

# QUESTION BANK,2012

1. How water resource is different from other resources?
  - (a) being infinite
  - (b) being exhaustive
  - (c) being mobile**
  - (d) none of the above
  
2. What is the driving energy of the hydrologic cycle ?
  - (a) Solar**
  - (b) thermal
  - (c) tidal
  - (d) nuclear
  
4. What is the per capita per year water availability in India at present?
  - (a) approx 1010 m<sup>3</sup>
  - (b) approx 5000 m<sup>3</sup>
  - (c) approx 1740 m<sup>3</sup>**
  - (d) approx 2015 m<sup>3</sup>
  
5. What is the mean annual rainfall in our country?
  - (a) 1000 mm
  - (b) 1200 mm**
  - (c) 2000 mm
  - (d) 2400 mm
  
6. What are the activities against which the local people of Sariska Tiger Reserve, Rajasthan fought and filed a Public Interest Litigation in the Supreme Court in 1991?
  - (a) Land submergence due to construction of big dam
  - (b) Mining activities in close proximity of the forest as well as within the forest**
  - (c) Air pollution by sponge iron plant
  - (d) Sound pollution by stone crushers
  
7. What do you mean by Dead zones?
  - (a) Area where no vegetation can survive
  - (b) Cold deserted areas where life can survive around may large smelters
  - (c) Areas, where no vegetation and animal life can survive**
  - (d) Areas where all animal life can not survive longer
  
8. According to National Water Policy 2002, the priorities of water allocation should be:
  - (a) Drinking water-Irrigation water-Hydropower**
  - (b) Irrigation water-Hydropower-Drinking water
  - (c) Hydropower-Drinking water-Irrigation water
  - (d) Drinking water-Ecological demand-Irrigation water

9. What percentage of geographical area in our country is under forest cover as per State Forest Report (2005)?

- (a) 15.62%                      (b) 11.22%                      **(c) 20.6%**                      (d) 25.42%

10. Which state of our country has the largest area under forest cover as per State Forest Report (2005)?

- (a) Chattisgarh  
**(b) Madhya Pradesh**  
(c) Orissa  
(d) Kerala

11. What is the percentage of forest cover in West Bengal as a percentage of the state's geographical area as per State Forest Report (2005)?

- (a) 20.6%                      **(b) 13.99%**                      (c) 82.31%                      (d) 16.21%

12. How many calories does a person need to consume per day on an average?

- a) 1254  
b) 1824  
**c) 1825**  
d) 3127

13. from 1993-95 to 2003-05 average annual rate of food production in India was

- a) equal to average annual rate of population growth  
**b) lower than average annual rate of population growth**  
c) higher than average annual rate of population growth  
d) much higher the average annual rate of population growth

14. Which of the factors below does not hamper the food security?

- a) increase in mean global temperature  
b) rise in population  
**c) rise in irrigated area**  
d) soil degradation

15. Which of the following is not true?

- a) monoculture makes the farmer more vulnerable to market risks  
**b) total demand for food is decreasing in the world**  
c) inefficient water pumping emits GHGs  
d) too much use of organic fertilizer reduces soil quality in the long run

16. crop management does not include

- a) agronomy
- b) water management
- c) tillage management
- d) forest management**

17 Which is the country with largest irrigated area in the world?

- a) India**
- b) China
- c) USA
- d) Indonesia

18 Which of the following is not true?

- a) need for water in agriculture is increasing
- b) conversion of forest land to agricultural land is a sustainable solution to increasing food demand**
- c) fish resources are over exploited in the last century
- d) over burden on agricultural land hampers the soil recuperation process

19 Which of the following is true?

- a) No renewable resource is exhaustible
- b) all non renewable resources are exhaustible**
- c) some non renewable resources are non-exhaustible
- d) there is no relationship between resource renewal and resource exhaustion

20 Which of the following is not a renewable energy?

- a) water
- b) forest
- c) coal**
- d) wind

21. the average rate of growth of world energy demand is

- a) 1.6% per year**
- b) 2.5.% per year
- c) 0.5% per year
- d) 10.6% per year

22 Which of the following sectors consumes highest proportion of coal?

- a) industry**
- b) transport
- c) household
- d) commercial sector

23 Which of the following sectors consumes highest proportion of oil?

- a) industry
- b) transport**

- c) household
- d) commercial sector

24. an individual in America consumes energy

- a) 10 times higher than an Indian
- b) 23 times higher than an Indian**
- c) 10 times lower than an Indian
- d) 23 times lower than an Indian

25 current concentration of CO<sub>2</sub> in atmosphere is

- a) 270 ppmv
- b) 350 ppmv
- c) 430 ppmv**
- d) 500 ppmv

26 Which is the country having the largest number of hydroelectric dams?

- a) India
- b) China**
- c) Netherlands
- d) USA

27. 100 watt filament bulb is equivalent to

- a) 50 watt CFL
- b) 18 watt CFL**
- c) 100 Watt CFL
- d) 120 Watt CFL

28 Which of the following vehicles is least energy consuming?

- a) diesel car
- b) CNG car
- c) petrol car
- d) tram**

29. What is the energy saving potential of a pressure cooker?

- a) no such potential
- b) 20%
- c) 70%**
- d) 30%

30. USA emits carbon dioxide

- a) less than India
- b) equal to India
- c) marginally higher than India
- d) more than 10 times than India**

31 Which of the followings is not a reason behind unequal resource availability?

- a) physical availability of resource
- b) population density
- c) income difference across countries
- d) none of the above**

32. Which of the following is not a sustainable lifestyle?

- a) using paper bags**
- b) using more private transport
- c) using CFL bulbs
- d) using pressure cooker

33.. The components of the ecosystem are:

- (a) Autotrophic and photosynthetic
- (b) Heterotrophic and chemical
- (c) Autotrophic and heterotrophic**
- (d) Chemoautotrophic and chemolithotrophic

34 Energy circuits are classified into:

- (a) grazing circuit and non grazing circuit
- (b) grazing and organic detritus circuit**
- (c) organic and detritus circuit
- (d) organic and inorganic circuiu

35. An example of a biotic component is:

- (a) `Carnivore
- (b) Herbivore
- (c) Sunlight**
- (d) Fishes

36 Immigrant species are:

- (a) Prehistoric humans
- (b) Foreigners entering a country
- (c) A type of species found in ecosystems**
- (d) None of the above

37.The maximum number of ways species can interact are:

- (a) Five**
- (b) Two
- (c) Four
- (d) Three

38. The phosphorus cycle is an example of:

- (a) Energy flow
- (b) Nutrient cycle**
- (c) Succession
- (d) Colonization

39. The various steps in the food chain are called:

- (a) trophic levels**
- (b) energy levels
- (c) nutrition levels
- (d) ecosystem levels

40. The organic wastes, exudates and dead matter derived from the grazing food chain are usually called \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) predators
- (b) waste products
- (c) grazers
- (d) detritus**

41. There are \_\_\_\_\_ types of ecological pyramids:

- (a) One
- (b) Two
- (c) Three**
- (d) Four

42. Energy flow in an ecosystem can be understood by the:

- (a) First and second laws of thermodynamics**
- (b) Ohm's Law
- (c) Kirchoff's Law
- (d) Wien's Law

43. The amount of organic matter presented to the earth by plants each year constitutes:

- (a) Gross primary productivity
- (b) Net primary productivity**
- (c) Gross secondary productivity
- (d) Gross secondary productivity

44. Coniferous forests are found in India in:

- (a) The Himalayas
- (b) The Sundarbans
- (c) The Deccan Plateau
- (d) The Gangetic plains

45. Freshwater ecosystems can be classified into:

- (a) Saline and non-saline
- (b) Flowing and stationary**

- (c) Hard and soft
- (d) Hot and cold

46. Oceans cover approximately \_\_\_\_\_ of the earth's surface.

- (a) 90%
- (b) 30%
- (c) 70%**
- (d) 100%

47. A marine ecosystem where freshwater enters the ocean is called an:

- (a) Ox-bow lake
- (b) Beaver dam
- (c) Pool
- (d) Estuary**

48. Given the way in which humans are altering the environment, destroying species, using resources, and generating wastes, our relationship with planet Earth is akin to that of a \_\_\_\_\_ relationship.

- (a) Parasitic**
- (b) Mutuality
- (c) Symbiotic
- (d) None of the above

49 Which of the following organisms is a primary consumer?

- (a) An oak tree parasite**
- (b) A man
- (c) A wolf
- (d) A algae

50 The earth is an open system with respect to

- (a) Organisms
- (b) Energy
- (c) Stones
- (d) Man

51. What is humus?

- (a) Surface layer of a soil
- (b) Weathered bedrock material
- (c) Totally decomposed organic matter found in soil**
- (d) Material found in the B horizon

52 Gobi desert is

- (a) Hot
- (b) **Cold**
- (c) Moderate
- (d) None of the above

53 What type of organism carries out nitrogen fixation?

- (a) **Bacteria**
- (b) Man
- (c) Fungi
- (d) None of the above

54. Broad leafed deciduous and evergreen forests are found in:

- (a) Rajasthan
- (b) Himachal Pradesh
- (c) Bihar
- (d) **Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

55. Following is a secondary air pollutant

- (i) SO<sub>2</sub> (ii) CO (iii) NO (iv) **H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>**

56 Following is a line source of air pollution

- (i) a single stack (ii) **a road** (iii) an agglomeration of stacks (iv) all

57. Air pollution may affect

- (i) human only (ii) animal and plants (iii) materials (iv) **all**

58 Asphyxiation (condition of less oxygen in blood) is due to

- (i) **CO** (ii) SO<sub>2</sub> (iii) CO<sub>2</sub> (iv) all

59 Main source of carbon monoxide in atmosphere is

- (i) **vehicles** (ii) industries (iii) both (iv) none

60. Anthropogenic sources of water pollution are

a) Volcanic eruptions b) Hot water from ground source c) Human activities d) Water from infiltration galleries.

61 Point source of water pollution is

- a) Surface runoff b) **Industry** c) Rain water d) Fountain water

62 Household waste does not contain

- a) Organic matter b) **Heavy metals** c) Nutrients d) Detergents



- 63 Commercial waste comprises
- a) Wastes from commercial office
  - b) Fish market waste**
  - c) Wastes from institutions
  - d) Wastes from industries
- 64 Thermal pollution of water body
- a) Will increase dissolved oxygen level.
  - b) Will decrease dissolved oxygen level.**
  - c) Does not affect dissolved oxygen level.
  - d) Does not affect flora and fauna of water bodies.
- 65 Pollution due to radioactive wastes from nuclear power stations is
- a) Short persistent
  - b) Long persistent**
  - c) Not harmful
  - d) Easily treatable.
66. Primary treatment of wastewater is necessary to control pollution of sink (surface water body) due to
- a) Dissolved organic matters
  - b) Suspended matters**
  - c) Dissolved inorganic matters
  - d) None of these
67. Non-point source of pollution can be controlled by
- a) Treatment of source of pollution
  - b) By not allowing rain water to get mixed with wastewater**
  - c) By allowing run off of manure to get mixed with rain water
  - d) Use of chemical fertilizer instead of judicious use of bio-fertilizer.
- 68 Control of marine pollution is possible when the condition is strictly followed
- a) Dumping of wastes at mid-sea
  - b) Cleaning on board prior to discharge**
  - c) Off-shore drilling fluids is allowed to get mixed with sea water and get diluted
  - d) Off-shore cutting reinjection in the sea-shore is not allowed.
69. The control of water pollution is possible only by
- a) The enactment of Act
  - b) Explaining the salient features of the Act to the contributors of pollutants
  - c) Developing awareness among the people at large**
  - d) Imposing fines on the polluters.
- 70 Soil helps to -
- a) Clean the water
  - b) Prevents flooding
  - c) All the above**
  - d) None of the above
- 71 Soil may be polluted by -
- a) Rupture of underground storage tanks
  - b) Excess application of pesticides, herbicides or fertilizer
  - c) Only (b)

d) Both (a) and (b)

72 The most common soil pollutant -

a) Pesticides

b) Heavy metals

c) Only (b)

d) Both (a) and (b)

73. Audible range of sound frequency in Hertz unit is

a) 0 to 2000

b) 200 to 10,000

**c) 20 to 16,000**

d) 2000 to 16,000

74. Quality of sound is described in terms of

a) loudness

b) intensity

**c) frequency**

d) amplitude

75. The area lying within 100m radius of academic institutions, health-care centres and courts is called

**a) Silence zone**

b) Industrial zone

c) Commercial Zone

d) Residential zone

76. The unit of sound level is

a) Hertz

b) Watt

c) Decibel

d) Sone

77. Thermal pollution basically is

**a) water pollution;** b) air pollution; c) air + water pollution d) none of these

78. Thermal water pollution basically refers to deterioration in water quality-

a) due to rise in temperature; b) due to addition of contaminants

c) due to increase in turbidity

79 Heated water can be also used to

a) increase; **b) decrease the salinity of water**

80.Environmental Nuclear Pollution is created due to the presence of

- (A) heavy metals in soil
- (B) carbon monoxide in air
- (C) radio-nuclides in our environment**

81.Estimated contribution of man-made radioactive pollution to overall radioactive pollution is around

- (A) 87%
- (B) 13%**
- (C) 50%

82.Radioactive health hazards occur because

- (A) radioactive rays can deposit energy in human body**
- (B) radioactive rays are toxic
- (C) radioactive rays can produce virus in human body

83.Garbage is a term associated with

- a) Inert fraction of solid waste
- b) Food waste**
- c) Construction debris
- d) Iron slag

84.Pick up the recyclable waste from the following

- a) Batteries
- b) glass**
- c) Spray cans
- d) Shoes

85.The environmental effect of solid waste are associated with

- e) Fly nuisance
- f) Vector disease
- g) Bad appearance
- h) All the above**

86. What is natural disaster?

- (a) Any natural event is called disaster
- (b) Any natural calamity is called disaster
- (c) The natural calamity affects the human being is called disaster**

87. Do you think that all the disasters are predictable?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No**

88. Natural Disaster Occurs due to –

- (a) **lack of preparedness**
- (b) over preparedness

89 Natural disaster normally affects on –

- (a) **primary resources**
- (b) secondary resources

90. What is the approximate global human population at present ?

- A) Around 6 billion**
- B) Around 5 billion
- C) Around 7 billion

91. In the developing world, what is not solved by poverty alleviation programs?

- A) Medical problems
- B) Environmental problems
- C) economic problems**

92 By the 1990s, in which countries , the population growth rate was decreasing?

- A) Italy and Germany
- B) India and China**
- C) Brazil and Mexico

93. Who alone can pressurise the state into undertaking environment-sensitive urban planning?

- A) Citizen**
- B) Ministers
- C) Scientists

94 Which disease is caused by the Ultra Violet radiation?

- A) Diarrhea
- B) Skin Cancer**
- C) Malaria

95 How do water-scarcity diseases spread?

- A) Unwashed hands**
- B) Chemical waste
- C) Stinging insects breeding in stagnant water

96 Diarrhoea is caused from

- A) Insects
- B) Urban sewage
- C) Contaminated water**

- 97 What is the most important factor in the spread of malaria?
- A) **Stagnant water**
  - B) Chemical waste from industry and agriculture
  - C) None of the above
98. The resurgence of malaria in India is leading to
- A) Intestinal malaria
  - B) **Cerebral malaria**
  - C) Both (A) and (B)
- 99 How many people are killed by Tuberculosis every year?
- A) Approximately 5 million people
  - B) Approximately 3 million people
  - C) **Approximately 2 million people**
- 100 Respiratory diseases are caused by
- A) Unplanned urban sprawl
  - B) Environment-insensitive industrialisation
  - C) **Both (A) and (B)**
101. What is being used by the environmentalists as a solution to environmental degradation?
- A. **Scientific Knowledge**
  - B. Historical Knowledge
  - C. Political Knowledge
102. Who helps the cause of environmental conservation?
- 1. Scientists
  - 2. **Human Rights Activists**
  - 3. Philosophers
102. Who are often found to patent the knowledge of local plants and animals in their name?
- 1. **pharmaceutical companies**
  - 2. Hospitals
  - 3. Private physicians
103. What is the greatest single cause behind environmental degradation?
- (a) environment-sensitive economic growth
  - (b) **environment-insensitive economic growth**
  - (c) capitalism

104 What is the most fundamental sentiment on which environmental values can be best founded?

- (a) valuing Culture
- (b) **valuing Nature**
- (c) both (a) and (b)

105 The tribal cultures of our country and of the world are vanishing because

- (a) lack of government attention
- (b) lack of medical attention and nourishment
- (c) **the economically dominant do not respect the tribal lifestyles that are closer to nature and frequently more sustainable.**