African countries
- b) European countries
- c) American countries
- d) South African countries

Ans: (b)

537. First Anti-pollution act restrict people for using

- a) Coal
- b) Fuel
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) Petrol

Ans: (a)

538. First anti-pollution act restrict people from using coal for

- a) Industrial purpose
- b) Party purpose
- c) Domestic purpose
- d) Fuel

Ans: (c)

539. First anti-pollution act was made in which year?

- a) 1972
- b) 1992
- c) 1271
- d) 1273

Ans: (d)

540. First anti-pollution act was made by?

- a) Thomas Edison
- b) Isaac Newton
- c) King Edward I
- d) Martin Luther king

Ans: (c)

541. London was attacked by smog in

- a) 1973
- b) 1952
- c) 1962
- d) 1983

Ans: (b)

542. Use of ----- as the domestic energy producer, made air pollution more pronounced.

- a) Coal
- b) Petrol
- c) Diesel
- d) Uranium

Ans: (a)

543. Air pollution was tracked way back to the period of

- a) Hippocrates
- b) Homo sapiens
- c) Homo sapiens sapiens
- d) None

Ans: (a)

544. Large Industries using big auto machines create sound

- a) Below 60 dB
- b) Above 90 dB
- c) Below 100 dB
- d) Above 100 dB

Ans: (b)

545. The rocket engine creates the noise pollution

- a) Below 190 dB
- b) Below 100 dB
- c) Above 190 dB
- d) Above 100 dB

Ans: (c)

546. The acidic gases like O_3 , SO_2 , NO_2 affect the strength of _____

- a) Building
- b) Bridges
- c) Textile
- d) Iron bars

Ans: (c)

547.The world looked a economics status alone as a measure of:

- a) Human development
- b) Technology
- c) Success
- d) Welfare

Ans:(a)

548.The term sustainable development came in:

- a) 1977
- b) 1987
- c) 1997
- d) 2007

Ans: (b)

549.The term 'sustainable development' rose to significance after the:

- a) World war
- b) Independence
- c) Brundtland Commission
- d) None of the above

Ans: (c)

550.The Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the:

- a) Past
- b) Present
- c) Future
- d) None of the above

Ans: (b)

551.The two key concept of Sustainable development are:

- a) Limitations
- b) Needs
- c) Both
- d) None

Ans: (c)

552.Water conservation is managing of:

- a) Sea water
- b) Rain water
- c) Fresh water
- d) Ocean water

Ans: (c)

553.The goals of water conservation is:

- a) Sustainability
- b) Energy Conservation
- c) Habitat Conservation
- d) All the above

Ans: (d)

554.How much percentage of total electricity consumption is devoted to water management?

- a) 10%
- b) 15%
- c) 20%
- d) 25%

Ans: (b)

555. The traditional water harvesting system in Rajasthan, a stone embankment is called:

- a) Medhbandi
- b) Hembar
- c) Naada
- d) Chak

Ans: (a)

556. Under section 8 of water (prevention and control of pollution) Act 1972, CPCB and SPCB are directed to have at least one meeting in every.

- i) Six months
- ii) Year
- iii) Three months
- iv) None of the above

Ans: (iii)

557. Under section 8 of water (prevention and control of pollution) Act 1972 standards for water quality parameters are prescribed by

- i) SPCB alone
- ii) CPCB alone
- iii) CPCB and SPCB together
- iv) None of the above

Ans: (ii)

558. The laboratories for water sample analysis from all sources are established and recognized

- i) By SPCB under section 16-A of Act
- ii) By SPCB under section 16-A of act
- iii) By CPCB under section 7A of Act
- iv) None of the above

Ans: (i)

559. SPCB collaborates with CPCB for

- i) For organizing education programmes for public awareness
- ii) To get funds expressed
- iii) To get guidelines for programmes
- iv) None of the above

Ans : (i)

560. SPCB guidelines for various functions are covered in water (prevention and control of pollution) Act 1972 under section

- i) 16-A
- ii) 10-d
- iii) 7-B
- iv) None of the above

Ans : (iii)

561. Air (prevention and control of pollution) Act in India came in force in year

- i) 1972
- ii) 1986
- iii) 1981
- iv) None of above

Ans: (iii)

562. Air (prevention and control of pollution) Act has following objectives (s)

- i) Prevention , control of abatement of air pollution
- ii) Maintenance of air quality
- iii) Establishment of Board for prevention and control of air pollution
- iv) None of the above

Ans: (I)

563. Air (prevention and control of pollution) Act 1981 , which statements (s) is / are correct

- i) CPCB and SPCB established under water (prevention and control of pollution) Act 1972 shall also work for prevention of air pollution.
- ii) Separate Air pollution control Boards for centre and state are established.
- iii) No Committees / boards are established for control of air pollution
- iv) None of the above

Ans: (i)

564. Which of the following grants permission to establish an industrial unit in Air pollution

- i) SPCB
- ii) CPCB
- iii) APCB
- iv) None of the above

Ans: (i)

565. Motor vehicles Act to register vehicles came in force in year

- i) 1981
- ii) 1939
- iii) 1986
- iv) None of the above

Ans: (ii)

566. Which statement (s) are correct for Air (prevention and control of pollution) Act 1981

- i) Emissions of air pollutions by an aircraft and ship are excluded from purview of act.
- ii) Permission from SPCB is not required to establish an industrial unit outside Air Pollution Control Area, even if the emissions from it harm air quality in APCA
- iii) Immediate action is taken on defaulter a) only (i) and (ii) b) All (i),(ii) and (iii) c) only (iii)
- iv) None of the above

Ans: (a)

567. Wildlife (protection) Act came in force in year

- i) 1981
- ii) 1986
- iii) 1972
- iv) None of the above

Ans : (iii)

568. Wildlife (protection) Rules came in force in year

- i) 1972 ii) 1973 iii) 1976 iv) None of the above

Ans: (ii)

569. Wildlife (protection) Act is adopted by all the states of India except

- i) Jharkhand ii) Jammu and Kashmir iii) Union Territories iv) None of the above

Ans : (II)

570. Wildlife was transferred from state list to concurrent list in year

- i) 1973 ii) 1976 iii) 1972 iv) None of the above

Ans: (ii)

571. Wildlife Advisory Board for regulating hunting of animals was established in year.

- i) 1976 ii) 1986 iii) 1973 iv) None of the above

Ans: (i)

572. Chair person of wildlife advisory Board is

- i) Governor of state ii) President of India iii) Prime minister of India iv) None of the above

Ans: (iii)

573. Sanctuaries are declared by the government as the wildlife (protection) Act under

- i) Section 18 of act ii) Section 7 iii) section 35 iv) None of the above

Ans: (i)

574. National parks are declared by state government as per the wildlife (protection) Act under section

- i) Section 7 ii) Section 18 iii) Section 35 iv) None of the above

Ans: (iii)

575. State Government can declare any area as to hunting for a specific period. This provision is given in wildlife .

- i) Section 35 ii) section 37 iii) Section 18 iv) None of the above

Ans: (ii)

576. Section 9 of wildlife (protections) Act restricts person from

- i) Killing bird ii) Trading animals iii) Hunting any restricted wild animal iv) None of the above

Ans: (iii)

577. If any wild animal has become dangerous to human life or is disabled or diseased beyond recovery can be hunted by any person with written permission by chief wildlife warden. This provision is included in wildlife (protection) Act under section

- i) 9 ii) 11 iii) 37 iv) None of above

Ans: (ii)

578. Any person violating any provisions wildlife (protection) Act is punishable with

- i) Imprisonment for three years or fine of 25000/- or both
- ii) Imprisonment for three years and a fine of Rs. 25000/-
- iii) Imprisonment for five years or a fine of 50000/- or both
- iv) None of the above

Ans: (i)

579. Under Section 38-A of wildlife (protection) Act, the central government constitutes "Central Zoo Authority". It consists of following members.

- i) A Chairperson, a member secretary and not more than 10 members.
- ii) A chairperson, a secretary and 15 members
- iii) A chairman, a secretary and 5 members
- iv) None of the above

Ans: (I)

580. Central Zoo Authority performs various functions. Identification of endangered falls under which of the following section of Act

- i) Section 38-C ii) Section 11 and 12 iii) Section 38-A iv) None of the above

Ans : (ii)

581. Bhopal gas tragedy occurred at

- (a) Thermal power plant
- (b) Biogas plant
- (c) Geothermal plant
- (d) Pesticide plant

Ans-D

582. The clean air act of 1970 which mandates setting of four primary pollutants and one secondary pollutant so which is that secondary pollutant

- (a) smog (b) ozone
- (c) smoke (d) fog

Ans-B

583. which of the natural sources of primary pollutant created by natural is not human control

- (a) volcanoes eruption (b) breaking seas
- (c) pollens (d) all of the

Ans-D

584. Which of the primary pollutant created by nature is emphasized by human?

- (a) volcanoes (b) bacteria or viruses
- (c) fibre (d) (a) and (c).

Ans-D

585. human activities creating primary pollutant are

- (a) chemical processes and atomic processes
- (b) combustion processes / heating process
- (c) farming/ mining (d) all of above

Ans-D

586. The dissolved material in water must not be more than p.p.m

- (a) 150 (b) 140
- (c) 152 (d) 151

Ans-A

587. Direct source of water pollution includes

- (a) discharge from factories
- (b) discharges from power plants
- (c) oil wells
- (d) all of these

Ans-D

588. In Direct source of water pollution includes

- (a) agricultural field (b) feed lots
- (c) domestication (d) all of these

Ans-D

589. If value high the water useless for other domestic uses also

- (a) biological hydrogen demand
- (b) biological oxygen demand
- (c) biological demand
- (d) all of these

Ans-D

590. helps the growth of algae in water

- (a) hydrogen (b) mercury
- (c) phosphates (d) calcium

Ans-B

591. the consumption of oxygen from water by algae leads decomposition of plants and produces toxins as

- (a) cadmium (b) strychnine
- (c) chlorosis (d) chloro-fluoro-carbon

Ans-A

592. foul smell is an indication of pollution

- (a) soil (b) earth
- (c) water (d) air

Ans-C

593. Industrial discharge includes

- (a) Na (b) Cu
- (c) Hg (d) all of these

Ans-D

594. agricultural discharge includes

- (a) pesticides (b) herbicides
- (c) weedicides (d) all of these

Ans-D

595. agricultural discharge affects water

- (a) pH (b) oxygen
- (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these

Ans-C

596. Plants are natural purifiers of water

- (a) rose (b) neem
- (c) aqua (d) living

Ans-C

597. The main toxic solid substance gets released in water from industry are

- (a) mercury and carbon (b) lead and mercury
- (c) phosphate and nitrate (d) oxygen and hydrogen

Ans-B

598. Lead affects the which leads to coma or death

- (a) central respiratory system
- (b) central nervous systems
- (c) central circulatory system
- (d) all of above

Ans-B

599. The mercury compound enters in water bodies and get converted into

- (a) butyl mercury compound
- (b) methyl mercury compound
- (c) carbonate mercury compound
- (d) (a) and (c)

Ans-D

600. The mercury in water bodies get converted into methyl mercury compound due to

- (a) pathogenic microbes (b) viral microbes
- (c) water microbes (d) anaerobic microbes

Ans-D

601. Causes serious effect to human being

- (a) soil (b) air
- (c) radio-active element (d) hydrogen

Ans-C

602. excess amount of fluoride causes

- (a) mental problem (b) typhoid
- (c) dental problem (d) both (b) and (c)

Ans-d

603. the process of killing the organic life from water is called as

- (a) Sedimentation (b) Disinfection
- (c) filtration (d) none of these

Ans-B

604. in the process disinfection of water used

- (a) phosphate (b) nitrate
- (c) chlorine (d) fluoride

Ans-C

605. disinfection is done by using

- (a) soda powder (b) talc powder
- (c) fluoride powder (d) bleaching powder

Ans-D

606. An ecosystem includes:

- a) Living organisms b) Non-living objects
- c) Both a and b d) All living organisms and solar energy

Ans.C

607. An ecosystem needs only the input of ----- for its functioning.

- a) Solar Energy b) Wind energy
- c) Tidal Energy d) Nuclear Energy

Ans.A

608. Which one of the following is not a terrestrial ecosystem?

- a) Forest b) Aquarium
- c) Grassland d) Desert

Ans.B

609. Which one of the following is an aquatic ecosystem?

- a)Forest b)Mountain
- c)Wetland d)Desert

Ans.C

610.This ecosystem is controlled by man made activites:

- a)Man-made b)Artificial
- c)Both a and b d)Neither a nor b

Ans.C

611.It is land-based ecosystem:

- a)Artifical b)Terrestrial
- c)Aquatic d)Marine

Ans.B

612.It is water –based ecosystem:

- a)Terrestrial b)Aquatic
- c)Artificial d)Man-made

Ans:B

613.Running water is known as:

- a)Lotic ecosystem b)Lentic ecosystem
- c)Both a and b d)Neither a nor b

Ans.A

614.Stagnant water is known as:

- a) Lotic ecosystem b) Lontic ecosystem
- c) Both a and b d) Neither a nor b

Ans.B

615.Which of the following water body is saline in nature?

- a)Lake b)Well
- c)Spring d)Estuaries

Ans.D

616.Abiotic components include:

- a)Carbon b)Carbohydrate

- c)Pressure d)All of the above

Ans.D

617.All green plants are:

- a)Producers b)Consumers
c)Herbivores d)Carnivores

Ans.A

618.They are dependent on others for food:

- a)Producers b)Consumers
c)Herbivores d)None of the above

Ans.B

619.Organisms which depend o the producers for food are:

- a)Autotrophs b)Heterotrophs
c)Producers d)Self-feeders

Ans.B

620.The organisms that feed on the waste products are:

- a)Herbivores b)Carnivores
c)Detrivores d)Omnivores

Ans.C

621.Those animals ,which eat both,plants and animals are:

- a)Herbivores b)Carnivores
c)Detrivores d)Omnivores

Ans.D

622.Structural aspect of an ecosystem includes:

- a)Producers b)Consumers
c)Decompersers d)All of the above

Ans.D

623.The flow of energy in ecosystem is:

- a)Unidirectional b)Bi-directional
c)Multi-directional d)None of the above

Ans.A

624. According to which law Energy is not created, it is only converted from one form to another:

- a) Ten-Percent law
- b) Thermodynamics
- c) Gravitational law
- d) None of the above

Ans.B

625. When we move from one trophic level to another the amount of energy gradually:

- a) Increases
- b) Decreases
- c) Remains same
- d) None of the above

Ans.B

626. The energy available at each successive trophic level of the previous level is:

- a) 100%
- b) 50%
- c) 10%
- d) 0%

Ans.C

627. A food chain operating on the dead remains of the living organisms:

- a) Grazing food chain
- b) Aquatic food chain
- c) Detritus food chain
- d) None of the above

Ans.C

628. Phytoplankton come under:

- a) Producers
- b) Consumers
- c) Decomposers
- d) All of the above

Ans.A

629. Which of the following is not a consumer:

- a) Ant
- b) Antelope
- c) Alligator
- d) Algae

Ans.D

630. Which of the following is not a producer:

- a) Grass
- b) Zooplankton
- c) Phytoplankton
- d) Paddy

Ans.B

631.Failure to comply with the condition prescribed for the protection of forests resources is punishable with

- (a)Imprisonment for 6 month
- (b)Fine of Rs.500
- (c)Both of the above
- (d)None of the above

Ans-(c)

632.A group of individuals of a particular area at a specific time is referred as

- (a) Population
- (b) Society
- (c) Community
- (d) City

Ans-(a)

633.India is the seventh-largest country by

- (a) Population
- (b) Education
- (c) Economics
- (d) Area

Ans-(d)

634.India ranks second in the world by

- (a) Population
- (b) Education
- (c) Economics
- (d) Area

Ans-(a)

635.The level of birth is defined as an index called

- (a) Migration
- (b) Emigration

(c) Natality

(d) Mortality

Ans-(c)

636.The level of death is defined as an index called

(a) Migration

(b) Emigration

(c) Natality

(d) Mortality

Ans-(d)

637.The movement of inhabitants from one place to another is called

(a) Migration

(b) Emigration

(c) Natality

(d) Mortality

Ans-(a)

638.The movement of inhabitants back to their home country is called

(a) Transmigration

(b) Emigration

(c) Immigration

(d) Remigration

Ans-(d)

639.The movement of inhabitants entering a new country to settle permanently is called

(a) Transmigration

(b) Emigration

(c) Immigration

(d) Remigration

Ans-(c)

640.The movement of inhabitants leaving a country to settle in other country is called

(a) Transmigration

- (b) Emigration
- (c) Immigration
- (d) Remigration

Ans-(b)

641. The movement of inhabitants from a densely populated area into an area with a lesser population is called

- (a) Transmigration
- (b) Emigration
- (c) Immigration
- (d) Remigration

Ans-(a)

642. The movement of inhabitants from villages to cities is called

- (a) Transmigration
- (b) Emigration
- (c) Urbanization
- (d) Remigration

Ans-(c)

643. In the phase of population growth, better health facilities have reduced

- (a) Birth rate
- (b) Death rate
- (c) Economic growth
- (d) Environmental growth

Ans-(b)

644. At global level, 66.2% population of world is living in

- (a) America
- (b) Developing countries
- (c) Africa
- (d) Developed countries

Ans-(b)

645. Family Welfare Program (FWP) came in

- (a) 1981
- (b) 1971
- (c) 1961
- (d) 1951

Ans-(d)

646. The slogan of the FWP of India is

- (a) Hum do
- (b) Hum do hamara ek
- (c) Hum do hamara do
- (d) None of the above

Ans-(c)

647. According to FWP, one family should not have children more than

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Ans-(b)

648. Health Triangles includes well-being of

- (a) Physical
- (b) Mental
- (c) Social
- (d) All of the above

Ans-(d)

649. Today's need suggests having

- (a) Only one child
- (b) Many children
- (c) Only two children
- (d) None of the above

Ans-(a)

650. One of the methods of female contraception is using the pill of

- (a) Digestion
- (b) Paracetamol
- (c) Anti-inflammation
- (d) Oral Contraceptive

Ans-(d)

651. Temporary method of birth control

- (a) Condoms
- (b) Intrauterine devices
- (c) Oral Contraceptive pills
- (d) All of the above

Ans-(d)

652. Use of uterine device is the contraceptive method of

- (a) Male
- (b) Female
- (c) Both
- (d) None

Ans-(b)

653. Permanent methods of sterilization are done by

- (a) Providing pills
- (b) Vaccines
- (c) Bandage
- (d) Surgeries

Ans-(d)

654. Surgeries for family planning are done generally at

- (a) Homes
- (b) At clinic
- (c) Only in cities

(d) Public health centres

Ans-(d)

655.The permanent method of sterilization in males is

(a)Tubectomy

(b) Vasectomy

(c) Ovulation

(d)Fissure

Ans-(b)

656.Organic compounds which get bioaccumulated without degradation.

A. PoPs B.VOCs C.CFCs D.HC

ANS.A

657.Smoke+Fog makes

A.Smoky fog B.Foggy smoke C.Smog D.Snow

Ans.C

658.Reaction between hydro carbon, ozone in sunlight leads to

A.photochemical Smog

B.photochemical ozonisation of hydrocarbon

C.hydrocarbon degradation

D.chemical smog

Ans. A

659.photochemical smog is an

A.indoor air pollution B.outdoor air pollution

C.Example of air pollution D.none of the above

Ans. B

660.Process of synthesis of food by plant in sunlight

A.photosynthesis B.photogenesis

C.photokinetics D.photolysis

Ans. A

661.Photo synthesis is characteristic feature of

A.grassesB.green plants

C.Dry plant D.None of the above

Ans.B

662. Release of pollutants from identifiable source

A.Point source B.Sourcing point

C.release point D.Fixed point

Ans.A

663. Smoke stack of factory is example of

A.Non-point source B.point source

C.Industrial source D.fixed point

Ans.B

664. Sewage treatment plant is example of

A.Plant source B.Point source

C.Non-point source D.General source

Ans.C

665. A Company or individual responsible for pollution

A.polluterB.pollutant

C.producerD.pollution

Ans.A

666. Addition of contaminant to atmosphere causing disturbance in natural condition.

A.pollutionB.polluter

C.pollutantD.polluting

Ans.A

667. A plant that can produce food is called

A. Provider B.producer

C.ConsumerD.Developer

Ans.B

668. Amount of rain in an area over a period of time measured in cms or inches

A.rainfallB.Flood

C.Rain level

D. None of the above

Ans.A

669.Rain fall is measured in----- UNITS

A.centimeters or inches

B.PPM

C.millimeters or kilometers

D. Inches or kilometers

Ans.A

670.A tropical forest having high rainfall is called-----

A.RainforrestB.Rainfall forest

C, Rainy forest

D.None of the above

Ans.A

671.A rain forest usually gets rains more than-----cm

A.500

b.250C.100

D.350

Ans.B

672.Process of converting waste into useful material-----

A.RecyclingB.RefusedC.reducedD.Reforming

Ans.A

673.Metals,glass,plastics can be-----

A.recycledB.refusedC.reducedD.reformed

Ans.A

674.Growing more trees in area of forest-----

A.reforestationB.forest depletion

C.forestationD.afforestation

Ans.A

675.The resources which are inexhaustible or which last long ---

A.Renewable resources B.recyclable resources

C.reusable resources D.evergreen resources

Ans.A

676.A 27 page document approved at Rio-de-janero earth summit in

1992

- A.Rio declaration B.earth summit directives
c.rio directives D.riodirectives

ANS.A

677.Percentage of salt in water is expressed as-----

- A.Salt B. salinityC.saltinessD.None of above

ANS.B

678.-----is used to clean waste gases .

- A.ScrubberB.cleanerC.rubberD.filter

Ans.A

679.Scrubber is a device used to-----waste gases.

- A.CleanB.WashC.dilute D filter

Ans.A

680.Soil pollution occurs due to-----

- A.Excessive insecticides /pesticides
B.Dumpinggarbage,rubbishetc
C.Both of above D.Needicid

Ans.C

681.Nuclear accifent may accur due to:

- (a) leakage or reaction.
(b) nuclear weapons or war.
(c) nuclear war/weapon/reaction/fuel leakage.
(d) None of the above

Ans: (c)

682.Nuclear accident, when occurs, gives out soot which is _____in colour.

- (a) Hazy white. (b) Cloudy grey.
(c) Black. (d) None of the above.

Ans: (c)

683.The back soot spreaded absorb _____radiation.

- (a) Famous. (b) UV.

(c) Solar. (d) None of the above.

Ans:(c).

684. _____ Effected/ left, as solar radiation are absorbed by soot, can not reach Earth.

(a) Raining. (b) Cooling.

(c) Thundering. (d) None of the above.

Ans: (b).

685. Cooling resulted during nuclear accident, also
release water vapours and _____ gas.

(a) SO₂. (b) CO₂.

(c) NO₂. (d) None of the above.

Ans:(b).

686. Phenomenon opposite to global warming is _____

(a) Infra red. (b) Nuclear winter.

(c) UV radiation. (d) None of the above.

Ans:(b).

687. Modern fusion bombs are also known as

(a) Nuclear bomb. (b) Explosive of H₂.

(c) Fire extinguisher. (d) None of the above.

Ans: (a).

688. _____ is a new currency.

(a) Carbon credits. (b) US dollars.

(c) Swiss Franks. (d) None of the above.

Ans: (a).

689. Carbon credits are also called

(a) Emissions permit.

(b) Pollution control.

(c) Environment ethic.

(d) None of the above.

Ans:(a).

690. Carbon credits is a _____ given to countries

reducing green house gases emissions.

- (a) Certificate. (b) Value.
- (c) Price. (d) None of the above.

Ans: (a).

691. Sequestration involves :

- (a) Afforestation and reforestation
- (b) Deforestation.
- (c) Plantation.
- (d) None of the above.

Ans: (a).

692. One of the outcomes of Kyoto protocols is

- (a) Carbon credits. (b) Green chemistry.
- (c) Conventional energy. (d) None of the above.

Ans: (a).

693. From Feb. 2005, _____ was enforced.

- (a) Kyoto protocols. (b) Green fuel.
- (c) Bio energy. (d) None of the above.

Ans: (a).

694. Kyoto protocols has created legally binding

emissions targets for _____ countries.

- (a) Developed. (b) Developing.
- (c) Western. (d) None of the above.

Ans: (b).

695. Wind farm installation can generate.

- (a) Carbon credits.
- (b) Green house gases.
- (c) Photochemical smog.
- (d) None of the above.

Ans:(a).

696. Use of renewable energy sources can replace.

- (a) Fossil fuel. (b) Solar power.
- (c) Hydropower. (d) None of the above.

Ans:(a).

697. Which of the following term describes rise in temperature due to green house gasses?

- (a) Paradoxical warming.
- (b) Global warming.
- (c) Sun stroke.
- (d) None of the above.

Ans:(b).

698. One chlorine atom is estimated to destroy up to how many ozone molecules approximately?

- (a) About 1 lakh. (b) About 2 lakh.
- (c) More than 5 lakh. (d) None of the above.

Ans: (a).

699. The open water reservoir face _____ of water.

- (a) Evaporation. (b) Reduction.
- (c) Waste water. (d) None of the above.

Ans: (a).

700. Methane captured from land fills Stokes can generate :

- (a) Hydro power.
- (b) Solar power.
- (c) Carbon credits.
- (d) None of the above.

Ans:(c).

701. The United Nation Conference on the Human Environment held in:

(a) Stockholm. (b) Paris.

(c) London. (d) Japan.

Ans:(a).

702.The United Nation Conference on the human Environment held in:

(a) June 1972. (b) July 1972.

(c) August 1972. (d) September 1972.

Ans:(a).

703.The Environment Protection Act came into force from:

(a) 1985. (b) 1986.

(c) 1987. (d) 1988.

Ans: (b).

704.The Air Prevention and Control Act came into force from :

(a) 1981. (b) 1971.

(c) 1961. (d) 1951.

Ans:(a).

705.The Pollution level in the atmosphere is measured in:

(a) Part per million. (b) Milligrams.

(c) Micrograms per cubic meter.

(d) All of the above.

Ans:(d)..

706.The maintenance of fertile soil are performed by ____ .

a) land

b) Mountain

c) Forest

d) River

ans – c) Forest

707.Within rural regions, farmers plants, trees to provide____.

a) live stock with shelter

b) to Stabilise land

c) Improve degraded agricultural land

d) _All the above

Ans – d) All the above

708. Deforestation is the clearing of normal ____.

- a) Forest
- b) Farms
- c) Plants
- d) Crops

Ans – a) Forest

709. Deforestation is done by ____.

- a) Logging
- b) Burning the trees
- c) Both a & b
- d) None

Ans – c) Both a & b

710. Forest plays a vital role in the conservation of biodiversity ____.

- a) True
- b) False
- c) Both
- d) None

Ans – a) True

711. United Nations & World Bank have started reducing emissions from deforestation & forest degradation ____.

- a) True
- b) False
- c) Both
- d) None

Ans – a) True

712. REDD stands for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation & Degradation ____.

- a) True
- b) False
- c) Neither true nor false
- d) None

Ans – a) True

713. Minerals are non-renewable sources ____.

- a) False
- b) True
- c) Neither true nor false
- d) None

Ans – b) True

714. Energy minerals are ____.

- a) Coal
- b) Oil
- c) Gas

- d) All the above

Ans – d) All the above

715.To support 8% – 9% of GDP growth mining sector has to do well____.

- a) True
- b) False
- c) Neither true nor false
- d) None

Ans – a) True

716.GDP growth depends upon____.

- a) Industrial sector
- b) IT sector
- c) Mining sector
- d) Agricultural sector

Ans – c) Mining sector

717.Building materials are obtained from____.

- a) Industrial sector
- b) Mining sector
- c) IT sector
- d) Agricultural sector

Ans- b) Mining sector

718.The mineral resources are classified as____.

- a) Energy minerals
- b) Construction materials
- c) Metals
- d) All the above

Ans – d) All the above

719.Heavy redioactive metals are____.

- a) Uranium
- b) Thorium
- c) Both a & b
- d) None

Ans – c) Both a & b

720.Draught & changes in routine whether pattern are responsible for____.

- a) Water depletion
- b) Ozone depletion
- c) Both a & b
- d) None

Ans – a) Water depletion

721.The large scale exploitation of mineral in 1760 began in____.

- a) India
- b) England
- c) Russia

d) Europe

Ans – b) Enland

722. Large scale exploitation of mineral began in the industrial revolution around ____ in england.

a) 1753

b) 1760

c) 1751

d) 1761

Ans – b) 1760

723. Large scale exploitation of mineral result in ____ in england.

a) Green revolution

b) Natural revolution

c) England revolution

d) Industrial revolution

Ans – d) Industrial revolution

724. Mineral have large demand & ____ in inadequate.

a) Mining

b) Supply

c) Need

d) Minerals

Ans – b) Supply

725. Gemstone-diamond are examples of ____.

a) Metal

b) Industrial materials

c) Construction materials

d) Energy minerals

Ans – b) Industrial materials

726. ____% of earth population are experiencing water scarcity.

a) 10

b) 20

c) 30

d) 40

Ans – c) 30%

727. 30% of earth population are experiencing water scarcity.

a) True

b) False

c) Both

d) None

Ans – a) True

728. ____% of earth is covered by water.

a) 10

b) 80

- c) 70
- d) 50

Ans – c) 70%

729. Mining causes ____.

- a) Soil erosion
- b) Affect marine life
- c) Birth deformities
- d) All the above

Ans – d) All the above

730. Soil erosion due to mining is ____ times more than all rivers.

- a) 10
- b) 20
- c) 30
- d) 15

Ans – a) 10

731. Biogeochemical cycling links _____ and _____

Components in ecosystem

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) Plants and animal | (2) Living and non-living |
| (2) Organic and inorganic | (4) None of the above |

Ans : (2)

732. Food chain and food web concept is associated with _____

Transformations.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Chemical | (2) Ecological |
| (2) Energy | (4) None of the above |

Ans : (3)

733. _____ eat plants and plant products.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Carnivores | (2) Herbivores |
| (3) Animal | (4) None of the above |

Ans : (2)

734. _____ survive in herbivores.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Plants | (2) Carnivores |
| (2) Aquatics | (4) None of the above |

Ans : (2)

735. Those which consume dropping of all us.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Detritivores | (2) Herbivores |
| (3) Carnivores | (4) None of the above |

Ans : (1)

736. Dead tissues and waste product are used by

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Destritivores | (2) Metagens |
| (3) Soil | (4) None of the above |

Ans : (1)

737. Detritivores, Herbivores, Carnivores are part of

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Food chain | (2) World |
| (3) Ecosystem | (4) None of the above |

Ans : (1)

738. Energy flows from _____ to _____

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Bottom , top | (2) Top, bottom |
| (3) Earth, moon | (4) None of the above |

Ans : (1)

739. Amount of energy _____ from bottom of top.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Increases | (2) Decreases |
| (3) Remains same | (4) None of the above |

Ans : (2)

740. In food chain, Grass hopper is _____ consumer.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Primary | (2) Secondary |
| (3) Initial | (4) None of the above |

Ans : (1)

741. Snake is _____ consumer in food chain.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Secondary | (2) Tertiary |
| (3) Primary | (4) None of the above |

Ans : (1)

742. In the presence of sun and water, _____ produced food.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Decomposer | (2) Producer |
| (3) Consumer | (4) None of the above |

Ans : (2)

743. Fungi act as _____ in food chain.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Decomposer | (2) Producer |
| (3) Consumer | (4) None of the above |

Ans : (1)

744. Decomposer helps to send _____ to producers.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Components | (2) Nutrients |
| (3) Constituents | (4) None of the above |

Ans : (2)

745. Grass is categorized as _____ in grazer food chain.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Plants | (2) Producers |
| (3) Vegetable | (4) None of the above |

Ans : (2)

746. Hawk act as _____ consumer in a grazer food chain.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Primary | (2) Secondary |
| (3) Tertiary | (4) None of the above |

Ans : (3)

747. _____ and _____ are types of food chain.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) Grazer, Detritus | (2) Natural, synthetic |
| (3) Organic, Inorganic | (4) None of the above |

Ans : (1)

748. In _____ food chain, dead organic matter serves as principal Energy input.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Detritus | (2) Flowing |
| (3) Original | (4) None of the above |

Ans : (1)

749. Any food chain has no more than _____ links.

- | | |
|------------|-----------------------|
| (1) 4 to 5 | (2) 3 |
| (3) 3 to 4 | (4) None of the above |

Ans : (1)

750. The interconnected food chains form _____

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Ecosystem | (2) Environment |
| (3) Food web | (4) None of the above |

Ans : (3)

751. In food web, food chains are _____

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Interconnected | (2) Cycled |
| (3) Joined | (4) None of the above |

Ans : (1)

752. Food webs are very _____.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Simple | (2) Small |
| (3) Complicated | (4) None of the above |

Ans : (3)

753. Most animals are part of more than _____ food chain.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------------------|
| (1) One | (2) Two |
| (3) Three | (4) None of the above |

Ans : (1)

754. Any food web indicates that _____ is connected to _____ else.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) Everything, Everything | (2) Nothing, Everything |
| (3) Everything, Nothing | (4) None of the above |

Ans : (1)

755. Ecological pyramid is a _____ representation.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Geological | (2) Pyramidal |
| (3) Graphical | (4) None of the above |

Ans : (3)

756. Which one of the following is not type of biodiversity?

- a) Genetic
- b) Species
- c) Biology
- d) None of the above

Ans: c)

757. Which of the following forms level of biodiversity ?

- a) Alpha biodiversity
- b) Delta biodiversity
- c) Species biodiversity
- d) None of the above

Ans: a)

758.Measurement of overall diversity for different ecosystems within reason comes under which of the following level ?

- a) Alpha
- b) Beta
- c) Gama
- d) None of the above

Ans: c)

759.Whittaker described three metrics to measure species biodiversity ?

- a) Species richness
- b) Simpson index
- c) Shannon-wiener index
- d) None of the above

Ans: a)

760.Which of the following index used to calculate trend in population size of c/s of species ?

- a) Mean species abundance index
- b) Simpsons index
- c) Species richness
- d) None of the above

Ans: a)

761. Which of the following types of uses of biodiversity ?

- a) Consumptive and productive uses
- b) Only productive uses
- c) Only consumptive uses
- d) None of the above

Ans: a)

762.Several agricultural disaster occurs due to lack of biodiversity . which of the following term is used to describe “lack of biodiversity” ?

- a) Aquaculture
- b) Pollination
- c) Monoculture
- d) None of the above

Ans: c)

763. Irish potato famine is an agricultural disaster. In which year it had occurred ?

- a) 1970

- b) 1971
- c) 1972
- d) None of the above

Ans: a)

764. US Southern Corn Leaf Blight epidemic is an agriculture disaster of 1970 . which of following contributed as a major cause for it ?

- a) Biome
- b) Bioculture
- c) Monoculture
- d) None of the above

Ans: c)

765. Which of the following describes value of biodiversity ?

1 Gardening , collecting butterflies

2 botanical garden

3. Clearing land for civil uses

- a) Both 1. & 2.
- b) only 2.
- c) both 2 & 3.
- d) None of the above

Ans: a)

766. Which of the following statement is correct for India ?

- a) India is the 7th largest country in the world with mega diversity
- b) India has no rank in world w.r.t. biodiversity
- c) Coasts in india do not play role in biodiversity
- d) None of the above

Ans: a)

767. Which of the following is major biodiversity in Maharashtra .

- a) Deccan peninsula – chhoa Nagpur
- b) Deccan peninsula – Deccan South
- c) Deccan peninsula – Central Highlands
- d) None of the above

Ans: a)

768. Which of the following has largest desert ?

- a) Kutch

- b) West coast
- c) Nicobars
- d) None of the above

Ans: a)

769. Which of the following are Islands ?

- a) Andaman and Nicobars
- b) Lakshadweep
- c) Malabar plains
- d) None of the above

Ans: a)

770. Which of the following are semi arids?

- a) Punjab, Gujarat, Rajputana
- b) Malabar Plains
- c) Nicobars
- d) None of the above

Ans: a)

771. Himalayan mountain falls in which region ?

- a) 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D
- b) 8A
- c) 6B
- d) None of the above

Ans: a)

772. Himalayan region is divided into North west, central and East Himalayas. These are known as :

- a) Biotic provinces
- b) Mountain ranges
- c) Abiotic regions
- d) None of the above

Ans: a)

773. Alpine zone of Himalaya lies very high and is full of particular type of trees. Which of the following is correct description for height and type of tree ?

- a) 12000+ft altitude, Timber trees.
- b) 5500-12000ft altitude, Kailash chir, Deodar
- c) 5000 ft altitude, Shisham trees
- d) None of the above

Ans: a)

774. Ladakh mountains and Tibetan plateau are part of :

- a) Trans Himalaya region
- b) Desert
- c) Semi-arid
- d) None of the above

Ans: a)

775.Kutch and Thar comprise majority of :

- a) Western Ghats
- b) Himalayan region
- c) Deserts
- d) None of the above

Ans: c)

776.Aravali mountain are covering states such as :

- a) Gujrat, M.P, Rajasthan
- b) Laddakh mountain
- c) Coastal region

- d) None of the above

Ans: a)

777.Which of the river plain extends upto Himalayan Foot Hills ?

- a) The Gangetic plain
- b) Punjab plain
- c) Bramhaputra valley
- d) None of the above

Ans: a)

778.The Gangetic plain extends through which of the states ?

- a) Western U.P and West Bengal
- b) Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh
- c) West Bengal
- d) None of the above

Ans: a)

779.The North–East India comprises of :

- a) Himalayan hill ranges
- b) Aravali hill ranges
- c) Non-Himalayan hill ranges
- d) None of the above

Ans: c)

780.Cheerapunji is situated in which of the following regions in india ?

- a) The western Ghats
- b) The North-East India
- c) The North India
- d) None of the above

Ans: b)

781. Deforestation causes decrease in a)Land forming b)Land diversity
c)Biodiversity d)None

Ans:(c)

782.-----of world's known biodiversity lives in the rainforest

- a)70% b)80%
- c)60% d)90%

Ans:(b)

783.The reduction of forest contributes to about 12% of anthropogenic -----emissions

- a)carbon-dioxide b)oxygen
- c)Hydrogen d)Nitrogen

Ans:(a)

784.Landslides occur near -----area

- a)Forest b)Vegetative
- c)Both (a)and(b) d)Deforestation

Ans:(d)

785.soil erosion causes-----near ----area

- a)Landslides,forest
- b)Deforested,Vegetative
- c)None
- d)Landslides

Ans:(d)

786.Which of term is correct?

- 1)Deforestation causes global warming
- 2)Deforestation causes soil erosion
- 3)Deforestation causes increase in biodiversity
- 4)Deforestation causes landslides

- a)only(3) b)Both (1) and(3)
- c)only (2) d)only (1),(2),(4)

Ans:(d)

787. What Programs are carried out worldwide to stop deforestation.

- a) Educate citizens to use the forest in a more sustainable way
- b) To repair the damage that deforestation has done.
- c) To Protect the forest land and vegetation cover.
- d) All the above.

Ans: (d)

788. Who have started reducing emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation.

- a) Russia and Europe
- b) UK and Brazil
- c) United states and world Bank
- d) All the above

Ans: (c)

789. Water is used as-----in industries.

- a) Solvent
- b) Cooling agent
- c) Cleaning agent
- d) All the above.

Ans: (d).

790. Depletion of water resources is a-----.

- a) Local problem
- b) Private Problem
- c) Global Problem
- d) Not a problem

Ans: (c)

791. The liquid water component of the earth is called as-

- a) Lithosphere b) Hemisphere
- c) Hydrosphere d) Androsphere

Ans: (c)

792. The hydrosphere covers about -----of the surface of the earth.

a)70% b)90%

c)60% d)50%

Ans:(a)

793.Sources of water are.

a)Surface water

b)Underground water

c)Both(a)and(b)

d)None.

Ans:(d)

794.Surface water sources are

a)Streams

b)Oceans

c)Wells

d)Both(a)and(b)

Ans:(d)

795.Underground water sources are.

a)Sea b)Lakes

c)Wells d)Both(a)and(b).

Ans:(c)

796.Bore well is a source of -----

a)Surface water

b)Underground water

c)Both(a)and(b)

d)None.

Ans:(b)

797.-----of these pollute water.

a)Waste and by-product from industries

b)Disposal of municipal waste.

c)Assimilation of agricultural waste.

d)All the above.

Ans:(d).

798.Cause of flood is due to-----.

a)Deforestation

b)Migration

c)Industrialization

d)Only (b)and(c)

Ans:(a).

799.Floods cause -----.

a)Damage to infrastructure.

b)Lead to landslides.

c)Drowning.

d)All the above.

Ans:(d).

800.Consumption of polluted water causes-----.

a)Gastrointestinal diseases.

b)Kidney failure.

c)Heart attack

d)Nervous system damage.

Ans:(a)

801.Water borne disease include -----

a)Cardiovascular disease

b)Psychosocial disturbance

c)Hypothermia

d)None of the above

Ans:(d)

802.Water borne disease includes---

a)Hepatitis A

b)Hypothermia

c)Psychosocial

d)Cardiovascular incidents

Ans:(a)

803. Water borne disease include-----.

a)Pathogenic, E-coli/Shingella.

b)Hepatitis A, Leptospirosis

c)Giardiasis, Amoebiasis

d)All the above

Ans:(d)

804. Floods affect -----

a)Damage to water supply

b)IT sector

c)Industrial product

d)Only (b) and (c)

Ans:(a)

805. Floods cause damage to petrol storage system.

a)True b)False

c)Both d)None.

Ans:(a).

806. Ecological pyramid shows _____ productivity

- A. Biome
- B. Biomass
- C. Organic
- D. None of the above

Ans: Biomass

807. In ecological pyramid producers are shown at _____

- A. Top
- B. Base
- C. Periphery
- D. None of the above

Ans: Base

808. Primary producers are followed by _____ consumers

- A. Secondary
- B. Primary
- C. All
- D. None of the above

Ans: Primary

809. Tertiary consumers are shown at _____ of ecological pyramid.

- A. Base
- B. Top
- C. Corners
- D. None of the above

Ans: Top

810. Ecological pyramid is _____ in shape.

- A. Circular
- B. Triangular
- C. Oval
- D. None of the above

Ans: Triangular

811. Ecological pyramid is _____ unshap.

- A. Plants, animals
- B. Producers, consumers
- C. Consumers, producers
- D. None of the above

Ans: Producers, consumers

812. _____ pyramids show amount of organic matter in an organism.

- A. Biomass
- B. Biome
- C. Biotic
- D. None of the above

Ans : Biomass

813. Pyramid of _____ shows turnover of biomass at each trophic level.

- A. Productivity
- B. Production
- C. Consumption
- D. None of the above

Ans: productivity

814. Productivity pyramid shows flow of _____ in food chain.

- A. Production
- B. Turnover
- C. Energy
- D. None of the above

Ans: Energy

815. productivity is expressed as _____ unit.

- A. Grams per meter² per year
- B. Calories meter² per year
- C. Both above
- D. None of the above

Ans: Both above

816. In all ecological pyramids are always at _____

- A. Center
- B. Bottom
- C. Top
- D. None of the above

Ans: Bottom

817. _____ % energy is used to build new biomass in ecological pyramid.

- A. 25
- B. 10
- C. 10-25
- D. None of the above

Ans: 10

818. In _____ pyramid, each step is 10% the size of previous step.

- A. Productivity
- B. Ecological
- C. Biomass
- D. None of the above

Ans: Productivity

819. Pyramid of numbers is graphical representation _____ at each level in food chain.

- A. Production
- B. Population
- C. Consumer
- D. None of the above

Ans : Population

820. The _____ itself is a major ecosystem.

- A. Air
- B. Sun
- C. Earth
- D. None of the above

Ans: Earth

821. Island is example of _____ ecosystem.

- A. Water
- B. Earth
- C. Ocean
- D. None of the above

Ans: Ocean

822. Grass lands is example of _____ water ecosystem.

- A. Fresh
- B. Waste
- C. Polluted
- D. None of the above

Ans: Fresh

823. Forests are part of _____ ecosystem.

- A. Tropical
- B. Terrestrial
- C. Marine
- D. None of the above

Ans: Terrestrial

824. Regional ecosystem governed by temperature and other atmospheric parameters is
knows _____

- A. Biomass
- B. Biome
- C. Biotic
- D. None of the above

Ans: Biome

825. Grass lands have _____ and _____ content of O₂

- A. Rich, High
- B. Poor, High
- C. Poor, Low
- D. None of the above

Ans : Rich, High

826. Grass lands have _____ and _____ grasses.

- A. Thick, Thin
- B. Dense, Tall
- C. Dense, Thick
- D. None of the above

Ans : Denes, Tall

827. In coniferous forest, _____ are cold.

- A. Stones
- B. Winter
- C. Seasons
- D. None of the above

Ans: Winter

828. In Deciduous forest, _____ are warm.

- A. Summer
- B. All seasons
- C. No seasons
- D. None of the above

Ans : summer

829. Short, strong leafy, thorny plants are _____.

- A. Cacti
- B. Barry
- C. Legumes
- D. None of the above

Ans: Cacti

830. Chaparrals are found in _____.

- A. Austria
- B. Australia
- C. Africa
- D. None of the above

Ans: Africa

831. Pollution includes substance in which form.

- a) Gaseous
- b) Liquid
- c) Solid
- d) All the above

Ans: (d)

832. Aerosols are example of

- a) Degradable
- b) Non degradable pollutant

- c) Slowly degradable pollutant
- d) None

Ans: (c)

833. Air pollution was tracked a way back to the period of

- a) 400 BC
- b) 500 BC
- c) 600 BC
- d) None

Ans: (a)

834. In 1952, ----- was attacked by smog.

- a) Indian
- b) Canada
- c) London
- d) China

Ans: (c)

835. Industrial revolution in ----- made the air pollution a serious problem in

- a) African countries
- b) European countries
- c) American countries
- d) South African countries

Ans: (b)

836. First Anti-pollution act restrict people for using

- a) Coal
- b) Fuel
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) Petrol

Ans: (a)

837. First anti-pollution act restrict people from using coal for

- a) Industrial purpose
- b) Party purpose
- c) Domestic purpose
- d) Fuel

Ans: (c)

838. First anti-pollution act was made in which year?

- a) 1972
- b) 1992
- c) 1271
- d) 1273

Ans: (d)

839. First anti-pollution act was made by?

- a) Thomas Edison
- b) Isaac Newton
- c) King Edward I
- d) Martin Luther king

Ans: (c)

840. London was attacked by smog in

- a) 1973
- b) 1952

- c) 1962
- d) 1983

Ans: (b)

841. Use of ----- as the domestic energy producer, made air pollution more pronounced.

- a) Coal
- b) Petrol
- c) Diesel
- d) Uranium

Ans: (a)

842. Air pollution was tracked way back to the period of

- a) Hippocrates
- b) Homo sapiens
- c) Homo sapiens sapiens
- d) None

Ans: (a)

843. Large Industries using big auto machines create sound

- a) Below 60 dB
- b) Above 90 dB
- c) Below 100 dB
- d) Above 100 dB

Ans: (b)

844. The rocket engine creates the noise pollution

- a) Below 190 dB
- b) Below 100 dB
- c) Above 190 dB
- d) Above 100 dB

Ans: (c)

845. The acidic gases like O_3 , SO_2 , NO_2 affect the strength of _____

- a) Building
- b) Bridges
- c) Textile
- d) Iron bars

Ans: (c)

846. The world looked at economics status alone as a measure of:

- a) Human development
- b) Technology
- c) Success
- d) Welfare

Ans: (a)

847. The term sustainable development came in:

- a) 1977
- b) 1987
- c) 1997
- d) 2007

Ans: (b)

848. The term 'sustainable development' rose to significance after the:

- a) World war
- b) Independence
- c) Brundtland Commission

d) None of the above

Ans: (c)

849. The Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the:

- a) Past
- b) Present
- c) Future
- d) None of the above

Ans: (b)

850. The two key concepts of Sustainable development are:

- a) Limitations
- b) Needs
- c) Both
- d) None

Ans: (c)

851. Water conservation is managing of:

- a) Sea water
- b) Rain water
- c) Fresh water
- d) Ocean water

Ans: (c)

852. The goals of water conservation is:

- a) Sustainability
- b) Energy Conservation
- c) Habitat Conservation
- d) All the above

Ans: (d)

853. How much percentage of total electricity consumption is devoted to water management?

- a) 10%
- b) 15%
- c) 20%
- d) 25%

Ans: (b)

854. The traditional water harvesting system in Rajasthan, a stone embankment is called:

- a) Medhbandi
- b) Hembar
- c) Naada
- d) Chak

Ans: (a)

855. The traditional water harvesting system in Rajasthan, a small temporary dam is called:

- a) Medhabandi
- b) Hembar
- c) Naada
- d) Chak

Ans: (b)

856.The only true antelope found in india is:

- a) Chinkara
- b) Chausingha
- c) Black buck
- d) Neelgai

Ans: (c)

857.The separation of an ecosystem into small pieces of land is called as:

- a) Extinction
- b) Over-exploitation
- c) Fragmentation
- d) Magnification

Ans: (c)

858.The increasing concentration of toxic substances in organisms as trophic levels increase in a food chain is called as:

As it is above question's option

Ans: (d)

859.DDT is a:

- A) Pesticide
- B) Fungicide
- C) Insecticide
- D) None of the above

Ans:(a)

860.Acid Rain and Eutrophication is the result of:

- A) Population
- B) Extinction
- C) Pollution
- D) Forestation

Ans: (c)

861.waterways cause:

- a) Algae growth
- b) Pest growth
- c) Insect growth
- d) Fungal growth

Ans: (a)

862.The flow of fertilizers, animal wastes, sewage, rich in nitrogen and phosphorus into waterways causes:

- a) Extinction
- b) Over-exploitation
- c) Fragmentation
- d) Eutrophication

Ans: (d)

863.Tigers are killed for their:

- a) Ivory
- b) Skin and bones
- c) Horns
- d) Gall bladders

Ans:(b)

864. Illegal killing of endangered species is known as:

- a) Rusting
- b) Poaching
- c) Thieving
- d) Plundering

Ans: (b)

865. Bears are killed for their:

- a) Ivory
- b) Skin and bones
- c) Horns
- d) Gall bladders

Ans: (d)

866. Elephants are killed for their:

- a) Ivory
- b) Skin and bones
- c) Horns
- d) Gall bladders

Ans: (a)

867. Deer are killed for their:

- a) Perfume
- b) Skin and bones
- c) Horns
- d) Ivory

Ans: (a)

868. Rhinos are killed for their:

- a) Shells
- b) Skin and bones
- c) Horns
- d) Perfume

Ans: (c)

869. Corals and shells are collected for export on the beach of:

- a) Mumbai
- b) Goa
- c) Diu
- d) Chennai

Ans: (d)

870. Grasslands are degraded by:

- a) Overgrazing
- b) Over exploitation
- c) Overpopulation
- d) Over use

Ans: (a)

871. It is conserving the areas where populations of species exist naturally:

- a) Ex-situ
- b) In-situ
- c) Both
- d) None

Ans: (b)

872. How many national parks are there in Maharashtra?

- a) 10
- b) 15
- c) 5
- d) 20

Ans:(c)

873.How many Sanctuaries are there in Maharashtra?

- A) 31
- B) 32
- C) 33
- D) 34

Ans: (d)

874. In India, Pelicans breed in:

- a) Kokkare Bellur
- b) Koonthankulam
- c) Nelapettu
- d) All of the above

Ans:(a)

875.Harike Wetlands are in:

- a) Rajasthan
- b) Manipur
- c) Punjab
- d) Orissa

Ans: (c)

876.Chilika Lake and abahitarkanika Mangroves are in:

- a) Kerla
- b) Manipur
- c) Punjab
- d) Rajasthan

Ans: (d)

877.Sambhar Lake and Keoladeo is in:

- a) Kerla
- b) Manipur
- c) Punjab
- d) Orissa

Ans: (d)

878.Loktak Lake is in:

- a) Kerla
- b) Manipur
- c) Punjab
- d) orissa

Ans: (b)

879.Bhoj Werlands is in:

- a) Rajasthan
- b) Madhya Pradesh
- c) Punjab
- d) Orissa
- e) Ans: (b)

880.Vembanand kol is in :

- a) Kerla

- b) Manipur
- c) Panjab
- d) Orisa

Ans: (a)

881. _____ is just below Tundra.

- A. Chapparrel
- B. Rain forest
- C. Taiga
- D. None of the above

Ans : Taiga

882. Biome above 10000 feet is _____

- A. Tundra
- B. Taiga
- C. Alpine
- D. None of the above

Ans: Alpine

883. Biome just below Himalayan mountain is _____

- A. Alpine
- B. Taiga
- C. Taiga
- D. None of the above

Ans: Alpine

884. Alpine is on _____ feet height.

- A. 5000
- B. 7000
- C. 10000
- D. None of the above

Ans: 10000

885. Alpine has summer form _____ to _____

- A. March, May
- B. June, September
- C. April, June
- D. None of the above

Ans: June, September

886. _____ has drastic fluctuation.

- A. Alpine
- B. Tundra
- C. Taiga

D. None of the above

Ans : Alpine

887. Alpine region _____ animals have _____ lungs.

- A. Large
- B. Small
- C. Normal
- D. None of the above

Ans : Large

888. In Alpine, October to May is _____ season.

- A. Monsoon
- B. Winter
- C. Summer
- D. None of the above

Ans: Winter

889. In Alpine, animals are _____ in height.

- A. Normal
- B. Short
- C. Average
- D. None of the above

Ans: Short

890. In Alpine, animals _____ legs.

- A. Four
- B. Short
- C. Bent
- D. None of the above

Ans: Short

891. In Alpine, animals have large lungs, to survive _____ pressure and _____ O₂ content.

- A. High, Low
- B. Low, High
- C. High, High
- D. None of the above

Ans: High, Low

892. In Alpine, animals have _____ blood vessels.

- A. More
- B. Large
- C. Thick
- D. None of the above

Ans : More

893. Animals in Alpine region have _____ blood vessels to store more

- A. More Haemoglobin
- B. Thick, O₂
- C. Large, Blood
- D. None of the above

Ans : More Haemoglobin

894. In Alpine _____ also have adaptations as animals.

- A. Plants
- B. Humans
- C. Aquatics
- D. None of the above

Ans : Humans

895. Just like in Alpines, in _____ also have adaptations of lungs.

- A. Nepal
- B. Canada
- C. India
- D. None of the above

Ans : Nepal

896. People in Nepal / Tibet are Called _____

- A. Sherapas
- B. Gorkha
- C. Himalayan
- D. None of the above

Ans : Sherapas

897. About _____ % area of earth is Oceans

- A. 75
- B. 40
- C. 30
- D. None of the above

Ans : 75

898. Plants under ocean are _____

- A. Aquatic
- B. Aquifers
- C. Oceanic

D. None of the above

Ans : Aquifers

899. Aquifers prepare food by _____

- A. Metabolism
- B. Photosynthesis
- C. Photolysis
- D. None of the above

Ans : Photosynthesis

900. Nearly _____ % photosynthesis takes place in ocean by aquifers

- A. 75
- B. 40
- C. 100
- D. None of the above

Ans : 40

901. Access of O₂ is more in _____ Ocean water

- A. Deep
- B. Shallow
- C. Entire
- D. None of the above

Ans : Shallow

902. Photosynthesis does not take place in _____ Ocean water.

- A. Deep
- B. Shallow
- C. Both above
- D. None of the above

Ans : Deep

903. Due to absence of photosynthesis, deep ocean is rich in _____

- A. Minerals
- B. O₂
- C. Aquifers
- D. None of the above

Ans : Minerals

904. Minerals / Oils / Salts mainly occurs in _____

- A. Deep ocean
- B. Shallow ocean
- C. Air
- D. None of the above

Ans : Deep ocean

905. The back soot separated absorbed _____ radiations

- a) Gamma b) UV
- c) solar d) None of the above.

Ans: (b)

906. _____ is effected/left, as solar radiation are absorbed by soot, cannot reach Earth.

- a) Raining b) Cooling
- c) Thundering d) None of the above.

Ans: (c)

907. cooling resulted during nuclear accident also realises water vapours and _____ gas.

- a) SO₂ b) CO₂
- c) NO₂ d) None of the above.

Ans: (b)

908. Phenomenon is opposite to global warming is _____

- a) Infra red b) Nuclear winter
- c) UV radiation d) Non of the above.

Ans: (b)

909. Modern fusion bombs are also known as _____.

- a) Nuclear bombs.
- b) Explosives of H₂
- c) Fire extinguisher
- d) None of the above

Ans: (a)

910. _____ is a new currency.

- a) Carbon credits. b) US dollars
- c) Swiss frank. d) None of the above.

Ans:(a)

911. Carbon credits is also called_____.

- a) Emissions permits.
- b) Pollution control
- c) Environment ethics
- d) None of the above.

Ans:(a)

912. Carbon credits is a_____ given to a countries
reducing green house gases emissions.

- a) Certificate b) Value
- c) Price d) None of the above.

Ans:(a)

913. Sequestration involves:

- a) Afforestation and reforestation
- b) Deforestation
- c) Plantation
- d) None of the above.

Ans:(a)

914. SPCB stands for

- (1) State Pollution Control Board
- (2) Service Protection Control Bureau
- (3) Security Protection Control Board
- (4) None of the above

Ans.: (1)

915. The chairman of CPCB is nominated by

- (1) Central government (2) State government
- (3) Prime minister (4) None of the above

Ans.: (1)

916. Chairman of SPCB is nominated by

- (1) Central government (2) Prime minister
- (3) State government (4) None of the above

Ans.: (3)

917. Under section 8 of water (prevention and control of pollution) Act 1972, CPCB and SPCB are directed to have at least one meeting in every

- (1) Six months (2) Year (3) Three months (4) None of the above

Ans.: (3)

918. Air (Prevention and control of pollution) Act in India came in force in year

- (1) 1972 (2) 1981 (3) 1986 (4) None of the above

Ans.: (2)

919. Which of the following grants permission to establish an industrial unit in air pollution

- (1) SPCB (2) CPCB (3) APCB (4) None of the above

Ans.: (1)

920. Motor vehicles Act to register vehicles came in force in year

- (1) 1981 (2) 1939 (3) 1986 (4) None of the above

Ans.: (2)

921. Wildlife (Protection) Act came in force in year

- (1) 1981 (2) 1986 (3) 1972 (4) None of the above

Ans.: (3)

922. Wildlife (Protection) Rules came in force in year

- (1) 1972 (2) 1973 (3) 1976 (4) None of the above

Ans.: (2)

923. Wildlife was transferred from state list to concurrent list in year

- (1) 1973 (2) 1976 (3) 1972 (4) None of the above

Ans.: (2)

924. Chair person of wildlife advisory Board is

- (1) Governor of state (2) President of India
- (3) Prime minister of India (4) None of the above

Ans.: (3)

925. Sanctuaries are declared by the government as the wildlife (Protection) Act under

(1) Section 18 of Act (2) Section 7

(3) Section 35 (3) None of the above

Ans.: (1)

926. Section 9 of wildlife (Protection) Act restricts any person from

(1) Killing bird (2) Trading animals

(3) Hunting any restricted wild animal (4) None of the above

Ans.: (3)

927. Under wildlife (Protection) Act conservation projects for crocodile was started in year

(1) 1972 (2) 1973 (3) 1974 (4) None of the above

Ans.: (3)

928. Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Bill came in existence in year

(1) 1983 (2) 2002 (3) 1981 (4) None of the above

Ans.: (2)

929. NWAP stands for

(1) National World Assembly and Planning (2) National Wildlife Action Plan

(3) National Wildlife Amendment proposal (4) None of the above

Ans.: (2)

930. Amendments in Forest Act was made in year

(1) 1992 (2) 2003 (3) 1980 (4) None of the above

Ans.: (1)

931. NEERI is situated at :

a] Mumbai b] Deharadun c] Nagpur d] Delhi

932. Which institution was Salim Ali's Dream ?

a] SDE b] SACON **c] ZSI** d] WII

933. One of the largest collection of animal specimens By ZSI in ASIA collected At :

a] Calcutta b] Chennai c] Ahmadabad d] Pune

934. The origin of species was written by:

a] Charles Darwin b] Ralph Emerson c] Henry Thoreau **d] John Muir**

935. Who formed Sierra Club to save ancient sequoia trees in California forest ?

a] Aldo Leopold b] John Muir c] **Rachel Carson** d] E.O. Wilson

936. Fall of a Sparrow in an autobiography of :

a] Mahadev Gadgil **b] M.C. Metha** c] Salim Ali d] M.S. Swaminathan

937. Who is the father of Green Revolution in India ?

a] Mahadev Gadgil b] M.C. Metha c] Salim Ali d] M.S. Swaminathan

938. The Editor for the Series Lifescapers of Peninsular India is:

a] Mahadev Gadgil b] M.C. Metha c] Salim Ali **d] M.S. Swaminathan**

939. Anil Agrawal is a:

a] an ornithologist b] an ecological c] an agricultural scientist d] a journalist

940. Who is the founder of Narmada Bachao Andolan ?

a] M.C. Metha **b] M.S. Swaminathan** c] Medha Patkar d] Sunderlal Bahuguna

941. Who is famous for long drawn battles to protect the Taj Mahal and clean up the Ganges river?

a] Mahadev Gadgil b] M.C. Metha c] Salim Ali **d] M.S. Swaminathan**

942. Who pioneered the Chipko movement ?

a] M.C. Metha b] M.S. Swaminathan **c] Medha Patkar** d] Sunderlal Bahuguna

943. Sunderlal Bahuguna is protesting the building of :

a] Narmada Dam b] Tehri Dam c] Koyana Dam **d] Yamuna Dam**

944. Who started Tarun Bharat Sangh?

a] Mahadev Gadgil b] M.C. Metha **c] Rajendra Singh** d] Indira Gandhi

945. Sunderlal Bahuguna is:

a] Ecologist b] Economist c] Ecoactivist d] Social Activist

946. Who has gone under goes 20 days' hunger strike Narmada's dam?

a] M.C. Metha b] M.S. Swaminathan c] Medha Patkar d] Sunderlal Bahuguna

947. Which was a part of dark age in environmental records?

a] Narmada b] Tehri **c] Koyana** d]

948. Match the following :

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------|
| 1} world water day | 3 oct |
| 2} world Wet land Day | 16 sept |
| 3} World population day | 11 july |
| 4} World ozone Day | 2 feb |
| 5} World Habitat Day | 22 march |

949. Environmental Education emphasises on

- a) air b) Water **c] Environmental issues** d) None

950. Civilization is major contributor of -----Pollutions:

- a) Environmental b) Physical c) chemical **d] None of Above**

951. ----- is to be understood in product Environment

- a] Quality Issues** b) Health Environment c) Environmental Balance
d) None of above

952. EVS is important in both---- and ----- Countries:

- a) USA and UK **b] China and India** c) Developing and Developed
d) None Of Above

953. Study of EVS Covers-----

- a) Pure and Applied Sciences b) environment only **c] Chemistry only**
d) none of above

954. Dealing with functioning of natural environment is-----

- a) Environmental Education **b] EVS** c) Environmental chemistry d) NONE above

955. ----- is one of objective of environmental education

- a) private schools b) private company **c] public** d) none of above

956. Industrial activities, transport activities, cultural activities are main source of

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| i) Noise pollution | ii) Generation of sound |
| iii) Both i) and ii) | iv) None |

957. Noise pollution causes

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| i) Physical effect | ii) Soil pollution |
| iii) Psychological effect | iv) All the above |

958. Damage to tympanic membrane caused due to

- i) **Noise zone**
- ii) Soil pollution
- iii) Air pollution
- iv) None

959.Areas like hospital , schools must be kept as

- i) Noise zone
- ii) Clean zone
- iii) **Silence zone**
- iv) None

960.Law regarding noise pollution must be followed.

- i) **True**
- ii) False
- iii) Neither true nor false
- iv) None

961.The heavy vehicles should be allowed into narrow streets

- i) True
- ii) **False**
- iii) Neither true nor false
- iv) None

962.The noise pollution can have physical, physiological and psychological effect.

- i) **True**
- ii) False
- iii) Neither true nor false
- iv) None

963.Landslides and earthquakes are natural sources of noise pollution.

- i) **True**
- ii) False
- iii) Neither true nor false
- iv) None

964.Rise in blood pressure caused due to noise pollution

- i) True
- ii) **False**
- iii) Neither true nor false
- iv) None

965.Temporary hearing problem caused due to

- i) High noise
- ii) Noise above 140 dB
- iii) Noise pollution
- iv) **All the above**

966.Unpleasant sound is called as_____

- i) Soil pollution
- ii) Air pollution
- iii) **Noise pollution**
- iv) None

967.Which of them can be recycled?

- i) Paper
- ii) Plastic
- iii) Metal
- iv) **All of these**

968. Recycle of plastic can also minimize air pollution

- i) **Yes**
- ii) No
- iii) Neither yes nor false
- iv) None

969. Recycling is best process to control pollution.

- i) **Yes**
- ii) No
- iii) Neither yes nor false
- iv) None

970. Use of natural fertilizer doesn't create soil pollution.

- i) Yes
- ii) **No**
- iii) Neither yes nor false
- iv) None

971. D.D.T, aldrin, benzene are used as

- i) **Insecticides**
- ii) Fertilizers
- iii) Weedicides
- iv) Pesticides

972. _____ get percolated in soil

- i) Insecticides
- ii) Fertilizers
- iii) Weedicides
- iv) **Pesticides**

973. Percolation of pesticides in soil, and then consumed by human beings causes disorder in

- i) Mental activities
- ii) Physical activities
- iii) Both (i) and (ii)
- iv) **Metabolic activities**

974. Use of domestic garbage, industrial waste and decomposed organic matter may cause.

- i) Mental disease
- ii) Kidney disease
- iii) Stomach disease
- iv) **Chronic disease**

975. Metabolic activities may cause

- i) Unconsciousness
- ii) Muscular pain
- iii) **Dizziness and general weakness**
- iv) None

976. Bad odour of decomposed material may cause

- i) **Chronic**
- ii) Kidney disease
- iii) Mental disease
- iv) Stomach disease

977. O₃ is known as

- i) Atmosphere
- ii) **Ozone**
- iii) Oxygen
- iv) All of these

978. Sulphur compounds consist of

- i) SO₂
- ii) H₂S
- iii) H₂SO₄
- iv) **All of these**

979. Photochemical product includes

- i) PAN
- ii) PB₂N
- iii) **Both (i) and (ii)**
- iv) None

980. Suspended particulate matter includes

- i) Soot
- ii) Ash
- iii) Dust
- iv) **All (i), (ii), (iii)**

981. The rise in NO₂ causes

- 1) crop production.
- 2) increase in soil corrosion
- 3) **PREMATURE FALL OF LEAVES**
- 4) disturbing photosynthesis

982. Radioactive dust causes

- 1) physical disorder
- 2) mental disorder
- 3) genetic effect
- 4) **ALL THE ABOVE**

983. The rise in SO₂ causes

- 1) greening of leaves
- 2) increase in rate photosynthesis
- 3) decrease in plant growth
- 4) **YELLOWING OF LEAVES**

984. The nature has its own mechanism to remove the pollutant this mechanism is called as

- 1) photosynthesis

2) SEAVENGING

3)dispersion

4)chlorosis

985.readioactive dust causes genetic effect on the next generation

1)TRUE

2) false

3)none of these

4) neither true nor false

986.Global warming causes over flooding

1) false

2) TRUE

3) none

4) all the above

987.Cigarette smoking causes cardio vascular diseases due to

1)CAIUM PARTICULATES

2) lead particulates

3) titanium

4) mercury particulates

988.The from combustion of fossil fuel effects the nerves brain and kidney

1) lead

2) uranium

3) tungsten

4) MERCURY

989.Convulsion delirium coma causes due to

1) LEAD POISONING

2) food poisoning

3) intake of poisoning

4) none of these

990.Percentage of pollutant from fual combustion is

- 1) 30%
- 2) 90%
- 3) 50%
- 4) ans-27%

991. Smog is formed due to chemical reactions of

- 1) sunlight + dust
- 2) SUNLIGHT + NOX
- 3) sunlight + co
- 4) sunlight + water

992. acid rain formed due to chemical reaction of

- 1) WATER + SOX
- 2) water sunlight
- 3) water + lead
- 4) water + salt

993. Ozone formed due to chemical reaction of

- 1) non volatile organic compound
- 2) VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND
- 3) volatile in organic compound
- 4) non volatile in organic compound

994. primary pollutants means those pollutants

- 1) released by chemical reaction
- 2) released by process of hydration
- 3) released by process of photosynthesis
- 4) RELEASED DIRECTLY IN TO AIR

995. A harmful mixture formed by gases of nitrogen particulate matter due to photochemical reaction under the influence of strong sunlight is called as

- 1) photosynthesis
- 2) chlorosis .
- 3) PHOTOCHEMICAL SMOG

4) smoke

996. Moisture / water + SO_2 / SO_3 = atmospheric H_2SO_4 which causes

1) rain

2) harmful rain

3) water rain

4) ACID RAIN

997. Presence / addition of any contaminant to the air which cause harm to the health of leaving organism is called

1) water pollution

2) acid rain

3) AIR POLLUTION

4) air pollutants

998. Ozone layer in atmosphere gets mostly affected due to

1) CHLORO-FLUORO CARBEN

2) hydrogen sulphate

3) hydro chloric acid

4) hydrogen nitrate

999. The quality of paper leather get affected by

1) SO_2 and H_2O

2) ans- H_2S AND WATER

3) SO_2 and acid gases

4) SO_2 and O_2

1000. The paints gets decolourised by

1) SO_2 and HCl

2) ans- SO_2 AND H_2S

3) SO_2 and O_3

4) SO_2 and NO_2

1001. The building material it affected by

1)) ans- SO_2 AND ACID RAIN

- 1) SO₂ and O₃
- 3) SO₂ and H₂S
- 4) SO₂ and water

1002. The acidic gases like O₃, SO₂, NO₂ effect the strength

- 1) building
- 2) bridges
- 3) TEXTILE
- 4) iron bars

1003. Balanced atmospheric percentage of carbon dioxide in atmosphere is

- 1) ans- 33%
- 2) 39%
- 3) 31%
- 4) 35

1004. To reduce air pollution due to industrial activities what step should be taken

- 1) use electrostatic precipitators
- 2) use gravitational settling chamber
- 3) construction of tall chimneys
- 4) ALL THE ABOVE

1005. In case of automobile pollution use of better quality And use of converters will help to reduce the air pollution

- 1) FUEL CATALYTIC
- 2) fuel, isotopes
- 3) fuel water
- 4) fuel, air

1006. Aquatic plants are also natural purifier of water

- 1) **True**
- 2) False
- 3) Neither true or false
- 4) None of those

1007. The main toxic solid substance gets released in water from industry are

- 1) Mercury and carbon
- 2) **Lead and mercury**
- 3) Phosphate and nitrate

4) Oxygen and hydrogen

1008. the consumption of water polluted with lead by human leads to

1) Damage to hair and nails

2) Damage to skin and hair

3) Damage to liver and kidney

4) Damage in respiration and metabolism

1009. lead affect the ----- which leads to coma or death.

1) Central respiratory system

2) Central nervous system

3) Central circulatory system

4) All of the above

1010. lead pollution reduces ---- formation.

1) haemoglobin

2) mucous

3) Lead

4) Titanium

1011. the main source of lead to water is fluorescent light tubes

1) False

2) True

3)

4) None of these

5) Neither true or false

1012. the mercury compound enter in water bodies and get converted into

1) Butyl mercury compound

2) Methyl mercury compound

3) Carbonate compound

4) Only 1. And 2.

1013. the mercury in water bodies get converted into methyl mercury compound due to---

1) Pathogenic microbes

2) Viral microbes

3) Water microbes

4) Anaerobic microbes

1014. oil can pollute water

1) True

2) False

3) Neither true or false

4) Either true or false

1015. ---- causes serious effect to human being

1) Soil

2) Air

3) Radio-active elements

4) Hydrogen

1016. dental and industrial problems causes due to excess amount of----

1) Uranium

2) Lead

3) Mercury

4) Fluorides

1017. excess amount of fluorides causes

- 1) Mental problem
- 2) Typhoid
- 3) Dental problem
- 4) **Both 1) and 2)**

1018. the process of killing the organic life from water is called as

- 1) Sedimentation
- 2) **Disinfection**
- 3) Filtration
- 4) None of these

1019. in the process of disinfection of water ---- is used

- 1) Phosphate
- 2) Nitrate
- 3) **Chlorine**
- 4) Fluoride

1020. disinfection is done by using

- 1) Soda powder
- 2) Talc powder
- 3) Fluoride powder
- 4) **Bleaching powder**

1021. the process to remove suspended material from water is called as

- 1) **Sedimentation**
- 2) Dehydration
- 3) Filtration
- 4) Disinfectant

1022. the process of removing sludge and settled material from water is called as -----

- 1) Dehydration
- 2) **Sedimentation**
- 3) Filtration
- 4) Disinfectant

1023. the process in which water is allowed to pass through a bed of coarse and fine sand is called as -----

- 1) Dehydration
- 2) Sedimentation
- 3) **Filtration**
- 4) Disinfectant

1024. filtration through coarser and fine sand removes

- 1) Colour, taste
- 2) Sedimentation
- 3) Bacteria
- 4) All of the above

1025. pressure and gravity are the types of

- 1) Disinfectant
- 2) **Filters**
- 3) Purification
- 4) All of the above

1026. to remove hardness of the water ---- methods are used

- 1) Boiling water
- 2) Adding lime
- 3) **Both 1. And 2.**

4) None of these

1027. softening of the water is done by

1) **Boiling and adding lime**

2) Cooling and heating

3) Adding chloride and fluoride

4) None of these

1028. --- plants are natural purifiers of water

1) Rose

2) Neem

3) **Aqua**

4) living

1029.plants are natural purifiers of water.

1. Rose

2. Neem

3. **Aqua**

4. Living

1030. The phosphate and nitrates in the fertiliser, make the water rich with nutrients and it becomes more producing. this process is called as

1. Photosynthesis

2. **eutrophication**

3. electrolysis

4. decomposition

1031. The process of eutrophication.....in water

1. increases water level and decrease soil level

2. increases organic level and decreases inorganic level

3. increases oxygen level and decreases CO₂ level

4. **decreases oxygen level and decreases CO₂ level**

1032. Aqua plants are also natural purifier of water

1. **true**

2. false

3. neither true nor false

4. none of these

1033. The main toxic solid substance gets released in water from industry are

1. mercury and carbon

2. lead and mercury

3. phosphate and nitrate

4. oxygen and hydrogen

1034. the consumption of water polluted with lead by human leads to

1. damage to hair and nails

2. damage to skin and hair

3. damage to liver kidney

4. damage in respiration

1035. lead affects thewhich leads to coma or death

1. central respiratory system

2. central nervous system .

3. central circulatory system .

4. all the above

1036. lead pollution reduces.....formation

1. hemoglobin

2. mucous

3. hair

4. negative charge

1037. central nervous system gets affected by

1. oxygen

2. phosphorus

3. lead

4. titanium

1038. The main source of lead in water is fluorescent light tubes (true/false)

1. false

2. true

3. none of this

4. neither true or false

1039. The mercury compound enters in water bodies and gets converted into .

- 1.butyl mercury compound
- 2.methyl mercury compound
- 3.carbonatel mercury compound

4.only (1) and (3)

1040. The mercury in water bodies get converted into methyl mercury compound due to

- 1.pathogenic microbes
- 2 viral microbes
3. water microbes

4 anaerobic microbes

1041. Oil can be pollute water (true /false)

1.true

2 false

3 neither true nor false

4.either true or false

1042.causes serious effect human being

- 1.soil
2. air

3.radio-active elements

4. hydrogen

1043. Dental and industrial problems caused due to excess amount of

- 1.uranium
- 2.lead
- 3 mercury

4.fluorides

1044. Excess amount of fluorides causes

1. mental problems
- 2.typhoid

3.dental problems

4.both (1)and(3)

1045. The process of killing the organic life water is called as

1.sedimentaion

2.disinfection

3.filtration

4.none of this

1046. IN the process disinfection of water.....used

1.phosphate

2.nitreta

3.chloried

4.fluoride

1047. Disinfection is done by using

1.soda poder

2.talc powder

3.fluoried powder

4.bleching powder

1048. The process to remove suspended material from water is called as

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2.dehydration

3s called .filtration

4.disinfecation

1049. The process in which water is allowed to pass a bed of coarse and find sand is called as

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2.sedimention

3.filtration

4.disinfectant

1050. filtration through coarser and fine sand removes

1.colour taste

2.odor

3.bacteria

4.all the above

1051. pressure and gravity are the types of

1.disinfectant

2. filters

3.purification

4.all the above

1052. to remove hardness of the water.....methods are used.

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