

SSC GD Constable Exam : Environmental Studies Practice Set

Instructions:

- Choose the correct option for each question.
- Each question carries 2 marks. There is a negative marking of 0.25 marks for each incorrect answer.
- Total Questions: 100 (covering Ecosystems and Biodiversity, Pollution and Environmental Issues, and Conservation and Sustainable Development).

Section 1: Ecosystems and Biodiversity (Questions 1–35)

1. An ecosystem includes which of the following components?
 - A) Only Plants
 - B) Biotic and Abiotic
 - C) Only Abiotic
 - D) Only Biotic
2. The term "biodiversity" refers to?
 - A) Variety of minerals
 - B) Variety of life forms
 - C) Variety of soils
 - D) Variety of climates
3. Which gas is primarily responsible for photosynthesis in plants?
 - A) Oxygen
 - B) Nitrogen
 - C) Carbon Dioxide
 - D) Hydrogen
4. The primary source of energy for Earth's ecosystems is?
 - A) Wind
 - B) Sun
 - C) Geothermal Energy
 - D) Fossil Fuels

5. Which of the following is a biotic component of an ecosystem?

- A) Water
- B) Air
- C) Soil
- D) Plants

6. The largest ecosystem on Earth is?

- A) Forest
- B) Desert
- C) Ocean
- D) Grassland

7. Which of the following is an example of a terrestrial ecosystem?

- A) Coral Reef
- B) Forest
- C) Wetland
- D) Lake

8. The term "food chain" describes?

- A) Transfer of water in ecosystems
- B) Transfer of energy between organisms
- C) Transfer of minerals in soil
- D) Transfer of gases in the atmosphere

9. The organisms that produce their own food are called?

- A) Heterotrophs
- B) Decomposers
- C) Scavengers
- D) Autotrophs

10. Which of the following is a decomposer in an ecosystem?

- A) Lion
- B) Grass
- C) Fungi

D) Eagle

11. The tropical rainforest is primarily found in which region of India?

- A) Himalayas
- B) Thar Desert
- C) Gangetic Plains
- D) Western Ghats

12. Which animal is an indicator of a healthy aquatic ecosystem?

- A) Snake
- B) Tiger
- C) Frog
- D) Elephant

13. The term "trophic level" refers to?

- A) Water level in a river
- B) Feeding level in a food chain
- C) Soil fertility level
- D) Air pollution level

14. Which gas makes up the largest portion of Earth's atmosphere?

- A) Oxygen
- B) Carbon Dioxide
- C) Argon
- D) Nitrogen

15. The process by which water evaporates from plant leaves is called?

- A) Evaporation
- B) Condensation
- C) Transpiration
- D) Precipitation

16. Which of the following is an example of a renewable resource?

- A) Coal
- B) Petroleum

- C) Solar Energy
- D) Natural Gas

17. The coral reefs are often referred to as the?

- A) Deserts of the Sea
- B) Grasslands of the Sea
- C) Rainforests of the Sea
- D) Mountains of the Sea

18. Which national park in India is known for its one-horned rhinoceros?

- A) Jim Corbett National Park
- B) Kaziranga National Park
- C) Ranthambore National Park
- D) Sundarbans National Park

19. The term "endemism" refers to species that are?

- A) Found everywhere
- B) Extinct
- C) Migratory
- D) Found only in a specific region

20. Which of the following is a keystone species in a forest ecosystem?

- A) Deer
- B) Grass
- C) Snake
- D) Tiger

21. The process of nitrogen fixation is carried out by?

- A) Fungi
- B) Bacteria
- C) Algae
- D) Plants

22. The Sundarbans ecosystem is primarily known for which type of forest?

- A) Tropical Rainforest

- B) Mangrove
- C) Deciduous
- D) Coniferous

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

- A) Wind Energy
- B) Solar Energy
- C) Coal
- D) Water

24. The pyramid of energy in an ecosystem represents?

- A) Number of organisms
- B) Energy flow through trophic levels
- C) Biomass of organisms
- D) Species diversity

25. The largest tiger reserve in India is?

- A) Kanha Tiger Reserve
- B) Bandipur Tiger Reserve
- C) Nagarjunasagar-Srisailem
- D) Ranthambore Tiger Reserve

26. Which gas is essential for the survival of aquatic organisms?

- A) Carbon Dioxide
- B) Nitrogen
- C) Helium
- D) Oxygen

27. The term "biosphere" refers to?

- A) Only plants
- B) Only animals
- C) All living organisms and their environment
- D) Only oceans

28. Which of the following is an example of a wetland ecosystem?

- A) Thar Desert
- B) Chilika Lake
- C) Western Ghats
- D) Deccan Plateau

29. The term "ecological succession" refers to?

- A) Sudden extinction of species
- B) Increase in pollution
- C) Gradual change in species composition
- D) Decrease in biodiversity

30. Which animal is the national emblem of India?

- A) Lion
- B) Elephant
- C) Bengal Tiger
- D) Peacock

31. The carbon cycle is primarily driven by?

- A) Evaporation and Condensation
- B) Nitrogen Fixation
- C) Decomposition only
- D) Photosynthesis and Respiration

32. Which of the following is a migratory bird found in India?

- A) Indian Sparrow
- B) Siberian Crane
- C) Peacock
- D) Vulture

33. The term "biodiversity hotspot" refers to a region with?

- A) Low species diversity
- B) High species diversity and threat
- C) High pollution levels
- D) Low rainfall

34. Which gas is a major component of the greenhouse effect?

- A) Oxygen
- B) Nitrogen
- C) Argon
- D) Carbon Dioxide

35. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are known for which type of ecosystem?

- A) Desert
- B) Grassland
- C) Coral Reef
- D) Alpine

Section 2: Pollution and Environmental Issues (Questions 36–65)

36. The primary cause of air pollution in urban areas is?

- A) Deforestation
- B) Soil erosion
- C) Vehicular emissions
- D) Overgrazing

37. Which gas is responsible for ozone layer depletion?

- A) Carbon Dioxide
- B) Methane
- C) Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)
- D) Nitrogen Oxide

38. The term "smog" is a combination of?

- A) Smoke and Dust
- B) Smoke and Gas
- C) Fog and Dust
- D) Smoke and Fog

39. Which type of pollution is caused by excessive noise?

- A) Air Pollution

- B) Water Pollution
- C) Noise Pollution
- D) Soil Pollution

40. The main source of water pollution in rivers is?

- A) Rainfall
- B) Evaporation
- C) Industrial waste
- D) Photosynthesis

41. The process of accumulation of harmful substances in organisms is called?

- A) Biodegradation
- B) Bioaccumulation
- C) Biomagnification
- D) Bioremediation

42. Which of the following is a greenhouse gas?

- A) Oxygen
- B) Methane
- C) Nitrogen
- D) Argon

43. The Taj Mahal is affected by which type of pollution?

- A) Noise Pollution
- B) Thermal Pollution
- C) Acid Rain
- D) Soil Pollution

44. The primary source of soil pollution is?

- A) Rainfall
- B) Pesticides and Fertilizers
- C) Wind erosion
- D) Afforestation

45. The ozone layer is located in which layer of the atmosphere?
- A) Troposphere
 - B) Mesosphere
 - C) Thermosphere
 - D) Stratosphere
46. Which of the following is a biodegradable waste?
- A) Plastic
 - B) Glass
 - C) Food Waste
 - D) Metal
47. The main cause of global warming is?
- A) Deforestation only
 - B) Increased greenhouse gases
 - C) Soil erosion
 - D) Overpopulation
48. Which river in India is highly polluted due to industrial effluents?
- A) Godavari
 - B) Krishna
 - C) Yamuna
 - D) Brahmaputra
49. The term "eutrophication" is associated with which type of pollution?
- A) Air Pollution
 - B) Water Pollution
 - C) Soil Pollution
 - D) Noise Pollution
50. Which gas is released from burning fossil fuels?
- A) Oxygen
 - B) Nitrogen
 - C) Helium
 - D) Carbon Dioxide

51. The Bhopal Gas Tragedy was caused by the leakage of which gas?

- A) Carbon Monoxide
- B) Sulphur Dioxide
- C) Methyl Isocyanate
- D) Chlorine

52. Which of the following is a non-biodegradable material?

- A) Paper
- B) Plastic
- C) Wood
- D) Cotton

53. The primary source of thermal pollution is?

- A) Deforestation
- B) Agriculture
- C) Power plants
- D) Mining

54. The term "acid rain" is caused by the presence of which gases?

- A) Carbon Dioxide and Oxygen
- B) Methane and Carbon Monoxide
- C) Sulphur Dioxide and Nitrogen Oxides
- D) Ozone and Nitrogen

55. Which of the following is a major source of marine pollution?

- A) Rainfall
- B) Oil spills
- C) Wind erosion
- D) Afforestation

56. The Air Quality Index (AQI) measures?

- A) Water quality
- B) Soil fertility
- C) Air pollution levels

D) Noise levels

57. Which of the following is a health effect of air pollution?

- A) Night blindness
- B) Respiratory diseases
- C) Goitre
- D) Scurvy

58. The process of cleaning polluted water using microorganisms is called?

- A) Biomagnification
- B) Bioaccumulation
- C) Bioremediation
- D) Eutrophication

59. Which of the following is a major source of noise pollution in cities?

- A) Rainfall
- B) Afforestation
- C) Vehicular traffic
- D) Solar energy

60. The depletion of the ozone layer increases exposure to?

- A) Infrared rays
- B) Gamma rays
- C) Ultraviolet rays
- D) X-rays

61. The main source of radioactive pollution is?

- A) Thermal power plants
- B) Nuclear power plants
- C) Hydropower plants
- D) Solar power plants

62. Which of the following is a secondary pollutant?

- A) Carbon Monoxide
- B) Sulphur Dioxide

- C) Nitrogen Oxide
- D) Ozone

63. The term "particulate matter" (PM) refers to?

- A) Dissolved solids in water
- B) Tiny particles in the air
- C) Soil nutrients
- D) Noise levels

64. The Ganga Action Plan was launched to?

- A) Promote tourism
- B) Increase irrigation
- C) Clean the Ganga River
- D) Build dams

65. Which of the following is a consequence of deforestation?

- A) Increased rainfall
- B) Reduced pollution
- C) Soil erosion
- D) Higher oxygen levels

Section 3: Conservation and Sustainable Development (Questions 66–100)

66. The Chipko Movement in India was related to?

- A) Water conservation
- B) Soil conservation
- C) Forest conservation
- D) Air quality improvement

67. The Wildlife Protection Act in India was passed in which year?

- A) 1980
- B) 1969
- C) 1972
- D) 1986

68. The "Project Tiger" was launched in India in?

- A) 1980
- B) 1973
- C) 1968
- D) 1990

69. The concept of sustainable development was popularized by which report?

- A) Rio Declaration
- B) Kyoto Protocol
- C) Brundtland Report
- D) Paris Agreement

70. The National Biodiversity Authority of India was established under which act?

- A) Wildlife Protection Act, 1972
- B) Biological Diversity Act, 2002
- C) Forest Conservation Act, 1980
- D) Environment Protection Act, 1986

71. The "Swachh Bharat Abhiyan" was launched to promote?

- A) Forest conservation
- B) Cleanliness and sanitation
- C) Water conservation
- D) Air quality improvement

72. The International Day for Biological Diversity is observed on?

- A) June 5
- B) April 22
- C) July 11
- D) May 22

73. The "Montreal Protocol" is related to?

- A) Climate change

- B) Biodiversity conservation
- C) Ozone layer protection
- D) Deforestation

74. The "Project Elephant" was launched in India in?

- A) 1980
- B) 1973
- C) 1992
- D) 2000

75. The "National Green Tribunal" (NGT) was established in?

- A) 2005
- B) 2010
- C) 2015
- D) 2000

76. The "Earth Day" is celebrated on?

- A) June 5
- B) April 22
- C) May 22
- D) July 11

77. The "Kyoto Protocol" is associated with?

- A) Ozone depletion
- B) Climate change
- C) Biodiversity
- D) Deforestation

78. Which of the following is a renewable energy source?

- A) Coal
- B) Petroleum
- C) Natural Gas
- D) Solar Energy

79. The "Namami Gange" program aims to?

- A) Promote tourism
- B) Clean the Ganga River
- C) Increase irrigation
- D) Build dams

80. The "World Environment Day" is celebrated on?

- A) April 22
- B) May 22
- C) June 5
- D) July 11

81. The "Paris Agreement" was adopted in which year?

- A) 2010
- B) 2005
- C) 2020
- D) 2015

82. The "Forest Conservation Act" in India was passed in?

- A) 1972
- B) 1986
- C) 1980
- D) 1992

83. The "Bharat Stage" norms are related to?

- A) Water quality
- B) Soil conservation
- C) Vehicle emission standards
- D) Noise pollution

84. The "National Action Plan on Climate Change" (NAPCC) was launched in?

- A) 2010
- B) 2005
- C) 2008
- D) 2012

85. The "Red Data Book" is related to?
- A) Forest cover
 - B) Air pollution
 - C) Water quality
 - D) Endangered species
86. The "Green India Mission" is a part of which plan?
- A) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
 - B) National Action Plan on Climate Change
 - C) Namami Gange
 - D) Make in India
87. The "Convention on Biological Diversity" was signed in?
- A) 1987
 - B) 2000
 - C) 1972
 - D) 1992
88. The "National Solar Mission" aims to promote?
- A) Wind energy
 - B) Solar energy
 - C) Hydropower
 - D) Nuclear energy
89. The "Silent Valley Movement" was associated with?
- A) Water conservation
 - B) Air quality improvement
 - C) Forest conservation
 - D) Noise pollution
90. The "Ramsar Convention" is related to?
- A) Forest conservation
 - B) Wetlands conservation
 - C) Air pollution

D) Climate change

91. The "National Wildlife Action Plan" was first launched in?

- A) 1972
- B) 1983
- C) 1992
- D) 2000

92. The "Eco-Mark" in India is given to?

- A) Organic foods
- B) Recyclable plastics
- C) Environment-friendly products
- D) Energy-efficient appliances

93. The "International Union for Conservation of Nature" (IUCN) is headquartered in?

- A) India
- B) USA
- C) Brazil
- D) Switzerland

94. The "Mangrove for the Future" initiative focuses on?

- A) Desert ecosystems
- B) Coastal ecosystems
- C) Mountain ecosystems
- D) Grassland ecosystems

95. The "Western Ghats" is recognized as a?

- A) National park
- B) Wildlife sanctuary
- C) Biosphere reserve
- D) Biodiversity hotspot

96. The "CITES" agreement is related to?

- A) Air pollution

- B) Water conservation
- C) Trade in endangered species
- D) Climate change

97. The "National Mission for Clean Ganga" was launched under which program?

- A) Swachh Bharat
- B) Green India Mission
- C) Namami Gange
- D) National Solar Mission

98. The "Biosphere Reserve" program is initiated by?

- A) UNEP
- B) IUCN
- C) UNESCO
- D) WWF

99. The "Clean Development Mechanism" is a part of which protocol?

- A) Montreal Protocol
- B) Paris Agreement
- C) Rio Declaration
- D) Kyoto Protocol

100. The "Project Snow Leopard" was launched in?

- A) 2000
- B) 2015
- C) 2009
- D) 1992

**SSC GD Constable Exam: Environmental Studies Practice Set -
Answers and Explanations**

Section 1: Ecosystems and Biodiversity

1. Answer: B

Explanation: An ecosystem includes biotic (living) and abiotic (non-living) components interacting together.

2. Answer: B

Explanation: Biodiversity refers to the variety of life forms, including plants, animals, and microorganisms.

3. Answer: C

Explanation: Plants use carbon dioxide during photosynthesis to produce glucose and oxygen.

4. Answer: B

Explanation: The Sun provides solar energy, driving most ecosystems through photosynthesis.

5. Answer: D

Explanation: Plants are biotic components, while water, air, and soil are abiotic.

6. Answer: C

Explanation: Oceans cover 71% of Earth's surface and form the largest ecosystem.

7. Answer: B

Explanation: Forests are terrestrial ecosystems, while coral reefs and lakes are aquatic.

8. Answer: B

Explanation: A food chain shows the transfer of energy from one organism to another through feeding.

9. Answer: D

Explanation: Autotrophs, like plants, produce their own food via photosynthesis.

10. Answer: C

Explanation: Fungi are decomposers, breaking down dead organic matter in ecosystems.

11. Answer: D

Explanation: The Western Ghats host tropical rainforests with high biodiversity in India.

12. Answer: C

Explanation: Frogs are indicator species, reflecting the health of aquatic ecosystems.

13. Answer: B

Explanation: Trophic levels represent feeding positions in a food chain, e.g., producers, consumers.

14. Answer: D

Explanation: Nitrogen constitutes about 78% of Earth's atmosphere.

15. Answer: C

Explanation: Transpiration is the evaporation of water from plant leaves, aiding water transport.

16. Answer: C

Explanation: Solar energy is renewable, unlike coal, petroleum, or natural gas.

17. Answer: C

Explanation: Coral reefs are called the "rainforests of the sea" due to their high biodiversity.

18. Answer: B

Explanation: Kaziranga National Park in Assam is famous for its one-horned rhinoceros population.

19. Answer: D

Explanation: Endemic species are found only in specific regions, e.g., Nilgiri Tahr in India.

20. Answer: D

Explanation: Tigers are keystone species, maintaining ecological balance by controlling prey populations.

21. Answer: B

Explanation: Nitrogen-fixing bacteria convert atmospheric nitrogen into compounds usable by plants.

22. Answer: B

Explanation: The Sundarbans are known for their mangrove forests, supporting unique biodiversity.

23. Answer: C

Explanation: Coal is a non-renewable resource, unlike wind, solar, or water.

24. Answer: B

Explanation: The pyramid of energy shows the flow of energy through trophic levels, decreasing upward.

25. Answer: C

Explanation: Nagarjunasagar-Srisaïlam in Andhra Pradesh is India's largest tiger reserve.

26. Answer: D

Explanation: Dissolved oxygen is essential for the survival of fish and other aquatic organisms.

27. Answer: C

Explanation: The biosphere includes all living organisms and their environments on Earth.

28. Answer: B

Explanation: Chilika Lake in Odisha is a prominent wetland ecosystem in India.

29. Answer: C

Explanation: Ecological succession is the gradual change in species composition over time.

30. Answer: C

Explanation: The Bengal Tiger is India's national emblem, symbolizing strength and grace.

31. Answer: D

Explanation: Photosynthesis and respiration drive the carbon cycle by exchanging carbon dioxide.

32. Answer: B

Explanation: The Siberian Crane is a migratory bird that visits India in winter.

33. Answer: B

Explanation: Biodiversity hotspots have high species diversity and significant threats.

34. Answer: D

Explanation: Carbon dioxide is a major greenhouse gas contributing to global warming.

35. Answer: C

Explanation: The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are known for their coral reef ecosystems.

Section 2: Pollution and Environmental Issues

36. Answer: C

Explanation: Vehicular emissions are a primary source of air pollution in urban areas.

37. Answer: C

Explanation: CFCs deplete the ozone layer by breaking down ozone molecules.

38. Answer: D

Explanation: Smog is a mix of smoke and fog, common in polluted urban areas.

39. Answer: C

Explanation: Excessive noise causes noise pollution, affecting health and well-being.

40. Answer: C

Explanation: Industrial waste, including chemicals, is a major source of river pollution.

41. Answer: C

Explanation: Biomagnification is the increasing concentration of toxins in higher trophic levels.

42. Answer: B

Explanation: Methane is a potent greenhouse gas, contributing to global warming.

43. Answer: C

Explanation: Acid rain, caused by sulphur dioxide, damages the Taj Mahal's marble.

44. Answer: B

Explanation: Pesticides and fertilizers are major sources of soil pollution, affecting fertility.

45. Answer: D

Explanation: The ozone layer is located in the stratosphere, protecting Earth from UV rays.

46. Answer: C

Explanation: Food waste is biodegradable, unlike plastic, glass, or metal.

47. Answer: B

Explanation: Increased greenhouse gases like CO₂ and methane cause global warming.

48. Answer: C

Explanation: The Yamuna River is heavily polluted due to industrial and domestic waste.

49. Answer: B

Explanation: Eutrophication is water pollution caused by excessive nutrients, leading to algal blooms.

50. Answer: D

Explanation: Burning fossil fuels releases carbon dioxide, a major greenhouse gas.

51. Answer: C

Explanation: The Bhopal Gas Tragedy (1984) was caused by methyl isocyanate leakage.

52. Answer: B

Explanation: Plastic is non-biodegradable, persisting in the environment for years.

53. Answer: C

Explanation: Power plants release heated water, causing thermal pollution in water bodies.

54. Answer: C

Explanation: Acid rain is caused by sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides reacting with water.

55. Answer: B

Explanation: Oil spills are a major source of marine pollution, harming aquatic life.

56. Answer: C

Explanation: The Air Quality Index measures levels of air pollutants like PM_{2.5} and NO₂.

57. Answer: B

Explanation: Air pollution causes respiratory diseases like asthma and bronchitis.

58. Answer: C

Explanation: Bioremediation uses microorganisms to clean polluted water or soil.

59. Answer: C

Explanation: Vehicular traffic is a major source of noise pollution in urban areas.

60. Answer: C

Explanation: Ozone depletion increases exposure to harmful ultraviolet rays.

61. Answer: B

Explanation: Nuclear power plants are a primary source of radioactive pollution.

62. Answer: D

Explanation: Ozone is a secondary pollutant formed by reactions of primary pollutants.

63. Answer: B

Explanation: Particulate matter (PM) consists of tiny particles in the air, like dust or soot.

64. Answer: C

Explanation: The Ganga Action Plan (1986) aims to clean and restore the Ganga River.

65. Answer: C

Explanation: Deforestation leads to soil erosion by removing vegetation that stabilizes soil.

Section 3: Conservation and Sustainable Development

66. Answer: C

Explanation: The Chipko Movement (1970s) focused on protecting forests by hugging trees.

67. Answer: C

Explanation: The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972, protects India's wildlife and habitats.

68. Answer: B

Explanation: Project Tiger was launched in 1973 to conserve India's tiger population.

69. Answer: C

Explanation: The Brundtland Report (1987) popularized sustainable development, balancing growth and conservation.

70. Answer: B

Explanation: The Biological Diversity Act, 2002, established the National Biodiversity Authority.

71. Answer: B

Explanation: Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (2014) promotes cleanliness and sanitation across India.

72. Answer: D

Explanation: International Day for Biological Diversity is observed on May 22.

73. Answer: C

Explanation: The Montreal Protocol (1987) aims to protect the ozone layer by phasing out CFCs.

74. Answer: C

Explanation: Project Elephant was launched in 1992 to protect elephants and their habitats.

75. Answer: B

Explanation: The National Green Tribunal was established in 2010 for environmental disputes.

76. Answer: B

Explanation: Earth Day is celebrated on April 22 to promote environmental awareness.

77. Answer: B

Explanation: The Kyoto Protocol (1997) addresses climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

78. Answer: D

Explanation: Solar energy is renewable, unlike coal, petroleum, or natural gas.

79. Answer: B

Explanation: Namami Gange (2014) aims to clean and rejuvenate the Ganga River.

80. Answer: C

Explanation: World Environment Day is celebrated on June 5 to raise environmental awareness.

81. Answer: D

Explanation: The Paris Agreement (2015) aims to limit global warming to below 2°C.

82. Answer: C

Explanation: The Forest Conservation Act, 1980, regulates deforestation in India.

83. Answer: C

Explanation: Bharat Stage norms set standards for vehicle emissions to reduce air pollution.

84. Answer: C

Explanation: The NAPCC (2008) outlines India's strategy to combat climate change.

85. Answer: D

Explanation: The Red Data Book lists endangered and threatened species.

86. Answer: B

Explanation: The Green India Mission is part of the NAPCC to increase forest cover.

87. Answer: D

Explanation: The Convention on Biological Diversity was signed in 1992 at the Rio Summit.

88. Answer: B

Explanation: The National Solar Mission promotes solar energy under the NAPCC.

89. Answer: C

Explanation: The Silent Valley Movement (1970s) protected forests in Kerala from a dam project.

90. Answer: B

Explanation: The Ramsar Convention (1971) focuses on the conservation of wetlands.

91. Answer: B

Explanation: The National Wildlife Action Plan was first launched in 1983.

92. Answer: C

Explanation: The Eco-Mark is awarded to environment-friendly products in India.

93. Answer: D

Explanation: The IUCN is headquartered in Gland, Switzerland.

94. Answer: B

Explanation: The Mangrove for the Future initiative promotes conservation of coastal ecosystems.

95. Answer: D

Explanation: The Western Ghats is a biodiversity hotspot due to its rich species diversity.

96. Answer: C

Explanation: CITES (1973) regulates international trade in endangered species.

97. Answer: C

Explanation: The National Mission for Clean Ganga is part of the Namami Gange program.

98. Answer: C

Explanation: UNESCO's Man and Biosphere Programme designates biosphere reserves.

99. Answer: D

Explanation: The Clean Development Mechanism is part of the Kyoto Protocol for emission reduction.

100. Answer: C

Explanation: Project Snow Leopard was launched in 2009 to conserve high-altitude wildlife.

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