



- Q. 22 Draw a neat diagram of wind turbine and explain how it helps in energy production.
(Refer Section 2.5.4.1)
- Q. 23 What is hydel energy? Explain briefly the process of hydropower generation.
(Refer Sections 2.5.5 and 2.5.5.2)
- Q. 24 What is Hydropower? Draw a suitable diagram and explain how hydropower is generated.
(Refer Sections 2.5.5, 2.5.5.1 and 2.5.5.2)
- Q. 25 What is Hydel energy? How hydropower generation is carried out? (Refer Sections 2.5.5 and 2.5.5.2)
- Q. 26 What is Hydel energy? How hydropower generation is carried out? (Refer Sections 2.5.5 and 2.5.5.2)
- Q. 27 Draw a neat schematic diagram of Hydropower plant and brief its working. (Refer Section 2.5.5.2)
- Q. 28 Explain working of hydropower electricity plant with help of neat sketch. (Refer Section 2.5.5.2)
- Q. 29 What do you understand by "Geothermal Energy"? Explain. (Refer Sections 2.5.6.1 and 2.5.6.2)
- Q. 30 With suitable diagram of steam power plant, explain how electricity can be obtained from geothermal energy? (Refer Sections 2.5.6.3 and 2.5.6.4)
- Q. 31 Draw a neat labelled diagram and explain how is it possible to obtain electricity from geothermal energy? (Refer Sections 2.5.6.3 and 2.5.6.4)
- Q. 32 Explain how a geothermal electricity plant works. Draw a neat and labelled schematic diagram for the same. (Refer Sections 2.5.6.3 and 2.5.6.4)

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- Q. 1 To meet the food, energy, cloth and shelter requirement _____ is used
- ☒ (i) Natural resource.
- (ii) Man-made Resources
- (iii) Both (i) and (ii)
- (iv) None

Ans. : (i)

- Q. 2 The natural resources are used to meet the requirement of _____

- (i) Food (ii) Energy
- (iii) Cloth ☒ (iv) All the above

Ans. : (iv)

- Q. 3 Natural resources are used to meet the requirement of food, cloth and shelter.

- ☒ (i) True (ii) False
- (iii) Both (iv) None

Ans. : (i)

- Q. 4 If consumption rate is higher than the replenish rate _____ starts.

- (i) Motion ☒ (ii) Depletion
- (iii) Work (iv) Only (i) and (iii)

Ans. : (ii)

- Q. 5 Most of the resources replenish themselves.

- ☒ (i) True (ii) False
- (iii) Both (iv) None

Ans. : (i)

- Q. 6 The resources replenish themselves include _____.

- (i) Forest
- (ii) Surface and underground water
- (iii) Air
- ☒ (iv) All the above

Ans. : (iv)

- Q. 7 If consumption rate is higher than the replenish rate, depletion ends.

- (i) True ☒ (ii) False
- (iii) Both (iv) None

Ans. : (ii)

- Q. 8 Consumption rate is higher than the replenish rate, depletion _____.

- (i) End ☒ (ii) Wait
- (iii) Starts (iv) Stay static

Ans. : (iii)



Q. 9 _____ is cleared to recover the land to build new dam, project, etc.

- ☒ (i) Forest (ii) Agriculture
(iii) Crops (iv) None

Ans. : (i)

Q. 10 Natural sources include _____.

- (i) Renewable resources
(ii) Non renewable resource
☒ (iii) Both (i) and (ii)
(iv) None

Ans. : (iii)

Q. 11 The natural resources which can be available for long time by nature is called _____.

- (i) Solar energy ☒ (ii) Renewable Sources
(iii) Man-made resource (iv) None

Ans. : (ii)

Q. 12 Renewable resource includes _____.

- (i) Solar energy (ii) Wind energy
(iii) Tidal energy ☒ (iv) All the above

Ans. : (iv)

Q. 13 The natural resource which would face shortage or get extinguished at a point of time when stock is exhausted _____.

- (i) Energy resource
(ii) Renewable resource
☒ (iii) Non-renewable resource
(iv) None of the above

Ans. : (iii)

Q. 14 The resource which consumes a very long time for its regeneration _____.

- (i) Natural source
☒ (ii) Non-renewable source
(iii) Energy resource
(iv) Renewable resource

Ans. : (ii)

Q. 15 Non-renewable resources take long time for its regeneration.

- ☒ (i) True (ii) False
(iii) Both (iv) None

Ans. : (i)

Q. 16 Which resource converts carbon di-oxide into oxygen ?

- ☒ (i) Forest resource (ii) Man-made resource
(iii) Natural resource (iv) None

Ans. : (i)

Q. 17 Forest reduce _____ and _____.

- (i) Wind (ii) noise
☒ (iii) both (i) and (ii) (iv) None

Ans. : (iii)

Q. 18 Forest improve _____ quality.

- (i) Wind (ii) Noise
(iii) Pollution ☒ (iv) Air

Ans. : (iv)

Q. 19 Forest transform _____.

- (i) Non degraded area. ☒ (ii) Degraded area
(iii) Industrial area (iii) None.

Ans. : (ii)

Q. 20 Making _____ for paper industry, get from forest.

- (i) Raw material (ii) By-product
☒ (iii) Pulp (iv) None

Ans. : (iii)

Q. 21 Several _____ can be extracted from leaves.

- (i) Properties ☒ (ii) Chemicals
(iii) Substances (iv) Minerals

Ans. : (ii)

Q. 22 _____ are used for consumption, _____ for revegetation.

- (i) Flower, fruits. (ii) Flower, seeds
☒ (iii) Fruits, seeds (iv) Fruits, flower

Ans. : (iii)

Q. 23 Forest maintain _____.

- ☒ (i) Fertile soil (ii) Corrosion soil
(iii) Eruption soil (iii) None

Ans. : (i)

Q. 24 Deforestation mainly done for

- (i) Timber extraction.
(ii) Building of Dams
(iii) Constructing waterways
☒ (iv) All the above.

Ans. : (iv)



Q. 25 The clearing of natural forests by logging or burning of tree and plants in a forest area is called as _____.

- (i) Forestation. ☒ (ii) Deforestation
(iii) Degradation (iv) Consecration

Ans. : (ii)

Q. 26 Timber extraction is done from _____.

- (i) Degradation (ii) Conservation
☒ (iii) Deforestation. (iv) None

Ans. : (iii)

Q. 27 Deforestation increases percentage of _____ in atmosphere.

- (i) Oxygen (ii) Hydrogen
(iii) Nitrogen ☒ (iv) Carbon-di-oxide

Ans. : (iv)

Q. 28 Because of deforestation _____ happens.

- (i) Rise in carbon-di-oxide
(ii) Soil erosion
(iii) Change in water cycle
☒ (iv) All the above

Ans. : (iv)

Q. 29 The reduction of forests contributes to about _____% of anthropogenic carbon-dioxide emission.

- ☒ (i) 12 (ii) 23 (iii) 13 (iv) 15

Ans. : (i)

Q. 30 Deforestation relates as a big cause of _____.

- (i) Plantation
(ii) Vegetative propagations
☒ (iii) Global warming
(iv) Increase of water level

Ans. : (iii)

Q. 31 The removal of tree causes higher rate of soil _____.

- (i) Corrosion ☒ (ii) Erosion
(iii) Formation (iii) Decomposition

Ans. : (ii)

Q. 32 Deforestation increases risk of _____.

- (i) Land forming (ii) Land destroying
☒ (iii) Landslides (iv) None

Ans. : (iii)

Q. 33 Deforestation causes decrease in _____.

- (i) Land forming (ii) Land diversity
☒ (iii) Biodiversity (iv) None

Ans. : (iii)

Q. 34 _____ of World's known biodiversity lives in the rainforest.

- (i) 70 % ☒ (ii) 80 % (iii) 60 % (iv) 90 %

Ans. : (ii)

Q. 35 The reduction of forest contributes to about 12 % of anthropogenic _____ emissions.

- ☒ (i) Carbon-dioxide (ii) Oxygen
(iii) Hydrogen (iv) Nitrogen

Ans. : (i)

Q. 36 Landslides occur near _____ area.

- (i) Forest (ii) Vegetative
(iii) Both (i) and (ii) ☒ (iv) Deforestation

Ans. : (iv)

Q. 37 Soil erosion causes _____ near _____ area.

- (i) Landslides, forest
(ii) Deforested, vegetative
(iii) None
☒ (iv) Landslides, deforested

Ans. : (iv)

Q. 38 Which of them is correct ?

- (1) Deforestation causes global warming
(2) Deforestation causes soil erosion.
(3) Deforestation causes increase in biodiversity
(4) Deforestation causes landslides.
(i) Only (3) (ii) Both (1) and (3)
(iii) Only (2) ☒ (iv) Only (1), (2), (4)

Ans. : (iv)

Q. 39 What programs are carried out worldwide to stop deforestation ?

- (i) Educate citizens to use the forest in a more sustainable way.
(ii) To repair the damage that deforestation has done.
(iii) To protect the forest land and vegetation cover.
☒ (iv) All the above

Ans. : (iv)



Q. 40 Who have started reducing emissions from Deforestation and forest degradation ?

- (i) Russia and Europe
- (ii) UK and Brazil
- ✓ (iii) United States and World Bank
- (iv) All the above

Ans. : (iii)

Q. 41 Water is used as _____ in industries

- (i) Solvent
- (ii) Cooling agent
- (iii) Cleaning agent
- ✓ (iv) All the above

Ans. : (iv)

Q. 42 Depletion of water resource is a _____.

- (i) Local problem
- (ii) Private problem
- ✓ (iii) Global problem
- (iv) Not a problem

Ans. : (iii)

Q. 43 The liquid water component of the earth is called as _____.

- (i) Lithosphere
- (ii) Hemisphere
- ✓ (iii) Hydrosphere
- (iv) Androsphere

Ans. : (iii)

Q. 44 The hydrosphere covers about _____ of the surface of earth.

- ✓ (i) 70 %
- (ii) 90 %
- (iii) 60 %
- (iv) 50 %

Ans. : (i)

Q. 45 Sources of water are _____.

- (i) Surface water
- (ii) Underground water
- ✓ (iii) Both (i) and (ii)
- (iv) None

Ans. : (iii)

Q. 46 Surface water sources are _____.

- (i) Streams
- (ii) Oceans
- (iii) Wells
- ✓ (iv) Both (i) and (ii)

Ans. : (iv)

Q. 47 Underground water sources are _____.

- (i) Sea
- (ii) Lakes
- ✓ (iii) Wells
- (iv) Both (i) and (ii)

Ans. : (iii)

Q. 48 Bore well is a source of _____.

- (i) Surface water
- ✓ (ii) underground water
- (iii) Both (i) and (ii)
- (iv) None

Ans. : (ii)

Q. 49 _____ of these pollute water.

- (i) Waste and by-product from industries
- (ii) Disposal of municipal waste
- (iii) Assimilation of agricultural waste.
- ✓ (iv) All the above.

Ans. : (iv)

Q. 50 Cause of flood is due to _____.

- ✓ (i) Deforestation
- (ii) Migration
- (iii) Industrialization
- (iv) Only (ii) and (iii)

Ans. : (i)

Q. 51 Floods cause _____.

- (i) Damage to infrastructure.
- (ii) Lead to landslides.
- (iii) Drowning.
- ✓ (iv) All the above

Ans. : (iv)

Q. 52 Consumption of polluted water causes _____.

- ✓ (i) Gastrointestinal diseases
- (ii) Kidney failure
- (iii) Heart attack
- (iv) Nervous system damage.

Ans. : (i)

Q. 53 Water borne diseases include _____.

- (i) Cardiovascular diseases
- (ii) Psychosocial disturbances
- (iii) Hypothermia
- ✓ (iv) None of the above

Ans. : (iv)

Q. 54 Water borne disease includes _____.

- ✓ (i) Hepatitis A
- (ii) Hypothermia
- (iii) Psychosocial
- (iv) Cardiovascular incidents

Ans. : (i)



Q. 55 Water borne diseases include _____.

- (i) Pathogenic, E-coli/Shigella
- (ii) Hepatitis A, Leptospirosis
- (iii) Giardiasis, Amoebiasis
- ☒ (iv) All the above.

Ans. : (iv)

Q. 56 Floods affect _____.

- ☒ (i) Damage to water supply
- (ii) IT sector
- (iii) Industrial product
- (iv) Only (ii) and (iii)

Ans. : (i)

Q. 57 Floods cause damage to petrol storage system.

- ☒ (i) True
- (ii) False
- (iii) Both
- (iv) None

Ans. : (i)

Q. 58 Potential acute or chronic effect of chemical pollution result from _____.

- (i) Water source
- (ii) Over consumption of water
- ☒ (iii) Floods
- (iv) Both (i) and (ii)

Ans. : (iii)

Q. 59 Possible rodent-borne diseases result from _____.

- ☒ (i) Flood
- (ii) Damage to water system
- (iii) Increase in rodent
- (iv) Both (ii) and (iii)

Ans. : (i)

Q. 60 Ear, nose, and throat infections caused by _____.

- (i) Infected water
- (ii) Fresh water
- (iii) Flood water
- ☒ (iv) Both (i) and (iii)

Ans. : (iv)

Q. 61 Agricultural productivity faces heavy loss due to _____.

- (i) Flood
- (ii) Draught
- ☒ (iii) Both (i) and (ii)
- (iv) None

Ans. : (iii)

Q. 62 Fossil fuels includes _____.

- (i) Petrol
- (ii) Diesel
- (iii) Coal
- ☒ (iv) All the above

Ans. : (iv)

Q. 63 Draught and change in routine weather are responsible for _____.

- (i) Availability of plenty of water.
- (ii) Global warming
- (iii) Over population
- ☒ (iv) Water depletion.

Ans. : (iv)

Q. 64 Economy is largely based on _____.

- (i) Fossil fuel
- (ii) Minerals
- (iii) Oil
- ☒ (iv) All the above

Ans. : (iv)

Q. 65 Energy minerals includes _____.

- (i) Coal
- (ii) Uranium
- (iii) Both (i) and (ii)
- (iii) None

Ans. : (iii)

Q. 66 Mineral resources are _____.

- (i) Metals
- (ii) Potash
- (iii) Gravels
- ☒ (iv) All the above

Ans. : (iv)

Q. 67 Effects of Dam include _____.

- (i) Increase in flood risk.
- (ii) Hampering Navigation
- ☒ (iii) Both (i) and (ii)
- (iv) None

Ans. : (iii)

Q. 68 Dam Affects _____.

- (i) Feeding sites of fishes
- (ii) Deposit nutrients
- (iii) Natural cycle of water flow
- ☒ (iv) All the above.

Ans. : (iv)

Q. 69 Dam makes water toxic _____.

- ☒ (i) True
- (ii) False
- (iii) Both
- (iii) None

Ans. : (i)



Q. 70 Due to increase in salinity, decomposition of organic matter, water get toxic due to storage in dam.

- ☒ (i) True (ii) False (iii) Both (iv) None

Ans. : (i)

Q. 71 Acronym of ICAR is _____.

- ☒ (i) Indian Council for Agricultural Research
(ii) Indian Committee for Agricultural Research
(iii) Indian Council for Astronauts and space Research.
(iv) None of above.

Ans. : (i)

Q. 72 Green revolution resulted into _____.

- (i) Food production increased.
(ii) Research on seeds to improve its quality.
(iii) Soil quality affected.
☒ (iv) All the above.

Ans. : (iv)

Q. 73 World food problem is due to _____.

- (i) Population growth
(ii) Overall economy variations
(iii) Change in food habits
☒ (iv) All the above

Ans. : (iv)

Q. 74 Effect of dam is _____.

- (i) Block moving area of migratory fishes.
(ii) Affect water flow
(iii) Obstruct sediment transportation along the river.
☒ (iv) All the above

Ans. : (iv)

Q. 75 Food resources are _____.

- (i) Plants (ii) Animals
☒ (iii) All the above (iv) None of the above

Ans. : (iii)

Q. 76 In _____ the first time severe food shortage experienced in our country.

- (i) 1947 (ii) 1945 ☒ (iii) 1943 (iv) 1942

Ans. : (iii)

Q. 77 Shortage of food led to concept of _____.

- (i) White revolution (ii) Pink revolution
(iii) Black revolution ☒ (iv) Green revolution

Ans. : (iv)

Q. 78 Dams / Reservoirs, in tropical areas release _____.

- ☒ (i) Green house gases (ii) Ozone gases
(iii) Chloro-floro-carbon (iv) None

Ans. : (i)

Q. 79 Favourable effects of reservoir are _____.

- (i) Water wastage is regulated
(ii) Establish reservoir enhances bird life
(iii) Help wet lands
☒ (iv) All the above

Ans. : (iv)

Q. 80 Mining is done on a location where there is large stock of _____.

- (i) Mineral deposit (ii) Ore deposit
☒ (iii) Mineral / ore deposit (iv) None

Ans. : (iii)

Q. 81 Mineral / ore deposit is identified by _____.

- (i) Druggist ☒ (ii) Geologists
(iii) Biologist (iv) Botanist

Ans. : (ii)

Q. 82 For mining _____ is done.

- (i) Geophysical survey (ii) Mapping
(iii) Sampling ☒ (iv) All the above

Ans. : (iv)

Q. 83 Stream sediment samples analysed to get mineral composition is called _____.

- (i) Geophysical survey (ii) Mapping
☒ (iii) Sampling (iv) All the above

Ans. : (iii)

Q. 84 _____ involves measurement/evaluation of air where magnetic or density variation (anomalies) are indicated.

- ☒ (i) Geophysical survey (ii) Mapping
(iii) Sampling (iv) All the above

Ans. : (i)



- Q. 85 Modelling is done _____.
- (i) To know mineral (ii) Mineral configuration
(iii) Grade of mineral (iv) All the above

Ans. : (iv)

- Q. 86 At _____ stage a decision is taken considering profitability of mining operations of country / area.
- (i) Drilling (ii) Sampling
(iii) Feasibility studies (iv) Modeling

Ans. : (iii)

- Q. 87 Steps in mining are _____.
- (i) Dredging (ii) Surface mining
(iii) Insitu Mining (iv) All the above

Ans. : (iv)

- Q. 88 _____ technique is used when mining site is near water area.
- (i) Dredging (ii) Surface mining
(iii) Insitu mining (iv) Underground mining

Ans. : (i)

- Q. 89 Method of surface mining are _____.
- (i) Open cast mining (ii) Open pit mining
(iii) Both (i) and (ii) (iv) None

Ans. : (iii)

- Q. 90 Insitu mining is done in _____ ways.
- (i) Solution (ii) Thermal
(iii) Both (i) and (ii) (iv) None

Ans. : (iii)

- Q. 91 Open cast mining is done for _____.
- (i) Coal (ii) Limestone
(iii) Both (i) and (ii) (iv) None

Ans. : (iii)

- Q. 92 Open pit mining is done for _____.
- (i) Copper (ii) Diamond
(iii) None (iv) Both (i) and (ii)

Ans. : (iv)

- Q. 93 Which method is still on research stage ?
- (i) Solution (ii) Thermal
(iii) Open pit mining (iv) Dredging

Ans. : (ii)

- Q. 94 90 % of food requirement is fulfilled by _____.
- (i) 15 plants, 8 animals (ii) 12 plants, 6 animals
(iii) 20 plants, 5 animals (iv) 8 plants, 15 animals

Ans. : (i)

- Q. 95 Huge requirement of food is produced by _____.
- (i) Traditional agriculture
(ii) Industrialized agriculture
(iii) Both (i) and (ii)
(iv) None

Ans. : (iii)

- Q. 96 Industrialised agriculture involves use of _____.
- (i) Fossil fuel
(ii) Water
(iii) Commercial fertilizers
(iv) All the above

Ans. : (iv)

- Q. 97 Food requirements for humans are sourced by _____.
- (i) Plants (ii) animals
(iii) Both (i) and (ii) (iv) None

Ans. : (iii)

- Q. 98 Food habits are governed by _____.
- (i) Cultural difference (ii) Individual habits
(iii) Ecological reasons (iv) All the above

Ans. : (iv)

- Q. 99 The first food shortage experienced in _____.
- (i) China (ii) India
(iii) Pakistan (iv) Srilanka

Ans. : (ii)

- Q. 100 World's first food shortage experienced by India in _____.
- (i) 1943 (ii) 1950
(iii) 1941 (iv) 1947

Ans. : (i)

- Q. 101 The food shortage in 1943 in India is called as _____.
- (i) Bengal famine (ii) Calcutta famine
(iii) Kerala famine (iv) Karnataka famine

Ans. : (i)



Q. 102 The disaster of food shortage in 1943 was due to _____.

- (i) Low production
- (ii) Due to world war II
- ☒ (iii) Both (i) and (ii)
- (iv) None

Ans. : (iii)

Q. 103 After independence first point on agenda for Indian Government was _____.

- (i) World security
- ☒ (ii) Food security
- (iii) Land security
- (iv) All the above

Ans. : (ii)

Q. 104 Poor sanitation affects quality of _____.

- ☒ (i) Water sources
- (ii) Management of contaminants
- (iii) Air
- (iv) None of the above

Ans. : (i)

Q. 105 Some plants are useful as they produce _____.

- ☒ (i) Medicines
- (ii) Fruits
- (iii) Flowers
- (iv) None of the above

Ans. : (i)

Q. 106 Plants are valuable resources for many _____.

- (i) Vegetables and fruits
- (ii) Life saving medicines
- ☒ (iii) Both of above
- (iv) None of the above

Ans. : (iii)

Q. 107 Aesthetic value of environment is enhanced by _____.

- (i) Dry plants
- (ii) Green plants
- ☒ (iii) Plants with colourful flowers
- (iv) None of the above

Ans. : (iii)

Q. 108 Plants are also sources of many _____ for industries.

- ☒ (i) Raw materials
- (ii) Medicines
- (iii) Flowers
- (iv) None of the above

Ans. : (i)

Q. 109 The growth of plants are _____.

- ☒ (i) Habitat specific
- (ii) Water specific
- (iii) Air specific
- (iv) None of the above

Ans. : (i)

Q. 110 We have to _____ extinction of rare plants.

- (i) Encourage
- (ii) Help
- ☒ (iii) Protect
- (iv) None of the above

Ans. : (iii)

Q. 111 Deforestation destroys natural _____.

- ☒ (i) Environment
- (ii) Life
- (iii) Cycle
- (iv) Balance

Ans. : (i)

Q. 112 Conservation of forest is _____ than regeneration of forest.

- ☒ (i) Less costly
- (ii) More expensive
- (iii) More difficult
- (iv) Easier

Ans. : (i)

Q. 113 Establishment of forests by planting trees is _____.

- ☒ (i) Afforestation
- (ii) Reforestation
- (iii) Deforestation
- (iv) None of the above

Ans. : (i)

Q. 114 Regional animals and animal life _____.

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

Ans. : (i)

Q. 115 Regional plants growing naturally _____.

- ☒ (i) Flora
- (ii) Fauna
- (iii) Ecosystem
- (iv) Forest

Ans. : (i)

Q. 116 Chain of food transfer from primary producer to various consumers _____.

- ☒ (i) Food chain
- (ii) Food web
- (iii) Food cycle
- (iv) None of the above

Ans. : (i)

Q. 117 Large no. of trees naturally grown in area _____.

- ☒ (i) Forest
- (ii) Garden
- (iii) Mangrove
- (iv) None of the above

Ans. : (i)



Q. 118 Remains of organisms converted into fuels _____.

- ☒ (i) Fossil fuels (ii) Carbon credits
(iii) Carbon ppt. (iv) None of the above

Ans. : (i)

Q. 119 Electric power from water _____.

- ☒ (i) Hydropower (ii) Hydro energy
(iii) Wind energy (iv) Thermal power

Ans. : (i)

Q. 120 Turbines are driven using _____.

- ☒ (i) Hydro power (ii) Electricity
(iii) Wind energy (iv) Power

Ans. : (i)

Q. 121 Resources in earth's crust _____.

- ☒ (i) Natural (ii) Renewable
(iii) Ancient (iv) Plency

Ans. : (i)

Q. 122 Preventing overexploitation of non-renewable natural resources _____.

- ☒ (i) Nature conservation
(ii) Environmental degradation
(iii) Exploiting biodiversity
(iv) None of the above

Ans. : (i)

Q. 123 Any exhaustible natural resource which cannot be replaced _____.

- ☒ (i) Non-renewable
(ii) Non-replaceable
(iii) Non-destructive
(iv) None of the above

Ans. : (i)

Q. 124 Any exhaustible natural resource which cannot be replaced _____.

- (i) Non-renewable resource
☒ (ii) Non-replaceable resource
(iii) Exhausting resource
(iv) Degradable

Ans. : (ii)

Q. 125 Coal and Petroleum are _____.

- (i) Renewable resources
☒ (ii) Non renewable resources
(iii) Precious resources
(iv) Degradable

Ans. : (ii)

Q. 126 Amount of rain in an area over a period of time measured in cms or inches _____.

- ☒ (i) Rainfall (ii) Flood
(iii) Rain level (iv) None of the above

Ans. : (i)

Q. 127 Rain fall is measured in _____ units.

- ☒ (i) Centimeters or Inches
(ii) Millimeters or kilometers
(iii) Inches or kilometers
(iv) PPM

Ans. : (i)

Q. 128 A tropical forest having high rainfall is called _____.

- ☒ (i) Rain forest (ii) Rainfall forest
(iii) Rainy forest (iv) None of the above

Ans. : (i)

Q. 129 Growing more trees in area of forest _____.

- ☒ (i) Reforestation (ii) Forest depletion
(iii) Forestation (iv) Afforestation

Ans. : (i)

Q. 130 The resources which are inexhaustible or which last long _____.

- ☒ (i) Renewable resources
(ii) Recyclable resources
(iii) Reusable resources
(iv) Evergreen resources

Ans. : (i)

Q. 131 Planting a tree to give fruits is example of _____.

- ☒ (i) Sustainability (ii) Adding to pollution
(iii) De forestation (iv) Afforestation

Ans. : (i)



Q. 132 A species existing but in declining no. is _____ species.

- (i) Threatened (ii) Endangered
(iii) Normal (iv) Extinguishing

Ans. : (i)

Q. 133 A species needs conservation measures is _____ species.

- (i) Threatened (ii) Normal
(iii) Dangerous (iv) Extinct

Ans. : (i)

Q. 134 The emission of CO₂ can be reduced by one of following ? Which measure would help most ?

- (i) Stop use of fossil fuels
(ii) By use of Nuclear fuels

- (iii) Non-conversional energy like solar energy
(iv) None of the above

Ans. : (iii)

Q. 135 Carbon dioxide saving project involves use of

- (i) Renewable energy
(ii) Sustainable development
(iii) Green chemistry
(iv) None of the above

Ans. : (i)

Q. 136 Use of renewable energy sources can replace

- (i) Fossil fuels (ii) Solar power
(iii) Hydropower (iv) None of the above

Ans. : (i)

□□□

Chapter Ends...