

UNIT-I 18HS32/42 Environmental Science

**INTRODUCTION:** Concept of Environmental studies, Definition of Environment, Component of the Environment and structure of the atmosphere, Study of different ecosystem. Human activities and its effect on environment: Agriculture, industry, Mining Transportation and Urbanization

1	Which human activities are most harmful in the environment							
	a	Population growth	b	Over consumptions	c	All the above	d	Pollution
2	Which of the following is a renewable source of energy							
	a	Coal	b	Petroleum	c	Wind	d	None of the above
3	Which of the following is said to be biodegradable waste							
	a	Plastics	b	Glass	c	Egg Shell	d	Polythene
4	Sugar is a form of							
	a	Protein	b	Fat	c	Carbohydrates	d	Water
5	Which of the following maximum speed							
	a	Sound	b	Air	c	Light	d	Water current
6	The ozone layer is present in							
	a	Mesosphere	b	Thermosphere	c	Stratosphere	d	None of the above
7	World environmental day celebrated on which day							
	a	5 <sup>th</sup> April	b	15 <sup>th</sup> May	c	5 <sup>th</sup> June	d	25 <sup>th</sup> April
8	CNG stands for							
	a	Common natural Gas	b	Compressed National Gas	c	Compressed Natural Gas	d	Certified National Gas
9	Environmental studies is defined as the branch that deals with the							
	a	Design study and new material	b	Study of Humanities	c	Impact on humans on its integrity	d	Information and Physical sciences
10	Which of the following is necessary for photosynthesis							
	a	Sulphur	b	Phosphorous	c	Chlorophyll	d	Chloroform
11	The year declared as the water year by the Indian govt. is							
	a	2010	b	2005	c	2006	d	2007
12	The estimated percentage of the forest land that ideally India should have is							
	a	50%	b	15%	c	44%	d	33%
13	Integrated crop management is defined as a process to							
	a	Use the traditional growing crop	b	Fertilizers and pesticides	c	None of the above	d	Both a and b
14	Which element is considered the largest source of world commercial energy consumption							
	a	Coal	b	Nuclear	c	Natural Gas	d	Oil
15	What is the world largest potential source of biomass energy							
	a	Animal waste	b	Industrial waste	c	Fibrous waste of the paper industry	d	Fibrous waste of the sugar industry
16	Which human activity can decreases the oxygen levels present in the atmosphere							
	a	Deforestation	b	Animal hunting	c	Mining	d	Both a and c
17	A large number of interlinked chains in an ecosystem together forms a							
	a	Food web	b	Carbon cycle	c	Nitrogen cycle	d	Food chain
18	Which of it is not an example for an ecosystem							
	a	Water	b	Desert	c	Forest	d	Grass land
19	Nutrient cycling is most related to appropriately							
	a	Autotrophs	b	Energy waste	c	Light	d	All of the above
20	The term environment has been derived from the French word_____which means							
	a	Environ	b	Litho	c	Geo	d	Aquo
21	Green revolution is							
	a	Crop variety improvements	b	Increase use of pesticides	c	Expansion of irrigation	d	All of the above
22	Which of the conceptual spheres Storage capacity for matter							
	a	Biosphere	b	Lithosphere	c	Hydrosphere	d	Atmosphere
23	In an ecosystem the flow of energy is							

	a	Bidirectional	b	Multidirectional	c	Cyclic	d	Unidirectional
24	Which of the following is producer in an ecosystem							
	a	Human beings	b	Fish	c	Animals	d	Plants and some bacteria
25	In aquatic ecosystem phytoplankton can be considered as a							
	a	Consumer	b	Micro consumer	c	Organisms	d	Producer
26	In Balanced ecosystem producers are							
	a	Organisms	b	Plants and Bacteria	c	Microorganisms	d	Animals
27	In Balanced ecosystem Consumers are							
	a	Organisms	b	Animals	c	Microorganisms	d	Plants
28	In Balanced ecosystem Recycles are							
	a	Fungi and Bacteria	b	Plants	c	Animals	d	Organisms
29	The basic requirements of human beings are provided by							
	a	Agriculture	b	Nature	c	Urbanization	d	Industrialization
30	Environment is the life support system is							
	a	Air	b	Water	c	Land	d	All of the above
31	In an ecosystem biological cycling of materials is maintained by							
	a	Producer	b	Decomposer	c	Consumer	d	All of the above
32	Abiotic component includes							
	a	Solid	b	Liquid	c	Gases	d	All of the above
33	Biotic component includes							
	a	Ocean	b	River	c	Stream	d	Flora and fauna
34	Which atmospheric sphere is closest to the earth surface							
	a	Stratosphere	b	Exosphere	c	Mesosphere	d	Troposphere
35	The word environment is derived from							
	a	Greek	b	English	c	Spanish	d	French
36	A food web consist of							
	a	Food chain	b	Organisms in a food chain	c	Interlocking food chain	d	Consumer
37	Hydrological cycle mainly involve							
	a	Air and water	b	Animals & Water	c	Sun and water	d	Mountain and water
38	Hydrological cycle is related to							
	a	Water characterization	b	Water and electricity	c	Water cycle balance	d	Hydropower
39	Earth structure is made up of							
	a	Troposphere	b	Mesosphere	c	Core, mantle, crust	d	Hydrosphere
40	The structure of the earth consist of _____ layers							
	a	4	b	2	c	3	d	5
41	_____ is termed as the life zone of the earth							
	a	Atmosphere	b	Mesosphere	c	Biosphere	d	Hydrosphere
42	Which of the following is not a type of ecosystem							
	a	Terrestrial	b	Grassland	c	Fauna	d	Mountain
43	Which of the following is not an negative effect of irrigation a part of agriculture on environment							
	a	High salinity	b	Water logging	c	Release of SO <sub>2</sub>	d	Loss of soil fertility
44	Proper sanitation, sewage collection and disposal facilities are problems of							
	a	Agriculture	b	Industrialization	c	Housing	d	Mining
45	Mining means							
	a	To check pollution	b	To conserve and preserve	c	Process of extracting	d	All the above
46	EIA can be expanded as							
	a	Environment and Industrial Act	b	Environment and Impact Activities	c	Environmentally Important Activity	d	Environmental Impact Assessment
47	The pollution caused by transportation activities depends on							
	a	Type of the vehicle's engine	b	Age of the vehicle	c	Traffic congestion	d	All of the above



## UNIT-II

**NATURAL RESOURCES:** Forest resources, Water resources, Mineral resources, Food resources and Land resources. **ENERGY:** Definition of energy and energy resources, Different types of energy and conventional and non-conventional energies

1	Percentage of World's total water supply that is considered easily accessible fresh water for human use							
	a	30%	b	10%	c	20%	d	1% and less
2	United states public health standards (USPH) and Indian standard institution are related to							
	a	Water quality characterization	b	Water availability measurement	c	Water supply unit	d	None of the above
3	Natural resources includes							
	a	Air, Water, Forests	b	Animals Fishes	c	Coal, petroleum	d	All of the above
4	Renewable means							
	a	Sun, wind, rain	b	Fossil	c	Natural gas	d	None of the above
5	Nonrenewable means							
	a	Natural gas, fossils	b	Sun	c	Wind	d	None of the above
6	Forest resources as per as per scientist estimate that India should ideally have _____							
	a	33%	b	50%	c	30%	d	22%
7	Which of the following are the negative health effects of noise pollution							
	a	Hypertension	b	Hearing loss	c	Stress	d	All of the above
8	The permissible limit of the important constituent lead in domestic potable water as per BIS is							
	a	0.05 mg/lit	b	0.005 mg/lit	c	5 mg/lit	d	1mg/lit
9	Today forest resources we have only about _____%							
	a	12	b	13	c	20	d	33
10	If we grow more tree in our city what we get							
	a	Additional ppt	b	Rainfall	c	Moisture content	d	All of the above
11	What is the reason for the large scale depletion of forest							
	a	Expansion of agriculture	b	Urbanization	c	Commercial exploitation	d	All of the above
12	Presence of high levels of nitrates in water causes							
	a	Dehydration	b	Obesity	c	Blood disorders	d	Flourosis
13	Presence of pesticides in water causes cancer and neurological disorders because of							
	a	CO <sub>2</sub>	b	DDT and hepta chlor	c	Methane	d	SO <sub>2</sub>
14	Major source of fluoride is							
	a	Water	b	Tooth paste	c	Food stuff	d	None of the above
15	Mineral resources are							
	a	Renewable	b	Non renewable	c	Equality distributed	d	None of the above
16	Which of the following is not an adverse effect of deforestation							
	a	Destruction of biodiversity	b	Moist land	c	Causing air and water	d	Depletion in mineral resources
17	Respiration and photosynthesis are the key words related to							
	a	Nitrogen cycle	b	Carbon cycle	c	Sulphur cycle	d	Hydrological cycle
18	Extensive plantings of trees to increase forest cover is called							
	a	Afforestation	b	Agro forestation	c	Deforestation	d	Social forestry
19	Decreases of oxygen level in water mainly causes							
	a	Flourosis	b	Death of aquatic life	c	Water pollution	d	All of the above
20	Three important minerals mined to the maximum extent are							
	a	Coal, petroleum, Mercury	b	Coal, Petroleum, Iron	c	Petroleum, Copper, Xenon	d	Helium, Coal, Petroleum
21	Carbon content is higher in							
	a	Soil	b	Atmosphere	c	Living matter	d	Water
22	Plants use _____ gas for photosynthesis							
	a	Oxygen	b	Methane	c	Nitrogen	d	Carbon dioxide
23	Forest prevent soil erosion by binding soil particles in their							

	a	Stems	b	Roots	c	Leaves	d	Buds
24	Major causes of deforestation are							
	a	Shifting cultivation	b	Fuel requirement	c	Raw materials for industries	d	All of the above
25	About the ____% of the earth's surface is covered by water							
	a	53	b	80	c	50	d	71
26	What is the Acceptable limit of P <sup>H</sup> for drinking water as per the Indian Standards?							
	a	6 to 9	b	6.5 to 7.5	c	6 to 8	d	6.5 to 8.5
27	Conversion of nitrates into gases of nitrogen is called							
	a	Nitrification	b	Nitrogen fixing	c	Reduction K	d	Denitrification
28	Major source of fluoride is							
	a	Tooth paste	b	River water	c	Food products	d	Groundwater
29	Cholera and typhoid are caused by							
	a	Worms	b	Fungus	c	Virus	d	Bacteria
30	Forest rich area in Karnataka is found in							
	a	Western Ghats	b	Bandipur	c	Nagarhole	d	All of the above
31	Excessive Nitrate in drinking water causes							
	a	Blue babies	b	Cough	c	Fever	d	Gastro Enteritis
32	Disfigurement in the teeth is caused by excessive amount of							
	a	Mercury	b		c	Nitrate	d	Lead
33	Which of the following is not a natural mineral							
	a	Nitrogen	b	Quartz	c	Calcite	d	Mica
34	The oceans are the largest storage of water on earth crust							
	a	97%	b	85%	c	95%	d	75%
35	In India groundwater rich in							
	a	Gangatic plains	b	Netravati	c	Kaveri basin	d	Deccan plateau
36	The groundwater depends on							
	a	Amount of Rain fall	b	Runoff	c	Geological formation	d	All of the above
37	The required Iron content in drinking water as specified by BIS is							
	a	300 mg/lit	b	30mg/lit	c	3mg/lit	d	0.3mg/lit
38	Identify the renewable source of energy from the following							
	a	Oil	b	Coal	c	Wind power	d	Uranium
39	Which of the following is not a fossil fuel							
	a	Gas	b	Oil	c	Peat	d	Uranium
40	Ash is a byproduct of combustion of							
	a	Crude petroleum	b	Lead	c	Uranium	d	Coal
41	Natural gas consist mainly of							
	a	Ethane	b	Propane	c	Butane	d	Methane
42	LPG is a mixture of							
	a	Methane and Ethane	b	N <sub>2</sub> and H <sub>2</sub> S	c	Butane	d	Propane & butane
43	Biomass power generation uses							
	a	Crops	b	Animal dung	c	Wood	d	All of the above
44	Current annual production of coal would last for the next							
	a	10 years	b	1000 years	c	25 years	d	200 years
45	Oil and natural gas are preferred to fossil fuels because of							
	a	Easy transportation	b	Higher availability	c	Strong smell	d	All of the above
46	The important alternative source of energy that requires research							
	a	Hydrogen production	b	Nuclear fission reaction	c	Hydropower	d	Electromagnetic radiation
47	The most important source of Electro Magnetic Radiation (EMR) is							
	a	The Sun	b	Radiant heat	c	Natural gas	d	Water
48	Which of the following is considered as an alternate promising fuel?							
	a	CNG	b	Kerosene	c	Petrol	d	Coal
49	India's Position in the Biogas plants globally							
	a	2 <sup>nd</sup>	b	5 <sup>th</sup>	c	4 <sup>th</sup>	d	7 <sup>th</sup>

50	Winds farms located in							
	a	Hilly area	b	Plain area	c	River basin	d	Valley area
51	Nuclear power is being produced from							
	a	Carbon-14	b	Natural fission	c	Petroleum Combustion	d	Natural gas
52	Percentage of worlds total water supply that is considered easily accessible fresh water for human use							
	a	10%	b	1%	c	20%	d	100%
53	The permissible limit of the important constituent Lead in domestic potable water as per BIS is							
	a	5mg/L	b	0.05 mg/L	c	. 0.005 mg/L	d	1mg/L
54	Decrease of oxygen level in water mainly causes							
	a	Fluorosis	b	Death of aquatic life	c	water pollution	d	all the above
55	Malaria is a							
	a	Water-borne disease	b	water induced disease	c	both a & b	d	None of the above
56	During photosynthesis, trees produce							
	a	Oxygen	b	Carbon Dioxide	c	Nitrogen	d	Carbon Monoxide
57	The total water percentage of ocean is _____							
	a	97.6	b	90.5	c	92	d	93
58	Globally _____cubic meter of water available for human use							
	a	12.5	b	13.5	c	15.5	d	16.00
59	Total water percentage of groundwater and soil moisture is _____%							
	a	0.5	b	0.7	c	0.8	d	None of the above
60	Total water percentage of fresh water is _____							
	a	0.009	b	0.008	c	0.007	d	0.006
61	Total water percentage of saline lake is _____							
	a	0.008	b	0.007	c	0.006	d	0.005
62	Irrigation and power generation of freshwater is _____							
	a	79.6% and 13.7%	b	80% and 20%	c	60% and 30%	d	85% and 25%
63	ISI standard of P <sup>H</sup> parameter is _____							
	a	6.5 to 8.5	b	7 to 8	c	8 to 9	d	7 to 9
64	ISI standard of Flouride percentage is _____							
	a	1.5 PPM	b	2 PPM	c	3PPM	d	4 PPM
65	ISI standard of Iron parameter is _____							
	a	0.5PPM	b	0.6PPM	c	0.7PPM	d	0.8PPM
66	The geographic distribution of mineral is _____							
	a	Unequal	b	Equal	c	Both a and b	d	None of the above
67	Trees help to _____the air we breathe							
	a	Cool and refresh	b	Not cool	c	Not refresh	d	None of the above
68	Plants and animals depend on continuous supply of _____							
	a	Sulphur and amino acids	b	Only Sulphur	c	Only amino acid	d	None of the above
69	The total cycle about _____tonnes of Nitrogen per hectare is added to the soil each year							
	a	8 to 10	b	5 to 8	c	6 to 9	d	4 to 7

#### Key Answers

1	d	9	a	17	b	25	d	33	a	41	d	49	a	57	a	65	a
2	a	10	d	18	a	26	d	34	a	42	d	50	a	58	a	66	a
3	d	11	d	19	b	27	d	35	a	43	d	51	b	59	a	67	a
4	a	12	c	20	b	28	d	36	d	44	d	52	b	60	a	68	d
5	a	13	b	21	c	29	d	37	d	45	a	53	b	61	a	69	d
6	a	14	a	22	d	30	a	38	d	46	a	54	b	62	a	70	
7	d	15	b	23	b	31	a	39	d	47	a	55	b	63	a	71	
8	a	16	d	24	d	32	a	40	d	48	a	56	a	64	a	72	

### UNIT-III 18HS32/42 Environmental Science

ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION AND EFFECTS: Air pollution, Water pollution, “Water born and water induced disease”, Soil pollution and Noise pollution. CURRENT ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES OF IMPORTANCE: Population growth, Climate change and Global warming, Acid rain, Ozone layer depletion.

1	Which of the following is called the secondary air pollutant?			
	a	PANs	b	Ozone
	c	Carbon monoxide	d	Nitrogen Dioxide
2	Which of the following particles is called the particulate pollutants?			
	a	Ozone	b	Radon
	c	Fly Ash	d	Ethylene
3	Which of the following agents is responsible for turning the Taj Mahal yellow?			
	a	Sulphur	b	Chlorine
	c	Sulphur dioxide	d	Nitrogen dioxide
4	Which of the following statements is true about SMOG?			
	a	SMOG is derived from the fog	b	SMOG is derived from smoke
	c	SMOG is derived from water vapour	d	SMOG is derived from both fog and smoke
5	Increased levels of air pollution results in _____			
	a	Soil erosion	b	Global warming
	c	Respiratory problems	d	All of the above
6	Which of the following gases are called Greenhouse gases?			
	a	Methane	b	Nitrogen
	c	Carbon dioxide	d	Both a and c
7	What is the total percentage of nitrogen gas in the air?			
	a	12 per cent	b	21 per cent
	c	78 per cent	d	87 per cent
8	The Taj Mahal, Lotus Temple, Golden Temple, India Gate and other famous heritage monuments are being affected by_____.			
	a	Air pollution	b	Water pollution
	c	Noise pollution	d	All of the above
9	Which of the following gas is more in percentage in the air?			
	a	Nitrogen gas	b	Carbon dioxide gas
	c	Water vapour	d	Oxygen gas
10	Which of the following industries plays a major role in polluting air and increasing air pollution?			
	a	Brick manufacturing industries	b	Manufacture of gases industries
	c	Electrical appliances	d	All of the above
11	Smoke, fumes, ash, dust, nitric oxide and sulphur dioxide are the main sources of _____			
	a	Primary Pollutants	b	Secondary pollutants
	c	Bio-Degradable Pollutants	d	None of the above
12	Which of the following agents is mainly responsible for the secondary pollutants?			
	a	Smog and Ozone	b	Sulphur trioxide
	c	Nitrogen dioxide	d	All of the above
13	How many different types of primary pollutants together contribute to about 90 per cent of the global air pollution?			
	a	Three	b	Five
	c	Seven	d	None of the above
14	DDT and Aluminium cans are examples of_____.			
	a	Primary Pollutants	b	Secondary pollutants
	c	Biodegradable Pollutants	d	Non-Biodegradable Pollutants
15	Which of the following diseases are caused by smog?			
	a	Rickets	b	Bronchitis
	c	Breathing Problems	d	All of the above
16	The major photochemical smog is_____.			
	a	Chlorofluorocarbon	b	Peroxy acetyl nitrate
	c	Hydrogen peroxide	d	All of the above
17	Which of the following statements is true about the Air Quality Index?			
	a	It indicates the colour of the air.	b	It predicts ozone levels in your area.
	c	It determines the intensity of sound	d	It estimates air pollution mainly
18	What type of precautions should be taken to survive when the ozone level is high?			
	a	Drive less	b	Stay hydrated
	c	Both A and B	d	Go for a long walk
19	Which of the following statements are true about CNG -Compressed natural gas?			
	a	It is a clean fuel	b	It is a harmful fuel
	c	It is a polluting fuel	d	All of the above

20	Which of the following rivers is called the world's most polluted river?							
	a	Ganga River	b	Chenab River	c	Cauvery River	d	Yamuna River
21	Which of the following is not a waterborne disease							
	a	Measles	b	Typhoid	c	Cholera	d	Hepatitis
22	Which of the following units is used for measuring the turbidity of water?							
	a	EAU Formazin Attenuation Units	b	FNU- Formazin Nephelometric Unit	c	NTU- Nephelometric Turbidity Units	d	All of the above
23	The amount of dissolved solids passing through the filters in the process of filtration is called _____							
	a	Independent of suspended solids	b	Difference between total solids and suspended solids	c	Sum of total solids and suspended solids	d	All of the above
24	According to the Geological survey, water with less than 1000 ml/litre of total dissolved solids is _____							
	a	Brine water	b	Freshwater	c	Slightly saline	d	Moderately saline
25	Which of the following salts are the main causes of temporary hardness?							
	a	Calcium sulphate	b	Magnesiumsulphate	c	Magnesium chloride	d	Magnesium carbonate
26	Which of the following statements is true about the composition of Calcium Carbonate (CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) in soft water?							
	a	0 to 30 mg of CaCO <sub>3</sub> per litre	b	30 to 60 mg of CaCO <sub>3</sub> per litre	c	60 to 90 mg of CaCO <sub>3</sub> per litre	d	90 to 120 mg of CaCO <sub>3</sub> per litre
27	Which of the following diseases or infections is caused due to poor water hygiene?							
	a	Leprosy	b	Trachoma	c	Conjunctivitis	d	All of the above
28	Which of the techniques is used for reducing the total dissolved solids in the water							
	a	Osmosis	b	Ion exchange	c	Distillation	d	Both b and c
29	In most freshwater lakes, the algal productivity is limited by the availability of which of the following inorganic ions?							
	a	Carbon	b	Nitrogen	c	Phosphorus	d	All of the above
30	The main sources of Arsenic in water are _____							
	a	Floods	b	Fertilizers	c	Industrial waste	d	Both b and c
31	Which of the following is a waterborne disease?							
	a	Typhoid	b	Cholera	c	Diarrhoea	d	All of the above
32	Which of the following techniques is used to remove fluorides from the water bodies?							
	a	Osmosis	b	Ion exchange	c	Lime softening	d	Both b and c
33	What is the health effects of excess fluoride in drinking water?							
	a	Fluorosis	b	Toothaches	c	Lung disease	d	Intestinal infection
34	Chlorofluorocarbon are nonflammable chemicals mainly used in_____.							
	a	Perfumes	b	Refrigerators	c	Air conditioners	d	All of the above
35	Which of the following is mainly responsible for the causes of water pollution?							
	a	Afforestation	b	Oil refineries	c	Paper factories	d	Both b and c
36	Which of the following salts is the main cause of permanent hardness of water							
	a	Magnesium sulphate	b	Magnesium bicarbonate	c	Magnesium carbonate	d	None of the above
37	Which of the following serves as an indicator of atmospheric pollution?							
	a	fern	b	liverworts	c	hornworts	d	epiphytic lichens
38	In 1984, the Bhopal gas tragedy took place because methyl isocyanate							
	a	Reacted with ammonia	b	Reacted with water	c	Reacted with DDT	d	Reacted with CO <sub>2</sub>
39	Negative soil pollution is							
	a	Reduction in soil productivity due to erosion and overuse	b	Reduction in soil productivity due to addition of pesticides and industrial wastes	c	Converting fertile land into harden land by dumping ash, sludge and garbage	d	None of the above
40	Air pollution that occurs in sunlight is							



	a	reducing smog	b	acid rain	c	oxidizing smog	d	fog
41	The layer of atmosphere between 10km to 50km above the sea level is called as							
	a	troposphere	b	thermosphere	c	stratosphere	d	mesosphere
42	The concentration of dissolved oxygen in cold water can go up to							
	a	10 ppm	b	14 ppm	c	8 ppm	d	16 ppm
43	The quantity of DDT at each trophic level in the food chain							
	a	decreases	b	increases	c	changes	d	remains the same
44	Brewery and sugar factory waste alter the quality of a water body by increasing							
	a	COD and BOD	b	pH	c	turbidity	d	temperature
45	What is noise							
	a	Desirable sound	b	Desirable and unwanted sound	c	Undesirable and unwanted sound	d	Undesirable and wanted sound
46	In which unit sound is measured?							
	a	Decibel	b	Kilogram	c	Pascal	d	Kilometer
47	Which pollution cause hearing loss in organisms?							
	a	Air pollution	b	Noise pollution	c	Water pollution	d	Soil pollution
48	What is the decibel of a threshold of hearing?							
	a	0	b	10	c	50	d	100
49	What is the decibel of a threshold of pain?							
	a	146	b	120	c	110	d	100
50	Where we can find over strained infrastructure due to population growth?							
	a	In rural areas	b	In forest areas	c	In desert areas	d	In urban areas
51	Which one of the following is a result of overpopulation?							
	a	Pressure on land and other renewable resources	b	Increasing the amount of forest	c	Decrease the shortage of water	d	Adequate storage of natural resources
52	Which one of the following is the main reason for decrease in the per capita income?							
	a	Due to increase in population growth	b	Due to decrease in population growth	c	Due to decrease in gross national product	d	Due to equitable distribution of income
53	According to 2011 census, what is the annual exponential growth rate in India?							
	a	1.45%	b	1.64%	c	1.34%	d	1.75%
54	Over population growth causing disproportionate gender composition.							
	a	True	b	False	c	equal	d	none
55	What is the reason for poor standard of living and malnutrition in India?							
	a	Due to over population	b	Due to absence of natural resources	c	Due to the poor economy of India	d	Due to environmental conditions
56	Why it is impossible to provide employment to all the unemployed in India?							
	a	Due to over population growth	b	Due to lack of economy	c	Due to the absence of natural resources	d	Due to lack of interest among youths
57	Which one of the following is the cause for overpopulation in India?							
	a	Birth rate is lower than the death rate	b	Birth rate is higher than the death rate	c	There is no death happening	d	Due to over pollution
58	What is the need to control the population growth in India?							
	a	To improve the standard of living among existing people	b	To utilize all the natural resources among the existing people	c	To participate in war among neighboring nations	d	To increase the mortality rate in India
59	What is India's global rank in population?							
	a	Second	b	Third	c	First	d	Fourth
60	Which of the following is the source of groundwater?							
	a	Ocean	b	Springs	c	Rivers	d	Lakes

61	Which of the following is the source of surface water?				
	a	Streams	b	Springs	c Deep wells d All of the above
62	Water is an excellent solvent because				
	a	It has high dielectric constant	b	It is volatile	c Both a and b d None of these
63	Which of the following property is indicative of water pollution				
	a	Colorless	b	Oily and greasy	c Odorless d None of these
64	Which of the following industry generates coloured waste?				
	a	Software industry	b	Textile industry	c Biomedical industry d None of these
65	Which of the following is important for the process of eutrophication?				
	a	Nitrogen	b	Chlorine	c Sodium d None of these
66	Accumulation of sewage and domestic waste in water bodies				
	a	Increase the water level	b	Retards the self-purifying ability of water	c Makes water useful for agriculture d All of the above
67	Thermal power plants pollute the water by adding				
	a	Heavy metals	b	Dissolved solids	c Heat d All of the above
68	Maximum dissolved oxygen is required by				
	a	Vertebrates	b	Fish	c Bacteria d All of the above
69	Deforestation can				
	a	Increase the rainfall	b	Increase soil fertility	c Introduce silt in the rivers d None of these
70	Recycled waste water can be used for				
	a	Crop irrigation	b	Landscape gardening	c Replenishing fast depleting aquifers d All of the above
71	Which of the following industry produces inorganic process wastes?				
	a	Hotel Industry	b	Coal industry	c Metallurgical plant d None of these
72	Chlorine can be used				
	a	To Kill pathogenic microorganisms	b	To increase the $P^H$	c To clear the turbidity d All of the above
73	Which of the following is a non-point source of water pollution				
	a	Sewage treatment plant	b	Factories	c Urban and suburban lands d All of the above
74	BOD is				
	a	Biological oxygen demand	b	Dissolved solid present in waste water	c Usually greater than COD d All of the above
75	The most abundant element in the earth crust is				
	a	Oxygen	b	Silicon	c Sodium d Iron
76	Which of the following is not a compound of soil?				
	a	Mineral matter	b	Organic matter	c Ozone d Soil air
77	Mining practices lead to				
	a	Population growth	b	Rapid urbanization	c Loss of grazing and fertile land d None of these
78	Which of the following cannot be recycled?				
	a	Water	b	Scrap iron	c Plastic d None of these
79	Which of the following type of noise is least serious?				
	a	Rail traffic noise	b	Road traffic noise	c Aircraft noise d Industrial noise
80	Which of the following noise sources has maximum sound level in dB?				

	a	Boiler factory	b	Normal conservation	c	Average office	d	Printing press
81	Bursting crackers on Diwali mainly causes							
	a	Noise pollution	b	Plastic pollution	c	Marine pollution	d	None of these
82	Which of the following are natural sources of air pollution?							
	a	Volcanic eruption	b	Earthquake	c	Solar flair	d	All of the above
83	Smog is							
	a	Natural phenomenon	b	Combination of smoke and fog	c	Colourless	d	All of the above
84	Pesticide causes							
	a	Eye irritation	b	Skin irritation	c	Respiratory ailments	d	All of the above

#### KEY ANSWERS

1	b	11	a	21	a	31	d	41	c	51	a	61	a	71	c	81	a
2	c	12	d	22	d	32	d	42	a	52	a	62	b	72	a	82	d
3	c	13	b	23	b	33	a	43	b	53	b	63	b	73	c	83	b
4	d	14	d	24	d	34	d	44	a	54	a	64	b	74	a	84	d
5	c	15	d	25	d	35	d	45	c	55	a	65	a	75	a		
6	d	16	c	26	b	36	a	46	a	56	a	66	b	76	c		
7	c	17	b	27	d	37	d	47	b	57	b	67	d	77	c		
8	a	18	c	28	d	38	b	48	a	58	a	68	b	78	d		
9	a	19	a	29	c	39	a	49	a	59	b	69	c	79	a		
10	d	20	a	30	d	40	c	50	d	60	a	70	d	80	a		

#### Unit-IV 18HS32/42 Environmental Science

Environmental Protection: Legislation to control and protect the environment, education at different level about environmental awareness, Environmental impact assessment and sustainable development, Rainwater harvesting, definition and methods Episodes (Los Angeles smog, Minamata diseases in Japan 1945, Bhopal (India) gas tragedy (1984).

1	Today, the world's number one problem is							
	a	Pollution	b	Population explosion	c	Nuclear proliferation	d	Natural calamities
2	The major cause of global population growth in the 18 and 19 centuries was							
	a	Decrease in death rates	b	Decrease in birth rates	c	Industrial revolution	d	None of the above
3	Population explosion has occurred in the last							
	a	500 years	b	300 years	c	700 years	d	150 years
4	The world has a population of							
	a	4 billion	b	5 billion	c	6 billion	d	7 billion
5	Study of trends in human population growth and prediction of future growth is called							
	a	Demograph	b	Biography	c	Kalography	d	Psychology
6	Which of the following is a problem not associated with population growth?							
	a	Increased resource consumption	b	Environmental pollution	c	Food and energy storages	d	None of the above
7	One of the critical mechanism by which the environment controls population of species is							

	a	Spread of disease	b	Removal of excreta	c	Check on death rate	d	Supply of food
8	The zero population growth due to equal birth and death rates is called							
	a	Natural increase transition	b	Demographic	c	Fertility rate	d	Replacement level
9	The average life expectancy around the world is currently:							
	a	Decreasing	b	Increasing	c	Not changing	d	Stabilizing
10	The force which acts against the achievement of the highest possible level of population growth is known as:							
	a	Saturation level	b	Population pressure	c	Carrying capacity	d	Environmental resistance
11	Short-term properties of the atmosphere at a given place and time is referred as:							
	a	Climate	b	Microclimate	c	Season	d	Weather
12	Global atmospheric temperatures are likely to be increased due to:							
	a	None of the above	b	Burning of fossil fuel	c	Water pollution	d	Soil erosion
13	Global Warming could affect							
	a	Melting of glaciers	b	Climate	c	Food production	d	All of the above
14	Which of the following is not a solution of global warming?							
	a	Reducing fossil fuel consumption	b	Deforestation	c	Planting more trees	d	None of the above
15	Which of the following is not a 'greenhouse gas'?							
	a	Chlorofluorocarbons	b	Methane	c	Oxygen	d	Carbon dioxide
16	Greenhouse effect is related to							
	a	Global warming	b	Grasslands	c	Greenery in country	d	Green trees on house
17	Which important greenhouse gas other than methane is being provided from the agricultural fields?							
	a	Nitrous oxide	b	Ammonia	c	SO	d	None of the above
18	The primary cause of acid rain around the world is:							
	a	Sulphur dioxide	b	Carbon dioxide	c	Ozone	d	Carbon monoxide
19	Acid rain is caused by increase in the atmospheric concentration of							
	a	SO and CO	b	SO and NO	c	CO and CO	d	Ozone and dust
20	The primary air pollutant responsible for acid rains is:							
	a	Carbon monoxide	b	Carbon dioxide	c	Ozone	d	Sulphur dioxide
21	How many times more acidic a rain having pH = 5.6 will be in comparison to a neutral rain having pH 7							
	a	$10^7 / 10^{5.6} = 20$	b	$5.6 / 7 = 0.8$	c	$7 / 5.6 = 1.25$	d	$7^2 / 5.6^2 = 1.56$
22	Ozone day is observed on:							
	a	September 16	b	November 10	c	March 26	d	January 03
23	Ozone layer is present in:							
	a	Thermosphere	b	Troposphere	c	Stratosphere	d	Mesosphere
24	Harmful U.V. radiations emanating from the sun are prevented from reaching the Earth by the presence of ozone in the:							
	a	Thermosphere	b	Troposphere	c	Stratosphere	d	Mesosphere
25	Ozone layer of upper atmosphere is being destroyed by:							
	a	Aldehydes	b	PAN	c	Ozone	d	All of the above
26	Which one of the following gases can deplete the ozone layer in the upper atmosphere?							
	a	Sulphur dioxide	b	Carbon dioxide	c	Ammonia	d	Methane
27	Peeling of Ozone umbrella, which protects us from UV rays, is caused by:							

	a	Coal burning	b	CFCs	c	PAN	d	CO
28	The ultraviolet radiations in the stratosphere are absorbed by:							
	a	Sulphur dioxide	b	Argon	c	Ozone	d	Oxygen
29	Formation of hole in Ozone is maximum over							
	a	Antarctica	b	India	c	Europe	d	Africa
30	The ozone hole appears in Antarctica during							
	a	Peak summer	b	Early winter	c	Autumn	d	Late winter
31	Increasing skin cancer and high mutation rate are the result of:							
	a	Ozone depletion	b	Acid rain	c	CO pollution	d	None of the above
32	Which of the following statements about ozone is true?							
	a	Ozone is a major constituent	b	Ozone is highly reactive	c	Ozone harmful UV radiation	d	All of the above
33	Ozone layer thickness is measured in:							
	a	Dobson units	b	Decibels	c	Centimeter	d	Millimeter
34	Ozone depletion in the stratosphere will cause:							
	a	Increased incidence of skin cancer	b	Global warming	c	Forest fires	d	None of these
35	Nitrogen oxide and hydrocarbons released by automobiles interact to form:							
	a	Carbon monoxide	b	Sulphur dioxide	c	PAN	d	Aerosols
36	The first CFC was synthesized in:							
	a	1800	b	1892	c	1920	d	1980
37	This may be use as refrigerator:							
	a	CFC	b	Ozone	c	Acids	d	Carbon
38	Chlorofluorocarbon releases a chemical harmful to ozone is:							
	a	Nitrogen peroxide	b	Sulphur dioxide	c	Fluorine	d	Chlorine
39	Minamata disease was first discovered in the city of							
	a	Japan	b	India	c	China	d	USA
40	Minamata disease was caused by the release of							
	a	methylmercury	b	Carbon dioxide	c	Acids	d	None of the above
41	Minamata disease was caused by the release of							
	a	Industrial waste water	b	Carbon dioxide	c	Acids	d	None of the above
42	Bhopal gas tragedy, was a gas leak incident on							
	a	Dec1984	b	January 1984	c	February1984	d	None of the all
42	The Indian Government passed the Bhopal Gas Leak Act in _____							
	a	March 1985	b	March 1990	c	April 1990	d	April 1991
43	Deforestation generally decreases							
	a	Global warming	b	Soil erosion	c	Draught	d	Rainfall
44	Which of the following is not a viable protection against deforestation?							
	a	Reduce the consumption of forest and related products	b	Boycott products of companies involve in deforestation	c	Privatization of forest land	d	Environmental education
45	Extensive planting of trees to increase cover is called							
	a	Afforestation	b	Agro forestation	c	Deforestation	d	Social forestry
46	Which of the following is responsible for desertification							
	a	Overgrazing	b	Mining	c	Deforestation	d	All of the above
47	Forests prevent soil erosion by binding soil particles in their							
	a	Roots	b	Buds	c	Stems	d	Leaves
48	The major cause for land degradation in our country is							

	a	Water-logging	b	Pollution of soil	c	Soil erosion	d	None of the above
49	Nitrogen constitutes about 78% of the atmosphere							
	a	By volume	b	By mass	c	By weight	d	None of these
50	Carbon dioxide constitutes about 0.03% of the atmosphere							
	a	By mass	b	By weight	c	By volume	d	None of these
51	Which among the following is a sedimentary type of cycle?							
	a	Sulphur cycle	b	Nitrogen cycle	c	Oxygen cycle	d	Carbon cycle
52	The method of rainwater harvesting which can be adopted by individual house owners is							
	a	Roof-top rainwater harvesting	b	Creation of new water bodies	c	On channel storage of water	d	Construction of recharge trenches
53	The percentage of total world's precipitation, which is lost to the atmosphere through evaporation							
	a	57%	b	7%	c	37%	d	43%

54	Fossil fuel and metallic minerals are:							
	a	Non-renewable resources	b	Inexhaustible resources	c	Renewable resource	d	None of these
55	Which one of the following is not an ideal solution for tackling water shortages?							
	a	Drilling large number of deep bore wells	b	Controlling water pollution	c	Conserving water in irrigation	d	Controlling population growth
56	When fluoride concentration in H <sub>2</sub> O exceeds about 1.5 mg/l, the disease that may be caused, is							
	a	Methemoglobinemia	b	Polymyelitis	c	Fluorosis	d	Dental caries in children
57	Which of the following is not a method for water conservation?							
	a	Improving irrigation efficiency	b	Groundwater extraction	c	Avoiding water wastage	d	Rainwater harvesting
58	The teeth are likely to be pitted, more susceptible to cavities and wear, when the fluoride concentration is:							
	a	More than 4 mg/l	b	More than 20 mg/l	c	More than 40 mg/l	d	More than 2 mg/l
59	13. Forest and wild life are							
	a	Renewable resource	b	Non-renewable resources	c	Inexhaustible resources	d	None of these
60	Environmental education is must for							
	a	Children	b	Everyone	c	Women	d	None of the above
61	The Indian Government passed the Bhopal Gas Leak Act in _____							
	a	March 1985	b	March 1990	c	April 1990	d	April 1991

#### KEY ANSWERS

1	b	11	d	21	a	31	a	41	a	51	a
2	c	12	b	22	a	32	d	42	a	52	a
3	d	13	d	23	c	33	a	43	d	53	a
4	c	14	b	24	c	34	a	44	c	54	a
5	a	15	c	25	a	35	c	45	a	55	a
6	d	16	a	26	d	36	b	46	d	56	c
7	d	17	a	27	b	37	a	47	a	57	b
8	b	18	a	28	c	38	d	48	c	58	a
9	b	19	b	29	a	39	a	49	a	59	a
10	d	20	d	30	a	40	a	50	c	60	b
										61	a



UNIT -V ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES

Q. No.								
1	Which of These Has the Most Genetic Diversity in India?							
	a	Teak	b	Tea	c	Mango	d	Potato
2	_____ is now an Extinct Animal.							
	a	Quoll	b	Tasmanian devil	c	Tasmanian tiger	d	Pademelon
3	Which of These Can Control Global Warming?							
	a	Burning of human-generated waste	b	Reducing solid waste	c	Limiting wastage of water	d	Reducing consumption of fossil fuel.
4	When the last individual in a particular species dies, it is known as _____.							
	a	Adaptation	b	Phylogenetic diversity	c	Speciation	d	Extinction
5	Which of these is a suitable example of ex-situ conservation?							
	a	Sacred groves	b	Wildlife sanctuary	c	National Park	d	Seed bank
6	Which is a common Non-Renewable Source							
	a	Silica	b	Crude oil	c	Hot spring	d	Uranium
7	_____ is the Least Porous Soil.							
	a	Clayey soil	b	Loam	c	Peat soil	d	None of these
8	8. Nandan-Kanan Zoo is Popular for Its _____.							
	a	White tiger	b	Hippo	c	Whale	d	Nilgiri Tahr
9	Where can one find the greatest Biodiversity on Earth?							
	a	Amazonian rain forest, South America	b	Western Ghat, India	c	African grasslands	d	Nile delta, Egypt
10	Which of these is the most effective means of Conserving Biodiversity?							
	a	Preserve habitats	b	Vaccinate species against diseases	c	Census species during the breeding season	d	Get rid of predators
11	Lime is added to _____ soil.							
	a	Acidic	b	Alkaline	c	Salty	d	Dry
12	An ecological state wherein a species is introduced to a location where they are unique.							
	a	Ecosystem	b	Endemic species	c	Exotic species	d	None of these
13	_____ is the hotspot of Biodiversity in India.							
	a	Eastern ghats	b	Sundarbans	c	Gangetic plain	d	Western ghats
14	Which of these is an exhaustible natural resource?							
	a	Soil fertility	b	Minerals	c	Wildlife	d	Aquatic animals
15	Sacred Groups are useful in _____.							
	a	Ensuring the sustainable flow of water in rivers	b	Conserving endangered and rare species	c	Spreading environmental awareness	d	Preventing soil erosion
16	How Much Forest Cover Is to Be Maintained as Per the National Forest Policy of 1988?							
	a	33% for plains & 67% for hills	b	23% for plains & 17% for hills	c	11% for plains & 37% for hills	d	None of these
17	Which of the following national parks of India is listed in the Natural World Heritage sites of UNESCO?							



	a	Namdapha National Park	b	Dachigam National Park	c	Keoladeo Ghana National Park	d	Bandipur National Park
18	Threatened animals and plants are placed in a separate care unit for protection. It is called _____							
	a	Ex-situ conservation	b	In situ conservation	c	Wildlife sanctuary	d	National Park
19	Chipko Movement was strengthened under the leadership of _____							
	a	Amrita Devi Bishnoi	b	Medha Patkar	c	A. K. Banerjee	d	Sunder Lal Bahuguna
20	Waste removal system was established in which of the following cities for the first time?							
	a	Athens	b	Lahore	c	Paris	d	London
21	Which of the following solid wastes describes the term 'Municipal Solid Waste'?							
	a	Toxic	b	Hazardous	c	Non-toxic	d	Non-hazardous
22	Why is it difficult to recycle plastics?							
	a	It is very hard	b	It comes in different sizes	c	It is adhesive	d	It contains different types of polymer resins
23	Which of the following is done on an individual level?							
	a	Recycling	b	Disposal	c	Burning	d	Source reduction
24	Why is recycled paper banned for use in food containers?							
	a	Because it creates a lot of spaces	b	Because it creates contamination	c	Because paper can be used only one time	d	Because paper is very thick and can't cover the food containers
25	Which of the following plans is used as a waste management plan?							
	a	Plan for reuse	b	The integrated plan	c	Plan for recycling	d	Plan for reducing
26	The organic material of the solid waste will decompose _____							
	a	By the soil particles	b	By the action of microorganisms	c	By oxidation	d	by the flow of water
27	Which of the following wastes is called the Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)?							
	a	Plastic cans	b	Wood pieces	c	Food wastes	d	All of the above
28	The process of burning municipal solid wastes under suitable temperature and conditions in a specific furnace is called _____							
	a	Landfill	b	Incineration	c	Recycling	d	Vermicomposting
29	The burning of solid waste is not recommended because _____							
	a	It requires modern technologies	b	It requires a lot of space	c	It is very costly	d	It causes several environmental issues
30	When the organic matter present in the sanitary landfill decomposes, it generates _____							
	a	Methane	b	Hydrogen	c	Nitrogen	d	All of the above
31	Which of the following is the oldest and the most common method used to dump solid wastes?							
	a	Ocean	b	River	c	Landfill	d	None of the above
32	The disposable wastes contain _____							
	a	Liquids	b	Slurries	c	Solids	d	All of the above
33	Find the correct statement _____							
	a	The waste from one process becomes the	b	All the processes related to consumption	c	There is no real waste in nature	d	All of the above

		input for another process		and produce some kind of waste			
34	Which of the following methods is better for the solid waste problem?						
	a	Recycling	b	Landfilling	c	Both a and b	d None of the above
35	Which of the following statements is incorrect for plastic wastes?						
	a	Toxic fumes are produced when burnt	b	It lasts for a longer period of time	c	It is used to make compost	d All of the above
36	Whichever of the below is the seventh of the United Nations' eight-millennium goals?						
	a	To ensure environmental sustainability	b	To end extreme poverty and hunger	c	To minimise child mortality	d To establish global development cooperation
37	Which of the following can be recycled many times?						
	a	Aluminium	b	Organic materials	c	Plastic	d Wood
38	Which of the following gas is produced from landfill wastes?						
	a	Liquified petroleum gas	b	Natural gas	c	Biogas	d All of the above
39	Which of the following statements is true about zero waste management?						
	a	Community involvement	b	Segregation of garbage at the source	c	Separate collection of each kind of waste	d All of the above
40	How many main components are there in integrated waste management?						
	a	Eleven	b	Three	c	Seven	d Two
41	Any contaminated components that seep into the soil, filtration, and are transferred into the underground reservoir are referred to as						
	a	Water Pollution	b	Noise pollution	c	Land contamination	d Air pollution
42	Which resource is South Africa's most important export?						
	a	Gold	b	Copper	c	Diamond	d Silver
43	What year did the concept of sustainability first appear?						
	a	1992	b	1978	c	1980	d 1987
44	In the year, the U.N. General Assembly constituted a Committee on Sustainability (CSD).						
	a	1992	b	1993	c	1994	d 1995
45	The vast holes left behind after mining are utilised for						
	a	waste storage	b	waste disposal	c	Domestic wastewater storage	d wastewater storage
46	Mercury, as well as leads, are poisonous substances that contribute to						
	a	poor air quality	b	water contamination	c	Noise exposure	d soil pollution
47	Which of the following options is not included in the sustainable development parameters?						
	a	Intergenerational & intragenerational equity	b	Gender inequality and diversity	c	Growing annually	d None of the above
48	When did the phrase "Sustainable Development" first appear?						
	a	1987	b	1980	c	1978	d 1992

49	In December——, the General Assembly created the United Nations Council on Environmental Sustainability (CSD).							
	a	1992	b	1993	c	1994	d	1995
50	Which one of the following United Nations commissions is in charge of monitoring progress on Agenda 21 as well as the Rio Agreement on Environmental issues?							
	a	Committee on Environmental Sustainability of the United Nations (CSD)	b	Human Rights Tribunal of the United Nations	c	UN Statistical Commission (United Nations Statistical Commission) B. United Nations Statistical Commission	d	The Disarmament Commission of the United Nations
51	Which one of the below is not one of the sustainable development variables?							
	a	Carrying capacity	b	Inter and Intra-generational equity	c	Gender disparity and diversity	d	None of the above
52	According to the United Nations, the following are the significant issues of social progress:							
	a	Instruction	b	Public health	c	Living standards	d	All of the preceding
53	The 21st-century notion of sustainable growth places a greater emphasis on							
	a	Protection of the environment	b	Economic progress	c	Social Progress	d	All of the preceding
54	Sustainability Science is the application of concepts such as __ and sustainable development.							
	a	Environmental Science	b	Science in general	c	Social science	d	Geoscience
55	United Nations (UN) era of schooling for sustainable growth is from							
	a	2002-11	b	2003-12	c	2004-13	d	2005-14
56	The United Nations has established a total Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)							
	a	18	b	17	c	16	d	15
57	The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDGs) acknowledge that all governments must promote action in the important areas listed below.							
	a	People, planet, prosperity, peace, and collaboration	b	People, the world, wealth, flora, and planning	c	People, planet, wealth, plants, & collaboration	d	People, the environment, prosperity, peace, and foresight
58	Sustainable development may be divided into three categories: economic, social, and environmental.							
	a	The natural environment, the economy, and society	b	The environment, the economy, and fairness	c	Civilization, ecology, and environment	d	Ecology, economy, and environment
59	When resource extraction use is equivalent to nature’s capacity to replenish, sustainability is achieved.							
	a	The economy in a stable condition	b	Not long-term	c	It is ecologically friendly	d	None of the preceding

60	Designing self-sustaining systems is a viable path toward long-term progress.							
	a	Reversible and flexible	b	Reversible and flexible	c	Reversible and inflexible	d	Immutable and unchangeable
61	The component(s) of sustainable farming are as follows:							
	a	Permaculture	b	Agroforestry	c	Mixed farming	d	All of the preceding
62	Renewable Energy							
	a	It is in good condition	b	Has the ability to be utilised over a lengthy period	c	Both a and b	d	None of the preceding
63	Technology that satisfies the demands of sustainable development is typically referred to as							
	a	Appropriate technology	b	Cutting-edge technology	c	Long-lasting technology	d	Technology that adapts
64	An indicator of a company's long-term viability							
	a	Socio-economic efficiency	b	Environmental friendliness	c	Both a and b	d	None of the preceding
65	The United Nations uses 34-four sectors of sustainability rings.							
	a	Monetary, environmental, political, and cultural factors	b	Monetary, social, political, and cultural factors	c	Economic, environmental, social, and cultural factors	d	Economic, environmental, political, and social factors
66	The Un-Conference for Environmental Sustainability is often recognized by the United Nations World Summit held on-							
	a	Rio de Janeiro, 2013	b	Rio de Janeiro, 2012	c	Rio de Janeiro, 2011	d	Rio de Janeiro, 2010
67	To achieve: social, economic, and ecological equality, it is required to:							
	a	Social Advancement	b	Development of the Economy	c	Long-term development	d	Development of the Environment
68	Where did the first move toward sustainable development occur?							
	a	Stockholm Conference (Stockholm)	b	Conference in Bangkok	c	Conference in San Francisco	d	All of the preceding
69	What would "Agenda-21" mean?							
	a	Agenda 21 is a Sustainable Development Goal Action Plan that is non-binding and implemented voluntarily	b	It's a climate change pact involving 20 poor countries throughout the world.	c	It's a worldwide free trade pact including seven developed countries	d	None of these is true
70	Traditional environmental issues include which of the following? Please select all that apply.							
	a	Natural resource conservation	b	Climate change	c	Pollution	d	Exploitation of maritime resources
71	What is the tragedy of the commons							
	a	It results from an inherent tension between collective and	b	It can always be resolved through privatization and	c	It is independent of the carrying capacity of the common	d	All of the options given are correct

		individual responsibility		nationalization of the commons				
72	What are realist approaches to environmental politics?							
	a	Realist theories emphasize the role of institutions in regulating the environment	b	Realist theories focus on questions of state power and interest	c	Realist theories emphasize the role played by epistemic communities of scientists	d	Realist theories focus on the dissemination of environmental norms
73	What is the 'precautionary principle'?							
	a	It is German in origin	b	It advocates for a higher standard for environmental action.	c	It has become increasingly popular	d	All of the options given are correct
74	Norms of environmental protection include which of the following options?							
	a	The precautionary principle	b	The polluter pays	c	Prior informed consent	d	All of the options given are correct
75	What does capacity building involve?							
	a	Arrangements for the transfer of funds, technology, and expertise.	b	Environmental projects in developed countries.	c	a and b	d	None of all
76	'Estimating the area of productive land or aqua system required to sustain a population at its specified standard of living' creates what?							
	a	Epistemic community	b	Global environmental common	c	Ecological footprint	d	Convention
77	The regime under which the production and trading of CFCs and other ozone depleting substances would be progressively phased out is what?							
	a	The Montreal Protocol	b	The Chloro Fluoro Carbon Treaty.	c	The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.	d	None of all
78	Which of the following statements about the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change are true?							
	a	Was set up in 1988 under the auspices of WMO and UNEP	b	Focuses on climate science, impacts, and economic and social dimensions of climate change	c	Has concluded that warming of the climate system is unequivocal	d	All of the options given are correct