

Environment Olympiad

Workbook

Class 10

1. Environmental pollution is due to
 - a) Rapid urbanisation
 - b) Deforestation
 - c) A forestation
 - d) A & B

2. Which of the following is air pollutant
 - a) Co
 - b) O₂
 - c) N₂
 - d) All of these

3. Which of the following are natural sources of air pollution
 - a) Volcanic eruption
 - b) Solar flair
 - c) Earth quake
 - d) All

4. Which of the following are biodegradable pollutants
 - a) Plastics
 - b) Domestic sewage
 - c) Detergent
 - d) All

5. Mining practices lead to
 - a) Population growth
 - b) Rapid urbanisation
 - c) Loss of fertile grazing land
 - d) None of these

6. Which of the following is source of fly ash
 - a) Vehicular exhaust
 - b) Sewage
 - c) Thermal power plant
 - d) All

7. The liquid waste from bath and kitchens is called
 - a) Sullage
 - b) Domestic sewage
 - c) Storm waste
 - d) Run off

8. Noise pollution can be minimised by
 - a) Urbanisation
 - b) Maintaining silence
 - c) Reducing noise at source
 - d) None

9. BOD means
 - a) Biochemical oxygen demand
 - b) Chemical oxygen demand
 - c) Biophysical oxygen demand
 - d) All

10. Which of the following industry generates coloured waste?
 - a) Software industry
 - b) Textile industry
 - c) Bio-medical industry
 - d) None

11. Physical pollution of water is due to
 - a) Dissolved oxygen
 - b) Turbidity
 - c) pH
 - d) None of these

12. Which of the following source is surface water?
 - a) Springs
 - b) Streams
 - c) Deep wells
 - d) All

13. Deforestation can
 - a) Increase the rain fall
 - b) Increase soil fertility
 - c) Introduce silt in the rivers
 - d) None of these

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

15. Sound beyond which of the following level can be regarded as pollutant
- 40db
 - 80db
 - 120db
 - 150db
16. Which of the following is a major source of thermal pollution of water bodies
- Sewage treatment plants
 - Thermal power plants
 - Solid water disposal
 - All
17. Smog is
- A natural phenomenon
 - Combination of smoke and fog
 - Colourless
 - All of the above
18. Air pollution from automobiles can be controlled by fitting
- Electrostatic precipitator
 - Wet scrubber
 - Catalytic converter
 - All of the above
19. Which of the following statements about carbon monoxide is true?
- Forms complex with haemoglobin
 - Forms complex with leg-haemoglobin
 - Formed by the incomplete combustion of fossil fuels
 - Both a & c
20. Definition of noise is
- Loud sound
 - Unwanted sound
 - Constant sound
 - Sound of high frequency
21. Noise pollution is controlled by
- Reducing the noise at the source
 - Preventing it's transmission
 - Protecting the receiver
 - All
22. Noise pollution limit at residential areas
- 45 db
 - 80 db
 - 55 db
 - 90 db

23. Noise pollution limits in industrial areas
- 45 db
 - 80 db
 - 65 db
 - 90 db
24. Which of the following is non-biodegradable?
- Plastics
 - Domestic sewage
 - Detergent
 - A & c
25. Which of the following is a secondary air pollutant
- Co
 - So₂
 - Ozone
 - Co₂
26. Pesticides causes
- Eye irritation
 - Skin irritation
 - Respiratory ailments
 - All of the above
27. Blaring sounds are known to cause
- Mental distress
 - High cholesterol
 - Neurological problems
 - All of the above
28. Which of the following is major cause of soil pollution?
- Accident involving vehicles that are transporting
 - Pesticides and chemical fertilizers
 - Improper solid waste disposal
 - All of the above
29. "Minimata disease" is caused due to
- Lead
 - Arsenic
 - Mercury
 - Cadmium
30. The Karnataka state pollution control board(KSPCB) was established in the year
- 1974
 - 1982
 - 1986
 - 1976

31. Environmental protection is the responsibility of
- Govt. Of India
 - NGOs
 - Individual
 - All of these.
32. 'Earth day' is observed on:
- 1st December
 - 5th June
 - 22nd April
 - 1st January
33. World summit on sustainable development was held at
- Johannesburg in 2002
 - Rio de Janeiro in 1992
 - Kyoto in 1994
 - Stockholm in 2000
34. Aquatic ecosystems provide all of the following ecological services except
- Pharmaceuticals
 - Climate moderation
 - Flood control
 - Nutrient cycling
 - None of these answers.
35. Approximately what percent of fish spawn in the world's coral reefs, mangrove swamps, coastal wetlands, or rivers?
- 10
 - 20
 - 30
 - 50
 - 90
36. The direct threat of climate change to marine habitat is
- Melting glaciers
 - Spread of tropical diseases
 - Decreased salinity of seawater
 - Rising sea levels
 - Ozone depletion
37. Water that is held behind dams throughout the world contains ____ of water compared to the water in all rivers and lakes in the world.
- Approximately the same amount
 - Slightly less
 - Slightly more
 - Twice as much
 - Half the amount

38. 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
39. 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
40. 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
41. 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.
42. 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
43. 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
44. In the United States, over half of the fish extinctions in the last century were driven to extinction by
- a) Oil spills
 - b) Agricultural runoff
 - c) Alien species
 - d) Overfishing
 - e) Pollution

45. When it is no longer profitable to continue fishing an affected species, _____ is said to have occurred.
- Economic depletion
 - Commercial depletion
 - Ecological depletion
 - Political depletion
 - Bycatch
46. Which of the following is not one of the reasons that protecting aquatic biodiversity especially difficult?
- Lack of public support for protection
 - The human ecological footprint is expanding
 - The damage to oceans is not visible to most people.
 - Many people view the ocean as an inexhaustible resource.
 - Most the ocean area lies outside of the political jurisdiction of any country.
47. What is CITES?
- A treaty banning barrier island development
 - A treaty banning trade in endangered species
 - A treaty banning dumping plastic in the ocean
 - A treaty banning overfishing
 - A treat banning gills nets
48. Which of the following is not a direct threat to six of the world's seven major sea turtle species?
- Invasive species introduction into habitat
 - Development on turtle nesting beaches
 - Overharvesting their eggs for food
 - Use of their shells to make jewellery
 - Use of their flippers for leather
49. To be considered safe for swimming, a 10 mL sample of water should contain _____ colonies of coliform bacteria.
- 0
 - 5
 - 10
 - 100
 - 200
50. Which is not one of the ways that climate change can affect water pollution?
- It can cause thermal pollution due to warmer temperatures.
 - Intense downpours in some areas can flush more harmful chemicals into waterways
 - Prolonged drought in some areas can reduce river flows that dilute wastes.
 - Prolonged drought can spread infectious diseases more rapidly among people who lack enough water to stay clean.
 - All of these can result from climate change.
51. A body of water can be depleted of its oxygen by
1. Viruses and parasitic worms.
 2. Organic wastes.
 3. Sediments and suspended matter.
 4. Organic compounds such as oil, plastics, solvents, and detergents.
 5. All of these answers.

52. Which of the following statements is false?
- a) Heat can lower dissolved oxygen and make fish vulnerable to disease.
 - b) Organic wastes reduce the amount of oxygen in the water supply.
 - c) Radioactive wastes and toxins can be concentrated by biological amplification.
 - d) Inorganic nutrients such as fertilizers have no adverse effects on aquatic ecosystems.
 - e) Sediment can cloud water and reduce photosynthesis.
53. Nitrates and phosphates are examples of
- a) Disease-causing agents.
 - b) Oxygen-demanding wastes.
 - c) Organic chemicals.
 - d) Inorganic plant nutrients.
 - e) Sediment.
54. One class of pollutants that can cause excessive growth of algae is
- a) Radioactive substances.
 - b) Oxygen-demanding wastes.
 - c) Inorganic plant nutrients.
 - d) Organic chemicals.
 - e) Sediment.
55. Thermal pollution
- a) Raises the solubility of oxygen in water.
 - b) Lowers the respiratory rates of aquatic organisms.
 - c) Nurtures spawning fish.
 - d) Can kill organisms adapted to a particular temperature range by thermal shock.
 - e) All of these answers.
56. Thermal water pollution can be reduced by all of the following methods except
- a) Discharging hot water into ponds, allowing cooling, and reusing the same water.
 - b) Using cooling towers.
 - c) Returning heated water away from the ecologically vulnerable shore zone.
 - d) Using more electricity.
 - e) None of these answers.
57. Which of the following is a point source of water pollution?
- a) Offshore oil wells
 - b) Livestock feedlots
 - c) Urban lands
 - d) Croplands
 - e) Parking lots
58. Which of the following is a nonpoint source of water pollution?
- a) Sewage treatment plant
 - b) Electric power plant
 - c) Active and inactive coal mines
 - d) Logged forest
 - e) Factories
59. The National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) set up at?
- a) Delhi
 - b) Chennai
 - c) Kolkata
 - d) Bangalore

60. Which of the following are incorrect?
1. India accounts for about 5 percent of the world's mangroves.
 2. Sundarbans delta are the largest mangrove forest in the world.
- a) 1
a) 2
b) None
c) Both

61. Which of the following are correct?
1. Coral reefs in India occupy an extent of 2375 sq.
 2. National Coral Reef Research Centre is at Port Blair.
- a) 1
b) 2
c) Both
d) None

62. Which of the following are correct?
1. India signed the Biological Diversity Act in 1994.
 2. 194 countries are party to the convention.
- a) 1
b) 2
c) Both
d) None

63. Which of the following can be threats to the biodiversity of a geographical area?
- a) Global warming
 - b) Fragmentation of habitat
 - c) Invasion of alien species
 - d) Promotion of vegetarianism

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

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

64. With reference to Eco-Sensitive Zones, which of the following statements is/are correct?
1. Eco-sensitive zones are the areas that are declared under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
 2. The purpose of the declaration of Eco-Sensitive Zones is to prohibit all kinds of human activities in those zones except agriculture

Select the correct answer

- a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2

65. Nitric oxide pollution can lead to all of the following except
- a) Leaf spot in plants
 - b) Silicosis in human
 - c) Production of corrosive gases through photochemical reaction
 - d) Bronchitis related respiratory problems in human

66. Which of the following is LEAST likely to be an effect of global warming?
- Loss of delta regions
 - Change in patterns of precipitation
 - Increased frequency of hurricanes
 - Decreased rate of photosynthesis in vegetation
67. 22nd March is observed as
- World environment day
 - World Biodiversity day
 - World Water day
 - World population day
68. 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
69. The primary cause of acid rain around the world is
- CFC
 - SO₂
 - CO
 - O₃
70. Acid rain can be controlled by
- Reducing SO₂ and NO₂ emissions
 - Increasing number of lakes
 - Increasing the forest cover
 - Reducing oxygen emission
71. An aquatic environment
- Concentrates toxic metabolic wastes
 - Increases fluctuations in temperature
 - Increases chances of overheating
 - Dissolves nutrients and makes them readily available
 - All of these answers
72. Populations of organisms living in aquatic life zones may be limited by
- Access to light
 - Nutrient availability
 - Dissolved oxygen
 - All of these answers
 - None of these answers
73. Oxygen in the water varies widely because of
- Number of producers
 - Number of decomposers
 - Temperature
 - Number of consumers
 - All of these.

74. The major types of flora and fauna found in aquatic ecosystems are determined primarily by
- Temperature
 - Salinity
 - pH
 - Dissolved oxygen
 - Light
75. Zooplankton are:
- Primary consumers.
 - Secondary consumers.
 - Tertiary consumers.
 - A and b only.
76. You are scuba diving in the Atlantic Ocean and find a new diatom you classify as phytoplankton. One piece of your supporting evidence for this classification is that you found the diatom in the
- Euphotic zone
 - Bathyl zone
 - Profundal zone
 - Disphotic zone
 - Benthic zone
77. Approximately ___% of earth's water supply is available to us as liquid freshwater.
- .02
 - .2
 - 2
 - 22
 - 42
78. 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.
79. Porous water-saturated layers of underground rock are known as
- Aquifers.
 - Recharge areas.
 - Watersheds.
 - Runoff areas.
 - Water tables.
80. 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.
81. Which nation opted out of the Kyoto Protocol?
- Sweden
 - South Korea
 - UK
 - US

82. 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
83. Biogas is gaseous fuel composed mainly of
- Methane and carbon dioxide
 - Methane and hydrogen sulphide
 - Methane and carbon monoxide
84. Molasses from sugar industry is used to generate
- Bio-diesel
 - Hydrogen
 - Bio-ethanol
 - Bio-methanol
85. The Karnataka state pollution control board(KSPCB) was established in the year
- 1974
 - 1982
 - 1986
 - 1976
86. Environmental protection is the responsibility of
- Govt. Of India
 - NGOs
 - Individual
 - All
87. 'Earth day' is observed on:
- 1st December
 - 5th June
 - April 22nd
 - 1st January
88. ISO-14000 standards deal with:
- Pollution management
 - Risk management
 - Environmental management
 - None of the above
89. 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.
90. 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.

91. 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
92. Which of the following is a problem not associated with population growth?
- Increased resource consumption
 - Environmental pollution
 - Food and energy shortages
 - None of these
93. The major objectives of family welfare programs in India is
- Disease control
 - Population growth rate control
 - Employment generation none of these
 - None of these
94. Population ageing is
- The increase in the average age of the population
 - The result of decreased death and birth rates
 - The trend where more people live to reach old age while fewer children are born
 - All of the above
95. Which of the following is not a population characteristic
- Doubling time
 - Total fertility rate
 - Gross domestic product growth rate
 - Infant mortality rate
96. Demography is the study of
- Animal behaviour
 - Population growth
 - River
 - None of these
97. Which of the following is not a solution for global warming
- Reducing fossil fuel consumption
 - Planting more trees
 - De-forestation
 - None of the above
98. The meaning of global warming is
- Increase in the temperature of climate
 - A planet hotter than earth
 - Solar radiation
 - Cooling effects
99. Global warming may bring about the following changes in the climate of the earth
- Increase in the rain fall
 - Desertification
 - Drought
 - All of the above

100. Which greenhouse gas is known as colourless, non-flammable, sweetish odour and laughing gas?
- Methane
 - CO₂
 - Nitrous Oxide
 - Sulphur hexafluoride
101. The first major environmental protection act to be promulgated in India was
- Water act
 - Air act
 - Environmental act
 - Noise pollution act
102. Which of the following substantially reduces CO₂ emission from automobiles?
- Bio fuels like ethanol and bio diesel
 - Fossil fuels like coal and lignite
 - Nuclear elements like uranium
 - Voltaic cells
103. The international protocol to protect the ozone layer is
- Vienna protocol
 - Kyoto protocol
 - Cartagena protocol
 - Montreal protocol
104. The protocol that reduces CO₂ emissions is
- Kyoto protocol
 - Cartagena protocol
 - Montreal protocol
 - Vienna protocol
105. Population explosion will cause
- Socio economic problems
 - Food scarcity
 - Energy crisis
 - All of these
106. Which of the following is not a greenhouse gas
- Hydro chlorofluorocarbons
 - Methane
 - CO₂
 - SO₂
107. Global warming could affect
- Climate
 - Increase in sea levels
 - Melting of glaciers
 - All of the above
108. Primary cause of acid rain around the world is due to
- Carbon dioxide
 - Sulphur dioxide
 - Carbon monoxide
 - Ozone

109. Which of the following is not a solution for global warming?
- Reducing fossil fuel consumption
 - Planting more trees
 - Deforestation
 - None of the above
110. Which of the following is an air pollutant
- Carbon dioxide
 - Oxygen
 - Nitrogen
 - Particulate matter
111. Of the following sources of oil in the environment, the one which contributes least is
- Tanker accidents and blowouts at offshore drilling rigs.
 - Washing tankers and releasing the oily water.
 - Normal operation of offshore wells.
 - Pipeline leaks.
 - All contribute equally.
112. The majority of the oil pollution of the ocean comes from
- Blowouts (rupture of a borehole of an oil rig in the ocean).
 - Tanker accidents.
 - Environmental terrorism.
 - Runoff from land.
 - Normal operation of offshore wells.
113. The effects of an oil spill depend on the
- Time of year.
 - Type of oil (crude or refined).
 - Distance of release from shore.
 - Amount released.
 - All of these answers.
114. The most common problem encountered by seabirds coated with oil is
- Immediate death.
 - Vulnerability to predators.
 - Loss of buoyancy and insulation, causing deaths from exposure.
 - Poisoning by taking in the oil internally.
 - Starvation.
115. Of the following organisms, the ones least likely to be killed by heavy oil components are
- Oysters.
 - Marine birds.
 - Crabs.
 - Clams.
 - Mussels.
116. Which of the following is false?
- Oil evaporates and undergoes decomposition.
 - The environment recovers more slowly from crude oil spills than from refined oil spills.
 - Recovery from oil spills is faster in warm water than in cold water.
 - Estuaries and salt marshes suffer the most damage from oil pollution and cannot be effectively cleaned up.
 - Oil spills can have a negative economic impact on coastal residents.

117. Water pollution from oil can be prevented by
- Instituting a national energy policy based on decreased reliance on fossil fuels.
 - Prohibiting oil drilling in ecologically sensitive areas.
 - Requiring double hulls on oil tankers.
 - All of these answers.
 - None of these answers.
118. The leading nonpoint source of water pollution is
- Municipal landfills.
 - Runoff from city streets and storm sewers.
 - Agriculture.
 - Industrial wastes.
 - Leaks from offshore oil wells.
119. Farmers can sharply reduce fertilizer runoff by
- Using prescribed amounts of fertilizer.
 - Planting nitrogen-fixing plants.
 - Planting buffer zones between cultivated fields and surface water.
 - Control runoff.
 - All of these answers.
120. Farmers can reduce pesticide runoff by
- Applying pesticides only when needed.
 - Using biological methods of pest control.
 - Using integrated pest management.
121. Following bird species have become extinct in India:
- Pink-headed Duck, Himalayan Mountain Quail and Forest Owllet
 - Masked Finfoot and Black-browed Parrotbill
 - Hooded Crane and Green Pea Fowl
 - All of the above
122. Materials of biological origin which are commonly used to maintain and improve soil fertility are
- Green manure
 - Biofertilizers
 - Bioinsecticides
 - Both A and B
123. The great one horned Rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis linnoeus*) is next only to the elephant weighing 2–3 tons, 6–8 ft. in height and 12ft in length. It is
- The most endangered Rhinoceros in the World
 - Most highly protected
 - Already extinct
 - None of the above
124. Mangroves are salt tolerant forest ecosystems. Name the largest mangrove forests in the world that constitute 7% of the world's mangroves, house a variety of wildlife sanctuaries and are also a potential site to harness tidal energy
- The Sunderbans in West Bengal
 - Muisue Forests in Eucador
 - The Mekong Delta in Vietnam
 - Mangroves of Thailand

125. There are three kinds of deserts in India - sand desert, salt desert, and cold desert. One of the states has a cold desert. Name it.
- Jammu & Kashmir
 - Himachal Pradesh
 - Rajasthan
 - Gujarat
126. National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources (NBAGR) is located at?
- Karnal
 - Mau
 - Lucknow
 - Delhi
127. 'Lion-tailed macaque' is the key faunal species of which Biosphere Reserve?
- Nilgiri
 - Dehang-Debang
 - Dibru-Saikhowa
 - Nekrok
128. On which date the Kyoto Protocol entered into force?
- 26 July 2010
 - 11 December 1997
 - 16 February 2005
 - 1 December 1972
129. Conversion of nitrates into gases of nitrogen is called _____
- Nitrification
 - Nitrogen fixing
 - Reduction
 - De-nitrification
130. Forest rich area in Karnataka is found in
- Western ghats
 - Bandipur
 - Nagarhole
 - Mangalore
131. _____ are referred to as the Earth's lungs
- Forests
 - Carbon cycles
 - Water sources
 - Mines
132. Among the fresh water available in the earth, the percentage of surface water is about
- 50%
 - 10%
 - 5%
 - Less than 1%
133. Important factor that causes water born disease is
- Using contaminated sewage for irrigation
 - Leaching of untreated faecal and urinary discharges into water bodies
 - Discharge of industrial waste water
 - By eating contaminated food

134. Cholera and Typhoid are caused by
- Worms
 - Virus
 - Bacteria
 - Fungus
135. Major source of fluoride is
- River water
 - Toothpaste
 - Bacteria
 - Fungus
136. Hepatitis is caused by
- Protozoa
 - Virus
 - Bacteria
 - Fungus
137. Excessive nitrate in drinking water causes
- Fever
 - Cough and cold
 - Blue babies
 - Gastro-Enteritis
138. Mineral resources are
- Renewable
 - Available in plenty
 - Non-renewable
 - Equally distributed
139. 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
140. Which approach to estimating marine fish populations is the most beneficial to fish populations?
- Maximum sustained yield
 - Commercial sustained yield
 - Optimum sustained yield
 - Potential sustained yield
 - Minimum sustained yield
141. What are the high seas?
- Tidal waves generated by earthquakes
 - Large storm-generated waves
 - Ocean areas beyond any country's legal jurisdiction
 - Ocean areas policed by international forces
 - Tsunamis
142. Which of the following is an economic approach to reducing overfishing?
- Reducing bycatch levels
 - Eliminating fishing subsidies
 - Reducing the introduction of alien species
 - Improving enforcement of fishing regulations
 - Limiting licenses

143. What has helped to reduce annual wetland loss by up to 75% in the last 30 years?
- a) A federal law prohibiting wetland development
 - b) A federal permit system for dredging or filling wetlands larger than 3 acres
 - c) Grassroots environmental groups that blockade wetlands development projects
 - d) Federal endangered species laws
 - e) Regional endangered species laws
144. The most important fuel used by nuclear power plant is
- a) U-248
 - b) U-235
 - c) U-238
 - d) U-236
145. Biogas is produced by
- a) Microbial activity
 - b) Harvesting crop
 - c) Both (a) and (b)
 - d) None of the above
146. Oil and gas are preferred because
- a) Strong smell
 - b) Cheap
 - c) Easy transportation
 - d) All of these
147. Biomass power generation uses
- a) Crops
 - b) Animal dung
 - c) Wood
 - d) All of these
148. Chernobyl nuclear disaster occurred in the year
- a) 1984
 - b) 1952
 - c) 1986
 - d) 1987
149. Which of the following is not a renewable source of energy?
- a) Fossil fuels
 - b) Solar energy
 - c) Tidal wave energy
 - d) Wind energy
150. Which of the following is a disadvantage of most of the renewable energy resources
- a) Highly polluting
 - b) High waste disposable cost
 - c) Unreliable supply
 - d) High running cost