1. The global climate is threatened by the increase in the concentration of
   (A) Oxygen (B) Nitrogen
   (C) Water vapors (D) Green house gases

2. 'Green Accounting' means measuring the National Income of the country, taking into account the estimation of
   (A) the total forest area of the country
   (B) the destruction of forest cover of the country
   (C) pollution and environmental damage
   (D) area of reclaimed fallow land

3. Which of these layers of the atmosphere consists of the ozone layer that is responsible for absorbing the Ultra-Violet (UV) light?
   (A) Troposphere (B) Mesosphere
   (C) Stratosphere (D) None of these

4. What is the estimated percentage of forest land that India should ideally have?
   (A) 15% (B) 50%
   (C) 44% (D) 33%

5. Which of these elements is considered to be the largest source of commercial energy consumption in the world?
   (A) Nuclear (B) Natural gas
   (C) Oil (D) Coal

6. Which of the following is not influenced by human activities?
   (A) Destruction of mangroves and wetlands
   (B) Depletion of ground water
   (C) Increased extinction rate of species
   (D) None of the above

7. Which of the following was India's First Biosphere Reserves?
   (A) Sunderbans (B) Nanda Devi
   (C) Nilgiri (D) Pachmarhi

8. The objective of Environment studies is
   (A) Raise consciousness about environment conditions
   (B) To teach environmentally appropriate behavior
   (C) Create an environmental ethic sensitive society
   (D) All of the above

9. Which of the following is management option for air pollution?
   (A) Regulations and standards (B) Transport planning
   (C) Using CNG as fuel (D) All of these

10. In Global Warming, the temperature of which part of the Atmosphere increases?
   (A) Troposphere (B) Mesosphere
   (C) Stratosphere (D) Ionosphere

11. Photochemical smog does not contain
   (A) Ozone (B) NOx
   (C) PAN (D) Carbon monoxide

12. Identify the incorrectly matched pair with respect to contamination of water
   (A) Minamata disease : Mercury (B) Blue baby syndrome : excessive nitrates
   (C) Black foot disease : excessive arsenic (D) Dental caries : excessive fluoride

13. The gas which reacts with haemoglobin in blood is
   (A) CO (B) SO_2
   (C) CO_2 (D) NO

14. Acid rain is due to
   (A) Formation of oxide of sulphur (B) Formation of oxide of nitrogen
   (C) Formation of H_2SO_4 and HNO_3 (D) All of these

15. Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) is a measure of
   (A) Organic pollutant in water (B) Organic SPN in water
   (C) Inorganic pollutants in water (D) Particulate matter in water

16. Which is a Greenhouse gas?

(A) CO_2 (B) CH_4

(C) CF_2Cl_2 (D) All of the above

17. The main constituents of the acid rain are

(A) Nitrogen and hydrogen (B) Sulphur and oxygen

(C) Carbon and Nitrogen (D) Sulphur and Nitrogen

18. A gas that is not a common component of photochemical smog is

(A) Ozone (B) Acrolein

(C) Peroxyacetyl nitrate (D) Chlorofluorocarbons

19. Which one of this will not cause atmospheric pollution?

(A) Hydrogen (B) Sulphur dioxide

(C) Carbon dioxide (D) Carbon monoxide

20. The biological decomposition of organic controlled conditions known as

(A) Pyrolysis (B) Sanitary landfill

(C) Incineration (D) Composting

21. 'Kyoto Protocol', an agreement signed by various countries, is associated with

(A) International Trade

(B) Deep Sea Oil and Mineral Exploration

(C) Clean Environment and Climate Change

(D) Building common food stock to save human beings from any natural disaster

22. The salient features of an environment is/are

(A) It always tries to maintain a healthy ecological balance

(B) It is a combination of biotic and abiotic elements

(C) It is based on the interactive and functional relationships between abiotic and biotic components

(D) All of the above

23. How many Biodiversity hotspots exist in the world?

(A) 34 (B) 36

(C) 35 (D) 30

24. In which of these following can we find Brackish water ecosystems?

(A) Wetlands (B) Streams

(C) Deltas (D) Coastal shallows

25. Can human activity produce abiotic factors?

(A) Yes, Anthropogenic activities (B) Yes, Pollution

(C) No, humans cannot interfere (D) Both (A) and (B)

26. Which of the following is known as an edaphic abiotic factor?

(A) Light (B) Soil

(C) Air (D) Water

27. What is the temperature at hydrothermal sea vents?

(A) 50°C (B) 110°C

(C) 25°C (D) 0°C

28. Which of the following plays the main role to enable the materials locked up in dead organisms?

(A) Primary consumers (B) Secondary consumers

(C) Decomposers (D) Detritivore

29. Identify the Secondary Consumers in the ecosystem

(A) Plants (B) Herbivores

(C) Carnivores (D) Omnivores

30. Interaction between living and non-living things is known as

(A) Ecological niche (B) Ecological community

(C) Ecosystem (D) Ecology

31. An ecosystem does not need

(A) Solar energy (B) Materials from outside

(C) Chemical energy (D) Food energy

32. Interaction and interdependence of plants and animals in a certain place is known as

(A) Ecological niche (B) Ecological habitat

(C) Ecological community (D) Ecological niche and community

33. Which of the following is known as a topographic abiotic factor?

(A) Earth's surface (B) Wind

(C) Temperature (D) Humidity

34. Which one of the following is a problem for aquatic animals?

(A) Wind (B) Precipitation

(C) Humidity (D) Endo osmosis

35. A large quantity of dead organic matter/ humus makes the soil alkaline. Which of the following soils is being talked about here?

(A) Forest soil (B) Marshy soil

(C) Mountain soil (D) Red soil

36. The salinization can be defined as

(A) Accumulation of salts in the body (B) Accumulation of salts in water

(C) Accumulation of salts in animals (D) Accumulation of salts in the soil

37. Soils with a lot of organic material are found in which of the following colours?

(A) Red (B) Black

(C) Green (D) Orange

38. Which of the following is/are responsible for land pollution?

(A) Effluent and sewage (B) Solid waste

(C) Fertilizers and Pesticides (D) All of the above

39. With the increase in poaching of deer in the following food chain

Grass ⟹ Deer ⟹ Tiger

What will happen to the food chain after a few years?

(A) Grass will begin to decrease

(B) Tiger population will increase

(C) Population of tigers will decrease

(D) Tigers will change their feeding habit

40. A teacher drew the energy transfer in the following food chain :

Grass ⟹ Beetle ⟹ Frog ⟹ Snake ⟹ Hawk

If the energy transfer at the 4^{th} tropic level is 7 KJ then what is the energy at the producer level

(A) 70000 KJ (B) 7000 KJ

(C) 700 KJ (D) 70 KJ

41. Which of the following statement is NOT correct regarding the food chain?

(A) Every component of the food chain forms the tropic level

(B) Inter-relation between different food chains is known as food web

(C) All the chains formed by nutritional relations are used to understand the energy flow

(D) In the food chain, energy levels increase from lower tropic level to higher tropic level

42. Acid rain occurs due to the presence of

(A) SO_2 in the atmosphere (B) NH_3 in the atmosphere

(C) CO_2 in the atmosphere (D) N_2O in the atmosphere

43. Which among the following rock system in India is also known as storehouse of minerals?

(A) Archaean Rock system (B) Dharwar system

(C) The Cudappah system (D) The Vindhyan System

44. The Deccan trap was formed by which of the following activity?

(A) Dharwar Vulcanicity (B) Paleozoic Vulcanicity

(C) Mesozoic Vulcanicity (D) Cretaceous Vulcanicity

45. Which of the following is the characteristic feature of Narmada Valley?

(A) Glacial origin (B) Aeolian origin

(C) Structural origin (D) Volcanic origin

46. The Marine cliffs are formed mainly due to

(A) Ocean Currents (B) Structure of Shall

(C) Coast of Sea (D) Depth of The Ocean

47. Which is the longest current known as "Black Current" due to its black colour?

(A) Gulf Stream (B) Kuroshio

(C) California Current (D) Antarctica Current

48. Rivers in "Annular" pattern flow in which direction?

(A) West to East (B) North to South

(C) Like a ring (D) Transverse direction

49. Which one of the following is the correct sequence of the four stages of water movement in a hydrological cycle?

(A) Evaporation – Condensation – Precipitation – Infiltration

(B) Evaporation – Precipitation – Condensation – Infiltration

(C) Infiltration – Evaporation – Condensation – Precipitation

(D) Condensation – Precipitation – Evaporation – Infiltration

50. Which set of two rivers form the world's largest delta before their waters flows into the respective sea?

(A) Rhine – Seine (B) Nile – Euphrates

(C) Ganges – Brahmaputra (D) Danube – Thames

51. The main part of water in coastal areas of ocean which is located near the main region of continents are called

(A) Topography (B) Ocean Peak

(C) Continental Shelf (D) Continental Slope

52. There is recent evidence shows that lakes are being affected by acid rain. Acid rain results in

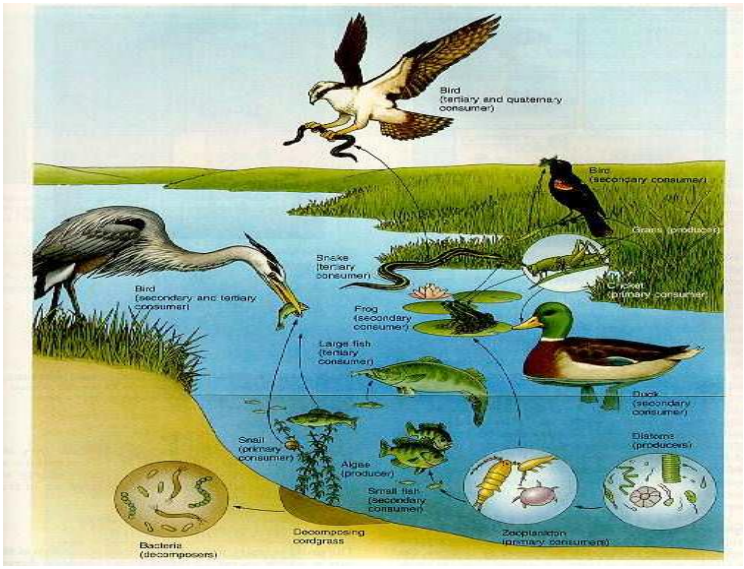
(A) an increase in game fish population levels

(B) the stimulation of a rapid rate of evolution

(C) the elimination of many species of aquatic life

(D) an increase in agricultural productivity

53. Which of the following correctly describes the connection between estuarian terrestrial and aquatic food web?



(A) The zooplankton is consumed by the small fish

(B) The small fish is consumed by the large fish

(C) The bird consumes the small fish

(D) The bird consumes the cricket

54. Why is ocean water more dense than the fresh water?

(A) Ocean water contains more salt than fresh water

(B) Ocean water is deeper that most bodies of fresh water

(C) Ocean water has waves that move the water around

(D) Ocean water contains more organisms than fresh water

55. Biogeochemical cycles are also known as

(A) Material cycling (B) Gaseous cycle

(C) Sedimentary cycling (D) None of the above

56. Which one is sedimentary cycle?

(A) Oxygen cycle (B) Hydrogen cycle

(C) Nitrogen cycle (D) Phosphorous cycle

57. The Phosphorous Cycle lacks ———————— component.

(A) a mineral (B) an aquatic

(C) an organic (D) an atmospheric

58. The global hydrologic cycle supports a net flow of atmospheric water vapour from

(A) Land to the oceans (B) The oceans to land

(C) Polar to tropical regions (D) Tropical to polar regions

59. Which of the following is not a gaseous type of cycle?

(A) Carbon cycle (B) Nitrogen cycle

(C) Phosphorous cycle (D) Oxygen cycle

60. Which of the following atoms often limits the primary productivity of an ecosystem?

(A) Sulphur (B) Phosphorous

(C) Nitrogen (D) Carbon

61. The bottom area where production is less than respiration in a pond ecosystem is termed as

(A) Profundal zone (B) Tidal zone

(C) Benthic zone (D) Limnetic zone

62. The ability of a population to increase under ideal environmental conditions is called

(A) Natality (B) Carrying capacity

(C) Biotic potential (D) Absolute natality

63. In an ecosystem, the energy flow is always

(A) Always unidirectional (B) Always bidirectional

(C) In any direction (D) Always down directional

64. The upper part of an aquatic ecosystem contains

(A) Nekton (B) Plankton

(C) Benthos (D) Both (A) and (B)

65. "The pyramid of energy is always upright" states that

(A) The energy conversion efficiency of herbivores is better than carnivores

(B) The energy conversion efficiency of carnivores is better than herbivores

(C) Producers have the lowest energy conversion efficiency

(D) Energy conversion efficiency is the same in all trophic levels

66. Which Wetlands of India are registered under Montreux Record?

(A) Chilka Lake and Keoladeo National Park

(B) Ashtmudi and Keoladeo National park

(C) Loktak Lake and Chilkalake

(D) Keoladeo National Park and Loktaklake

67. Where can we find both running water as well as stagnant water?

(A) Marine ecosystems (B) Wetlands

(C) Coral reefs (D) Freshwater ecosystems

68. Which is the largest ecosystem on the earth?

(A) Desert (B) Forest

(C) Grassland (D) Oceans

69. Which of the following could affect the rate of function of a pond?

(A) The solar input (B) The cycle of temperature

(C) Day-length (D) All of the above

70. The forest and tree cover in India is estimated to be ———————— of its total geographical area.

(A) Around 30% (B) Around 24%

(C) Around 35% (D) Around 40%

71. The open forests in India are _____ of its total geographical area.

(A) Around 9% (B) Around 20%

(C) Around 15% (D) Around 1%

72. Teak monoculture has damaged the natural forest in

(A) North India (B) South India

(C) Central India (D) Northeastern India

73. ———————— has the largest area under permanent forests, constituting 75 per cent of its total forest area.

(A) Orissa (B) Madhya Pradesh

(C) Chhattisgarh (D) Assam

74. Which of the following is a cold desert?

(A) Bangalore (B) Chennai

(C) Himalaya (D) Rajasthan

75. Why Rann of Kutch attracts aquatic birds in monsoon season?

(A) Because desert land is converted to forest land

(B) Because desert land is converted to snow

(C) Because desert land do not convert

(D) Because desert land is converted to salt marshes

76. What makes desert region to become highly unproductive?

(A) Salinity (B) Sunlight

(C) Temperature (D) Increase in the rain

77. How can desert ecosystems be conserved?

(A) By minimizing the human activity

(B) By pouring water to desert area

(C) By deforestation

(D) By killing organisms

78. Which of the following tribe protected trees from several generation in Rajasthan?

(A) Bishnoi (B) Papadi

(C) Korvanji (D) Gudus

79. What is the predominant vegetation in a grassland ecosystem?

(A) Sand (B) Land

(C) Rock (D) Grass

80. How much of rainfall is required for a grassland area?

(A) Low rainfall (B) High rainfall

(C) Moderate rainfall (D) They don't require any rainfall

81. How do humans use grasslands?

(A) To cultivate the land (B) To feed their livestock

(C) To grow thick forests (D) Grasslands are not useful for humans

82. Which type of grassland ecosystem is found in the western India, Central India and the Deccan?

(A) The semi-arid plains (B) The terai

(C) The Himalayan Pasture belt (D) The Shola

83. How are grasslands converted into flat stubs?

(A) By over grazing (B) By less grazing

(C) By climatic changes (D) By less water

84. Why has the rotational grazing pattern been established?

(A) To preserve grassland ecosystem

(B) To destroy grassland ecosystem

(C) To graze in the tropical rain forests

(D) To grow grass in grassland ecosystems

85. What is the percentage of grassland covered in terms of permanent pastures in India?
(A) 2.7% (B) 3.7%
(C) 4.7% (D) 5.5%

86. What phenomenon occurs during an ecological succession?
(A) All species disappear
(B) All species survive
(C) Some species grow while other species decline
(D) Species grow at the same rate

87. What is the successively changing sequence of communities in a given area called?
(A) Succession (B) Sere
(C) Issue (D) Community

88. What are the individual transitional communities called?
(A) Seral issues (B) Seral succession
(C) Seral ecosystem (D) Seral communities

89. How many types of ecological succession are there?
(A) Three types (B) Two types
(C) Four types (D) Five types

90. Which of the following is known as the first biotic community to develop on a bare land?
(A) Pioneer community (B) Climax community
(C) Secondary community (D) Individual community

91. Imagine a newly created barren land made of igneous rocks. Some new species came, colonized and grew in this rocky area. What kind of succession pattern did this species follow?
(A) Secondary succession (B) Climax succession
(C) Primary succession (D) Tertiary succession

92. Ecological succession is
(A) Gradual and predictable (B) Gradual and unpredictable
(C) Sudden and predictable (D) Sudden and unpredictable

93. Secondary producers are

(A) Herbivores (B) Producers

(C) Carnivores (D) None of the above

94. Which one of the following ecosystem types has the highest annual net primary productivity?

(A) Tropical rain forest (B) Temperate evergreen forest

(C) Temperate deciduous forest (D) Tropical deciduous forest

95. Which of the following is an absolutely essential functional component of the ecosystem?

(A) Producers (B) Producers and detritivores

(C) Producers and herbivores (D) Detritivores

96. Which of the following has the highest gross primary productivity?

(A) Rain forest (B) Grassland

(C) Coral reef (D) Mangroves

97. Which of the following is expected to have the highest value ($gm/m^2/yr$) in a grassland?

(A) Tertiary production (B) Secondary production

(C) Gross production (GP) (D) Net production (NP)

98. When man eats fish that feeds on zooplankton which eat small plants, the producer in the chain is?

(A) Fish (B) Small plants

(C) Man (D) Zooplankton

99. Which of the following is the most stable ecosystem?

(A) Mountain (B) Forest

(C) Desert (D) Ocean

100. When living organisms make changes according to their environment, it is called as?

(A) Behaviour (B) Adaptation

(C) Both of these (D) None of these

101. Which is the most diverse biome?
   (A) Temperate Rainforest (B) Tropical Rainforest
   (C) Temperate Grassland (D) Desert

102. Most vegetation in this biome contains shallow roots or tap roots.
   (A) Temperate Deciduous Forest (B) Tropical Savanna
   (C) Desert (D) Tropical Rainforest

103. Temperate Grasslands have
   (A) Have short growing seasons (B) Have hot summers and hot winters
   (C) Are fire adapted (D) Cover 23% of land area

104. This contains lichens, some grass and mosses, small shrubs and no trees
   (A) Tropical Savanna (B) Temperature grassland
   (C) Desert (D) Tundra

105. Which of these is a biome with the richest soil?
   (A) Temperate Grassland (B) Temperate Deciduous Forest
   (C) Tropical Rainforest (D) Temperate Rainforest

106. In which of these leaves fall off the trees and nourish the soil?
   (A) Tropical Savanna (B) Tropical Rainforest
   (C) Temperature Deciduous Forest (D) Tropical Deciduous Forest

107. Which of these contain grazing herbivores?
   (A) Prairie (B) Savanna
   (C) Taiga (D) Desert

108. Which of the following zone lies at the bottom of the sea?
   (A) Littoral (B) Benthic
   (C) Neritic zone (D) Pelagic zone

109. Which of the following biomes has a long dry season?
   (A) Tundra (B) Cool Temperate
   (C) Tropical Rainforest (D) Savanna

110. What are the examples of tall grass?

(A) Baobab (B) Clumps

(C) Acacia (D) Bamboo

111. In a savanna the growth of the tree is

(A) High (B) Low

(C) Medium (D) Both low and high

112. The primary composition of coal is

(A) Nitrogen (B) Carbon

(C) Oxygen (D) Hydrogen

113. The most abundantly available fossil fuel in India is

(A) Coal (B) Natural Gas

(C) Petroleum (D) Oil

114. Which of the following non-renewable energy is not classified under a fossil fuel?

(A) Nuclear (B) Petroleum

(C) Oil (D) Natural gas

115. About 99% of the energy that heats the earth and our homes comes from

(A) Oil (B) Natural gas

(C) Electricity (D) The sun

116. In Hydroelectric power what is necessary to produce power Throughout the year?

(A) Dams filled with water (B) High amount of air

(C) High intense sunlight (D) Nuclear power

117. The main composition of biogas is

(A) Methane (B) Carbon dioxide

(C) Nitrogen (D) Hydrogen

118. A Solar cell is an electrical device that converts the energy of light Directly into electricity by the

(A) Photovoltaic effect (B) Chemical effect

(C) Atmospheric effect (D) Physical effect

119. Based on usability, Energy Resources are classified into

(A) Primary, Secondary and tertiary resources

(B) Primary and secondary resources

(C) Primary, secondary, intermediate and tertiary resources

(D) Primary, intermediate and secondary resources

120. Which of the following is not a type of primary resource?

(A) Crude oil (B) Coal

(C) Hydrogen energy (D) Sunlight

121. Which of the following statements is correct about solar energy?

(A) It is a renewable and conventional source of energy

(B) It is a non-renewable and non-conventional source of energy

(C) It is a renewable and non-conventional source of energy

(D) It is a non-renewable source of energy

122. Wind and Hydrogen energy are examples of

(A) Primary Sources

(B) Primary and secondary sources respectively

(C) Secondary sources

(D) Tertiary sources

123. Which of these Energy Resources is/are widely used in industries?

(A) Coal and gasoline (B) Wood

(C) Biogas (D) Crop residue

124. Which of these resources does not produce CO_2 during electricity generation?

(A) Coal (B) Methane

(C) Uranium (D) Biogas

125. World Energy Needs are rising due to

(A) Deforestation (B) Increasing population and industrialization

(C) Inflation (D) Natural calamities

126. Which of the following is a disadvantage of Hydro Power?

(A) They cause deforestation and affect wildlife

(B) They cause harmful emissions

(C) They are an unstable source of energy

(D) They are not suitable for long-distance electricity transmission

127. Which of the following reservoirs contain the most water?

(A) Atmosphere (B) Biosphere

(C) Groundwater (D) Lakes and rivers

128. How much of the Earth's water is stored in underground aquifers?

(A) Less than 1% (B) About 5%

(C) About 10% (D) About 20%

129. What is the process by which water enters the small pore spaces between particles in soils and rocks?

(A) Transpiration (B) Infiltration

(C) Precipitation (D) Sublimation

130. Permeability is

(A) The ability of a solid to allow fluids to pass through

(B) The process by which plants release water vapour to the atmosphere

(C) The amount of water vapour in the air relative to the maximum amount of water vapour the air can hold

(D) The percentage of pore space in the rock

131. The best groundwater reservoirs have

(A) Low permeability and low porosity (B) Low permeability and high porosity

(C) High permeability and low porosity (D) High permeability and high porosity

132. The boundary between the saturated zone and unsaturated zone is called the

(A) Water table (B) Aquifer

(C) Aquiclude (D) Porosity

133. The infiltration of water into the subsurface is the

(A) Influent (B) Effluent

(C) Discharge (D) Recharge

134. The most abundant, natura; acid is

(A) Nitric acid (B) Hydrochloric acid

(C) Carbonic acid (D) Citric acid

135. Hard water contains large amounts of

(A) Lead (B) Sodium

(C) Calcium (D) Silicon

136. Which is the Indian state with the highest number of mines, as per 2012-13?

(A) Andhra Pradesh (B) Gujarat

(C) Rajasthan (D) Madhya Pradesh

137. Which plateau is known as the mineral heart land of India?

(A) Bhander Plateau (B) Chota Nagpur Plateau

(C) Deccan Plateau (D) Tibetan Plateau

138. Which is the leading producer of manganese in India, as per 2011-12?

(A) Andhra Pradesh (B) Karnataka

(C) Madhya Pradesh (D) Maharashtra

139. Cobalt is an example of

(A) Ferrous minerals (B) Non-ferrous minerals

(C) Energy minerals (D) Non-metallic minerals

140. Sandstone and mica are examples of

(A) Non-metallic minerals (B) Energy minerals

(C) Non-ferrous minerals (D) Ferrous minerals

141. Which of these minerals is also used on the chemical industry for manufacture of chromates?

(A) Iron (B) Chromite

(C) Bauxite (D) Copper

142. The bauxite in India occurs mainly as

(A) Gibbsite (B) Kaolinite

(C) Shieldite (D) Karinite

143. Where is the Singhbum copper belt located?

(A) Karnataka (B) Madhya Pradesh

(C) Sikkim (D) Bihar

144. Which of the following is not a non-metallic mineral?

(A) Mica (B) Bauxite

(C) Granite (D) Silica

145. Carnontite mineral belongs to which of the following metals?

(A) Lead (B) Uranium

(C) Aluminium (D) Iron

146. Which of the following statements is correct regarding minerals and ores?

(A) All minerals are ores

(B) All ores are minerals

(C) Minerals are the native form in which various metals exist

(D) Ores are usually used to extract metals economically

147. Which of the following is the correct order with regard to the decreasing order of abundance of elements in earth's crust?

(A) Iron > Silicon > Oxygen > Aluminium

(B) Oxygen > Silicon > Aluminium > Iron

(C) Oxygen > Iron > Aluminium > Silicon

(D) Iron > Aluminium > Silicon > Oxygen

148. The boundary between the saturated zone and unsaturated zone is called the

(A) Water table (B) Aquifer

(C) Aquiclude (D) Porosity

149. Which of the following mineral deficiency may result into impaired growth and development, skin lesions and loss of appetite?

(A) Zinc (B) Cobalt

(C) Iron (D) Magnesium

150. In which type of water demand, minimum average consumption of water takes place?

(A) Domestic water demand

(B) Industrial water demand

(C) Institutional and commercial water demand

(D) Fire demand

151. Economic height of a dam is the height corresponding to which

(A) cost of the dam per unit of storage is minimum

(B) amount of silting is less

(C) cost of dam per unit storage is maximum

(D) free board provided is least

152. Water supply includes

(A) collection, transportation and treatment of water

(B) distribution of water to consumers

(C) provision of hydrants for fire fighting

(D) all the above

153. Which is the correct statement regarding per capita demand?

(A) Daily water required by an individual

(B) Water required for various purposes by a person

(C) Water required by an individual in a year

(D) Annual average amount of daily water required by one person

154. What are the factors affecting per capita demand?

(A) Size of city

(B) Size of city, habit of people

(C) Cost of water, quality of water, size of city

(D) Cost of water, quality of water, size of city, habit of people

155. If in a city, the maximum daily draft is 25 MLD, fire draft is 35 MLD and maximum hourly draft is 40 MLD, what is the coincident draft?

(A) 60 MLD (B) 40 MLD

(C) 25 MLD (D) 35 MLD

156. What is the design period for the water treatment unit?

(A) 10 years (B) 15 years

(C) 20 years (D) 30 years

157. Which of the following is NOT a correct statement in terms of Alluvial Soil?

(A) Alluvial Soil is most abundant type of soil found in India

(B) Alluvial Soil is generally fertile

(C) Alluvial Soil lacks nitrogen and tends to be phosphoric

(D) Alluvial Soil generally comprises of high clay

158. Which among the following is considered to be best for plant growth?

(A) Sand (B) Clay

(C) Loam (D) Silt

159. Which among the following soil is predominantly found in Rarh Region of West Bengal?

(A) Alluvial Soil (B) Red Soil

(C) Black Soil (D) Acid Sulfate Soil

160. Which of the following process is responsible for fluctuation in population density?

(A) Mimicry (B) Natality

(C) Hibernation (D) Age structure

161. Which of the following correctly tells about population density at time t+1?

(A) $Nt + 1 = Nt + [(B + I) – (I + E)]$

(B) $Nt + 1 = Nt + [(B + I) – (D + E)]$

(C) $Nt + 1 = Nt + [(B + D) – (B + E)]$

(D) $Nt + 1 = -Nt + [(B + I) – (D + E)]$

162. Which of the following is responsible for an increase in population density?

(A) Death rate increase (B) Age structure

(C) Birth rate increase (D) Emigration is more

163. Wild buffalo is an endangered species because

(A) its population is diminishing

(B) it has become extinct

(C) it is found exclusively in a particular area

(D) its poaching is strictly prohibited

164. The Nicobar pigeon is a bird found only on small islands and coastal regions from the Andaman & Nicobar Islands, and further east – through the Malay Archipelago to the Solomon and Palau region.

Accordingly which of the following kind of species would it fall under?

(A) Rare species (B) Extinct species

(C) Endemic species (D) Vulnerable species

165. Which of the following birds is a critically endangered species?

(A) The Great Indian Bustard (B) Cuckoo

(C) Peacock (D) Crow

166. Which of the following birds have been categorised as endemic species of the Andaman and Nicobar islands?

(A) Green Pigeon, White headed starling and Hawk owl

(B) Common King fisher, Myna and Black drongo

(C) Rock Pigeon, Common white crane and Smew

(D) Scrubfowl, Indian peafowl and Himalayan Quail

167. In order for the human population to achieve zero population growth which of the following must occur?

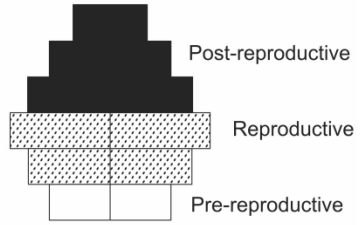
(A) There must be more post reproductive individuals than reproductive individuals

(B) There must be more pre reproductive than reproductive individuals

(C) There must be the same number pre reproductive individuals as there are reproductive individuals

(D) All of these

168. What type of pyramid is represented by the following age pyramid?



(A) Stable population

(B) Declining population

(C) Expanding population

(D) Vanishing population

169. Which one of the following is categorised as a parasite in true sense?

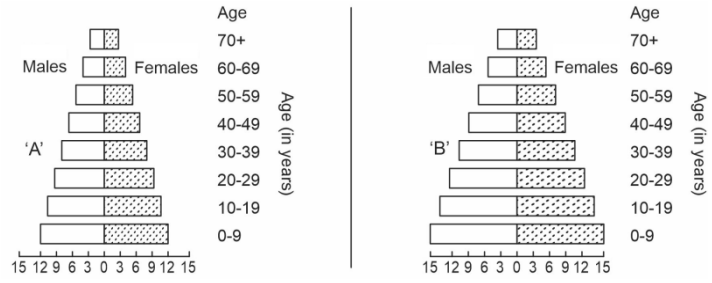
(A) Human foetus developing inside the uterus draws nourishment from the mother

(B) Head lice living on the human scalp as well as laying eggs on human hair

(C) The cuckoo (koel) lays its eggs in the crows nest

(D) The female Anopheles bites and sucks blood from humans

170. A country with a high rate of population growth took measures to reduce it. The figure below shows age sex pyramids of the populations A and B twenty years apart. Select the correct interpretation about them.



(A) 'A' is more recent and shows slight reduction in the growth rate

(B) 'B' is earlier pyramid and shows stabilised growth rate

(C) 'B' is more recent showing that population is very young

(D) 'A' is the earlier pyramid and no change has occurred in the growth rate

171. According to Malthus, what increases the death rate in the population?
(A) GDP
(B) Positive checks
(C) Negative checks
(D) None of the above

172. According the theory, the event in which the entire population die off is called as what?
(A) Malthusian tragedy
(B) Malthusian growth
(C) Malthusian decline
(D) Malthusian catastrophe

173. Which one of the following organization dedicated to protecting human health from environmental harms?
(A) Environment and Human Health
(B) Environmental and Scientific Science
(C) Ecological Protection Organization
(D) Ecological Science and Solutions

174. How do pollutants reach humans?
(A) By external factors
(B) By internal factors
(C) Pollutants never reach to humans
(D) There is nothing called pollutants

175. Which of the following represents diseases communicated through contaminated food and water?
(A) Typhoid and Tuberculosis
(B) Typhoid and Cholera
(C) Measles and Rabies
(D) Tuberculosis and Measles

176. Intestinal perforation is the ultimate symptom of the extreme stage of which disorder?
(A) Malaria
(B) Filariasis
(C) Typhoid
(D) Pneumonia

177. Ozone depletion in the atmosphere becomes the reason for causing which of the following diseases?
(A) Heart stroke
(B) Brain stroke
(C) Tuberculosis
(D) Skin cancer

178. Which one of the following diseases is caused by water pollution?
(A) Conjunctivitis
(B) Respiratory infections
(C) Diarrhoea
(D) Bronchitis

179. The state with the largest area under waste land is

(A) Gujarat (B) Madhya Pradesh

(C) Jammu and Kashmir (D) Rajasthan

180. Which is the most important support for all plant growth and all life?

(A) Top soil (B) Fertilizer

(C) Farming (D) Pesticide

181. The largest Scheduled Tribe of Uttarakhand is

(A) Tharu (B) Jaunsari

(C) Bhotia (D) Bhoksa

182. What is the main objective of VanabandhuKalyanYojana?

(A) To increase forest cover (B) Protection of wildlife

(C) Welfare of tribals (D) Protection of rivers

183. Which wave of an earthquake is produced by a rolling effect along the earth's surface?

(A) L wave (B) P wave

(C) S wave (D) None of the above

184. India's total cyclone-prone area is

(A) 15% (B) 10%

(C) 8% (D) 20%

185. How many distinct types of actions are defined as part of disaster management?

(A) 4 (B) 7

(C) 5 (D) 6

186. For what purpose thermal Imagers are used?

(A) To read and record the moment in the earth's crust

(B) To record the intensity of the earthquake

(C) To take pictures of heat emitted by the volcano

(D) All of the above

187. In a typical municipal solid waste, least percentage of Ash is found in

(A) Textiles (B) Plastic

(C) Leather (D) Rubber

188. An important source of Arsenic in Municipal Solid Water (MSW) is

(A) Pigments in plastics (B) Rubber products

(C) Batteries (D) Household pesticides

189. Which of the salts are found in abundance in coastal saline soils?

(A) Oxygen (B) NaCl and Na_2SO_4

(C) Nitrogen (D) Carbon monoxide

190. The process by which the saline water underlying freshwater rises upward into the freshwater zone is called as

(A) Upconing (B) Bio-remediation

(C) Bio-degradation (D) Bio-magnification

191. Environment Impact assessment(EIA) is done

(A) Before the project (B) After the project

(C) During the project (D) Any time in life cycle of project

192. How many biogeographical zones are there in India?

(A) 2 (B) 4

(C) 7 (D) 10

193. When was the Ganga Action Plan launched?

(A) 1980 (B) 1982

(C) 1984 (D) 1986

194. Which of the following is not an objective of the Ganga Action Plan?

(A) Improve the water quality by interception

(B) Treatment of domestic sewage

(C) Pollution abatement

(D) Increase the water content

195. The extreme of temperature between summer and winter is quite low in southern part of peninsular India mainly because

(A) The adjoining oceans moderate the temperature

(B) The sky is generally cloudy

(C) The sun's rays are almost vertical throughout the year

(D) Strong winds flow throughout the year

196. In wind erosion what is the diameter of the particles that are moved by bounce?

(A) 0.1 – 0.5 mm (B) 0.5 – 1 mm

(C) 1 – 2 mm (D) < 0.5 mm

197. Which one of the following is the first stage of water erosion?

(A) Rill erosion (B) Sheet erosion

(C) Splash erosion (D) Gully erosion

198. Soil and water conservation method mostly used in mountain and hilly areas is

(A) Bench terracing (B) Contour bunding

(C) Terracing (D) None of these

199. Which gas is released from paddy fields?

(A) Carbon dioxide (B) Methane

(C) Nitrous oxide (D) All of the above

200. Which of the following is the characteristic feature of Fin fishery?

(A) Rearing of animals having fins

(B) Rearing of animals living only in freshwater

(C) Rearing of animals living only in marine water

(D) Rearing of aquatic plants

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