

**Environment Olympiad**  
**Workbook**  
**Class 11**

1. The major automobile pollutants include
  - a) CO, NO<sub>x</sub>, Hydrocarbons and SPM
  - b) CO, NO<sub>x</sub>, Hydrocarbons and CH<sub>4</sub>
  - c) CO, NO<sub>x</sub>, Hydrocarbons and SPM
  - d) CO, NO<sub>x</sub>, Freon and SPM
  
2. Petroleum based vehicles emit traces of
  - a) CO & NO<sub>x</sub>
  - b) SPM
  - c) Aldehydes
  - d) CH<sub>4</sub>
  
3. Heavy duty diesel vehicles contribute more
  - a) NO<sub>x</sub>
  - b) Particulate matter
  - c) Co
  - d) Both a and b
  
4. Major pollutants from light petrol vehicles are
  - a) CO and hydrocarbons
  - b) CO and no<sub>x</sub>
  - c) C. CH<sub>4</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub>
  - d) D. All the above
  
5. The 4-stroke engines produce less of the following as compared to 2-stroke engines
  - a) CO and hydrocarbons
  - b) NO<sub>x</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub>
  - c) Both a and b
  - d) None of the above
  
6. Alternative eco-friendly fuel for automobile is:
  - a) Petrol
  - b) Diesel
  - c) CNG
  - d) Kerosene

7. Increase in asthma attacks has been linked to high levels of :
  - a) Nitrogen
  - b) Oxygen
  - c) Air-borne dust particles
  - d) All of the above
  
8. Population explosion will cause
  - a) Bio-diversity
  - b) Stress on ecosystem
  - c) More employment
  - d) None of these
  
9. Which of the following is having high population density
  - a) India
  - b) China
  - c) USA
  - d) Western Europe
  
10. Which of the following is not the effect of urbanisation
  - a) Air pollution
  - b) Thermal pollution
  - c) Solid waste production
  - d) Noise pollution
  
11. Which of the following is the facility that the urban people enjoy?
  - a) Better communication access
  - b) Better quality of air
  - c) Large land at cheap rates
  - d) None of these
  
12. Urbanisation is
  - a) Local environment issue
  - b) National environment issue
  - c) Both a and b
  - d) Not at all an issue
  
13. Which of the following is an ill effect of urbanisation?
  - a) Decrease in area of agricultural land
  - b) Loss of greenery
  - c) Loss of water bodies
  - d) All of the above
  
14. The major cause of global population growth in 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries was
  - a) Decrease in death rates
  - b) Decrease in birth rates
  - c) Industrial revolution
  - d) None of these

15. The world population in 2000 was around
- 8 billion
  - 6.1 billion
  - 7.1 billion
  - 5 billion
16. The average life expectancy around the world is currently
- Decreasing
  - Increasing
  - Not changing
  - Stabilizing
17. Which of the following is a problem not associated with population growth?
- Increased resource consumption
  - Environmental pollution
  - Food and energy shortages
  - None of these
18. The major objectives of family welfare programs in India is
- Disease control
  - Population growth rate control
  - Employment generation none of these
  - None of these
19. 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
20. Which of the following is not a population characteristic
- Doubling time
  - Total fertility rate
  - Gross domestic product growth rate
  - Infant mortality rate
21. Demography is the study of
- Animal behaviour
  - Population growth
  - River
  - None of these
22. Which of the following is not a solution for global warming
- Reducing fossil fuel consumption
  - Planting more trees
  - De-forestation
  - None of the above

23. The meaning of global warming is
- Increase in the temperature of climate
  - A planet hotter than earth
  - Solar radiation
  - Cooling effects
24. 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
25. Which greenhouse gas is known as colourless, non-flammable, sweetish odour and laughing gas?
- Methane
  - CO<sub>2</sub>
  - Nitrous Oxide
  - Sulphur hexafluoride
26. The first major environmental protection act to be promulgated in India was
- Water act
  - Air act
  - Environmental act
  - Noise pollution act
27. Which of the following substantially reduces CO<sub>2</sub> emission from automobiles?
- Bio fuels like ethanol and bio diesel
  - Fossil fuels like coal and lignite
  - Nuclear elements like uranium
  - Voltaic cells
28. The international protocol to protect the ozone layer is
- Vienna protocol
  - Kyoto protocol
  - Cartagena protocol
  - Montreal protocol
29. The protocol that reduces CO<sub>2</sub> emissions is
- Kyoto protocol
  - Cartagena protocol
  - Montreal protocol
  - Vienna protocol
30. Population explosion of humans will result in ozone
- Socio economic problems
  - Food scarcity
  - Energy crisis
  - All of these

31. Which of the following is not a greenhouse gas
- a) Hydro chlorofluorocarbons
  - b) Methane
  - c) CO<sub>2</sub>
  - d) SO<sub>2</sub>
32. Global warming could affect
- a) Climate
  - b) Increase in sea levels
  - c) Melting of glaciers
  - d) All of the above
33. Primary cause of acid rain around the world is due to
- a) Carbon dioxide
  - b) Sulphur dioxide
  - c) Carbon monoxide
  - d) Ozone
34. Which of the following is not a solution for global warming?
- a) Reducing fossil fuel consumption
  - b) Planting more trees
  - c) Deforestation
  - d) None of the above
35. Which of the following is an air pollutant
- a) Carbon dioxide
  - b) Oxygen
  - c) Nitrogen
  - d) Particulate matter
36. The leader of the Chipko Movement is:
- a) Sunderlal Bahuguna
  - b) Medha Patkar
  - c) Vandana Shiva
  - d) Suresh Heblkar
37. The Environmental(Protection)Act 1986 deals with:
- a) Water
  - b) Air
  - c) Soil
  - d) All

38. The objectives of the wild life protection act 1972 is:
- a) To preserve the wild life bio-diversity
  - b) To maintain essential ecological and life supporting systems
  - c) Protection & conservation of wild life
  - d) All of these
39. The tiger conservation project was started in:
- a) 1973
  - b) 1984
  - c) 1999
  - d) 2004
40. An important NGO involved in global environmental protection is
- a) UNICEF
  - b) Greenpeace
  - c) WHO
  - d) CPCB
41. The first international earth summit was held at
- a) Johannesburg
  - b) Rio de Janeiro
  - c) Kyoto
  - d) Stockholm
42. What are cetaceans?
- a) Whales and porpoises
  - b) Sea turtles
  - c) Seals
  - d) Penguins
  - e) Walruses
43. Which of the following countries has a significant whaling industry and whale meat market?
- a) The united states
  - b) Australia
  - c) Great Britain
  - d) Japan
  - e) Russia
44. Under the International Whaling Commission's ban on whaling, who is still allowed to harvest whales?
- a) Japanese
  - b) Russians
  - c) Eskimos
  - d) Irish
  - e) Norwegians

45. Of the 350 International Biosphere Reserves, how many include coastal marine habitats?
- a) 30
  - b) 60
  - c) 90
  - d) 120
  - e) 150
46. The best long-range strategy to reduce beach erosion is
- a) Building groins.
  - b) Preventing development on beach areas or allowing development only behind protective dunes.
  - c) Importing sand.
  - d) Extensive building on barrier beaches.
  - e) Building seawalls.
47. Which of the following is an example of reconciliation ecology?
- a) Restoring a native coastal estuary by planting native vegetation.
  - b) Purchasing development rights of coastal ecosystems.
  - c) Negotiating land disputes among competing parties.
  - d) Having a restaurant owner cooperate with local conservation efforts in ecotourism.
  - e) None of the above are examples of reconciliation ecology.
48. Two recent studies called for an overhaul of U.S. ocean policy and management. Which of the following was not a recommendation?
- a) Develop a national ocean policy with the Executive Office of the President.
  - b) Double the federal budget for ocean research.
  - c) Centralize and streamline the fragmented management of the oceans.
  - d) Manage coastal development to minimize ecosystem damage.
  - e) Instead of focusing on public awareness, use tax money to outright preserve ecologically significant areas of the ocean.
49. Which approach to estimating marine fish populations is the most beneficial to fish populations?
- a) Maximum sustained yield
  - b) Commercial sustained yield
  - c) Optimum sustained yield
  - d) Potential sustained yield
  - e) Minimum sustained yield
50. What are the high seas?
- a) Tidal waves generated by earthquakes
  - b) Large storm-generated waves
  - c) Ocean areas beyond any country's legal jurisdiction
  - d) Ocean areas policed by international forces
  - e) Tsunamis
51. Which of the following is an economic approach to reducing overfishing?
- a) Reducing bycatch levels
  - b) Eliminating fishing subsidies
  - c) Reducing the introduction of alien species
  - d) Improving enforcement of fishing regulations

- e) Limiting licenses
52. 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
53. Despite their ecological value, the United States has lost more than \_\_\_\_ of its coastal and inland wetlands since 1900.
- a) 10%
  - b) 25%
  - c) 50%
  - d) 75%
  - e) 90%
54. What does mitigation banking accomplish?
- a) Provides lawyers' fees in lawsuits over wetlands development
  - b) Allows wetland areas to be traded for forest areas for development
  - c) Requires all wetlands to be protected from development
  - d) Allows wetlands to be developed as long as an equal area of wetland is created or restored
  - e) Nothing
55. What is the largest wetlands restoration project?
- a) The Okeefenokee
  - b) The Everglades
  - c) Dismal Swamp
  - d) Chesapeake Bay
  - e) Lake Michigan
56. What federal agency is responsible for undoing the development of the Everglades that the same agency has done since the 1940's?
- a) U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
  - b) U.S. Navy
  - c) U.S. Department of Agriculture
  - d) Soil Conservation Service
  - e) U.S. Department of Energy
57. To determine the presence and concentration of water pollutants, scientists are least likely to use
- a) Chemical analysis of water samples.
  - b) Satellite photographs.
  - c) Analysis of indicator species.
  - d) Computer models.
  - e) Chemical analysis of sediment.
58. Over half of the total mass of pollutants entering streams and lakes comes from
- a) Point pollution from sewage treatment plants.
  - b) Point pollution from industrial plants.

- c) Non point pollution from roadside runoff
  - d) Nonpoint pollution from agriculture.
  - e) Non point pollution from construction.
59. Which of the following statements is false?
- a) Because of their flow, most streams recover rapidly from pollution by heat and biodegradable waste.
  - b) In rapidly flowing rivers, dissolved oxygen is replaced quickly.
  - c) The amount of oxygen in rivers declines in dry seasons.
  - d) The amount of oxygen in rivers increases as the water's temperature rises.
  - e) The amount of oxygen in rivers increases as the water's temperature falls.
60. Oxygen sag curves
- a) May occur during spring floods.
  - b) Occur when oxygen-demanding wastes are added to the water.
  - c) Develop in fast-flowing rivers.
  - d) May occur upstream from a sewage treatment plant.
  - e) All of these answers.
61. Which of the following statements is false?
- a) Requiring cities to withdraw water downstream of the city would reduce pollution.
  - b) Slow-flowing rivers are less susceptible to pollutants than fast-flowing streams.
  - c) The width and depth of the oxygen sag curve is dependent on water volume and flow rate.
  - d) Streams can recover from degradable pollutants as long as they are not overloaded.
  - e) Oxygen sag curves show the time and distance needed for a stream to recover.
62. The water pollution and control laws enacted in the 1970s have done all but which one of the following?
- a) Reduced or eliminated point-source pollution on rivers
  - b) Increased the number and quality of wastewater treatment plants
  - c) Held the line against disease-causing agents and oxygen-demanding wastes
  - d) Forced municipalities to take their water supply from the downstream side of the city
  - e) None of these answers.
63. In most developed countries, large fish kills and contamination of drinking water are caused by
- a) Malfunctioning sewage treatment plants.
  - b) Accidental release of toxic industrial chemicals.
  - c) Deliberate release of toxic industrial chemicals.
  - d) All of these answers.
  - e) None of these answers.
64. According to the global water policy project, most cities in developing countries discharge \_\_\_\_ of their untreated sewage directly into rivers, streams, and lakes whose waters are then used for human consumption.
- a) 10–20%
  - b) 20–30%
  - c) 40–50%
  - d) 50–60%

e) 80–90%

65. Which of the following statements about lakes is true?

- a) Stratified layers of lakes are characterized by vertical mixing.
- b) Stratification increases levels of dissolved oxygen, especially in the bottom layer.
- c) Lakes are more vulnerable than streams to contamination by plant nutrients, oil, pesticides, and toxic substances that can destroy bottom life.
- d) Lakes have more flushing than streams.
- e) All of these answers.

66. Organization responsible for maintaining Red Data Book/Red List is?

- a) IUCN
- b) CITES
- c) WWF
- d) IBWL

67. Which of the following are correct?

1. Convention on Wetlands is related to Conservation and wise use of wetlands, International Importance Primarily as habitat for the water birds.
2. Convention on International 1973 is related to International trade in endangered Trade in Endangered Species of wild fauna and flora.

- a) Both
- b) None
- c) 1
- d) 2

68. Which one of the following was launched in 1973 ?

- a) Project tiger
- b) Indian forest act
- c) Project elephant
- d) Wildlife protection act

69. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is an international treaty drawn at

- a) United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, 1972
- b) UN Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 1992
- c) World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, 2002
- d) UN Climate Change Conference, Copenhagen 2009

70. Which type of power plant releases radioactive materials as well as toxic metals such as lead and arsenic under normal operating conditions?

- a) Nuclear power plant
- b) Hydro-electric plant
- c) Solar power plant

d) Thermal power plant

71. Which one of the following Union Ministries implements the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety?
- a) Ministry of Science and Technology
  - b) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
  - c) Ministry of Environment and Forests
  - d) Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers
72. Which of the following is the remedial measure for acid rain?
- a) Reducing the release of oxides of nitrogen and sulphur into the atmosphere
  - b) Use of coal, free from sulphur
  - c) Use of electro-static precipitator and catalytic converters
  - d) All of the above
73. The primary cause of acid rain around the world is
- a) CFC
  - b) SO<sub>2</sub>
  - c) CO
  - d) O<sub>3</sub>
74. Acid rain can be controlled by
- a) Reducing SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>2</sub> emissions
  - b) Increasing number of lakes
  - c) Increasing the forest cover
  - d) Reducing oxygen emission
75. 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
76. Vienna Convention is aimed at:
- a) Protection of ozone layer
  - b) Conservation of biodiversity
  - c) Sustainable utilization of wetlands
  - d) Reduction of pollutants
77. When did Vienna convention enter into force?
- a) 1985
  - b) 1980
  - c) 1978
  - d) 1971

78. 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

79. Which protocol is meant for prohibiting chemical and biological weapons in war?

- a) Geneva protocol
- b) Montreal protocol
- c) Kyoto protocol
- d) Madrid protocol

80. In which year was the Geneva Protocol signed?

- a) 1918
- b) 1928
- c) 1921
- d) 1925

81. 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

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89. An aquatic environment

- a) Concentrates toxic metabolic wastes
- b) Increases fluctuations in temperature
- c) Increases chances of overheating
- d) Dissolves nutrients and makes them readily available
- e) All of these answers

90. Populations of organisms living in aquatic life zones may be limited by

- a) Access to light
- b) Nutrient availability
- c) Dissolved oxygen
- d) All of these answers
- e) None of these answers

91. Zooplankton are:

- a) Primary consumers.
- b) Secondary consumers.
- c) Tertiary consumers.
- d) A and b only.

92. Oxygen in the water varies widely because of
- a) Number of producers
  - b) Number of decomposers
  - c) Temperature
  - d) Number of consumers
  - e) All of these.
93. The major types of flora and fauna found in aquatic ecosystems are determined primarily by
- a) Temperature
  - b) Salinity
  - c) pH
  - d) Dissolved oxygen
  - e) Light
94. 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
- a) Euphotic zone
  - b) Bathyl zone
  - c) Profundal zone
  - d) Disphotic zone
  - e) Benthic zone
95. Dams and reservoirs
- a) May kill young salmon as they pass through turbines.
  - b) Slow downstream migration, exposing juvenile salmon to more predation.
  - c) Without ladders prevent upstream migration of mature salmon.
  - d) All of these answers.
  - e) None of these answers.
96. Salmon ranching results in all of the following except
- a) Increasing the need to add ladders and bypasses for migrating salmon.
  - b) Environmental stress after release of the fish.
  - c) Competition of the fish raised by ranching with wild species.
  - d) Increased susceptibility to diseases because of genetic uniformity.
  - e) None of these answers.
97. What is scum?
- a) The solids that are heavier than liquid wastewater and sink to the bottom
  - b) Insects that live under rocks in streams
  - c) The solids, like fats, grease, and oil, that float on top of liquid wastewater
  - d) The liquid part of wastewater

98. 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
99. 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
100. 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
101. Which branch of biodiversity provides 60% of all the worlds medicine
- Animals
  - Bacteria
  - Plants
  - All of the above
102. Which of the following is causing the most extinction?
- Pollution
  - Loss of habitat
  - Farts
  - They are dying of old age
103. Which of the following environments would you expect to have the most biodiversity?
- Sahara Desert
  - Amazon Rainforest
  - North Pole
  - Mt Everest
104. Which of the following does biodiversity NOT contribute to
- Food
  - Clothes
  - Wireless Internet
  - Petrol

105. How many new species are found every year?
- a) 1 million
  - b) 15,000
  - c) 38
  - d) 200,000
106. Conversion of nitrates into gases of nitrogen is called \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Nitrification
  - b) Nitrogen fixing
  - c) Reduction
  - d) De-nitrification
107. Forest rich area in Karnataka is found in
- a) Western ghats
  - b) Bandipur
  - c) Nagarhole
  - d) Mangalore
108. \_\_\_\_\_ are referred to as earth's lungs
- a) Forests
  - b) Carbon cycles
  - c) Water sources
  - d) Mines
109. 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%
110. 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
111. Cholera and Typhoid are caused by
- a) Worms
  - b) Virus
  - c) Bacteria
  - d) Fungus

112. Major source of fluoride is
- a) River water
  - b) Toothpaste
  - c) Bacteria
  - d) Fungus
113. Hepatitis is caused by
- a) Protozoa
  - b) Virus
  - c) Bacteria
  - d) Fungus
114. Excessive nitrate in drinking water causes
- a) Fever
  - b) Cough and cold
  - c) Blue babies
  - d) Gastro-Enteritis
115. Mineral resources are
- a) Renewable
  - b) Available in plenty
  - c) Non-renewable
  - d) Equally distributed
116. Control of water borne diseases can be achieved effectively by
- a) Treatment of diseases
  - b) By consuming mineral water
  - c) By proper treatment of waste water & protecting the source of water
  - d) By vaccination
117. Which of the following is not one of the reasons that protecting aquatic biodiversity especially difficult?
- a) Lack of public support for protection
  - b) The human ecological footprint is expanding
  - c) The damage to oceans is not visible to most people.
  - d) Many people view the ocean as an inexhaustible resource.
  - e) Most the ocean area lies outside of the political jurisdiction of any country.
118. What is CITES?
- a) A treaty banning barrier island development
  - b) A treaty banning trade in endangered species
  - c) A treaty banning dumping plastic in the ocean
  - d) A treaty banning overfishing
  - e) A treat banning gills nets

119. Which of the following is not a direct threat to six of the world's seven major sea turtle species?
- a) Invasive species introduction into habitat
  - b) Development on turtle nesting beaches
  - c) Overharvesting their eggs for food
  - d) Use of their shells to make jewellery
  - e) Use of their flippers for leather
120. To be considered safe for swimming, a 10 mL sample of water should contain \_\_\_\_\_ colonies of coliform bacteria.
- a) 0
  - b) 5
  - c) 10
  - d) 100
  - e) 200
121. Which is not one of the ways that climate change can affect water pollution?
- a) It can cause thermal pollution due to warmer temperatures.
  - b) Intense downpours in some areas can flush more harmful chemicals into waterways
  - c) Prolonged drought in some areas can reduce river flows that dilute wastes.
  - d) Prolonged drought can spread infectious diseases more rapidly among people who lack enough water to stay clean.
  - e) All of these can result from climate change.
122. A body of water can be depleted of its oxygen by
- a) Viruses and parasitic worms.
  - b) Organic wastes.
  - c) Sediments and suspended matter.
  - d) Organic compounds such as oil, plastics, solvents, and detergents.
  - e) All of these answers.
123. 'OTEC' is an energy technology that converts
- a) Energy in large tides of ocean to generate electricity
  - b) Energy in ocean waves to generate electricity
  - c) Energy in ocean due to thermal gradient to generate electricity
  - d) Energy in the fast moving ocean currents to generate electricity
124. Which of the following source of energy is less eco-friendly?
- a) Bio-gas
  - b) Wind
  - c) Solar
  - d) Nuclear
125. India's position in the Bio-gas plants globally
- a) 5<sup>th</sup>
  - b) 2<sup>nd</sup>
  - c) 4<sup>th</sup>
  - d) 7<sup>th</sup>

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

134. Direct conversion of solar energy is attained by
- Solar photo voltaic system
  - Solar diesel hybrid system
  - Solar thermal system
  - Solar air heater
135. In hydropower plants power is generated by
- Hot springs
  - Wind
  - Sun
  - Water
136. Hydrogen energy can be tapped through
- Heat pumps
  - Fuel cells
  - Photo-voltaic cells
  - Gasifiers
137. Problems of hydrogen fuel are
- Storage and distribution
  - Availability of hydrogen
  - Creates pollution
  - None of the above
138. Nuclear power is being produced from
- Carbon-14
  - Nuclear fission
  - Petroleum combustion
  - Natural gas
139. Nuclear fusion uses the following as a fuel
- Carbon
  - Hydrogen
  - Oxygen
  - Nitrogen
140. Which of the following is a non-point source of water pollution?
- Factories
  - Sewage treatment plants
  - Urban and suburban lands
  - All of the above
141. The movement of carbon between \_\_\_\_\_ is called carbon cycle
- Atmosphere & biosphere
  - Atmosphere & hydrosphere
  - Geo-sphere & Atmosphere
  - Biosphere, atmosphere, hydrosphere & geo-sphere

142. The depletion of trees is causing accumulation of
- Nitrogen dioxide
  - Sulphur dioxide
  - Carbon dioxide
  - Oxygen
143. Earth's atmosphere contains \_\_\_\_\_ % of oxygen
- 98%
  - 12%
  - 21%
  - 78%
144. Plants can take up nitrogen in two forms
- Ammonium and ammonia
  - Ammonia and nitrogen
  - Nitrate
  - Nitrogen
145. Conversion of ammonium to nitrate by chemical oxidation is termed as
- Mineralisation
  - Leaching
  - Nitrification
  - De-nitrification
146. Nitrogen fixing bacteria exists in \_\_\_\_\_ of plants
- Leaf
  - Roots
  - Stem
  - Flower
147. 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
148. Livestock waste release large amount of \_\_\_\_\_ into the environment
- Ammonium
  - Ammonia
  - Nitrate
  - $\text{NO}_4$
149. The pH value of acid rain water is
- 5.7
  - 7.0
  - 8.5
  - 6.0

150. The most important remedy to avoid negative impact due to industrialisation is
- a) Industry should be closed
  - b) Don't allow new industrial units
  - c) Industry should treat all the wastes generated by it before disposal
  - d) Industries should be shifted far away from human habitats