Dr. G. R. DAMODARAN COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, COIMBATORE-14

(Autonomous, affiliated to Bharathiar University and recognized by the UGC)

(Re- accredited at the A GRADE Level by the NAAC and ISO 9001:2000 Certified)

ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS – 200 G

(FOR I YEAR UG STUDENTS)

SECOND SEMESTER

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

NAME :

ROLL NO. :

CLASS :

OUR SOURCE OF INSPIRATION

PROF.G.R.DAMODARAN

Editorial Board

Dr.G.R.Damodaran College of Science, Coimbatore-14

(Autonomous and affiliated to Bharathiar University)

Re-accredited at the 'A' Grade Level by NAAC and ISO 9001:2008 Certified

ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS – 200G

Examination Pattern

Contionous Assessment- 25 Marks

MCQ (online Examination) - 10 Marks

Attendance - 5 Marks

Assignment - 10 Marks

Term End Examination – 75 Marks **Duration- 2 hrs**

Part A- Written Examination - Descriptive Type Questions

Duration – 1 hr

Marks – (5x5=25 Marks)

Open Choice – write any 5 questions from 8 questions

(Questions will be taken based on the syllabus prescribed in the book)

Part-B ONLINE Examination-Multiple choice Questions

Duration – 1 hr

Marks – (100x0.5=50 Marks)

(From 500 questions in the question Bank)

Subject code: 200 G

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PROGRAMME NAME: UG

SECOND SEMESTER

SUBJECT TITLE: ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS – 200G

Objective of the subject:

1. To make the students aware of the richness and greatness of our environment.

2. To familiarize them about effect of environmental pollution in future.

3. To acquire knowledge about environmental conservation.

Changes and references proposed for Environmental Studies II - Environmental Awareness

1. UNIT I- Environment

Natural resources-Forests, Land (Ecology and Environment- PD Sharma, pg nos: 315-353)

Water – (Environmental chemistry- BK Sharma, pg. Nos: 3-16)

Plants, animals, man- (Ecology and Environment- PD Sharma, pg nos: 291-314)

Urbanization, (pg. Nos: 210-213)

Population Explosion- - (Textbook of Environmental Studies, Erach Barucha)

Family planning and welfare program

2. UNIT II- Ecosystem

Principles and concepts- (Ecology and Environment- PD Sharma, pg nos: 220-266)

Components of ecosystem- (Ecology and Environment- PD Sharma, pg nos: 278-290)

Terrestrial - (Ecology and Environment- PD Sharma, pg nos: 278-290)

Fresh water- (Ecology and Environment- PD Sharma, pg nos: 278-290)

Brackish water and marine- (Ecology and Environment- PD Sharma, pg nos: 278-290)

Biotic and Abiotic factors- (Ecology and Environment- PD Sharma, pg nos: 278-290)

Production and productivity- (Ecology and Environment- PD Sharma, pg nos: 278-290)

Food chain- (Ecology and Environment- PD Sharma, pg nos: 278-290)

Food web- (Ecology and Environment- PD Sharma, pg nos: 278-290)

Pyramids and habitat approach- (Ecology and Environment- PD Sharma, pg nos: 278-290)

Organizational approach- (Ecology and Environment- PD Sharma, pg nos: 278-290)

Diversity of organisms.

3. UNIT III- Energy system

Solar energy (Ecology and Environment- PD Sharma, pg nos: 374-388, Environmental Chemistry- BK Sharma, Section- IX)

Radiation energy (Ecology and Environment- PD Sharma, pg nos: 374-388, Environmental Chemistry- BK Sharma, Section- IX)

Nuclear energy (Ecology and Environment- PD Sharma, pg nos: 374-388, Environmental Chemistry- BK Sharma, Section- IX)

Fossil fuel (Ecology and Environment- PD Sharma, pg nos: 374-388, Environmental Chemistry- BK Sharma, Section- IX)

Hydroelectric energy (Ecology and Environment- PD Sharma, pg nos: 374-388, Environmental Chemistry- BK Sharma, Section- IX)

Wind energy (Ecology and Environment- PD Sharma, pg nos: 374-388, Environmental Chemistry- BK Sharma, Section- IX)

Tidal energy (Ecology and Environment- PD Sharma, pg nos: 374-388, Environmental Chemistry- BK Sharma, Section- IX)

4. Unit IV- Environmental pollution

Aquatic pollution and Control – (Environmental Chemistry by BK Sharma, Section IV, pg. Nos: 3-12)

Sources and types of water pollution- (Environmental Chemistry by BK Sharma, Section IV, pg. Nos: 3-12)

Pesticides pollution- (Environmental Chemistry by BK Sharma, Section IV, pg. Nos: 3-12)

Industrial pollution- (Environmental Chemistry by BK Sharma, Section IV, pg. Nos: 3-12)

Sewage pollution- (Environmental Chemistry by BK Sharma, Section IV, pg. Nos: 3-12)

Heavy metal pollution- (Environmental Chemistry by BK Sharma, Section IV, pg. Nos: 3-12)

Effects of pollution on aquatic resources- (Environmental Chemistry by BK Sharma, Section IV, pg. Nos: 3-12)

Air pollution and control- (Environmental Chemistry by BK Sharma, Section III, 3-100)

Sources and types of air pollution- (Environmental Chemistry by BK Sharma, Section IV, pg. Nos: 3-12)

Land pollution and control- (Environmental Chemistry by BK Sharma, Section V)

Sources of land pollution- (Environmental Chemistry by BK Sharma, Section V)

Agricultural and industrial-land pollution monitoring- (Environmental Chemistry by BK Sharma, Section V

Noise pollution-(Environmental Chemistry by BK Sharma, Section VIII)

Thermal pollution- (Environmental Chemistry by BK Sharma, Section VII)

Environmental protection, Laws and agency- (Ecology and Environment, PD Sharma, pg nos: 523-552, 483-489)

5. Unit V- Environment and Man

Human health hazards and public health importance- (Textbook of Environmental Studies, by Erach Barucha, pg. No: 213-226)

Environmental education and awareness- (Ecology and Environment, PD Sharma, pg. nos: 531-552)

Human involvement in environmental protection- Man and Biosphere Program (Ecology and Environment, PD Sharma, pg. nos: 531-552)

Green house gases- (Environmental Chemistry, BK Sharma, Section III- Chapter 4, 5 and 6)

Ozone layer depletion- (Environmental Chemistry, BK Sharma, Section III- Chapter 4, 5 and 6)

Global warming and consequences- (Environmental Chemistry, BK Sharma, Section III- Chapter 4, 5 and 6)

Displacement and resettlement due to big projects- (Environmental Chemistry, BK Sharma, Section III- Chapter 4, 5 and 6)

Desertification- (Ecology and Environment, PD Sharma, pg. nos: 326-331)

Reference Books:

1. Ecology and Environment, P.D. Sharma, 2003, Seventh Edition, Rastogi Publications.
2. Environmental Chemistry, B.K. Sharma and H. Kaur, 1998, Fourth Edition, Krishna Prakashan Media.
3. Textbook of Environmental Studies, Erach Barucha, 2005,

GENERAL STUDIES –II / SEMESTER-II

ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS-200G

1._____ of stratosphere provides protection to our life.
a. Nitrogen.
b. Hydrogen.
c. Ozone.
d. Argon.
Answer: C

2. Which of the following soil is the best for plant growth?
a. Sandy soil.
b. Clay.
c. Gravel.
d. Loamy Soil.
Answer: D

3. Both power and manure are provided by _____plants.
a. thermal.
b. nuclear.
c. biogas.
d. hydroelectric.
Answer: C

4. _____ is the major raw material for biogas.
a. Plant leaves.
b. Cow dung.
c. Mud.
d. Grass.
Answer: B

5. Atomic energy is obtained by using the ores of _____.
a. copper.
b. uranium.
c. lithium.
d. radium.
Answer: B

6. The death of last individual of a species is called _____.
a. extinction.
b. clad.
c. vanished.
d. climax.
Answer: A

7. Bio gas generation is mainly based on the principle of _____.
a. fermentation.
b. degradation.
c. purification.
d. sedimentation.
Answer: A

8. The number of lives births per 1000 people in a population in a year is known as _____.
a. fecundity.
b. the crude birth rate.
c. fertility.
d. the basic demographic equation.
Answer: B

9. The dramatic increase in agricultural production that have been made possible by high yield “miracle crops” are called the _____.
a. biotechnical revolution.
b. bioeconomic revolution.
c. green house effect.
d. green revolution.
Answer: D

10. The nation with “one family - one child” is _____.
a. Indonesia.
b. South Africa.
c. China.
d. Japan.
Answer: C

11. The nation whose government is promoting large families because of an aging population and low fertility rate is _____.
a. the United States.
b. India.
c. France.
d. China.
Answer: C

12. The areas of sociology that covers the size, compensation and distribution of population is called _____.
a. environmental sociology.
b. geography.
c. anthropology.
d. demography.
Answer: D

13. Valuable, practical services that help to preserve ecosystem performed by nature are called_____.
a. ecosystem service.
b. biological control.
c. the green house effect.
d. biosphere balancing.
Answer: A

14. The two components that acid rain contains that are most damaging to the environment aresulfuric acid and _____.
a. nitric acid.

b. carbon dioxide.
c. water.
d. nitrogen.
Answer: A

15. The surrounding physical and biological factor with which organisms closely interact and remain adapted is known as _____.
a. nature.
b. ecology.
c. forest.
d. environment.
Answer:D

16. A form of energy or matter that is essential for the functioning and sustained survival of living organism within a specific population or ecosystem is called _____.
a. resources.
b. natural resource.
c. environment.
d. forest.
Answer:A

17. The resources that are derived from bio-mass of living organisms are called _____resources.
a. renewable.
b. non-renewable.
c. environmental.
d. natural.
Answer: A

18.What material do we throw away the mostly?
a. Glass.
b. Paper.
c. Aluminum.
d. Plastic.
Answer: B

19. _____ is diffused into the ground by gravitational force.
a. Rain water.
b. Ocean.
c. River water.
d. None of the above.
Answer: A

20. Water which is an universal solvent for most of the biochemical and biological process,constitutes about the total volume of _____ billion kilometers.
a. 1.5.
b. 2.0.
c. 2.5.
d. 3.0.
Answer: A

21. The complete failure of monsoon rainfall with a dry climate accompanied by acute shortage of water causes _____.
a. soil erosion.
b. flash flood.
c. loss of bio-diversity.
d. drought.
Answer: D

22. The study of minerals is called _____.
a. geology.
b. mineralogy.
c. mining science.
d. metallurgy.
Answers: B

23. The resources that are obtained from any non-living materials are called _____resources.
a. non-renewable.
b. renewable.
c. natural.
d. environmental.
Answers: A

24. _____ is the degradation of land in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas.
a. Land fertility.
b. Desertification.
c. Ecosystem.
d. Vegetation.
Answer: B

25. _____deserts are formed between tall mountain ranges which prevent moisture-rich clouds from reaching areas on the ice, or protected side, of the range.
a. Polar.
b. Trade wind.
c. Rain shadow.
d. Costal.
Answer: C

26. Increase in global mean temperature causes _____.
a. greenhouse effect.
b. forest fire.
c. desertification.
d. loss of fertility.
Answers: A

27. _____ is the natural phenomenon, caused by an unlimited and unprecedented ainfall.
a. Soil erosion.
b. Cyclone.
c. Floods.
d. Hightening.

Answers: C

28. What scale is useful to record the force of wind?
a. decibel.
b. richter.
c. beaufort.
d. fujita.
Answer: B

29. If there is no atmosphere, the colour of the sky will be_____.
a. white.
b. colourless.
c. blue.
d. black.
Answer: D

30. Approximately what percentage of the total geographical area of India is under forest cover?
a. 15.
b. 30.
c. 25
d. 20
Answer: D

31. The metal known as chemical sun is _____.
a. potassium.
b. magnesium.
c. lethium.
d. sodium.
Answer: B

32. The term ‘nife’ refers to _____.
a. earth quake.
b. core of earth.
c. crust of earth.
d. ocean beds.
Answer: B

33. Red sea is an example of a _____structure.
a. folded.
b. lava.
c. faulted.
d. residual.
Answer: C

34. The factors responsible for change in seasons on the earth’s surface is _____.
i. rotation of earth.
ii. revolution of earth.
iii. inclination of earth.
iv. rotation of sun.

a. i and ii.
b. ii and iii.
c. i and ii.
d. i,ii and iv.
Answer: B

35. The rate of erosion in a stream is highest where_____.
a. depth is greater.
b. breadth is greater.
c. velocity is more.
d. the river joins the sea.
Answer:C

36. Trees shed their leaves in winter season to_____.
a. take rest after the summer growth.
b. conserve water.
c. conserve heat.
d. escape being eaten by animals.
Answer: C

37. Blue revolution is associated with _____.
a. agriculture.
b. iron and steel.
c. irrigation.
d. fishing.
Answer: D

38. Harnessing of nuclear energy often causes_____pollution.
a. air.
b. water.
c. thermal.
d. noise.
Answer: C

39. Which one of the following is the most stable ecosystem?
a. Forest.
b. Mountain.
c. Desert.
d. Ocean.
Answer: D

40. From which language did the word Tsunami originate?
a. Chinese.
b. Korean.
c. Japanese.
d. Malayan.
Answer: C

41. Which of the following cities is intended to solve the drinking water problem in the Telugu Ganga Project?

a. Hyderabad.
b. Bangalore.
c. Cochin.
d. Chennai.
Answer:D

42.Mercury is a hazardous chemical. Which one of the following items does not contain mercury?
a. Computer disks.
b. Blinking lights in sneakers.
c. Fluorescent light bulbs.
d. Thermometers.
Answer: A

43. The abiotic and biotic components constitute the structure of an _____.
a. energy flow.
b. environment.
c. atmosphere.
d. Ecosystem.
Answer: D

44.Which gas is not produced when hydrocarbons are burnt in the internal combustion engine?
a. Carbon dioxide.
b. Carbon monoxide.
c. Hydrogen.
d. Nitrogen oxides.
Answer: C

45.Photochemical smog is seen in many industrialized cities. Which of the following is not responsible for its formation?
a. Nitrogen dioxide.
b. Sulphur dioxide.
c. Pentane.
d. Ozone.
Answer: B.

46.Producers are otherwise known as _____.
a. organisms.
b. manufacturers.
c. organic compounds.
d. autotrophs.
Answer: D

47.Decomposers are otherwise called as _____.
a. detritivores.
b. primary consumers.
c. organic matter.
d. secondary consumers.
Answer: A

48.Light energy is transformed into chemical energy by _____.
a. photosynthesis.
b. respiration.
c. recycling.
d. productivity.
Answer: A

49.The organic matter produced by the Photosynthetic activity of green plants is called as _____.
a. light energy.
b. cellular process.
c. energy flow.
d. Primary productivity
Answer: D

50. All food chains starts with _____ and ends with decay.
a. environment.
b. organisms.
c. photosynthesis.
d. fungi.
Answer: C

51. In grazer food chain the living plants are directly_____.
a. destroyed.
b. consumed.
c. decayed.
d. grown.
Answer: B

52. The study of food chains and food webs is observed in the phenomenon known as _____.
a. biological chain.
b. ecosystem.
c. biological magnification.
d. energy flow.
Answer: C

53. Energy transformation through the food chain is _____.
a. regular.
b. comfortable.
c. proposed.
d. inefficient.
Answer: D

54. Which of the following is a nonrenewable energy resource?
a. Solar.
b. Methane.
c. Hydroelectric.
d. Coal.

Answer: D

55. What is the leading source of energy used in the United States today?
a. coal.
b. oil resources.
c. natural gas.
d. nuclear power.
Answer: B

56. The first oil well was drilled in the United States in _____.
a. 1829.
b. 1859.
c. 1929.
d. 1959.
Answer: B

57.Oil, coal and natural gas supply approximately _____ % of the energy used in the United States.
a. 10.
b. 25.
c. 40.
d. 90.
Answer: D

58. Of all of the energy production in the United States, what percentage is lost in distribution and inefficient use?
a. 10.
b. 25.
c. 40.
d. 50.
Answer: C

59. Chemical reactions triggered by _____ transforms the organic material into hydrocarbons.
a. solar energy.
b. hydroelectric.
c. elevated temperatures.
d. decomposition.
Answer: C

60. Energy resources derived from natural organic materials are called _____.
a. geothermal energy sources.
b. fossil fuels.
c. biomass.
d. all of these.
Answer: B

61. A permeable rock that contains hydrocarbon fluids and gasses is called a/an _____.
a. oil trap.
b. source bed.

c. oil reservoir.
d. none of these.
Answer: C

62. Which of the following is least likely to contain an oil trap?
a. an anticline.
b. fault.
c. natural stratigraphy.
d. syncline.
Answer: D

63.Which of the following rock types would most likely be the best oil reservoir?
a. Granite.
b. Shale.
c. Sandstone.
d. Salt.
Answer: C

64..In an oil trap formed by an anticline, _____ accumulates on top, _____ in the middle, and _____ at the bottom.
a. natural gas, oil, groundwater.
b. ground water, oil, natural gas.
c. oil, groundwater, natural gas.
d. oil, natural gas, ground water.
Answer: A

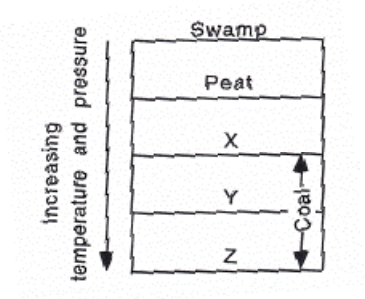
65. Two-thirds of the world's known oil reserves are located in _____.
a. siberia.
b. gulf of mexico and caribbean.
c. the middle east.
d. indonesia.
Answer: C

66. At the current rate of world use, the remaining oil will be depleted in approximately _____ years.
a. 25.
b. 100.
c. 400.
d. 2000.
Answer: B

67. Which of the following statements is true?
a. In the US oil production is greater than oil consumption.
b. In the US oil production equals oil consumption.
c. In the US oil production is less than oil consumption.
d. In the US oil production is greater or lesser than oil consumption.
Answer: C

68. Most of the natural gas used in the United States is consumed by _____.
a. industry.
b. residential use.
c. electrical utilities.
d. transportation.
Answer: B

69.



Layer X is _____.
a. anthracite.
b. bituminous.
c. lignite.
d. tar.
Answer: C

70. Layer Y is _____.
a. lignite.
b. bituminous.
c.anthracite.
d. tar.
Answer: B

71. Layer Z is _____.
a. anthracite.
b. lignite.
c. bituminous.
d. tar.
Answer: A

72.Which country contains about 50% of the world's coal resources?
a. United States.
b. China.
c. Canada.
d. The former Soviet Union.
Answer: D.

73. Oil derived from coal, oil shales or tar sands is called _____.
a. natural gas.
b. biomass.
c. syncrude.
d. none of the above.

Answer: C

74. Nuclear energy is derived by _____.
a. combustion of atoms of U 235.
b. fission of atoms of U 235.
c. fusion of atoms of U 235.
d. the breaking of U 235 bonds.
Answer: B

75. Which one of the following statements is false regarding the nuclear accident at Chernobyl in the Ukraine in 1986?
a. Radioactive debris was blown into Scandinavia and western europe.
b. Hundreds of square miles of land surrounding Chernobyl was contaminated and made uninhabitable.
c. Food supplies in many countries had to be purified in order to be consumed.
d. Excess deaths from cancer may be in the thousands over the next 40 years.
Answer: C

76. Most of the uranium ore in the United States is located in the _____.
a. applachian mountains.
b. basin and range.
c. colorado plateau.
d. great lakes.
Answer: C

77. Hydroelectric energy provides about _____ %of the energy consumed annually in the United States.
a. 4 .
b. 12.
c. 30.
d. 65.
Answer: B

78. Solar energy stored in material such as wood, grain, sugar, and municipal waste is called _____.
a. fossil fuels.
b. biomass.
c. geothermal energy.
d. natural gas.
Answer: B

79. What type of energy is derived from heated groundwater?
a. solar.
b. geothermal.
c. hydroelectric.
d. nuclear.
Answer: B

80. The largest geothermal power plant in the United States is located near which city?
a. Chicago.
b. Los Angeles.
c. New York.
d. San Francisco.
Answer: C

81.The world faces an energy crisis because _____.
a. world demand for energy will increase.
b. world oil production will peak and begin to decline.
c. shortages and the resulting escalation of prices can shock the economic and political order.
d. all of the above.
Answer: D

82.Which of the following states in India does not have proven coal reserve?
a. Andhra Pradesh.
b. Madhya Pradesh.
c. Kerala.
d. West Bengal.
Answer: C

83. Water pollution is due to _____.
a. agricultural discharges.
b. Sewage and other wastes.
c. industrial effluents.
d. all the above.
Answer: D

84.Natural Source of air pollution come from_____.
a. internal combustion engines.
b. coal-fired electrical plants.
c. salt from sea spray, cattle, soil dust, and volcanic dust.
d. evaporation of solvents.
Answer: C

85. A great deal of indoor air pollution comes from _____.
a. sludge.
b. carbon monoxide.
c. cooking.
d. carpets and furniture.
Answer: D

86. When does thermal pollution take place?
a. Sun heats up the lakes and ponds.
b. Hot water from factories drain into rivers and ponds.
c. When hot oil drains into rivers and lakes.
d. None of these.
Answer: B

87.In a lake polluted with pesticides, which one of the following will contain the maximum amount of pesticides?
a. Small fish.
b. Microscopic animals.
c. Big fish.
d. Water birds.
Answer: D

88. The use of microorganism metabolism to remove pollutants in the water bodies is known as_____.
a. biomagnifications.
b. bioremediation.
c. biomethanation.
d. bioreduction.
Answer: B

89. Which one of the following is a useful biological indicator of sulphur-dioxide pollution?
a. Bryophytes.
b. Algal blooms.
c. Pseudomonas.
d. Lichens.
Answer: D

90.Oil spills are a source of pollution for_____.
a. water.
b. land and water.
c. land and air.
d. air and noise.
Answer: B

91.Which one of the following is not a primary pollutant?
a. Particulate matter.
b. Carbon monoxide.
c. Sulpuric acid.
d. Nitrogen oxides.
Answer: C

92.Air pollution is likely to be most severe_____.
a. in the interior of continents.
b. near the center of an anticyclone.
c. in the summer.
d. when the atmosphere is turbulent.
Answer: B

93.The water management Act is complemented by the waste water charges Act at _____.
a. 3 November 1994.
b. 21 January 1940.
c. 31 July 1996.
d. 21 September 1998.

Answer: A

94.The major source of noise pollution, worldwide is due to _____.
a. office equipment.
b. transport system.
c. sugar, textile and paper industries.
d. oil refineries and thermal power plants.
Answer: B

95. Among the following which one causes more indoor chemical pollution?
a. Burning coal.
b. Burning cooking gas.
c. Burning mosquito coil.
d. Room spray.
Answer: C

96. World's most problematic aquatic weed is _____.
a. azolla.
b. wolffia.
c. eichornia.
d. trapa.
Answer: C

97.The combination of nitrogen oxides and hydrocarbons in the presence of the sunlight causes _____.
a. global warming.
b. smog.
c. ozone hole in the atmosphere.
d. acid rain.
Answer: B

98.Which one of the following problems is not created by noise pollution?
a. Diarrhoea.
b. Hypertension.
c. Deafness.
d. Irritation.
Answer: A

99.Air is composed of gases, water vapours and _____.
a. rainfall.
b. snowfall.
c. dust particles.
d. light.
Answer: C

100.Sea water is _____.
a. acidic.
b. alkaline.
c. neutral.
d. hypotonic.

Answer: A

101.Environment is included in an important discipline called_____.
e. physical factor.
f. evolution.
g. ecology
h. biological factor.
Answer: C

102.The destruction of the forest areas by man made efforts is called _____.
i. Afforestation.
j. deforestation.
k. non-forestation.
l. bio forestation.
Answer: B

103.The Sonoran Desert of southwestern North American is a typical _____ desert.
m. trade-wind.
n. rain shadow.
o. mad latitude.
p. costal.
Answers: C

104.Red sea is an example of a _____ structure.
q. folded.
r. lava.
s. faulted.
t. residual.
Answer: C

105.The concept of ecosystem was proposed by Tansley during the year_____.
a. 1948.
b. 1923.
c. 1935.
d. 1964.
Answer: C

106.Area X represents_____.
a. coal.
b. solar.
c. nuclear.
d. oil.
Answer: A

107.Area Y represents _____.
a. coal.
b. solar.
c. nuclear.
d. oil.
Answer: C

108. Area Z represents _____.
a. coal.
b. solar.
c. nuclear.
d. oil.
Answer: B

109.Cross section of an oil trap. X, Y, and Z represent three distinct fluid layers within the permeable reservoir rock. The oil trap shown here is a/an _____.
a. anticline.
b. fault trap.
c. stratigraphic trap.
d. salt dome trap.
Answer: A

110.In addition to increasing temperature and pressure, the arrow to the left of the diagram represents increasing _____.
a. metamorphism.
b. heat value.
c. carbon content.
d. all of the above.
Answer: D

111. In an aquatic ecosystem, the depth to which light penetrates is called _____.
a. aphotic.
b. photic.
c. euphotic.
d. nonphotic.
Answer: B

112. _____ is a water borne disease.
a. Small Pox.
b. Meningitis.
c. Diarrhea.
d. Cholera.
Answer: D.

113.The first Environmental Law in India was enacted in _____.
a. 1947.
b. 1950.
c. 1972.
d. 1982.
Answer: B

114. The mean of annual rainfall in India is _____.
a. 110 mm.
b. 110 cm.
c. 85 cm.
d. 110 m.

Answer: B

115. In which one of the following locations is thermal pollution causing the biggest problem?
a. Soil.
b. Surface water.
c. Ground water.
d. Air.
Answer: B

116. Non-biodegradable pollutants are created by _____.
a. nature.
b. excessive use of resources.
c. humans.
d. natural disasters.
Answer: C

117. Acid deposition causes _____.
a. the greenhouse effect to lessen.
b. lakes and forests to die.
c. acid indigestion in humans.
d. all the above are correct.
Answer: B

118.The growth of human population is most rapid in the _____.
a. South America.
b. Asia.
c. North America.
d. tropical and subtropical regions.
Answer: D

119.TajMahal is threatened due to the effect of _____.
a. hydrogen.
b.chlorine.
c.sulphurdioxide.
d.oxygen.
Answer: C

120.Ultraviolet radiation from sunlight causes the reaction that produces_____.
a.Fluorides.
b. SO_2.
c.Ozone.
d. CO.
Answer: A

121.What percentage of land area of India provides to the global diversity?
a. 2.4.
b. 5.
c. 8.
d. 19.

Answer: C

122.Hazardous mitigation means _____.
a. protective action against fire.
b. permanently reduce or alleviate the losses of life, injuries and property resulting from natural and human made hazards in future through long term strategies.
c. temporary planning to overcome the destruction caused by natural disasters.
d. strategy for protection against future animal attacks.
Answer: B

123.Which country hosted first World Earth Summit(June 1992) onconservation of the environment?
a.India.
b.Brazil.
c.Peru.
d. Spain.
Answer: B

124.The newspaper contains one of the following toxic materials which is _____.
a.Cd.
b.Pb.
c. Mg.
d. Hg.
Answer: B

125.When did the Bhopal disaster occur?
a. Dec 4, 1982.
b. Dec 3, 1984.
c. Dec 8, 1986.
d. Dec 9, 1980.
Answer: B

126.About 60% of SO_2 pollution is due to _____.
a. burning of coal.
b. burning of oil.
c. automobile.
d. industries.
Answer: A

127.Which gas was liberated in Bhopal gas tragedy?
a. Ethyl isothiocyanate.
b. Sodium isothiocyanate.
c. Methy isocyanate.
d. Phenyl isocyanate and phosgene.
Answer:C

128.Which is the gas that produces the most damaging acid rains?
a. SO_2.
b. NO_2.
c. CO_2.

d. H_2.
Answer: A

129.Acid rain causes_____.
a. defoliation, chlorosis, necrosis of plant foliage.
b. leaching of mineral salts in soil and decolourisation of coloured stone.
c. death of fishes due to clogging of their gills by exudation of large amount of mucus caused by solubility and availability of toxic metal like aluminium.
d. all the above.
Answer: D

130. Smog is a combination of_____.
a. air and water vapour.
b. water and smoke.
c. smoke and fog.
d. fire and water.
Answer: C

131. The Term Smog was introduced in 1905 by _____.
a. Des Voeux.
b. Hult.
c. Canon.
d. Le Chatelier.
Answer: A

132.A smog that occurs due to low temperature and has reducing environment is_____.
a. los angeles smog.
b. photochemical smog.
c. london smog.
d. greenland smog.
Answer: C

133. London smog of 1952 that killed about 4000 persons, was_____.
a. photochemical and rich in NO_2.
b. coal induced and rich in SO_2.
c. effect of nuclear accident.
d. due to atomic explosion.
Answer: B

134. In a photochemical smog, which gas is an eye and mucous membrane irritant?
a. SO_2.
b. O_3.
c. CO.
d. N_2O.
Answer: B

135.Most abundant pollutant in the atmosphere among hydrocarbons is_____.
a. methane.
b. propane.
c. butane.

d. benzpyrene.
Answer: A

136. The gas responsible for global warming and depletion of ozone layer is _____.
a. CH_4.
b. CI.
c. CO_2.
d. H_2S.
Answer: A

137.The source of aerosol in upper atmosphere is_____.
a. sea currents.
b. petroleum based industries.
c. jet planes.
d. ruminants.
Answer: C

138.The most serious pollutant to rubber tyres is _____.
a. CO_2.
b. CO.
c. O_3.
d. NO_2.
Answer: C

139.Which satellite recorded the presence of an ozone hole?
a. TIROS-N.
b. GOES.
c. NIMBUS-7.
d. LANDSAT-3.
Answer: C

140.Ozone depletion in stratosphere ozone hole would result in_____.
a. forest fires and acid rains.
b. global warming.
c. increased incidence of skin cancer due to reaching of UV radiations on earth.
d. green house effect.
Answer: C

141.Maximum threat to the world is from _____.
a. global warming.
b. ozone hole.
c. water Pollution.
d. soil erosion.
Answer: B

142.When the residential area shifts outward, it is called _____.
a. urbanization.
b. urban hierarchy.
c. urban ecology.
d. suburbanization.

Answer: D

143. Agriculture also pollutes surface water and underground water by the excessive use of _____.
a. chemical fertilizers.
b. bio-fertilizers.
c. bio-waste.
d. decayed fertilizers.
Answer: A

144.The modern development and _____ of water resources have resulted in huge water shortages.
a. management.
b. mismanagement.
c. technology.
d. nanotechnology.
Answer: B

145. _____ are the countries, which are high in population than any other countries in the developing world.
a. India and Malaysia.
b. India and Australia.
c. India and Japan.
d. India and China.
Answer: D

146. The first 'Green revolution' in _____ produced a large amount of food.
a. 1960s.
b. 1970s.
c. 1980s.
d. 1990s.
Answer: A

147._____ population growth is due to migration of people to towns and cities for job opportunities and with population within.
a. Rural.
b. Urban.
c. Semi-urban.
d. Both a and b.
Answer: B

148. Good urban planning is essential for _____ land use.
a. rational.
b. irrational.
c. planned.
d. unplanned.
Answer: A

149._____ are the saprotrophs like bacteria and fungi.
a. Micro organisms.

b. Decomposers.
c. Parasites.
d. Zooplanktons.
Answer: B

150.The resources that can be replaced by natural ecological cycle are called _____resources.
a. renewable.
b. non- renewable.
c. exhaustible.
d. natural.
Answer: A

151. Which one of the following is the non-renewable resource?
a. Water.
b. Oxygen.
c. Sunlight.
d. Coal.
Answer: D

152._____ is a long term pattern of weather at a particular area.
a. Raising sun.
b. Climate.
c. Setting sun.
d. Rainbow.
Answer: B

153. In a terrestrial ecosystem, the tropic level that would contain the largest biomass would be the _____.
a. primary consumers.
b. producers.
c. secondary consumers.
d. highest order consumers.
Answer: B

154. Human activities like deforestation create serious change in the _____.
a. atmosphere.
b. hydrosphere.
c. lithosphere.
d. biosphere.
Answer: B

155.The best way to check soil erosion is by providing adequate trees and _____.
a. grass cover.
b. manure.
c. water.
d. sand.
Answer: A

156.A narrow valley with steep sides is known as _____.
a. rapids.
b. waterfalls.
c. gorges.
d. river.
Answer: C

157. Environmental education should be _____ in approach.
a. interdependent.
b. interpreting.
c. interdisciplinary.
d. balanced.
Answer: C

158. Plantation produces around _____ percentage of industrial woods.
a. twenty.
b. thirty.
c. forty.
d. fifty.
Answer: C

159.Which is the world's most deadliest snake?
a. Black mamba.
b. Spitting cobra.
c. Russel viper.
d. Anaconda.
Answers: A.

160. Animal dung is _____ waste.
a. biodegradable.
b. non biodegradable.
c. toxic.
d. hazardous.
Answer: A

161. Which one of the following is the most populated city in India?
a. Mumbai.
b. Calcutta.
c. Delhi.
d. Chennai.
Answer: A

162.Which country has a density of almost 43,000 people per square mile?
a. Monaco.
b. Mongolia.
c. South Africa.
d. North Korea.
Answer: A

163. The total number of major languages in India are _____.
a. 18.
b. 17.
c. 16.
d. 15.
Answer: C

164. Any unit that includes all the organisms that interact with the physical environment is called _____.
a. community.
b. population.
c. biosphere.
d. ecosystem.
Answer: D

165.The two major components of an ecosystem are _____ and _____.
a. flora, fauna.
b. autotrophic, heterotrophic.
c. biotic, abiotic.
d. standing state, standing quality.
Answer: C

166. The ecosystem maintained by man by addition of energy and planned manipulations is called _____.
a. artificial.
b. natural.
c. fresh water.
d. space.
Answer: A

167. How many types of habitats are there in a biosphere?
a. 4.
b. 2.
c. 3.
d. 6.
Answer: A

168. _____ ecology emphasizes the totality or pattern or relationships between organisms and the sea environment.
a. Desert.
b. Estuarine.
c. Marine.
d. Fresh water.
Answer: C

169.The study of the sea in all of its aspects i.e. physical, chemical, geological and biological is termed as _____.
a. limnology.
b. oceanography.
c. radiography.

d. biography.
Answer: B

170. Flora is the _____ life occurring in a particular region or time.
a. plant.
b. animal.
c. human.
d. microbial.
Answer: A

171. Forests, woodlands and shrub lands, grass lands and desert comes under _____ ecosystem.
a. natural.
b. marine.
c. manmade.
d. brackish.
Answer: A

172. _____ ecosystems are maintained artificially by man.
a. Man-made.
b. Marine.
c. Artificial.
d. Brackish.
Answer: A

173. The energy used for all plant life processes is derived from _____ radiation.
a. ultra violet.
b. infra red.
c. beta.
d. solar.
Answer: D

174. A _____ ecosystem is essential for the survival of all living organisms of the system.
a. marine water.
b. balanced.
c. estuarine.
d. fresh water.
Answer: B

175. The unidirectional flow of energy in an ecosystem can be termed as _____ due to unidirectional flow of energy.
a. energy chain.
b. energy link.
c. energy flow.
d. energy stream.
Answer: C

176. The energy reaching the earth's surface consists largely of visible light and _____ components.
a. ultra violet.
b. beta.
c. gamma.
d. infra-red.
Answer: D

177. A pond, serves as a good example for a _____ water ecosystem.
a. fresh.
b. brackish.
c. marine.
d. sea.
Answer: A

178.Herbivores are also called as _____.
a.producers.
b.primary consumers.
c.secondary consumers.
d.tertiary consumers.
Answer: B

179. Macroconsumers include _____.
a.herbivores.
b.carnivores.
c.omnivores.
d.all the above.
Answer: D

180. Primary productivity is associated with _____.
a.green plants.
b.higher macrophytes.
c.phytoplanktons.
d.all the above.
Answer: D

181. Rate of primary productivity is estimated in terms of _____.
a.Chl/g dry weight/unit area.
b.Chl/kg dry weight/unit area.
c.Chl/g wet weight/unit area.
d.Chl/g wet weight/unit area.
Answer: A

182. Net primary productivity is also known as _____.
a.total photosynthesis.
b.total assimilation.
c.apparent photosynthesis.
d.gross photosynthesis.
Answer: C

183. Which among the following is mobile in nature?
a. Primary productivity.
b. Secondary productivity.
c. GPP.
d. NPP.
Answer: B

184. In the food relationship where the lion eats the wilde beast and the wildebeest eats plants.
i. The lion is the prey and the wilde beast is the predator.
ii. The lion is the predator and the wilde beast is the prey.
iii. The lion is the primary consumer and the wilde beast is the secondary consumer.
iv. The lion is the secondary consumer and the wilde beast is the primary consumer.
Pick out the correct answer.
a. i and iii only.
b. i and iv only.
c. ii and iv only.
d. ii and iii only.
Answer: C

185. What are 'pastures of the sea'?
a. Estuaries.
b. Coastal waters.
c. Antarctic convergence.
d. Savannahs.
Answer: B

186. Animals that feed only on plants are called _____.
a. detritivores.
b. herbivores.
c. carnivores.
d. omnivores.
Answer: B

187. Which of the following regions of our country are known for their rich biodiversity?
a. Western ghats and eastern Himalayas.
b. Western ghats and deccan plateau.
c. Eastern himalayas and gangetic plain.
d. Trans himalayas and deccan peninsula.
Answer: A

188. Pick out the world's rarest monkey.
a. Baboon.
b. Common Marmoset.
c. Golden langur.
d. Gibbon.
Answer: C

189.Renewable energy resources are mostly based on _____.
a. biomass.
b. fossil fuels.
c. solar energy.
d. nuclear power.
Answer: A

190. _____ was developed after World War II.
a. Wind energy.
b. Solar energy.
c. Nuclear power.
d. Thermal power.
Answer: C

191. _____ is a mixture of 50 – 90% of methane.
a. Natural gas.
b. Air.
c. Water.
d. Bio diesel.
Answer: A

192. Gasification of biomass is one of the means to harvest energy through _____ conversion.
a. hydro-chemical.
b. thermo-chemical.
c. chemical-gaseous.
d. hydro-thermal.
Answer: B

193. In India, the generation of hydro-electric power was emphasized from _____ five year
plans.
a. first.
b. second.
c. third.
d. fourth.
Answer: A

194. A small quantity of _____ material can produce an enormous amount of energy.
a. metallic.
b. non-metallic.
c. radioactive.
d. conductive.
Answer: C

195.Abundant source of monazite sands are found on the sea shores of _____.
a. Maharashtra.
b. West Bengal.
c. Tamil Nadu.
d. Kerala.

Answer: D

196. Wind power harnesses the energy of wind to propel the _____of wind turbines.
a. conductor.
b. capacitor.
c. blades.
d. resistor.
Answer: C

197.India ranks _____ amongst the wind-energy producing countries of the world.
a. first.
b. second.
c. third.
d. fourth.
Answer: D

198. Tidal energy generation may have serious environmental impacts like _____.
a. water salinity.
b. sediment movement.
c. soil erosion.
d. both a and b.
Answer: D

199. The largest concentration of potential wave energy is located between the _____ latitudes in both, the northern and southern hemisphere.
a. 20 and 40.
b. 40 and 60.
c. 60 and 80.
d. 80 and 100.
Answer: C

200. A wave regulator system can be placed at a depth of about _____, and a distance of about _____ from the shore.
a. 15m, 100m.
b. 20m, 120m.
c. 10m, 500m.
d. 20m, 300m.
Answer: C

201. _____ is essentially stored solar energy that can be converted in to electricity, fuel and heat.
a. Biomass.
b. Fossil.
c. Heat.
d. Coal.
Answer: A

202. Gobar gas is obtained from_____.
a. manure.
b. cow dung.

c. crop residues.
d. fossil.
Answer: B

203. What is the only continent on earth where Giraffes live in the wild?
a. Africa.
b. India
c. Pakisthan
d. Srilanka
Answer: A

204. _____ is derived recently from living organisms and their metabolic products.
e. Biofuel.
f. Biomass.
g. Fossil fuel.
h. Gobar gas.
Answer: A

205. The practical problem in hydrogen production is its _____.
a. weight.
b. valency.
c. atomicity.
d. chemical property.
Answer: A

206.*Methanococcus* and *Methanobacterium* species uses _____ as an electron acceptor to produce methane.
a. nitrogen.
b. hydrogen.
c. carbon dioxide.
d. carbon monoxide.
Answer: C

207.Biogas is composed of _____.
a. methane, carbon dioxide, nitrogen and hydrogen.
b. carbon dioxide, nitrogen and hydrogen.
c. ethane, carbon dioxide, nitrogen and hydrogen.
d. methane, carbon dioxide, nitrogen and sulphur.
Answer: A

208._____ is an important fuel alcohol that can be produced by converting the starch content of biomass feed stocks into alcohol.
a. Methanol.
b. Gobar.
c. Ammonia.
d. Ethanol.
Answer: D

209. _____ is a viable alternative feedstock for ethanol production.
a. Wheat waste.

b. Corn waste.
c. Sugarcane waste.
d. Rice waste.
Answer: B

210._____ fails to convert complex carbohydrates like cellulose, hemicellulose and starch to ethanol.
a. Z. *mobillis*.
b. *Saccharomyces*.
c. *Kluyveromyces*.
d. *Typhaangustata*.
Answer: A

211.What are solar cells known as?
a.Lit up cells.
b.Photosynthesis cells.
c.Torpedo cells.
d. Photovoltaic cells.
Answer: D

212._____ mixed with diesel reduces carbon monoxide emissions up to 50%.
a. Methanol.
b. Alcohol.
c. Ethanol.
d. Phenol.
Answer: C

213.Water containing salts such as $MgCl_2$ and $MgSO_4$ is known as _____ water.
a. salt.
b. sewage.
c. drainage.
d. distilled.
Answer: A

214.Water used for paper mills should not contain _____.
a. magnesium.
b. sodium.
c. iron.
d. chlorine.
Answer: C

215. Water used for alcoholic breweries must contain _____ and magnesium in much lesser amounts.
a. lime.
b. sodium.
c. chlorine.
d. iron.
Answer: A

216. Artificial rainfall can be created by spraying _____ or compressed CO_2, in vaporized form on water bearing clouds.
a. NaCl.
b. AgI.
c. $MgCl_2$.
d. Mg.
Answer: B

217. Rainfall is measured by an instrument known as _____.
a. seismograph.
b. lactometer.
c. rain gauge.
d. nanometer.
Answer: C

218. _____ sewage is the waste water from kitchens, bathroom and laboratories.
a. Domestic.
b. Commercial.
c. Industry.
d. In plant.
Answer: A

219. Normally rain water is slightly _____.
a. pure.
b. acidic.
c. toxic.
d. oxidize.
Answer: B

220. The algal boom often releases _____ in water.
a. acidic.
b. toxins.
c. bacteria.
d. virus.
Answer: B

221. _____ are used to kill weeds or undesirable vegetations.
a. Fungicides.
b. Insecticides.
c. Herbicides.
d. Rodenticides.
Answer: C

222. _____ is used to control undesirable fish species and other aquatic animals.
a. Pesticides.
b. Synthetic pesticides.
c. Nematicides.
d. Molluscicides.
Answer: A

223. _____ is a semi liquid produced from solids of the sewage, accumulated at the bottom of setting tanks.
a. Semi sewage.
b. Semi powder.
c. Semi oily
d. Sludge.
Answer: D

224. Hippocrates mentioned air pollution in _____ BC.
a. 354.
b. 400.
c. 500.
d. 620.
Answer: B

225. _____ is the phenomenon where the earth retains heat.
a. Air pollution.
b. Green house effect.
c. Global effect.
d. Land pollution.
Answer: B

226._____ is the first country to have phased out the CFCs and HCFCs which are responsible for the depletion of the ozone layer.
a. Denmark.
b. Germany.
c. France.
d. Spain.
Answer: B

227.. _____ layer is very near to earth.
a. Stratosphere.
b. Mesosphere.
c. Troposphere.
d. Thermosphere.
Answer: C

228.The thickness of ozone layer is measured in_____.
a. Mm.
b. Du.
c. Nm.
d. Hg.
Answer: B

229.Water from springs contain dissolved _____ compounds which are used to cure some skin diseases.
a. nitric.
b. carbon.
c. oxide.
d. sulphur.

Answer: D

230. A_____ is formed due to the collection of water in a natural basis or depression in a mountainous area or in plains.
a. lake.
b. stream.
c. pond.
d. spring.
Answer: A

231. _____ causes loss of water because of seepage of water into the soil.
a. Evaporation.
b. Percolation.
c. Transpiration.
d. Infiltration.
Answer: B

232. The top layer of the lake is called as _____.
a. thermocline.
b. epilimnion.
c. thermonion.
d. hypolimnion.
Answer: B

233. _____ is a method used to remove oil from the surface with a suction device.
a. Dispersion.
b. Absorbents.
c. Skimming.
d. Emulsification.
Answer: C

234. When the soil is eroded and removed as a thin covering from large area it is known as _____ erosion.
a. Rill.
b. Gully.
c. Sheet.
d. Rivarian.
Answer: C

235. _____ is the most commonly used unit of radiation.
a. Becquerel.
b. Gray.
c. Rutherford.
d. Curie.
Answer: D

236.What is the man-made green house gas known as?
a. Carbon dioxide.
b. HFC.

c. Ozone.
d. Water Vapour.
Answer: B

237.The main cause of ozone layer depletion is the increased concentration of chlorine in_____.
a. stratosphere.
b. troposphere.
c. thermosphere.
d. mesosphere.
Answer: A

238. Which of the following is not a green house gas?
a. Carbon dioxide.
b. Methane.
c. Ozone.
d. SF_6.
Answer: C

239. The presence of high coliform counts in water indicates_____.
a. contamination by human wastes.
b. phosphorus contamination.
c. decreased Biological Oxygen Demand.
d. hydrocrbon contamination.
Answer: A

240.The pollutant that causes hole in the ozone layer is _____.
a. SF_6.
b. nitrousoxide.
c. CFCs.
d. PFCs.
Answer: C

241. The most serious environmental effect posed by hazardous wastes is _____.
a. air pollution.
b. habitat destruction.
c. groundwater contamination.
d. land pollution.
Answer: C

242. Which of the following gas is present at a very high concentration in our environment?
a. O_2.
b. CO_2.
c. H_2.
d. N_2.
Answer: D

243. Which among the following is not a primary contributor to green house effect?
a. SF_6.
b. CFCs.

c. N_2O.
d. CO_2.
Answer: B

244.Pick out the potent green house gas.
a. CO_2.
b. N_2O.
c. CH_4.
d. O_3.
Answer: C

245. CFCs are used as _____.
a. refrigerants.
b. insulators.
c. aerosol propellants.
d. all the above.
Answer: D

246.Ozone hole was first discovered in _____.
a. Africa.
b. Antarctica.
c. India.
d. Europe.
Answer: B

247. CFC releases a chemical which is harmful to ozone is _____.
a. chlorine.
b. fluorine.
c. N_2O.
d. SO_2.
Answer: A

248. Which one of the following gases can deplete the ozone layer in the upper atmosphere?
a.Methane.
b.CO_2.
c.NH_3.
d.SO_2.
Answer: A

249.The environment which has been modified by human activities is called _____ environment.
a. natural.
b. urban.
c. anthropogenic.
d. modern.
Answer: C

250. The short term properties of the atmosphere at a given place and time is referred as _____.
a. climate.

b. season.
c. microclimate.
d. weather.
Answer: D

251. Harnessing of nuclear energy often causes _____pollution.
a. air.
b. water.
c. thermal.
d. noise.
Answer: C

252.Nitrogen oxide and hydrocarbons released by automobiles interact to form _____.
a. CO.
b. PAN.
c. SO_2.
d. aerosol.
Answer: D

253.Which is the correct order from earth's surface?
a. Troposphere, stratosphere, mesosphere, thermosphere.
b. Stratosphere, mesosphere, troposphere, thermosphere.
c. Thermosphere, mesosphere, troposphere, stratosphere.
d. Mesosphere, troposphere, stratosphere, thermosphere.
Answer: A

254. The maximum number of individuals that can be supported by a given environment is called_____.
a. biotic potential.
b. carrying capacity.
c. population size.
d. environmental resistance.
Answer: B

255. Which of the following is a prime health risk associated with greater UV radiation through the atmosphere due to depletion of stratospheric ozone?
a. Damage to digestive system.
b. Increased liver cancer.
c. Neurological disorder.
d. Increased skin cancer.
Answer: D

256. The most serious environmental effect posed by hazardous wastes is _____.
a. air pollution.
b. contamination of groundwater.
c. increased use of land for landfills.
d. destruction of habitat.
Answer: D

257.Which one of the following cycle is not a gaseous biogeochemical cycle in ecosystem?
a. Nitrogen.
b. Carbon.
c. Sulphur.
d. Phosphorus.
Answer: D

258. Identify the possible link "A" in the following food chain:
Plant → insect → frog → "A" → Eagle.
a. cobra.
b. parrot.
c. rabbit.
d. wolf.
Answer: A

259. The type of ecosystem with the highest mean plant productivity is_____.
a. tropical rain forest.
b. temperate grassland.
c. desert.
d. tundra.
Answer: A

260. In an aquatic ecosystem, the tropic level equivalent to cows in grasslands is_____.
a. nekton.
b. zooplankton.
c. phytoplankton.
d. benthos.
Answer: B

261.Bell-shaped polygonal pyramid indicates _____.
a. low percentage of young individuals.
b. moderate percentage of young individuals.
c. high percentage of young individuals.
d. low percentage of old individuals.
Answer: B

262. Which one of the following ecosystem type has the highest annual net primary productivity?
a. Tropical deciduous forest.
b. Tropical rain forest.
c. Temperate deciduous forest.
d. Temperate evergreen forest.
Answer: B

263.Concept of ecological pyramids was proposed by _____.
a. Odum.
b. Clements.
c. Tansley.
d. Charles Elton.
Answer: D

264. The term ‘Ecosystem’ was coined by _____.
a. Odum.
b. Clements.
c. Arthur G. Tansley.
d. Elton.
Answer: C

265. Total amount of living material at the various trophic levels of a food chain is depicted by pyramids of _____.
a. numbers.
b. energy.
c. biomass.
d. all of these.
Answer: C

266. Which one of the following statements for pyramid of energy is incorrect, whereas the remaining three are correct?
a. It is upright in shape.
b. Its base is broad.
c. It shows energy content of different trophic level organisms.
d. It is inverted in shape.
Answer: D

267.Average total rainfall is 100 - 150 cm in _____, located in Australia, South America and Africa.
a. tropical savannas.
b. chaparrals.
c. deciduous forest.
d. temperate forest.
Answer: B

268.Which of the following is correctly matched?
a. Butterfly → Camouflage.
b. Garden lizard → Mimicry.
c. House lizard →Autotomy.
d. None of these.
Answer: C

269. Which of the following groups is absolutely essential functional component of the ecosystem?
a. Producers.
b. Producers and herbivores.
c. Producers and detritivores.
d. Detritivores.
Answer: C

270.When the two ecosystems overlap each other, the area is called_____.
a. Habitat.
b. Niche.

c. Ecotone.
d. Ecotype.
Answer: C

271. Which of the following would be considered to be a biotic component of an environment?
a. Fire.
b. Water.
c. Fungi.
d. Soil.
Answer: C

272.Which of the following has the least similarity when comparing two examples of the same biome located in different parts of the world?
a. Climate.
b. Latitude.
c. Continent.
d. Elevation.
Answer: C

273.Freshwater protozoans react to a/an _____ environment by removing water through _____.
a. hypotonic, turgor pressure.
b. isotonic, a contractile vacuole.
c. hypertonic, a contractile vacuole.
d. hypotonic, a contractile vacuole.
Answer: D

274. Organisms which are predominantly found living on, in or near bed sediments of rivers or lakes are known as _____.
a. nektonic.
b. neuston.
c. benthic.
d. planktonic.
Answer: C

275.Which of the following spatial units is the largest in terms of scale?
a. River segments.
b. Mesohabitats.
c. Patches.
d. River reaches.
Answer: A

276. Which of the following zones in a lake suffers from lack of light and therefore limited photosynthesis is able to take place?
a. Pelagic.
b. Littoral.
c. Profundal.
d. Euphotic.
Answer: C

277. Which of the following is not an indicative biological trait for the trait of ecology?
a. Fish reproductive strategy.
b. Habitat.
c. Feeding behavior.
d. Fish stream size preference.
Answer: A

278. Which phytoplankton exists at the size of 60μm?
a. Nanoplankton.
b. Ultraplankton.
c. Net plankton.
d. Picoplankton.
Answer: A

279.Which functional feeding groups are involved in the process of in-stream physical breakdown of coarse material into fine particulate organic matter?
a. Collector filterers.
b. Shredders.
c. Grazers.
d. Collector gatherers.
Answer: B

280. In the food relationship where the lion eats the wilde beest, and the wilde beast eats plants _____.
A. the lion is the prey and the wilde beast is the predator.
B. the lion is the predator and the wilde beast is the prey.
C. the lion is the primary consumer and the wilde beast is the secondary consumer.
D. the lion is the secondary consumer and the wilde beast is the primary consumer.
a. A and C only.
b. A and D only.
c. B and C only.
d. B and D only.
Answer: D

281. All species on earth together with their environments collectively comprise_____.
a. lithosphere.
b. hydrosphere.
c. atmosphere.
d. biosphere.
Answer: D

282. _____ is the study that deals with the interaction of organisms with their environment.
a. Etiology.
b. Ecology.
c. Botany.
d. Biology.
Answer: B

283. Organisms that feed upon other living organisms as a source of energy and nutrients are called as_____.
a. producers.
b. consumers.
c. pests.
d. decomposers.
Answer: B

284. The first tropic level refers to _____.
a. all herbivores.
b. all green plants.
c. sunlight.
d. all animals.
Answer: B

285. A food web is _____.
a. like a food chain.
b. a set of interconnected food chains, illustrating the tropic relationships among species.
c. the set of prey species that are consumed by animals in an ecosystem.
d. the tropic (feeding) levels that can be observed in an ecosystem.
Answer: B

286. A biomass pyramid is important because it illustrates_____.
a. how energy flows through a food web.
b. the number of species in each tropic level.
c. the biomass of all organisms at each tropic level in a system.
d. the number of tropic levels in a system.
Answer: D

287.The climate of a given region is _____.
a. average temperature and precipitation conditions for every day of the year in a given region.
b. average temperature and precipitation conditions.
c. its weather patterns.
d. its weather.
Answer: A

288.Atmospheric ozone layer which protect us from UV-B and C is getting depleted most by addition of _____.
a. chloro fluorocarbon.
b. carbon monoxide.
c. carbon dioxide.
d. sulpur dioxide.
Answer: A

289. Abbreviation for NGO is _____.
a. non-governmental office.
b. national-geographical organization..
c. national-governmental organization..
d. non-governmental organization..

Answer: D

290. In which of the following the maximum plant diversity is found _____.
a. tropical evergreen forests.
b. tropical moist deciduous forests.
c. sub tropical mountain forests.
d. temperate moist forests.
Answer: A

291. A term biotype means _____.
a. all individuals having same phenotype.
b. all individuals having same genotype.
c. all individual with different phenotype.
d. all individuals with different genotype.
Answer: A

292. Which one of the following environmental pollutants has the problem of biomagnifications?
a. SO_2.
b. NO_3.
c. Hg fungicides.
d. O3 and CO_2.
Answer: C

293. In recycling of mineral elements within an ecosystem, the responsible direct acing organism are called _____.
a. decomposers.
b. producers.
c. primary consumers.
d. secondary consumers.
Answer: A

294. Eutrophication of water bodies resulting to killing of fishes is mainly due to non-availability of _____.
a. food.
b. light.
c. oxygen.
d. essential minerals.
Answer: C

295. UV radiations is injurious to plants because it _____.
a. break phosphate bonds.
b. increases respiration.
c. causes dehydration.
d. causes genetic changes.
Answer: D

296. The pyramid of number of a parasitic food chain in forest ecosystem is _____.
a. always inverted.
b. always upright.

c. mixture of inverted and upright.
d. sometimes inverted and sometimes upright.
Answer: A

297. Plants that grows in saline water lodged habitat are called _____.
a. xerophytes.
b. halophytes.
c. mangroves.
d. mesophytes.
Answer: C

298. In ecological succession from pioneer to climax community, the biomass shall_____.
a. decrease.
b. no relation.
c. increase and then decrease.
d. increase continuously.
Answer: D

299. Abyssal zone in ocean has _____.
a. no sunlight but contains decomposers and consumers.
b. no sunlight but contain producers.
c. sunlight and decomposers.
d. sunlight and producers.
Answer: A

300 . What is the official name of IUCN?
a. World Wide Fund for Nature.
b. World Conservation Union.
c. United Nations Environment Programme.
d. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
Answer: B

301. The limitating factor in temperate and boreal forest is_____.
a. nutrients.
b. frost.
c. oxygen.
d. sunlight.
Answer: D

302. Diversity of organisms include three Domains such as_____.
a. bacteria, archae, eukarya.
b. binomial system of classification.
c. monera, protista, fungi, plantae, animalia.
d. membrane bound organelles, no peptidoglycan in cell walls, introns.
Answer: A

303.Carolus Linnaeus discovered/developed_____.
a. no membrane bound organelles, Peptidoglycan in cell walls, no introns.
b. membrane bound organelles, no peptidoglycan in cell walls, introns.

c. the Linnean System of classification.
d. anaerobic prokaryotes.
Answer: C

304. All of the following are advantages of dams except _____.
a. flood control.
b. recreation.
c. hydroelectric power.
d. enhancing natural spawning patterns of fish.
Answer: D

305. The head quarter of IUCN is located in _____.
a. Paris.
b. Geneva.
c. England.
d. Germany.
Answer: B

306.Germ Layer includes _____.
a. mesoderm layer.
b. ectoderm, mesoderm, endoderm.
c. ectoderm.
d. endoderm.
Answer: B

307.Which among the following is related to the word **"**Mesoderm"?
a. Anatomically advanced animals having all three germ layers.
b. No membrane-bound organelles, no peptidoglycan in cell walls, introns.
c. Forms blood and bone (leads to complex internal organs).
d. Binomial system of classification.
Answer: C

308.Endoderm forms _____.
a. blood and bone.
b. respiratory system.
c. nervous system.
d. viscera and digestive system.
Answer: D

309.Fungi is/are _____.
a. single-celled prokaryotes.
b. Phototrophic eukaryotes.
c. eukaryotessingle-celled and primitive multi-celled organisms.
d. heterotrophic eukaryotes.
Answer: D

310.Basidiospores are considered to be a major source of _____.
a. airborne allergens.
b. water borne allergens.
c. animal faeces.

d. bioweapon.
Answer: A

311. Which book written by Rachel Carson resulted in banning DDT in USA?
a. Silent spring.
b. The environmentalism.
c. Biomagnification.
d. Food chain.
Answer: A

312. Man and biosphere programme is affiliated with _____.
a. UNESCO.
b. IUCN.
c. WWF.
d. WIPO.
Answer: A

313. Which of the following gases has an important role in maintaining atmospheric temperature?
a. Nitrogen.
b. Oxygen.
c. Argon.
d. Carbon dioxide.
Answer: D

314. The world's biggest GHG emitter is _____.
a. China.
b.USA.
c. India.
d. South Africa.
Answer: A

315. The outermost zone of a biosphere reserve is _____.
a. manipulation zone.
b. core zone.
c. buffer zone.
d. all the above.
Answer: A

316. What do you call the rain that contains chemical waste and causes of damage to plants and animals?
a. Smog.
b. Acid rain.
c. Monsoon rain.
d. Seasonal rain.
Answer: B

317. Increased surface UV leads to increased _____ozone.
a. tropospheric.
b. stratospheric.

c. Ionospheric.
d. exospheric.
Answer: A

318.Identify the correctly matched pair.
a. Basal Convention - Biodiversity Conservation.
b. Montreal Protocol - Global warming.
c. Kyoto protocol - Climatic change.
d. Ramsar Convention - Ground water pollution.
Answer: C

319. Industrial melanism is an example of _____.
a. protective resemblance with the surrounding.
b. drug resistance.
c. defensive adaptation of skin against UV radiations.
d. darkening of skin due to industries.
Answer: D

320. Carbon dioxide is called green-house gas because it is _____.
a. transparent to sunlight but traps heat.
b. transparent to heat but traps sunlight.
c. used in green-house to increase plant growth.
d. transparent to both sunlight and heat.
Answer: A

321. *Trichodermaharzianum* has proved a useful microorganism for _____.
a. reclamation of wastelands.
b. bioremediation of contaminated soils.
c. biological control of soil-borne plant pathogens.
d. gene transfer in higher plants.
Answer: B

322. The slow rate of decomposition of fallen logs in nature is due to their _____.
a. poor nitrogen content.
b. low moisture content.
c. low cellulose content.
d. anaerobic environment around them.
Answer: B

323. Which one of the following is the correct percentage of the two green house gases that contribute to the total global warming?
a. N_2O-6, CO_2-86.
b. Methane-20, N_2O-18.
c. CFCs -14, Methane-20.
d. CO_2-40,CFCs-30.
Answer: B

324.Non-Ionizing radiations with specific biological effects are_____.
a. Gamma rays.
b. Beta-rays.

c. UV radiations.
d. X-rays.
Answer: C

325. Radiations are harmful as it_____.
a. causes skin cancer.
b. causes anemia.
c. alters body tissues.
d. is unstable.
Answer: A

326. Ozone depletion in the stratosphere will cause _____.
a. increased incidence of skin cancer.
b. forest tires.
c. global warming.
d. none of these.
Answer: A

327. Pollutants having most lasting effect are _____.
a. pesticides.
b. smoke from chimneys.
c. SO_2.
d. CO.
Answer: A

328.Maximum deposition of DDT will occur in _____.
a. phytoplankton.
b. crab.
c. eel.
d. sea gull.
Answer: D

329. Minamata disease is due to pollution of _____.
a. industrial waste mercury into fishing water.
b. oil spill in water.
c. organic waste into drinking water.
d. arsenic into the atmosphere.
Answer: A

330. Most harmful environmental pollutants are _____.
a. natural nutrients in excess.
b. human organic wastes.
c. non-biodegradable chemicals.
d. waste animal feed.
Answer: C

331.Carbon monoxide is a pollutant because it _____.
a. reacts with O_2.
b. reacts with haemoglobin.
c. inhibits glycolysis.

d. inactivates nervous system.
Answer: B

332. As it travels along the food chain, the concentration of DDT _____.
a. increases.
b. remains constant.
c. decreases.
d. fluctuates randomly.
Answer: A

333. Which pollutants are responsible for bronchitis?
a. O_2, CO_2.
b. CO, CO_2.
c. SO_2, NO_2.
d. Cl_2, H_2S.
Answer: C

334.Which of the following projects contribute to displacement?
a. Dam projects.
b. Urban infrastructure projects.
c. Transportation projects.
d. All the above.
Answer: D

335.The global temperature has risen by about _____ degree Celsius, since the peak of last glacialisation.
a. 10.
b. 7.
c. 8.
d. 5.
Answer: C

336. Lead is hazardous to human health because _____.
a. it substitutes for calcium in the formation of bone.
b. it degrades the protein.
c. it damages children's brains.
d. it is a major cause of asthma.
Answer: C

337. What is the abbreviation for IUCN?
a. International Union for Conservation of Nature.
b. Indian Union for Conservation of Nature.
c. Israel Union for Conservation of Nature.
d. International Union for Conservation of Nation.
Answer: A

338. A large area in a semi dry climate has been greatly affected by a decrease in rainfall over the last several years. This area is in danger of _____.
a. urbanization.
b. deforestation.

c. modification.
d. desertification.
Answer: D

339. For every 1% depletion of the ozone layer, _____percentage more UV-B is able to reach the surface of the planet.
a. 2.
b. 3.
c. 4.
d. 5.
Answer: A

340.The effect of ozone depletion include _____.
a. UV light reaches the earth.
b. affect the climate.
c. cause skin cancer.
d. all the above.
Answer: D

341. EEAT scheme was launched during _____ Five Year Plan.
a. 5th.
b. 6th.
c. 7th.
d. 8th.
Answer: B

342.The objective of EEAT is _____
a. to promote environmental awareness among all sections of the society.
b. to spread environment education, especially in the non-formal system among different sections of the society.
c. to facilitate development of education/training materials and aids in the formal education sector.
d. all the above.
Answer: D

343.Which of the processes is used to dispose the radioactive wastes?
a. ground storage.
b. ocean disposal.
c. landfills.
d. vary based on activity.
Answer: D

344. The precursor of PVC that is considered as a human carcinogen by WHO is _____.
a. vinyl chloride.
b. polypropylene.
c. chloride.
d. polyvinyl.
Answer: A

345. The average temperature of the earth is about _____°F.
a. 57.
b. 59.
c. 67.
d. 65.
Answer: B

346. Which of the following green house gases trap more heat?
a. Methane.
b. Nitrous oxide.
c. Carbondioxide.
d. Trifluoro methyl sulphurpentafluoride.
Answer: D

347.Carbon sequestration is a strategy used to control _____.
a. pollution.
b. population explosion.
c. desertification.
d. global warming.
Answer: D

348.To minimize ozone depletion, CFCs can be replaced by _____.
a. hydro chlorofluoro carbon.
b. methane.
c. methyl chlorofluoro carbon.
d. silver nitrate.
Answer: A

349.Which form of UV radiations reach earth surface when ozone is depleted?
a. UV-b.
b. UV-c.
c. UV-a.
d. both UV-b and UV-a.
Answer: A

350. Hazardous biomedical wastes are disposed off by means of _____.
a. bioremediation.
b. incineration.
c. surface impoundments.
d. deep well injection.
Answer: B

351. Pollutants like PAN and O_3 cause _____.
a. respiratory disease.
b. eye irritation.
c. irritation of nose and throat.
d. all the above.
Answer: D

352.The objective of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is _____.
a. to stabilize green house gas concentration in atmosphere.
b. to monitor climatic change.
c. to conserve wildlife.
d. to improve rainfall and weather condition.
Answer: A

353. One atom of chlorine can destroy over _____ molecules of ozone.
a. 100,000.
b. 10,000.
c. 25,000.
d. 1000.
Answer: A

354.Melanomia (skin cancer) is associated with _____.
a. ozone accumulation.
b. ozone depletion.
c. acid rain.
d. allergens.
Answer: B

355.The presence of ozone layer in the atmosphere of earth _____.
a. hinders rate of photosynthesis.
b. has resulted in global warming in recent years.
c. helps in checking the penetration of UV rays to earth.
d. supplies oxygen to the people.
Answer: C

356. The European Union has a permanent ban on the use of _____in toys.
a. phthalates.
b. clay.
c. polycarbonate.
d. bisphenol.
Answer: A

357.Bisphenol A, a type of polymer leached from dental sealants was shown to act as _____.
a. endocrine disruptor.
b. allergen.
c. irritant to eyes and throat.
d. calcium chelator.
Answer: A

358. Municipal solid waste incineration uses _____ treatment to control pollutants during incineration of plastics.
a. flue gas.
b. neon gas.
c. Hydrogen.
d. Oxygen.

Answer: A

359.A recycling process to separate PVC from other materials through a process of dissolution, filtration and separation of contaminations is _____.
a. vinyloop.
b. incineration.
c. biodegradation.
d. acidification.
Answer: A

360.Common plastic that is used in food packaging is _____.
a. PVC.
b. acrylonitrile butadiene styrene.
c. polyvinylidene chloride.
d. polystyrene.
Answer: C

361.Fatal degenerative lung disease caused by particulate asbestos is referred to as_____.
a. asbestosis.
b. asthma.
c. allergy.
d. sinusitis.
Answer: A

362.The indoor pollutant radon which is a radioactive gas causes _____.
a. lung cancer.
b. anemia.
c. hormone disorder.
d. cardiac arrest.
Answer: A

363. Which radiation is absorbed and reradiated to the surface and lower atmosphere by green house gases?
a. infra red.
b. UV.
c. visible light.
d. none of the above.
Answer: A

364.Nuclear accidents mostly release radioactive _____ into the atmosphere.
a. carbon.
b. iodine.
c. phosphorus.
d. sulphur.
Answer: B

365.Where is the largest stretch of mangrove in the world located?
a. Nicaragua.
b. Surinam.

c. Bangladesh.
d. Bolivia.
Answer: B

366.Which sea is referred to as an oceanic desert?
a. Red Sea.
b. Sargasso Sea.
c. Arabian Sea.
d. Sea of Japan.
Answer: B

367.The most widely used pesticides function by disrupting _____.
a. neurological cellular function.
b. endocrine function.
c. molecular events.
d. renal function.
Answer: A

368.Which of the following is not true regarding green house gases (GHG)?
a. It can be removed from the atmosphere by a photochemical change.
b. The use of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) in refrigeration systems increases GHG.
c. It can absorb and emit infrared radiation.
d. It does not affect the temperature of the earth.
Answer: D

369. Nuclear accidents mostly release radioactive _____ into the atmosphere.
a. carbon.
b. iodine.
c. phosphorus.
d. sulphur.
Answer: B

370.The organochlorines have been banned as agricultural pesticides because of _____.
a. destability.
b. their degradalility.
c. their severe neurotoxicity and persistence in the environment.
d. their low efficiency to kill pests.
Answer: C

371. Minimum risk level of mercury is below_____ µg/dl of blood.
a. 10.
b. 15.
c. 20.
d. 25.
Answer: A

372.Low level ozone is referred to as _____ ozone.
a. tropospheric.
b. stratospheric.
c. ionosperic.

d. exospheric.
Answer: A

373. The ozone at ground level is primarily from _____ precursors.
a. fossil fuel.
b. CFCs.
c. oxygen.
d. methane.
Answer: A

374.Black lung disease is associated with _____.
a. farmers.
b. coal miners.
c. textile industry workers.
d. sweepers.
Answer: B

375.Pottery workers are at high risk of _____ lung disease.
a. asbestosis.
b. asthma.
c. silicosis.
d. bronchitis.
Answer: C

376. _____ is an integration of several subjects that include both science and social studies.
a. sociology.
b. physiology.
c. environmental studies.
d. anatomy.
Answer: C

377._____ energy is the main driving force of the ecological system.
a. Hydro.
b. Solar.
c. Electric.
d. Mechanical.
Answer: B

378. _____ is an important factor that aggravates the effect of drought.
a. Deforestation.
b. Soil Erosion.
c. Floods.
d. Acid Rain.
Answer: A

379.The Sariska Tiger Reserve is located at _____.
a. Gujarat.
b. Madhya Pradesh
c. Rajasthan.
d. Orissa.

Answer: C

380. _____ is the element used to produce nuclear energy.
a. Palladium
b. Strontium.
c. Uranium.
d. Rhodium.
Answer: C

381.Natural gas that was formed from ancient prehistoric forests is called _____.
a. fossil fuels.
b. petroleum.
c. gobar gas.
d. LPG
Answer: A

382.When oil and gas resources are burnt they kill many forests and lakes by _____.
a. deforestation.
b. water pollution.
c. acid rain.
d. forest fire.
Answer: C

383.Unleaded petrol contains _____ which are known as carcinogenic compounds.
a. nitrates.
b. sulphates.
c. benzene.
d. phosphates.
Answer: C

384.Burning of coal produces oxides of sulphur and nitrogen which combined with water vapor leads to _____.
a. acid rain.
b. brackish water.
c. forest fire.
d. soil pollution.
Answer: A

385. _____ are used for converting saline or brackish water into pure distilled water.
a. Photo voltaic cells
b. Solar desalination systems.
c. Solar cookers
d. Solar water-heating.
Answer: B

386._____ power station at the mouth of the river blocks the flow of polluted water into the sea.
a. Thermal.
b. Nuclear.
c. Tidal.

d. Wind.
Answer: C

387. _____ energy is the energy stored within the earth.
a. Geothermal.
b. Mechanical.
c. Wind.
d. Thermal.
Answer: A

388.Molten rock deep inside the earth is called _____.
a. core.
b. volcano.
c. lava.
d. magma.
Answer: D

389.The areas where soil is washed away into streams, transported into rivers and finally lost to the sea are called _____.
a. Ecologically sensitive areas.
b. Grasslands.
c. Delta.
d. Biologically sensitive areas.
Answer: A

390. _____ is a source of all minerals.
a. Air.
b. Water.
c. Wildlife.
d. Soil.
Answer: D

391. Coal is a _____ resource.
a. abiotic.
b. inorganic.
c. non-renewable.
d. biotic.
Answer: D

392.The continuous cultivation of the same crop is also leads to _____.
a. soil erosion.
b. Soil fertility loss.
c. deforestation
d. none of the above.
Answer: C

393.The soil erosion that occurs without any interference of man is called _____ soil erosion.
a. accelerated.
b. slip.

c. riparion.
d. geologic.
Answer: D

394.Slip erosion is also known as _____.
a. landslide.
b. earthquake.
c. volcano.
d. floads.
Answer: A

395.A small particle of soil blown by dust is known as _____.
a. saltation.
b. suspension.
c. surface creep.
d. landslide.
Answer: B

396.If heavy particles of soil are simply pushed or spread along the surface by wind is known as _____.
a. suspension.
b. saltation.
c. landslide.
d. surface creep.
Answer: D

397.The formation of _____ is the most characteristic feature in upper course of a river.
a. landslide.
b. canyons.
c. gorges.
d. waterfalls.
Answer: D

398.A narrow valley with steep sides is known as _____.
a. gorge.
b. canyon.
c. waterfall.
d. landslide.
Answer: A

399.A slow moving river of solid ice is called _____.
a. delta.
b. watershed.
c. glacier.
d. crevasses.
Answer: C

400.The crack marked on a glacier due to splitting of ice is called _____.
a. watershed.
b. crevasses.

c. delta.
d. glacier.
Answer: B

401._____ is the regulatory authority of quality in India.
a. CPCB.
b. PCBC.
c. CBCP.
d. CPBC.
Answer: A

402._____ is concerned with the welfare of people that depend on forests for their livelihood.
a. Social forestry.
b. Rural society.
c. Forestry.
d. Worker society.
Answer: A

403._____ is a practice of clearing and burning the forest area for cultivation of crops for 3-4 years and shifting.
a. Jhum cultivation.
b. Horticulture.
c. Taungya cultivation.
d. Agrisilviculture.
Answer: A

404._____ is the totality of genes, species and ecosystems in a region.
a. Habit.
b. Habitat.
c. Biodiversity.
d. Food chain.
Answer: C

405._____ is the 12^{th} Mega Biodiverse Country in the world.
a. India.
b. America.
c. China.
d. Sri Lanka.
Answer: A

406._____ is biogeographically the eastward extension of Sahara Desert.
a. Mongolian desert.
b. Himalayas.
c. Thar desert.
d. Himalyan foothills.
Answer: C

407.The crucial species that determine the ability of large number of other species is termed as _____ species.

a. important.
b. crucial.
c. significant.
d. keystone.
Answer: D

408. _____ was the poisonous gas that leaked during the Bhopal Gas Tragedy.
a. Methane.
b. Methyl isocyanides.
c. Ethyl isocyanides.
d. Ozone.
Answer: B

409._____ refers to the phenomenon in that the organisms are exclusively restricted to a given area.
a. Ecosystem.
b. Endemism.
c. Habitat.
d. Food web.
Answer: B

410.Among the following, _____ is a trans- Himalayan region.
a. Shimla.
b. Gangtok.
c. Manali.
d. Ladakh.
Answer: D

411._____ is a relatively large unit of land or water containing a characteristic set of natural communities.
a. Ecosystem.
b. Ecoregion.
c. Food chain.
d. Food web.
Answer: B

412._____ is an *In-site* conservation method.
a. National parks.
b. Forests.
c. Zoo.
d. Parks.
Answer: A

413._____ is a means of preserving genetic material.
a. Wildlife sanctuaries.
b. Zoo.
c. Gene Bank.
d. Biosphere.
Answer: C

414._____ is the most inhuman of social crimes.
a. Rape.
b. Kidnap.
c. Dowry death.
d. Robbery.
Answer: C

415._____ are organisms consuming other living organisms.
a. Carnivorous.
b. Saprophages.
c. Herbivorous.
d. Biophages.
Answer: D

416._____ element had guided the earlier navigators to keep them on right path.
a. Magnetite.
b. Carbon.
c. Coal.
d. Uranium.
Answer: A

417._____ energy that have also been used by the pre-historic man.
a. Solar.
b. biomass.
c. Wind.
d. Hydro.
Answer: B

418._____ is mixed with petrol for being used in automobiles.
a. Gasohol.
b. Methanol
c. Propanol.
d. Ethanol.
Answer: D

419.Diversity within a site or habitat is _____diversity.
a. Beta.
b. Gama.
c. Alpha.
d. Genetic.
Answer: C

420.When human body is infected by infection _____ type of cells are activated to defend the body.
a. erythrocytes.
b. leukocytes.
c. lymphocytes.
d. monocytes.
Answer: C

421.The HIV virus acts on _____ cells and kill them slowly.
a. α.
b. β.
c. γ.
d. T.
Answer: D

422.The response of predator to prey and vice- versa, over ten of thousands of years, produces physical and behavioral changes in a process called _____.
a. Co-evolution.
b. evolution.
c. origin.
d. development.
Answer: A

423.Outside habitat cores, species encounter different habitat or border between two communities is called _____.
a. core habitat.
b. edge effects.
c. ecotone.
d. community.
Answer: C

424.Minute particles and liquid droplets are collectively called _____.
a. convection current.
b. ozone.
c. UV radiation.
d. aerosols.
Answer: C

425._____ limits the mixing between troposphere and the other upper zones.
a. Ozone.
b. Stratospause.
c. Tropause.
d. UV radiation.
Answer: A

426.Water vapor contains a huge amount of stored energy known as _____.
a. latent heat.
b. solar energy.
c. stored heat.
d. mechanical energy.
Answer: A

427.What human activity has added the most carbon to the atmosphere?
a. burning fossil fuels.
b. mining fossil fuels.
c. cutting down the rain forests.
d. increasing soil erosion.
Answer: A

428.Which of the following factors influences biotic distributions?
a. Moisture.
b. Wind.
c. Temperature.
d. all the above.
Answer: D

429.The biosphere encompasses the total _____ of living material in a region or the globe.
a. diversity of species.
b. animal population.
c. Photosynthesis.
d. weight.
Answer: D

430.In nutrient cycles in general, minerals tend to be dispersed through _____.
a. plant action.
b. surface and subsurface runoff.
c. Evaporation.
d. Assimilation.
Answer: B

431.Organismic response to length of exposure to light in a 24-hour period is called _____.
a. photoperiodism.
b. photosynthesis.
c. dentrification.
d. nitrification.
Answer: A

432.Soil chemistry is considered a(n) _____factor.
a. topographic.
b. econtonal.
c. biologic.
d. edaphic.
Answer: D

433.Which of the following is a non-renewable energy resource?
a. Solar.
b. Methane.
c. Hydroelectric.
d. Coal.
Answer: D

434.The amount of oil that may become available for use is called oil _____.
a. reserves.
b. reservoirs.
c. resources.
d. traps.
Answer: C

435.Energy resources derived from natural organic materials are called _____.
a. geothermal energy sources.
b. fossil fuels.
c. biomass.
d. natural gas.
Answer: B

436. A permeable rock that contains hydrocarbon fluids and gasses is called a(n) _____.
a. oil trap.
b. source bed.
c. oil reservoir.
d. impermeable shale.
Answer: C

437. All oil traps contain _____.
a. an impermeable layer.
b. an anticline.
c. a fault.
d. syncline.
Answer: A

438.In oil trap formed by an anticline, _____ accumulates on top, _____ in the middle, and _____ at the bottom.
a. natural gas, oil,groundwater.
b. ground water, oil, natural gas.
c. Oil, groundwater, natural gas.
d. Oil, natural gas, ground water.
Answer: A

439. Two-thirds of the world's known oil reserves are located in _____.
a. Siberia.
b. Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean.
c. the Middle East.
d. Indonesia.
Answer: C

440. Which of the following fuel types has the least amount in the world?
a. Oil.
b. Coal.
c. Uranium.
d. All the above.
Answer: A

441.Which country contains about 50% of the world's coal resources?
a. United States.
b. China.
c. Canada.
d. The former Soviet Union.
Answer: D

442. In the United States, coal resources should last approximately _____ years at the current rate of use.
a. 25.
b. 100.
c. 400.
d. 2000.
Answer: C

443. Which of the following problems is associated with the burning of coal?
a. Acid rain.
b. Carbon dioxide emissions.
c. Ash with toxic metal impurities.
d. All the above.
Answer: D

444. Oil derived from coal, oil shales or tar sands is called _____.
a. natural gas.
b. biomass.
c. syncrude.
d. none of the above.
Answer: C

445.The primary barrier to use solar energy in the United States is that _____.
a. solar power is not technically feasible.
b. solar power causes major pollution problems.
c. solar power is not economically competitive with other energy sources.
d. all the above.
Answer: C

446. Hydroelectric energy provides about _____ percentage of the energy consumed annually in the United States.
a. 4.
b. 12.
c. 30.
d. 65.
Answer: B

447. Solar energy stored in material such as wood, grain, sugar, and municipal waste is called _____.
a. fossil fuels.
b. biomass.
c. geothermal energy.
d. natural gas.
Answer: B

448. What type of energy is derived from heated groundwater?
a. solar.
b. geothermal.
c. hydroelectric.
d. nuclear.

Answer: B

449. Where is the largest geothermal power plant in the United States is located?
a. Chicago.
b. Los Angeles.
c. New York.
d. San Francisco.
Answer: D

450.The pressure gradient force acts in a direction_____.
a. parallel to isobars.
b. at right angles (perpendicular) to isobars.
c. at some angle between parallel and perpendicular.
d. clockwise in the Northern Hemisphere.
Answer: B

451. The strength of the Coriolis force can increase _____.
a. with increasing pressure.
b. wind speeds by 50% in some circumstances.
c. with increasing air temperature.
d. with increasing wind speed.
Answer: D

452. The pressure gradient force and the Coriolis force combine to produce_____.
a. a high pressure system.
b. an anticyclone.
c. a geostrophic wind.
d. a thermal wind.
Answer: C

453. The wind near the surface would most closely parallel to the isobars over_____.
a. a forest.
b. gently rolling hills.
c. an ocean.
d. very rugged terrain.
Answer: C

454.The direction of the polar jet stream in the Northern Hemisphere is mostly from_____.
a. east.
b. west.
c. north.
d. south.
Answer: B

455. During the summer of the Indian monsoon, one expects_____.
a. low pressure at the surface.
b. low precipitation amounts.
c. winds blowing from the land to ocean.
d. mainly clear skies.
Answer: A

456. Hadley circulation_____.
a. refers to high latitude circulation patterns.
b. occurs only under unusual circumstances.
c. is confined to the tropics and subtropics.
d. does not influence the trade winds.
Answer: C

457.Which of the following does not apply to air flow in a high pressure cell located in the Northern Hemisphere?
a. Subsidence.
b. Divergent surface flow.
c. Rising air near the center.
d. Clockwise air flow.
Answer: C

458.Which of the global wind belts dominates between the Earth system between 65 degrees North and 80 degrees North?
a. The westerlies.
b. The polar easterlies.
c. The northeast trade winds.
d. None of the above.
Answer: B

459 The effect of surface friction on wind is to _____.
a. alter the air's density.
b. alter the temperature of the air.
c. alter the air's direction and speed
d. only alter the wind's speed.
Answer: C

460.What is the difference between X-rays and gamma rays?
a. X-rays are produced extranuclearly whereas gamma rays are produced in nuclear decays.
b. X-rays have higher energies than gamma rays.
c. gamma rays are produced by bremsstrah lung.
d. X-rays and gamma rays interact with matter differently.
Answer: A

461.What is the main source of natural background radiation?
a. Electrons.
b. X-rays.
c. Neutrons.
d. Alpha-particles.
Answer: D

462.A free radical is_____.
a. any charged particle.
b. an atom or molecule with an unpaired electron in the outer shell.
c. an atom with an even number of electrons.
d. a chemically stable atom.

Answer: B

463.The main interaction process of neutrons in biologic matter are_____.
a. magnetic scattering.
b. coulomb scattering by orbital electrons.
c. fission.
d. elastic and inelastic scattering by nuclei.
Answer: D

464.The most important problem involving radiation exposure of the public is_____.
a. radon.
b. medical examinations.
c. accidents in nuclear power plants.
d. none of the above.
Answer: A

465.Which of the following causes the least pollution when it is burnt?
a. Petrol.
b. Diesel.
c. Coal.
d. Natural gas.
Answer: D

466. The main constituent of LPG is _____.
a. methane.
b. butane.
c. hydrogen.
d. propane.
Answer: B

467.The main constituent of CNG is _____.
a. methane.
b. nitrogen.
c. ethane.
d. propane.
Answer: A

468.The radiations emitted by a hot furnace are _____.
a. ultra-violet.
b. infra-red.
c. X-rays.
d. micro waves.
Answer: B

469. The radiations emitted by the sun and responsible for the cause of skin cancer are _____.
a. infra-red.
b. X-rays.
c. micro-waves.
d. ultra-violet.

Answer: D

470. The efficiency of the solar cooker can be increased by placing a _____.
a. plane mirror.
b. convex mirror.
c. convex lens.
d. concave lens.
Answer: A

471.A solar cell converts _____ energy into _____ energy.
a. heat, electrical.
b. solar, electrical.
c. heat, light.
d. solar, light.
Answer: B

472. Floating generators are used in the sea to harness _____ energy.
a. tidal.
b. wave.
c. hydel.
d. thermal.
Answer: B

473. The temperature difference between the upper layers and the deeper layers of the ocean should be _____^{o}C to install an OTEC power plant.
a. 40.
b. 50.
c. 20.
d. 30.
Answer: C

474.Which scientist first carried out critical nuclear fission reaction?
a. Otto Hahn.
b. Enrico Fermi.
c. Hans Bethe.
d. Einstein.
Answer: B

475. The source of energy of the sun is _____.
a. nuclear fission.
b. chemical reaction.
c. nuclear fusion.
d. photoelectric effect.
Answer: C

476. India exploded the first underground nuclear device at _____.
a. Kota.
b. Ranchi.
c. Jaipur.
d. Pokhran.

Answer: D

477.The energy of a thermal neutron is about _____ ev.
a. 0.025.
b. 0.25.
c. 0.0025.
d. 0.00025.
Answer: A

478.Climax vegetation _____.
a. is the first plant community to form after a wildfire.
b. are the tallest trees in the tropical rain forest.
c. is the first plant community to form after a hurricane.
d. is the stable plant community remaining after succession.
Answer: D

479. An increase in altitude is similar to an increase in latitude in that_____.
a. it becomes more sunny.
b. it becomes warmer.
c. precipitation increases.
d. it becomes colder.
Answer: D

480.In parasitism, _____.
a. both species benefit.
b. neither species benefits.
c. one species benefits, but the other is weakened.
d. one species benefits, and the other is not affected.
Answer: C

481. Which one of the following is not an example of a biome?
a. Mid-latitude grassland.
b. Desert.
c. Forest-grassland ecotone.
d. Tropical rain forest.
Answer: C

482.Which biome dominates Chaparral, a dense growth of woody shrubs?
a. Mid-latitude grassland.
b. Boreal forest.
c. Tropical savanna.
d. Mediterranean woodland and shrub.
Answer: D

483.Which one of the following is not a characteristic of the Mediterranean woodland and shrub biome?
a. small, waxy, leathery leaves.
b. deep roots.
c. many plants adapted to wildfire.
d. plants adapted to wet summers and dry winters.

Answer: D

484. Riparian vegetation_____.
a. occurs alongside streams.
b. occurs on ridge and hilltops.
c. is not formed due to local variations in subsurface moisture availability.
d. occurs on steep slopes.
Answer: D

485. In a certain plant–animal relationship, the ant hollows out the thorns of a tree (*Acacia collinsii*) for nests, feeds on its nectar, and protects these trees from invertebrate herbivores. This is an example of _____.
a. parasitism.
b. mutualism.
c. competition.
d. commensalism.
Answer: B

486. A biome with abundant grasses is associated with which of the following environmental characteristics?
a. long, hot, dry summers.
b. infertile soils.
c. frequent fires.
d. extremely wet conditions.
Answer: C

487. The boreal forest is found in association with the_____.
a. tundra climate.
b. humid continental climate.
c. subarctic climate.
d. humid subtropical climate.
Answer: C

488.Global warming has resulted due to_____.
a. increased emissions of fine particulates from automobiles.
b. increased emissions of CO_2 from automobiles.
c. oxides of sulphur and nitrogen.
d. lack of rainfall worldwide.
Answer: B

489. The main cause of mismanagement of natural resources is because of _____.
a. a large increase in population.
b. the conversion of land for food crops.
c. a great demand for petroleum.
d. individuals not using the three R's.
Answer: A

490. Which statement is the most accurate?
a. 60% of the earth's land surface is now used to grow crops and graze animals.
b. Ganga and Yamuna rivers are covered under the Ganga Action Plan-I and II.

c. 9.73% of the total global supply of water is available for human consumption.
d. The 14 major river systems are a part of the Ganga action plan.
Answer: B

491. The main source of water in India is_____.
a. rain water.
b. ground water.
c. surface water.
d. sea water.
Answer: A

492. Floods are caused by_____.
a. afforestation.
b. cutting the forests.
c. tilling the land.
d. constructing mega dams.
Answer: B

493. Which water is otherwise known as potable water?
a. Raw.
b. Irrigation.
c. Drinking.
d. Surface.
Answer: C

494. What is the primary effect of excess phosphorous in the aquatic environment?
a. Fixation.
b. Nitrification.
c. Eutrophication.
d. Radiation.
Answer: C

495. Which pathogen is associated with amoebic dysentery?
a. Protozoa.
b. Virus.
c. Bacteria.
d. Worm.
Answer: A

496. Coliform bacteria in water are an indication of the presence of _____.
a. radioactive wastes.
b. excess fertilizer.
c. decaying animals and plants.
d. human faeces.
Answer: D

497. When algae from an algal bloom die, they are broken down by bacteria that use up much of an essential element of water are referred as _____.
a. carbon dioxide.
b. oxygen.

c. food chemical.
d. pesticides.
Answer: B

498. Which is not accepted as indicators of the health of water body for means of measuring pollution in rivers?
a. COD (Chemical Oxygen Demand).
b. CO_2 (Carbon dioxide) level.
c. BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand).
d. Coliform content.
Answer: B

499.Where on earth is most of the available freshwater found?
a. Oceans.
b. Ice caps and glaciers.
c. Aquifers.
d. Surface water.
Answer: B

500.Which of the following is biodegradable?
a. Iron nails.
b. Plastic mugs.
c. Leather belts.
d. Silver foil.
Answer: C