Environment Olympiad
Workbook
Class 12

1. The pH value of acid rain water is
   a) 5.7
   b) 7.0
   c) 8.5
   d) 6.0

2. 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

3. The primary cause of acid rain around the world is
   a) CFC
   b) SO_2
   c) CO
   d) O_3

4. Acid rain can be controlled by
   a) Reducing SO_2 and NO_2 emissions
   b) Increasing number of lakes
   c) Increasing the forest cover
   d) Reducing oxygen emission

5. Atmospheric oxidation of SO_2 and SO_3 is influenced by
   a) Sunlight
   b) Humidity
   c) Presence of hydrocarbons
   d) All of the above

6. Reduction in brightness of the famous Taj Mahal is due to
   a) Global warming
   b) Air pollution
   c) Ozone depletion
   d) Afforestation

7. The effect of acid rain is
    a) Reduces soil fertility
    b) Increases atmospheric temperature
    c) Causing respiratory problems
    d) Skin cancer

8. The process of movement of nutrients from the soil by the acid rain is called
    a) Transpiration
    b) Evaporation
    c) Leaching
    d) Infiltration

9. Ozone layer is present on
    a) Troposphere
    b) Stratosphere
    c) Mesosphere
    d) Thermosphere

10. Which of the following statements about Ozone is true
    a) Ozone is a major constituent of photochemical smog
    b) Ozone protects us from the harmful UV radiation of sun
    c) Ozone is highly reactive
    d) All of the above

11. Major compound responsible for the destruction of stratospheric ozone layer is
    a) Oxygen
    b) CFC
    c) Carbon dioxide
    d) Methane

12. Normal average thickness of stratospheric ozone layer across the globe is around
    a) 200 du
    b) 300 du
    c) 400 du
    d) 500 du

13. Ozone layer thickness is measured in
    a) Ppm
    b) Ppb
    c) Decibels
    d) Dobson units

14. Chlorofluorocarbons(CFC) are
    a) Non-toxic
    b) Non-flammable
    c) Non-carcinogenic
    d) All of the above

15. Ozone layer absorbs
    a) UV rays
    b) Infrared rays
    c) Cosmic rays
    d) CO

16. Which of the following is not an ill effect of acid rain
    a) Results in killing fish
    b) Causes stone leprosy
    c) Leaches nutrients from the soil
    d) Cause cataract

17. Formation of ozone layer is explained by
    a) Rosenmund reaction
    b) Handerson's reaction
    c) Chapman's reaction
    d) Perkin's reaction

18. Each chlorine radical can destroy the following number of ozone molecules
    a) 1000
    b) 10,000
    c) 1,00,000
    d) 100

19. Freons are
    a) HFC
    b) CFC
    c) NFC
    d) Hydrocarbons

20. Which of the following statements about ozone is true?
    a) Ozone is a major constituent of photochemical smog
    b) Ozone is highly reactive
    c) Ozone protects us from harmful UV radiations of sun
    d) All of the above

21. Ozone depletion causes
    a) Snow blindness
    b) Photo-chemical smog
    c) Acid rain
    d) Vomiting

22. Which of the following statements is not true about animal husbandry?
    a) It is a part of agricultural activity
    b) It is livestock production
    c) It is breeding, feeding and management of animals
    d) It is protection of wild life

23. Which of the following is the purpose of animal husbandry?
    a) Conservation of animal husbandry
    b) Production of meat
    c) Conservation of wild life
    d) Conservation of forests

24. Domestic animals are used for
    a) Dairy products
    b) Production of fibre
    c) Production of meat
    d) All of these

25. Acid rain has been increasing day by day due to
    a) Urbanisation
    b) Industrialisation
    c) Increase in vehicle population
    d) None of the above

26. Ozone hole was first discovered over
    a) Arctic
    b) Antarctica
    c) Tropical region
    d) Africa

27. CFCs have been used as
    a) Solvent
    b) Refrigerants
    c) Blowing agents for polymer forms
    d) All of these

28. World Ozone Day is being celebrated on
    a) May 7th
    b) July 14th
    c) September 16th
    d) September 11th

29. Bhopal gas tragedy caused due to leakage of
    a) Methyl Isocyanate(MIC)
    b) Sulphur dioxide
    c) Mustard gas
    d) Methane

30. Animal husbandry results in
    a) Global warming
    b) Acid rain
    c) Ozone depletion
    d) None of these

31. The leader of the Chipko Movement is:
    a) Sunderlal Bahuguna
    b) Medha Patkar
    c) Vandana Shiva
    d) Suresh Heblikar

32. The Environmental(Protection)Act 1986 deals with:
    a) Water
    b) Air
    c) Soil
    d) All

33. The objectives of the Wildlife 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

34. The tiger conservation project was started in:
    a) 1973
    b) 1984
    c) 1999
    d) 2004

35. Silent valley movement succeeded
    a) Waste management in sea coast
    b) Cancelling the state government hydel project and saving the Lion Tailed Monkeys
    c) Promoting marine fishery business in Kerala
    d) None of the above

36. The lesson of the Florida Everglades destruction and restoration is a classic example of
    a) A penny saved is a penny earned.
    b) An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.
    c) Look before you leap.
    d) What goes around comes around.
    e) It's never too late.

37. Which of the following statements is false?
    a) Rivers are more vulnerable than lakes to contamination by plant nutrients, oil, toxins, and pesticides.
    b) Acid deposition represents a more serious hazard to lakes than rivers.
    c) Eutrophication is a natural process and can occur without the influence of humans.
    d) Human activities can accelerate the eutrophication process.
    e) Fallout represents a more serious hazard to lakes than rivers.

38. The Columbia River is located in the
    a) Pacific northwest.
    b) Midwest.
    c) Southeast.
    d) Appalachian mountains.
    e) Northeast.

39. The world's largest hydroelectric power system is found on the
    a) Amazon River.
    b) Rhine River.
    c) Congo River.
    d) Columbia River.
    e) Colorado River.

40. The dams on the Columbia River did all of the following except
    a) Provide jobs.
    b) Provide flood control.
    c) Produce cheap electricity.
    d) Increase the salmon populations.
    e) None of these answers.

41. 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.

42. 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.

43. The world's largest program for ecosystem rehabilitation and salmon restoration on the Columbia River includes all of the following except
    a) Building new hatcheries upstream of the dams.
    b) Releasing juvenile salmon at the mouth of the Columbia River.
    c) Putting 40,000 miles of stream off limits to hydropower development.
    d) Reducing runoff of silt from logging roads.
    e) None of these answers.

44. Activities allowed in the national Wild and Scenic Rivers System include all of the following except
    a) Camping.
    b) Canoeing.
    c) Motor boating.
    d) Fishing.
    e) Kayaking.

45. Under the national wild and scenic rivers act, protection can be offered to rivers and river segments with
    a) Cultural and historical value.
    b) Wildlife and scenic value.
    c) Recreational value.
    d) All of these answers.
    e) None of these answers.

46. There is potential for conflict over water resources among all of the following pairs of countries except
    a) Sudan and Egypt.
    b) Syria and Jordan.
    c) Syria and Israel.
    d) Turkey and Egypt.
    e) Syria and Iraq.

47. Approximately __% of earth's water supply is available to us as liquid freshwater.
    a) .02
    b) .2
    c) 2
    d) 22
    e) 42

48. The hydrologic cycle will naturally purify and recycle fresh water as long as humans don't
    a) Pollute the water faster than it is replenished.
    b) Withdraw water from groundwater supplies faster than it is replenished.
    c) Overload it with slowly degradable and non-biodegradable wastes.
    d) A and B only.
    e) All of these answers.

49. Porous water-saturated layers of underground rock are known as
    a) Aquifers.
    b) Recharge areas.
    c) Watersheds.
    d) Runoff areas.
    e) Water tables.

50. Which of the following statements is false?
    a) Recharging of water is a slow process.
    b) The water table moves down in dry weather.
    c) Water in a confined aquifer is under pressure.
    d) Groundwater is stationary and does not move.
    e) The water table is located at the top of the zone of saturation.

51. Which of the following stages of cultural eutrophication occurs last?
    a) Fish kills
    b) Blooms of algae
    c) Increase in aerobic bacteria
    d) Increase in anaerobic bacteria
    e) Increase of plants such as duckweed

52. In cultural eutrophication, game fish die from
    a) Acid deposition.
    b) Suffocation from lack of oxygen.
    c) Toxic substances in the water.
    d) Salt.
    e) Loss of space.

53. Which of the following is not an input control over cultural eutrophication?
    a) Banning the use of phosphate detergents.
    b) Preventing the runoff of fertilizer from agricultural fields.
    c) Advanced waste treatment.
    d) Harvesting excess weeds.
    e) None of these answers.

54. All of the following are clean-up methods of controlling cultural eutrophication except
    a) Using advanced waste treatment.
    b) Treating plant growth with herbicides.
    c) Harvesting excess weeds.
    d) Pumping air through reservoirs to avoid oxygen depletion.
    e) None of these answers.

55. About __ of the 100,000 medium to large lakes in the United States suffer from some degree of cultural eutrophication.
    a) One-fifth
    b) One-fourth
    c) One-third
    d) One-half
    e) Two-third

56. Which of the following would not reduce cultural eutrophication?
    a) Dredge lake bottoms.
    b) Pump oxygen into lakes.
    c) Institute land-use control to prevent nutrient runoff.
    d) Prevent as much outflow or drainage as possible from the lake.
    e) Removing excess weeds.

57. The Great Lakes possess __% of all the surface fresh water in the United States.
    a) 35
    b) 55
    c) 75
    d) 95
    e) 45

58. Less than % of the water entering the Great Lakes leaves the St. Lawrence River.
    a) 1
    b) 8
    c) 16
    d) 32
    e) 64

59. One fish in taken from the Great Lakes is unsafe for human consumption.
    a) Ten
    b) Seven
    c) Five
    d) Four
    e) Three

60. Which one of the Great Lakes first showed intense effects of water pollution?
    a) Superior
    b) Huron
    c) Erie
    d) Ontario
    e) Ontario and Huron

61. Which of the following is not a reason that efforts were effective to clean up Lake Washington in Metropolitan Seattle?
    a) Citizen pressure on local officials.
    b) Nutrient-rich effluents were rerouted.
    c) Installation of technologically superior water treatment systems.
    d) The solution involved diluted polluted effluent.
    e) All of the methods were used and were effective.

62. Of the following sources of oil in the environment, the one which contributes least is
    a) Tanker accidents and blowouts at offshore drilling rigs.
    b) Washing tankers and releasing the oily water.
    c) Normal operation of offshore wells.
    d) Pipeline leaks.
    e) All contribute equally.

63. The majority of the oil pollution of the ocean comes from
    a) Blowouts (rupture of a borehole of an oil rig in the ocean).
    b) Tanker accidents.
    c) Environmental terrorism.
    d) Runoff from land.
    e) Normal operation of offshore wells.

64. The effects of an oil spill depend on the
    a) Time of year.
    b) Type of oil (crude or refined).
    c) Distance of release from shore.
    d) Amount released.
    e) All of these answers.

65. The most common problem encountered by seabirds coated with oil is
    a) Immediate death.
    b) Vulnerability to predators.
    c) Loss of buoyancy and insulation, causing deaths from exposure.
    d) Poisoning by taking in the oil internally.
    e) Starvation.

66. Of the following organisms, the ones least likely to be killed by heavy oil components are
    a) Oysters.
    b) Marine birds.
    c) Crabs.
    d) Clams.
    e) Mussels.

67. Which of the following is false?
    a) Oil evaporates and undergoes decomposition.
    b) The environment recovers more slowly from crude oil spills than from refined oil spills.
    c) Recovery from oil spills is faster in warm water than in cold water.
    d) Estuaries and salt marshes suffer the most damage from oil pollution and cannot be effectively cleaned up.
    e) Oil spills can have a negative economic impact on coastal residents.

68. Water pollution from oil can be prevented by
    a) Instituting a national energy policy based on decreased reliance on fossil fuels.
    b) Prohibiting oil drilling in ecologically sensitive areas.
    c) Requiring double hulls on oil tankers.
    d) All of these answers.
    e) None of these answers.

69. The leading nonpoint source of water pollution is
    a) Municipal landfills.
    b) Runoff from city streets and storm sewers.
    c) Agriculture.
    d) Industrial wastes.
    e) Leaks from offshore oil wells.

70. Farmers can sharply reduce fertilizer runoff by
    a) Using prescribed amounts of fertilizer.
    b) Planting nitrogen-fixing plants.
    c) Planting buffer zones between cultivated fields and surface water.
    d) Control runoff.
    e) All of these answers.

71. Farmers can reduce pesticide runoff by
    a) Applying pesticides only when needed.
    b) Using biological methods of pest control.
    c) Using integrated pest management.

72. Following bird species have become extinct in India:
    a) Pink-headed Duck, Himalayan Mountain Quail and Forest Owlet
    b) Masked Finfoot and Black-browed Parrotbill
    c) Hooded Crane and Green Pea Fowl
    d) All of the above

73. Materials of biological origin which are commonly used to maintain and improve soil fertility are
    a) Green manure
    b) Biofertilizers
    c) Bioinsecticides
    d) Both A and B

74. 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
    a) The most endangered Rhinoceros in the World
    b) Most highly protected
    c) Already extinct
    d) None of the above

75. 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
    a) The Sunderbans in West Bengal
    b) Muisue Forests in Eucador
    c) The Mekong Delta in Vietnam
    d) Mangroves of Thailand

76. 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.
    a) Jammu & Kashmir
    b) Himachal Pradesh
    c) Rajasthan
    d) Gujarat

77. National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources (NBAGR) is located at?
    a) Karnal
    b) Mau
    c) Lucknow
    d) Delhi

78. Which is incorrect-
    1. The department of Biotechnology (DBT) has been implementing focused programmes on biodiversity for ex situ conservation.
    2. The DBT has established a national facility “Laboratory for conservation of species” - La Cones, at Hyderabad.

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

79. 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

80. 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.

81. 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

82. 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

83. 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

84. 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

85. 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

86. 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

87. 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.

88. 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

89. 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

90. 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

91. 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

92. Vienna Convention is aimed at:
    a) Protection of ozone layer
    b) Conservation of biodiversity
    c) Sustainable utilization of wetlands
    d) Reduction of pollutants

93. When did Vienna convention enter into force?
    a) 1985
    b) 1980
    c) 1978
    d) 1971

94. 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

95. Which protocol is meant for prohibiting chemical and biological weapons in war?
    a) Geneva protocol
    b) Montreal protocol
    c) Kyoto protocol
    d) Madrid protocol

96. In which year was the Geneva Protocol signed?
    a) 1918
    b) 1928
    c) 1921
    d) 1925

97. 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

98. In which zone of a river would an ecologist look for a deep meandering stream?
    a) First
    b) Second
    c) Third
    d) Benthic
    e) Fourth

99. Inland wetlands are valuable for
    a) Recharging groundwater supplies.
    b) Recreation.
    c) Biogeochemical cycling of carbon, nitrogen, and sulphur.
    d) Water fowl habitat.
    e) All of these answers.

100. All of the following would be considered seasonal wetlands except
    a) Flood plains
    b) Bottomland hardwood swamps
    c) Prairie potholes
    d) Cypress swamps
    e) None of the above.

101. Most of the wetlands that are lost are used for
    a) Mining.
    b) Urban development.
    c) Agriculture.
    d) Forestry.
    e) Recreation.

102. "Mitigation Banking" refers to
    a) The federal policy of zero net loss of wetlands.
    b) Creating or restoring as much wetlands as are destroyed.
    c) The World Bank's support of wetlands protection policies.
    d) Debt-for-nature swaps.
    e) Auctioning wetlands.

103. Life in both saltwater and freshwater ecosystems can be limited by
    a) Dissolved oxygen for respiration.
    b) Temperature.
    c) Access to sunlight for photosynthesis.
    d) All of these answers.
    e) None of these answers.

104. Which of the following illustrations does not match the accompanying ecological concept?
    a) Coral reefs have high biodiversity.
    b) Estuaries have high productivity.
    c) Dissolved oxygen is a primary limiting factor in the upper layer of a stratified lake.
    d) The open ocean is the least productive of aquatic life zones.
    e) Littoral zones have high biodiversity.

105. Which of the following is not that caused a dramatic drop in aquatic biodiversity in Lake Victoria?
    a) Invasive predatory fish species introduced which displaced native species.
    b) Habit destruction by developing coastal wetlands.
    c) Increase in algal blooms following nutrient runoff from farms.
    d) Invasive water hyacinth which, among other things, blocked sunlight to reduce diversity of aquatic plant species.
    e) Nile Perch decreased food supply and experienced massive dieback.

106. Which of the following do we know the least about?
    a) Deep space
    b) Deep ocean basins
    c) Tropical rainforests
    d) Antarctica
    e) Arctic

107. Where is most of the marine biodiversity found?
    a) Deep ocean floor
    b) Salt flats
    c) Coral reefs
    d) Tide pools
    e) Estuaries

108. Approximately ____ percent of the human population depend on seas for their primary source of food.
    a) 25
    b) 33
    c) 50
    d) 75
    e) 80

109. Biogas is gaseous fuel composed mainly of
    a) Methane and carbon dioxide
    b) Methane and hydrogen sulphide
    c) Methane and carbon monoxide

110. Molasses from sugar industry is used to generate
    a) Bio-diesel
    b) Hydrogen
    c) Bio-ethanol
    d) Bio-methanol

111. The Karnataka state pollution control board(KSPCB) was established in the year
    a) 1974
    b) 1982
    c) 1986
    d) 1976

112. Environmental protection is the responsibility of
    a) Govt. Of India
    b) NGOs
    c) Individual
    d) All

113. 'Earth day' is observed on:
    a) 1st December
    b) 5th June
    c) April 22nd
    d) 1st January

114. ISO-14000 standards deal with:
    a) Pollution management
    b) Risk management
    c) Environmental management
    d) None of the above

115. An ecologist would expect to find a thermocline in a temperate lake in
    a) Spring and summer.
    b) Spring and fall.
    c) Summer and winter.
    d) Fall and summer.
    e) Fall only.

116. Lake overturns bring
    a) Oxygen and nutrients to the surface.
    b) Oxygen and nutrients to the lake bottom.
    c) Oxygen to the surface and nutrients to the lake bottom.
    d) Oxygen to the lake bottom and nutrients to the surface.
    e) Oxygen to the surface.

117. If you fish for trout, you would be most likely to seek out which part of a stream?
    a) Headwaters
    b) Middle elevations
    c) Mouth
    d) All sections equally
    e) Middle and mouth

118. Which among the following is a climatic factor?
    a) Pressure
    b) Humidity
    c) Temperature
    d) All of the above

119. The major atmospheric gas layer
    a) Hydrogen
    b) Carbon dioxide
    c) Ozone
    d) Helium

120. Which atmospheric sphere is closest to the earth surface?
    a) Troposphere
    b) Stratosphere
    c) Mesosphere
    d) Exosphere

121. Which of the following is the terrestrial ecosystem?
    a) Forest
    b) Grassland
    c) Desert
    d) All of the above

122. Ecological pyramids are studies of
    a) Pyramid numbers
    b) Pyramid of biomass
    c) Pyramid of energy
    d) All of the above

123. World environment day is on
    a) 5^{th} May
    b) 5^{th} June
    c) 18^{th} July
    d) 16^{th} August

124. 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 fators
    d) All of the above

125. Which of the following is absorbed by green plants from the atmosphere?
    a) Carbon dioxide
    b) Water
    c) Nutrients
    d) All of the above

126. Habitat refers to
    a) Physical conditions of the place where organisms live
    b) Chemical conditions of the place where organisms live
    c) Both A and B
    d) None

127. Essential component of social security are
    a) Meeting personal growth and development
    b) Maintaining natural capital
    c) Fairness and equity distribution of costs of resources
    d) Community resilience

128. Socio-economic security in environmental aspects involves
    a) Fairness and equity distribution costs for complete existing generation
    b) Welfare of the present generation
    c) Intra and intergenerational equity of resources
    d) All of the above

129. A food web consists of
    a) A portion of food chain
    b) An organisms position in a food chain
    c) Interlocking food chains
    d) A set of similar consumers

130. Which of the following statements is true?
    a) Man is not dependent on nature
    b) Resources are unlimited, so one can use them as per one's wish
    c) Energy can be converted from one form to another, but some percentage of it is lost into the environment
    d) Matter can be generated afresh. It need not be recycled or reused

131. Which of the following conditions must be fulfilled to ensure food security?
    a) Food must be available
    b) Each person must have access to it
    c) Food utilized/consumed must fulfil nutritional requirements
    d) All of the above

132. Environmental (protection) Act was enacted in the year
    a) 1986
    b) 1989
    c) 1994
    d) 1998

133. The Air(prevention and control of pollution) Act was enacted in the year
    a) 1981
    b) 1974
    c) 1994
    d) 2004

134. Which among the following is a climatic factor?
    a) Pressure
    b) Humidity
    c) Temperature
    d) All of the above

135. ‘Lion-tailed macaque’ is the key faunal species of which Biosphere Reserve?
    a) Nilgiri
    b) Dehang-Debang
    c) Dibru-Saikhowa
    d) Nekrok

136. Farmers have a tendency to
    a) Use optimum quantity of water
    b) to over irrigate crops
    c) To conserve water
    d) All of the above

137. Organic farming is
    a) Farming without using pesticides and chemical fertilizers
    b) Enhances biodiversity
    c) Promotes soil biological activity
    d) All of the above

138. Where among the following will you find pitcher plant?
    a) Rain forest of North-East India
    b) Sunderbans
    c) Thar Desert
    d) Western Ghats

139. Which one of the following is not a major characteristic feature of biodiversity hot spots?
    a) Large number of species
    b) Abundance of endemic species
    c) Large number of exotic species
    d) Destruction of habitat

140. Which of the following is not an invasive alien species in the Indian context?
    a) Lantana
    b) Cynodon
    c) Parthenium
    d) Eichhornia

141. Why are iron and manganese undesirable in water?
    a) They can be removed economically and the mineral recovered
    b) The can cause increases in water-use rates
    c) They can cause undesirable colousr in water
    d) They can promote the growth of iron bacteria, which can cause tastes and odours
    e) They can stain clothes and plumbing fixtures

142. What is lake or reservoir stratification?
    a) The formation of a condition in a lake or reservoir where evaporation is controlled
    b) The formation of ideal fishing conditions in a lake or reservoir
    c) The formation of mixing or turnover conditions in a lake or reservoir
    d) The formation of separate layers (temperature, plant, or animal life)in a lake or reservoir.

143. Which discharges could be sources of upstream pollution for a water treatment plant?
    a) Agricultural drainage
    b) Clear well drainage
    c) Distribution storage releases
    d) Industrial waste
    e) Municipal waste water

144. Which problem has been caused by mineral residues from irrigation?
    a) Drinking water taste bland
    b) Fish in mountain lakes are killed
    c) Once fertile soil is damaged
    d) Toxic storm water runs off from highways

145. The prescribed hardness limit of potable water ranges between
    a) 50 to 75 P.P.M.
    b) 75 to 115 P.P.M.
    c) 100 to 150 P.P.M.
    d) 150 to 200 P.P.M.
    e) none of these.

146. In an area where DDT had been used extensively, the population of birds declined significantly because
    a) Cobras were feeding exclusively on birds
    b) Many of the birds eggs laid, did not hatch
    c) Birds stopped laying eggs
    d) Earthworms in the area got eradicated

147. Measuring Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) is a method used for
    a) Measuring the activity of Saccharomyces cerevisiae in producing curd on a In an area where DDT had been used extensively, the population of birds declined significantly because
    b) Working out the efficiency of R.B.Cs. about their capacity to carry oxygen
    c) Estimating the amount of organic matter in sewage water
    d) Working out the efficiency of oil driven automobile engines

148. dB is a standard abbreviation used for the quantitative expression of

a) The dominant Bacillus in a culture
b) The density of bacteria in a medium
c) A certain pesticide
d) A particular pollutant

149. Identify the correctly matched pair

a) Basal Convention – Biodiversity Conservation
b) Montreal Protocol - Global warming
c) Kyoto protocol – Climatic change
d) Ramsar Convention – Ground water pollution

150. Common indicator organism of water pollution is:

a) Entamoeba histolytica
b) Escherichia coli
c) Eichhornia crassipes
d) Lemna paucicostata