

## SO5CRT10 SOCIETY, ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN RIGHTS

### Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which of the following rights are available to foreigners living in India?

- a) Equality before law
- b) Right to education
- c) Freedom of speech
- d) Freedom of movement

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- a) b only                      b) a and b                      c) b and d                      d) a, b and c

2. In which part and article of the Constitution of India, Fundamental Duties have been mentioned:

- a) Part IV, Article 51                      b) Part III, Article 51
- c) Part IV A, Article 51 A                      d) Part III A, Article 51

3. Which one of the following rights was recognized by the Supreme Court in the Selvy Case Judgement (2010)?

- a) Right to Mental Privacy                      b) Right to purchase property in Jammu and Kashmir
- c) Right to form pressure groups                      d) None of the above.

4. Which one of the following writs is issued against an inferior tribunal which has declined to exercise its jurisdiction?

- a) Certiorari    b) Prohibition                      c) Quo Warranto                      d) Mandamus

5. Which one of the following does not qualify for curtailing the freedom of speech and expression under Indian Constitution?

- a) Security of the state                      b) Public order, decency, morality
- c) Demand for autonomy                      d) Contempt of Court

6. Which of the following kinds of special provisions are made for the Scheduled Tribes in India?

- 1. Reservation of seats in Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies.

2. Central Government to give special grants for welfare.
3. Reservation of seats in public services and in employment
4. Reservation of seats in educational institutions.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below.

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

7. Which of the following political rights are not available to a civil servant in India?

1. Expressing a political view
2. Supporting a political movement
3. Contributing financially to a political party
4. Voting in state and national elections

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

8. Which of the following has been provided by the Indian Constitution?

- a) Religious education cannot be imparted in private educational institutions
- b) In private religious institutions presence is not compulsory in religious education.
- c) In private religious institutions presence is compulsory in religious education.
- d) Religious education can be imparted in government educational institutions.

9. Which of the following amendments to the Indian Constitution has made Right to Education a Fundamental Right?

- a) 92<sup>nd</sup>   b) 94<sup>th</sup>   c) 93<sup>rd</sup>   d) 91<sup>st</sup>

10. Right to privacy as a Fundamental Right is implied in

- a) Right to Freedom   b) Right to Life and personal Liberty
- c) Right to Equality   d) Right against Exploitation

11. The Right to Information Act, 2005 makes the provision of

- a) Dissemination of all types of information by all Public authorities to any person.
- b) Establishment of Central, State and District Level Information Commissions as an appellate body.

- c) Transparency and accountability in Public authorities.
- d) All of the above.

12. Which of the following rights was considered the “Heart and Soul” of the Indian Constitution by Dr.B.R.Ambedkar?

- a) Freedom of Speech                      b) Right to Equality
- c) Right to Freedom of Religion      d) Right to Constitutional Remedies.

13. The Fundamental Duties of a Citizen include

1. Respect for the Constitution, the National Flag and the National Anthem.
2. To develop the scientific temper.
3. Respect for the Government
4. To protect Wildlife.

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

14. The right to impart and receive information is guaranteed in the Constitution of India by Article:

- a) 19 (2) A                      b) 19 (16)                      c) 19 (2)                      d) 19 (1) A

15. Which one of the following Articles of the Constitution of India safeguards the rights of Minorities to establish and run educational institutions of their own liking?

- a) Article 19    b) Article 29    c) Article 30    d) Article 31

16. . Article 30 of the Indian Constitution deals with the

- a) Freedom of conscience                      b) Right to propagate religion
- c) Rights of minorities to establish and manage educational institutions
- d) Cultural and educational right of the majority community

17. Fundamental rights guaranteed in the Indian Constitution can be suspended only by

- a) A proclamation of an emergency                      b) An Act passed by the Parliament
- c) An amendment of the Constitution    d) The judicial decision of the Supreme Court

18. Right to education relates to

a) Article 19   b) Article 20   c) Article 21   d) Article 21A

19. Right to education is a

- a) Fundamental right   b) Legal right  
c) Natural right   d) Neither fundamental nor legal right

20. When Right to Information Act came into force in India?

- a) 10th October 2005   b) 11th October 2005  
c) 12th October 2005   d) 13th October 2005

21. Article 14-18 of the Constitution deal with

- a) Right to equality   b) Right to Assembly  
c) Right to Property   d) Right to Expression

22. Which among the following is not among six fundamental rights provided by Constitution?

- a) Right to equality   b) Right to Protest  
c) Right against exploitation   d) Right to freedom of religion

23. Which Article ensures abolition of Untouchability?

- a) Article 16   b) Article 17   c) Article 18   d) Article 19

24. Which article ensures Abolition of Titles?

- a) Article 16   b) Article 17   c) Article 18   d) Article 19

25. Article 19 provides six freedoms, which is not among them?

- a) Freedom of speech and expression.  
b) Assemble peacefully and without arms  
c) Form associations or unions  
d) Reside and settle in any part of your state only.

26. The idea of Fundamental Rights was adopted from

- a) Greece   b) America   c) Australia   d) Finland

27. Fundamental Rights are incorporated in which part of the Constitution?

- a) Part III                      b) Part II                      c) Part IV                      d) Part IX

28. Which Fundamental Right deleted by 44th Constitutional amendment?

- a) Right to equality      b) Right to Assembly  
c) Right to Property      d) Right to Expression

29. Who told "Constitution is the aggregate of laws and customs"?

- (a) Dicey      (b) Bryce      (c) Fine      (d) None of them.

30. A Constitution can be only

- (a) Written                                      (b) Custom and usages  
(c) Both written and unwritten              (d) None of them

31. "A Constitution is not made, it grows" said by

- (a) Dicey      (b) Strong      (c) © Maine      (d) None of them

32. A Preamble to the Constitution means

- (a) A Preface                      (b) An introduction  
(c) A justiciable                      (d) None of them.

33. Directive Principles of State policy are found in

- (a) Part I      (b) Part II      (c) Part III      (d) Part IV

34. Fundamental Rights are found in

- (a) Part I      (b) Part II      (c) Part III                      (d) Part IV

35. Who is the following is called the father of the Preamble to the Constitution

- (a) Pandit Nehru      (b) Gandhiji                      (c) B. N Rao      (d) None of them

36. The Directive Principles aims at a

- (a) Secular State                      (b) Welfare State  
(c) Totalitarian State                      (d) None of these.

37. The term „Democratic“ used in the preamble denotes

- (a) Political democracy                      (b) Social democracy

(c) Economic democracy (d) All of these

38. The idea of Directive Principles of state policy was borrowed from

(a) America (b) Ireland (c) Canada (d) None of these.

39. The words "secular and socialist" were added to the Indian Constitution by amending the

(a) Fundamental Rights (b) Fundamental Duties  
(c) Preamble (d) None of these.

40. Which part of the Indian Constitution is described as „Magna Carta“?

(a) Part II (b) Part III (c) Part IV (d) None of these.

41. What is „Magna carta“?

(a) Charter of rights (b) Economic Journal  
(c) Social Magazine (d) None of these

42. Which one of the following is the first written document relating to the fundamental rights of citizen?

(a) Magna Carta (b) Preamble (c) Fundamental duties (d) None of these

43. In which year „Right to Property“ was deleted as fundamental right?

(a) 1978 (b) 1979 (c) 1980 (d) 1981.

44. The Constitution of India was adopted in

(a) 1949 (b) 1950 (c) 1960 (d) None of these.

45. The Constitution of India came into force on

(a) 15th August 1947 (b) 26th November 1949  
(c) 26th January 1950 (d) None of these

46. The Prime Minister must be a member of

(a) Lok Sabha (b) Rajyasabha (c) Supreme Court (d) None of these

47. The Governor of a state is appointed by-

(a) The President (b) The Prime Minister

(c) The Chief Justice of India      (d) None of them.

48. Which article was known as 'seven freedoms' in our constitution

a) Art.17      b) Art.32      c) Art.19      d) Art. 18

49. Freedom of Expression deals with

a) Art.17      b) Art.32      c) Art.19      d) Art.18

50. Right to education incorporated in

a) Art.17      b) Art.32      c) Art.19      d) Art.21

51. Which article provides protection against arrest and detention

a) Art.22      b) Art.32      c) Art.19      d) Art.21

52. Right to vote and to be elected in India is a

a) Fundamental Right      b) Constitutional Right  
c) Natural Right      d) legal Right

53. Article 20 of the Fundamental Rights represents which subject—

a) Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment  
b) Protection in respect of Conviction of Offence  
c) Protection of life and personal liberty  
d) None of the above

54. Article 15 deals with

a) Equality before law      b) Equality of opportunity  
c) Prohibition of discrimination      d) Equality of Expression

55. Article 17 deals with

a) Abolition of Titles      b) Abolition Untouchability  
c) Equality of Participation      d) Equality of Expression

56. Who has the power to declare that citizen has no right to move any court for the enforcement of the right conferred by Part 3 of Fundamental Rights during the course of emergency—

a) Executive b) President c) Governor d) Prime Minister

57. SMOG is derived from :

A. Smoke B. Fog C. Both A and B D. Only A

58. SMOG is caused due to

A. Emissions from vehicles B. From incinerators  
C. Oil paints D. All of the above

59. Who had coined the term SMOG?

A. Dr. Henry Antoine B. Stephen Hawking  
C. Nicolaus Copernicus D. Nikola Tesla

60. Study of trends in human population growth and prediction of future growth is called

a. Demography b. Psychology c. Biography d. Kalography

61. Secondary air pollutant is:

A. Ozone B. Carbon monoxide  
C. Nitrogen Dioxide D. Sulphur dioxide

62. Which of the following is the major photochemical smog?

A. Peroxyl acetyl nitrate B. Smog  
C. Hydrogen peroxide D. Chlorofluorocarbon

63. Which of the following diseases are caused by the smog?

(i) Rickets (ii) Throat Cancer (iii) Skin Cancer (iv) Breathing Problem

Options are:

A. Both (i) and (ii) B. Both (iii) and (iv)  
C. (i), (ii) and (iii) D. (i), (ii) and (iv)

64. "Culture is the man-made part of environment." Who said so?

a. E. B. Tylor d. M.J. Herskovits c. R. Brown d. K. Davis

65. Excess of fluoride in drinking water causes:

A. Lung disease B. Intestinal infection C. Fluorosis D. None of the above

66. Which of the following is responsible for turning yellow Taj Mahal?

A. Nitrogen dioxide  
B. Sulphur

- C. Chlorine
- D. Sulphur dioxide

67. What is Air Quality Index?

- A. It tells about the sound pollution.
- B. It measures air pollution mainly sulphur content in the air.
- C. It measures ozone levels in your area.
- D. It checks the colour of the air.

68. What type of precautions will be taken to survive when ozone level is high?

- A. Drive less
- B. Stay hydrated
- C. Avoid using gas powered engines.
- D. All of the above

69. In filtration, the amount of dissolved solids passing through the filters is

- a) Difference between total solids and suspended solids
- b) Sum of total solids and suspended solids
- c) Independent of suspended solids
- d) None of the above

70. The Total dissolved solids (TDS) can be reduced by the following method

- a) Distillation
- b) Reverse osmosis
- c) Ion exchange
- d) All of the above

71. According to The United States Geological Survey, water having less than 1000 ml/litre of total dissolved solids is

- a) Fresh water
- b) Slightly saline
- c) Moderately saline
- d) Brine water

72. The following cause alkalinity in natural water

- a) Potassium carbonate
- b) Potassium bicarbonate
- c) Sodium carbonate
- d) All of the above

73. The following cause alkalinity as well hardness in natural water.

- a) Calcium carbonate
- b) Calcium bicarbonate
- c) Magnesium carbonate
- d) All of the above

74. 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

75. 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

76. 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.

77. 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

78. 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

79. 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

80. 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

81. Which of these organisms has a diet consisting only of plant matter

- a. Omnivores
- b. Carnivores
- c. Herbivores
- d. Insectivores

82. 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

83. 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

84. 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

85. Which of these organisms has a diet consisting only of plant matter

- a. Omnivores
- b. Carnivores
- c. Herbivores
- d. Insectivores

86. In a pyramid of numbers in grassland ecosystems, the largest population is that of

- a. Herbivores
- b. Primary consumers
- c. Secondary consumer
- d. Producers

87. Which of these belong to the category of primary consumers in grazing food chain

- a. snakes and frogs
- b. Insects and cattle
- c. Eagle and snakes
- d. Cow and rabbit

88. The pyramid of energy is always upright for any ecosystem, this situation indicates that

- a. Herbivores have better energy conversion efficiency than carnivores
- b. Producers have the lowest energy conversion efficiency
- c. Carnivores have a better energy conversion efficacy than herbivores
- d. Energy conversion efficiency is same at all trophic levels

89. Which of the ecological pyramid is always upright

- a. Pyramid of numbers
- b. Pyramid of biomass
- c. Pyramid of energy
- d. All of the above

90. Which one of the following is not a gaseous biogeochemical cycle

- a. Nitrogen cycle
- b. Carbon cycle
- c. Sulphur cycle
- d. Phosphorus cycle

91. Deserts, grasslands, forests and tundra regions are the examples of

- a. Biomes
- b. Biogeographically regions
- c. Ecosystems
- d. Biospheres

92. The upright pyramid of numbers is absent in

- a. Lake
- b. Pond
- c. Grasslands
- d. Forests

93. The final stable community in ecological succession is

- a. Climax
- b. Pioneer
- c. Sere
- d. Carnivores

94. Mass of living matter at a trophic level in an area at any given time is called

- a. Standing state
- b. Standing crop
- c. Humus
- d. Detritus

95. Hydrarch succession takes place in

- a. Dry areas
- b. Bare area
- c. Wetter areas
- d. None of the above

96. A herbivore is also known as a

- a. Producer
- b. First order consumer
- c. Second order consumer
- d. Third order consumer

97. A product of photosynthesis is

- a. Carbon dioxide    b. Water    c. Oxygen    d. Chlorophyll

98. Primary source of energy in a food web is/are

- a. Green plants    b. Sun    c. Inorganic nutrients    d. Animals

99. A group of living organisms of the same kind living in the same place and at the same time refers to a

- a. Community    b. Species    c. Population    d. Consumers

100. Which of these organisms has a diet consisting only of plant matter

- a. Omnivores    b. Carnivores    c. Herbivores    d. Insectivores

101. The true end of any food chain is the

- a. Decomposer    b. Predator    c. Consumer    d. Human

102. The second trophic level in a lake is

- a. Phytoplankton    b. Zooplanktons    c. Fishes    d. Benthos

103. Which of the following can act as a pioneer species in a xerachsuccession

- a. Lichens    b. Humans    c. Herbs    d. Animals

104. Energy flow in an ecosystem is

- a. Bidirectional    b. Unidirectional    c. Multidirectional    d. All rounds

105. Which of the following is an example of a man-made ecosystem

- a. Tissue culture    b. Herbarium    c. Aquarium    d. Forest

106. Pyramid of energy in a pond ecosystem is always

- a. Inverted    b. Upright    c. Linear    d. Irregular

107. If in a population, natality is balanced by mortality, then there will be

- a. Decrease in population growth    b. Increase in population growth
- c. Zero population growth    d. Over population

108. In a pyramid of numbers in grassland ecosystems, the largest population is that of

- a. Herbivores    b. Primary consumers    c. Secondary consumer    d. Producers

109. Which of these belong to the category of primary consumers in grazing food chain

- a. snakes and frogs    b. Insects and cattle    c. Eagle and snakes    d. Cow and rabbit

110. The pyramid of energy is always upright for any ecosystem, this situation indicates that

- a. Herbivores have better energy conversion efficiency than carnivores
- b. Producers have the lowest energy conversion efficiency
- c. Carnivores have a better energy conversion efficacy than herbivores
- d. Energy conversion efficiency is same at all trophic levels

111. Which of the ecological pyramid is always upright

- a. Pyramid of numbers    b. Pyramid of biomass    c. Pyramid of energy    d. All of the above

112. Which one of the following is not a gaseous biogeochemical cycle

- a. Nitrogen cycle    b. Carbon cycle    c. Sulphur cycle    d. Phosphorus cycle

113. Deserts, grasslands, forests and tundra regions are the examples of

- a. Biomes    b. Biogeographically regions    c. Ecosystems    d. Biospheres

114. The upright pyramid of numbers is absent in

a. Lake      b. Pond      c. Grasslands      d. Forests

115. The final stable community in ecological succession is

a. Climax      b. Pioneer      c. Sere      d. Carnivores

116. Mass of living matter at a trophic level in an area at any given time is called

a. Standing state      b. Standing crop      c. Humus      d. Detritus

117. Hydrarch succession takes place in

a. Dry areas      b. Bare area      c. Wetter areas      d. None of the above

118. A herbivore is also known as a

a. Producer      b. First order consumer      c. Second order consumer.      d. Third order consumer

119. A product of photosynthesis is

a. Carbon dioxide      b. Water      c. Oxygen      d. Chlorophyll

120. Primary source of energy in a food web is/are

a. Green plants      b. Sun      c. Inorganic nutrients      d. Animals

121. A group of living organisms of the same kind living in the same place and at the same time refers to a

a. Community      b. Species      c. Population      d. Consumers

122. Which of these organisms has a diet consisting only of plant matter

a. Omnivores      b. Carnivores      c. Herbivores      d. Insectivores

123. The true end of any food chain is the

a. Decomposer      b. Predator      c. Consumer      d. Human

124. The second trophic level in a lake is

- a. Phytoplankton      b. Zooplanktons      c. Fishes      d. Benthos

125. Which of the following can act as a pioneer species in a xerachsuccession

- a. Lichens      b. Humans      c. Herbs      d. Animals

126. Energy flow in an ecosystem is

- a. Bidirectional      b. Unidirectional      c. Multidirectional      d. All rounds

127. Which of the following is an example of a man-made ecosystem

- a. Tissue culture      b. Herbarium      c. Aquarium      d. Forest

128. Pyramid of energy in a pond ecosystem is always

- a. Inverted      b. Upright      c. Linear      d. Irregular

129. If in a population, natality is balanced by mortality, then there will be

- a. Decrease in population growth      b. Increase in population growth  
c. Zero population growth      d. Over population

130. In a pyramid of numbers in grassland ecosystems, the largest population is that of

- a. Herbivores      b. Primary consumers      c. Secondary consumer      d. Producers

131. Which of these belong to the category of primary consumers in grazing food chain

- a. snakes and frogs      b. Insects and cattle      c. Eagle and snakes      d. Cow and rabbit

132. The pyramid of energy is always upright for any ecosystem, this situation indicates that

- a. Herbivores have better energy conversion efficiency than carnivores  
b. Producers have the lowest energy conversion efficiency

c. Carnivores have a better energy conversion efficacy than herbivores

d. Energy conversion efficiency is same at all trophic levels

133. Which of the ecological pyramid is always upright

a. Pyramid of numbers   b. Pyramid of biomass   c. Pyramid of energy   d. All of the above

134. Which one of the following is not a gaseous biogeochemical cycle

a. Nitrogen cycle   b. Carbon cycle   c. Sulphur cycle   d. Phosphorus cycle

135. Deserts, grasslands, forests and tundra regions are the examples of

a. Biomes   b. Biogeographically regions   c. Ecosystems   d. Biospheres

136. The upright pyramid of numbers is absent in

a. Lake   b. Pond   c. Grasslands   d. Forests

137. The final stable community in ecological succession is

a. Climax   b. Pioneer   c. Sere   d. Carnivores

138. Mass of living matter at a trophic level in an area at any given time is called

a. Standing state   b. Standing crop   c. Humus   d. Detritus

139. Hydrarch succession takes place in

a. Dry areas   b. Bare area   c. Wetter areas   d. None of the above

140. Which of the following is a fossil fuel?

a. Oil   b. Coal   c. Natural gas   d. All of the above

141. Which of the following is not an inexhaustible form of energy?

a. Water   b. Wind   c. Solar   d. Fossil

142. Biogas contains mainly

- a. Methane    b. Propane    c. Butane    d. Carbon dioxide

143. The burning of fossil fuels releases a large amount of

- a. Nitrogen into air    b. Sulphur into air    c. Carbon dioxide into air    d. Oxygen into air

144. A poisonous gas given out of a vehicle exhaust is

- a. Methane    b. Ethane    c. Carbon dioxide    d. Carbon monoxide

145. The purest form of coal is

- a. Anthracite    b. Lignite    c. Peat    d. Bitumen

146. Which one of the following is used as a refrigerant?

- a. Freon    b. Teflon    c. Ethanol    d. Benzol

147. Loss of forest has led to

- a. Erosion of fertile soil    b. Global warming  
c. Loss of habitat of plants and animals    d. All of the above

148. What are the consequences of excessive mining in an area?

- a. Air and water pollution    b. Deforestation  
c. Migration of large numbers of population    d. All of the above

149. Resources which are directly derived from nature are referred to as

- a. Organic resources    b. Natural resources    c. Man made resources    d. None of the above

150. Resources that take too long a period of time to be used as a resource are called as

- a. Renewable resource    b. Non-renewable resource

- c. Exhaustible resource      d. Inexhaustible resource

151. The fossil fuel that is derived from the dead remains of plants that grew some 250 million years ago is

- a. Petroleum      b. Natural gas      c. Coal      d. LPG

152. A resource that cannot be replaced in a reasonably short time is usually referred to as

- a. Renewable    b. Non-renewable    c. Natural    d. Man made

153. Man made resources are alternative to natural resources for a variety of reasons. Which of these would not be one of those?

- a. They increase variety and choice    b. They are cheaper to produce than natural resources  
c. They are made from renewable resources  
d. They are better suited for the purpose for which they will be used

154. Which of these is not a fossil fuel?

- a. Coal      b. Oil    c. Natural gas    d. Uranium

155. A liquid fuel that was formed from the ancient remains of sea plants and animals is

- a. Natural gas    b. Petroleum    c. Geothermal energy    d. Coal

156. Energy in the rays from the sun is called

- a. Solar energy      b. Wind energy      c. Tidal energy      d. Water energy

157. Which is a list of renewable resources?

- a. Petroleum, geothermal, wind      b. Biomass, geothermal, hydropower  
c. Natural gas, wind, biomass      d. Hydropower, solar, wind energy

158. Energy from the heat inside the earth is

a. Natural gas   b. Geothermal   c. Petroleum   d. Terrathermal

159. A coal deposit that is not economical to mine today would be considered part of our

\_\_\_\_\_

a. Coal reserves      b. Coal resources      c. Coal reservoirs      d. None of these

160. Which out of the following are the causes of soil erosion?

a. Unrestricted grazing      b. Over cultivation      c. Deforestation      d. All of the above

161. The process of restoring forests that once existed but was removed at some time in the past is known as

a. Afforestation      b. Reforestation      c. Deforestation      d. None of these

162. Red data book contains data of

a. All plant species      b. All animal species  
c. Threatened species      d. Economically important species

163. IUCN Headquarters is at

a. Morges, Switzerland      b. Paris, France      c. Vienna, Austria      d. New York, USA

164. Which of the following regions has the maximum diversity?

a. Mangroves      b. Temperate forest      c. Taiga      d. Coral reefs

165. The most important reason for decrease in biodiversity is

a. Habitat pollution      b. Over exploitation  
c. Habitat destruction      d. Introduction of exotic species

166. Dodo is

a. Endangered species      b. Rare species      c. Extinct species      d. Exotic species

167. Blue whale is placed under

- a. Endangered      b. Rare      c. Extinct      d. Exotic

168. Conservation within the natural habitat is

- a. Ex-situ conservation      b. In-situ conservation  
c. Ex-vivo conservation      d. In-vivo conservation

169. Which one of the following is not included under in situ conservation?

- a. Zoo   b. National Park      c. Wild life Sanctuary   d. Biosphere Reserve

170. Ex-situ conservation includes

- a. Zoo   b. Botanical Garden      c. Germplasm Bank      d. All of the above

171. Hotspots are regions of high

- a. Rareism      b. Endemism      c. Diversity      d. Critically endangered population

172. Endemic species are

- a. Rare species      b. Species localized in a specific region  
c. Cosmopolitan in distribution      d. None of these

173. Which one of the following has the maximum genetic diversity in India?

- a. Tea      b. Teak      c. Mango      d. Wheat

174. Which one of the following regions in India is a hotspot of biodiversity?

- a. Sundarbans   b. Western Ghats      c. Eastern Ghats      d. Gangetic plains

175. Darwin's finches are a good example of

- a. Convergent evolution   b. Adaptive radiation      c. Connecting link      d. Industrial melanism

176. Which group of vertebrates comprises of highest number of species

- a. Mammals   b. Fishes   c. Reptiles   d. Birds

177. 5th June is observed as

- a. World environment day   b. World forest day   c. World population day   d. World wildlife day

178. The unfavorable alteration of environment by human activities is termed as

- a. Ecological disturbance   b. Ecological degradation   c. Pollution   d. Catastrophe

179. Biogas contains mainly

- a. Carbon dioxide   b. Methane   c. Butane   d. Propane

180. Main source of acid rain is

- a. Sulphur dioxide   b. Nitrogen   c. Carbon dioxide   d. Carbon monoxide

181. Treated water can be disinfected by adding

- a. Alum   b. Fluorine   c. Chlorine   d. Oxygen

182. The burning of fossil fuels releases large amount of

- a. Nitrogen   b. Sulphur   c. Carbon   d. Hydrogen

183. Which of the following does not causes air pollution when used for heating purposes

- a. Coal   b. Petrol   c. Kerosene   d. Solar energy

184. pH of rainwater is

- a. 5-6   b. 6-7   c. 7-8   d. 8-9

185. A poisonous gas given out of vehicles exhaust is

- a. Carbon monoxide   b. Ethane   c. Methane   d. Carbon dioxide

186. A common bactericide used in swimming pools is

- a. Chlorine    b. Alum    c. Borax    d. DDT

187. Green house effect is linked to

- a. Nitrogen oxides    b. Sulphur dioxides    c. Carbon dioxides    d. Carbon monoxides

188. Disposable glasses and plates are made up of

- a. PVC    b. Polystyrene    c. Polyvinyl alcohol    d. Polypropylene

189. Aerosols consisting of solid particles produced by combustion

- a. Fog    b. Smog    c. Smoke    d. None of these

190. Which of the following are consequences of ozone depletion

- a. Skin cancer and cataract    b. Reduced growth in plants  
c. Shortening of zooplanktons and their breeding period    d. All of the above

191. Which out of the following is a measure to control air pollution

- a. Reduction in use of fossil fuels    b. Increasing use of renewable energy resources  
c. Using catalytic convertors in vehicles    d. All of the above

192. The discharge of warm/hot water directly into rivers is known as

- a. Water pollution    b. Thermal pollution    c. Marine pollution    d. None of the above

193. Yellowing of TajMahal is an effect of

- a. Acid rain    b. Global warming    c. Ozone depletion    d. All of the above

194. Identify the aftermaths of acid rain from the following

- a. Dissolving and washing away of nutrients from the soil

- b. Increasing the acidity of soils, thereby hindering the growth of plants
- c. Damaging the building materials/ heritage sites
- d. All of the above

195. Increase in concentration of toxic level in each trophic level is referred to as

- a. Eutrophication
- b. Biomagnification
- c. Bioaccumulation
- d. Bioconcentration

196. Pollutants that are easily manageable and decomposable in nature are called

- a. Biodegradable pollutants
- b. Non-biodegradable pollutants
- c. Renewable pollutants
- d. None of these

197. The supersonic jets cause air pollution by the thinning of

- a. Carbon dioxide layer
- b. Sulphur dioxide layer
- c. Ozone layer
- d. Oxygen layer

198. Which of the following is the best indicator of SO<sub>2</sub> pollution

- a. Bryophytes
- b. Pteridophytes
- c. Lichens
- d. Algae

199. BOD stands for

- a. Biotic oxidation demand
- b. Biological oxygen demand
- c. Biological oxidation demand
- d. Biochemical oxygen demand

200. A river with high BOD value means

- a. Highly polluted
- b. Highly clean
- c. Highly productive
- d. None of the above

201. Which gas is responsible for ozone layer depletion around earth?

- a. Carbon dioxide
- b. Chlorofluorocarbons
- c. Oxygen
- d. Nitrogen oxide

202. What is Kyoto Protocol?

- a. It is an agreement among countries to take steps for reducing global warming.
- b. It is an agreement among countries to take steps for reducing acid rain.
- c. It is an agreement among countries to take steps for planting trees to control pollution.
- d. It is an agreement among countries to start using nuclear energy.

203. Possible health effects of noise pollution includes

- a. Hearing loss
- b. Hypertension
- c. Cardiovascular effects
- d. All of the above

204. Noise is measured by sound meter and the unit is

- a. Hertz
- b. Joule
- c. Decibel
- d. Seconds

205. Which of the following are major causes of land degradation?

- a. Soil erosion
- b. Water logging
- c. Deforestation
- d. Desertification

206. The main components of photochemical smog is

- a. Water vapors
- b. Nitrogen oxides
- c. Sulphur oxides
- d. All of the above

207. Which gas is responsible for the global warming?

- a. Nitrogen
- b. Carbon dioxide
- c. Noble gases
- d. Hydrogen

208. Which country has organized its cabinet meeting under the sea to draw attention of the world towards the Global Warming and its threats?

- a. Maldives
- b. Sri Lanka
- c. Fiji
- d. Indonesia

209. Which of the following effect is responsible for Global Warming?

- a. Green house effect
- b. Radioactive effect
- c. Solar effect
- d. Nuclear effect

210. Which of the following greenhouse gas is entirely anthropogenic in origin?

- a. CFCs      b. Methane      c. Carbon dioxide      d. Water vapor

211. Which of the following statements regarding the greenhouse effect has the lowest degree of certainty?

- a. Addition of greenhouse gases to the atmosphere results in increased heat energy in the atmosphere  
b. Global warming will result in an increase in the number of tropical storms  
c. Global warming will result in rising sea levels  
d. The concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere are increasing due to human activities.

212. Which of the following is not a greenhouse gas?

- a. Methane      b. Ozone      c. Water vapour      d. Carbon dioxide

213. The two major impacts expected as a result of rising global temperatures are

- a. Higher water levels in lakes and streams but more consistent flooding patterns  
b. Regional climatic changes and a rise in sea level  
c. Longer summers and drier winters  
d. Low water levels in lakes and streams and larger floodplains.

214. How are humans making greenhouse gases of our own?

- a. Burning fossil fuels                      b. Burning forests  
c. With large scale agriculture              d. All of these

215. The solar radiation that bounces off the earth back towards the atmosphere is mostly

- a. Gamma radiation      b. X-ray radiation      c. Ultraviolet radiation      d. Infrared radiation

216. Things you can do to decrease global warming include

- a. Reduce the usage of your air conditioner on high
- b. Turn off your light when you are not using them.
- c. Use public transports instead of personal vehicles for transportation.
- d. All of the above

217. Excess atmospheric carbon dioxide increases green house effect as carbon dioxide

- a. Precipitates dust in the atmosphere
- b. Is opaque to infrared rays
- c. Reduces atmospheric pressure
- d. Is heavier than other gases

218. Which of the following is not a potential adverse effect of global warming?

- a. More extreme weather patterns
- b. Retreat of glaciers
- c. Sea level rise
- d. An increase of UV-B radiation

219. Which of the following processes adds to the removal of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere?

- a. Burning fossil fuels
- b. Photosynthesis
- c. Respiration
- d. Deforestation

220. Which is the only country who has not ratified the Kyoto Protocol yet?

- a. United States
- b. Australia
- c. Japan
- d. India

221. Ozone day is observed on

- a. 3rd January
- b. 16th September
- c. 10th November
- d. 26th March

222. Ozone layer is present in

- a. Troposphere
- b. Mesosphere
- c. Thermosphere
- d. Stratosphere

223. Which one of the following gases can deplete the ozone layer in the upper atmosphere?

a. Methane    b. Ammonia    c. Carbon tetrachloride    d. Sulphur dioxide

224. Peeling of Ozone umbrella, which protects us from UV rays, is caused by

a. Carbon monoxide    b. CFCs    c. Coal burning    d. Methane

225. Formation of hole in Ozone is maximum over

a. India    b. Europe    c. Antarctica    d. Africa

226. Increasing skin cancer and high mutation rate are the result of

a. Global warming    b. Ozone depletion    c. Acid rain    d. Pollution

227. Which of the following statements about ozone is true?

a. Ozone is a major constituent of photochemical smog    b. Ozone is highly reactive  
c. It protects us from harmful UV radiations of sun    d. All of the above

228. Thickness of ozone layer is measured in

a. Decibels    b. Dobson unit    c. Meter    d. Armstrong unit

229. Chlorofluorocarbon releases a chemical harmful to ozone is

a. Chlorine    b. Fluorine    c. Carbons    d. Nitrogen peroxide

230. In the breakdown of the ozone layer, the ozone (O<sub>3</sub>) directly reacts with

a. Ultraviolet light    b. Chlorine atoms    c. Oxygen atoms    d. CFC molecules

231. A population is a group of

a. Individual in a family    b. Individuals in a species  
c. Communities in an ecosystem    d. Species in a community

232. The main cause of world population growth in 18th and 19th centuries was

- a. Decrease in birth rates      b. Decrease in death rates
- c. Industrial revolution      d. None of these

233. What is most important factor for the success of animal population?

- a. Natality      b. Adaptability      c. Interspecies activity      d. Unlimited food

234. Human population growth is

- a. Horizontal line      b. L-shaped curve      c. J-shaped curve      d. Parabola curve

235. The main factors contributing to the decline in death rate in 20th century were

- a. Improved agricultural practices and increased birth rates
- b. Improved health care, sanitation and nutrition
- c. Endemic poverty and low levels of education
- d. European colonization and improved agriculture practices

236. The world population in 2000 was approximately

- a. 5.1 billion      b. 2.1 billion      c. 6 billion      d. 8 billion

237. The average life expectancy around the world is currently

- a. Stable      b. Increasing      c. Decreasing      d. Not changing

238. Exponential growth in population occurs when there is

- a. A great environment resistance      b. No environment resistance
- c. A fixed carrying capacity      d. No biotic potential

239. The disease which wiped out 33% of population of Europe in the 12th and 13th centuries was

- a. Cholera      b. Meningitis      c. Plague      d. Diphtheria

240. A human population is small, there is greater chance of
- a. Mutation
  - b. Gene flow
  - c. Genetic drift
  - d. Natural selection
241. Which of the following is a problem not associated with population growth?
- a. Increased resource consumption
  - b. Environmental pollution
  - c. Food and energy shortages
  - d. None of these
242. Unrestricted reproductive capacity, in a population, is called
- a. Birth rate
  - b. Carrying capacity
  - c. Fertility rate
  - d. Biotic potential
243. The concept that “population increases geometrically while food supply increases arithmetically” was given by
- a. Stuart Mill
  - b. Charles Darwin
  - c. Adam Smith
  - d. Thomas Malthus
244. Population pyramids are useful to
- a. Express the population growth rates
  - b. Indicate the birth rates
  - c. Indicate the death rates
  - d. Express age – sex distribution of a population
245. The carrying capacity of a population is determined by
- a. Population growth rate
  - b. Natality
  - c. Mortality
  - d. Limiting resources
246. HIV is not likely to be transmitted by
- a. Sharing needles of injections
  - b. Mosquito bites
  - c. Blood transfusion
  - d. Breast feeding
247. Today, the world’s number one problem is:
- a. Pollution
  - b. Population explosion
  - c. Nuclear proliferation
  - d. Natural calamities
248. Population explosion has occurred in the last

a. 500 years   b. 300 years   c. 400 years   d. 150 years

### **Answer Key**

1. Ans B
2. Ans C
3. Ans B
4. Ans D
5. Ans C
6. Ans D
7. Ans C
8. Ans B
9. Ans C
10. Ans B
11. Ans A
12. Ans D
13. Ans B
14. Ans D
15. Ans C
16. Ans C
17. Ans A
18. Ans D
19. Ans A
20. Ans C
21. Ans A
22. Ans B
23. Ans B
24. Ans C
25. Ans D
26. Ans B
27. Ans A
28. Ans C
29. Ans B
30. Ans C
31. Ans C
32. Ans A
33. Ans D
34. Ans C

35. Ans A
36. Ans B
37. Ans D
38. Ans B
39. Ans C
40. Ans B
41. Ans A
42. Ans A
43. Ans A
44. Ans A
45. Ans c
46. Ans A
47. Ans A
48. Ans C
49. Ans C
50. Ans D
51. Ans A
52. Ans B
53. Ans B
54. Ans C
55. Ans B
56. Ans B
57. Ans C
58. Ans D
59. Ans A
60. Ans A
61. Ans A
62. Ans D
63. Ans D
64. Ans B
65. Ans B
66. Ans D
67. Ans C
68. Ans D
69. Ans A
70. Ans D
71. Ans A
72. Ans D
73. Ans D
74. Ans D

- 75. Ans D
- 76. Ans D
- 77. Ans D
- 78. Ans D
- 79. Ans D
- 80. Ans D
- 81. Ans D
- 82. Ans D
- 83. Ans D
- 84. Ans D
- 85. Ans D
- 86. Ans A
- 87. Ans D
- 88. Ans D
- 89. Ans C
- 90. Ans D
- 91. Ans C
- 92. Ans D
- 93. Ans A
- 94. Ans B
- 95. Ans C
- 96. Ans B
- 97. Ans C
- 98. Ans B
- 99. Ans C
- 100.       Ans C
- 101.       Ans A
- 102.       Ans B
- 103.       Ans A
- 104.       Ans C
- 105.       Ans C
- 106.       Ans B
- 107.       Ans C
- 108.       Ans A
- 109.       Ans D
- 110.       Ans D
- 111.       Ans C
- 112.       Ans D
- 113.       Ans C
- 114.       Ans D

- 115. Ans A
- 116. Ans B
- 117. Ans C
- 118. Ans B
- 119. Ans C
- 120. Ans B
- 121. Ans. c
- 122. Ans. C
- 123. Ans. a
- 124. Ans. b
- 125. Ans. a
- 126. Ans. c
- 127. Ans. c
- 128. Ans. b
- 129. Ans. c
- 130. Ans. a
- 131. Ans. d
- 132. Ans. d
- 133. Ans. c
- 134. Ans. d
- 135. Ans. c
- 136. Ans. d
- 137. Ans. a
- 138. Ans. B
- 139. Ans. c
- 140. Ans. b
- 141. Ans. c
- 142. Ans. a
- 143. Ans. b
- 144. Ans. d
- 145. Ans. c
- 146. Ans. a
- 147. Ans D
- 148. Ans D
- 149. Ans B
- 150. Ans D

- 151. Ans C
- 152. Ans B
- 153. Ans C
- 154. Ans D
- 155. Ans B
- 156. Ans A
- 157. Ans D
- 158. Ans B
- 159. Ans A
- 160. Ans D
- 161. Ans B
- 162. Ans C
- 163. Ans A
- 164. Ans D
- 165. Ans C
- 166. Ans C
- 167. Ans A
- 168. Ans B
- 169. Ans a
- 170. Ans D
- 171. Ans C
- 172. Ans B
- 173. Ans C
- 174. Ans B
- 175. Ans B
- 176. Ans B
- 177. Ans A
- 178. Ans B
- 179. Ans B
- 180. Ans A
- 181. Ans C
- 182. Ans B
- 183. Ans D
- 184. Ans A
- 185. Ans A
- 186. Ans A

- 187.      Ans C
- 188.      Ans D
- 189.      Ans B
- 190.      Ans A
- 191.      Ans D
- 192.      Ans B
- 193.      Ans A
- 194.      Ans D
- 195.      Ans B
- 196.      Ans A
- 197.      Ans C
- 198.      Ans C
- 199.      Ans B
- 200.      Ans A
- 201.      Ans B
- 202.      Ans A
- 203.      Ans D
- 204.      Ans C
- 205.      Ans C
- 206.      Ans D
- 207.      Ans B
- 208.      Ans A
- 209.      Ans A
- 210.      Ans C
- 211.      Ans B
- 212.      Ans C
- 213.      Ans B
- 214.      Ans A
- 215.      Ans D
- 216.      Ans D
- 217.      Ans B
- 218.      Ans D
- 219.      Ans B
- 220.      Ans A
- 221.      Ans B
- 222.      Ans D

- 223.      Ans C
- 224.      Ans B
- 225.      Ans C
- 226.      Ans B
- 227.      Ans C
- 228.      Ans B
- 229.      Ans A
- 230.      Ans B
- 231.      Ans B
- 232.      Ans C
- 233.      Ans B
- 234.      Ans C
- 235.      Ans B
- 236.      Ans C
- 237.      Ans B
- 238.      Ans B
- 239.      Ans C
- 240.      Ans C
- 241.      Ans D
- 242.      Ans D
- 243.      Ans D
- 244.      Ans D
- 245.      Ans D
- 246.      Ans D
- 247.      AnsB
- 248.      Ans D