

Unit-1

1. The nuclear power is derived mainly from
- (A) uranium
 - (B) platinum
 - (C) silver
 - (D) gold
2. Management of forest through participation of both local community and forest department is known as
- (A) Community Management
 - (B) Forest Management
 - (C) Joint Forest Management
 - (D) Forest Protection Committee
3. The National Forest Commission was formed by the Government of India in
- (A) 2000
 - (B) 2010
 - (C) 2002
 - (D) 2012
4. Who is known as the Father of Indian Green Revolution?
- (A) S. M. Swaminathan
 - (B) M. S. Swaminathan
 - (C) C. Rangarajan
 - (D) Madhav Gadgil
5. Land degradation is caused due to
- (A) greenhouse effect
 - (B) overexploitation due to population growth
 - (C) wind erosion
 - (D) Jhum cultivation
6. Conservation of energy leads to
- (A) decrease in pollution rate
 - (B) decrease in cost rate
 - (C) conservation of resources
 - (D) All of the above
7. Mining contributes to
- (A) landslides
 - (B) water pollution
 - (C) soil pollution
 - (D) All of the above

S-3/FNDC 3/03/16/190-B

2

S-3/FNDC 3/03/16/190-B

3

P.T.O.

8. Soil erosion can be prevented by
- (A) grazing
 - (B) removal of vegetation
 - (C) afforestation
 - (D) agriculture
9. The percentage of methane in biogas is
- (A) 50%-65%
 - (B) 35%-50%
 - (C) 70%-80%
 - (D) 80%-90%
10. The function of tree plantation is celebrated through
- (A) Environment Day
 - (B) Social Forestry Programme
 - (C) Tree Plantation Day
 - (D) Van Mahotsav
11. The percentage of water on the earth's surface representing freshwater is
- (A) 97%
 - (B) 50%
 - (C) 10%
 - (D) 3%
12. Green environment includes
- (A) green vegetation
 - (B) clean air
 - (C) pure water
 - (D) All of the above
13. The most variable component of the atmosphere is
- (A) oxygen
 - (B) nitrogen
 - (C) water vapour
 - (D) hydrogen

14. Mineral stock existing on earth's surface are

- [A] renewable
- [B] non-renewable
- [C] partially renewable
- [D] partially non-renewable

15. With an increase in the volume of water in the soil

- [A] volume of air increases
- [B] volume of air decreases
- [C] soil air does not get affected
- [D] None of the above

16. Increased use of nuclear energy causes which of the following pollutions?

- [A] Air pollution
- [B] Thermal pollution
- [C] Water pollution
- [D] Sound pollution

17. Water holding capacity is highest in

- [A] sandy soil
 - [B] silt soil
 - [C] clay soil
 - [D] loam soil
18. With an increase in altitude, the temperature
- [A] increases
 - [B] decreases
 - [C] increases then decreases
 - [D] None of the above

19. Ozone layer lies in

- [A] troposphere
 - [B] thermosphere
 - [C] stratosphere
 - [D] mesosphere
20. The largest amount of freshwater is found in
- [A] underground waterbody
 - [B] polar ice and glaciers
 - [C] lakes and streams
 - [D] rivers

Unit-II

21. Who coined the term 'biodiversity'?

- [A] Ernst Haeckel
- [B] Raymond F. Dasmann
- [C] W. G. Rosen
- [D] E. P. Odum

25. CITES stands for

- [A] Conservation of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
- [B] Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
- [C] Conservation of Indian Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
- [D] None of the above

22. One of the major threats to wildlife is

- [A] increasing just of man for food
- [B] overexploitation of natural resources
- [C] lavish way of life
- [D] All of the above

26. Sepahjalia Wildlife Sanctuary of Tripura is the best example of

- [A] ex-situ conservation
- [B] in-situ conservation
- [C] Both ex-situ and in-situ conservation
- [D] None of the above

23. Which amongst the following Acts aims for the preservation and conservation of forest as a natural heritage?

- [A] Environmental Protection Act, 1986
- [B] Forest Conservation Act, 1980
- [C] Wildlife Protection Act, 1972
- [D] Indian Forest Act, 1927

24. Which of the following is commonly known as 'poor man's timber'?

- [A] Rubber
- [B] Mango
- [C] Coconut
- [D] Bamboo

27. Which amongst the following is an exotic species to India?

- [A] *Parthenium* sp.
- [B] *Nepenthes khasiana*
- [C] *Cycas indica*
- [D] None of the above

28. Which of the following contributes to higher biological diversity in equator than poles?

- [A] Low rainfall
- [B] Lower mean temperature
- [C] Greater mean temperature
- [D] None of the above

29. Biodiversity hot spot is a region with

- [A] low level of endemic species
- [B] moderate level of endemic species
- [C] high level of endemic species
- [D] None of the above

30. Core, buffer and transition form the prime zone of

- [A] national parks
- [B] sanctuaries
- [C] biosphere reserves
- [D] All of the above

31. The study of individual organisms' relationship with its environment is called

- [A] ecology
- [B] synecology
- [C] monocoology
- [D] autecology

32. The interrelationship of all the organisms belonging to producers, consumers and decomposers classes in a given habitat is called

- [A] food chain
- [B] food web
- [C] food cycle
- [D] ecosystem

33. Energy flow in ecosystem is

- [A] unidirectional
- [B] multidirectional
- [C] non-directional
- [D] None of the above

34. CNG is the abbreviated form of

- [A] combined natural gas
- [B] compressed natural gas
- [C] confirmed natural gas
- [D] condemned natural gas

35. Biotic components refer to

- [A] living components
- [B] non-living components
- [C] Both [A] and [B]
- [D] None of the above

36. In grassland and tree ecosystem, pyramid of biomass is

- [A] always inverted
- [B] always upright
- [C] sometimes inverted and sometimes upright
- [D] None of the above

37. Which of the following is the correct sequence of the food chain?

- [A] Grass → Snake → Insect → Deer
- [B] Grass → Insect → Bird → Snake
- [C] Grass → Wolf → Deer → Buffalo
- [D] Bacteria → Grass → Deer → Buffalo

38. Which of the following is not a natural hazard?

- [A] Earthquake
- [B] Tsunami
- [C] Flash floods
- [D] Nuclear accident

39. IUCN stands for

- [A] Indian Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
- [B] International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
- [C] International Union for the Conservation of Natural Resources
- [D] None of the above

40. Biodiversity is the variety and variability of life that includes

- [A] ecosystem diversity
- [B] genetic diversity
- [C] species diversity
- [D] All of the above

Unit-III

41. Usage of DDT is banned because
 [A] it is highly toxic to man
 [B] it kills insects and microbes of the soil
 [C] it causes long persistence in the environment
 [D] All of the above
42. The gas released during Bhopal Gas Tragedy was
 [A] methyl isocyanate
 [B] sodium isocyanate
 [C] potassium isocyanate
 [D] methyl isothiocyanate
43. Sound level meter is a device used for measuring
 [A] noise level
 [B] intensity of noise
 [C] effect of noise
 [D] None of the above
44. Which amongst the following is the main cause of flood in India?
 [A] Overgrazing
 [B] Deforestation
 [C] Soil erosion
 [D] All of the above
45. Negative soil pollution includes
 [A] use of pesticides and weedicides
 [B] industrial wastes
 [C] overusage of soil and erosion
 [D] All of the above
46. Sound becomes hazardous noise pollution at a level over
 [A] 60 decibels
 [B] 80 decibels
 [C] 100 decibels
 [D] 120 decibels
47. Occurrence of earthquake often leads to
 [A] tsunami
 [B] landslides
 [C] volcanic activity
 [D] All of the above

48. In India, Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act was enacted in
 [A] 1980
 [B] 1974
 [C] 1981
 [D] 1985
49. Watershed management practices accounts to
 [A] increase infiltration
 [B] increase water holding capacity
 [C] prevent soil erosion
 [D] All of the above
50. The Tripura State Pollution Board was set up by the Government of Tripura in
 [A] 1986
 [B] 1988
 [C] 1990
 [D] 1992
51. Increase in carbon monoxide in air affects
 [A] digestive system
 [B] nervous system
 [C] excretory system
 [D] respiratory system
52. Which amongst the following is the most poisonous water pollutant?
 [A] Zinc
 [B] Arsenic
 [C] Phosphate
 [D] Carbon dioxide
53. Which of the following is the main source of lead pollution?
 [A] Leaded gasoline
 [B] Sewage
 [C] Tobacco
 [D] Insecticides

Unit-IV

54. Noise pollution leads to
 (A) hearing impairment
 (B) headache
 (C) low blood pressure
 (D) high blood pressure
55. Increase in BOD level indicates
 (A) low microbial pollution
 (B) no microbial pollution
 (C) intense level of microbial pollution
 (D) high level of microbial pollution
56. Which of the following is the most hazardous type of pollution for mankind?
 (A) Air pollution
 (B) Water pollution
 (C) Nuclear pollution
 (D) Noise pollution
57. Which amongst the following causes acid rain?
 (A) Release of NO_2 and SO_2 from burning of fossil fuels
 (B) Release of CO in atmosphere
 (C) Release of ammonia from industry
 (D) None of the above
58. Vermicomposting is related to
 (A) degradation of biomedical waste
 (B) degradation of industrial waste
 (C) degradation of organic waste
 (D) degradation of inorganic waste
59. Which of the following can cause depletion of ozone?
 (A) H_2S
 (B) NO
 (C) Smoke
 (D) Aerosols
60. Wastewater treatment plants contribute major quantities of
 (A) dissolved oxygen
 (B) oxygen-demanding substances
 (C) carbon compounds
 (D) oxygen-depleting substances
61. Which of the following is the direct consequent of population explosion?
 (A) Shortage of food
 (B) Shortage of water
 (C) Deterioration in quality of life
 (D) All of the above
62. The Pani Panchayat Movement in India was initiated by
 (A) S. L. Bahuguna
 (B) Vilasrao Salunkhe
 (C) Medha Patkar
 (D) Chandni Prasad Bhatt
63. In Wildlife Protection Act of 1972, protection of plants is included in
 (A) Schedule I
 (B) Schedule III
 (C) Schedule IV
 (D) Schedule VI
64. How many megadiverse countries are there in the world?
 (A) 8
 (B) 10
 (C) 12
 (D) None of the above
65. The rate of human population growth is
 (A) directly proportional to industrial development
 (B) inversely proportional to education
 (C) directly proportional to food supply
 (D) None of the above
66. Zooplankton is a
 (A) producer
 (B) consumer
 (C) decomposer
 (D) None of the above

67. Which of the following transmits dengue in human beings?

- [A] Female aedes
- [B] Male anopheles
- [C] Female anopheles
- [D] All of the above

70. The first Earth Summit was held at Rio de Janeiro in the year

- [A] 1992
- [B] 1996
- [C] 2002
- [D] 2006

68. Environmental resistance comprises of

- [A] limitation of food
- [B] predation
- [C] disease
- [D] All of the above

71. Which amongst the following is the prime cause of groundwater depletion?

- [A] Deforestation
- [B] Increased use of the groundwater source for domestic purposes
- [C] Increased use of the groundwater source for agriculture and industry
- [D] All of the above

69. Which amongst the following has contributed largely to rise in human population?

- [A] Polygamy
- [B] Decrease in infant mortality
- [C] Increase in birth rate
- [D] Decrease in old people mortality rate

72. Environmental ethics relates to

- [A] rights of all human being
- [B] rights of other living creatures
- [C] relationship of human beings with environment
- [D] All of the above

73. United Nations declared June 5th as

- [A] World Population Day
- [B] World Environment Day
- [C] World Hygiene Day
- [D] International Day for Preservation of Ozone Layer

77. World AIDS Day is observed on

- [A] 5th June
- [B] 31st May
- [C] 1st December
- [D] 30th January

74. Which amongst the following well defines zero population?

- [A] No immigration
- [B] No new births
- [C] No emigration
- [D] Equal share of gains and losses

78. The number of live births per 1000 people per year is called

- [A] reproduction rate
- [B] conception rate
- [C] crude birth rate
- [D] birth rate

75. With advances in science and technology, population growth curve assumed

- [A] S shape
- [B] J shape
- [C] L shape
- [D] None of the above

79. According to 2011 Census, which State in India has the lowest population density?

- [A] Bihar
- [B] Tripura
- [C] Arunachal Pradesh
- [D] Assam

76. Social impact assessment comprises of

- [A] environmental impact assessment
- [B] economic impact assessment
- [C] hazard assessment
- [D] All of the above

80. The chief objective of Family Welfare Programmes in India is

- [A] maternal health
- [B] population control
- [C] child health
- [D] All of the above