**ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE – 150Q**

1. Which sacred grove act as the gene banks for wild plants?
   1. Deorais
   2. Jahera
   3. Mauhak
   4. None of these
2. The objective of Environment studies is
   1. Raise consciousness about environment conditions
   2. To teach environmentally appropriate behaviour.
   3. Create an environmental ethic sensitive society
   4. All of the above
3. Which of the following is not influenced by human activities?
   1. Destruction of mangroves and wetlands
4. Depletion of ground water
5. Increased extinction rate of species
6. None of the above
7. Which of the following is management option for air pollution?
   1. Regulations and standards
   2. Transport planning
   3. Using CNG as fuel
   4. All of these
8. Development activities on the hydrosphere cause
   1. Air pollution
   2. Soil pollution
   3. Water pollution
   4. Soil erosion
9. The species restricted to be present in one region are called
   1. Edge Species
   2. Endemic species
   3. Endangered species
   4. Keystone species
10. The basic requirements of human beings are provided by
    1. Industrialization
    2. Agriculture
    3. Nature
    4. Urbanization
11. Environment is the life support system that includes
    1. Air
    2. Water
    3. Land
    4. All of the above
12. The term “Environment” has been derived from the French word means to encircle or surround
    1. Environ
    2. Oikos
    3. Geo
    4. Aqua
13. Biosphere is
    1. The solid shell of inorganic materials on the surface of the earth
    2. The thin shell of organic matter on the surface of the earth comprising of all the living things
    3. The sphere which occupies the maximum volume of all the spheres
    4. All the above
14. A group of living organisms of the same kind living in the same place and at the same time refers to a
    1. Community
    2. Species
    3. Population
    4. Consumers
15. Which of these organisms has a diet consisting of only plant matter
    1. Omnivores
    2. Carnivores
    3. Herbivores
    4. Insectivores
16. The true end of any food chain is the
    1. Decomposer
    2. Predator
    3. Consumer
    4. Human
17. The second trophic level in a lake is
    1. Phytoplankton
    2. Zooplankton
    3. Fishes
    4. Benthos
18. Which of the following can act as a pioneer species in a xerach succession
    1. Lichens
    2. Humans
    3. Herbs
    4. Animals
19. Energy flow in ecosystem is
    1. Bidirectional
    2. Unidirectional
    3. Multidirectional
    4. All rounds
20. Which of the following is an example of a man-made ecosystem
    1. Tissue culture
    2. Herbarium
    3. Aquarium
    4. Forest
21. Pyramid of energy in a pond ecosystem is always
    1. Inverted
    2. Upright
    3. Linear
    4. Irregular
22. If in a population, natality is balanced by mortality, then there will be
    1. Decrease in population growth
    2. Increase in population growth
    3. Zero population
    4. Over population
23. In a pyramid of numbers in grassland ecosystems, the largest population is that of
    1. Herbivores
    2. Primary consumers
    3. Secondary consumers
    4. Producers
24. Which of these belong to the category of primary consumers in grazing food chain
    1. Snakes and frogs
    2. Insects and cattle
    3. Eagle and snakes
    4. Cow and rabbit
25. The pyramid of energy is always upright for any ecosystem, this system indicates that
    1. Herbivores have better energy conversion efficiency than carnivores
    2. Producers have the lowest energy conversion efficiency
    3. Carnivores have a better energy conversion efficacy than herbivores
    4. Energy conversion efficiency is same at all trophic levels
26. Which of the ecological pyramid is always upright
    1. Pyramid of numbers
    2. Pyramid of biomass
    3. Pyramid of energy
    4. All of the above
27. Which one of the following is not a gaseous biogeochemical cycle
    1. Nitrogen cycle
    2. Carbon cycle
    3. Sulphur cycle
    4. Phosphorous cycle
28. Deserts, grasslands, forests and tundra regions are the examples of
    1. Biomass
    2. Biogeographically regions
    3. Ecosystems
    4. Biospheres
29. The upright pyramid of numbers is absent in
    1. Lake
    2. Pond
    3. Grasslands
    4. Forests
30. The final stable community in ecological succession is
    1. Climax
    2. Pioneer
    3. Sere
    4. Carnivores
31. Mass of living matter at a trophic level in an area at any given time is called
    1. Standing state
    2. Standing crop
    3. Humus
    4. Detritus
32. Hydrarch succession takes place in
    1. Dry areas
    2. Bare areas
    3. Wetter areas
    4. None of the above
33. A herbivore is also called as
    1. Producer
    2. First order consumer
    3. Second order consumer
    4. Third order consumer
34. Hydrarch succession takes place in
    1. Dry areas
    2. Bare areas
    3. Wetter areas
    4. None of the above
35. Which of the following is a fossil fuel
    1. Oil
    2. Coal
    3. Natural gas
    4. All of the above
36. Which of the following is not an inexhaustible form of energy
    1. Water
    2. Wind
    3. Solar
    4. Fossil
37. Biogas contains mainly
    1. Methane
    2. Propane
    3. Butane
    4. Carbon dioxide
38. The burning of fossil fuels releases a large amount of
    1. Nitrogen
    2. Sulphur
    3. Carbon dioxide
    4. Oxygen
39. A poisonous gas given out of a vehicle exhaust is
    1. Methane
    2. Ethane
    3. Carbon dioxide
    4. Carbon monoxide
40. The purest form of coal is
    1. Anthracite
    2. Lignite
    3. Peat
    4. Bitumen
41. Which of the following is used as a refrigerant
    1. Freon
    2. Teflon
    3. Ethanol
    4. Benzol
42. Loss of forest has led to
    1. Erosion of soil fertile
    2. Global warming
    3. Loss of habitat of plants and animals
    4. All of the above
43. What are the consequences of excessive mining in an area
    1. Air and water pollution
    2. Deforestation
    3. Migration of large number of population
    4. All of the above
44. Resources which are directly derived from nature are referred to as
    1. Organic resources
    2. Natural resources
    3. Man made resources
    4. None of the above
45. Resources that take too long a period of time to be used as a resource are called as
    1. Renewable resource
    2. Non-renewable resource
    3. Exhaustible resource
    4. Inexhaustible resource
46. The fossil fuel that is derived from the dead remains of plants that grew some 250 million years ago
    1. Petroleum
    2. Natural gas
    3. Coal
    4. LPG
47. A resource that cannot be replaced in a reasonably short time is usually referred to as
    1. Renewable
    2. Non-renewable
    3. Natural
    4. Manmade
48. Manmade resources are alternative to natural resources for a variety of reasons. Which of these would not be one of those?
    1. They increase variety and choice
    2. They are cheaper to produce than natural resources
    3. They are made from renewable resources
    4. They are better suited for the purpose for which they will be used
49. Which of these is not a fossil fuel?
    1. Coal
    2. Oil
    3. Natural gas
    4. Uranium
50. A liquid fuel that was formed from ancient remains of sea plants and animals is
    1. Natural gas
    2. Petroleum
    3. Geothermal energy
    4. Coal
51. Energy in the rays from the sun is called
    1. Solar energy
    2. Wind energy
    3. Tidal energy
    4. Water energy
52. Which is a list of renewable resources?
    1. Petroleum, geothermal, wind
    2. Biomass, geothermal, hydropower
    3. Natural gas, wind, biomass
    4. Hydropower, solar, wind
53. Energy from the heat inside the earth is
    1. Natural gas
    2. Geothermal
    3. Petroleum
    4. Terrathermal
54. Occupation of urban society are:
    1. Trader
    2. Professionals
    3. Working in offices and industries
    4. All of the above
55. Sewage from domestic section and industrial effluents are usually discharged without any treatment causing:
    1. Foul smell
    2. Breeding of mosquitoes and flies
    3. Pollution of rivers and lakes
    4. Soil pollution
56. The requirements of housing, construction of roads, industries & dams have led to encroachment on agricultural field and forests are the basic characteristics for rapid increase in urban areas. Whether this statement is
    1. True
    2. False
57. The slums are a common feature of the cities in
    1. Developing countries
    2. Developed countries
    3. Fifa countries
    4. Fictional countries
58. When villagers mingled with urban population, they start facing problems such as
59. Scarcity of water
60. Supply of clean water
61. Better life style
62. Better air and water quality
63. Sanitation
64. Better job oppurtunities
65. Housing
66. Safe waste disposal

Out of these, find the problems faced by them.

* 1. 1, 5, 7, 8
  2. 1, 7, 3, 4
  3. 6, 7, 4, 3
  4. 5, 6, 7, 8

1. Which one is not related to the effect of modern technology on agriculture and rural life?
   1. Run offs from crop fields
   2. Excessive irrigation
   3. Rapid growth of migrating population in villages
   4. Excessive withdrawal of ground water
2. No
3. “What I left behind, what I hope to find”. This line shows the sadness of a
   1. Village youth
   2. Urban youth
   3. Student
4. Environmental studies is defined as the branch that deals with the
   1. Design, study, and discovery of new materials.
   2. The study of humanities, social, biological, and physical sciences.
   3. Incorporate the information and physical sciences.
   4. Approach about the natural world and the impact of humans on its integrity
5. Which of the following statement about the Zoological Survey of India (ZSI) is true?
   1. It was established in 1890 at the Royal Botanical Gardens, Calcutta.
   2. It is the first crocodile conservation breeding center in Asia.
   3. It was established in 1916 to do an organized survey of fauna in India.
   4. It was established in 1982 for research in Wildlife Management
6. Which layer of the atmosphere contains the ozone responsible for the absorption of UV (Ultra-Violet) light
   1. Stratosphere
   2. Troposphere
   3. Mesosphere
   4. None of these
7. Which two countries of the world consume about 57% of the large dams?
   1. India and china
   2. India and brazil
   3. China and brazil
   4. India and japan
8. The essential non-metallic minerals are:
   1. Granite, marble, limestone
   2. Gold, silver, platinum
   3. Iron, aluminum, zinc, copper
   4. Coal, clay, cement, silica
9. Integrated Crop Management is defined as a process to
   1. Use the traditional methods for growing crops.
   2. Using alternatives to inorganic fertilizers and pesticides.
   3. Both (a) and (b)
   4. None of the above
10. Which of the following is not a measure of sustainable water management?
    1. Preventing leakage from dams and canals
    2. Reducing the rate of surface run-off water.
    3. Preventing loss in the municipal pipes.
    4. Building small reservoirs in place of a few mega projects.
11. Which element is considered the largest source of world's commercial energy consumption?
    1. Coal
    2. Oil
    3. Natural gas
    4. Nuclear
12. What is the world’s largest potential source of biomass energy?
    1. Animal waste
    2. Industrial waste
    3. Fibrous waste of paper industry
    4. Fibrous waste of sugar industry
13. The functional aspects of the ecosystem are:
    1. Energy cycles
    2. Nutrient cycles
    3. Food chain
    4. All of the above
14. Which of the following is also called detrivores?
    1. Herbivores
    2. Decomposers
    3. Carnivores
    4. None of the above
15. What are ‘keystone’ species in an ecosystem?
    1. The species whose elimination can seriously affect the ecosystem.
    2. The species whose elimination can benefit the ecosystem.
    3. The species whose elimination would not affect the ecosystem.
    4. None of the above
16. A large number of interlinked chains in an ecosystem together forms a:
    1. Nitrogen cycle
    2. Carbon cycle
    3. Food web
    4. Food chain
17. Brackish water ecosystems are found in which of the following
    1. Streams
    2. Wetlands
    3. Coastal shallows
    4. Deltas
18. Which of the following is not a biogeographic zone of India?
    1. The desert of Rajasthan
    2. The Brahmaputra plains
    3. South east zone
    4. North east zone
19. Biogas contains mainly
    1. Carbon dioxide
    2. Methane
    3. Butane
    4. Propane
20. Main source of acid rain is:
    1. Sulphur dioxide
    2. Nitrogen
    3. Carbon dioxide
    4. Carbon monoxide
21. Treated water can be disinfected by adding
    1. Alum
    2. Fluorine
    3. Chlorine
    4. Oxygen
22. The burning fossil fuels releases large amount of
    1. Nitrogen
    2. Sulphur
    3. Carbon
    4. Hydrogen
23. Which of the following does not causes air pollution when used for heating purposes?
    1. Coal
    2. Petrol
    3. Kerosene
    4. Solar energy
24. pH of rainwater is
    1. 5-6
    2. 6-7
    3. 7-8
    4. 8-9
25. A poisonous gas given out of vehicle exhaust is
    1. Carbon monoxide
    2. Ethane
    3. Methane
    4. Carbon dioxide
26. A common bactericide used in swimming pools is
    1. Chlorine
    2. Alum
    3. Borax
    4. DDT
27. Greenhouse effect is linked to
    1. Nitrogen oxides
    2. Sulphur oxides
    3. Carbon dioxides
    4. Carbon monoxides
28. Disposable glass and plates are made up of
    1. PVC
    2. Polysteryne
    3. Polyvinyl alcohol
    4. Polypropylene
29. Aerosols consisting of solid particles produced by combustion
    1. Fog
    2. Smog
    3. Smoke
    4. None of the above
30. Which of the following are consequences of ozone depletion
    1. Skin cancer and cataract
    2. Reduced growth in plants
    3. Shortening of zooplanktons and their breeding period
    4. All of the above
31. Which of the following is a measure to control air pollution
    1. Reduction in use of fossil fuels
    2. Increasing use of renewable energy resources
    3. Using catalytic converters in vehicles
    4. All of the above
32. The discharge of warm/hot water directly into river is known as
    1. Water pollution
    2. Thermal pollution
    3. Marine pollution
    4. None of the above
33. Yellowing of Taj mahal is known as
    1. Acid rain
    2. Global warming
    3. Ozone depletion
    4. All of the above
34. Identify the aftermaths of acid rain from the following
    1. Dissolving and washing away of nutrients from the soil
    2. Increasing the acidity of soils, thereby hindering the growth of plants
    3. Damaging the building materials/ heritage sites
    4. All of the above
35. Increase of concentration of toxic level in each trophic level is known as
    1. Eutrophication
    2. Biomagnification
    3. Bioaccumulation
    4. Bioconcentration
36. Pollutants that are easily manageable and decomposable in nature are called
    1. Biodegradable pollutants
    2. Non-biodegradable pollutants
    3. Renewable pollutants
    4. None of these
37. The supersonic jets cause air pollution by the thinning of
    1. Carbon dioxide layer
    2. Sulphur dioxide layer
    3. Ozone layer
    4. Oxygen layer
38. Which of the following is the best indicator of SO2 pollution
    1. Bryophytes
    2. Pteridophytes
    3. Lichens
    4. Algae
39. Chloroflurocarbons release a chemical harmful to ozone is
    1. Chlorine
    2. Fluorine
    3. Carbons
    4. Nitrogen peroxide
40. In the breakdown of the ozone layer, the ozone directly reacts with
    1. Ultraviolet light
    2. Chlorine atoms
    3. Oxygen atoms
    4. CFC molecules
41. A population is a group of
    1. Individual in a family
    2. Individuals in a species
    3. Communities in an ecosystem
    4. Species in a community
42. The main cause of world population growth in 18th and 19th centuries was
    1. Decrease in birth rates
    2. Decrease in death rates
    3. Industrial revolution
    4. None of these
43. What is most important factor for the success of animal population?
    1. Natality
    2. Adaptability
    3. Interspecies activity
    4. Unlimited food
44. Human population growth is
    1. Horizontal line
    2. L shaped curve
    3. J shaped curve
    4. Parabola curve
45. The main factors contributing to the decline in death rate in 20th century were
    1. Improved agricultural practices and increased birth rates
    2. Improved health care, sanitation and nutrition
    3. Endemic poverty and low levels of education
    4. European colonization and improved agriculture practices
46. The world population in 2000 was approximately
    1. 5.1 billion
    2. 2.1 billion
    3. 6 billion
    4. 8 billion
47. The average life expectancy around the world is currently
    1. Stable
    2. Increasing
    3. Decreasing
    4. Not changing
48. Exponential growth in population occurs when there is
    1. A great environment resistance
    2. No environment resistance
    3. A fixed carrying capacity
    4. No biotic potential
49. The disease which wiped out 33% of population of Europe in the 12th and 13th centuries was
    1. Cholera
    2. Meningitis
    3. Plague
    4. Diphtheria
50. A human population is small, there is greater chance of
    1. Mutation
    2. Gene flow
    3. Genetic drift
    4. Natural seletion
51. Which of the following is a problem not associated with population growth?
    1. Increased resource consumption
    2. Environmental pollution
    3. Food and energy shortages
    4. None of these
52. Unrestricted reproductive capacity, in a population, is called
    1. Birth rate
    2. Carrying capacity
    3. Fertility rate
    4. Biotic potential
53. The concept that “population increases geometrically while food supply increases arithmetically” was given by
    1. Stuart mill
    2. Charles Darwin
    3. Adam smith
    4. Thomas malthus
54. Population pyramids are useful to
    1. Express the population growth rates
    2. Indicates the birthrate
    3. Indicates the death rate
    4. Express age - sex distribution of population
55. The carrying capacity of a population is determined by
    1. Population growth rate
    2. natality
    3. mortality
    4. limiting resources
56. HV is likely to be transmitted by
    1. Sharing needles of injections
    2. Mosquito bites
    3. Blood transfusion
    4. Breast feeding
57. Today, the world’s number one problem is
    1. Pollution
    2. Pollution exploision
    3. Nuclear proliferation
    4. Natural calamities
58. Population exploision has occurred in the last
    1. 500 years
    2. 300 years
    3. 400 years
    4. 150 years
59. Study of trends in human population growth and prediction of future growth is called
    1. Demography
    2. psychology
    3. biography
    4. kalography
60. One of the critical mechanism by which the environmental controls populations of species is
    1. Spread of disease
    2. Removal of excreta
    3. Supply of food
    4. Control of death rate
61. If the rate of addition of new member’s increases with respect to the individual lost of the same population, then the graph obtained has
    1. Decline growth
    2. Zero growth
    3. Exponential growth
    4. None of these
62. The number of babies produced per thousand individuals is called
    1. Natality
    2. Mortality
    3. Immigration
    4. Emigration
63. The zero population growth due to the equal birth and death rates is called
    1. Fertility rate
    2. Replacement level
    3. Natural increase
    4. Demographic transition
64. Demographic features of developing countries are
    1. High infant mortality, low fertility, young age distribution and uneven population growth
    2. High fertility, high density, high mortality rate and young age distribution
    3. High fertility, falling mortality rate, rapid population growth and young age distribution
    4. density, high mortality, uneven population growth and very old age distribution
65. density of population (D) is
    1. D = S(size) / W(weight)
    2. D = S(space) / N(number)
    3. D = N(number) / S(space)
    4. None of the above
66. Each environment supports a limited population depending upon its
    1. Biotic potential
    2. Carrying capacity
    3. Natality
    4. Reproductive potential
67. Group of interbreeding organisms found in a particular area is
    1. Population
    2. Community
    3. Tribe
    4. Density
68. In India, human population has higher number of younger age group because of
    1. Long life span and low birth rate
    2. Short life span and high birth rate
    3. Short life span and low birth rate
    4. Birth rate is equal to death rate
69. A system of cultivation which involves clearing of forests and burning the fallen trees to clear the land for raising crops is known as:
    1. Shift cultivation
    2. Intensive farming
    3. Terrace cultivation
    4. Subsistence cultivation
70. Extensive burning of coal, wood and petrol release gases like SO2, NOx, Co and hydrocarbons. These gases can be categorized as
    1. Greenhouse gas
    2. Natural gas
    3. Biogas
    4. Gasoline
71. Extinction of wildlife species is on the rise because their natural habitat is being destroyed due to deforestation. Whether this statement is
    1. True
    2. False
72. Major causes of deforestation is
    1. Over grazing
    2. Industry
    3. Agriculture
    4. All of the above
73. One area are lack of basic amenities and filth environment and rate potential conditions for public health problems is known as
    1. Blighted area
    2. Shanty
    3. Squalor
    4. Slums
74. Out of the following back lack can be placed as local environment backlash
    1. Acid rain
    2. Salinization of irrigated soil
    3. Draught
    4. Biodiversity loss
75. Out of the following which one includes as regional backlash
    1. Eutrophication
    2. Floods
    3. Collapse of marine fisheries
    4. Ozone layer depletion
76. Stress related disease is
    1. Hypertension
    2. Heat stroke
    3. Heart attack
    4. Flu
77. Which chemical is responsible for Minamata disease
    1. Mg
    2. Ca
    3. I
    4. Hg
78. Which one is belong to global backlash
    1. Minamata disease
    2. Extinction of wildlife species
    3. Greenhouse effect
    4. Oil spill
79. A group of organisms containing of a number of different species that live in an area and interact with each other is termed as
    1. Organisms
    2. Population
    3. Ecosystem
    4. Community
80. A group of similar population of organism where members are capable of interbreed and to produce fertile offspring is known as
    1. Order
    2. Class
    3. Family
    4. Species
81. Pre-reproductive group, reproductive group and post-reproductive group are the categories of
    1. Population
    2. Dispersion
    3. Age-distribution
    4. Sex-ratio
82. Terrestrial, fresh water, estuarine and ocean are the four major habitats on the earth. Whether this statement is
    1. True
    2. False
83. That community that initially inhabits a bare area is called
    1. Climax community
    2. Pioneer community
    3. Ploughed field
    4. Intermediate stag
84. The scientific study of the relationship of living organisms with each other and with their environment is known as
    1. Phycology
    2. Mycology
    3. Ecology
    4. Phytology
85. The sum of all the activities and relationships of a species by which it uses the resources its habitat for its survival and reproduction
    1. Biome
    2. Niche
    3. Population
    4. Habitat
86. Two species first of squirrels Kaibab squirrels and Abert squirrels those live in opposite sides are the examples of
    1. Mutation
    2. Reproductive isolation
    3. Speciation
    4. Ecological isolation
87. Which biologist has given named the term ecology first
    1. A German Biologist
    2. An Indian Biologist
    3. A French Biologist
    4. A British biologist
88. A pond can be divided on the basis of penetration of light into
    1. Euphotic
    2. Mesophotic
    3. Aphotic
    4. All of the above
89. Cyclops and Cypris are being classified under which category
    1. Nektons
    2. Benthic animals
    3. Zooplanktons
    4. Lotic animals
90. Decomposers are also known as saprophytes and detrivores. Whether this statement is
    1. True
    2. False
91. Out of the following, which one is placed in the category of decomposers
    1. Cyclops
    2. Curvularia
    3. Bettle
    4. Mollusk
92. The amount of the living matter at any time is known as
    1. Pyramid of energy
    2. Pyramid of number
    3. Food web
    4. Standing of biomass
93. The flow of energy in an ecosystem is always
    1. Linear
    2. Circular
    3. Square
    4. Rectangular
94. The total number at which the radiant energy is stored by the process of photosynthesis in the green plants is known as
    1. GPP
    2. NPP
    3. GDP
    4. POP
95. Which one is not included in Abiotic component
    1. Decomposers
    2. Physical
    3. Inorganic
    4. Organic
    5. Sarah Martha