

Environment Olympiad
Workbook
Class 8

1. Plants usegas for photosynthesis
 - a) Oxygen
 - b) Methane
 - c) Nitrogen
 - d) Carbon dioxide

2. Deforestation means
 - a) Preservation of forests
 - b) Destruction of forests
 - c) Monocrop cultivation
 - d) Agriculture

3. What percentage of its geographical area of a country should be under forest cover
 - a) 23%
 - b) 43%
 - c) 13%
 - d) 33%

4. About% of earth's surface is covered by water
 - a) 53%
 - b) 19%
 - c) 71%
 - d) 90%

5. During photosynthesis, trees produce
 - a) Oxygen
 - b) Carbon dioxide
 - c) Nitrogen
 - d) Carbon dioxide

6. Forest prevent soil erosion by binding soil particles in their
 - a) Stems
 - b) Roots
 - c) Leaves
 - d) Buds

7. Major causes of deforestation are
 - a) Shifting cultivation
 - b) Fuel requirements
 - c) Raw materials for industries
 - d) All of these

8. Blue baby syndrome (methaemoglobinemia) is caused by the contamination of water due to
 - a) Phosphates
 - b) Sulphur
 - c) Arsenic
 - d) Nitrates

9. Which of the following statements about forests is not correct?
 - a) Forest reduces soil erosion
 - b) Provides recreational opportunities
 - c) Provides a source of economic development
 - d) None of the above

10. India has largest share of which of the following
 - a) Manganese
 - b) Mica
 - c) Copper
 - d) Diamond

11. Out of the following nutrients in fertilizer, which one cause minimum water pollution?
 - a) Nitrogen
 - b) Phosphorous
 - c) Potassium
 - d) Organic matter

12. What is the permissible range of pH for drinking water as per Indian standards
 - a) 6 to 9
 - b) 6.5 to 7.5
 - c) 6 to 8.5
 - d) 6.5 to 8.5

13. What is the maximum allowable concentration of fluorides in drinking water?
 - a) 1.0 milligram per litre
 - b) 1.25 milligram per litre
 - c) 1.50 milligram per litre
 - d) 1.75 milligram per litre

14. Excess fluorides in drinking water is likely to cause
 - a) Blue babies
 - b) Fluorosis
 - c) Taste and colour
 - d) Intestinal irritation

15. Which of the following is a non-point source of water pollution?
 - a) Factories
 - b) Sewage treatment plants
 - c) Urban and suburban lands
 - d) All of the above

16. The movement of carbon between _____ is called carbon cycle
- Atmosphere & biosphere
 - Atmosphere & hydrosphere
 - Geo-sphere & Atmosphere
 - Biosphere, atmosphere, hydrosphere & geo-sphere
17. The depletion of trees is causing accumulation of
- Nitrogen dioxide
 - Sulphur dioxide
 - Carbon dioxide
 - Oxygen
18. Earth's atmosphere contains _____ % of oxygen
- 98%
 - 12%
 - 21%
 - 78%
19. Plants can take up nitrogen in two forms
- Ammonium and ammonia
 - Ammonia and nitrogen
 - Nitrate
 - Nitrogen
20. Conversion of ammonium to nitrate by chemical oxidation is termed as
- Mineralisation
 - Leaching
 - Nitrification
 - De-nitrification
21. Nitrogen fixing bacteria exists in _____ of plants
- Leaf
 - Roots
 - Stem
 - Flower
22. Sulphur occurs in soil and rocks in the form of _____
- Oxides of Zn and Fe
 - Sulphates of Zn and Fe
 - Nitrates of Zn and Fe
 - Sulphides of Zn and Fe
23. Livestock waste release large amount of _____ into the environment
- Ammonium
 - Ammonia
 - Nitrate
 - NO₄

24. Conversion of nitrates into gases of nitrogen is called _____
- a) Nitrification
 - b) Nitrogen fixing
 - c) Reduction
 - d) De-nitrification
25. Forest rich area in Karnataka is found in
- a) Western ghats
 - b) Bandipur
 - c) Nagarhole
 - d) Mangalore
26. _____ are referred to as earth's lungs
- a) Forests
 - b) Carbon cycles
 - c) Water sources
 - d) Mines
27. Among the fresh water available in the earth, the percentage of surface water is about
- a) 50%
 - b) 10%
 - c) 5%
 - d) Less than 1%
28. Important factor that causes water born disease is
- a) Using contaminated sewage for irrigation
 - b) Leaching of untreated faecal and urinary discharges into water bodies
 - c) Discharge of industrial waste water
 - d) By eating contaminated food
29. Cholera and Typhoid are caused by
- a) Worms
 - b) Virus
 - c) Bacteria
 - d) Fungus
30. Major source of fluoride is
- a) River water
 - b) Toothpaste
 - c) Bacteria
 - d) Fungus
31. Hepatitis is caused by
- a) Protozoa
 - b) Virus
 - c) Bacteria
 - d) Fungus

32. Excessive nitrate in drinking water causes
- Fever
 - Cough and cold
 - Blue babies
 - Gastro-Enteritis
33. Mineral resources are
- Renewable
 - Available in plenty
 - Non-renewable
 - Equally distributed
34. Control of water borne diseases can be achieved effectively by
- Treatment of diseases
 - By consuming mineral water
 - By proper treatment of waste water & protecting the source of water
 - By vaccination
35. Which of the following is not a natural mineral?
- Asbestos
 - Feldspar
 - Phosphate
 - Nitrogen
36. Forests are extremely important because they
- Provide clean water and clean air
 - Provide habitat for wildlife
 - Provide recreation and a change from hectic urban life
 - All of the above
37. Deforestation means
- Conversion of forest land for agricultural/pasture/homes etc.,
 - Creation of new forest land for the wild life
 - Planting trees in the cities
 - Not managing the forest properly
38. The oceans are the largest storage of water on earth containing:
- 95% of earth's water
 - 85% of earth's water
 - 97% of earth's water
 - 75% of earth's water
39. Which of the following is not a part of the hydrological cycle
- Precipitation
 - Infiltration
 - Transpiration
 - Perspiration

40. The ground water depends on
- Amount of rain fall
 - Geological formations
 - Run off
 - All of the above
41. In India ground water is rich in
- Plains of river Kaveri and Krishna
 - The plains of Netravati and Kapila
 - The gangetic plains
 - The deccan plateau
42. The required iron content in water as specified by BIS is
- 330 mg/l
 - 30 mg/l
 - 3 mg/l
 - 0.3 mg/l
43. Pick out which is not concerned to carbon cycle
- Respiration
 - Combustion of fossil fuels
 - Photo-synthesis
 - Transpiration
44. Fixation of nitrogen is done by
- Lightening
 - Fixing bacteria
 - Fertilizer factory
 - All of the above
45. Sulphur dioxide is used in
- Paper manufacture
 - Textile manufacture
 - Processing of fossil fuels
 - Both (a) and (b)
46. The first of the major environmental protection act to be promulgated in India was:
- The Wildlife Protection Act
 - The Air Act
 - The Noise Pollution Act
 - None Of The Above
47. The central pollution control board was established under the provision of:
- Environmental protection act 1986
 - Air (prevention and control) act 1981
 - Water(prevention and control of pollution)act 1974
 - None of the above

48. The objective of integrated child development services(ICDS) are:
- Immunisation
 - Health check-up & referral services
 - Pre-school and informal education
 - All of the above
49. Fragile intertidal organisms such as sand dollars and ghost shrimp are primarily found on
- Rocky shore beaches.
 - Barrier beaches.
 - Steep beaches.
 - A and B only.
 - A and C only.
50. The deepest part of the ocean is the
- Abyssal zone.
 - Euphotic zone.
 - Estuary zone.
 - Bathyal zone.
 - Benthic zone
51. Most photosynthesis in the open sea occurs in the
- Euphotic zone.
 - Abyssal zone.
 - Bathyal zone.
 - Coastal zone.
 - Benthic zone.
52. Hydrothermal vents with chemosynthetic-based communities are characteristic of the
- Abyssal zone.
 - Euphotic zone.
 - Estuary zone.
 - Bathyal zone.
 - Coastal zone
53. The twilight (dimly lit) zone of the sea is the
- Euphotic zone.
 - Abyssal zone.
 - Bathyal zone.
 - Coastal zone.
 - Benthic zone.
54. Depressions in the land that can be filled with water to form lakes may be formed by
- Glaciation.

- b) Earthquakes.
 - c) Volcanic activity.
 - d) Erosion.
 - e) All of these answers.
55. In lakes, large numbers of decomposers are found in the
- a) Limnetic zone.
 - b) Benthic zone.
 - c) Littoral zone.
 - d) Profundal zone.
 - e) Abyssal zone.
56. In lakes, the nutrient-rich water near the shore is part of the
- a) Limnetic zone.
 - b) Benthic zone.
 - c) Littoral zone.
 - d) Profundal zone.
 - e) Abyssal zone.
57. In lakes, the open-water surface layer is called the
- a) Limnetic zone.
 - b) Benthic zone.
 - c) Littoral zone.
 - d) Profundal zone.
 - e) Abyssal zone.
58. Fish adapted to cool, dark water are found in the zone of lakes called the
- a) Limnetic zone.
 - b) Benthic zone.
 - c) Littoral zone.
 - d) Profundal zone.
 - e) Abyssal zone.
59. Lakes that have few minerals and low productivity are referred to as
- a) Autotrophic.
 - b) Eutrophic.
 - c) Oligotrophic.
 - d) Mesotrophic.
 - e) Oligomesotrophic.
60. A temperate lake is *most* likely to show thermal stratification and restriction on mixing of surface and deeper waters during the
- a) Winter.
 - b) Spring.
 - c) Summer.
 - d) Early fall.
 - e) Late fall.

61. Due to aesthetics, most people would prefer to swim in a(an) _____ lake.
- Autotrophic.
 - Eutrophic.
 - Oligotrophic.
 - Mesotrophic.
 - Oligomesotrophic.
62. A biologist studying biodiversity would most likely conduct research at a(an) _____ lake.
- Autotrophic.
 - Eutrophic.
 - Oligotrophic.
 - Mesotrophic.
 - Oligomesotrophic
63. An ecologist would expect a temperate lake to demonstrate overturns in
- Spring and summer.
 - Spring and fall.
 - Spring and winter.
 - Fall and summer.
 - Fall and summer.
64. All of the following are advantages to using drip irrigation systems *except* that they
- Reduce soil salinization
 - Maximize water input reaching crops
 - Are very costly
 - Cannot be moved around
 - Increase crop yields over conventional systems
65. In the United States, the single largest use of the domestic water supply is
- Washing dishes
 - Bathing and showering
 - Watering lawns
 - Washing clothes
 - Flushing toilets
66. Which U. S. city reduced its water use by 31% from 1987 to 2004 through repairing leaks, retrofitting homes with efficient toilets and showerheads, conducting water audits of industries, better water metering, and public education?
- Los Angeles
 - Boston
 - New York
 - San Francisco
 - Washington Dc.

67. World Resources Institute estimates that ____ of the water people use throughout the world is wasted through evaporation, leaks, and other losses.
- 25–30%
 - 45–50%
 - 65–70%
 - 75–80%
 - 78–90%
68. Water is wasted because
- The responsibility for water resource management of a single watershed is often divided among many state and local governments.
 - Outdated laws encourage unnecessary water waste.
 - Water prices are artificially low.
 - All of these answers.
 - None of these answers.
69. Water would be used more efficiently if
- The price of water reflected its true cost.
 - Laws governing access to and use of water resources were reformed.
 - Water authorities were based on natural watershed boundaries.
 - None of these answers..
 - All of these answers.
70. Most irrigation systems lose about half of their water to
- Runoff.
 - Evaporation.
 - Seepage.
 - B and c.
 - All of these answers.
71. Which of the following offers the greatest conservation of water?
- Center-pivot sprinkler systems
 - Low-energy precision-application (LEPA) sprinkler systems
 - Trickle or drip irrigation
 - Gravity-flow canal systems
 - Diagonal-pivot systems
72. Wasting water through irrigation could be reduced by
- Treating urban wastewater and using it for irrigation.
 - Using organic farming techniques.
 - Using computer-controlled systems that monitor soil moisture.
 - All of these answers.
 - None of these answers.
73. All of the following are available to improve water efficiency *except*
- Xeriscaping.
 - Policies allowing use of grey water.
 - Systems to purify and completely recycle wastewater from houses, apartments, or office buildings.
 - Condensing water vapour from indoor air.

e) Using water meters to monitor and charge for municipal water use.

74. People have often settled on floodplains because

- a) The soil is fertile.
- b) The flat surfaces are ideal for buildings.
- c) They want access to water for irrigation and transportation.
- d) The flat surfaces are ideal for railroads.
- e) All of these answers.

75. The main human activity that increases flooding is

- a) Constructing dams
- b) Directing stream flow
- c) Destroying vegetation
- d) Irrigation
- e) Urbanization

76. Floods and droughts are

- a) Strictly natural disasters.
- b) Human-activated problems.
- c) Decreased by increases in human population.
- d) Independent of human activity.
- e) All of these answers.

77. Humans increase the likelihood of flooding by

- a) Building on floodplains.
- b) Urbanization.
- c) Removing water-absorbing vegetation.
- d) Draining wetlands..
- e) All of these answers.

78. The monsoon season can

- a) Leach soil nutrients.
- b) Cause water to overflow its channels.
- c) Wash away topsoil and crops.
- d) All of these.

79. What did the 1972 Clean Water Act do?

- a) required the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture, and the Water Resources Council to study the effects of pollution on estuaries
- b) Required farmers to stop letting sediment run off their property
- c) Required the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service authority to eliminate or reduce pollution of interstate waters
- d) Gave EPA authority to set water quality standards, permit wastewater releases, and fund waste water treatment plants

80. What is a dead zone?

- a) An area of water near the mouth of a major river where excess nutrients from fertilizer have led to the death of most or all living things
- b) An area of water in the middle of the ocean where floating trash collects and kills seabirds and fish
- c) An area of water in a river where heat pollution from power plants has driven most species away
- d) A place like a desert where there is not much plant life

81. What role do non-governmental organizations (NGOs) play in protecting water quality?

- a) They encourage passage of water protection laws and support their enforcement
- b) They set specific standards for water protection laws, help people, businesses and other agencies follow them and enforce them when they are not followed
- c) They pass water protection laws, assign protection to an agency and provide funding for enforcement
- d) They decide if a water quality protection law or regulation is being broken

82. How can a person find out what chemicals local factories or facilities have released into area waterways over time?

- a) By going to the local library and looking the information up in the annual chemical releases book
- b) By calling their local county health department
- c) By typing their zip code into the federal toxics release inventory website
- d) By calling their state environmental agency

83. Which three characteristics mean a facility has to file a Toxics Release Inventory (TRI)?

- a) 1) If they are in a specific industry sector;
2) They have more than 10 employees;
3) They make more than 25,000 lbs or use more than 10,000 lbs of a listed chemical in a year
- b) 1) If they are in a specific industry sector;
2) They have more than 5 employees;

- 3) Make or process more than 1000 lbs or use more than 100 lbs of a listed chemical in a year
- c)
 - 1) If they are in a specific industry sector;
 - 2) They have more than 10 employees;
 - 3) Make or process more than 100,000 lbs or use more than 40,000 lbs of a listed chemical in a year
- d)
 - 1) If they are in a specific industry sector;
 - 2) They have more than 100 employees;
 - 3) Make or process more than 25,000 lbs or use more than 10,000 lbs of a listed chemical in a year

84. How do algal blooms kill fish?

- a) When the algae die, their decomposition uses up so much oxygen that fish suffocate.
- b) The fish aren't actually killed; they are just hard to see with all the algae.
- c) The algae are so dense that the fish can't find each other to mate and reproduce, so they go extinct locally.
- d) The algae provide lots of places for the normal food of the fish to hide, so the fish starve.

85. What governmental factors affect how vigorously water protection laws are carried out?

- a) An administration's attitude towards the law and how much money congress or a legislature provides for enforcement
- b) Whether human health concerns are worth the cost of cleaning up the pollution
- c) Whether environmental concerns are worth the cost of cleaning up the pollution
- d) Whether the courts think it is a good law or a bad law

86. There are at least four things government can do to promote protection of water:

- 1) Fine or jail people or businesses that violate standards;
- 2) Provide economic incentives to follow the law;
- 3) Educate people and businesses about the law;
- 4) Research technologies to make the law easier and cheaper to follow.

Which of the following is research?

- a) A \$3 million civil penalty against Trans Energy for damage to streams and wetlands caused by natural gas extraction activities
- b) The Clean Water Act revolving fund for cities to put in new sewer systems and wastewater treatment plants
- c) The EPA National Student Design Competition to develop and design solutions to real world challenges in sustainability
- d) The EPA Watershed Academy self-paced training modules

87. What is an animal unit?

- a) a way of standardizing the impact of different kinds of livestock, usually equivalent to one 55 lb pig
- b) A way of calculating the value of livestock in different kinds of currency, usually equivalent to \$1 per kg
- c) A way of standardizing the impact of different kinds of livestock, usually equivalent to one 1,000 lb cow
- d) A way of standardizing the impact of different kinds of livestock, usually equivalent to one 55 lb pig

88. What are technology-based water quality standards?

- a) Standards that rely on achievable, cost-effective technologies
- b) Standards based on not having to pay more than a certain amount for cleaning the water
- c) Standards that seek to achieve a specific level of environmental quality
- d) Standards based on having no contaminants in the water

89. The use of microorganism metabolism to remove pollutants such as oil spills in the water bodies is known as :

- a) Biomagnification
- b) Bioremediation
- c) Biomethanation
- d) Bioreduction

90. The largest number of tiger reserves are located in :

- a) Karnataka
- b) Andhra Pradesh
- c) Madhya Pradesh
- d) West Bengal

91. The Siberian Crane, an endangered migratory bird is a regular visitor of which of the following national park/bird sanctuaries:
- Ranganathittu bird sanctuary
 - Keoladeo national park
 - Vedanthangal bird sanctuary
 - Sultanpur bird sanctuary
92. Which of the following Indian States/UT has the maximum percentage of mangrove cover in the country?
- Gujarat
 - West Bengal
 - Andaman and Nicobar
 - Orissa
93. In an ecotone, the species which become abundant are called:
- Edge species
 - Keystone species
 - Endemic species
 - Foster species
94. The word 'ecology' (Ökologie) was coined in 1866 by:
- Charles Darwin
 - Robert Whittaker
 - Arthur Tansley
 - Ernst Haeckel
95. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- Photochemical smog always contains Ozone.
 - The toxic effect of Carbon Monoxide is due to its greater affinity for haemoglobin as compared to oxygen.
 - Lead is the most hazardous metal pollutant of automobile exhaust.
 - None of the above
 - All the Statements are true.
96. Which of these is not a Green-House Gas(GHG) from the following :
- Methane
 - Nitrous Oxide
 - Sulphur Hexafluoride
 - Carbon Monoxide
97. The highest per capita emitter of Carbon dioxide in the world is :

- a) Us
- b) China
- c) Qatar
- d) Saudi arabia
- e) Qatar

98. Which of the following is not among the four coral reef regions of India identified by the Government for intensive conservation and management?

- a) Gulf of Mannar
- b) Gulf of Khambat
- c) Lakshadweep Islands
- d) Andaman and Nicobar Islands

99. The relationship between water fern *Azolla* and cyanobacterium *Anabaena* is :

- a) Symbiotic
- b) Mutualistic
- c) Commensalism
- d) Proto-Cooperation

100. Which one of the following is a useful biological indicator of Sulphur-dioxide pollution?

- a) Bryophytes
- b) Algal blooms
- c) *Pseudomonas*
- d) Lichens

101. In Nitrogen Cycle, soil nitrates are transformed into free nitrogen by:

- a) Nitrifying bacteria
- b) Denitrifying bacteria
- c) Ammonifying bacteria
- d) Both B and C

102. An aquatic plant introduced from America to check pollution turned out to be a troublesome weed in Indian water bodies. The name of this 'invasive alien species' is :

- a) *Opuntia*
- b) *Aegilops*
- c) *Eichhornia Pistia*
- d) *Eichhornia crassipes*

103. 'Lion-tailed macaque' is the key faunal species of which Biosphere Reserve?

- a) Nilgiri
- b) Dehang-Debang

- c) Dibru-Saikhowa
 - d) Nekrok
104. On which date the Kyoto Protocol entered into force?
- a) 26 July 2010
 - b) 11 December 1997
 - c) 16 February 2005
 - d) 1 December 1972
105. Which nation opted out of the Kyoto Protocol?
- a) Sweden
 - b) South Korea/
 - c) UK
 - d) US
106. What is the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty better known as?
- a) Cartagena protocol
 - b) Madrid Protocol
 - c) Ramsar Convention
 - d) Montreal protocol
107. In which year the Madrid Protocol was signed?
- a) 1997
 - b) 1993
 - c) 1991
 - d) 1982
108. Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat, is the detailed name of:
- a) Ramsar convention
 - b) Madrid protocol
 - c) Convention on biodiversity
 - d) Paris convention
109. World Wetlands Day is celebrated on February 2nd every year to mark the adoption of the convention:
- a) Paris convention
 - b) Biodiversity Convention
 - c) Vienna convention
 - d) Ramsar convention
110. Vienna Convention is aimed at:

- a) Protection of ozone layer
 - b) Conservation of biodiversity
 - c) Sustainable utilization of wetlands
 - d) Reduction of pollutants
111. When did Vienna convention enter into force?
- a) 1985
 - b) 1980
 - c) 1978
 - d) 1971
112. Which day is observed every year globally to commemorate the signing of the Montreal Protocol?
- a) World environment day
 - b) World wetlands day
 - c) World biodiversity day
 - d) World ozone day
113. Which protocol is meant for prohibiting chemical and biological weapons in war?
- a) Geneva protocol
 - b) B. Montreal protocol
 - c) C. Kyoto protocol
 - d) D. Madrid protocol
114. In which year was the Geneva Protocol signed?
- a) 1918
 - b) 1928
 - c) 1921
 - d) 1925
115. What would be a good way to preserve biodiversity
- a) By not littering
 - b) Reduce Reuse Recycle
 - c) Not driving as often
 - d) All of the above
116. How many species of plants, animals and insects are being lost every day?
- a) 1
 - b) 388
 - c) 137
 - d) 12

117. The Cretaceous - Tertiary extinction event is referring to the extinction of which race?
- a) Woolly mammoths
 - b) Sabre-tooth tigers
 - c) Tasmanian tiger
 - d) Dinosaurs
118. Biodiversity found on the earth today is the result of how many years of evolution?
- a) 3.5 billion
 - b) 120, 000
 - c) 40 million
 - d) 38
119. All life on the earth consisted of Archaea, Bacteria, Protozoans, etc. until how many years ago?
- a) 50
 - b) 2 billion
 - c) 600 million
 - d) 40 billion
120. Organism which consume decaying organic matter is called:
- a) Herbivore
 - b) Omnivore
 - c) Detritivore
 - d) Carnivore
121. Which of the following can be found as pollutants in the drinking water in some parts of India?
- 1. Arsenic
 - 2. Sorbitol
 - 3. Fluoride
 - 4. Formaldehyde
 - 5. Uranium

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- a) 1 and 3 only
- b) 2, 4 and 5 only
- c) 1,3 and 5 only
- d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

122. Study of interrelationship between biological organisms and their environment is
- Biology
 - Ecology
 - Entomology
 - Ethology
123. Silent Valley is home to the largest population of the endangered species
- Tiger
 - Lion tailed Macaque
 - Golden Langur
 - Asian Elephant
124. Which of the following are sources of Methane, a greenhouse gas?
- Domestic Animals
 - Coal Mining
 - Wetlands

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- 1 and 2 only
 - 2 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 3
125. The International Nuclear and Radiological Event Scale (INES) describes severity of nuclear accidents. The highest possible score or level in this scale is?
- 5
 - 7
 - 10
 - 30
126. Which of the following is a major source of Mercury in atmosphere:
- Burning coal
 - Burning garbage
 - Coal fire
 - Steam engine

127. Which one of the following is a key advisory body to the Govt. Of India for promotion of conservation of wild life:
- Wildlife preservation society
 - National Board for Wildlife
 - The wildlife Institute of India
 - World wild fund for nature in India
128. What is the most common type of debris that litters our oceans?
- Bags
 - Plastic beverage bottles
 - Cigarettes
 - Food packaging
129. Organisms with small world population that are not at present endangered or vulnerable but are at risk are called as:
- Rare species
 - Extinct species
 - Endemic species
 - Critically Endangered species
130. Which of the following is the remedial measure for acid rain?
- Reducing the release of oxides of nitrogen and sulphur into the atmosphere
 - Use of coal, free from sulphur
 - Use of electro-static precipitator and catalytic converters
 - All of the above
131. The primary cause of acid rain around the world is
- CFC
 - SO₂
 - CO
 - O₃
132. Acid rain can be controlled by
- Reducing SO₂ and NO₂ emissions
 - Increasing number of lakes
 - Increasing the forest cover
 - Reducing oxygen emission
133. World summit on sustainable development was held at

- a) Johannesburg in 2002
- b) Rio de Janeiro in 1992
- c) Kyoto in 1994
- d) Stockholm in 2000

134. Aquatic ecosystems provide all of the following ecological services except

- a) Pharmaceuticals
- b) Climate moderation
- c) Flood control
- d) Nutrient cycling
- e) None of these answers.

135. Approximately what percent of fish spawn in the world's coral reefs, mangrove swamps, coastal wetlands, or rivers?

- a) 10
- b) 20
- c) 30
- d) 50
- e) 90

136. The direct threat of climate change to marine habitat is

- a) Melting glaciers
- b) Spread of tropical diseases
- c) Decreased salinity of seawater
- d) Rising sea levels
- e) Ozone depletion

137. Water that is held behind dams throughout the world contains ____ of water compared to the water in all rivers and lakes in the world.

- a) Approximately the same amount
- b) Slightly less
- c) Slightly more
- d) Twice as much
- e) Half the amount

138. Which of the following is not a major cause for species loss in marine ecosystems?

- a) Overfishing
- b) Habitat destruction
- c) Pollution
- d) Cruise ships

- e) Erosion
139. Which of the following has the most destructive effects on ocean floor ecosystems?
- a) Trawl fishing
 - b) Sport fishing
 - c) Boat anchors
 - d) Shipwrecks
 - e) Gill nets
140. When fish populations are temporarily reduced due to overfishing, they are said to be
- a) Locally extinct
 - b) Commercially extinct
 - c) Economically extinct
 - d) Biologically extinct
 - e) Ecologically extinct
141. The depletion of the world's marine fish stocks due to overfishing is a classic example of
- a) Sustainable resource use.
 - b) The tragedy of the commons.
 - c) Ecological extinction.
 - d) Failure of international treaties.
 - e) Lack of regulation.
142. Through land use activities, humans have increased the amount of ____ by two-fold (since 1860) and the amount is expected to increase by another two-thirds by 2050
- a) Sulphur
 - b) Sedimentation
 - c) Nitrate fertilizer
 - d) Phosphate fertilizer
 - e) Potassium fertilizer
143. Freshwater systems are mostly threatened by
- a) Fertilizer runoff
 - b) More people seeking homes and places for recreation near lakes and streams
 - c) More people seeking homes and places for recreation on coastal areas
 - d) Invasive species
 - e) Industrial development

144. In the United States, over half of the fish extinctions in the last century were driven to extinction by
- Oil spills
 - Agricultural runoff
 - Alien species
 - Overfishing
 - Pollution
145. Increase in asthma attacks has been linked to high levels of :
- Nitrogen
 - Oxygen
 - Air-borne dust particles
 - All of the above
146. Population explosion will cause
- Bio-diversity
 - Stress on ecosystem
 - More employment
 - None of these
147. Which of the following is having high population density
- India
 - China
 - USA
 - Western Europe
148. Which of the following is not the effect of urbanisation
- Air pollution
 - Thermal pollution
 - Solid waste production
 - Noise pollution
149. Which of the following is the facility that the urban people enjoy?
- Better communication access
 - Better quality of air
 - Large land at cheap rates
 - None of these
150. Urbanisation is
- Local environment issue
 - National environment issue
 - Both a and b

d) Not at all an issue