

Environment Olympiad

Workbook

Class 9

1. Which of the following is considered as an alternate fuel?
 - a) CNG
 - b) Kerosene
 - c) Coal
 - d) Petrol

2. Solar radiation consists of
 - a) UV
 - b) Visible light
 - c) Infrared
 - d) All of these

3. Reduction in usage of fuels cannot be brought by:
 - a) Using alternate fuels
 - b) Changing lifestyles
 - c) Reducing car taxes
 - d) Both (a) and (b)

4. Which of the following is a hazard of a nuclear power plant
 - a) Accident risk when tankers containing fuel cause spill
 - b) Radioactive waste of the power plant remains highly toxic for centuries
 - c) Release of toxic gases during processing
 - d) All of these

5. The most important fuel used by nuclear power plant is
 - a) U-248
 - b) U-235
 - c) U-238
 - d) U-236

6. Biogas is produced by
 - a) Microbial activity
 - b) Harvesting crop
 - c) Both (a) and (b)
 - d) None of the above

7. Oil and gas are preferred because
 - a) Strong smell
 - b) Cheap
 - c) Easy transportation
 - d) All of these

8. Biomass power generation uses
- Crops
 - Animal dung
 - Wood
 - All of these
9. Chernobyl nuclear disaster occurred in the year
- 1984
 - 1952
 - 1986
 - 1987
10. Which of the following is not a renewable source of energy?
- Fossil fuels
 - Solar energy
 - Tidal wave energy
 - Wind energy
11. Which of the following is a disadvantage of most of the renewable energy resources
- Highly polluting
 - High waste disposable cost
 - Unreliable supply
 - High running cost
12. 'OTEC' is an energy technology that converts
- Energy in large tides of ocean to generate electricity
 - Energy in ocean waves to generate electricity
 - Energy in ocean due to thermal gradient to generate electricity
 - Energy in the fast moving ocean currents to generate electricity
13. Which of the following source of energy is less eco-friendly?
- Bio-gas
 - Wind
 - Solar
 - Nuclear
14. India's position in the Bio-gas plants globally
- 5th
 - 2nd
 - 4th
 - 7th

15. Solar energy is stored in
- a) Carbon-carbon bonds
 - b) Green leaves
 - c) Fossil fuels
 - d) Biomass
16. Which resources are in-exhaustible?
- a) Renewable
 - b) Fossil fuel
 - c) Non-renewable
 - d) Mineral
17. Identify the non-renewable source of energy from the following
- a) Coal
 - b) Fuel cells
 - c) Wind power
 - d) Wave power
18. Electromagnetic radiation can cause
- a) Plague
 - b) Malaria
 - c) Cancer
 - d) Dengue fever
19. Harnessing the wind energy is done by
- a) Wind mill
 - b) Ball mill
 - c) Flour mill
 - d) Pig mill
20. Wind farms are located in
- a) River basin
 - b) Plain area
 - c) Hilly area
 - d) Valley areas
21. Wind energy generation depends on
- a) Direction of wind
 - b) Velocity of wind
 - c) Humidity
 - d) Valley areas
22. With a minimum resource maximum energy can be created by
- a) Solar radiation
 - b) Nuclear fuels
 - c) Wind
 - d) Tidal waves

23. Direct conversion of solar energy is attained by
- Solar photo voltaic system
 - Solar diesel hybrid system
 - Solar thermal system
 - Solar air heater
24. In hydropower plants power is generated by
- Hot springs
 - Wind
 - Sun
 - Water
25. Hydrogen energy can be tapped through
- Heat pumps
 - Fuel cells
 - Photo-voltaic cells
 - Gasifiers
26. Problems of hydrogen fuel are
- Storage and distribution
 - Availability of hydrogen
 - Creates pollution
 - None of the above
27. Nuclear power is being produced from
- Carbon-14
 - Nuclear fission
 - Petroleum combustion
 - Natural gas
28. Nuclear fusion uses the following as a fuel
- Carbon
 - Hydrogen
 - Oxygen
 - Nitrogen
29. Which is the source of energy that can be replaced at the same rate at which it is used?
- Coal
 - Petroleum
 - Oil
 - Biomass
30. Biomass consists of
- Lignin
 - Hemi-cellulose
 - Cellulose
 - All of the above

31. Which of the following is used as moderator in nuclear fuel
- a) Graphite
 - b) Helium gas
 - c) Heavy water
 - d) All of the above
32. Nuclear waste is active for
- a) 5 years
 - b) 10 years
 - c) 50 years
 - d) Centuries
33. Nuclear power plant in Karnataka is located at
- a) Bhadravathi
 - b) Sandur
 - c) Raichur
 - d) Kaiga
34. Biomass energy in green plants is produced in presence of
- a) Carbon dioxide
 - b) Water
 - c) Sunlight
 - d) All of the above
35. Fossil fuels are converted into energy by
- a) Burning
 - b) Cooling
 - c) Sublimation
 - d) Melting
36. Natural gas contains
- a) Carbon dioxide
 - b) Hydrogen
 - c) Methane
 - d) Nitrogen
37. In which place in India the tidal energy has been experimented
- a) Goa
 - b) Karnataka
 - c) Kerala
 - d) Andhra Pradesh
38. Highest producer of oil and petroleum is
- a) Middle east countries
 - b) America
 - c) China
 - d) India

39. Cow dung can be used
- As manure
 - For production of biogas
 - As fuel
 - All of the above
40. The source of electromagnetic radiation is
- Sun
 - Moon
 - Water
 - Stars
41. Biogas is gaseous fuel composed mainly of
- Methane and carbon dioxide
 - Methane and hydrogen sulphide
 - Methane and carbon monoxide
42. Molasses from sugar industry is used to generate
- Bio-diesel
 - Hydrogen
 - Bio-ethanol
 - Bio-methanol
43. The Karnataka state pollution control board(KSPCB) was established in the year
- 1974
 - 1982
 - 1986
 - 1976
44. Environmental protection is the responsibility of
- Govt. Of India
 - NGOs
 - Individual
 - All
45. 'Earth day' is observed on:
- 1st December
 - 5th June
 - April 22nd
 - 1st January
46. ISO-14000 standards deal with:
- Pollution management
 - Risk management
 - Environmental management
 - None of the above

47. An ecologist would expect to find a thermocline in a temperate lake in
- Spring and summer.
 - Spring and fall.
 - Summer and winter.
 - Fall and summer.
 - Fall only.
48. Lake overturns bring
- Oxygen and nutrients to the surface.
 - Oxygen and nutrients to the lake bottom.
 - Oxygen to the surface and nutrients to the lake bottom.
 - Oxygen to the lake bottom and nutrients to the surface.
 - Oxygen to the surface.
49. If you fish for trout, you would be most likely to seek out which part of a stream?
- Headwaters
 - Middle elevations
 - Mouth
 - All sections equally
 - Middle and mouth
50. In which zone of a river would you most expect to find plants adapted to attach to rocks?
- First
 - Second
 - Third
 - Benthic
 - Fourth
51. In which zone of a river would an ecologist look for a deep meandering stream?
- First
 - Second
 - Third
 - Benthic
 - Fourth
52. Inland wetlands are valuable for
- Recharging groundwater supplies.
 - Recreation.
 - Biogeochemical cycling of carbon, nitrogen, and sulphur.
 - Water fowl habitat.
 - All of these answers.
53. All of the following would be considered seasonal wetlands except
- Flood plains
 - Bottomland hardwood swamps
 - Prairie potholes
 - Cypress swamps
 - None of the above.
54. Most of the wetlands that are lost are used for
- Mining.
 - Urban development.
 - Agriculture.
 - Forestry.
 - Recreation.

55. "mitigation banking" refers to
- The federal policy of zero net loss of wetlands.
 - Creating or restoring as much wetlands as are destroyed.
 - The World Bank's support of wetlands protection policies.
 - Debt-for-nature swaps.
 - Auctioning wetlands.
56. Life in both saltwater and freshwater ecosystems can be limited by
- Dissolved oxygen for respiration.
 - Temperature.
 - Access to sunlight for photosynthesis.
 - All of these answers.
 - None of these answers.
57. Which of the following illustrations does not match the accompanying ecological concept?
- Coral reefs have high biodiversity.
 - Estuaries have high productivity.
 - Dissolved oxygen is a primary limiting factor in the upper layer of a stratified lake.
 - The open ocean is the least productive of aquatic life zones.
 - Littoral zones have high biodiversity.
58. Which of the following is not that caused a dramatic drop in aquatic biodiversity in Lake Victoria?
- Invasive predatory fish species introduced which displaced native species.
 - Habit destruction by developing coastal wetlands.
 - Increase in algal blooms following nutrient runoff from farms.
 - Invasive water hyacinth which, among other things, blocked sunlight to reduce diversity of aquatic plant species.
 - Nile Perch decreased food supply and experienced massive dieback.
59. Which of the following do we know the least about?
- Deep space
 - Deep ocean basins
 - Tropical rainforests
 - Antarctica
 - Arctic
60. Where is most of the marine biodiversity found?
- Deep ocean floor
 - Salt flats
 - Coral reefs
 - Tide pools
 - Estuaries
61. Approximately ____ percent of the human population depend on seas for their primary source of food.
- 25
 - 33
 - 50
 - 75
 - 80

62. Which of the following conditions in the Himalayan watershed contribute(s) to flooding in Bangladesh?
- Rapid population growth
 - Forest conservation
 - Dam construction
 - Sustainable farming practices
 - Low population growth
63. Overpopulation and poverty force people to live on floodplains and deplete mangrove forests. Chances of flooding increase and the death toll rises. This case best exemplifies
- An accumulation.
 - Synergy.
 - A positive feedback loop.
 - A negative feedback loop.
 - Cooperation.
64. Increased flooding can be caused by
- Heavy rainfall.
 - Rapid snowmelt.
 - Removal of vegetation.
 - Destruction of wetlands.
 - All of these answers.
65. Stream channelization
- Increases the rate of water discharge.
 - Decreases erosion.
 - Is one form of irrigation.
 - Is the process of building ditches along natural streams.
 - Decreases the rate of water discharge.
66. Ecologically, the best way to approach flooding is
- Flood control dams.
 - Artificial levees.
 - Channelization.
 - Floodplain management.
 - Dams.
67. Sustainable use of water involves
- Participatory decision making.
 - Preservation of ecological integrity of water supply systems.
 - Efficient use of water.
 - Integrated governance of water pollution.
 - All of these answers.
68. Sustainable use of water
- Requires integrated governance of water pollution among all users of a watershed.
 - Might be encouraged by water marketing.
 - Is discouraged by government subsidies of water.
 - Requires integrated governance of water use, sewage treatment among all users of a watershed.
 - All of these answers.

69. Of the following organisms, the group that is least likely to cause disease is
- Bacteria.
 - Protozoa.
 - Algae.
 - Parasitic worms.
 - Viruses.
70. A good indicator of water quality is the number of
- Ducks.
 - Fish.
 - Coliform bacteria.
 - Snakes.
 - Protozoa.
71. To be considered safe for drinking, a 100 mL sample of water should contain ____ colonies of Coliform bacteria.
- 0
 - 5
 - 10
 - 100
 - 200
72. In which year UN Conference on Human Environment was convened?
- 1971
 - 1972
 - 1991
 - 1982
73. Which international treaty was the first ever to deal with environment management and sustainable development?
- Rio earth summit
 - Barcelona protocol
 - Montreal protocol
 - Geneva protocol
74. Which international treaty has been designed to protect the ozone layer?
- Cartagena protocol
 - Kyoto protocol
 - Geneva protocol
 - Montreal protocol
75. Where was the UN conference on human environment convened?
- Kyoto
 - Stockholm
 - Rio de Janeiro
 - Geneva
76. What is UN Conference on Human Environment better known as?
- Montreal protocol
 - Kyoto protocol
 - Stockholm Conference
 - Convention on Biological diversity
77. June 5 remembers which particular event related to environmental issues?
- UN Conference on Human Environment
 - B. Rio de Janeiro Earth summit

- c) C. Kyoto Protocol
 - d) D. Montreal Protocol
78. The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is better known as
- a) Stockholm conference
 - b) Earth summit
 - c) Vienna convention
 - d) Ozone convention
79. When was the Earth Summit held?
- a) 1972
 - b) 1997
 - c) 2005
 - d) 1992
80. Which International treaty aims at “stabilizing greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system”?
- a) UNFCCC
 - b) UNEP
 - c) UNCED
 - d) None Of These
81. What is the name of the protocol that aims at fighting greenhouse gas emissions and global warming?
- a) Montreal protocol
 - b) Kyoto protocol
 - c) Cartagena protocol
 - d) Geneva protocol
82. On which date, Kyoto Protocol was opened for signing?
- a) 16 february 2005
 - b) 22 april 2000
 - c) 17 june 1992
 - d) 11 december 1997
83. Which country supports almost 10% of biodiversity on the earth?
- a) Austria
 - b) Australia
 - c) Zew Zealand
 - d) Afghanistan
84. How many of our mammals, reptiles and plants are endemic to Australia?
- a) 56%
 - b) 80%
 - c) 32%
 - d) 12%
85. Which country has the worst rate of mammal extinction in the world?
- a) Bahammas
 - b) China
 - c) Australia
 - d) Scotland
86. Which is the most biodiverse country in the world
- a) Mexico

- b) Brasil
- c) Japan
- d) China

87. How many species are estimated to be extinct by the year 2050?

- a) 34%
- b) 99%
- c) 30%
- d) 12%

88. Acid rain is caused by the pollution of environment by

- a) Carbon dioxide and nitrogen
- b) Carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide
- c) Ozone and carbon dioxide
- d) Nitrous oxide and sulphur dioxide

89. Which of the following ecosystems accounts for the largest amount of Earth's primary productivity?

- a) Ocean
- b) Savanna
- c) Tropical rain forest
- d) Salty marsh

90. Excessive release of the pollutant carbon monoxide (CO) into the air may produce a condition in which oxygen supply in the human body decreases. What causes this condition?

- a) When inhaled into the human body, CO is converted into CO₂
- b) The inhaled CO has much higher affinity for haemoglobin as compared to oxygen
- c) The inhaled CO destroys the chemical structure of haemoglobin
- d) The inhaled CO adversely affects the respiratory centre in the brain

91. Conservation of biodiversity outside the natural habitat is called as:

- a) In-situ
- b) In-vivo
- c) Ex-situ
- d) Ex-vivo

92. Consider the following statements regarding Earth Hour:

1. It is an initiative of UNEP and UNESCO
2. It is a movement in which the participants switch off the lights for one hour on a certain day every day
3. It is a movement to raise the awareness about the climatic change and the need to save the planet

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

93. The formation of ozone hole in the Antarctic region has been a cause of concern. What could be the reason for the formation of this hole?

- a) Presence of prominent tropo-spheric turbulence; and inflow of chlorofluorocarbons
- b) Presence of prominent polar front and stratospheric' clouds; and inflow of chlorofluorocarbons
- c) Absence of polar front and stratospheric clouds; and inflow of methane and chlorofluorocarbons

- d) Increased temperature at polar region due to global warming
94. Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act 1974, industries are allowed to release waste in inland water having BOD level
- 30 mg/l
 - 80 mg/l
 - 100 mg/l
 - 300 mg/l
95. With reference to 'Global Environment Facility', which of the following statements is / are correct?
- It serves as financial mechanism for 'Convention on Biological Diversity' and 'United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change'
 - It undertakes scientific research on environmental issues at global level
 - It is an agency under OECD to facilitate the transfer of technology and funds to underdeveloped countries with specific aim to protect their environment
 - Both (a) and (b)
96. Consider the following statements : Chlorofluorocarbons, known as ozone-depleting substances, are used
- In the production of plastic foams
 - In the production of tubeless tyres
 - In cleaning certain electronic components
 - As pressurizing agents in aerosol cans
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1, 2 and 3 only
 - B) 4 only
 - 1, 3 and 4 only
 - 1, 2, 3 and 4
97. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is mandatory under which one of the following India legislations:
- Indian forest act
 - Air (prevention and control of pollution) act
 - Wildlife protection act
 - Environment (protection) act
98. Mercury is considered hazardous to human health. It damages brain, kidneys and lungs and also results in various diseases. Mercury pollution is a serious issue because:
- Mercury is a pure metal and hard to digest.
 - Mercury accumulates and concentration increases high up the food chain.
 - Mercury is light and easily dispersed by wind.
 - Mercury is very soluble in water and easily absorbed by human body.
99. What is Eutrophication?
- Thermal change in water
 - Filling up of water body with aquatic plants due to excessive nutrients
 - Pollution of water due to solid waste
 - None of the above
100. 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

101. The primary cause of acid rain around the world is
- CFC
 - SO₂
 - CO
 - O₃
102. Acid rain can be controlled by
- Reducing SO₂ and NO₂ emissions
 - Increasing number of lakes
 - Increasing the forest cover
 - Reducing oxygen emission
103. World Wetlands Day is celebrated on February 2nd every year to mark the adoption of the convention:
- Paris convention
 - Biodiversity Convention
 - Vienna convention
 - Ramsar convention
104. Vienna Convention is aimed at:
- Protection of ozone layer
 - Conservation of biodiversity
 - Sustainable utilization of wetlands
 - Reduction of pollutants
105. When did Vienna convention enter into force?
- 1985
 - 1980
 - 1978
 - 1971
106. Which day is observed every year globally to commemorate the signing of the Montreal Protocol?
- World environment day
 - World wetlands day
 - World biodiversity day
 - World ozone day
107. Which protocol is meant for prohibiting chemical and biological weapons in war?
- Geneva protocol
 - Montreal protocol
 - Kyoto protocol
 - Madrid protocol
108. In which year was the Geneva Protocol signed?
- 1918
 - 1928
 - 1921
 - 1925

109. What would be a good way to preserve biodiversity
- By not littering
 - Reduce Reuse Recycle
 - Not driving as often
 - All of the above
110. What is a dead zone?
- 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
 - An area of water in the middle of the ocean where floating trash collects and kills seabirds and fish
 - An area of water in a river where heat pollution from power plants has driven most species away
 - A place like a desert where there is not much plant life
111. What role do non-governmental organizations (NGOs) play in protecting water quality?
- They encourage passage of water protection laws and support their enforcement
 - They set specific standards for water protection laws, help people, businesses and other agencies follow them and enforce them when they are not followed
 - They pass water protection laws, assign protection to an agency and provide funding for enforcement
 - They decide if a water quality protection law or regulation is being broken
112. Which three characteristics mean a facility has to file a Toxics Release Inventory (TRI)?
- If they are in a specific industry sector;
 - They have more than 10 employees;
 - They make more than 25,000 lbs or use more than 10,000 lbs of a listed chemical in a year
 - If they are in a specific industry sector;
 - They have more than 5 employees;
 - Make or process more than 1000 lbs or use more than 100 lbs of a listed chemical in a year
 - If they are in a specific industry sector;
 - They have more than 100 employees;
 - Make or process more than 25,000 lbs or use more than 10,000 lbs of a listed chemical in a year
 - If they are in a specific industry sector;
 - They have more than 10 employees;
 - Make or process more than 100,000 lbs or use more than 40,000 lbs of a listed chemical in a year
113. How do algal blooms kill fish?
- When the algae die, their decomposition uses up so much oxygen that fish suffocate.
 - The fish aren't actually killed; they are just hard to see with all the algae.
 - The algae are so dense that the fish can't find each other to mate and reproduce, so they go extinct locally.
 - The algae provide lots of places for the normal food of the fish to hide, so the fish starve.

114. What governmental factors affect how vigorously water protection laws are carried out?
- An administration's attitude towards the law and how much money congress or a legislature provides for enforcement
 - Whether human health concerns are worth the cost of cleaning up the pollution
 - Whether environmental concerns are worth the cost of cleaning up the pollution
 - Whether the courts think it is a good law or a bad law
115. Approximately ___% of earth's water supply is available to us as liquid freshwater.
- .02
 - .2
 - 2
 - 22
 - 42
116. The hydrologic cycle will naturally purify and recycle fresh water as long as humans don't
- Pollute the water faster than it is replenished.
 - Withdraw water from groundwater supplies faster than it is replenished.
 - Overload it with slowly degradable and non-biodegradable wastes.
 - A and B only.
 - All of these answers.
117. Porous water-saturated layers of underground rock are known as
- Aquifers.
 - Recharge areas.
 - Watersheds.
 - Runoff areas.
 - Water tables.
118. Which of the following statements is false?
- Recharging of water is a slow process.
 - The water table moves down in dry weather.
 - Water in a confined aquifer is under pressure.
 - Groundwater is stationary and does not move.
 - The water table is located at the top of the zone of saturation.
119. Which of the following stages of cultural eutrophication occurs last?
- Fish kills
 - Blooms of algae
 - Increase in aerobic bacteria
 - Increase in anaerobic bacteria
 - Increase of plants such as duckweed
120. What is scum?
- The solids that are heavier than liquid wastewater and sink to the bottom
 - Insects that live under rocks in streams
 - The solids, like fats, grease, and oil, that float on top of liquid wastewater
 - The liquid part of wastewater

121. What do factories do with their wastewater before sending it to a wastewater treatment plant?
- They pretreat it and then send it to a wastewater treatment plant
 - They don't send it to a plant, they just recycle it endlessly
 - They just send it directly to a wastewater treatment plant
 - They store it in large lagoons until the acids evaporate
122. What is the first thing that happens to wastewater at a wastewater treatment plant?
- Large solid things are screened out
 - Liquid wastewater is mixed with air to help bacteria breakdown small particles of solid material
 - Treatment with chlorine or ultraviolet light to kill pathogens
 - Scum and sludge are separated from the liquid wastewater
123. What happens in a septic system's drain field?
- Sunlight disinfects the wastewater
 - Bacteria living on the surface of soil particles break down the waste in the wastewater
 - The scum and sludge are separated from the liquid part of the wastewater
 - Sunlight breaks down the waste in the wastewater
124. Which branch of biodiversity provides 60% of all the worlds medicine
- Animals
 - Bacteria
 - Plants
 - All of the above
125. Which of the following is causing the most extinction?
- Pollution
 - Loss of habitat
 - Farts
 - They are dying of old age
126. Which of the following environments would you expect to have the most biodiversity?
- Sahara Desert
 - Amazon Rainforest
 - North Pole
 - Mt Everest
127. Which of the following does biodiversity NOT contribute to
- Food
 - Clothes
 - Wireless Internet
 - Petrol

128. How many new species are found every year?
- a) 1 million
 - b) 15,000
 - c) 38
 - d) 200,000
129. Which among the following is a climatic factor?
- a) Pressure
 - b) Humidity
 - c) Temperature
 - d) All of the above
130. The major atmospheric gas layer in stratosphere is
- a) Hydrogen
 - b) Carbon dioxide
 - c) Ozone
 - d) Helium
131. Which atmospheric sphere is closest to the earth surface?
- a) Troposphere
 - b) Stratosphere
 - c) Mesosphere
 - d) Exosphere
132. Which of the following is the terrestrial ecosystem?
- a) Forest
 - b) Grassland
 - c) Desert
 - d) All of the above
133. Ecological pyramids are studies of
- a) Pyramid numbers
 - b) Pyramid of biomass
 - c) Pyramid of energy
 - d) All of the above
134. World environment day is on
- a) 5th May
 - b) 5th June
 - c) 18th July
 - d) 16th August
135. Factors responsible for balanced eco-system are
- a) Balance between predator and prey
 - b) Balance between vegetation, herbivores and carnivores
 - c) Balance between competing species and biotic factors
 - d) All of the above

136. Which of the following is absorbed by green plants from the atmosphere?
- Carbon dioxide
 - Water
 - Nutrients
 - All of the above
137. Habitat refers to
- Physical conditions of the place where organisms live
 - Chemical conditions of the place where organisms live
 - Both A and B
 - None
138. Essential component of social security are
- Meeting personal growth and development
 - Maintaining natural capital
 - Fairness and equity distribution of costs of resources
 - Community resilience
139. Socio-economic security in environmental aspects involves
- Fairness and equity distribution costs for complete existing generation
 - Welfare of the present generation
 - Intra and intergenerational equity of resources
 - All of the above
140. A food web consists of
- A portion of food chain
 - An organisms position in a food chain
 - Interlocking food chains
 - A set of similar consumers
141. Which of the following statements is true?
- Man is not dependent on nature
 - Resources are unlimited, so one can use them as per one's wish
 - Energy can be converted from one form to another, but some percentage of it is lost into the environment
 - Matter can be generated afresh. It need not be recycled or reused
142. Which of the following conditions must be fulfilled to ensure food security?
- Food must be available
 - Each person must have access to it
 - Food utilized/consumed must fulfil nutritional requirements
 - All of the above
143. Environmental (Protection) Act was enacted in the year
- 1986
 - 1989
 - 1994
 - 1998

144. The Air(Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act was enacted in the year
- 1981
 - 1974
 - 1994
 - 2004
145. An important NGO involved in global environmental protection is
- UNICEF
 - Greenpeace
 - WHO
 - CPCB
146. The first international earth summit was held at
- Johannesburg
 - Rio de Janeiro
 - Kyoto
 - Stockholm
147. What are cetaceans?
- Whales and porpoises
 - Sea turtles
 - Seals
 - Penguins
 - Walruses
148. Which of the following countries has a significant whaling industry and whale meat market?
- The United States
 - Australia
 - Great Britain
 - Japan
 - Russia
149. Under the International Whaling Commission's ban on whaling, who is still allowed to harvest whales?
- Japanese
 - Russians
 - Eskimos
 - Irish
 - Norwegians
150. Of the 350 International Biosphere Reserves, how many include coastal marine habitats?
- 30
 - 60
 - 90
 - 120
 - 150