Module 1:

Introduction – Environment in the Indian context: Concept of an ecosystem, Multidisciplinary nature of environmental studies. Components of environment- Atmosphere, hydrosphere, lithosphere and biosphere. Definition, scope and importance. Concept of sustainability and sustainable development.

Question Bank

1.	A branch of study whose components include biology, geology, chemistry, physics, engineering, sociology, health, anthropology, economics, statistics, computers and philosophy is ----------			
	a)	Physical science	**b)**	Natural studies
	c)	Behavioural studies	**d)**	Environmental studies
2.	Thus most traditions refer to our environment as			
	a)	Hydrosphere	**b)**	Atmosphere
	c)	'Mother Nature'	**d)**	lithosphere
3.	Resources which will be exhausted in the future if we continue to extract these without a thought for subsequent generations			
	a)	Natural resources	**b)**	Renewable resources
	c)	Anthropogenic resources	**d)**	**Nonrenewable resources**
4.	**Petroleum is an example for**			
	a)	Anthropogenic resource	**b)**	Renewable resource
	c)	**Nonrenewable resource**	**d)**	Inexhaustible resource
5.	**Any component of natural environment utilised by man are called**			
	a)	Anthropogenic resource	**b)**	Renewable resource
	c)	Non renewable resource	**d)**	Natural resource.
6.	**Timber is an example for ---------- resource**			
	a)	**Renewable resources**	**b)**	Non renewable resource
	c)	Anthropogenic resource	**d)**	Non biodegradable
7.	**Some total of all factors that surround and potentially influence an organism is called ----------**			
	a)	Climate	**b)**	Weather
	c)	Environment.	**d)**	Biome

8.	**The specific place where an organism lives is called its ----------.**			
	a)	Climate	**b)**	Habitat
	c)	Weather	**d)**	Ecosystem
9.	**Gaseous envelope that surround earth is called**			
	a)	Hydrosphere	**b)**	Atmosphere.
	c)	Biosphere	**d)**	Lithosphere
10.	The lowest layer of atmosphere (about 12 kilometers thick) -the only part warm enough for living organisms to survive is called----------.			
	a)	Troposphere	**b)**	Stratosphere
	c)	Mesosphere	**d)**	Thermosphere
11.	**Layer of atmosphere where ozone layer is present is called----------.**			
	a)	Stratosphere.	**b)**	Troposphere
	c)	Mesosphere	**d)**	Thermosphere
12.	**Abiotic components of the environment consists of**			
	a)	Atmosphere	**b)**	Hydrosphere
	c)	Lithosphere	**d)**	All of these
13.	**All places of earth and atmosphere where life exists is called ----------.**			
	a)	Ecosystem	**b)**	Biosphere.
	c)	Biotic community	**d)**	Hydrosphere
14.	**Basic unit of study in ecology or Environmental science is called ----------**			
	a)	Organism	**b)**	Population
	c)	Ecosystem	**d)**	Hydrosphere
15.	Term used for the conditions and organisms in the immediate vicinity of a plant or animal is			
	a)	Ecosystem	**d)**	Hydrosphere
	c)	**Microhabitat**	**d)**	Population
16.	**Man made ecosystems are called ----------**			
	a)	Biome	**b)**	Landscape

	c)	Anthropogenic ecosystem	**d)**	Biosphere
17.	**Living organisms together with physical environment forms an interaction system is called----------.**			
	a)	Biome	**b)**	Landscape
	c)	Ecosystem	**d)**	Biotic community
18.	**A group of organisms that can interbreed and similar in major morphological characterastics is called ----------**			
	a)	Species	**b)**	Community
	c)	Ecosystem	**d)**	Class
19.	**All organisms belonging to the same species living in an environmental area is called a**			
	a)	Biome	**b)**	Landscape
	c)	Ecosystem	**d)**	Population
20.	**Study of interactions between organisms and their environment is called**			
	a)	Morphology	**b)**	Ecology
	c)	Environmental science	**d)**	Anatomy
21.	**---------- aims to identify internal and external factors that affect the for environmentand the organisms living in it to look for solutions environmental problems**			
	a)	**Ecology**	**b)**	Morphology
	c)	Environmental science	**d)**	Anatomy
22.	**Which one of the following are Institutions in Environment India**			
	a)	**WWF-I**	**b)**	**BNHS**
	c)	**CEE**	**d)**	All of these
23.	**Person related with Chipko movement is**			
	a)	**Sunderlal Bahugna**	**b)**	**Medha Patkar**
	c)	**Anil Agarwal**	**d)**	**Madhav Gadgil**
24.	Which one of the following covers three quarters of the earth's surface			
	a)	hydrosphere	**b)**	atmosphere
	c)	lithosphere	**d)**	All of these
25.	Major part of the hydrosphere is the ----------ecosystem			

	a)	marine	**b)**	Pond
	c)	Estuary	**d)**	Stream
26.	Human activities such as ----------create serious changes in the hydrosphere			
	a)	Fisheries	**b)**	Aquaculture
	c)	Deforestation	**d)**	Blue revolution
27.	A species that no longer exists and has no living representatives any where in the world is called			
	a)	Endangered	**b)**	Vulnerable
	c)	Extinct	**d)**	Rare
28.	**Present day forest cover in India is----------% of land area .**			
	a)	33	**b)**	12
	c)	67	**d)**	20
29.	**National forest policy of India was launched in the year**			
	a)	1988	**b)**	1947
	c)	1971	**d)**	1990
30.	**National forest policy of India recommends ----------% of forest cover for plains and ----------% for hilly areas**			
	a)	22 62	**b)**	33 67
	c)	12 22	**d)**	24 26
31.	**Percentage of water present as fresh water of the total volume of water in earth is**			
	a)	50	**b)**	25
	c)	10	**d)**	2.5
32.	**Which one of the following is an example for non renewable source of energy**			
	a)	Timber	**b)**	Solar energy
	c)	Coal	**d)**	Biogas
33.	Oil powered vehicles emit			
	a)	Oxides of carbon & nitrogen	**b)**	sulphur dioxide
	c)	particulate matter	**d)**	All of these

34.	**Most eco friendly vehicular fuel is**			
	a)	Petrol	**b)**	CNG
	c)	LPG	**d)**	Ethanol
35.	Leaded petrol when used as vehicular fuel leads to .			
	a)	Minamata disease	**b)**	Typhoid
	c)	Neuro damage and reduces attention spans	**d)**	Leprosy
36.	**Chemical present in CNG is**			
	a)	formaldehyde	**b)**	Methane
	c)	Sulphur dioxide	**d)**	Acetone
37.	World's single largest contributor of green house gases and one of the most important causes of global warming is ----------			
	a)	Coal	**b)**	Biogas
	c)	CNG	**d)**	LPG
38.	**LPG contains**			
	a)	Propane	**b)**	Isobutane
	c)	Butane	**d)**	All of these
39.	**ESP (Electro static precipitators) are used to control**			
	a)	Particulate air pollutants	**b)**	Gaseous air pollutants
	c)	Heavy metals	**d)**	Organic waste
40.	Burning coal also produces which, combined with water vapor, to form 'acid rain'.			
	a)	oxides of sulphur	**b)**	oxides of nitrogen
	c)	oxides of sulphur and nitrogen	**d)**	Methane
41.	Thermal power stations that use coal produce waste in the form of			
	a)	Methane	**b)**	Humus
	c)	Detritus	**d)**	'fly ash'.
42.	Hydropower is an example for ---------- energy resource			
	a)	Renewable	**b)**	Non renewable

	c)	both	**d)**	None of these
43.	In certain regions large dams can induce seismic activity which will result in			
	a)	Cyclones	**b)**	El Nino
	c)	Earthquakes.	**d)**	La Nina
44.	Solar cells are made of			
	a)	Silicon	**b)**	Calcium
	c)	Iron	**d)**	Gold
45.	**Biogas contains**			
	a)	Ethane	**b)**	Methane
	c)	Sulphur dioxide	**d)**	Acetone
46.	At present, India is the ----------largest wind energy producer in the world.			
	a)	First	**b)**	Second
	c)	Third	**d)**	Fourth
47.	The nuclear reactors use ----------to produce electricity			
	a)	Uranium 235	**b)**	Carbon 14
	c)	Oxygen 18	**d)**	All of these
48.	**Problem/s related to nuclear reactors**			
	a)	Accidental leakage	**b)**	Safe disposal of waste
	c)	Both A & B	**d)**	Not economical
49.	**Salinisation of soil resources takes place due to improper**			
	a)	Irrigation	**b)**	weeding
	c)	Both A & B	**d)**	Use of pesticides
50.	Who is regarded as father of Nuclear Power development in India.			
	a)	Dr.Abdul Kalam	**b)**	Dr.M.S. Swaminathen
	c)	Dr.Ramdeo Misra	**d)**	Dr. Homi Bhabha

Question bank Answer Key- Unit 1

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

Module 2

Natural Resources : Renewable and non-renewable resources : Natural resources and associated problems. a) Forest resources : Use and over-exploitation, deforestation, case studies. Timber extraction, mining, dams and their effects on forest and tribal people. b) Water resources : Use and over-utilization of surface and ground water, floods, drought, conflicts over water, dams-benefits and problems. c) Mineral resources : Use and exploitation, environmental effects of extracting and using mineral resources, case studies. d) Food resources : World food problems, changes caused by agriculture and overgrazing, effects of modern agriculture, fertilizer-pesticide problems, water logging, salinity, case studies. e) Energy resources : Growing energy needs, renewable and non renewable energy sources, use of alternate energy sources. Case studies. f) Land resources : Land as a resource, land degradation, man induced landslides, soil erosion and desertification. Role of an individual in conservation of natural resources. Carbon footprint Water conservation, rain water harvesting, watershed management

1	……..is the amount of CO_2 released into the atmosphere as a result of the activities of a particular individual, organization, or community			
	a)	Carbon Footprint	**b)**	Carbon sequestration
	c)	Carbon economy	**d)**	Carbon reduction
2	Advanced countries produce over …… % of global industrial waste and greenhouse gases.			
	a)	90 %	**b)**	100 %
	c)	65 %	**d)**	75%
3	Which among the following is an example of extinct species?			
	a)	Elephant	**b)**	Dodo
	c)	Tiger	**d)**	Peacock
4	Expand JFM			
	a)	Journal of Forestry Management	**b)**	Journal of Forestry and Management
	c)	Joint Forest Management	**d)**	Joint Fort Management
5	Which of the following is a demerit of Dams?			
	a)	Fragmentation and transformation of rivers.	**b)**	Impacts on riverine ecosystems
	c)	Social consequences due to displacement of people.	**d)**	All the above
6	Around 57% of the world's large dams are built by ……..			
	a)	India & China	**b)**	India & Pakistan

	c)	China & Russia	**d)**	China & America
7	Expand BNHS			
	a)	Bombay Nature and History Society	**b)**	Banglore Natural History Society
	c)	Bombay Natural History Society	**d)**	Banglore Nature and History Society
8	The non-living components of the environment are called ……. factors			
	a)	Abiotic	**b)**	Biotic
	c)	Ecosystem	**d)**	None of the above
9	Which of the following is a component of Lithosphere?			
	a)	Soil	**b)**	Stones
	c)	Micronutrients	**d)**	All the above
10	The management of a single unit of land with its water drainage system is called			
	a)	Watershed management	**b)**	Watershed manager
	c)	Watershed maitenance	**d)**	Watershed malpractice
11	In 1998, the World Resources Institute found that the average American uses……. the energy used by an Indian.			
	a)	24 times	**b)**	50 times
	c)	15 times	**d)**	28 times
12	Name the components of unleaded fuel that are known to be carcinogenic			
	a)	Carbon Monoxide	**b)**	Butadene
	c)	Carbon Dioxide	**d)**	None of the above
13	In which year the first Hydroelectric power dam was built in Appleton, Wisconsin?			
	a)	1982	**b)**	1892
	c)	1882	**d)**	1885
14	The first hydroelectric power dams in India were built by			
	a)	British	**b)**	Jamshedjee Tata
	c)	Nisam	**d)**	Shivaji
15	The Narmada Bachao Andolan in India was started as a movement against ……. dam			

	a)	Sardar Sarovar dam	**b)**	Hirakud Dam
	c)	Bhakra Nangal Dam	**d)**	None of the above
16	**The cells used to produce** electricity directly from sunlight are called			
	a)	Lithium Ion Cells	**b)**	Electric cells
	c)	Photovoltaic cells	**d)**	None of the above
17	The first solar powered plane called ……. flew from Paris to England in 1981.			
	a)	The Solar Challenger	**b)**	The Solar Trouper
	c)	The Solar plane	**d)**	The Solar Fighter
18	PV cells are commonly used to power the following			
	a)	Calculators	**b)**	Satellites
	c)	Electrical appliances	**d)**	All the above
19	The toxic substance present in Photo Voltaic cells			
	a)	Cadmium	**b)**	Iron
	c)	Silica	**d)**	None of the above
20	World's first solar-powered hospital was opened in……			
	a)	Mali	**b)**	Egypt
	c)	United States	**d)**	India
21	**Exapand** NPBD			
	a)	National Project on Biogas Development	**b)**	National Project on Biodiversity Development
	c)	Natural Project on Biodiversity Development	**d)**	None of the above
22	the energy stored within the earth is called			
	a)	Wind energy	**b)**	Nuclear energy
	c)	**Geothermal energy**	**d)**	None of the above
23	The first large-scale nuclear power plant in the world became operational in……			
	a)	Bombay	**b)**	Pennsylvania
	c)	Berlin	**d)**	London

24	In which state deposits of thorium are found in India?			
	a)	Kerala, TamilNadu	**b)**	Andhra Pradesh, Odisha
	c)	Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh	**d)**	None of the above
25	…….was the first to become a Nuclear Free Country			
	a)	United States	**b)**	New Zealand
	c)	Sweden	**d)**	Russia
26	World Environment Day is observed on			
	a)	July 5	**b)**	June 5
	c)	January 5	**d)**	December 5
27	**Which is the first National Park in Kerala?**			
	a)	Eravikulam National Park	**b)**	Bandipur National Park
	c)	Jim Corbet National Park	**d)**	None of the above
28	**Salim Ali Center for Ornithology and Natural History is situated at**			
	a)	Banglore	**b)**	Coimbatore
	c)	Thiruvananthapuram	**d)**	New Delhi
29	Who wrote the "Book of Indian Birds"?			
	a)	Dr. Salim Ali	**b)**	Dr. A.P.J.Abdul Kalam
	c)	Dr. Robert Kyd	**d)**	Dr. Robert Brown
30	**Which of the following is essential for Sustainable water management?**			
	a)	Building several small reservoirs instead of few mega projects.	**b)**	Develop small catchment dams and protect wetlands.
	c)	Effective rain water harvesting in urban environments.	**d)**	All the above
31	……..is a combination of minerals from which a useful substance, such as a metal, can be extracted and used to manufacture a useful product			
	a)	Ore	**b)**	Minerals
	c)	Metals	**d)**	None of the above
32	The process of extraction of minerals and their ores from the earth's interior is known as……			

	a)	Mineralogy	**b)**	Irrigation
	c)	Geology	**d)**	Mining
33	**Name the respiratory disease caused by dust produced during mining operations**			
	a)	Pneumoconiosis.	**b)**	Asthma
	c)	Influensa	**d)**	None of the Above
34	**Which of the following is involved in Integrated Crop Management**			
	a)	Use alternatives to inorganic fertilizers	**b)**	Uses of traditional varieties and several different crops
	c)	Use alternatives to pesticides	**d)**	All the above
35	Name the anti cancer Medicine extracted from western Yew in North West America			
	a)	Taxol	b)	Vincristine
	c)	Vinblastine	d)	None of the above
36	**The hot molten rock deep inside the earth which produces the geothermal energy**			
	a)	Core	**b)**	Mantle
	c)	Magma	**d)**	None of the above
37	**Name an alcohol used as biofuel**			
	a)	Tertiary Butyl Alcohol	**b)**	Normal Butyl Alcohol
	c)	Sterol	**d)**	Ethanol
38	**The movement fought against Tehri Dam is known as**			
	a)	Narmada Bachao Andolan	**b)**	Chipko movement
	c)	Silent Valley Movement	**d)**	None of the above
39	**Give the full form of CNG**			
	a)	Compressed natural gas	**b)**	Commissioned natural gas
	c)	Central natural gas	**d)**	None of the above
40	**Which of the following is a green house gas?**			
	a)	Methane	**b)**	Oxygen
	c)	Nitrogen	**d)**	None of the above

41	**What is the major waste from Thermal Power stations**			
	a)	Plastic	**b)**	**Fly Ash**
	c)	Oxygen	**d)**	None of the above
42	**Name the place where major oil reserve found in India**			
	a)	Kolkata	**b)**	Hyderabad
	c)	Mumbai	**d)**	Gujarat
43	……..includes preserving pest predators, using pest resistant seed varieties and reducing the use of chemical fertilizers.			
	a)	Integrated Pest Management	**b)**	Integrated Waste Management
	c)	Integrated Pet Management	**d)**	None of the above
44	**Expand FAO**			
	a)	Food and Agriculture Organization	**b)**	Food and Aquaculture Organization
	c)	Food and Aquatic Organization	**d)**	None of the above
45	'**Human development index'** constitute the following			
	a)	Increased longevity	**b)**	An increase in knowledge
	c)	An enhancement of income.	**d)**	All the above
46	**The lowest layer of earth's atmosphere**			
	a)	Troposphere	**b)**	Stratosphere
	c)	Mesosphere	**d)**	Thermosphere
47	**Expand BSI**			
	a)	Botanical Survey of India	**b)**	Botany and Survey of India
	c)	Botanical Society of India	**d)**	None of the above
48	**Wildlife Institute of India (WII) is located at ……**			
	a)	New Delhi	**b)**	Mumbai
	c)	Cochin	**d)**	**Dehradun**:
49	**Who wrote the book called "Silent Spring"**			
	a)	**Rachel Carson**	**b)**	**EO Wilson**

	c)	Charles Darwin	**d)**	None of the above
50	India has an approximate ……. % of its land under forests			
	a)	15 %	**b)**	20 %
	c)	12 %	**d)**	25%

Question bank Answer Key- Unit 2

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

Module 3

Structure and function of an ecosystem. • Producers, consumers and decomposers. •Energy flow in the ecosystem. • Ecological succession. • Food chains, food webs and ecological pyramids. • Introduction, types, characteristic features, structure and function of the following ecosystem :- a. Forest ecosystem b. Grassland ecosystem c. Desert ecosystem d. Aquatic ecosystems (ponds, streams, lakes, rivers, oceans, estuaries)

Question Bank- AUDIT COURSE UG S1

MODULE 3: STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF AN ECOSYSTEM

1.	**Which among the following an example for biotic component of an ecosystem**			
	a)	Animals	**b)**	Non living components
	c)	Soil of ecosystem	**d)**	Sunlight
2.	**An ecosystem consists**			
	a)	Biotic component	**b)**	Abiotic component
	c)	Interaction between living and non living organisms	**d)**	All the above
3.	**The abiotic component of an ecosystem is**			
	a)	soil	**b)**	Water
	c)	air	**d)**	All the above
4.	**The region of earth that can support life is called**			
	a)	Lithosphere	**b)**	Atmosphere
	c)	Biosphere	**d)**	Atmosphere
5.	**The living community of an area together with its non living environment is called**			
	a)	Biosphere	**b)**	Ecosystem
	c)	Ecological realm	**d)**	All the above
6.	**Which among the following is an example for natural ecosystem**			
	a)	Aquarium	**b)**	Paddy field
	c)	Forest	**d)**	Home garden
7.	**Which among the following is an example for artificial ecosystem**			
	a)	grassland	**b)**	Pond

	c)	Forest	**d)**	Home garden
8.	**Which among the following is a function of an ecosystem**			
	a)	Herbivory	**b)**	Carnivory
	c)	Energy fixation	**d)**	All the above
9.	**Name the ultimate source of energy in an ecosystem**			
	a)	Sun	**b)**	Moon
	c)	Lightning	**d)**	Plants
10.	**Which among the following are producers of an ecosystem**			
	a)	Plants	**b)**	Animals
	c)	Human	**d)**	Fungi
11.	**The producers of an ecosystem depend on energy from _____ to fix organic molecules**			
	a)	Electrical energy	**b)**	Sunlight
	c)	Energy from chemical bond breakage	**d)**	All the above
12.	**Which among the following are the major producers of aquatic ecosystem**			
	a)	Algae	**b)**	Fungi
	c)	Fishes	**d)**	All the above
13.	**Primary consumers in an ecosystem is comprised of**			
	a)	Photosynthetic organisms	**b)**	Herbivores
	c)	Carnivores	**d)**	Decomposers
14.	**The group of organisms which exclusively feed on green plants are called**			
	a)	Herbivore	**b)**	Carnivore
	c)	Omnivore	**d)**	None of the above
15.	**Secondary consumers in an ecosystem include**			
	a)	Photosynthetic organisms	**b)**	Herbivores
	c)	Carnivores	**d)**	Decomposers
16.	**The group of organisms which exclusively feed on other animals for meeting their energy require are called**			

	a)	Herbivore	**b)**	Carnivore
	c)	Omnivore	**d)**	None of the above
17.	**Organisms which break down dead organic matter into simple substances are called**			
	a)	Photosynthetic organisms	**b)**	Herbivores
	c)	Carnivores	**d)**	Decomposers
18.	**Name the process by which the energy tied up in dead organic matter is recycled to the environment**			
	a)	Production	**b)**	Consumption
	c)	Decomposition	**d)**	Energy fixation
19.	**Which one among the following is an example for decomposer**			
	a)	Fungi	**b)**	Green plants
	c)	Tiger	**d)**	Grasshopper
20.	**The process by which energy in sunlight is fixed into organic molecules by green plants is called**			
	a)	Chemosynthesis	**b)**	Organic synthesis
	c)	Photosynthesis	**d)**	None of the above
21.	**Which among the following is a by product of photosynthesis**			
	a)	H_2O	**b)**	CO_2
	c)	O_2	**d)**	C
22.	**The complex interlinked network showing the flow of energy through an ecosystem is called**			
	a)	A food chain	**b)**	A food web
	c)	Energy circuit	**d)**	None of the above
23.	**The base of every energy pyramids of an ecosystem is occupied by**			
	a)	Producer	**b)**	Consumer
	c)	Decomposer	**d)**	Detritivore
24.	**The position of human beings in an ecological pyramid is at the**			
	a)	Base of a pyramid	**b)**	Middle of a pyramid
	c)	Apex of a pyramid	**d)**	Man is not part of an ecological pyramids

25.	**In an energy pyramid of an ecosystem, as one moves up the pyramid energy**			
	a)	Increases	**b)**	Decreases
	c)	Stays constant	**d)**	Has unpredictable nature
26.	**Energy available to herbivores are _____ than carnivores**			
	a)	Higher	**b)**	Lower
	c)	Equal	**d)**	None of the above
27.	**The process of development of a natural community in a previously unoccupied area is called**			
	a)	Ecosystem	**b)**	Ecological succession
	c)	Invasion	**d)**	Ecological degradation
28.	**The first community to occupy a bare land in an ecological succession is called a**			
	a)	Pioneer community	**b)**	Seral stage
	c)	Climax community	**d)**	All the above
29.	**The final more or less stable stage produced at the end of an ecological succession is called a**			
	a)	Pioneer community	**b)**	Seral stage
	c)	Climax community	**d)**	None of the above
30.	**Inter connected food chains in an ecosystem is called a**			
	a)	Internet	**b)**	Food web
	c)	Community	**d)**	Population
31.	**Each step in a food chain is called a**			
	a)	Seral stage	**b)**	Ecological pyramid
	c)	Trophic level	**d)**	Niche
32.	**Which trophic level of a food chain is occupied by green plants**			
	a)	1	**b)**	2
	c)	3	**d)**	0
33.	**Which trophic level of a food chain is occupied by herbivores**			
	a)	1	**b)**	2

	c)	3	**d)**	4
34.	**Algae can be found in ____ trophic level in a aquatic community**			
	a)	0	**b)**	1
	c)	2	**d)**	3
35.	**Energy of which trophic level is found to be highest**			
	a)	1	**b)**	2
	c)	3	**d)**	4
36.	**Which among the following forest type is characteristic of Himalayan region of India**			
	a)	Coniferous forest	**b)**	Broad leaved forest
	c)	Evergreen forest	**d)**	Dry deciduous forest
37.	**Regions with high annual rainfall are characterised by**			
	a)	Coniferous forest	**b)**	Deciduous forest
	c)	Evergreen forest	**d)**	Thorny forest
38.	**Regions with moderate annual rainfall for a few months of a year is characterised by**			
	a)	Coniferous forest	**b)**	Deciduous forest
	c)	Evergreen forest	**d)**	Thorny forest
39.	**The semi arid and arid regions of India is characterised by**			
	a)	Coniferous forest	**b)**	Deciduous forest
	c)	Evergreen forest	**d)**	Thorny forest
40.	**Xerophytes are species of plants**			
	a)	Which require large quantities of water for existence	**b)**	Which live in water rich environment
	c)	Which are able to conserve water	**d)**	All the above
41.	**Which is a characteristic feature of xerophytic plants**			
	a)	Thick leaves with waxy covering	**b)**	Thin walled leaves
	c)	Large number of stomata	**d)**	Ability to excrete salt

42.	**Mangroove ecosystems are commonly foundi in**			
	a)	Fresh water bodies	**b)**	Salt water bodies
	c)	Regions with mix of saline and fresh water	**d)**	None among the above
43.	**The air breathing roots of mud banks are characteristic feature of**			
	a)	Forest ecosystem	**b)**	Mangrove ecosystem
	c)	Fresh water ecosystem	**d)**	All the above
44.	**The rolling forest found to occur on the valleys between mountains are called**			
	a)	Evergreen forest	**b)**	Shola forest
	c)	Deciduous forest	**d)**	Steppes
45.	**Which among the following ecosystems are known for its highest species diversity**			
	a)	Coral reef ecosystem	**b)**	Pond ecosystem
	c)	Grass land ecosystem	**d)**	Desert ecosystem
46.	**Which among the following is characterised by predominance of grasses and herbs and have low rainfall and poor soil depth and quality**			
	a)	Forest ecosystem	**b)**	Desert ecosystem
	c)	Grassland ecosystem	**d)**	All the above
47.	**Which among the following is not an example of semi arid ecosystem**			
	a)	Thar desert	**b)**	Great Rann of Kutch
	c)	Ladakh	**d)**	Western Ghats
48.	**Which among the following is an not example for a wetland**			
	a)	Thar desert	**b)**	Sundarbans mangrove ecosystem
	c)	Loktak lake	**d)**	Vembanad kole land
49.	**Xerophytic plants are characteristic feature of**			
	a)	Forest ecosystem	**b)**	Grassland ecosystem
	c)	Desert ecosystem	**d)**	Aquatic ecosystems
50.	**If the energy supply from the sun is cut off, an aquatic ecosystem will**			
	a)	Grow indefinitely	**b)**	Remain in a stagnant state

	c)	Collapse	**d)**	None of the above

Answer key Unit 3

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

Module 4

Biodiversity and its conservation • Introduction – Definition : genetic, species and ecosystem diversity. • Biogeographical classification of India • Value of biodiversity : consumptive use, productive use, social, ethical, aesthetic and option values • Biodiversity at global, National and local levels. • Hot-spots of biodiversity. • Threats to biodiversity : habitat loss, poaching of wildlife, man-wildlife conflicts. • Endangered and endemic species of India • Conservation of biodiversity :

Question Bank: Unit 4

1.	Part of the nature which includes the different genes among species, variety and richness of plants and animals is called			
	a)	Megadiversity	**b)**	Community diversity
	c)	*Biodiversity*	**d)**	Species diversity
2.	What is the diversity between individuals in a species called?			
	a)	*Genetic diversity*	**b)**	Species diversity
	c)	Community diversity	**d)**	Population diversity
3.	Variability of the species of a community is called			
	a)	Genetic diversity	**b)**	*Species diversity*
	c)	Community diversity	**d)**	Population diversity
4.	Areas rich in biodiversity is called as			
	a)	World heritage sites	**b)**	Ramsar sites
	c)	Shola forest	**d)**	*Hotspots*
5.	What is the diversity of various plants and animals existing on earth called?			
	a)	Genetic diversity	**b)**	Species diversity
	c)	Community diversity	**d)**	*Ecosystem diversity*
6.	How many major regions are identified in India based on geography, climate, vegetation and animal species?			
	a)	9	**b)**	*10*
	c)	11	**d)**	12
7.	Which state of India has desert ecosystem?			
	a)	Gujarat	**b)**	Punjab

	c)	*Rajasthan*	**d)**	Maharashtra
8.	Biogeographic zone covering Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala is called			
	a)	*Western Ghats*	**b)**	Eastern Ghats
	c)	Nilgiri Biosphere	**d)**	Deccan plateau
9.	Name the lowland where Himalayan rivers flow into the plains.			
	a)	Thar	**b)**	Deccan plateau
	c)	*Terai*	**d)**	Eastern Ghats
10.	The desert ecosystem found in India is called			
	a)	*Thar desert*	**b)**	Sahara desert
	c)	Gobi desert	**d)**	Kalahari desert
11.	What is the episode of mass extinction in earth's ancient history called?			
	a)	Background extinction	**b)**	*Mega extinctions*
	c)	Anthropogenic extinction	**d)**	None of the above
12.	Which of the following is the service provided by Biodiversity?			
	a)	Recycling of nutrients	**b)**	Soil formation
	c)	Circulation and cleansing of air and water	**d)**	*All of the above*
13.	Which of the following is not a value of Biodiversity?			
	a)	Consumptive use value	**b)**	Productive use value
	c)	Social values	**d)**	*Non ethical values*
14.	The direct utilisation of timber, food, fuel wood and fodder by local community is the example for			
	a)	*Consumptive use value*	**b)**	Productive use value
	c)	Social values	**d)**	Option value
15.	Industrial dependency on identifying compounds of economic value from wild species is known as			
	a)	Aesthetic values	**b)**	Ethical values
	c)	*Biological prospecting*	**d)**	Option value
16.	..... is the ancient sacred site preserved by tribal people which act as a gene bank for plants.			

	a)	Mangroves	**b)**	*Sacred groves*
	c)	Cloud forests	**d)**	None of the above
17.	Name the convention intended for protecting mega- diversity areas of the world.			
	a)	Ramsar convention	**b)**	Earth's summit
	c)	Convention on Biological Divesity	**d)**	*World Heritage convention*
18.	Which convention is signed by India for preventing the trade of endangered species?			
	a)	*CITES*	**b)**	Earth summit
	c)	Kyoto Protocol	**d)**	Ramsar convention
19.	Which of the following is a World heritage sites in India?			
	a)	Manas	**b)**	Kaziranga
	c)	Sunderbans	**d)**	*All of the above*
20.	Which world heritage site is shared by India and Bhutan?			
	a)	Kaziranga	**b)**	*Manas*
	c)	Sunderbans	**d)**	Bharatpur
21.	In which year Biological Diversity Act enacted?			
	a)	2000	**b)**	2001
	c)	*2002*	**d)**	2003
22.	..... is the World hertitage site seen in the Ganges delta in West Bengal			
	a)	*Sunderbans*	**b)**	Bharatpur
	c)	Nandadevi	**d)**	Manas
23.	Name the World heritage site seen in Himalayas.			
	a)	Kaziranga	**b)**	*Nandadevi*
	c)	Bharatpur	**d)**	Manas
24.	In which year the National Biodiversity Action Plan was formulated?			
	a)	*2007*	**b)**	2008
	c)	2009	**d)**	2010

25.	Which of the following are hotspots in India?			
	a)	Eastern Himalayas	**b)**	Western Ghats
	c)	*Both a and b*	**d)**	None of the above
26.	Total number of hotspots in the World is			
	a)	17	**b)**	*18*
	c)	19	**d)**	20
27.	Name the first initiative in India for protecting the key species and its habitat.			
	a)	Operation Rhino	**b)**	Project Elephant
	c)	*Project Tiger*	**d)**	Project crocodile
28.	In which year the Government of India launched Project tiger.			
	a)	*1973*	**b)**	1975
	c)	1976	**d)**	1980
29.	Which among the following is an exotic species?			
	a)	Tulsi	**b)**	Hevea
	c)	*Eupatorium*	**d)**	Helianthus
30.	Kokkare Bellur, the breeding site for pelicans is situated in which state.			
	a)	Kerala	**b)**	*Karnataka*
	c)	Tamil Nadu	**d)**	Andhra Pradesh
31.	Name the National park where Asiatic lions are conserved?			
	a)	Kaziranga National Park	**b)**	Corbett National Park
	c)	Silent Valley National Park	**d)**	*Gir National Park*
32.	The species not found in a region and when introduced causes threat to biodiversity is called			
	a)	Endemic species	**b)**	Precinctive species
	c)	*Exotic species*	**d)**	Endangered species
33.	Which Act/ Bill was enacted for legal protection of endangered species?			
	a)	*Wildlife Protection Act*	**b)**	Biological diversity Bill

	c)	Forest Act	**d)**	None of the above
34.	The conservation of organisms in their own environment is known as			
	a)	Ex situ conservation	**b)**	*In situ conservation*
	c)	both a and b	**d)**	None of the above
35.	Which among the following is an example for in situ conservation?			
	a)	Gene Bank	**b)**	*National* Park
	c)	Boatnical garden	**d)**	Zoos
36.	Number of national parks in India is.....			
	a)	69	**b)**	79
	c)	*89*	**d)**	99
37.	Which sanctuary in India has the smallest wild boar of the world, pygmy hog?			
	a)	*Manas*	**b)**	Parambikulum
	c)	Chinnar	**d)**	Koyna
38.	Name one water- bird sanctuary in India.			
	a)	Shendurney	**b)**	Brahmagiri
	c)	*Bharatpur*	**d)**	Periyar
39.	Which sanctuary is meant for protecting coastal ecosystems?			
	a)	Chinnar	**b)**	*Chilika lake*
	c)	Sunderbans	**d)**	Koyna
40.	Name the sanctuary meant for preserving mangroves.			
	a)	Brahmagiri	**b)**	Manas
	c)	Shendurney	**d)**	*Sunderbans*
41.	Expand IUCN.			
	a)	International Union for Conservation of Nature	**b)**	International Union for Conservation of Natural resources
	c)	*International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources*	**d)**	International Union for Conservation of Nature and National Park
42.	In which year Project Elephant was launched for protecting Indian Elephants.			

	a)	1982	**b)**	*1992*
	c)	2002	**d)**	2012
43.	Which Indian state has Vulture Conservation Breeding Center?			
	a)	*Haryana*	**b)**	Himachal Pradesh
	c)	Punjab	**d)**	Gujarat
44.	Ex situ conservation of biodiversity is the conservation in			
	a)	National Parks	**b)**	Wildlife sanctuaries
	c)	*Gene banks*	**d)**	Biosphere Reserves
45.	Name the crocodile breeding center in Kerala.			
	a)	Periyar	**b)**	*Neyyar*
	c)	Parambikulum	**d)**	Chenthruni
46.	Beej Bachao Andolan was originated from which part of India?			
	a)	*Himalayan foothills*	**b)**	Thar Desert
	c)	Western Ghats	**d)**	Sunderbans
47.	World's largest nesting site for Olive Ridleys is in which state of India?			
	a)	Bihar	**b)**	*Orissa*
	c)	Tamil Nadu	**d)**	West Bengal
48.	Which national park was constituted for the protection for one horned rhinoceros?			
	a)	Corbett	**b)**	Gir
	c)	Kanha	**d)**	*Kaziranga*
49.	In which state the desert national park situated?			
	a)	Hariyana	**b)**	Gujarat
	c)	*Rajasthan*	**d)**	Madhya Pradesh
50.	Which is the first national park to be constituted in India?			
	a)	Kaziranga	**b)**	*Corbett*
	c)	Silent Valley	**d)**	Tadoba

Question bank Answer Key- Unit 4

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

Module 5

Environmental Pollution Definition • Cause, effects and control measures of :- a. Air pollution b. Water pollution c. Soil pollution d. Marine pollution e. Noise pollution f. Thermal pollution g. Nuclear hazards • Solid waste Management : Causes, effects and control measures of urban and industrial wastes. • Role of an individual in prevention of pollution.

MODULE 5

Question Bank

1.	Which of the following is a non-degradable pollutant			
	a)	DDT	**b)**	Mercury
	c)	Plastics	**d)**	Discarded vegetables
2.	**Which of the following is a degradable pollutant**			
	a)	DDT	**b)**	Plastics
	c)	Discarded vegetables	**d)**	Lead
3.	**The Air Pollution Control Act in India was passed in**			
	a)	1981	**b)**	1984
	c)	1989	**d)**	1991
4.	**Which of the following is a natural cause of air pollution**			
	a)	Volcanoes	**b)**	Forest fires
	c)	Dust storms	**d)**	All the above
5.	**Small pieces of solid material dispersed into the atmosphere are called**			
	a)	Fog	**b)**	Mist
	c)	Particulates	**d)**	Aerosol
6.	**The gas which reduces the oxygen-carrying capacity of blood is**			
	a)	Carbon dioxide	**b)**	Carbon monoxide
	c)	Sulphur dioxide	**d)**	Nitrogen
7.	**The number of oxygen atoms in a molecule of ozone is**			

	a)	1	**b)**	2
	c)	3	**d)**	4
8.	**Depletion of ozone layer is caused by**			
	a)	Sulphur dioxide	**b)**	Nitrogen
	c)	Noble gases	**d)**	Chlorofluorocarbons
9.	**Which of the following causes 'Greenhouse effect'?**			
	a)	Water vapour	**b)**	Carbon dioxide
	c)	Nitrogen oxides	**d)**	All the above
10.	**Bhopal gas tragedy occurred in**			
	a)	1984	**b)**	1989
	c)	1994	**d)**	1981
11.	**Bhopal gas tragedy was caused by**			
	a)	Ammonia	**b)**	Potassium cyanide
	c)	Methyl isocyanate	**d)**	Methyl cyanide
12.	**Which of the following is a secondary pollutant**			
	a)	Sulphuric acid	**b)**	Nitric acid
	c)	Carbonic acid	**d)**	All the above
13.	**Ozone layer protects us from**			
	a)	IR radiations	**b)**	UV radiations
	c)	Microwave radiations	**d)**	Gamma radiations
14.	**Air pollution can be controlled by**			
	a)	Reducing the use of fossil fuels	**b)**	Improving the quality of vehicular fuel
	c)	Increasing the use of renewable energy	**d)**	All the above
15.	**The percentage of the Earth's total volume of water which is usable and easily available to us is**			
	a)	71%	**b)**	3%
	c)	97%	**d)**	0.003%

16.	**The water that is found in streams, rivers, lakes and artificial reservoirs is called**			
	a)	Surface water	**b)**	Ground water
	c)	Aquifers	**d)**	Water table
17.	**Water that percolates into the ground and fills the pores in soil and rock is called**			
	a)	Surface water	**b)**	Ground water
	c)	Aquifers	**d)**	Water table
18.	**A source of pollution which can be identified is called**			
	a)	Point source	**b)**	Non-point source
	c)	Primary source	**d)**	Secondary source
19.	**A source of pollution which cannot be readily identified is called**			
	a)	Point source	**b)**	Non-point source
	c)	Primary source	**d)**	Secondary source
20.	**Which of the following is a non-point source of pollution**			
	a)	Municipal discharge pipes	**b)**	Industrial discharge pipes
	c)	Acid rain	**d)**	Domestic sewage pipes
21.	**The excessive growth of algae and other aquatic plants due to added nutrients is called**			
	a)	Bioaccumulation	**b)**	Biomagnifications
	c)	Sedimentation	**d)**	Eutrophication
22.	**The rise in temperature of water bodies due to the release of large volumes of hot water by power plants and industries is called**			
	a)	Global warming	**b)**	Green house effect
	c)	Thermal pollution	**d)**	Radiation pollution
23.	**Which of the following is not a cause of water pollution**			
	a)	Pesticides	**b)**	Fertilizers
	c)	Mercury	**d)**	Carbon dioxide
24.	**The Exxon Valdez disaster in 1989 was due to**			
	a)	Marine oil spill	**b)**	Radioactive isotopes

	c)	Mercury pollution	**d)**	Pesticide pollution
25.	**Severe cases of arsenic poisoning from contaminated ground water have been reported from**			
	a)	Kerala	**b)**	Tamilnadu
	c)	West Bengal	**d)**	Karnataka
26.	**The National River Conservation plan was launched in**			
	a)	1995	**b)**	2005
	c)	1981	**d)**	1991
27.	**The root Zone Process is used**			
	a)	To purify air	**b)**	To make contaminated water clean
	c)	To remove pollutants from soil	**d)**	For solid waste management
28.	**Mature soils are arranged in a series of zones called**			
	a)	Soil horizons	**b)**	Sand
	c)	Silt	**d)**	Clay
29.	**A cross-sectional view of the horizons in a soil is called**			
	a)	Soil profile	**b)**	Zone profile
	c)	Sand profile	**d)**	None of the above
30.	**The top layer or the surface litter layer of soil is called**			
	a)	A-horizon	**b)**	B-horizon
	c)	C-horizon	**d)**	O-horizon
31.	**Soils with approximately equal mixtures of clay, sand, silt and humas are called**			
	a)	Loams	**b)**	A-horizon
	c)	B-horizon	**d)**	C-horizon
32.	**The layer of soil often called the subsoil is**			
	a)	O-horizon	**b)**	A-horizon
	c)	B-horizon	**d)**	C-horizon
33.	**The movement of surface litter and topsoil from one place to another is called**			

	a)	Run-off	**b)**	Erosion
	c)	Landslide	**d)**	Earth-quake
34.	**Of the following which is not a macronutrient**			
	a)	Nitrogen	**b)**	Phosphorous
	c)	Potassium	**d)**	Zinc
35.	**Of the following which is not a micronutrient**			
	a)	Boron	**b)**	Zinc
	c)	Phosphorous	**d)**	Magnesium
36.	**Mice and rats are killed by**			
	a)	Insecticides	**b)**	Fungicides
	c)	Rodenticides	**d)**	Herbicides
37.	**Plant pests are controlled by**			
	a)	Herbicides	**b)**	Insecticides
	c)	Rodenticides	**d)**	Fungicides
38.	**The phenomenon of acquiring increasing level of a substance in the bodies of higher trophic level organisms is known as**			
	a)	Bioaccumulation	**b)**	Biomagnifications
	c)	Eutrophication	**d)**	None of the above
39.	**Of the following which is a biochemical pesticide**			
	a)	Bacillus thuringiensis	**b)**	Neem
	c)	Trichogramma	**d)**	All the above
40.	**Marine pollution is caused by**			
	a)	Pipes directly discharging wastes into sea	**b)**	Pesticides and fertilizers from agriculture
	c)	Accidents of ships carrying oil and toxic substances	**d)**	All the above
41.	**Degradation of organic matter by bacterial activity using oxygen present in the water is known as**			
	a)	Anaerobic oxidation	**b)**	Aerobic oxidation
	c)	Evaporation	**d)**	Eutrophication

42.	**Anaerobic oxidation produces**			
	a)	Hydrogen sulphide	**b)**	Ammonia
	c)	Methane	**d)**	All the above
43.	**Foul smell of water is caused by the activity of**			
	a)	Anaerobic bacteria	**b)**	Aerobic bacteria
	c)	Fungi	**d)**	Yeast
44.	**When liquid oil is spilled on the sea, it spreads over the surface of the water to form a thin film called**			
	a)	Oil slick	**b)**	Tainting
	c)	Ballast	**d)**	None of the above
45.	**Which of the following is used for sewage treatment?**			
	a)	Settling tank	**b)**	Trickling Filter
	c)	Oxidation ponds	**d)**	All the above
46.	**Undesirable and unwanted sound is**			
	a)	Decibel	**b)**	Noise
	c)	Loudspeaker	**d)**	Music
47.	**Sound is measured in a unit called**			
	a)	Joule	**b)**	Ampere
	c)	Decibel	**d)**	Curie
48.	**Cause of outdoor noise pollution**			
	a)	Factories	**b)**	Vehicles
	c)	Playing of loudspeakers	**d)**	All the above
49.	**As per the Environment (protection) (second amendment) rules, 1999, the permitted noise is**			
	a)	Zero decibel	**b)**	50 decibel
	c)	100 decibel	**d)**	125 decibel
50.	**Threshold of hearing is**			
	a)	Zero decibel	**b)**	146 decibel

	c)	125 decibel	**d)**	120 decibel
51.	**Threshold of sound level which causes pain**			
	a)	100 decibel	**b)**	Zero decibel
	c)	246 decibel	**d)**	146 decibel
52.	**People living in close vicinity of Ganesh mandals that play blaring music for ten days of the Ganesh festival are usually known to suffer from**			
	a)	Temporary thresholed shift	**b)**	Noise – induced permanent threshold shift
	c)	Both the above	**d)**	None of the above
53.	**The sound level above which human eardrum ruptures**			
	a)	100 dB	**b)**	150 dB
	c)	200 dB	**d)**	250 dB
54.	**Noise pollution can cause**			
	a)	Irritability	**b)**	Anxiety and stress
	c)	Lack of concentration and mental fatigue	**d)**	All the above
55.	**In industries noise pollution causes**			
	a)	Masking auditory warning signals	**b)**	Increasing accident rates
	c)	Lowering worker efficiency and productivity	**d)**	All the above
56.	**The best control method of noise is**			
	a)	Reduce noise levels at the source	**b)**	Block the path of noise
	c)	Increase the path length of noise	**d)**	Protect the recipient
57.	**Which of the following is an effect of thermal pollution**			
	a)	Decreases the solubility of oxygen	**b)**	Increases the metabolism of fish
	c)	Changes the ecological balance of the river	**d)**	All the above
58.	**Thermal pollution can be controlled by passing the heated water through the**			
	a)	Cooling pond	**b)**	Cooling tower
	c)	Both the above	**d)**	None of the above
59.	**Nuclear power plants are based on**			

	a)	Nuclear fusion	**b)**	Nuclear fission
	c)	x-rays	**d)**	electrons
60.	**The world's first electricity - generating reactor was constructed**			
	a)	In Germany in 1938	**b)**	In the soviet union in 1954
	c)	In the united states in 1951	**d)**	In Hiroshima in 1945
61.	**The percentage of uranium -235 in naturally occurring uranium is**			
	a)	97%	**b)**	0.7%
	c)	1.7%	**d)**	99%
62.	**The process of increasing the percentage of uranium-235 in the naturally occurring uranium is called**			
	a)	Concentration	**b)**	Enrichment
	c)	Refining	**d)**	Extraction
63.	**The major source of active waste material produced by a nuclear reactor is**			
	a)	Spent fuel rods	**b)**	Heavy water
	c)	Cadmium road	**d)**	Graphite
64.	**World's worst nuclear accident was**			
	a)	Three mile island disaster	**b)**	Chernobyl disaster
	c)	Nuclear disaster in Japan	**d)**	Nuclear disaster in United States
65.	**Chernobyl disaster occurred on**			
	a)	March 28, 1979	**b)**	April 2, 1986
	c)	April 25, 1986	**d)**	April 25, 1996
66.	**The degree of damage from nuclear accidents vary with**			
	a)	The kind of radiation	**b)**	The amount of radiation
	c)	The duration of exposure	**d)**	All the above
67.	**Nuclear radiations can cause**			
	a)	Cancer	**b)**	Mutations
	c)	Abnormal offspring	**d)**	All the above

68.	**The term generally used to describe most of the non- hazardous solid waste from cities is**			
	a)	Municipal solid waste	**b)**	Wet garbage
	c)	Dry garbage	**d)**	None of the above
69.	**Food waste such as vegetable, meat, leftover food, eggshells etc. is classified as**			
	a)	Dry garbage	**b)**	Wet garbage
	c)	Sewage	**d)**	None of the above
70.	**Paper, plastics, glass bottles, metal items, wood pieces etc. is classified as**			
	a)	Dry garbage	**b)**	Wet garbage
	c)	Sewage	**d)**	All the above
71.	**Which of the following can be recycled many times**			
	a)	Aluminium	**b)**	Steel
	c)	Both the above	**d)**	None of the above
72.	**Recycling of which material can help preserve forest**			
	a)	Plastic	**b)**	Steel
	c)	Paper	**d)**	Metals
73.	**The most effective method of solid waste management is**			
	a)	Sanitary landfill	**b)**	Incineration
	c)	Source reduction	**d)**	Recycling
74.	**The process of burning muncipal solid waste in a furnace is called**			
	a)	Recycling	**b)**	Vermicomposting
	c)	Incineration	**d)**	None of the above
75.	**Toxic wastes, reactive wastes, ignitable wastes, corrosive wastes, infectious wastes and radioactive waste are classified as**			
	a)	Hazardous waste	**b)**	Wet garbage
	c)	Dry garbage	**d)**	None of the above
76.	**Disease caused by mercury poisoning is called**			
	a)	Circulation disorder	**b)**	Bone deformity

	c)	Deafness	**d)**	Minamata disease
77.	**Which of the following polymer is resistant to fire**			
	a)	Polyvinyl chloride	**b)**	Polychlorinated biphenyls
	c)	Polyethene	**d)**	Polypropylene
78.	**Prevention of pollution is the responsibility of**			
	a)	Central government	**b)**	State government
	c)	Municipalities	**d)**	Each and every individual

Question bank Answer Key- Unit 5

1.	B	**11.**	C	**21.**	D	**31.**	A	**41.**	B
2.	C	**12.**	D	**22.**	C	**32.**	C	**42.**	D
3.	A	**13.**	B	**23.**	D	**33.**	B	**43.**	A
4.	D	**14.**	D	**24.**	A	**34.**	D	**44.**	A
5.	C	**15.**	D	**25.**	C	**35.**	C	**45.**	D
6.	B	**16.**	A	**26.**	A	**36.**	C	**46.**	B
7.	C	**17.**	B	**27.**	B	**37.**	A	**47.**	C
8.	D	**18.**	A	**28.**	A	**38.**	B	**48.**	D
9.	D	**19.**	B	**29.**	A	**39.**	D	**49.**	D
10.	A	**20.**	C	**30.**	A	**40.**	D	**50.**	A
51.	D	**56.**	A	**61.**	B	**66.**	D	**71.**	C
52.	A	**57.**	D	**62.**	B	**67.**	D	**72.**	C
53.	B	**58.**	C	**63.**	A	**68.**	A	**73.**	C
54.	D	**59.**	B	**64.**	B	**69.**	B	**74.**	C
55.	D	**60.**	C	**65**	C	**70.**	A	**75.**	A
76.	D	**77.**	B	**78.**	D				

Module 6

Environmental Policies and practices: Climate change, Climate change, global warming, acid rain, ozone layer depletion, nuclear accidents.

MODULE 6

Question Bank

1.	Globally, the warmest year was			
	a)	1998	**b)**	1898
	c)	1988	**d)**	1978
2.	**Which of the following is an effect of global warming**			
	a)	Rise in sea level	**b)**	Increase in rainfall
	c)	Increase in frequency and intensity of droughts	**d)**	All the above
3.	**El Nino creates**			
	a)	Green house effect	**b)**	mutations
	c)	Great storms	**d)**	None of the above
4.	**Which of the following will be seriously affected by the rise in sea level**			
	a)	Nile delta in Egypt	**b)**	Marshal islands
	c)	Maldives	**d)**	All the above
5.	**Extreme climate conditions create**			
	a)	Food and drinking water shortage	**b)**	Increase in the spread of diseases
	c)	Environmental refugees	**d)**	All the above
6.	**Periodic warming due to El Nino in 1997 in the Pacific Ocean led to the distruction of**			
	a)	Fishes	**b)**	Coral reefs
	c)	Sea birds	**d)**	Aerobic bacteria
7.	**The average surface temperature of earth is**			
	a)	25^0 C	**b)**	15^0C

	c)	30^0C	**d)**	27^0C
8.	**The surface temperature of earth in the absence of green house effect would be**			
	a)	0^0C	**b)**	10^0C
	c)	-18^0C	**d)**	4^0C
9.	**The main causes of acid rain are**			
	a)	Hydrochloric acid and carbonic acid	**b)**	Sulphuric acid and carbonic acid
	c)	Sulphuric acid Nitric acid	**d)**	Nitric acid and hydrochloric acid
10.	**Which of the following causes the emission of sulphur dioxide**			
	a)	Coal-burning power plants	**b)**	Smelting process in metallurgy
	c)	Oil refining	**d)**	All the above
11.	**Main source of nitrogen oxide emission into the atmosphere is**			
	a)	Smelting	**b)**	Respiration
	c)	Motor vehicle exhaust	**d)**	volcanoes
12.	**Ozone is formed**			
	a)	By heating oxygen	**b)**	By the action of sunlight on oxygen
	c)	In the lower atmosphere	**d)**	By the decomposition of water

Module: 6

ANSWER KEY

1.	A
2.	D
3.	C
4.	D
5.	D
6.	C
7.	B
8.	C
9.	C
10.	D
11.	C
12.	B