ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1._____is the example of non-renewable natural resources
a) Water b) Solar energy c) Crops d) Coal and petroleum

2. The Chipko movement was originated in_____district of Uttarkhand
a) Harridwar b) Dehradun c) Champawat d) Chamoli

3. Van Mahotsav includes
a) Planting and protecting trees b) Destruction of trees should be curtailed
c) Restoration of green cover d) All the above

4. Forest Conservation Act was established in
a) 1952 b) 1988 c) 1980 d) 1970

5. The Wild Life Protection Act was established in
a) 1952 b) 1972 c) 1980 d) 1970

6. The Provisions of Wild Life Protection Act are
a)) Prohibit killing and hunting of specified animals
b) Constitute sanctuaries, national parks, and closed areas for wildlife conservation
c) Special scheme for preservation of endangered species
d) All the above

7. Which of the following is a fossil fuel?
a) Tar b) Coal c) Petroleum d) All the above

8. Soil erosion can be prevented by
a) Afforestation b) Deforestation
c) Over growing d) Removal of vegetation

9. Green House effect refers to
a) Cooling of earth b) Trapping of UV rays
c) Warming of earth d) Cultivation of plants

10. Global warming will cause the following problem
a) Melting of glaciers b) Raising of ocean level
c) Sinking of islands d) All the above

11. Common energy source in village is
a) Coal b) Biogas c) Elecrticity d) Wood and animal dung

12. Jim Corbett National Park was established in
a) Uttar pradesh b) Tamil Nadu c) Gujarat d) Uttarkhand

13. Soil erosion is caused by
a) Deforestation b) Farming and mining
c) Overgrazing by cattle d) All the above

14. _____ is used for generation of electricity
a) Tar b) Coal c) Petroleum d) All the above

15. Biogas is otherwise called as
a)Vermi gas b) Methane c) Gobar gas d) Gobal gas

16. The fossil fuel is extracted by a technique called _____
(a) Hydro energy (b) Hydraulic fracturing
(c) Hydraulic fraction (d) Hypodrilling fraction

17. Earth's surface is covered with nearly _____ of water.
(a) 70% (b) 74% (c) 72% (d) 73%

18. Hydropower plants converts the kinetic energy of flowing water into_____
    (a) Mechanical energy (b) Tidal energy (c) Wind energy (d) Electricity
19. The main purpose of rainwater harvesting is recharge the
    (a) Gardens (b) Wells (c) Cannels (d) Groundwater table
20. Disposal of any kind of electrical and electronic waste is called
    (a) Waste (b) Domestic waste (c) Vegetable waste (d) e-waste
21. Removal of microorganisms from the sewage water is by
    (a) Aeration (b) Pre-screening (c) Disinfection (d) Sludge removal
22. Process of burning of non-biodegradable solid waste is called _____
    (a) Composting (b) Incinerations (c) Segregation (d) Sanitary land filling
23. Deforestation is caused by
    a) Over population and shifting of cultivation
    b) The increase in demand for fuel is another reason
    c) Over grazing and forest fire
    d) (d) All the above
24. _____ is an elixir of life
    a) Air (b) Water (c) food (d) All the above
25. Deforestation generally decreases
    a) Rain fall (b) Drought (c) Global warming (d) Soil erosion
26. The volume of water on the earth is
    a) 1.4 billion cu km (b) 1.5 billion cu km (c) 1.8 billion cu km (d) 2 billion cu km
27. _____ % of earth's surface is filled with water
    a) 67% (b) 77% (c) 87% (d) 97%
28. ____ % of water is needed by man
    a) 1% (b) 2% (c) 3% (d) 4%
29. Botanical Survey of India is located in
    a) Gujarat (b) Delhi (c) Calcutta (d) Tamil Nadu
30. The Botanical Survey of India (BSI) was established in the year
    a) 1870 (b) 1880 (c) 1890 (d) 1990
31. ____ % of water is present in the plant and animal body
    a) 40-55% (b) 55-65% (c) 60-65% (d) 65-75%
32. Of the total rain falls ____% of rain falls on the sea
    a) 57% (b) 67% (c) 77% (d) 87%
33. ____ of water vapour rises from sea surface
    a) 54% (b) 64% (c) 74% (d) 84%
34. The most important natural resources, which shapes the earth's surface and regulate our climate
    a) Forest resources (b) Food resources (c) Land resources (d) Water resources
35. ____ % water is used for agriculture in India
    a) 63% (b) 73% (c) 83% (d) 93%

36. Which is the first state in India to make roof top Rain Water Harvesting Structure compulsory to all the across the state is
    a) Tamil Nadu
    b) Karnataka
    c) Kerala
    d) None of these
37. Rain water is referred as
    a) Underground water
    b) Potable water
    c) River water
    d) None of the above
38. World Water Day is celebrated on
    (a) March 12 (b) March 22 (c) March 25 (d) March 30
39. Water scarcity is mainly caused due to
    a) Over population (b) Low rainfall (c) Over-exploitation (d) Unequal access
40. Water is renewable natural resource because
    a) It can be reused again
    b) It is being recycled by human being
    (c) It is being renewed through reduction
    (d) It is renewed and recharged through hydrological cycle
41. Flood is caused mainly due to
    (a) Deforestation and Overgrazing by animals
    b) Mining and Rapid industrialization c) Global warming d) All the above
42. Drought occurs when rainfall is less than
    a) 25-35% of rain fall (b) 25-50% of rain fall
    (c) 35-45% of rain fall (d) 35-50% of rain fall
43. Famine occurs when rain fall is below
    (a) Below30% (b) Below 40% (c) Below 50% (d) Below 60%
44. Name the tree which is used to lower the water table due to excessive transpiration
    a) Coconut trees (b) Mango trees (c) Eucalyptus trees (d) All the above
45. ____ are the pride of India
    a) River (b) Ocean (c) Dams (d) Ponds
46. The major problem is caused by upstream
    a) Tribal people get displaced from their native homes
    b) The flora and fauna get depleted
    c) Breeding of vectors and spread of diseases take place
    d) All the above
47. ____Dam is situated in region of high seismicity
    a) Sardar sarovar dam b) Nagarjuna sagar dam
    c) Bhakra Nangal Dam (d) Tehri dam
48. Which dam is the largest dam in India
    a) Tehri b) Bhakra Nangal c) Sardar sarovar dam d) Nagarjuna Sagar

49.Which natural factor cause drought

a) Over cultivation b) Rain failure c) Over grazing d) None of the above

50. Desertification of Cauvery is caused by

a) Deforestation b) Urbanization

c) Raising agriculture and industry d) All the above

51. The forest which occur in low rainfall

a)Evergreen forest b) Coniferous forest c) Deciduous forest d) all the above

52. The forest which occur in high rainfall

a) Evergreen forest b) Coniferous forest c) Temperate forest d) Tundra forest

53. First national park in India

a) Bandipur National park b) Gir National park

c) Sunderbans National park d) Jim Corpet National park

54. _____ kilometer above the earth surface is atmosphere

a) 500 km b) 1000 km c) 1500 km d) 2000 km

55. Biosphere exists on earth between _____ meter below the sea level _____meter above the sea level

a) 5000 m and 6000 m b) 10000 m and 5000 m

b) c) 10000 m and 6000m d) 6000 m and 5000 m

56. Living thing in an environment is known as

a) Abiotic elements b) Biotic elements

b) Animals and microorganism d) Plants

57. People deriving pleasure on seeing which factors

a) Physical factors b) Social factors c) Economic factors d) Aesthetic factors

58. Which of the following is not an air pollutant

a) Smoke b)Carbon Dioxide c) Nitrogen Gas d) Sulphur Dioxide

59. Which part of plant evaporates water

a) Stomata b) Fruit c) Branch d) Root

60. Nuclear family refers to

a) Any family born after 1950

b) Family includes parents and their children

c) Entire family including children, their parents and grandparents

d) Only husband and wife

61. In which year, U.N. Conference on human environment was held at Stockholm

a) 1962 b) 1972 c) 1982 d) 1992

62. The people should become aware of the dangers of____

a) Population explosion b) Deforestation and ozone layer depletion

b) Industrialization and global warming d) Al the above

63. Environmental education is a deliberate effort to accomplish the noble task of

a) Conserving the environment b) Safeguarding the environment

b) Awareness among people on natural resources d) All the above

64. Man-made Environment includes___
    a) Human groups b) Material infrastructure
    b) c) Institutional systems d) All the above
65. Environmental studies provides knowledge on
    a) Richness and conservation of biodiversity b) Relationship of ecosystems
    b) Understand about environmental pollution and control d) All the above
66. Life originated on the surface of the earth____ million years ago
    a) 1500 b) 2500 c) 3500 d) 4500
67. Which gas is mainly responsible for global warming
    a) CO2 b) SO2 c) N2 d) CH4
68. The gas which destroys chlorophyll in plant leaves is
    a) SO3 b) CO2 c) SO2 d) H2S
69. Which of the following three R,s regarded as environment friendly
    a) Reduce, Rebuild, Restrict b) Reduce, Reuse, Recycle
    b) Read. Register, Recall d) Random, Reduce, Recall
70. What is Biodiversity
    a) Many populations of one species in one forest
    b) Many types of flora and fauna in one forest
    c) Many types of flora and fauna in many forest
    d) All the above are true
71. Environment includes
    a) Abiotic factors b) Biotic factors c) Nitrogen and Oxygen
    d) Abiotic and Biotic components
72. The amount of CO2 in the air that we exhale is about
    a) 4% b) 8% c) 12% d) 16%
73. What does ozone layer absorb
    a) Gamma rays b) X-Rays c) Ultraviolet rays d) Infrared rays
74. The term green revolution was coined by
    a) M.S.Swaminathan b) Chares Elton c) William Gaud d) E.Odum
75. Biotic resources includes
    a) Plants and animals b) Human population c) Coal and Oil d) All the above
76. _____ % of the world area consists of forest land
    a) 25% b) 30% c) 31% d) 33%
77. Tropical rain forest are found between ____ north latitude and ____ south latitude
    a) 30° and 35° b) 30° and 30° c) 55° and 65° d) 30° and 45°
78. Why should we conserve forest and wild life
    a) To protect biodiversity b) To maintain balance
    c) To continue food chain d) All the above
79. Water harvesting is a method which
    a) Increase ground water level b) Not practiced in modern days
    c) Has no relation with ground water d) Decrease ground water level
80. A non renewable source of energy is
    a) Wile life b) Fossil fuels c) Water d) Forest
81 . A renewable exhaustible natural resource is
    a) Forest b) Coal c) Petroleum d) Minerals

82. An inexhaustible and renewable source of energy is
a) Wood b) Natural gas c) Fossil fuel d) Hydropower
83. Biogas is which type of natural resources
a) Renewable b) Inexhaustible c) Non-conventional d) Both a) andc)
84. A species restricted to a given area is
a) Endemic species b) Allopatric species
c) Sympatric species d) Sibling species
85.IUCN Stands for
a) International Union for Conservation of Nature
b) International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
c) International Union Council for Nature
d) International Union council for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
86. Uses of forest includes
a) Productive function b) Protective function
c) Regulative function d) All the above
87. One acre of forest absorb_____ tons of CO_2
a) 2 tons b) 4 tons c) 6 tons d) 8 tons
88. _____ tons of released by one acre of forest
a) 4 tons b) 8 tons c) 12 tons d) 16 tons
89.____ is very essential for a healthy environment
a) CO_2 b) O2 c) H_2O d) All the above
90. Regulation of environmental equilibrium is successfully achieved by
a) Forest resources b) Water resources c) Food resources d) Land resources
91. The peace, prosperity and happiness to mankind which is given by
a) Forest resources b) Water resources c) Food resources d) Land resources
92. Minimum area of forest required to maintain good ecological balance is ____%
a) 30% b) 33% c) 35% d) 40%
93. Deforestation leads to reduction of ____
a) Rain fall b) soil erosion c) Ground water depletion d) All the above
94. World forestry day celebrated on
a) March 21 b) April 21 c) May 21 d) June 21
95. Because of presence of ____ our planet is named as living planet
a) Air b) Food c) Forest d) Water
96._____ is very essential for all the sustenance of all the living organisms
a) Water b) Food c) Forest d) Air
97. The U.N.Council declared ____ year is the international year of fresh water
a) 1973 b) 1983 2 c) 1993 d) 2003
98. Soil erosion is caused by
a) Deforestation b) Grazing 2 c) Landslides d) All the above
99.____ plants which have no soil-binding capacity start growing
a) Parthenium b) Lantana c) Xanthium d) All the above
100. One Giga joules equal to _____
a) 49 barrels of oil b) 59 barrels of oil c) 69 barrels of oil d) 79 barrels of oil
101. An average person consumes about ____ Giga joules per year
a) 300 Giga joules b) 400 Giga joules c) 500 Giga joules d) 600 Giga joules

102. In the underdeveloped countries _____ million people die every year due to food Scarcity
a) 20 million b) 30 million c) 40 million d) 50 milliom
103. ____ is the second generation of pesticides which enter into the food chain
a) Malathion b) Boric Acid c) Diazinon d) DDT
104. Which of the following non-renewable energy sources is the lifeline of global Economy
a) Coal b) Biogas c) Nuclear energy d) Petroleum
105. The most abundantly available fossil fuel in India is _____
a) Coal b) Natural Gas c) Petroleum d) Oil
106. ____ Gas is used in automobiles to reduce air pollution
a) Liquid Petroleum Gas b) Compressed Natural Gas
c) Synthetic Gas d) All the above
107. Biomass energy is derived from____
a) Cattle dung b) Wood c) Agriculture wastes d) All the above
108. _____ plants are rich in hydrocarbons which are used in diesel engiene
a) Sorghum, b) Sugarcane c) Cactus d) Jatropha curcas and oil palms
109.Biogas is a mixture of _____
a) Methane and CO2 b) Methane, CO2 and H2
c) Methane, CO2, H2 and H2S d) None of the above
110. An aerobic degradation of animal wastes which produces biogas known as
a) Methane b) Propane c) Ethane d) Butane
111._____ is pollution free and cheap source of energy
a) Biomass energy b) Nuclear energy c) Biofuels d) Biogas
112.____ fuels is the future fuel for mankind
a) Biofuels b) Hydrogen fuels c) Biogas d) Biomass energy
113.When hydrogen combines with oxygen produces about ____ kilo-joules per mol of energy
a) 284 Kilo-joules b) 384 Kilo-joules c) 484 Kilo-joules d) 584 Kilo-joules
114. LED stands for
a) Light Emitting Device b) Light Emitting Diode
c) Light Encryption Device d) Light Event Detector
115.The term ecosystem was first introduced by__
a) Utpary b) Earnest Haeckel c) Sir Arthur Tansley d) Sukachev
116. The word ecology coined by
a) Sir Arthur Tansley b) Earnest Haeckel c) Utpary d) Sukachev
117. In an ecosystem, the energy flow is always
a) Always unidirectional b) Always bidirectional
b) In any direction d) Always down directional
118. The upper part of an aquatic ecosystem contains
a) Benthos b) Plankton c) Nekton d)both (1) and (2)
119. The region of earth, where life exists is known as
a) Hydrosphere b) Biosphere c) Lithosphere d) Atmosphere

120. In the biosphere energy is received from
a) The Sun b) The interior of the earth c) Both A) and B) d) Work
121. Ecosystem is smallest unit of
a) Biosphere b) Lithosphere c) Ionosphere d) Mesosphere
122. Ecology deals with the study of
a) Environment b) Living and non living substances
c) Living beings d) All the above
123.The pyramid of energy in an ecosystem
a) Always upright b) Always inverted
c) May be upright or inverted d) None of the above
124.Organic components includes
a) Carbohydrates b) Proteins c) Fats d) All the above
125. Which is called as autotrophs
a) Green plants b) Animals c) Birds d) All the above
126.Photosysnthesis is a process by which plants prepare their own food by using___
a) CO_2 b) H_2O c) Light and chlorophyll d) All the above
127.During photosysnthesis green plants producing their own food in the form of ____
a) Glucose b) Fructose c) Maltose d) All the above
128. Example of Primary consumers
a) Rabbit b) Frog c) Snake d) All the above
129.Secondary consumers deriving their energy from_____
a) Producers b) Herbivores c) Tertiary consumers d) From the all
130. Examples of Omnivores
a) Elephant and Camel b) Frog and small bird c) Fox and Lion d) Man and Rat
131. ____ perform an invaluable service in the ecosystem by decomposing the organic matter and make it available for reuse
a) Omnivores b) Detrivores c) Decomposers d) All the above
132.Examples of detrivores
a) Bacteria and fungi b) Snake and Big fish
c) Rat and Birds d) Beetles, Ants and Earthworms
133. The major functional attributes of the ecosystems includes
a) Energy flow b) Tropic structure
c) Nutrient cycle and productivity d) All the above
134.The sequence of eating and being eaten in an ecosystem is known as
a) Food web b) Food chain c) Tropic structure d) All the above
135. The following is the correct food chain of an aquatic ecosystem
a) Phytoplankton → Zooplankton →Fish →Bird → Vulture
b) Phytoplankton→ Fish→ Zooplankton → Bird→ Vulture
c) Zooplankton→ Phytoplankton→ Vulture→ Fish → Bird
d) Fish→ Zooplankton→ Phytoplankton→ Bird →Vulture
136. The following is the correct food chain of grassland ecosystem
a) Grass → Grasshopper → Frog –→Snake → Hawk
b) Grass → Grasshopper → Frog → Hawk → Snake
c) Grass –→ Frog → Grasshopper→ Snake →Hawk
d) Grass → Grasshopper → Snake → Frog → Hawk

137. Carnivores are at
a) First tropic level b) Second tropic level
c) Third tropic level d) Fourth tropic level
138. An estuary is the place where
a) Rich in nutrients b) Usually support an abundance of fish
c) River joins with the sea d) All the above
139. Importance of food chain includes
a) Energy flow b) Nutrient cycling c) Ecological balance d) All the above
140. In a net work, different types of organisms are connected at different tropic levels are___
a) Energy flow b) Food chain c) Tropic structure d) Food web
141. Importance of food web includes
a) Opens flow of energy b) Gives greater stability to the ecosystem
c) Number of options are available at each tropic level d) All the above
142. Ecological pyramid were first devised by
a) Earnest Haeckel b) Sir Arthur Tansley c) E.P.Odum d) Charles Elton
143. In an pond ecosystem, the pyramid of biomass is
a) Upright b) Inverted c) Spindle shaped d) None of the above
144.The organic nutrients of dead plants and animals are converted into inorganic Substances by microbes which are absorbed by
a) Primary consumers b) Secondary consumers
c) Primary producers d) Secondary producers
145.Biogeochemical cycle includes
a) Nutrient cycling through biotic components
b) Nutrient cycling through abiotic components
c) Nutrient cycling through biotic and abiotic components
d) None of the above
146. In an ecosystem one type of community is totally replaced by another over a period of time is called as
a) Ecological balance b) Ecological succession
c) Both A) and B) d) None of the above
147.The pioneers in xerarch succession is the
a) Mosses b) Crutose lichens
c) Crustose and foliose lichens d) None of the above
148. The following forests are famous for richest biodiversity
a) Tropical rain forests b) Tropical deciduous forests
c) Temperate rain forests d) Evergreen forests
149.Polar grassland is characterized by
a) Severe cold and strong wind b) Summer sunshine
c) Ice remains frozen throughout the year
d) All the above

150. India has _____ million hectares of geographical area

a) 229 million hectares b) 329 million hectares c) 400 million hectares d) 429 million hectares

151.Biodiversity comprises

a) Genetic diversity b) Species diversity c) Ecosystem diversity d) All the above

152.Red data book contains

a) All plant species b) All animal species c) Threatened species d) Economically important species

153.IUCN is also called as

a) World Wide Conservation Union b) Man and Biosphere programme

c) World Conservation Union d) World Conservation Consortium

154**.** Which of the following is the natural habitat of the Indian lion

a) Sunderban delta b) Gir forest

c) Bandipur national park d) Kasiranga national park

155. Dodo is a

a) Endangered species b) Extinct species

c) Critically endangered species d) Rare

156. Conservation within the natural habitats is

a) In-situ conservation b) Ex-situ conservation

c) In-vivo conservation d) Ex-vivo conservation

157. Ex-situ conservation includes

a) Botanical gardens b) Zoo c) Germ plasm bank d) All of the above

158. Endemic species are

a) Rare species b) Cosmopolitan distribution

c) Species localized in a specific region d) Critically endangered species

159.The most important reason for decrease in biodiversity is

a) Habitat pollution b) Habitat destruction

c) Introduction of exotic species d) Over- exploitation

160. Hot spot are regions of high

a) Endemism b) Diversity c) Rarity d) Critically endangered population

161. Major causes of extinction of different species includes

a) Habitat loss and over-hunting b) Climate change and pollution

c) Deforestation d) All the above

162. Which of the following area is the hotspot of India?

a) Sunderbans Deltas b) Western Ghats c) Eastern Ghats d) Gangetic Plain

163. Which one of the following is not included under In-situ conservation?

a) National Park b) Botanical Gardens

c) Wild Life Sanctuary d) Biosphere Reserve

164. Which national park is famous for having Great Indian one Horned Rhino

a) Rajaji National Park b) Jim Corbet National Park

c) Bandipur National Park d) Kajiranga National Park

165. In which of the following places Royal Bengal Tiger found

a) Gir forest b) Sunderban delta c) Godawari Delta d) Mahanadi Delta

166.The diversity within a community is called as

a) Alpha diversity b) Beta diversity c) Gamma diversity d) Delta diversity

167. The diversity between communities is called as

a) Beta diversity b) Alpha diversity c) Delta diversity d) Gamma diversity

168. Which of the following form only a small part of the environment, they inflict Considerable pressure and pain on all the species and also the environment

a) Human beings b) Sentient animals c) Tiger d) Lion

169._____ is the second largest nation among the Asian countries with an area of 3,287,263 sq.kms and it represent 2% of the total land mass in the world

a) Chian b) Japan c) India d) Malaysia

170. Zoological Survey of India (ZSI) is a central government organization is located in

a) Delhi b) Calcutta c) Maharashtra d) Tamil Nadu

171. How many bio-geographical zones are in India

a) 10 b) 20 c) 25 d) 35

172.In India____ % of flowering plants are endemic

a) 15% b) 30% c) 33% d) 35%

173.The biodiversity is more at _____regions

a) Polar regions b) Equator regions c) In both regions d) None of the above

174.Biodiversity is very essential for the health of ____

a) Atmosphere b) Hydrosphere c) Lithosphere d) Biosphere

175.India occupies ____position of plant rich nations

a) 5^{th} b) 7^{th} c) 9^{th} d) 10^{th}

176.Which country is occupied first position in plant rich nations

a) India b) South Africa c) Mexico d) Indonesia

177.Vedanthangal Birds sanctuary is located in which state

a) Gujarat b) Karnataka c) Rajasthan d) Tamil Nadu

178. Tsunami warning instrument is to be fixed in the _____

a) Bay of Bengal b) Arabian sea c) Both A and B d)None of the above

179.Which of the following indicates as Hot spots

a) With high species richness of plants

b) With high species richness of animals

c) With high species richness of plants and high levels of species endemism

d) All the above

180. Who introduced the term Hot spots as biodiversity

a) Norman Myers b) Aziz AbSaber

c) Charles Christopher Adam d)Warder Clyde Allee

181.How many Hotspots of biodiversity are in the world

a) 12 b) 15 c) 20 d) 25

182. Which of the following two regions from India included as hot spot

a) Eastern Himalayas and Western Ghats

b) Western Himalayas and Western Ghats

c) Northern Himalayas and Western Ghats

d) Himalayas and Western Ghats

183. Biodiversity can be broadly classified into how many types

a) 2 b) 5 c) 3 d) 4

184. Hot spot areas have
a) Low density of biodiversity b) Only endangered plants
c) High density of hot springs d) High density of biodiversity
185.The rich biodiversity in India is under threat due to
a) Habitat destruction b) Modern agricultural practices
c) Natural causes d) All the above
186.Which is the correct answer of extinct species from the following
a) Species not found in the wild
b) They are in danger of extinction
c) They are likely to move into the endangered category
d) Species small in number. Not at present endangered
187.Wild life is a gift of nature to be
a) Conserved b) Nurtured c) Protected d) All the above
188. Which of the following agency published the Red data book?
a) IUCN b) NEERI c) NWAP d) CITES
189. WWF stands for
a) World Wide Fund b) World Wildlife Fund for Nature c) Wildlife Wide Fund for Nature and Natural Resources d) World Wild Fund
190. WWF – Biological includes
a) Creating and maintaining systems of effective and sustainable protected areas
b) Promoting practices of sustainable development and conserving certain Species of special concern
a) Promoting environmental education to enable people to manage the natural resources sustainably
b) All the above
191. Role of Food Agriculture Organization includes
a) It encourages all countries to implement this code
b) Helps to provide policy guidelines to conserve the biodiversity
c) Provides principles to conserve, manage and sustainably use living resources
d) All the above
192. Model Code for Forest Harvesting Practice was published in the year____
a) 1776 b) 1980 c) 1990 d) 1996
193. Protection of wild flora and fauna in the natural habitat is achieved by
a) In-situ conservation b) Ex-situ conservation
c) In-vivo conservation d) Ex-vivo conservation
194. Examples of In-situ conservation
a) National parks b) Santuaries and Reserve forests
c) Biosphere Reserves d) All the above
195. How many Biosphere reserves are in India?
a) 7 b) 9 c) 11 d) 13
196. How many National Parks are in India?
a) 50 b) 60 c) 80 d) 90
197. How many Botanical Gardens are in India
a) 50 b) 80 c) 120 d) 150
198. The gaseous layer which surrounds the earth is called
a) Troposphere b) Lithosphere c) Atmosphere d) Ozonosphere

199. Toxic gases are released by
a) Motor vehicles (b) Bullock cart (c) Electric bike (d) Bicycle
200. The innermost layer the troposphere extends _____kilometers above sea level at the equator and about _____ kilometers over the poles.
a) 17 and 8 (b) 8 and 17 (c) 10 and 5 (d) 5 and 10
201. Temperature reverse is occur in troposphere is called _____
a)Diapauses (b) Thermoregulatory (c) Tropopause (d) Diurnal
202. The second layer of atmosphere is _____
a)Troposphere (b) Ionosphere (c) Stratosphere (d) Gasosphere
203. Ozone layer is present in _____
a)Troposphere (b) Ionosphere (c) Lithosphere (d) Stratosphere
204. 99% of harmful ultraviolet radiation from earth is prevented by
a)Ionosphere (b) Ozonosphere (c) Stratosphere (d) Greenhouse gases
205. 90% of global air pollution is produced by
a) Primary air pollutant (b) Secondary air pollutant (c) Greenhouse gases (d) Industries
206. _____ is a colorless, odorless and toxic gas is produced when organic material like coal and their product incompletely burnt
a)Carbon dioxide (b) Carbon Monoxide (c) Sulphur dioxide (d) Nitrogen oxide
207. _____ oxides are produced when sulphur containing fossil fuel are burnt
a)Nitrogen (b) Sulphur (c) Carbon (d) Nitrate
208. Inability of the lungs to exchange of gases is caused by_____
a)Particulates (b) Carbon Mono oxide (c) Oxygen (d) Carbondioxide
209. General term for particles suspended in air is _____
a) Mist (b) Dust (c) Fog (d) Aerosol
210. Geometrical shape or form of the smoke coming out of a chimney
a)Plume (b) Fume (c) Fog (d) Smog
211. The Term used to describe a mixture of smoke and fog is called
a) Plume (b) Fume (c) Fog (d) Smog
212. Aerosol consisting of water droplets is called as
a) Plume (b) Fume (c) Fog (d) Smog
213. Aerosol consisting of liquid droplets is called as
a) Mist (b) Dust (c) Fog (d) Aerosol
214. Aerosol consisting of solid particles
a) Smoke (b) Fog (c) Smog (d) Aerosol
215. London smog occurs in the year of ___
a)1953 (b) 1952 (c) 1954 (d) 1955
216. The white fog accumulated over the smoke, the city turned black forming a _____ smog with almost zero visibility
a)Pea-soup (b) Pea-nut (c) Pea-visible (d) Pea-vision
217. People started suffering from acute pulmonary disorders which caused irritation of bronchi, cough, nasal discharges, sore throat, vomiting and burning sensations in the eyes are due to_____
a)Pea- soup (b) Pea visible (c) Industrial smoke (d) Domestic smoke.

218. Sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides are transported by prevailing winds they form secondary pollutants such as nitric acid vapour, droplets of sulfuric acid descends on earth surface is called _____

a) Rain (b) Acid rain (c) Basic rain (d) Ice rain

219. Human rights related to environment emerged on

a) 16th may 1994 b) 20th may 1994 c) 16th June 1996 d) 25th June 1996

220. The _____ in the lining of the upper respiratory tract captures smaller particles and dissolves some gaseous pollutants.

a) Epithelial cell (b) Ciliated epithelial (c) sticky mucus (d) hair

221. Prolonged smoking or exposure to air pollutants causes

a) Gastric cancer (b) Lung cancer (c) Liver cancer (d) Pyloric cancer

222. Cigarette smoking is responsible for the greatest exposure to _____

a) Carbon monoxide b) Nitric oxide c) Carbondioxide d) Sulphurdioxide

223. _____attached to hemoglobin in blood for a long time, it accumulates and reduces the oxygen carrying capacity of blood.

a) Nitric oxide (b) carbondioxide (c) Sulphur oxide (d) Carbon monoxide

224. _____irritates respiratory tissues.

a)Sulphur dioxide (b) Carbon dioxide (c) Nitrogen (d) Ammonia

225. The Ozone layer in column is measured by _____

a) Amstrong Unit (b) Light year (c) Dobson Unit (d) Archimedis Unit

226. Green consumer day is celebrated on _____

a) Sept-28 b) Oct-28 c) Nov-28 d) Dec-28

227. Ozone is a form of oxygen with _____atoms

a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 1 (d) 4

228. The depletion of Ozone layer is caused by the gas

(a) Carbon mono oxide (b) Nitrogen oxide (c) Sulphur dioxide (d) Chloro-Fluro-Carbon

229. _____ are similar in structure to the CFCs but contain bromine atoms instead of chlorine.

(a) Nitrogen (b) Halons (c) Hydrogen (d) carbon

230. Sunburn, cataract, aging of the skin and skin cancer are caused by.

(a) Ultraviolet radiation (b) Infrared radiation (c) X- rays (d) Gamma rays

231. Green House Gases are

(a) Carbon mono oxide, Carbon dioxide, Methane and Nitrogen
(b) Carbon mono oxide, Sulphur dioxide, Nitric oxide and Methane
(c) Carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides, methane and CFC
(d) Carbon dioxide, Sulphur dioxide, CFC and methane

232. In the polar regions temperature rises is caused by _____ would have disastrous effects

(a) global warming (b) Green house effect (c) CFC (d) Carbon mono oxide

233. CPCB means

(a) Committee of Pollution Control Board
(b) Central Pollution Control Board
(c) Central Population Control Board
(d) Committee of Population Control Board

234. National Environmental Engineering Research Institute is situated in

(a) Delhi (b) Mumbai (c) Kolkata (d) Nagpur

235. CPCB initiated its own national Ambient Air Quality Monitoring (NAAQM) program in _____

(a) 1985 (b) 1984 (c) 1983 (d) 1986

236. The Air Act was legislated in India during the year _____

(a) 1980 (b) 1981 (c) 1982 (d) 1984

237. After the Bhopal disaster, a more comprehensive _____ was passed in 1986.

(a) Environment Protection Act (EPA)
(b) The Air Act
(c) Central Motor Vehicle Act
(d) Pollution control Act

238. Environmental Air contains highest percentage of

a) Oxygen b) Carbon dioxide c) Nitrogen d) Argon

239. Most polluted river in India is

a) Yamuna b) Cavery c) Godavey d) Ganga

240. Air pollution caused by

a) Global warming b) Nuclear materials c) Soil erosion d) All of the above

241. Which of the following a major problem caused by air pollution

a) Global warming b) Respiratory problems c) Soil erosion d) None of the above

242. Which of the following is the major cause of pollution?

a) Man b) Plants c) Fungi d) Hydrocarbon gases

243. Minamata is a disease caused by water pollution due to presence of

a) Lead b) Mercury c) Tin d) Methylisocyanate

244.BOD Stands for

a) Biological Oxygen Demand b) Biological Oxidation Demand
c) Biotic Oxidation Demand d) Biochemical Oxidation Demand

245. June 5^{th} is observed as

a) World Environmental Day b) World Forest Day
c) World Wildlife Day d) World Population Day

246. Noise is measured by

a) Joule b) Decibel c) Sound d) Hertz

247. Examples of pollutants

a) Smoke from industries and automobiles
b) Chemical from factories and discarded household articles
c) Radioactive substances from nuclear plants
d) All the above

248.Which of the following is a primary pollutants

a) Peroxy Acetyl Nitrate b) DDT c) Plastics d) Both b & c

249. Impairment of hearing takes place due to exposure to noise of _____ decibel

a) 35dB b) 45dB c) 60 dB d) Above 80dB

250. An average human being breaths about _____ times a day

a) 12,000 times b) 15,000 times c) 18,000 times d) 22,000 times

251. The amount of Oxygen inhaling in a day

a) 10kg b) 12kg c) 14kg d) 16kg

252.The surface of our planet consists ____% of Nitrogen

a) 58% b) 68% c) 78% d) 88%

253. Asthma and Branchitis is caused by

a) Air pollution b) Land pollution c) Water pollution d) Marine pollution

254. Lung fibrosis is caused by

a) Cotton dust b) Soot and smog c) Asbestos d) Pollen grains

255. Allergy (Hay fever) is caused by

a) Asbestos b) Feathers, fur and pollen c) CO_2 d) Cotton dust

256. As a result, transport of O_2 is reduced in the circulatory system

a) Carboxy haemoglobin b) Oxyhaemoglobin c) A only d) Both A and B

257. Green House Effect is caused by

a) Rising global temperature by more than 3°C
b) Rising global temperature by more than 5°C
c) Rising global temperature by less than 3°C
d) By NO_2, SO_2, CFC etc.,

258. Air pollution can be controlled by

a) Modification of industrial equipment
b) Using eco-friendly Bio-diesel in the automobiles
c) Fixing a green box at the end of the exhaust pipe of a car, which is used to Create bio-fuels
d) All the above

259. The important requirement of the aquatic life is___

a) Dissolved Oxygen b) Dissolved Chlorine
c) Dissolved Nitrogen d) Dissolved Methane

260.Eutrophication is the growth of Algal bloom induced by

a) Nutrient depletion in freshwater bodies
b) Nutrient enrichment in freshwater bodies
c) Heavy metal accumulation in freshwater bodies
d)Toxic chemical accumulation in freshwater bodies

261.Blue baby syndrome is caused by

a) Nitrate pollution of surface water b) Nitrate pollution of ground water
c) Sulphate pollution of surface water d) Sulphate pollution of ground water

262. The largest particles are removed by

a) Screening b) Sedimentation
c) Filtration and water softening d) All the above

263.Gold nanoparticles and Silver nanoparticles are used to cleanse the polluted water by filtering of

a) Endosulphan b) Mathion c) Chloropyrefos d) All the above

264. Contaminated water having Disssolved Oxygen of

a) Above 8.0mg L-1 b) Below 8.0mg L-1

c) Above 9.0 mgL-1 d) Below 9.0mg L-1

265. The eggs of aquatic birds are not hatched due to presence of a _____chemical in their food

a) Malathion b) SO_2 c) DDT d) None of the Above

266.Find the correct sequence of ***3R*** slogans

a) Recycle, Reuse and Reduce b) Reuse, Reduce and Recycle

c) Reduce, Reuse and Recycle d) Non of the above

267. Soil pollution can be controlled by

a) Reducing, reusing and recycling of wastes

b) Production of Biogas from agriculture wastes and animal refuse

c) Conducting awareness programme to propagate organic farming

d) All the above

268.Sea covers around ____ % of the earth's surface

a) 60% b) 70% c) 80% d) 90%

269.Normal conversation sound of man ranges from

a) 25DB-45dB b) 35DB-55dB c) 35DB-60dB d) 35DB-65DB

270. Features of Zero Waste Management is

a) Separation of garbage at the source b) Separate collection of each kind

c) Involvement of the community in all activities d) All of the above

271.Problem of solid waste disposal can be reduced through___

a) Lesser pollution b) Recycling c) More timber d) Population control

272.Which of the integrated waste management is reduced in an individual level

a) Disposal b) Recycling c) Burning d) Source reduction

273. Which of the following can be recycled many times

a) Organic materials b) Aluminum c) Wood d) Plastics

274. How does organic material in the buried solid waste will decompose

a) By the action of microorganisms b) By the soil particles

c) By flow of water d) By the action of oxidation

275. Which of the following gases was responsible for Bhopal gas tragedy?

a) Hydrogen fluoride b) Methyl chloride

c) Hydrogen chloride d) Methyl Isocyanate

276. When did Bhopal tragedy take place?

a) 1964 b) 1974 c) 1984 d) 1994

277. The National Disaster Management Authority is headed by

a) Prime Minister of India b) President of India

c) Governor of States d) Chief Minister of States

278. Volcanic erupted material is inside the hill/earth/mountain is called

a) Magma b) Lahars c) Lava d) None of these above

279. Disaster Management includes

a) Mitigation b) Reconstruction c) Rehabilitation d) All of the above

280. In India, National Institute of Disaster Management is located at_____place

a) Delhi b) Manipur c) Hyderabad d) Punjab

281. Floods can be prevented by

a) Afforestation b) Deforestation

c) Tilling the land d) Removing the top soil

282. Which one of the following is a geological disaster?

a) Flood b) Tsunami c) Storm surge d) All the above

283.Landslides often occur in

a) Forest region b) Desert region c) Hilly region d) Tundra region

284. Instrument used to measure earthquake is known as

a) Seismograph b) Quake graph c) Quake meter d) Typanicgraph

285. When did tsunami hit in Tamil Nadu

a) 2000 b) 2002 c) 2004 d) 2005

286. The word Tsunami has been derived from

a) Greek word b) Latin word c) Japanese word d) French word

287. Which process improves efficiency of solid waste management?

a) Disposal b) Collection c) Composting d) Processing

288.The Richter is an instrument which is used to measure the seismic waves during Earthquake

a) Richard Feynman b) Neils Bohr c) Albert Einstein d) Charles.FranciesRichter

289.Landslides can be minimised by

a) Afforestation b) Providing concrete support at the base of slopes

c) Draining the surface and surface water d) All of the above

290.The major pollutant from automobile exhaust is

a) CO b) NO c) SO_2 d) All the above

291. Algal Bloom results in

a) Eutrophication b) Biomagnification c) Global warming d) Salination

292. Poverty is a

a) Economic problem b) Social problem

c) Political problem d) Religious problem

293. Which are the following strategies for sustainable development?

a) Adopting 3-R approach

b) Environmental education and awareness

c) Using appropriate technology and Sustainable agriculture

d) All of the above

294. **S**ustainable development consists includes

a) That meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future Generations to meet their own needs.

b)To conserve natural resources and to develop alternate sources of power to reduce pollution and harm to the environment.

c) It is the practice of developing land and construction projects that create energy efficient models of self-sufficiency .

d) All of the above

295. The Primary Goals of Sustainability

a) The end of poverty and hunger

b) Better standards of education and healthcare and better sanitation

c) To achieve gender equality

d) All the above

296. Water pollution can be identified by testing of _____

a) PH level b) Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD)

c) Both A and B d) None of these above

297. Why should we conserve water?

a) To meet the economic development

b) Rapid industrial growth and Urban development

c) Due to increased population

d) All the above

298. Why Rain Water Harvesting is required

a) To meet ever increasing demand of water

b) To reduce the soil erosion and to reduce the flood hazard

c) To improve the quality of existing ground water

d) All the above

299. Primary source of water is

a) Ground water b) Rain water c) Lakes d) Rivers

300.The concept of sustainable development encourages the

a) A change in all respects of life

b) Form of growth that meets the current basic needs

c) Preservation of the resources for the need of future generation

d) Growth to meet current needs, preservation for the needs of future and change in all respects of life

301.Who was awarded Magsaysay Award for harvesting of rainwater in India

a) Dr.Suhas P wani b) Rajender singh c) Dr.Shivakumar d) Dr.Arun.P.R

302.Irrigation losses can be reduced through the____ methods

a) Drip irrigation

b) Use of covered canals and irrigation fields in early morning to avoid evaporation

c) Growing hybrid crop varieties which need less water

d) All the above

303.The first watershed management was adopted in ____ year by Damodar Valley Corpaoration

a)1949 b) 1959 c) 1969 d)1979

304. Water shed management is very important to supply water for ___

a) Irrigation b) Domestic use, reducing floods and droughts

c) Hydropower generation and transportation d) All the above

305.Afforestion can prevents the which of the following

a) Runoff water and soil erosion

b) Reduce the soil fertility

c) Quarrying in the hills would minimize the effects in watersheds

d) All the above

306.Poverty can be eliminated through___

a) Developmental projects like construction of dams, mining and formation of national parks provide benefits to the society

b)The restoration of basic living conditions and re-establishment of basic Community services must be carried by the government

c) Fulfillment of economic needs of the people must be carried by the government

d) All the above

307.National Rehabilitation Policy which must adopt a policy to the displaced people by giving of_____

a)Cash for land b) House for land c) Land for land d) All the above

308.A healthy environment depends upon a

a)Healthy economy b) Healthy Biodiversity

c) Heathy human beings d) All the above

309. 'Nature is Our Teacher' said by

a)Rachel carson b) Vandana shiva c) Robert watson d) William words worth

310. G8 Summit 2007 states that

a) Promoting and protecting innovation

b) Enhancing freedom if investment though an open investment environment

c) Defining common responsibilities for development and sharing knowledge for improving energy efficiency

d) All the above

311. Which of the following is not a greenhouse gas?

a) Sulphurdioxide b) Carbon di-oxide c) Nitrogen d) d) Methane

312. Which gas is responsible for Global warming ___

a) Oxygen b) Carbon dioxide c) Carbon monoxide d) Nitrogen

313.IPCC stands for

a)Information Processing Command and Control

b)Interprocess Communication and Control

c)Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

d) Introgovernmental Panel on Climate Change

314. Below which of the following pH is rain regarded as 'acid rain'

a) 5.6 b) 6 c) 7 d) 7.5

315. Acid Rain is caused by emissions of the following gas

a) Nitrogen oxide b) Sulphurdioxide c) Carbon dioxide d) Both A and B

316. The PH of pure water is

a) 5.5 b) 6 c) 7 d) 7.5

317. Acid rain can be controlled by

a) To reduce the emission of SO_2 and N_2O from industries

b) To use material gas instead of fossil fuels

c) To add lime in the lakes and soils to neutralize acid rain

d) All the above

318.The most dangerous gas for ozone depletion are___

a) CFC b) CH_4 c) N_2O d) All the above

319. Effects of Ozone depletion results in ____

a) Cataract and decline immunity

b) Mutation and cancer

c) Degradation of paints takes place and crop yield will decrease

d) All the above

320. Wildlife Protection Act was amended in the year____

a) 1952 b) 1962 c) 1991 d) 1982

321. The World Environmental day is celebrated on

a) December 1 b) June 5 c) November 14 d) August 15

322. The Forest conservation Act was enacted in the year

a) 1972 b) 1974 c) 1980 d) 1986

323. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act was enacted in the year

a) 1974 b) 1975 c) 1986 d) 1994

324. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act was enacted in the year

a) 1981 b) 1996 c) 2000 d) 1974

325. Project Tiger was started in____

a) 1953 b) 1963 c) 1973 d) 1983

326. Women and children suffer in a number of ways since they are___

a) Helpless b) Weaker c) Economically dependent d) All the above

327. Human population were growing rapidly in most developing countries such as ___and ___

(a) China and Japan (b) Japan and India (c) Europe and India (d) China and India

328.In India, Family Planning Programme which was renamed as ____

(a) Family wellness Programme (b) Family Welfare Programme

(b) (c) Family Child Proramme

(d) Family Welfare Progressive

329.Slogans such as 'Hum do hamare do' indicated that each family should not have ____

(a) One Child (b) Three Children

(b) More than one children (d) more than two children

330.The greatest challenge, the world now faces is how to supply its exploding human population with the _____it needs

a) Salary b) Resources c) Food d) Employment

331. The first green revolution was in _____

(a) 1956 (b) 1960 (c) 1965 (d) 1970

332._____ in females is done by tying the tubes that carry the ovum to the uterus

(a) Tubectomy (b) Vasectomy (c) Birth control (d) Contraception

333._____ in males is done by tying the tubes that carry the sperm

(a) Tubectomy (b) Vasectomy (c) Birth control (d) Contraception

334."Pull Factor" means

(a) People move from rural to cities to get better income

(b) People move from cities rural to get clean environment

(c) People move from rural to cities for availability

(d) People move from cities rural due lack of space

335. One billion _____ people in the world live in inadequate housing, mostly in slum areas, the majority of which are temporary structures

a) Rural people b) Urban people c) Village people d) Town people

336. Changes in our environment induced by _____ in nearly every sphere of life had an Influence on the pattern of our health.

a)Human activities b) Animal activities c) Natural activities d) Natural disasters

337. Public health depends on sufficient amounts of good quality ____ safe drinking ____and adequate _____

a) Food, Water and Shelter (b) Water, food and shelter

c) Shelter, food and water (d) Water, shelter and food

338. Unprecedented rainfall triggers epidemics of malaria and _____

a) Air born disease (b) water borne diseases (c) Soil borne diseases (d) Sun burns

339.The depletion of Ozone in the stratosphere results in diseases like _____

a) Skin cancer (b) Liver cancer (c) Colon cancer (d) Mouth cancer

340.Stagnant water, which forms breeding sites of _____mosquito is the most important factor in the spread of malaria

a) Aedes (b) Anopheles (c) Culex (d) Sabethes

341. SARS means

a) Severe Air Raised Syndrome
b) Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome
c) Severe Acute Respiratory Symptoms
d) Severe Air Related Syndrome

342.Tuberculosis is caused by

a) *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*
b) *Cynobacterium tuberculosis*
c) *Cynobacterium tuberosis*
d) *Mycobacterium tuberosis*

343. Percentage of Nitrogen constitute in atmosphere is

a) 58 % (b) 65% (c) 70% (d) 78%

344. World food day is celebrated on

a) 10th October b) 12th October c) 14th October d) 16th October

345. The major component of food is

a) Carbohydrates b) Proteins c) Lipids d) All the above

346. Which oil can be used as a substitute for diesel?

a) Castor oil b) Jatropha oil c) Cotton seed oil d) Flax seed oil

347. Which instrument is fitted in the exhaust pipe of the vehicle to reduce the air Pollution

a) Mist Collector b) Biofilters c) Air Filter d) Fuel Max and Thermoreactor

348. Symptoms of AIDS includes

a) Regular fever for more than one month, Weight loss and sweating at night
b) Cough for more than one month and TB attack
c) Regular decreased count of blood platelets and hemorrhage
d) All the above

349. Importance of value based education includes

a) It gives a proper direction to our youth, It includes a positive attitude in youngsters
b) It teaches them the distinction between right and wrong
c) It teaches them to be peace-loving, generous, tolerant, helpful and compassionate
d) All the above

350. The first report of AIDS disease was discovered in the year_____

a) 1971 b) 1981 c) 1985 d) 1990

351. AIDS is a disease can be detected by

a) ELISA test b) Western Blot test c) Both A and B d) None of the above

352.The _____ year is celebrated as Women Empowerment year

a) 1981 b) 1991 c) 1995 d) 2001

353. The place where an earthquake originates is called the _____

a) Focus b) Tsunami c) Epicenter d) Fault line

354. World AIDS day is celebrated on _____ of every year

a) Dec-1 b) Dec-10 c) Dec-21 d) Dec-25

355. World health day is celebrated on _____ every year

a) March-7 b) June-7 c) May-7 d) April-7

356. National Science day is celebrated on _____ every year

a) Jan-28 b) Jan-30 c) Feb-28 d) March-28

357. World environment days is celebrated on

a) 5th June b) 10th June c) 15th June d) 20th June

358. Tsunami can occur

a) Only in the morning b) In the evening

c) Any time of day or night d) only in the summer and winter

359. What does the word Tsunami Mean?

a) Earthquake wave b) Big wave c) Harbor wave d) Tidal wave

360. PH value of normal rain water

a) 4.5 b) 5.6 c) 7 d) 8

361. Tsunami is

a) Volcanic eruption b) Earthquake in ocean crust

c) Earthquake on land mass d) None of the above

362. How much percentage of earth's surface is covered with water?

a) 60% b) 70% c) 80% d) 90%

363. In India, Tsunami early warning centre is located at

a) Goa b) Kochi c) Hyderabad d) Tamil Nadu

364. Nagarjuna Dam is across the ____ River

a) Narmada b) Krishna c) Periyar d) Godavai

365. Reducing the amount of future climate change is called:

a) Adaptatio b) Geo- engineering c) Mitigation d) None of the above

366. How much percent of energy is absorbs from the Sun to Earth?

a) 25% b) 50% c) 75% d) 100

367. Which of the following do you think has the least impact of climate change in forests?

a) Loss of forest based employment

b) Change in quality and quantity of wood supply

c) Loss of biodiversity

d) Altered forest productivity

368. How does climate change (global warming) affect human health?

a) By increasing illnesses such as heat stress, cardiovascular disease and kidney disease

b) By increasing respiratory illnesses such as asthma and allergies

c) By increasing insect borne infections such as dengue fever

d) All of the above

369. Which of the following result obtain due to cutting down of trees?

a) Providing more fresh oxygen

b) Providing more pure water

c) Cause increase in the rain

d) Cause greenhouse effect

370. When did greenhouse effect discovered?

a) 1814 b) 1824 c) 1854 d) 1884

371. Abbreviation of AIDS

a) Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
b) Acquired Immunity Deficiency Syndrome
c) Acquired Immunosorbent Deficiency Syndrome

372. Women are given _____ % of reservation in Panchayat Raj institutions

a) 30% b) 33% c) 35% d) 38%

373.____ day is celebrated as international day for the elimination of violence against Women

a) 20th Nov b) 25th Nov c) 27th Nov d) 30th Nov

374. What is full form of CFC

a) Chloroflurocarbon b) Chlorineflurocarbon
c) Chlorofluridcarbon d) Chromateflurocarbon

375. Father of green revolution in India

a) M.S.Swaminathan b) Harikrishna jain c) Vandana shiva d) Dr.B.P.Pal

376. 25.____ is a renewable and indispensable natural resource

a) Food (b) Forest (c) Land (d) Water