

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS ON ENVIRONMENT

1. World Environment day is celebrated on :
 (a) 15th June (b) 5th June (c) 15th July (d) 4th October
2. A biotic community consists of :
 (a) Autotrophs or Producers (b) Heterotrophs or Animals
 (c) Omnivores and Decomposers (d) All of the above
3. Ecosystem consists of :
 (a) Ozonosphere (b) Energy system (c) Abiotic and biotic components (d) Both (b) and (c)
4. What keeps the balance of CO₂ and O₂ ratio in the environment ?
 (a) Producers (b) Autotrophs (c) Decomposers (d) All of the above
5. All living organisms on or around the earth constitute :
 (a) Biosphere (b) A population (c) A community (d) An ecosystem
6. Biosphere is :
 (a) In which individuals interact with each other (b) Organic compounds by which life diminishes
 (c) In which life originated (d) Non living sphere
7. Herbivours are :
 (a) Decomposers (b) Primary consumers (c) Secondary producers (d) Tertiary consumers
8. Abiotic environment contains :
 (a) Sunlight (b) Soil and temperature (c) Rainfall (d) All of the above
9. Primary consumer in grassland ecosystem is :
 (a) Hawk (b) Rabbit (c) Plants (d) Snake
10. First World Inter-Governmental Conference on Environmental Education was held at :
 (a) Cairo (b) Tbilisi (c) Delhi (d) Kyoto
11. Which of the following typically feed at several trophic levels :
 (a) Herbivores (b) Omnivores (c) Carnivores (d) Producers
12. How many trophic levels exist in an ecosystem due to loss of energy at every step :
 (a) Two (b) One (c) Four or Five (d) Several
13. Which is the most stable ecosystem :
 (a) Ocean (b) Forest (c) Desert (d) Grassland
14. In biotic community primary consumers are :
 (a) Herbivores (b) Carnivores (c) Detritivous (d) Omnivores
15. In a food chain the largest population is that of :
 (a) Producers (b) Primary consumers (c) Secondary consumers (d) Decomposers
16. Which is the largest ecological unit :
 (a) Environment (b) Biosphere (c) Ecology (d) Ecosystem
17. Organisms which can synthesise their food in the presence of sunlight.
 (a) Producers (b) Consumers (c) Decomposers (d) None
18. Environmental Planning Organisation is :
 (a) ICAR (b) NEERI (c) CSIR (d) CPHIER
19. Ecological niche of an organism is its :
 (a) Functional address of living space of an organism (b) Residential address
 (c) Foraging area and habitat (d) Defended territory
20. Habitat is :
 (a) Unit of nature (b) Functions of a living organism (c) Place of living (d) Environmental factors
21. A man-made ecosystem is :
 (a) Forest (b) Crop field (c) Ocean (d) All the three
22. Biome is :
 (a) Bigger than ecosystem (b) Artificial (c) Smaller than ecosystem (d) Any of the above
23. Area of land if remains undisturbed for hundreds of years will form :
 (a) Grassland (b) Savanna (c) Forests (d) Desert
24. Ecology is the study of :
 (a) Biotic components (b) Abiotic components (c) Environmental factors (d) All the above
25. Succession occurs in :
 (a) Forests (b) On Bare land (c) Ocean (d) All the above
26. Animals having wide distribution are :
 (a) Stenotopic (b) Eurytopic (c) Mesotopic (d) Ecotopic
27. Ecosystem is :
 (a) A closed unit (b) An open unit
 (c) Both open and closed unit depends upon the community type (d) None
28. In the food chain man is :
 (a) Producer (b) Primary consumer
 (c) Secondary consumer (d) Primary and Secondary consumer

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29. In a biotic community, the most important factor for survival of an animal is :
 (a) Predators (b) Day Length (c) Soil moisture (d) Green food
30. Maximum energy is present in :
 (a) Producers (b) Consumers (c) Decomposers (d) Predators
31. A food chain starts with :
 (a) Nitrogen-fixing organisms (b) Photosynthesising organisms
 (c) Respiration (d) Decomposers
32. The importance of ecosystem lies in :
 (a) Flow of energy (b) Cycling of materials (c) Both (d) None
33. In a food chain, the largest population is :
 (a) Producers (b) Decomposers (c) Tertiary consumers (d) Primary consumers
34. The number of primary producers within a specified area would be maximum in :
 (a) Grassland ecosystem (b) Forest ecosystem (c) Pond ecosystem (d) Deserts
35. Ozone is passed through water to free it from :
 (a) Odour (b) Heavy metals (c) Pathogens (d) Hardness of water
36. The best method to remove different types of dissolved salts in water is :
 (a) Ion exchange (b) Filtration (c) Ultrafiltration (d) Ozonisation
37. Water pollution is :
 (a) Addition of harmful ingredients (b) Deprivation of life support system
 (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Presence of biota
38. Thermal pollution leads to :
 (a) Decreased fraction of dissolved oxygen (b) Increased solubility of heavy metals
 (c) Increased metabolic activities of aquatic plants (d) All the above
39. T.D.S. of hard water is :
 (a) 20 ppm (b) 60 ppm (c) Over 120 ppm (d) 350 ppm
40. A pond of active carbon has a surface area of :
 (a) 10 sq. m. (b) 1 acre (c) 10 acre (d) 100 acre
41. Activated carbon is added to water for :
 (a) Removing colouring agents (b) Removal of dissolved organics
 (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Killing pathogens
42. Per person use of water in India per day is :
 (a) 10-200 litres (b) 50-180 litres (c) 70-190 litres (d) 20-250 litres
43. Water in daily life is needed for :
 (a) Agricultural use (b) Domestic use and industrial use (c) In-stream use (d) All three
44. Thermal pollution of water is :
 (a) Release of warm water into the rivers (b) Sulphur spring water
 (c) Water heated by sun rays (d) None
45. Disinfection of polluted water involves :
 (a) Chlorination (b) Ozone treatment (c) Ultra violet ray treatment (d) All these
46. Which of the following gases cause acid rains :
 (a) SO₂ (b) CO_x (c) NO₂ and SO₂ (d) NO₂
47. Nitrogen is useful as it can :
 (a) Combine with other elements (b) dilute oxygen
 (c) Both above (d) None above
48. Acid rain is due to air pollutant :
 (a) Nitrogen oxide (b) Nitrogen oxide and Sulphur dioxide
 (c) Nitrogen oxide, Sulphur dioxide and hydrogen chloride (d) Ozone
49. Thermal inversion causes :
 (a) Non-circulation of air (b) Entrapping of cold air near ground level
 (c) Both a and b (d) Quick circulation of air
50. Natural air pollution is due to :
 (a) Pollen and hair (b) Dust (c) Marsh gas (d) All the above
51. Which one produces maximum hydrocarbon pollution :
 (a) Kitchen (b) Refineries (c) Automobiles (d) Fuel combustion in industries
52. Foul smelling pollutant gas is :
 (a) Ozone (b) Sulphur dioxide (c) Carbon monoxide (d) Hydrogen sulphide
53. Smog is formed from fog through the addition of :
 (a) Ozone (b) Aldehydes (c) Smoke (d) Steam or water vapours
54. Acid rain produces :
 (a) Pneumoconiosis (b) Benzene (c) Stone leprosy (d) Excessive growth of weeds
55. In troposphere, ozone is produced as :
 (a) Secondary Pollutant (b) Primary pollutant (c) Tertiary pollutant (d) Inconsistent Pollutant
56. Air pollution is caused by :
 (a) Particulate matter (b) Gases (c) Both a and b (d) Animals

Environment Studies

- The automobile sound has the value of
 (a) Zero dB (b) 90 dB (c) 50 dB (d) 60-70 dB
- Noise which is highly painful has the value of db
 (a) 90 dB (b) 140 dB (c) 40 dB (d) 115 dB
- A noise that hurts one's ears and gives headache is called
 (a) Threshold of idioey (b) Threshold of hearing (c) Threshold of pain (d) Threshold of hearing
- A just audible sound has value nearly of
 (a) 60-70 dB (b) 30-35 dB (c) 20 dB (d) 40 dB
- A whisper talk has the value of
 (a) 60-80 dB (b) 20 dB (c) 40 dB (d) Zero dB
- Solid wastes include
 (a) Garbage (b) Rubbish (c) Refuse (d) All of these
- Preserving biodiversity will help in :
 (a) Sustained availability of resources (b) Continued development of human society
 (c) Natural evolution and development of life forms (d) Prevention of famine and earthquake
- Ministry of Environment and Forest was set up in
 (a) 1985 (b) 1987 (c) 1989 (d) 1995
- Ex-situ conservation is
 (a) Total ecosystem conservation strategy (b) Special interest conservation strategy
 (c) Extremely useful (d) Free from ecological backlash
- Ministry of Environment and Forests is connected with
 (a) Non-formal environmental education (b) Promotion of environmental research
 (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of the above
- Maintenance of natural habitats is :
 (a) Conservation (b) Upkeep
 (c) Development (d) Life support system
- Objective of NCEPC was to adopt recommendation of Stockholm conference, such as
 (a) Keeping check on excessive population growth and its deleterious effect on economic development
 (b) To identify and investigate the problem of conserving and improving human environment
 (c) Phasing out ODS and reduction of emission of green house gases
 (d) Both (a) and (b)
- To review and recommend legislative and administrative measures to ensure environmental protection, a committee was set up in February 1980, called :
 (a) Tewari Committee (b) Mukherjee Committee
 (c) Environmental Committee (d) Sidharth Committee
- Department of Environment, now called Ministry of Environment and Forests was set-up on the recommendation of :
 (a) Mukherjee Committee (b) Commoner Committee (c) Hampson Committee (d) Tewari Committee
- United nations conference on the Human environment was organised in Stockholm, from
 (a) 5th to 16th June, 1972 (b) 4th to 8th April, 1980 (c) 2nd to 3rd November, 1975
 (c) 10th to 11th February, 1985
- To commemorate the first international effort of UN on human environment, every year, we celebrate :
 (a) World environment day on 5th June (b) World population day on 11th July
 (c) World wildlife day on 1st October (d) None of these
- Main purpose of UNEP is :
 (a) To get approval of general assembly of UN
 (b) Implement and co-ordinate the actions proposed on environmental protection
 (c) Bridge the gap between awareness and action on environment issue
 (d) Both (b) and (c)

ANSWERS

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|----------|----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (d) | 3. (c) | 4. (d) | 5. (a) | 6. (a) | 7. (b) | 8. (d) | 9. (b) | 10. (b) |
| 11. (b) | 12. (c) | 13. (b) | 14. (a) | 15. (d) | 16. (b) | 17. (a) | 18. (c) | 19. (a) | 20. (c) |
| 21. (b) | 22. (a) | 23. (c) | 24. (d) | 25. (b) | 26. (b) | 27. (c) | 28. (d) | 29. (d) | 30. (a) |
| 31. (b) | 32. (c) | 33. (b) | 34. (c) | 35. (c) | 36. (a) | 37. (c) | 38. (d) | 39. (c) | 40. (d) |
| 41. (c) | 42. (a) | 43. (d) | 44. (a) | 45. (c) | 46. (c) | 47. (b) | 48. (b) | 49. (c) | 50. (d) |
| 51. (c) | 52. (d) | 53. (c) | 54. (c) | 55. (a) | 56. (c) | 57. (b) | 58. (d) | 59. (d) | 60. (d) |
| 61. (a) | 62. (b) | 63. (a) | 64. (c) | 65. (d) | 66. (d) | 67. (c) | 68. (d) | 69. (d) | 70. (b) |
| 71. (a) | 72. (c) | 73. (d) | 74. (b) | 75. (d) | 76. (c) | 77. (c) | 78. (d) | 79. (c) | 80. (b) |
| 81. (c) | 82. (b) | 83. (b) | 84. (c) | 85. (a) | 86. (c) | 87. (d) | 88. (b) | 89. (c) | 90. (b) |
| 91. (b) | 92. (d) | 93. (c) | 94. (a) | 95. (b) | 96. (c) | 97. (a) | 98. (d) | 99. (a) | 100. (d) |
| 101. (a) | 102. (a) | 103. (c) | | | | | | | |

Environment Studies

57. The biggest source of air pollution is :
 (a) Human habitation (b) Urbanisation (c) Forest fires (d) Community pollution
58. An unconventional or monocriterion pollutant is :
 (a) Ozone (b) Hydrocarbons (c) Sulphur dioxide (d) DDT
59. Secondary pollutant is :
 (a) Ozone (b) Peroxyacetyl nitrate (c) Sulphur trioxide (d) All the above
60. Particulate aerosol pollutant has a size of :
 (a) $10\ \mu\text{m}$ (b) $5\ \mu\text{m}$ (c) $2\ \mu\text{m}$ (d) less than $1\ \mu\text{m}$
61. Lead released from combustion of leaded petrol produces :
 (a) Plumbism (b) Itai-Itai (c) Minamata (d) Beri-beri
62. Ozone layer is thickest at the height of :
 (a) 13 kms (b) 23 kms (c) 33 kms (d) 43 kms
63. Fog formation is facilitated by :
 (a) Suspended particle (b) High temperature (c) Ozone (d) Clouds
64. Sulphuric acid when gets mixed with rain water forms :
 (a) SO_2 (b) Sulphur (c) Acid rain (d) SO_3
65. NO_2 is a brownish orange gas mainly released by :
 (a) Motor vehicles exhausts (b) Soft Coal burning (c) Acid manufacturing (d) All the three
66. Family planning as National policy was adopted by which country :
 (a) China (b) Bangladesh (c) Germany (d) India
67. Negligible results were found in which countries for family planning programme :
 (a) USA and Australia (b) China and Japan (c) Africa and Latin America (d) India and Pakistan
68. Most of developing countries including India mainly stressed upon the best for family planning :
 (a) Parental care (b) Breast Feeding (c) Sterilization (d) Contraceptive
69. The factors to explain environmental impact of high growth of population in early 1970's were considered as :
 (a) Population and affluence (b) Mortality and natality rate (c) Affluence and technology (d) Population, affluence and technology
70. Sterilisation method used in females :
 (a) Vasectomy (b) Tubectomy (c) Condoms (d) Transplantation
71. Sterilization method used in males is :
 (a) Vasectomy (b) Condoms (c) Transplantation (d) Tubectomy
72. Which state of India has highest birth rate at 35.4 per 1000 :
 (a) Kerala (b) Goa (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Rajasthan
73. Which state in India has lowest birth rate at 14.4 per 1000 :
 (a) Rajasthan (b) Madhya Pradesh (c) Kerala (d) Goa
74. In India the main appeal for family planning was based on consideration of :
 (a) Sterilisation (b) Health and Welfare of the Family (c) Use of contraceptive (d) Abortion
75. Population growth is inversely related to :
 (a) High percentage of education (b) Age of marriage in females (c) Industrialization (d) All of these
76. Number of live children births per 1000 persons in a population of any given year refers to :
 (a) Mortality rate (b) Sex ratio (c) Natality rate (d) Literacy rate
77. The innate capacity of human population to increase under optimal conditions is termed :
 (a) Carrying capacity (b) Population regulation (c) Biotic potential (d) Environmental resistance
78. Highest density in urban population is found in :
 (a) Chennai (b) Delhi (c) Ludhiana (d) Kolkata
79. Urbanization has lead to :
 (a) Development of slums and overcrowding (b) Air pollution (c) Noise pollution (d) All of the above
80. Unit of noise is :
 (a) Hertz (b) Decibel (c) Sones (d) All the above
81. Unwanted voice which is potential hazard to health present in the environment is :
 (a) Sound (b) Voice (c) Noise (d) All of these
82. Loudness of sound is expressed in :
 (a) Hertz (b) Sones (c) Decibel (d) Pitch
83. Decibel scale is always :
 (a) Linear (b) Logarithmic (c) Geometrical (d) Mathematical
84. Noise pollution is :
 (a) Biological (b) Chemical (c) Physical (d) All the above
85. 1 Hz frequency of sound is :
 (a) 1 vibration/second (b) 1 wave/second (c) 1 vibration/minute (d) Both (a) and (b)
86. The threshold of human ear is :
 (a) 15 dB (b) 20 dB (c) Zero dB (d) 70-80 dB

Fill in the Blanks :

1. The world environment day is celebrated on _____.
2. New alternate energy sources are _____.
3. Presently there are _____ biogas plants in India.
4. First solar water heater was established at _____ at Haryana in 1982.
5. Desertification is due to _____.
6. Highest rainfall occurs in _____.
7. _____ are particulate air pollutants.
8. Ozone is a gaseous layer in _____ which is at the height of 30 km from the earth.
9. World health day is celebrated on _____.
10. Supersonic jets emit _____ which damages ozone layer.
11. A pressure cooker can save upto _____ of the energy required for cooking. It is also faster.
12. In US biodiesel is being prepared from _____.
13. 'Narmada Bachao Andolan' in India is an example of a movement _____.
14. _____ was launched by govt. of India with the support of WWF -- International is 1973.
15. The Dodo of Madagascar and Cheetah in India are well known examples of _____.
16. Due to use of _____, Israeli farmers have been able to improve the efficiency of irrigation by 95%.
17. The richest component in biogas is _____.
18. The 'Chipko movement is organized for the _____.
19. Green house effect is due to increase in _____.
20. There are _____ hot spots of Biodiversity in world.
21. Bacteria and fungi are included in the group of _____.
22. There is 'acid rain' due to increase in _____ and _____ in the atmosphere.
23. _____ is a well known ecologist in India.
24. Delhi, which used to have serious smog problems due to traffic, has been able to reduce the health hazard by changing a large number of its vehicles to _____.
25. Karnataka and Tamilnadu are fighting over the waters of _____ and Karnataka and

Objective Questions :

1. 'Chipko Movement' has been started in Garhwal hills by _____ for guarding forest resources.
(a) Sunder Lal Bahuguna (b) Medha Patkar
(c) Anil Agrawal (d) M.C.Mehta
2. The Bombay Natural History society (BNHS), Mumbai has published Dr. Salim Ali's hand book which is about _____.
(a) Trees (b) Reptiles (c) Birds (d) Mammals
3. Following has supported the cause of downtrodden tribal people whose environment is being affected by the dams on the Narmada River.
(a) Sunderlal Bahuguna (b) Medha Patkar (c) Anil Agarwal (d) M.C.Mehta
4. Which of the following is international organization for protection of environment?
(a) UNEP (b) UNDP (c) IEEP (d) UNESCO
5. What part of earth is covered with water :
(a) 78% (b) 73% (c) 38% (d) 88%
6. The resources which can be replenished by relatively rapid natural cycles are called.
(a) Non renewable resources (b) Renewable resources
(c) Both of them (d) None of them
7. The highest dam of world will be constructed on river _____.
(a) Alaknanda (b) Narmada (c) Kaveri (d) Kosi
8. Desert area covers _____ % of land in Rajasthan.
(a) 40 (b) 62 (c) 19 (d) 10
9. Transfer of soil from one place to another is called.
(a) Landslide (b) Soil erosion (c) Soil conservation (d) None
10. Minerals which are purified after extracting from mines are known as.
(a) Metallic (b) Non-metallic (c) Minerals (d) None
11. Forests found in regions with a moderate amount of seasonal rainfall that lasts for only a few months, are known as.
(a) Evergreen forests (b) Thorn forests
(c) Deciduous forests (d) Mangrove forests
12. Following is considered the father of nuclear power development in India.
(a) Dr. C.V. Roman (b) Dr. Khurna H.G. (c) M.S. Swaminathan (d) Dr. Homi Bhabha
13. Biogas plants use _____ that is converted into a gas which is used as a fuel.
(a) Coal (b) Wood (c) Cowdung (d) None of the above
14. Who coined the term Ecosystem?
(a) Tansley (b) Hackel (c) Taylor (d) Lyndman
15. Flow of energy in a food chain is.
(a) Unidirectional (b) Bidirectional (c) Multidirectional (d) None
16. A group of organisms consisting of worms, insects, bacteria and fungi, break down dead organic matter into smaller particles is known as _____.
(a) Herbivores (b) Carnivores (c) Decomposers (d) Omnivores
17. The organisms which feed on plant material, which is used for energy and for their growth are known as.
(a) Omnivores (b) Carnivores (c) Herbivores (d) Decomposers
18. The trees that have breathing roots that emerge from the mud banks, are known as.
(a) Alpine (b) Maple (c) Sal (d) Mangrove

11,000 feet in Himalayas Vegetation found is known as.

- (a) Grass land vegetation (b) Temperate forests
(c) Alpine Vegetation (d) Tropical forests

20. 'Kher' and 'Babool' are main trees of:
(a) Pond ecosystem (b) Desert ecosystem (c) Lake ecosystem (d) All the ecosystem
21. In the ecosystem, plants can manufacture their food by using energy form the sun, so plants are.
(a) Producers (b) Carnivore (c) Herbivores (d) Omnivores
22. List of endangered plants and animals are included in.
(a) Red data book (b) Black data book (c) Yellow data book (d) None of the above
23. National Park situated at Assam is known as.
(a) Gir (b) Kaziranga (c) Sundervan (d) Jim Corbett
24. Threat to Biodiversity is due to
(a) Habitat loss (b) Afforestation (c) Rains (d) Making of national parks
25. Based on geography, climate and pattern of vegetation our country can be conveniently divided into
(a) 7 biogeographic zones (b) 10 biogeographic zones
(c) 8 biogeographic zones (d) 9 biogeographic zones
26. The largest Desert in the world is.
(a) Thar (b) Sahara (c) Kalahari (d) None of the above
27. The largest water bird sanctuary in the world is.
(a) Gir Sanctuary (b) Western Ghat sanctuary (c) Chilka lake (d) Bharatpur
28. India has created wildlife protection Act to protect.
(a) Endangered species (b) Extinct species (c) Both (d) None
29. Ranthambhore national park is famous for protection of
(a) Cheetah (b) Tiger (c) Lion (d) Elephant
30. Certain species of plants & animals have become extinct, the reason is.
(a) Agriculture (b) Industrialization (c) Urbanization (d) All of the above
31. Unit for measuring 'noise' is.
(a) Ampere (b) Decibel (c) A.M.U. (d) Meter
32. Main reason of air pollution is.
(a) Smoke released from vehicles (b) Pesticides & factories
(c) Strong Winds (d) Smoke released from house chimneys
33. Which of the following is water borne diseases.
(a) Typhoid (b) Jaundice (c) Diarrhoea (d) All
34. Chernobyl incident is related to :
(a) Water pollution (b) Air pollution (c) Noise pollution (d) Nuclear pollution
35. According to Dr.Y.T.Akeka noise more than how many decibel can make a person deaf?
(a) 50 db (b) 88 db (c) 40 db (d) 120 db
36. Non-degradable pollutant is.
(a) Cloth (b) Paper (c) Plastic (d) Wood
37. Main reason for water pollution is
(a) House waste (b) Industrial effluents (c) Agricultural waste (d) None
38. 'Green house effect' is related to
(a) Weather (b) heating of atmosphere (c) Our house (d) none

39. Bhopal gas tragedy was due to leakage of
 (a) Methyl isocyanate (b) Methylalcohol gas
 (c) Methyl acetate gas (d) Methyl cabemate gas
40. Which gas is responsible for global warming?
 (a) CFC (b) Nitrous oxide (c) Methane (d) all
41. In India wildlife protection Act was formed in.
 (a) 1982 (b) 1972 (c) 1962 (d) 1984
42. Intensity of earthquake can be measured on.
 (a) Meter scale (b) Richter scale (c) on both (d) on none
43. Full name for CFC is.
 (a) Carbonfluorine carbon (b) Chlorofluoro carbon
 (c) Carbon fluoride chloride (d) None of the above
44. The first state in India to regulate the manufacture and use of plastics was.
 (a) Himachal Pradesh (b) Uttranchal (c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Punjab
45. The 3 Rs. Principle, the new concept in waste management is.
 (a) Residue, Recycle, Reduce. (b) Receive, Residue, Reduce.
 (c) Reduce, Reuse, Recycle. (d) Recycle, Reuse, Reduce.
46. 30% of cancer deaths are related to.
 (a) Tobacco chewing (b) Liver cancer (c) Leukaemia (d) Skin cancer
47. Malaria is a life threatening parasitic disease transmitted by mosquitoes. Name of parasite causing malaria is.
 (a) Amoeba (b) Plasmodium (c) Paramoecium (d) E.Coli
48. Population wise India ranks _____ in the world.
 (a) First (b) Second (c) Third (d) Tenth
49. HIV positive patients found in India are around.
 (a) 10 crore (b) 15 crore (c) 18 crore (d) 5 crore
50. The major cause of death in children under five years is due to.
 (a) Pneumonia (b) Malaria (c) Measles (d) Diasshoea

Short Questions Answers :

- A.1. There are two components of environment : 1. Biotic component 2. Abiotic components.
- A.2. United Nations conference on Environment and development was held from 3-14 June, in 1992 in Rio (Nairobi)
- A.3. 73%
- A.4. B.H.C., D.D.T. Melathion, Indosulfan etc.
- A.5. Botanical Survey of India.
- A.6. I. Comiphora Wightii II. Hyphen ricotoma.
- A.7. Desert region.
- A.8. Landslide.
- A.9. In every type of ecosystem it is erect.
- A.10. 1:3 (Population of India is three times the population of America)
- A.11. Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome.
- A.12. Carbon-di-oxide, Methane, Chlorofluorocarbons, Nitrous oxide & other gases.
- A.13. Chlorine.
- A.14. First Atomic bomb was dropped on 6th August 1945, by America on Hiroshima of Japan.
- A.15. Little Rann of Kutch.
- A.16. Central Arid Zone Research Institute.
- A.17. 0-60 dB.
- A.18. 14 million.
- A.19. Elephants.

- A.20. Grass → Grass hopper → frog → snake → hawk.
 A.21. About 235 children are borne every minute.
 A.22. 21 years for boys & 18 years for girls.
 A.23. In aquatic ecosystems plants and animals live in water.
 A.24. The process of Converting all dead and dry leaves by worms, insects, bacteria and fungi into dark rich soil like material which can be used as manure.
 A.25. Tsunami, a Japanese word, Tsu = harbour, nami = wave. A disturbance generated due to displacement of large mass of water by undersea earthquake.

Fill in the Blanks Answers :

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|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. 5 th June | 14. Project Tiger |
| 2. Renewable resources | 15. Extinct species |
| 3. 330,000 | 16. Drip irrigation system |
| 4. Haryana breweries limited, Murthal | 17. Methane |
| 5. Deforestation | 18. Conservation of forests |
| 6. Assam | 19. CO ₂ |
| 7. Aerosols | 20. 25 |
| 8. Stratosphere | 21. Decomposers |
| 9. 7 th April | 22. Sulphur and Nitrogenoxide |
| 10. Nitric oxide | 23. Madhav Gadgil |
| 11. 75% | 24. CNG |
| 12. Soybean oil | 25. Cauvery River, Krishna waters |
| 13. Against large dams | |

KEY

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| 1. A | 20. B | 39. A |
| 2. C | 21. A | 40. D |
| 3. B | 22. A | 41. B |
| 4. A | 23. B | 42. B |
| 5. B | 24. A | 43. B |
| 6. B | 25. B | 44. A |
| 7. A | 26. B | 45. C |
| 8. B | 27. D | 46. A |
| 9. B | 28. A | 47. B |
| 10. A | 29. B | 48. B |
| 11. C | 30. D | 49. D |
| 12. D | 31. B | 50. A |
| 13. C | 32. A | |
| 14. A | 33. D | |
| 15. A | 34. D | |
| 16. C | 35. D | |
| 17. C | 36. C | |
| 18. D | 37. B | |
| 19. C | 38. B | |