

**Government General Degree College, Kalna-I**

**Question Bank**

**Semester I**

**Paper: ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE/ EDUCATION**

**Code: 1061**

## **UNIT 1: Basics of Environmental Studies**

### **1. What does the term "Environmental Studies" refer to?**

- a) The study of animals in their natural habitat
- b) The study of the interactions between organisms and their environment
- c) The study of outer space and celestial bodies
- d) The study of human anatomy and physiology

### **2. How would you define the nature of Environmental Studies?**

- a) It focuses solely on the physical aspects of the environment
- b) It is a multidisciplinary field that examines the interactions between humans and the environment
- c) It only considers natural environments, excluding urban areas
- d) It primarily deals with the study of rocks and minerals

### **3. What is the scope of Environmental Studies?**

- a) Limited to a specific geographical region
- b) Global, covering the entire planet and beyond
- c) Restricted to the study of plant life
- d) Limited to laboratory experiments

### **4. Why is Environmental Studies important?**

- a) It has no significant relevance to society
- b) It helps in understanding the impact of human activities on the environment
- c) It is only relevant to scientists and researchers
- d) It focuses solely on theoretical concepts without practical applications

### **5. Which of the following is NOT a component of the environment?**

- a) Atmosphere
- b) Hydrosphere
- c) Technosphere
- d) Biosphere

### **6. What is the primary focus of environmental education?**

- a) Teaching environmental laws and regulations
- b) Creating awareness about environmental issues
- c) Training individuals for careers in environmental science

d) Promoting the use of technology in environmental studies

**7. In the context of Environmental Studies, what does "biosphere" refer to?**

- a) The portion of the Earth's crust and upper mantle
- b) The region where living organisms and their environments interact
- c) The study of celestial bodies beyond Earth
- d) The layer of gases surrounding the Earth

**8. Which term best describes a field that incorporates knowledge from various disciplines like biology, chemistry, and sociology to study the environment?**

- a) Unidisciplinary
- b) Multidisciplinary
- c) Monodisciplinary
- d) Interdisciplinary

**9. What is the significance of understanding the components of the environment?**

- a) It helps in creating artificial environments
- b) It aids in preserving biodiversity and ecological balance
- c) It is irrelevant to environmental management
- d) It focuses solely on human-made environments

**10. What is the environmental impact of deforestation?**

- a) Increased biodiversity
- b) Soil erosion and loss of habitat
- c) Enhanced air quality
- d) Improved water retention in soil

**11. Which of the following is a human-made component of the environment?**

- a) Mountains
- b) Rivers
- c) Urban areas
- d) Forests

**12. What role does the hydrosphere play in the environment?**

- a) It has no impact on the environment
- b) It regulates the Earth's temperature
- c) It is responsible for the formation of mountains
- d) It comprises all living organisms

**13. What is the primary goal of environmental education?**

- a) Encouraging pollution
- b) Fostering a sense of environmental responsibility and stewardship
- c) Ignoring ecological principles
- d) Promoting overexploitation of natural resources

**14. Which component of the environment includes the collective physical, chemical, and biological conditions that affect an organism or community?**

- a) Atmosphere
- b) Ecosystem
- c) Habitat
- d) Biosphere

**15. What is the main purpose of studying the atmosphere in Environmental Studies?**

- a) To understand the composition of rocks
- b) To analyze the behavior of living organisms
- c) To examine the air and climate around the Earth
- d) To study the formation of oceans

**16. Which statement best describes the global scope of Environmental Studies?**

- a) It only focuses on regional environmental issues
- b) It addresses environmental challenges at a worldwide level
- c) It excludes the study of human impact on the environment
- d) It is limited to a specific country or continent

**17. What is the importance of interdisciplinary approaches in Environmental Studies?**

- a) It hinders a comprehensive understanding of environmental issues
- b) It fosters collaboration and a holistic understanding of environmental problems
- c) It limits the scope of research to a single discipline
- d) It promotes isolation between different scientific fields

**18. Which term refers to the study of the relationships between living organisms and their environment?**

- a) Geology
- b) Ecology
- c) Meteorology
- d) Sociology

**19. What does the Technosphere encompass in the context of the environment?**

- a) The study of plant and animal life
- b) Human-made systems, technologies, and infrastructure
- c) The layer of gases surrounding the Earth
- d) The exploration of outer space

**20. Why is it essential to integrate environmental education into formal education systems?**

- a) It adds unnecessary complexity to the curriculum
- b) It helps in developing a sense of environmental responsibility among students
- c) It only benefits students pursuing careers in environmental science
- d) It has no impact on students' understanding of the world around them

**Answers from Unit 1:**

- 1. b) The study of the interactions between organisms and their environment
- 2. b) It is a multidisciplinary field that examines the interactions between humans and the environment
- 3. b) Global, covering the entire planet and beyond
- 4. b) It helps in understanding the impact of human activities on the environment
- 5. c) Technosphere
- 6. b) Creating awareness about environmental issues
- 7. b) The region where living organisms and their environments interact
- 8. b) Multidisciplinary
- 9. b) It aids in preserving biodiversity and ecological balance
- 10. b) Soil erosion and loss of habitat
- 11. c) Urban areas
- 12. b) It regulates the Earth's temperature
- 13. b) Fostering a sense of environmental responsibility and stewardship
- 14. c) Habitat
- 15. c) To examine the air and climate around the Earth
- 16. b) It addresses environmental challenges at a worldwide level
- 17. b) It fosters collaboration and a holistic understanding of environmental problems
- 18. b) Ecology
- 19. b) Human-made systems, technologies, and infrastructure
- 20. b) It helps in developing a sense of environmental responsibility among students

## **UNIT 2: NATURAL RESOURCES**

### **1. What is the main focus of the study of forest resources?**

- a) Exploration of outer space
- b) Examination of rock formations
- c) Analysis of interactions between organisms and the environment
- d) Understanding the uses, types, and importance of forests

### **2. What is Joint Forest Management?**

- a) Forest resources managed solely by the government
- b) Collaboration between government and private industries for forest management
- c) Involving local communities in the management of forests
- d) Exclusive management by tribal populations

### **3. How would you describe the symbiotic relationship between tribal populations and forests?**

- a) Adversarial, with tribes exploiting forests for personal gain
- b) Cooperative, where tribes contribute to forest conservation
- c) Indifferent, with no interaction between tribes and forests
- d) Competitive, with tribes competing for forest resources

### **4. What are the effects of deforestation on the environment?**

- a) Increased biodiversity
- b) Enhanced soil fertility
- c) Soil erosion and loss of habitat
- d) Reduction in atmospheric carbon dioxide levels

### **5. What is the distribution of water on Earth primarily influenced by?**

- a) Human activities
- b) Atmospheric pressure
- c) Geological processes
- d) Solar radiation

### **6. How is surface water commonly overexploited?**

- a) By increasing water conservation efforts
- b) By building dams
- c) By implementing efficient irrigation systems
- d) By excessive withdrawal for agricultural and industrial purposes

**7. What are the benefits of dams in water resource management?**

- a) Increased flood risk
- b) Enhanced groundwater depletion
- c) Regulation of water flow and electricity generation
- d) Spread of waterborne diseases

**8. What is a common problem associated with the construction of dams?**

- a) Improved water quality
- b) Displacement of local communities
- c) Reduction in agricultural productivity
- d) Decreased risk of flooding

**9. What are the natural disasters related to water resources discussed in the syllabus?**

- a) Tornadoes and hurricanes
- b) Floods and droughts
- c) Earthquakes and tsunamis
- d) Volcanic eruptions

**10. In the context of mineral resources, what does "exploitation" refer to?**

- a) Conservation practices
- b) Sustainable use
- c) Extraction and utilization
- d) Preservation for future generations

**11. What social impacts are associated with mining activities?**

- a) Improved community well-being
- b) Economic development and job creation
- c) Displacement of communities and environmental degradation
- d) Enhanced cultural preservation

**12. What is a key aspect of the world food problems discussed in the syllabus?**

- a) Abundance of food resources
- b) Food security and insecurities
- c) Uniform distribution of food
- d) Elimination of agriculture

**13. What distinguishes renewable energy sources from nonrenewable ones?**

- a) Nonrenewable sources are abundant, while renewable sources are scarce
- b) Renewable sources can be naturally replenished, while nonrenewable sources are finite
- c) Nonrenewable sources are environmentally friendly, while renewable sources are not
- d) Renewable sources are more expensive than nonrenewable ones

**14. Provide an example of an alternate energy source discussed in the syllabus.**

- a) Coal
- b) Solar power
- c) Natural gas
- d) Petroleum

**15. How is land degradation primarily caused?**

- a) Controlled land-use planning
- b) Implementation of sustainable agricultural practices
- c) Overexploitation and mismanagement of land resources
- d) Preservation of natural habitats

**16. What is the main goal of using resources for sustainable development?**

- a) Exhausting resources for immediate economic gain
- b) Preserving resources for future generations
- c) Maximizing resource use without concern for environmental impact
- d) Ignoring social and economic factors in resource management

**17. What does the concept of sustainable development emphasize?**

- a) Exploiting resources without considering environmental consequences
- b) Balancing economic, social, and environmental considerations for long-term well-being
- c) Prioritizing economic growth at the expense of social and environmental factors
- d) Ignoring the need for resource conservation



**18. Why is the use of alternate energy sources important for sustainable development?**

- a) They are more expensive than traditional sources
- b) They reduce dependence on finite resources and minimize environmental impact
- c) They have a higher carbon footprint
- d) They have limited applications in various industries

**19. What is a consequence of soil erosion in land resources management?**

- a) Enhanced soil fertility
- b) Increased agricultural productivity
- c) Decreased soil quality and loss of arable land
- d) Preservation of natural landscapes

**20. What is desertification, as mentioned in the syllabus?**

- a) Expansion of forested areas
- b) Transformation of fertile land into arid regions
- c) Efficient land-use planning
- d) Preservation of water resources

**Answers from Unit 2:**

- 1. d) Understanding the uses, types, and importance of forests
- 2. c) Involving local communities in the management of forests
- 3. b) Cooperative, where tribes contribute to forest conservation
- 4. c) Soil erosion and loss of habitat
- 5. c) Geological processes
- 6. d) By excessive withdrawal for agricultural and industrial purposes
- 7. c) Regulation of water flow and electricity generation
- 8. b) Displacement of local communities
- 9. b) Floods and droughts
- 10. c) Extraction and utilization
- 11. c) Displacement of communities and environmental degradation
- 12. b) Food security and insecurities
- 13. b) Renewable sources can be naturally replenished, while nonrenewable sources are finite
- 14. b) Solar power
- 15. c) Overexploitation and mismanagement of land resources
- 16. b) Preserving resources for future generations
- 17. b) Balancing economic, social, and environmental considerations for long-term well-being
- 18. b) They reduce dependence on finite resources and minimize environmental impact
- 19. c) Decreased soil quality and loss of arable land
- 20. b) Transformation of fertile land into arid regions

## **UNIT 3: Ecology and Ecosystems**

### **1. What is the primary focus of the study of ecology?**

- a) Exploration of outer space
- b) Examination of rock formations
- c) Analysis of interactions between organisms and their environment
- d) Understanding the uses of natural resources

### **2. What does population ecology primarily study?**

- a) The interactions between different species
- b) The behavior of individual organisms
- c) The distribution and abundance of species in a specific area
- d) The structure of ecosystems

### **3. How would you define community ecology?**

- a) The study of interactions between organisms and their physical environment
- b) The examination of a single species within an ecosystem
- c) The analysis of populations in a given area
- d) The study of interactions among different species in a shared environment

### **4. What is the concept of an ecosystem?**

- a) The study of geological processes
- b) A community of organisms and their physical environment
- c) The behavior of individual organisms
- d) The exploration of celestial bodies

### **5. How many different types of ecosystems are typically recognized in ecology?**

- a) Two
- b) Four
- c) Six
- d) Eight

**6. What are food chains in ecology?**

- a) Complex interactions between communities
- b) The transfer of energy through a sequence of organisms
- c) The study of geological processes
- d) The distribution of populations in a given area

**7. How do food webs differ from food chains?**

- a) Food webs involve only plants, while food chains involve animals.
- b) Food webs are more complex, involving interconnected food chains.
- c) Food chains are longer and more stable than food webs.
- d) Food webs only apply to aquatic ecosystems.

**8. What is ecological succession?**

- a) The constant movement of organisms between ecosystems
- b) The progressive and predictable changes in a community over time
- c) The random fluctuations in population sizes
- d) The transfer of energy within an ecosystem

**9. How does energy flow in an ecosystem?**

- a) It flows from consumers to producers.
- b) It flows from the sun to producers and then to consumers.
- c) It flows from decomposers to producers.
- d) It flows from consumers to decomposers.

**10. What is the main source of energy in most ecosystems?**

- a) Wind
- b) Sunlight
- c) Geothermal heat
- d) Fossil fuels

**11. Which model represents the flow of energy in an ecosystem, showing the diminishing energy at each trophic level?**

- a) Pyramid of numbers
- b) Food chain model
- c) Energy pyramid
- d) Ecological succession model

**12. In an ecosystem, what role do producers play?**

- a) They decompose organic matter.
- b) They consume other organisms.
- c) They convert sunlight into chemical energy through photosynthesis.
- d) They feed on primary consumers.

**13. What type of ecosystem is characterized by the interaction between freshwater and terrestrial ecosystems?**

- a) Marine ecosystem
- b) Terrestrial ecosystem
- c) Aquatic ecosystem
- d) Riparian ecosystem

**14. Which of the following is an example of a terrestrial ecosystem?**

- a) Coral reef
- b) Grassland
- c) Open ocean
- d) Mangrove swamp

**15. What is the term for the process by which one community replaces another over time in a particular area?**

- a) Community shift
- b) Ecological succession
- c) Population dynamics
- d) Ecosystem turnover

**16. What is the significance of decomposers in an ecosystem?**

- a) They produce oxygen through photosynthesis.
- b) They break down dead organic matter, returning nutrients to the soil.
- c) They are the primary producers in the food chain.
- d) They consume other organisms for energy.

**17. How do pioneer species contribute to ecological succession?**

- a) They inhibit the growth of other species.
- b) They establish stable communities.
- c) They colonize barren or disturbed areas, paving the way for other species.
- d) They have no role in ecological succession.

**18. What is the primary factor influencing the structure and function of an ecosystem?**

- a) The abundance of predators
- b) The availability of water
- c) The amount of sunlight
- d) The diversity of species

**19. Which of the following is an abiotic factor in an ecosystem?**

- a) Temperature
- b) Birds
- c) Trees
- d) Insects

**20. What concept refers to the total mass of living organisms in a particular area at a given time?**

- a) Biomass
- b) Biotic potential
- c) Trophic level
- d) Primary productivity

**Answers from Unit 3:**

1. c) Analysis of interactions between organisms and their environment
2. c) The distribution and abundance of species in a specific area
3. d) The study of interactions among different species in a shared environment
4. b) A community of organisms and their physical environment
5. c) Six
6. b) The transfer of energy through a sequence of organisms
7. b) Food webs are more complex, involving interconnected food chains.
8. b) The progressive and predictable changes in a community over time
9. b) It flows from the sun to producers and then to consumers.
10. b) Sunlight
11. c) Energy pyramid
12. c) They convert sunlight into chemical energy through photosynthesis.
13. d) Riparian ecosystem
14. b) Grassland
15. b) Ecological succession
16. b) They break down dead organic matter, returning nutrients to the soil.
17. c) They colonize barren or disturbed areas, paving the way for other species.
18. c) The amount of sunlight
19. a) Temperature
20. a) Biomass

## **UNIT 4: Biodiversity and its conservation**

### **1. When was the project tiger Launched?**

- a) 2004-2005
- b) 1973-1974
- c) 1983-1984
- d) 2013-2014

### **2. under UNESCO World Heritage site's List which among the following places come?**

- a) Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Parks
- b) Jim Corbett National Park
- c) Rajaji National Park
- d) None of the above

### **3. Among these which species are NOT in the IUCN classification of threatened species?**

- a) Extinct
- b) Harmful
- c) Vulnerable
- d) Endangered

### **4. In the Natural World Heritage Sites of UNESCO which national park of India is also listed?**

- a) Dachigam National Park
- b) Namdapha National Park
- c) Keoladeo Ghana National Park
- d) Bandipur National Park

### **5. What does WWF Stands for:**

- a) World Wildlife Federation
- b) Web World Federation
- c) World Wildlife Fund
- d) World web Federation

### **6. For Documenting rare and endangered species of animals and plants what is established?**

- a) Green data Book
- b) Blue data book
- c) Red data book
- d) None of these

**7. Consider the Following Protected Areas:**

- a) Bhitarkanika
- b) Bandipur
- c) Manas
- d) Sunderbans

Which one of the above Following is declared as Tiger Reserves?

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

**8. In 1992 at Rio De Janeiro, Brazil which declaration was signed?**

- a) Agenda 19
- b) Agenda 21
- c) Agenda 22
- d) Agenda 39

**9. The Wetlands of East Kolkata have been declared as**

- a) Tourist site
- b) Biodiversity site
- c) World Heritage Site
- d) Ramsar Site

**10. Kanjli Wetland is in which district of Punjab?**

- a) Moga
- b) Tarn Taran
- c) Fazilka
- d) Kapurthala

**11. With the Silent Valley Project, which one of the following states is related?**

- a) Himachal Pradesh
- b) Uttarakhand
- c) Kerala
- d) Tamil nadu

**12. In April 2016, the National Green Tribunal Suspended the Environmental Clearance given to the Proposed hydropower project in Arunachal Pradesh to save the .....**

- a) Gayals
- b) Great Hornbills
- c) Medicinal Plants
- d) Black- Necked Cranes

**13. Place where the Threatened animals and plants are protected for special care is known as**

- a) In situ Conservation
- b) Ex-Situ Conversation
- c) Wildlife Sanctuary
- d) National Park

**14. In Bharatpur District which is known as the Animal Mascot?**

- a) Cheetal Deer
- b) Sambar Deer
- c) Gharial
- d) Sarus Crane

**15. Name the Place where the Mitti Bachao Movement started in india.**

- a) Darbhanga, Bihar
- b) Mysore, Karnataka
- c) Thane, Maharashtra
- d) Hoshangabad, Madhya Pradesh

**16. Biodiversity refers to:**

- a) The variety of genetic traits in a population
- b) The variety of species and ecosystems in a region
- c) The total number of individuals in an ecosystem
- d) The variety of physical environments in an area

**17. The loss of biodiversity due to human activities is called**

- a) Evolution
- b) Conservation



- c) Extinction
- d) Biodiversity

**18. Which of the following is a direct threat to biodiversity?**

- a) Sustainable development
- b) Habitat preservation
- c) Pollution
- d) Ecotourism

**19. Which of the following is an in-situ conservation method?**

- a) Seed banks
- b) Botanical gardens
- c) National parks
- d) Wildlife sanctuaries

**20. Which of the following is an example of an endemic species?**

- a) Tiger (*Panthera tigris*)
- b) Polar bear (*Ursus maritimus*)
- c) Komodo dragon (*Varanus komodoensis*)
- d) Giant panda (*Ailuropoda melanoleuca*)

**Answer:**

- 1) Answer: b) **1973-1974**
- 2) Answer: a) **Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Parks.**
- 3) Answer: b) **Harmful**
- 4) Answer: c) **Keoladeo Ghana National Park**
- 5) Answer: c) **World Wildlife Fund**
- 6) Answer: c) **Red Data book**
- 7) Answer: a) **1,3 and 4**
- 8) Answer: b) **Agenda 21**
- 9) Answer: d) **Ramsar Site**
- 10) Answer: d) **Kapurthala**
- 11) Answer: c) **Kerala**
- 12) Answer: d) **Black-necked Cranes**
- 13) Answer: b) **Ex-situ Conservation**
- 14) Answer: d) **The Sarus Crane**
- 15) Answer: d) **Hoshangabad, Madhya Pradesh**
- 16) Answer: b) **The variety of species and ecosystems in a region**
- 17) Answer: c) **Extinction**
- 18) Answer: c) **Pollution**
- 19) Answer: c) **National parks**
- 20) Answer: c) **Komodo dragon (*Varanus komodoensis*)**

## **UNIT 5: Environmental Pollution and Management**

**1. Identify the air pollutant in urban areas which irritates eyes and also respiratory tract of human beings.**

- (A) Particulate matter
- (B) Oxides of nitrogen
- (C) Surface ozone
- (D) Carbon monoxide

**2. Which of the following is the largest source of water pollution in major rivers of India?**

- (A) Untreated sewage
- (B) Agriculture run-off
- (C) Unregulated small scale industries
- (D) Religious practices

**3. Which of the following phenomena is not a natural hazard?**

- (A) Wildfire
- (B) Lightning
- (C) Landslide
- (D) Chemical contamination

**4. Which of the following combinations represent renewable natural resources?**

- (A) Fertile soil, fresh water and natural gas
- (B) Clean air, phosphates and biological diversity
- (C) Fishes, fertile soil and fresh water
- (D) Oil, forests and tides

**5. In the recently launched Air Quality Index in India, which of the following pollutants is not included ?**

- (A) Carbon monoxide
- (B) Fine particulate matter
- (C) Ozone
- (D) Chlorofluorocarbons

**6. One of the anthropogenic sources of gaseous pollutants chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) in air is**

- (A) Cement industry
- (B) Fertiliser industry
- (C) Foam industry
- (D) Pesticide industry

**7. The primary source of organic pollution in fresh water bodies is**

- (A) run-off urban areas
- (B) run-off from agricultural forms
- (C) sewage effluents
- (D) industrial effluents

**8. Which one of the following green house gases has the shortest residence time in the atmosphere?**

- (A) Chlorofluorocarbon
- (B) Carbon dioxide
- (C) Methane
- (D) Nitrous oxide

**9. The major source of the pollutant gas, carbon mono-oxide (CO), in urban areas is**

- (A) Thermal power sector
- (B) Transport sector
- (C) Industrial sector
- (D) Domestic sector

**10. Which of the following types of natural hazards have the highest potential to cause damage to humans?**

- (A) Earth quakes
- (B) Forest fires
- (C) Volcanic eruptions
- (D) Droughts and Floods

**11. The maximum emission of pollutants from fuel sources in India is caused by:**

- (A) Coal
- (B) Firewood
- (C) Refuse burning
- (D) Vegetable waste product

**12. The most significant impact of volcanic eruption has been felt in the form of:**

- (A) change in weather
- (B) sinking of islands
- (C) loss of vegetation
- (D) extinction of animals

**13. Which of the natural hazards have big effect on Indian people each year?**

- (A) Cyclones
- (B) Floods
- (C) Earthquakes
- (D) Landslides

**14. Tsunami occurs due to:**

- (A) Mild earthquakes and landslides in the oceans
- (B) Strong earthquakes and landslides in the oceans
- (C) Strong earthquakes and landslides in mountains
- (D) Strong earthquakes and landslides in deserts

**15. Which one of the following natural hazards is responsible for causing highest human disaster ?**

- (A) Earthquakes
- (B) Snow-storms
- (C) Volcanic eruptions
- (D) Tsunami

**16. Which one of the following units is used to measure intensity of noise?**

- (A) decible
- (B) Hz
- (C) Phon
- (D) Watts/Mp

**17. Which of the following phenomena is not a natural hazard?**

- (A) Wildfire
- (B) Lightning
- (C) Landslide
- (D) Chemical contamination

**18. The most recurring natural hazard in India is**

- (A) Earthquakes
- (B) Floods
- (C) Landslides
- (D) Volcanoes

**19. Surface Ozone is produced from**

- (A) Transport sector
- (B) Cement plants
- (C) Textile industry
- (D) Chemical industry

**20. 'Kyoto Protocol is related to**

- (A) Ozone depletion'
- (B) Hazardous waste
- C) Climate change
- (D) Nuclear-energy

**Answers from Unit: V**

- 1 (C) Surface ozone
- 2 (A) Untreated sewage
- 3 (D) Chemical contamination
- 4 (C) Fishes, fertile soil and fresh water
- 5 (D) Chlorofluorocarbons
- 6 C) Foam industry
- 7 C) sewage effluents
- 8 C) Methane
- 9 B) Transport sector
- 10 D) Droughts and Floods
- 11 (A) Coal
- 12 (A) change in weather
- 13 (B) Floods
- 14 (B) Strong earthquakes and landslides in the oceans
- 15 (D) Tsunami
- 16 (A) decible
- 17 (D) Chemical contamination
- 18 (B) Floods
- 19 (A) Transport sector
- 20 C) Climate change

## **UNIT 6: Environmental Policies and Practices**

**1. Which article of the Indian Constitution is specifically related to the protection and improvement of the environment?**

- a) Article 45
- b) Article 48(A)
- c) Article 51(A)
- d) Article 52

**2. What does Article 51A(g) of the Indian Constitution emphasize?**

- a) Right to education
- b) Right to equality
- c) Fundamental duties related to environmental protection
- d) Right to freedom of speech

**3. Which environmental legislation in India is primarily concerned with the protection and improvement of the environment and the prevention of hazards to human beings, plants, and animals?**

- a) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
- b) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
- c) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
- d) Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980

**4. Which Act is aimed at the conservation of forests and wildlife in India?**

- a) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
- b) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
- c) Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
- d) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

**5. The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972, in India, primarily focuses on the protection of:**

- a) Domestic animals
- b) Endangered plant species
- c) Wild animals and birds
- d) Marine life

**6. What is the main purpose of the Montreal Protocol?**

- a) Control of water pollution
- b) Conservation of forests
- c) Ozone layer protection
- d) Prevention of acid rain

**7. Which international agreement aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and combat climate change?**

- a) Montreal Protocol
- b) Kyoto Protocol
- c) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Protocol
- d) Forest (Conservation) Agreement

**8. What is the primary cause of global warming?**

- a) Depletion of the ozone layer
- b) Greenhouse gas emissions
- c) Deforestation
- d) Acid rain

**9. ENSO, or El Niño-Southern Oscillation, is a climate phenomenon that involves:**

- a) Sudden warming of the Arctic region
- b) An irregular periodic variation in winds and sea surface temperatures
- c) Depletion of the ozone layer over Antarctica
- d) Acidification of oceans

**10. Which environmental issue is associated with the thinning of the ozone layer?**

- a) Global warming
- b) ENSO
- c) Acid rain
- d) Ozone layer depletion

**11. The Kyoto Protocol primarily addresses the reduction of:**

- a) Ozone-depleting substances
- b) Greenhouse gas emissions
- c) Acid rain pollutants
- d) Deforestation



**12. What does the term ENSO stand for?**

- a) Elongated Northern-Southern Orientation
- b) Ecological Network for Sustainable Operations
- c) El Niño-Southern Oscillation
- d) Environmental Nourishment and Sustainability Organization

**13. Acid rain is caused by the release of pollutants such as:**

- a) Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)
- b) Nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) and sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>)
- c) Methane (CH<sub>4</sub>)
- d) Ozone (O<sub>3</sub>)

**14. The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, in India, is primarily aimed at:**

- a) Promoting commercial logging
- b) Conservation and sustainable use of forests
- c) Expanding agricultural land through deforestation
- d) Controlling air pollution

**15. Which international agreement focuses on the phase-out of substances that deplete the ozone layer?**

- a) Kyoto Protocol
- b) Montreal Protocol
- c) Paris Agreement
- d) Stockholm Convention

**16. In the context of environmental laws in India, which legislation addresses the prevention and control of air pollution?**

- a) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
- b) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
- c) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
- d) Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980

**17. What is the primary objective of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974?**

- a) Conservation of marine life
- b) Prevention of waterborne diseases
- c) Protection and improvement of water quality
- d) Promotion of water sports and recreation

**18. How does the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, contribute to environmental governance in India?**

- a) It promotes deforestation for economic development
- b) It regulates the use of pesticides in agriculture
- c) It provides a framework for coordinating the actions of various authorities
- d) It focuses on the protection of wildlife habitats

**19. Article 48(A) of the Indian Constitution specifically deals with:**

- a) Protection of wildlife
- b) Protection and improvement of the environment
- c) Conservation of forests
- d) Prevention of air pollution

**20. What is the significance of Article 51A(g) in the Indian Constitution?**

- a) It outlines fundamental duties related to environmental protection
- b) It establishes the right to freedom of speech
- c) It mandates compulsory education for all citizens
- d) It defines the right to equality

**Answers from Unit 6:**

1. b) Article 48(A)
2. c) Fundamental duties related to environmental protection
3. b) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
4. c) Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
5. c) Wild animals and birds
6. c) Ozone layer protection
7. b) Kyoto Protocol
8. b) Greenhouse gas emissions
9. b) An irregular periodic variation in winds and sea surface temperatures
10. d) Ozone layer depletion
11. b) Greenhouse gas emissions
12. c) El Niño-Southern Oscillation
13. b) Nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) and sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>)
14. b) Conservation and sustainable use of forests
15. b) Montreal Protocol
16. c) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
17. c) Protection and improvement of water quality
18. c) It provides a framework for coordinating the actions of various authorities
19. c) Conservation of forests
20. a) It outlines fundamental duties related to environmental protection

## **UNIT 7: Human Communities and Environment**

**1. Which of the following pollutants can cause cancer in humans?**

- (A) Pesticides
- (B) Mercury
- (C) Lead
- (D) Ozone

**2. Who among the following was associated with Bishnoi movement?**

- A. Amrita Devi
- B. Gaura Devi
- C. Govind Singh Rawat
- D. Shamsheer Singh Bisht

**3. Who among the following was not associated with chipko movement?**

- A. Sundarlal Bahuguna
- B. Gaura Devi
- C. Sudesha Devi
- D. Gaura Devi

**4. Which of the following was started in 1973 to save the evergreen tropical forest in the Palakkad district of Kerala, India from being flooded by a hydroelectric project?**

- A. Chipko Movement
- B. Silent Valley Movement
- C. Appiko Movement
- D. Jungle Bachao Andola

**5. Which environmental movement refers to as Greed Game Political Populism by the environmentalists?**

- A. Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA)
- B. Silent Valley Movement
- C. Appiko Movement
- D. Jungle Bachao Andolan

**6. What was the name of the valley in which the Chipko movement began?**

- A. Alakananda valley
- B. Narmada valley
- C. Appiko valley
- D. None of the above

**7. Which of the following is NOT a legacy of the Chipko movement?**

- A. A ban on commercial logging in the Alaknanda valley
- B. Recognition of the rights of local people to manage their own forests
- C. Inspiration for other nonviolent environmental movements
- D. Increased deforestation in India

**8. Chipko movement started from which state?**

- A. Uttarakhand
- B. Uttarakhand
- C. Chhattisgarh
- D. West Bengal

**9. Who authored the book, Silent Spring?**

- A. Frank Thone
- B. Raymond L. Bryant
- C. Rachel Carson
- D. Raymond Carson

**10. On what issue the villagers related to Chipko movement protested?**

- A. Deforestation and commercial logging.
- B. Construction of big dams.
- C. Untouchability.
- D. Construction of highway

**11. Among the following, who is associated with Chipko movement?**

- A. Sunderlal Bahuguna
- B. Arundhati Roy
- C. Vandana Shiva
- D. Medha Patkar

**12. On what issue the villagers related to Chipko movement protested?**

- A. Deforestation and commercial logging.
- B. Construction of big dams.
- C. Untouchability.
- D. Exploitation of adivasis.

**13. Varicella virus causes.**

- A. Chicken pox
- B. Dengue
- C. Malaria
- D. Rabies

**14. Which of the following is a water borne disease?**

- A. Polio
- B. Vomiting
- C. Diarrhea
- D. Dengue

**15. Which of the following female mosquitoes acts as a carrier of dengue virus?**

- A. Anopheles
- B. Culex
- C. Mansonides
- D. Aedes

**16. Which of the following factors increases the risk of Coronary Artery Disease?**

- A. Exercising Regularly
- B. Normal Body Mass Index
- C. Stress
- D. Eating Balanced Diet

**17. Bacterial diseases are**

- A. Polio & chicken pox
- B. Typhoid & T.B
- C. Ring worm & tape worm
- D. Dysentery & malaria

**18. Which one of the following diseases does NOT have a vaccine till date?**

- A. Measles
- B. Rubella
- C. HIV/AIDS
- D. Hepatitis B

**19. Which of the following is a viral disease?**

- A. Diphtheria
- B. Filariasis
- C. Leprosy
- D. Influenza

**20. Plague is caused by the bacterium \_\_\_\_\_**

- A. Yersinia pseudotuberculosis
- B. Yersinia pestis
- C. Yersinia enterocolitica
- D. Tapeworms

### **Answers from Unit: VII**

- 1 (A) Pesticides
- 2 A. Amrita Devi
- 3 D. Gaura Devi
- 4 B. Silent Valley Movement
- 5 D. Jungle Bachao Andolan
- 6 A. Alakananda valley
- 7 D. Increased deforestation in India
- 8 A. Uttarakhand
- 9 C. Rachel Carson
- 10 A. Deforestation and commercial logging.
- 11 A. Sunderlal Bahuguna
- 12 A. Deforestation and commercial logging.
- 13 A. Chicken pox
- 14 C. Diarrhea
- 15 D. Aedes
- 16 C. Stress
- 17 B. Typhoid & T.B
- 18 C. HIV/AIDS
- 19 D. Influenza
- 20 B. Yersinia pestis