EST MCQ Ch 2

1 Which of the following is not the best way to fight a forest fire?  
a) Evacuate from the forest surrounding places  
b) Not using water as a fire suppression tool  
c) Deploy suppressant foam  
d) Create a fire line

Answer B

2 Which one of the following is not the best way to stop deforestation?  
a) Planting trees  
b) Not encouraging for recycling the used products  
c) Go paperless  
d) Eat vegetarian meals as often as possible  
Answer B

3 The forest cover in our country has recently increased due to:  
(a) Increase in natural forest growth  
(b) Increase in net sown area  
(c) Plantation by different agencies  
(d) None of the above

Answer: c

4 Substantial parts of the tribal belts in north eastern India, have been deforested by:  
(a) Shifting cultivation  
(b) Mining  
(c) Infrastructure development  
(d) None of the above

Answer A

5 The Asian cheetah was declared extinct in India in the year:  
(a) 1951  
(b) 1952  
(c) 2010  
(d) 1975

Answer B

6 The Buxar Tiger Reserve is seriously threatened by:  
(a) Iron ore mining  
(b) Oil exploration  
(c) Dolomite mining in that area  
(d) Volcanic eruption in that area

Answer

7. Extensive planting of a single commercially valuable species is called:  
(a) Jhumming  
(b) Intensive subsistence farming  
(c) Mixed farming  
(d) Enrichment plantation

Answer D

8 Teak monoculture has damaged the natural forests in:  
(a) Ganga Plain  
(b) South India  
(c) Brahmaputra Plain  
(d) None of the above

Answer B

9. Which one of the following is not responsible for the decline in India’s biodiversity?  
(a) Mining activities  
(b) Hunting and poaching  
(c) Forest fire  
(d) Afforestation

Answer D

10 Which one of the following is not a direct outcome of environmental destruction?  
(a) Biological loss  
(b) Loss of cultural diversity  
(c) Severe droughts  
(d) River Valley Projects

Answer C

11 We need to conserve our forests and wildlife:  
(a) to preserve the ecological diversity  
(b) to preserve the genetic diversity  
(e) for maintenance of aquatic biodiversity  
(d) so that we are able to over-extract plant and animal species

Answer D

12 The Indian Wildlife Protection Act was implemented in:  
(a) 1972  
(b) 1971  
(c) 2010  
(d) 1982

Answer A

13 Reserved and protected forests are also referred to as:  
(a) Unclassed forest  
(b) Permanent forest estate  
(c) Open forest  
(d) Mangrove forest

Answer B

14 How many tiger reserves are there in India:  
(a) 10  
(b) 15  
(c) 27  
(d) 29

Answer C

15 Which of these statements is not a valid reason for the depletion of flora and fauna? (Textbook)  
(a) Agricultural expansion  
(b) Large-scale development projects  
(c) Grazing and fuel wood collection  
(d) Rapid industrialisation and urbanisation

Answer D

16 **Which chemical has concentrated in water in Bihar?**

(i) Salt  
(ii) Salinity  
(iii) Fluoride  
(iv) Arsenic

Answer(iv) Arsenic

**17 What is the mean annual flow in India?**

(i) 1,869 cubic km  
(ii) 1,988 cubic km  
(iii) 1,698 cubic km  
(iv) 3,869 cubic km

Answer(i) 1,869 cubic km

**18 Which one is not related to watershed development project:**

(i) Haryali  
(ii) Neeru-Meeru  
(iii) ArwariPaniSansad  
(iv) Van Mahotsava

Answer(iv) Van Mahotsava

19  **How much percent of surface water in India can be used?**

(i) 22%  
(ii) 25%  
(iii) 32%  
(iv) 35%

Answer(iii) 32%

20**. Identify the sector that consumes the highest amount of water in India.**

(i) Industry  
(ii) Agriculture  
(iii) Domestic  
(iv) None of these

Answer(ii) Agriculture

**21 Haryali program is related to development of:**

(i) Forest Cover  
(ii) Watershed Development  
(iii) Soil Conservation  
(iv) Food Grain Production

Answer(ii) Watershed Development

**22 The total useful water resources of India are:**

1. 1122 cubic km
2. 1222 cubic km
3. 1322 cubic km
4. 1422 cubic km

Answer(i) 1122 cubic km

**23. Which one of the following South Indian states has the highest groundwater utilisation (in per cent) of its total groundwater potential?**

(i) Tamil Nadu  
(ii) Karnataka  
(iii) Andhra Pradesh  
(iv) Kerala

Answer(i) Tamil Nadu

**24 . Environment Protection Act was implemented in:**

(i) 1974  
(ii) 1986  
(iii) 1988  
(iv) 1997

Answer(ii) 1986

**25. What is the share of India in the world’s water resources?**

(i) 1%  
(ii) 2%  
(iii) 3%  
(iv) 4%

Show Answer(iv) 4%

**26 Which of the following figures in cubic kilometres correctly shows the total annual precipitation in India?**

(i) 2,000  
(ii) 3,000  
(iii) 4,000  
(iv) 5,000

Answer(iii) 4,000

**27 Which group of states is highly affected by concentration of fluoride in ground water resources:**

(i) Uttar Pradesh  
(ii) Bihar-West Bengal  
(iii) Rajasthan-Maharashtra  
(iv) Punjab-Haryana

Answer(iii) Rajasthan-Maharashtra

**28 How much freshwater is there out of total resources?**

(i) 0.5%  
(ii) 1.0%  
(iii) 2.5%  
(iv) 3.0%

Answer(iv) 3.0%

**29. Which one of the following rivers has the highest reptenishable groundwater resource in the country?**

(i) The Indus  
(ii) The Brahmaputra  
(iii) The Ganga  
(iv) The Godavari

Answer(iii) The Ganga

**30. Which group of states is highly affected by concentration of Arsenic:**

(i) Rajasthan-Maharashtra  
(ii) Punjab-Haryana  
(iii) West Bengal-Bihar  
(iv) Madhya Pradesh-Chhattisgarh

Answer(iii) West Bengal-Bihar

**31. The highest proportion of the total water used in the country is in which one of the following sectors?**

(i) Irrigation  
(ii) Industries  
(iii) Domestic use  
(iv) None of the above

Answer(i) Irrigation

**32. Which of the following options describe water as a resource?**

1. Biotic resource and non-renewable
2. Abiotic and non-renewable resource
3. Biotic and renewable resource
4. Abiotic and renewable resource

Answer(iv) Abiotic and renewable resource

33 How much part of the earth is covered with water?

(A) 51%

(B) 61%  
(C) 71%  
(D) 81%

Answer: (C) 71%

34 How much freshwater is there out of total resources?  
(A) 0.5%  
(B) 1.0%  
(C) 2.5%  
(D) 3.0%

Answer: (D) 3.0%

35 .What is the share of India in the world’s water resources?

(A) 1%  
(B) 2%  
(C) 3%  
(D) 4%

Answer: (D) 4%  
36 The total useful water resources of India are:  
(A) 1122 cubic km  
(B) 1222 cubic km  
(C) 1322 cubic km  
(D) 1422 cubic km

Answer: (A) 1122 cubic km

37 How much percent of surface water in India can be used?

(A) 22%  
(B) 25%  
(C) 32%  
(D) 35%

Answer: (C) 32  
38 Which chemical has concentrated in water in Bihar?  
(A) Salt  
(B) Salinity  
(C) Fluoride  
(D) Arsenic

Answer: (D) Arsenic

39 How much groundwater is used in Agriculture?  
(A) 72%  
(B) 82%  
(C) 85%  
(D) 92%

Answer: (D) 92%

40 Which out of the following has the highest use of groundwater?  
(A) Punjab  
(B) Chhattisgarh  
(C) Bihar  
(D) Kerala

Answer: (A) Punjab

41 How much percent of the Net sown area is irrigated in Punjab?  
(A) 65%  
(B) 75%  
(C) 80%  
(D) 85%

Answer: (D) 85%  
42 Which part of the river has good quality water?  
(A) Mountain  
(B) Plain  
(C) Delta  
(D) Valley

Answer: (A) Mountain

43 Which one of the following types describes water as a resource?  
(A) Abiotic resource  
(B) Non-renewable Resources  
(C) Biotic Resource  
(D) Cyclic Resource.

Answer: (D) Cyclic Resource  
44 Which one of the following rivers has the highest replenishable groundwater resource in the country?  
(A) The Indus  
(B) The Brahmaputra  
(C) The Ganga  
(D) The Godavari

Answer: (C) The Ganga  
45 The highest proportion of the total water used in the country is in which one of the following sectors?  
(A) Irrigation  
(B) Industries  
(C) Domestic use  
(D) None of the above

Answer: (A) Irrigation  
46 Which type of farming is known as Slash and Burn to farm?  
(A) Primitive subsistence  
(B) Intensive subsistence  
(C) Plantation  
(D) Commerical

Answer: (A) Primitive subsistence  
47 India is the second-largest producer of which crop in the world?  
(A) Tea  
(B) Coffee  
(C) Rice  
(D) Cotton

Answer: (C) Rice  
48 Which state is the largest producer of Jowar in India?  
(A) Punjab  
(B) Maharashtra  
(C) Karnataka  
(D) Rajasthan

Answer: (B) Maharashtra

49 India is the leading producer of which crop in the world?  
(A) Jute  
(B) Rice  
(C) Tea  
(D) Coffee

Answer: (C) Tea  
50 Which crop was introduced in Baba Budan Hills?  
(A) Tea  
(B) Coffee  
(C) Rice  
(D) Cotton

Answer: (B) Coffee  
51 Which is known as golden fiber?  
(A) Cotton  
(B) Silk  
(C) Jute  
(D) Wool

Answer: (C) Jute

52 Which one of the following is a rabi crop?  
(A) Rice  
(B) Millets  
(C) Gram  
(D) Cotton

Answer: (C) Gram

53 Which one of the following is a leguminous crop?  
(A) Pulses  
(B) Millets  
(C) Jowar  
(D) Sesamum

Answer: (A) Pulses

54 Which one of the following price is announced by the government in support of a crop?  
(A) Maximum support price  
(B) Minimum support price  
(C) Moderate support price  
(D) Influential support price

Answer: (B) Minimum support price

55 Cotton needs a frost-free period of  
(A) 100 days  
(B) 150 days  
(C) 210 days  
(D) 250 days

Answer: (C) 210 days  
56 What is the total production of food grains in India?  
(A) 70 million tonnes  
(B) 100 million tonnes  
(C) 150 million tonnes  
(D) 250 million tonnes

Answer: (D) 250 million tonnes  
57 Which state is the largest wheat producing state?  
(A) Punjab  
(B) Haryana  
(C) Uttar Pradesh  
(D) Rajasthan

Answer: (C) Uttar Pradesh

58 In which season Kharif crops are grown?  
(A) Winter  
(B) Summer  
(C) Spring  
(D) Autumn

Answer: (B) Summer  
59 The net area sown in India is  
(A) 77%  
(B) 67%  
(C) 45%  
(D) 43%

Answer: (D) 43%

60 In India, cereals occupy how much-cropped area?  
(A) 34%  
(B) 44%  
(C) 54%  
(D) 64%

Answer: (C) 54%

61 Which one of the following is NOT a land-use category?  
(A) Fallow land  
(B) Marginal land  
(C) Net Area Sown  
(D) Culturable Wasteland

Answer: (B) Marginal land

62 Which one of the following is the main reason due to which share of the forest has shown an increase in the last forty years?  
(A) Extensive and efficient efforts of afforestation  
(B) Increase in community forest land  
(C) Increase in the notified area allocated for forest growth  
(D) Better peoples participation in managing forest area

Answer: (C) Increase in the notified area allocated for forest growth

63 Which one of the following is the main form of degradation in irrigated areas?  
(A) Gully erosion  
(B) Wind erosion  
(C) Salinisation of soils  
(D) Siltation of land

Answer: (C) Salinisation of soils

64 Which one of the following crops is not cultivated under dryland farming?  
(A) Ragi  
(B) Jowar  
(C) Groundnut  
(D) Sugarcane

Answer: (D) Sugarcane

65 In which of the following group of countries of the world, HYVs of wheat and rice were developed?  
(A) Japan and Australia  
(B) The U.S.A. and Japan  
(C) Mexico and the Philippines  
(D) Mexico and Singapore

Answer: (C) Mexico and the Philippines

66. Which is the hardest mineral?  
(A) Diamond  
(B) Granite  
(C) Basalt  
(D) Gabbro

Answer: (A) Diamond.  
67 Which one of the following is a ferrous mineral?  
(A) Bauxite  
(B) Iron ore  
(C) Mica  
(D) Coal

Answer: (B) Iron ore

68 The iron content in Hematite is:  
(A) 20 – 30%  
(B) 30 – 40%  
(C) 40 – 50%  
(D) 60 – 70%

Answer: (D) 60 – 70%  
69 Which one of the following is a famous Copper mine?  
(A) Bastar  
(B) Khetri  
(C) Nellore  
(D) Jharia

Answer: (B) Khetri  
70 Lignite coal is found in:  
(A) Jharia  
(B) Neyveli  
(Q Bokaro  
(D) Raniganj

Answer: (B) Neyveli  
71 Where is the largest solar plant located?  
(A) Nasik  
(B) Madhopur  
(C) Kaiga  
(D) Chandrapur

Answer: (B) Madhopur  
72 Which one of the following is a non-metallic mineral?  
(A) Iron  
(B) Limestone  
(C) Manganese  
(D) Copper

Answer: (B) Limestone  
73 For which mineral, is Hazaribagh Plateau famous?  
(A) Iron ore  
(B) Copper  
(C) Mica  
(D) Coal

Answer: (C) Mica  
74 Where is the largest coalfield of India?  
(A) Jharia  
(B) Raniganj  
(C) Neyveli  
(D) Singareni

Answer: (A) Jharia  
75 In which state is Kalpakkazn located?  
(A) Kerala  
(B) Karnataka  
(C) Tamil Nadu  
(D) Andhra Pradesh

Answer: (C) Tamil Nadu  
76 Which out of the following states has major oil fields?  
(A) Assam  
(B) Bihar  
(C) Rajasthan  
(D) Tamil Nadu

Answer: (A) Assam

77 On which station out of the following, the first atomic station was set up?  
(A) Kalpakkam  
(B) Narora  
(C) RanaPartapSagar  
(D) Tarapur.

Answer: (D) Tarapur

78 Out of the following, which mineral is called ‘Brown diamond’?  
(A) Iron ore  
(B) Lignite  
(C) Manganese  
(D) Mica

Answer: (B) Lignite

79 Which is the non-renewable source of energy?  
(A) Hydel  
(B) Solar  
(C) Thermal  
(D) Wind

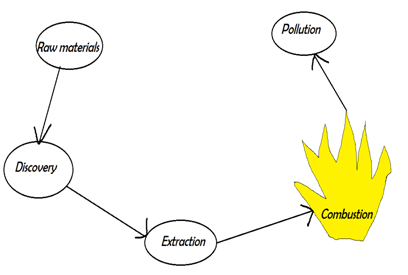
Answer: (C) Thermal

80  A non-renewable resource is a finite resource.  
a) True  
b) False

Answer: a

81 Which of the below theory is related to non-renewable resources?  
a) Game Theory  
b) Phlogiston Theory  
c) Big Bang Theory  
d) Hotelling’s Theory

Answer: d.

82 The below schematic diagram represents which life cycle?  
[](https://www.sanfoundry.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/energy-management-questions-answers-non-renewable-resources-q4.png)  
a) Carbon Life Cycle  
b) Earth minerals Life Cycle  
c) Phosphorus Life Cycle  
d) Fossil Fuel Life Cycle

Answer: d.

83 The primary composition of coal is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) Nitrogen  
b) Carbon  
c) Oxygen  
d) Hydrogen

Answer: b.

84 Which Ministry is mainly responsible for refining, distribution, import, export of petroleum products and natural gas in India?  
a) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas  
b) Ministry of Fossil Fuel  
c) Ministry of Non-Renewable Energy  
d) Ministry of Oil

Answer: a

85 Where is the first oil well drilled in Asia?  
a) Karachi, Pakistan  
b) Assam, India  
c) Tokyo, Japan  
d) Kandy, Sri Lanka

Answer: b  
86 The most abundantly available fossil fuel in India is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) Coal  
b) Natural Gas  
c) Petroleum  
d) Oil

Answer: a  
87. Which of the following nonrenewable energy is not classified under a fossil fuel?  
a) Nuclear  
b) Petroleum  
c) Oil  
d) Natural gas

Answer: a

88. The major non-renewable energy usage in India is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) Coal  
b) Petroleum and other liquids  
c) Natural gas  
d) Nuclear

Answer: a.

89. Natural gas is a non-renewable energy.  
a) True  
b) False

Answer: a.

90. How many Nuclear power stations are there in India?  
a) 5  
b) 6  
c) 7  
d) 8

Answer: c

91. Based on usability, Energy Resources are classified into \_\_\_\_  
a) primary, secondary and tertiary resources  
b) primary and secondary resources  
c) primary, secondary, intermediate and tertiary resources  
d) primary, intermediate and secondary resources  
D

92. Which of the following is not a type of primary resource?  
a) Crude Oil  
b) Coal  
c) Hydrogen Energy  
d) Sunlight

Answer: c  
93. The ratio of energy received from a raw energy source to energy spent to obtain the raw energy source is called as \_\_\_\_\_  
a) consumption ratio  
b) fuel ratio  
c) energy yield ratio  
d) joule ratio

Answer: c

94. Energy Resources which are being used for many decades are known as \_\_\_\_\_  
a) conventional energy sources  
b) non-conventional energy sources  
c) primary energy sources  
d) fuel cells

Answer: a  
95. A new renewable energy system is designed to harvest energy from wind. The total energy required to build the system is 240 kJ. The energy yield ratio of the system is 14:3. The total energy provided by the system over its lifetime is \_\_\_\_\_  
a) 18,000 kJ  
b) 54,000 kJ  
c) 1,120 kJ  
d) 2,258 kJ

Answer: c

96. Which of the statements is correct about Solar Energy?  
a) It is a renewable and conventional source of energy  
b) It is a non-renewable and non-conventional source of energy  
c) It is a renewable and non-conventional source of energy  
d) It is a non-renewable source of energy

Answer: c

97. Wind and Hydrogen energy are examples of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) primary sources  
b) primary and secondary sources respectively  
c) secondary sources  
d) tertiary sources

Answer: b

98. On the basis of long-term availability, resources are classified into\_\_\_\_  
a) conventional and non-conventional resources  
b) renewable and non-renewable resources  
c) primary and secondary resources  
d) commercial and non-commercial resources

Answer: b

99. Which of these Energy resources is/are widely used in industries?  
a) Coal and Gasoline  
b) Wood  
c) Biogas  
d) Crop Residue

Answer: a

100. Which of these resources does not produce CO2 during electricity generation?  
a) Coal  
b) Methane  
c) Uranium  
d) Biogas

Answer: c

101. On the basis of origin, energy resources are classified into natural and artificial resources.  
a) True  
b) False

Answer: b

102. Which of these is the major contributor to world pollution?  
a) Commercial resources  
b) Non-Commercial Resources  
c) Renewable Resources  
d) Nuclear Energy

Answer: a

103. Half of the world’s energy needs are fulfilled by renewable energy sources.  
a) True  
b) False

Answer:

104. Which of the energy resources were considered for large scale use after the oil crisis of 1973?  
a) Conventional Sources  
b) Non-Conventional Sources  
c) Non-renewable sources  
d) Primary Sources

Answer: b

105. The unit of energy yield ratio is \_\_\_\_\_  
a) joule  
b) watt  
c) joule/Kelvin  
d) dimensionless

Answer: d

106. World Energy Needs are rising due to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) deforestation  
b) increasing population and Industrialization  
c) inflation  
d) natural calamities

Answer: b

107. Which of the following is a disadvantage of Hydro Power?  
a) They cause deforestation and affect wildlife  
b) They cause harmful emissions  
c) They are an unstable source of energy  
d) They are not suitable for long-distance electricity transmission

Answer: a

108. Which of the following statement is true about conventional energy sources?  
a) They cause minimum pollution  
b) They are available in limited quantity  
c) Coal is the most used conventional energy source in the world  
d) There are sufficient reserves of Coal, Petroleum and Natural gas for the next 300 years

109. All of the conventional energy sources are Non-Renewable.  
a) True  
b) False

Answer: b

110. To focus on Renewable and Other alternative sources of energy, \_\_\_\_\_\_ was established in March 1981 by the Government of India.  
a) commission for additional sources of energy  
b) commission for alternative sources of energy  
c) council of scientific & industrial research  
d) centre for science and environment

111. IREDA was developed by the Government of India \_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) to implement more efficient methods for using Conventional Energy sources  
b) to promote the Development of Non-Conventional Energy Sources  
c) to develop Nuclear Energy in India  
d) to control pollution

Answer: b

112. Apart from supplying energy, fossil fuels are used for\_\_\_\_\_  
a) storing energy in solar ponds  
b) drying Vegetables  
c) rotating turbine in Hydro Power plants  
d) manufacture of Organic Chemicals

Answer: d

113. The only country having a full-fledged ministry for Development of New and Renewable Resources is \_\_\_\_\_  
a) India  
b) Bangladesh  
c) USA  
d) China

Answer: a

114. CASE was established after the Oil Crisis of 1973.  
a) True  
b) False

Answer: a

115. Which of the following schemes was launched by MNRE?  
a) MNREGA  
b) UJJWALA  
c) KUSUM  
d) JWALA

Answer: c

**116.Which of the following is (are) renewable resource(s)**

(A) wind

(B) tides

(C) geothermal heat

(D) all of the above

Answer D

**117.Which of the following country generate all their electricity using renewable energy?**

(A) Iceland

(B) England

(C) USA

(D) China

Answer A

**118. Renwable energy often displaces conventional fuel in which of the following area**

(A) space heating

(B) transportation

(C) electricity generation

(D) all of the above

Answer D

**119. Which of the following is used as fuel for transportation**

(A) ethanol

(B) aldehyde

(C) ketone

(D) all of the above

Answer A

**120. Biodiesel is produced from oils or fats using**

(A) fermentation

(B) transesterification

(C) distillation

(D) none of the above

Answer B

**121. Photovoltaic cell converts solar energy into**

(A) heat energy

(B) electric energy

(C) mechanical energy

(D) chemical energy

Answer **B**

**122. In which of the following region winds are stronger and constant**

(A) deserts

(B) offshore

(C) low altitudes sites

(D)  all of the above

Answer

**123. Following country met more than 40% of its electricity demand from wind energy**

(A) Denmark

(B) Portugal

(C) Ireland

(D) Spain

Answer A

**124. Concentrated solar power (CSP) systems use \_\_\_\_ to focus a large area of sunlight into a small beam.**

(A) lenses

(B) mirrors

(C) tracking systems

(D) all of the above

Answer D

**125. The difference, in temperature between the core of the planet and its surface, is known as**

(A) geothermal coefficient

(B) geothermal gradient

(C) geothermal constant

(D) none of the above

Answer B

**126. Biomass can be converted to**

(A) methane gas

(B) ethanol

(C) biodiesel

(D) all of the above

Answer D

**127. The International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) was formed in**

(A) 2008

(B) 2009

(C) 2010

(D) 2011

Answer B

**128. Which of the following was the first solar powered aircraft to complete a circumnavigation of the world?**

(A) Solar impulse

(B) Solar impulse 2

(C) Solar impulse 3

(D) Solar impulse 4

Answer B

**129. Following is true for biomass and biofuels**

(A) their contribution in reduction in CO2 emissions is limited

(B) both emit large amount of air pollution when burned

(C) they consume large amounts of water

(D) all of the above

Answer D

**130. Which of the following is a non-renewable resource?**

(a) Coal

(b) Forests

ADVERTISEMENTS:

(c) Water

(d) Wildlife

A

**131. Which among the following is not a renewable source of energy?**

ADVERTISEMENTS:

(a) Solar energy

(b) Biomass energy

(c) Hydro-power

(d) Geothermal energy

B

**132. Identify the non-renewable energy resource from the following:**

(a) Coal

(b) Fuel cells

(c) Wind power

(d) Wave power

A

**133. Which of the following is a disadvantage of most of the renewable energy sources?**

(a) Highly polluting

(b) High waste disposal cost

(c) Unreliable supply

(d) High running cost

C

**134. Photovoltaic energy is the conversion of sunlight into:**

(a) Chemical energy

(b) Biogas

(c) Electricity

(d) Geothermal energy

A

**135. Horizontal axis and vertical axis are the types of:**

(a) Nuclear reactor

(b) Wind mills

(c) Biogas reactor

(d) Solar cell

B

**136. Which among the following is not an adverse environmental impact of tidal power generation?**

(a) Interference with spawing and migration of fish

(b) Pollution and health hazard in the estuary due to blockage of flow of polluted water into the sea

(c) Navigational hazard

(d) None of the above

D

**137. Steam reforming is currently the least expensive method of producing:**

(a) Coal

(b) Biogas

(c) Hydrogen

(d) Natural gas

C

**138. A fuel cell, in order to produce electricity, burns:**

(a) Helium

(b) Nitrogen

(c) Hydrogen

(d) None of the above

C

**139. Fuel cells are:**

(a) Carbon cell

(b) Hydrogen battery

(c) Nuclear cell

(d) Chromium cell

B

**140. Both power and manure is provided by:**

(a) Nuclear plants

(b) Thermal plants

(c) Biogas plants

(d) Hydroelectric plant

C

**141. The outermost layer of the earth is:**

(a) Magma

(b) Mantle

(c) Crust

(d) Solid iron core

C

**142. Common energy source in Indian villages is:**

(a) Electricity

(b) Coal

(c) Sun

(d) Wood and animal dung

D

**143. The one thing that is common to all fossil fuels is that they:**

(a) Were originally formed in marine environment

(b) Contain carbon

(c) Have undergone the same set of geological processes during their formation

(d)Represent the remains of one living organisms

B

**144. The process that converts solid coal into liquid hydrocarbon fuel is called:**

(a) Liquefaction

(b) Carbonation

(c) Catalytic conversion

(d) Cracking

A

**145. Lignite, bituminous and anthracite are different ranks of:**

(a) Nuclear fuel

(b) Coal

(c) Natural gas

(d) Biogas

B

**146. Cruid oil is:**

(a) Colourless

(b) Odourless

(c) Smelly yellow to black liquid

(d) Odourless yellow to black liquid

C

**147. BTU is measurement of:**

(a) Volume

(b) Area

(c) Heat content

(d) Temperature

C

**148. The first controlled fission of an atom was carried out in Germany in:**

(a) 1920

(b) 1928

(c) 1925

(d) 1938

D

**149. Boiling water reactor and pressurised water reactors are:**

(a) Nuclear reactor

(b) Solar reactor

(c) OTEC

(d) Biogas reactor

A

**Answers:**

1. (a); 2. (b); 3. (a); 4. (c); 5. (a); 6. (b); 7. (d); 8. (c); 9. (c); 10. (b); 11. (c); 12. (c); 13. (d); 14. (b); 15. (a); 16. (b); 17. (c); 18. (c); 19. (d); 20. (a)

150. The earth moving around the sun in a circular orbit is acted upon by a force and hence work must be done on the earth by the force.  
a) True  
b) False

Answer: b

151. A force can do no work on a body, yet the body can move under accelerated motion.  
a) True  
b) False

Answer: a

152. What sort of energy does flying bird posses?  
a) Potential energy  
b) Kinetic energy  
c) Elastic energy  
d) Both potential and kinetic energy

Answer: d

153. When a spring is compressed or stretched, the potential energy of the spring \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) Decreases  
b) Stays constant  
c) Increases  
d) Becomes zero

Answer C

154. The water at the foot of the fall will be at a different temperature from that at the top.  
a) True  
b) False

Answer A

155. When the momentum of a body is doubled, its kinetic energy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) Remains the same  
b) Drops to zero  
c) Becomes four times its initial kinetic energy  
d) Becomes ten times its kinetic energy

Answer: a

156. When the velocity of an aeroplane is doubled, the momentum \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) Remains unchanged  
b) Is conserved  
c) Becomes zero  
d) Increases uniformly

Answer: b.

157. What happens to the potential energy when one proton and one electron are brought close together?  
a) The potential energy gets increased  
b) The potential energy gets converted into kinetic energy  
c) The potential energy gets remains the same  
d) The potential energy gets decreased

Answer D

158. In the thermal power station, coal is used for the generation of electricity. How energy changes from one form to another before it is transformed into electrical energy?  
a) Heat energy->Mechanical energy->Electrical energy  
b) Heat energy->Electrical energy->Mechanical energy  
c) Mechanical energy->Heat energy->Electrical energy  
d) Electrical energy->Heat energy->Mechanical energy

Answer A

159. A metal ball rebounds better than a rubber ball.  
a) True  
b) False

Answer: a

160. Where does India stand on solar energy production?  
a) First  
b) Third  
c) Fifth  
d) Seventh

Answer: d

161. India’s position in the Global Wind Energy Council (GWEC) is  
a) fourth  
b) third  
c) second  
d) first

Answer: a

162. Which country leads in the production of biofuel in the world?  
a) United States of America  
b) Brazil  
c) Germany  
d) Argentina

Answer: a  
163. India is placed within the top 25 nations, in terms of oil production in the world.  
a) True  
b) False

Answer: a

164. The Arab states of the Persian Gulf are known for the production of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) Coal  
b) Copper  
c) Gold  
d) Petroleum

Answer: d

165. India stands in the first position, in the production of coal in the world.  
a) True  
b) False

Answer: b

166. Which country produces the largest share of electricity generated by nuclear power?  
a) India  
b) France  
c) China  
d) Japan

Answer: b

167. Total primary energy consumption of fuel in the world is lead by---  
a) Coal  
b) Nuclear  
c) Hydro  
d) Oil

Answer: d

168. India’s energy consumption growth in 2016 is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) 3.6%  
b) 4.6%  
c) 2.9%  
d) 1.5%

Answer: b

169. Which is the world’s biggest oil consuming country?  
a) United States of America  
b) Japan  
c) India  
d) China

Answer: a

170. State true or false. Nordic countries consumption of energy per capita is among the highest in the world.  
a) True  
b) False

Answer: a

171. The world’s top consuming country of domestically produced hydroelectricity is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) India  
b) Brazil  
c) China  
d) Japan

Answer: c

172. India stands first position in the consumption of electricity in the world.  
a) True  
b) False

Answer: b

173. India’s total primary energy consumption is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) 24.3 BTU  
b) 19.01 BTU  
c) 120 BTU  
d) 30.1 BTU

Answer: a

**174.** Which of the following is a green house gas?

        a. Nitrogen dioxide

        b. Sulphur dioxide

        c. Carbon dioxide

        d. Carbon monoxide

C

**175.** Floods can be prevented by

        a. Afforestation

        b. Removing top soil

        c. Deforestation

        d. Agriculture

A

**176.** Narmada bachao andolan was to

        a. Clean narmada

        b. Expand narmada

        c. Save narmada

        d. None of above

C

**177.** Which of the following is best method from environment point of view?

        a. Reduce

        b. Recycle

        c. Reuse

        d. All of above

A

**178.** The full form of UV rays is

        a. Ultra violet

        b. Ultra violent

        c. Ultra valve

        d. Ultimate violet

A

**179.** Synthetic material/ chemical which depleted Ozone layer is

        a. CFCs

        b. CFLs

        c. CO2

        d. None of above

A

**180.** What is coliform?

        a. Group of bacteria

        b. Group of viruses

        c. Group of microoragnisms

        d. Group of diseases

A

**181.** What is the name given for replenishment of forest?

        a. Afforestation

        b. Silviculture

        c. Deforestation

        d. Sericulture

A

**182.**  Why should we conserve forest and wild life?

        a. To protect biodiversity

        b. To maintain ecosystem

        c. To maintain balance

        d. To continue food chain

B

**183.** Water harvesting is a method which

        a. Increase ground water level

        b. Not practiced in modern days

        c. Has no relation with ground water

        d. Decrease ground water level

A

184. Which one of the following is an example of renewable resource ?  
(a) Coal  
(b) Petroleum  
(c) Wildlife  
(d) Natural gas

Answer: c

185. Which one of the following is an example of nonrenewable resource?  
(a) Water  
(b) Vegetation  
(c) Wind  
(d) Coal and minerals

Answer: d

186. Which of the following are to be managed for sustainable development?  
(a) Industries (b) Forests  
(c) Crops (d) Resources

Answer: d

187. Which of the following is the ‘biodiversity hot spots’ ?  
(a) Rivers  
(b) Forests  
(c) Deserts  
(d) Oceans

Answer: b

187. When we destroy a forest, we destroy  
(a) the trees  
(b) population of wildlife  
(c) the environment  
(d) food and shelter of wild animals

Answer: c

188. Which of the following community in Rajasthan has a religious tenet of conservation of forest and wildlife ?  
(a) Agarwal  
(b) Jaishwal  
(c) Bishnoi  
(d) Jain

Answer: c

189. Which of the following canals brought about greenery in Rajasthan ?  
(a) Rajiv Gandhi Canal  
(b) Indira Gandhi Canal  
(c) Jawaharlal Canal  
(d) Mahatma Gandhi Canal

Answer: b

190. Which of the following is the age old concept of water harvesting system in Madhya Pradesh ?  
(a) Bundhis  
(b) Ponds  
(c) Bandharas  
(d) Nadis

Answer: a

191. Surangams are the age-old concept of water harvesting in  
(a) Karnataka  
(b) Kerela  
(c) Tamil Nadu  
(d) Andhra Pradesh

Answer: b

192. Which of the following is not an use of forest ?  
(a) Controls floods.  
(b) Used to make paper.  
(c) Causes soil erosion.  
(d) Resin, gum and drugs are obtained.

Answer: c

193. From the list given below pick the item that is not a natural resource [NCERT Exemplar Problems]  
(a) Soil  
(b) Water  
(c) Electricity  
(d) Air

Answer: c

194. The main cause for abundant coliform bacteria in the river Ganga is [NCERT Exemplar Problems]  
(a) disposal of human excreta directly  
(b) discharge of effluents from electroplating industries  
(c) washing of clothes  
(d) immersion of ashes.

Answer: a

195. Among the statements given below select the ones that correctly describe the concept of sustainable development [NCERT Exemplar Problems]  
(i) Planned growth with minimum damage to the environment  
(ii) Growth irrespective of the extent of damage caused to the environment  
(iii) Stopping all developmental work to conserve the environment  
(iv) Growth that is acceptable to all the stakeholders  
(a) (i) and (iv)  
(b) (ii) and (iii)  
(c) (ii) and (iv)  
(d) (iii) only

Answer: a

196. In our country, vast tracts of forests are cleared and a single species of plant is cultivated. This practice promotes [NCERT Exemplar Problems]  
(a) biodiversity in the area  
(b) monoculture in the area  
(c) growth of natural forest  
(d) preserves the natural ecosystem in the area

Answer: b

197. Expand the abbreviation GAP [NCERT Exemplar Problems]  
(a) Governmental Agency for Pollution Control  
(b) Gross Assimilation by Photosynthesis  
(c) Ganga Action Plan  
(d) Governmental Agency for Animal Protection

c

198. Ground water will not be depleted due to [NCERT Exemplar Problems]  
(a) afforestation  
(b) thermal power plants  
(c) loss of forest, and decreased rainfall  
(d) cropping of high water demanding crops

Answer: a

199. Pick the right combination of terms which has no fossil fuel. [NCERT Exemplar Problems]  
(a) Wind, ocean and coal  
(b) Kerosene, wind and tide  
(c) Wind, wood, sun  
(d) Petroleum, wood, sun

Answer: c

200. The pH range most conducive for life of fresh water plants and animals is  
(a) 6.5 – 7.5  
(b) 2.0 – 3.5  
(c) 3.5 – 7.0  
(d) 9.0 – 10.5

Answer: a

201. Which environmental problem is associated with the construction of high rise dams?  
(a) A large number of human settlements are submerged in the water.  
(b) It contributes to deforestation and loss of biodiversity.  
(c) It involves the spending of huge amounts of money.  
(d) All the above.

Answer: d

202. Sardar Sarovar Dam is constructed on which river?  
(a) Ganga  
(b) Sutluj  
(c) Narmada  
(d) Kaveri

Answer: c

203. What is the purpose of rain-water harvesting?  
(a) To hold rain water on the surface of the earth.  
(b) To recharge ground water.  
(c) To use water for the irrigation of crops.  
(d) To rear fish

Answer: b

204. What are the three R’s to save the environment?  
(a) Reduce, Recycle, Reuse  
(b) Replenish, Reduce, Reuse  
(c) Reconstruct, Recycle, Reduce  
(d) Reduce, Recycle, Remove

Answer: a

205. Expand the abbreviation GAP  
(a) Government Action Plan  
(b) Ganga Action Plan  
(c) Government Agency for Pollution Control  
(d) Government Animal Protection Plant

Answer: b

206. The Indira Gandhi Canal has brought greenery to considerable areas of  
(a) Gujarat  
(b) Rajasthan  
(c) Bihar  
(d) Madhya Pradesh

Answer: b

207. Which gas is formed, when fossil fuels are burnt in insufficient air (oxygen)?  
(a) Carbon dioxide  
(b) Carbon monoxide  
(c) Both CO2 and CO  
(d) Neither CO2 nor CO

Answer: b

**208 . The natural residence of every organism is known as:**

1. Biome
2. Niche
3. Habit
4. Habitat

**Ans- Habitat**

**209. What is the name of the feature that allows organisms to survive in the conditions of their habitat?**

1. Adjustment
2. Adaptation
3. Acclimatization
4. Adaptive variation

**Ans- Adaptation**

**210. Shelford’s law of tolerance suggests that organisms with a wide tolerance limit for environmental factors show:**

1. Narrow distribution with low population
2. Wide distribution with high population
3. Wide distribution with high population
4. Narrow distribution with high population

**Ans- Wide distribution with high population**

A

**211. A wide variety of living organisms is called:**

1. Biodiversity
2. Population
3. Habitat
4. Diversity

**Ans- Biodiversity**

**212. Animal adopts a similar state like sleep to reduce their metabolic rate, it is called:**

1. Migration
2. Transpiration
3. Hibernating
4. None of these

**Ans- Hibernating**

**213. Hyenas and Vultures are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

1. Omnivorous
2. Scavengers
3. Carnivorous
4. Herbivorous

**Ans- Scavengers**

**214. A mutual relationship between two organisms, where both of them are benefitting from watching the other is called:**

1. Mutualism
2. Symbiosis
3. Parasitism
4. Food chain

**Ans- Mutualism**

**215. Which is not a feature of heliophyte among the following?**

1. Stem with long internodes
2. Numerous rootlets
3. Long lateral roots
4. Vigorous fruiting and flowering

**Ans- Stem with long internodes**

**216. Which of the following is not a feature of ‘r’ selected species?**

1. Reproduce quickly
2. The low survival rate of progenies
3. Reproduce a large number of progenies
4. Paternal care

**Ans- Paternal care**

**217. The term ecosystem was proposed by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .**

1. Lindeman
2. AG  Tansley
3. Grinnel
4. Turesson

**Ans- AG  Tansley,**

**218. What percentage of oxygen and carbon dioxide exists in the ecosystem?**

1. 20.95% and 0.004%
2. 20.95% and 0.04%
3. 20.0% and 0.40%
4. 20.0% and 0.44%

**Ans- 20.95% and 0.04%**

**219 . Which of the following is the smallest artificial ecosystem that has been sustained for a long period?**

1. Folsom pond
2. Folsom bottle
3. Folsom stream
4. None of these

**Ans- Folsom bottle**

**220. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a group of species exploits the biotic and abiotic resources in the same way.**

1. Community
2. Ecads
3. Biomes
4. Guild

**Ans- Guild**

**221. Which is/are the abiotic components of an ecosystem?**

1. Soil
2. Protein
3. Carbon
4. All of the above

**Ans- All of the above**

**222. The set of ecosystems is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

1. Atmosphere
2. Hydrosphere
3. Biome
4. None of the above

**Ans- Biome**

**223. Acid rain is a result of:**

1. Excess amount CO2
2. Excess amount of NH3
3. Excess amount of SO2 and NO2
4. Excess carbon monoxide

**Ans- Excess amount of SO₂ and NO₂**

**224. The greenhouse effect in the atmosphere is produced due to:**

1. Absorption and re-emission of infrared radiation by the atmosphere
2. Absorption and re-emission of ultra violet radiation by the atmosphere
3. Absorption and re-emission of visible light by the atmosphere
4. Absorption and re-emission of visible light by clouds

**Ans- Absorption and re-emission of infrared radiation by the atmosphere**

**225. The result of acid disposition is:**

1. Dying forests and lakes
2. Acid indigestion in humans
3. Greenhouse effect lessens
4. All of these

**Ans- Dying forests and lakes**

**226. The reason for soil pollution is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

1. Ozone
2. Aerosol
3. PAN
4. Acid rain

**Ans- Acid rain**