

Interdisciplinary Subject: Environmental Science
Full Marks: 100 (MCQ Based)

Unit 1: Basic Concepts of Environmental Studies

1. What does the term 'Environment' encompass?

- a) Only living organisms
- b) Only physical factors
- c) The sum of all living and non-living things and their interactions
- d) Only the atmosphere

Answer: c

2. Which of the following is NOT a core component of the environment as per the syllabus?

- a) Atmosphere
- b) Biosphere
- c) Lithosphere
- d) Stratosphere

Answer: d

3. The multidisciplinary nature of Environmental Studies implies it draws knowledge from:

- a) Only Biology
- b) Only Chemistry
- c) A single scientific field
- d) Various fields like science, law, economics, and social sciences

Answer: d

4. The primary purpose of celebrating 'World Environment Day' is to:

- a) Promote industrial growth
- b) Increase public environmental awareness
- c) Celebrate economic achievements
- d) Encourage deforestation

Answer: b

5. The 'Biosphere' is defined as:

- a) The zone of water
- b) The zone of air
- c) The zone of land
- d) The zone of life where all ecosystems operate

Answer: d

6. Which principle is fundamental to understanding environmental issues?

- a) Isolation of components
- b) Interconnection and interdependence
- c) Rapid economic development at all costs
- d) Anthropocentrism

Answer: b

7. The need for public environmental awareness is critical because:

- a) It helps in getting more funding for industries
- b) An informed public can make sustainable choices and demand policy changes
- c) It is a mandatory university course
- d) It reduces the need for government regulations

Answer: b

8. 'World Water Day' is significant as it highlights the importance of:

- a) Fossil fuels
- b) Freshwater resources
- c) Solar energy
- d) Mineral resources

Answer: b

9. The structure of the environment includes the lithosphere, which is the:

- a) Gaseous envelope
- b) Water body

- c) Rocky outer layer
- d) Living world

Answer: c

10. The scope of Environmental Studies includes:

- a) Only the study of wild animals
- b) Only pollution control
- c) Understanding resource management, conservation, and human impact
- d) Only climate change

Answer: c

11. Which of these is a key reason for the multidisciplinary nature of environmental studies?

- a) Environmental problems have single, simple causes.
- b) Solutions require perspectives from natural sciences, social sciences, and law.
- c) It is only concerned with biological aspects.
- d) It ignores economic factors.

Answer: b

12. The 'Hydrosphere' refers to:

- a) The Earth's core
- b) The water on the Earth's surface
- c) The atmospheric gases
- d) The ozone layer

Answer: b

13. Celebrating 'Earth Day' primarily aims to:

- a) Support increased use of plastic
- b) Demonstrate support for environmental protection
- c) Promote fossil fuel consumption
- d) Celebrate urbanization

Answer: b

14. The 'Atmosphere' is a component of the environment that consists of:

- a) Rocks and minerals
- b) Lakes and rivers
- c) A mixture of gases
- d) All living organisms

Answer: c

15. Environmental awareness among the general public can lead to:

- a) Faster depletion of resources
- b) Reduced participation in conservation
- c) More sustainable lifestyles and consumer choices
- d) Increased industrial waste

Answer: c

16. The principle that everything is connected to everything else is a core concept in:

- a) Economics
- b) Environmental Studies
- c) Political Science
- d) Ancient History

Answer: b

17. Which of the following is an example of a non-living component of the environment?

- a) Tree
- b) Fish
- c) Soil
- d) Bacteria

Answer: c

18. The study of the environment is important because it:

- a) Is a compulsory subject
- b) Helps us understand and solve complex problems like pollution and resource depletion

- c) Focuses only on plant biology
- d) Is unrelated to human health

Answer: b

19. The term "environment" in environmental studies includes:

- a) Only natural elements
- b) Only man-made elements
- c) Both natural and man-made elements
- d) Only climatic elements

Answer: c

20. The significance of 'International Day for Biological Diversity' is to:

- a) Promote monoculture farming
- b) Increase understanding and awareness of biodiversity issues
- c) Celebrate the use of pesticides
- d) Encourage deforestation

Answer: b

21. Which component is part of the 'Lithosphere'?

- a) Clouds
- b) Oceans
- c) Mountains
- d) Wildlife

Answer: c

22. The main goal of creating environmental awareness is to:

- a) Develop new technologies for space exploration
- b) Foster a sense of responsibility and connection towards the environment
- c) Increase the production of consumer goods
- d) Reduce the number of national parks

Answer: b

23. The 'Biosphere' is a combination of which three components?

- a) Atmosphere, Hydrosphere, and Lithosphere
- b) Troposphere, Stratosphere, and Mesosphere
- c) Cities, Villages, and Towns
- d) Plants, Animals, and Fungi only

Answer: a

24. Which of the following is a direct benefit of environmental education?

- a) Increased carbon emissions
- b) Improved resource management skills
- c) Decreased public participation
- d) Higher rates of pollution

Answer: b

25. The celebration of different environmental days is primarily aimed at:

- a) Getting a public holiday
- b) Raising funds for political parties
- c) Highlighting specific environmental issues and promoting action
- d) Promoting international trade

Answer: c

26. The principle that 'all forms of life are interdependent' is a key concept in understanding the:

- a) Stock market
- b) Structure of an atom
- c) Functioning of ecosystems
- d) Principles of architecture

Answer: c

27. Which of these is an example of a living component within the 'Hydrosphere'?

- a) A rock at the bottom of the ocean
- b) A fish swimming in a lake

- c) The salt in seawater
- d) The temperature of the water

Answer: b

28. The multidisciplinary approach is necessary in environmental studies because:

- a) It makes the subject more complicated
- b) Environmental issues are complex and interlinked with social, economic, and legal factors
- c) It is a trend in education
- d) It focuses only on biological research

Answer: b

29. Public awareness about the environment can be spread effectively through:

- a) Only university courses
- b) Only formal education
- c) Both formal and non-formal education
- d) Banning all industries

Answer: c

30. The 'Lithosphere' is vital for life because it:

- a) Provides the air we breathe
- b) Is the source of all water
- c) Provides soil, minerals, and a foundation for life
- d) Absorbs all solar radiation

Answer: c

31. The 'Atmosphere' plays a crucial role in:

- a) Providing all mineral resources
- b) Regulating temperature and protecting from UV radiation
- c) Forming the Earth's crust
- d) Containing all the Earth's freshwater

Answer: b

32. The scope of environmental studies does NOT typically include:

- a) Conservation of natural resources
- b) The study of celestial bodies in other galaxies
- c) Environmental pollution and its control
- d) Social causes of environmental degradation

Answer: b

33. Which of the following best describes the 'multidisciplinary nature' of environmental studies?

- a) It uses only chemical principles.
- b) It integrates knowledge from ecology, economics, sociology, and law.
- c) It is a subset of biology.
- d) It ignores technological solutions.

Answer: b

34. The celebration of 'World Ozone Day' is linked to the significance of:

- a) Protecting the ozone layer
- b) Promoting coal power plants
- c) Celebrating industrial smog
- d) Increasing CFC production

Answer: a

35. The need for environmental awareness is most critical for:

- a) Only scientists
- b) Only government officials
- c) The general public, as collective action is powerful
- d) Only people living in forests

Answer: c

36. The component that acts as a life-supporting system by interacting with the others is the:

- a) Atmosphere alone
- b) Biosphere

- c) Hydrosphere alone
- d) Lithosphere alone

Answer: b

37. The principle that 'everything must go somewhere' explains:

- a) The law of gravity
- b) The concept of waste disposal and pollution
- c) The process of photosynthesis
- d) The structure of DNA

Answer: b

38. An example of a formal method of environmental education is:

- a) A university degree in environmental science
- b) A television documentary
- c) A community clean-up drive
- d) A social media post

Answer: a

39. The 'Hydrosphere' interacts with the 'Atmosphere' through processes like:

- a) Erosion
- b) Evaporation and precipitation
- c) Volcanic eruptions
- d) Photosynthesis only

Answer: b

40. The importance of environmental studies lies in its ability to:

- a) Provide quick and easy solutions to all economic problems
- b) Help us understand the impact of our actions on the planet and ensure survival
- c) Focus solely on the study of extinct species
- d) Promote unlimited urbanization

Answer: b

41. Which of these is a key element of the 'Atmosphere' essential for respiration?

- a) Nitrogen
- b) Carbon Dioxide
- c) Oxygen
- d) Argon

Answer: c

42. The study of the distribution of water on Earth falls under the domain of the:

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

Answer: b

43. The statement "the environment is a complex web of interactions" highlights its:

- a) Simplicity
- b) Static nature
- c) Multidisciplinary and interconnected nature
- d) Irrelevance to humans

Answer: c

44. 'World Wildlife Day' aims to celebrate and raise awareness about:

- a) The world's wild animals and plants
- b) Domesticated pets only
- c) Agricultural crops
- d) Synthetic materials

Answer: a

45. The lithosphere provides humans with:

- a) Air to breathe
- b) Land for habitation and mineral resources

- c) Drinking water directly from clouds
- d) Direct solar energy

Answer: b

46. Which of the following is a consequence of a lack of environmental awareness?

- a) Sustainable development
- b) Improved conservation efforts
- c) Indiscriminate resource exploitation and pollution
- d) Enhanced biodiversity

Answer: c

47. The biosphere is dependent on the other spheres for:

- a) Nothing; it is independent
- b) Raw materials and life-support systems
- c) Only entertainment value
- d) Creating weather patterns

Answer: b

48. An example of a non-formal environmental education method is:

- a) A structured school curriculum
- b) A textbook chapter
- c) A public awareness campaign by an NGO
- d) A university exam

Answer: c

49. The primary reason environmental studies is a compulsory course is to:

- a) Increase the workload for students
- b) Ensure every graduate has a basic understanding of environmental issues
- c) Train all students to become environmental scientists
- d) Replace other science subjects

Answer: b

50. The 'Atmosphere' component is crucial for the 'Hydrosphere' because it:

- a) Provides the pressure to keep water liquid
- b) Is the source of all water molecules
- c) Drives the water cycle through weather patterns
- d) Prevents water from flowing into space

Answer: c

51. The concept of "environment" can be applied at which scale?

- a) Only global
- b) Only local
- c) Only national
- d) From local to global

Answer: d

52. The 'International Day of Forests' emphasizes the importance of:

- a) Clearing forests for agriculture
- b) All types of forests and trees
- c) Using only wood for energy
- d) Preventing forest growth

Answer: b

53. Which component contains the majority of Earth's freshwater in frozen form?

- a) Atmosphere
- b) Lithosphere (as groundwater)
- c) Hydrosphere (as ice caps and glaciers)
- d) Biosphere

Answer: c

54. The principle that 'nature knows best' suggests that:

- a) Human interventions always improve ecosystems

- b) Major human alterations to natural systems often have negative consequences
- c) Technology can solve all environmental problems
- d) Natural systems are inefficient

Answer: b

55. The main objective of creating environmental awareness is to bring about a:

- a) Decrease in environmental regulations
- b) Shift in human attitudes and behaviors towards the environment
- c) Increase in industrial production
- d) Reliance on non-renewable resources

Answer: b

56. Which sphere is primarily responsible for the weathering of rocks?

- a) The interaction between the atmosphere and hydrosphere
- b) The biosphere alone
- c) The lithosphere alone
- d) The core of the Earth

Answer: a

57. The scope of environmental studies includes the study of:

- a) Only physical sciences
- b) Only biological sciences
- c) The human-environment relationship and its sustainable management
- d) Only political systems

Answer: c

58. 'Earth Hour' is a global event that encourages people to:

- a) Use more electricity
- b) Turn off non-essential lights for one hour to show commitment to the planet
- c) Drive cars for an hour
- d) Burn fossil fuels

Answer: b

59. The thin layer of life on Earth is the:

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

Answer: d

60. A key outcome of effective environmental awareness is:

- a) Increased waste generation
- b) Public pressure for stronger environmental policies
- c) Faster species extinction
- d) Depletion of ozone layer

Answer: b

61. The lithosphere, hydrosphere, and atmosphere are interconnected through:

- a) Isolated processes
- b) Biochemical and physical cycles
- c) Human economic systems only
- d) Political boundaries

Answer: b

62. Which of the following is a fundamental principle of ecology relevant to environmental studies?

- a) Supply and demand
- b) Energy flow and nutrient cycling
- c) Newton's laws of motion
- d) Theory of relativity

Answer: b

63. The celebration of 'World Water Day' is directly related to the importance of the:

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

Answer: b

64. The 'Biosphere' is unique because it:

- a) Contains all the Earth's water
- b) Is the only sphere that supports life
- c) Is the thickest layer of the Earth
- d) Does not interact with other spheres

Answer: b

65. The need for public environmental awareness has become more critical due to:

- a) Decreasing human population
- b) Increasing scale of human impact on the environment
- c) Reduction in industrial activity
- d) Abundance of all natural resources

Answer: b

66. The 'Atmosphere' is composed mostly of:

- a) Oxygen
- b) Carbon Dioxide
- c) Nitrogen
- d) Hydrogen

Answer: c

67. Environmental studies is considered multidisciplinary because it requires understanding of:

- a) Only biology and chemistry
- b) Only physics and geology
- c) A wide range of subjects including science, economics, and sociology

d) Only political science

Answer: c

68. The main purpose of 'World Environment Day' is to:

- a) Encourage deforestation
- b) Promote the use of plastic
- c) Stimulate worldwide awareness and action for the environment
- d) Celebrate industrial pollution

Answer: c

69. The part of the Earth where life exists is known as the:

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

Answer: c

70. A major challenge addressed by environmental awareness is:

- a) Overpopulation of other planets
- b) The gap between understanding environmental issues and taking action
- c) Lack of sunlight
- d) Too many trees

Answer: b

71. The 'Hydrosphere' includes:

- a) All water bodies like oceans, lakes, rivers, and groundwater
- b) Only freshwater lakes
- c) Only the oceans
- d) Only water vapor in the air

Answer: a

72. The principle that the 'user pays' for the cost of pollution is a concept related to:

- a) Environmental ethics
- b) Environmental economics
- c) Only environmental science
- d) Atmospheric science

Answer: b

73. The 'Lithosphere' is important for the 'Biosphere' as it provides:

- a) Direct oxygen
- b) A medium for plant growth (soil) and habitats
- c) All the rainfall
- d) Solar energy

Answer: b

74. 'World Ozone Day' is celebrated on September 16 to commemorate:

- a) The discovery of ozone
- b) The signing of the Montreal Protocol
- c) The first use of CFCs
- d) The day the ozone layer disappeared

Answer: b

75. The ultimate goal of environmental awareness is to achieve:

- a) Unlimited economic growth
- b) A sustainable future for all
- c) Domination over nature
- d) Complete urbanization of natural areas

Answer: b

76. Which sphere contains the ozone layer?

- a) Hydrosphere
- b) Lithosphere

- c) Atmosphere
- d) Biosphere

Answer: c

77. The study of how human societies use and manage environmental resources falls under the scope of:

- a) Only ecology
- b) Environmental studies
- c) Only physics
- d) Only chemistry

Answer: b

78. 'World Soil Day' highlights the importance of which environmental component?

- a) The lithosphere, specifically soil
- b) The hydrosphere
- c) The atmosphere
- d) The biosphere

Answer: a

79. The 'Biosphere' is sustained by the continuous flow of _____ from the sun.

- a) Water
- b) Minerals
- c) Energy
- d) Rocks

Answer: c

80. A lack of environmental awareness can lead to:

- a) Better health for all species
- b) Poor public health due to pollution and degraded ecosystems
- c) Increased agricultural yields forever
- d) An abundance of clean water everywhere

Answer: b

81. The 'Atmosphere' protects the 'Biosphere' by:

- a) Providing all nutrients
- b) Absorbing harmful ultraviolet radiation
- c) Supplying all water
- d) Creating the Earth's magnetic field

Answer: b

82. The scope of environmental studies is vast because it addresses issues that are:

- a) Only local in nature
- b) Only scientific in nature
- c) Local, regional, and global, involving multiple stakeholders
- d) Only economic in nature

Answer: c

83. The 'International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer' is linked to the protection of which sphere?

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

Answer: c

84. The 'Lithosphere' interacts with the 'Hydrosphere' when:

- a) Rivers erode rocks and deposit sediments
- b) Plants release oxygen
- c) Animals breathe
- d) The sun shines

Answer: a

85. Environmental awareness campaigns often target the youth because:

- a) They are the future decision-makers

- b) They are not affected by environmental issues
- c) They are the main cause of pollution
- d) They are not interested in technology

Answer: a

86. The solid, rocky part of the Earth's surface is the:

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

Answer: c

87. Which of the following is a social science discipline relevant to environmental studies?

- a) Physics
- b) Chemistry
- c) Sociology
- d) Geology

Answer: c

88. The primary focus of 'World Habitat Day' is on:

- a) Animal habitats only
- b) The state of human towns and cities
- c) Marine ecosystems only
- d) Atmospheric conditions

Answer: b

89. The 'Biosphere' is most directly affected by changes in the:

- a) Earth's core
- b) Other spheres (atmosphere, hydrosphere, lithosphere)
- c) Moon's orbit
- d) Sun's internal reactions

Answer: b

90. A successful public awareness program on water conservation would likely lead to:

- a) Increased groundwater extraction
- b) More responsible water usage and reduced wastage
- c) Higher demand for bottled water
- d) Construction of more swimming pools

Answer: b

91. The component that filters the sun's harmful ultraviolet rays is part of the:

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

Answer: c

92. The scope of environmental studies includes the management of:

- a) Only renewable resources
- b) Only non-renewable resources
- c) Both renewable and non-renewable resources
- d) Only man-made resources

Answer: c

93. 'World Meteorological Day' emphasizes the importance of the:

- a) Lithosphere
- b) Hydrosphere
- c) Atmosphere and its behavior
- d) Biosphere

Answer: c

94. The 'Hydrosphere' is essential for the 'Lithosphere' as it:

- a) Provides gases for rocks
- b) Shapes the land through erosion and deposition
- c) Provides direct sunlight
- d) Creates volcanic activity

Answer: b

95. The most effective way to spread environmental awareness is through:

- a) A single method
- b) A combination of formal education and mass media campaigns
- c) Keeping information secret
- d) Promoting unsustainable practices

Answer: b

96. The envelope of gases surrounding the Earth is the:

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

Answer: c

97. An economist would be involved in environmental studies to address:

- a) The chemical composition of pollutants
- b) The cost-benefit analysis of environmental regulations
- c) The classification of species
- d) The physics of climate change

Answer: b

98. 'Global Wind Day' celebrates the importance of which resource?

- a) Coal
- b) Wind energy
- c) Oil

d) Natural gas

Answer: b

99. The 'Lithosphere' and 'Biosphere' interact closely in:

- a) The formation of clouds
- b) A forest ecosystem where trees root in soil
- c) The composition of air
- d) The salinity of oceans

Answer: b

100. The long-term goal of environmental awareness is to ensure:

- a) Short-term economic profits
- b) Environmental sustainability for future generations
- c) Rapid industrialization
- d) The depletion of all resources

Answer: b

Unit 2: Natural Resources

101. A resource that can be replenished naturally over short periods is termed:

- a) Non-renewable
- b) Renewable
- c) Metallic
- d) Fossil

Answer: b

102. Which of the following is a non-renewable resource?

- a) Solar energy
- b) Wind energy

- c) Natural gas
- d) Timber from sustainably managed forests

Answer: c

103. Land degradation refers to:

- a) Improvement in land quality
- b) The reduction in the productive capacity of land
- c) Increase in forest cover
- d) Formation of new soil

Answer: b

104. The process by which fertile land becomes desert is called:

- a) Deforestation
- b) Desertification
- c) Eutrophication
- d) Salinization

Answer: b

105. A major cause of soil erosion is:

- a) Afforestation
- b) Overgrazing
- c) Contour ploughing
- d) Crop rotation

Answer: b

106. Deforestation primarily leads to:

- a) Increased biodiversity
- b) Soil erosion and loss of habitat
- c) Improved water quality
- d) More rainfall

Answer: b

107. Which of these is a remedial measure for deforestation?

- a) Clear-cutting forests
- b) Promoting afforestation and sustainable forestry
- c) Converting forests to agricultural land
- d) Increasing logging activities

Answer: b

108. The over-exploitation of groundwater can lead to:

- a) A rise in the water table
- b) Land subsidence and water scarcity
- c) Increased river flow
- d) Decreased salinity

Answer: b

109. Floods can be caused by:

- a) Deforestation in catchment areas
- b) Excessive groundwater recharge
- c) Controlled river flow
- d) Construction of dams

Answer: a

110. Drought is characterized by:

- a) An extended period of abundant rainfall
- b) A prolonged shortage of water supply
- c) Frequent flooding
- d) High humidity levels

Answer: b

111. Conflicts over water can arise between:

- a) Only individuals

- b) Only neighboring countries
- c) Both inter-state and international regions
- d) Only within a single village

Answer: c

112. Which energy source has the least environmental impact during operation?

- a) Coal
- b) Solar
- c) Natural Gas
- d) Oil

Answer: b

113. The environmental impact of burning fossil fuels includes:

- a) Air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions
- b) Purely beneficial effects
- c) Cooling of the atmosphere
- d) Increased soil fertility

Answer: a

114. An example of a non-conventional energy source is:

- a) Coal
- b) Petroleum
- c) Biomass
- d) Natural Gas

Answer: c

115. The primary cause of desertification is:

- a) Excessive rainfall
- b) Human activities and climate change
- c) Growth of forests
- d) Decreased temperature

Answer: b

116. Which practice helps in preventing soil erosion?

- a) Deforestation
- b) Overgrazing
- c) Terrace farming
- d) Monoculture farming

Answer: c

117. A consequence of over-exploiting surface water is:

- a) Increased aquatic biodiversity
- b) Drying up of rivers and lakes
- c) Improved navigation
- d) Decreased flood risk

Answer: b

118. The primary use of freshwater globally is for:

- a) Industrial processes
- b) Domestic use
- c) Agricultural irrigation
- d) Recreation

Answer: c

119. An example of an international water conflict is related to the river:

- a) Thames (UK)
- b) Nile (Multiple African nations)
- c) Mississippi (USA)
- d) Ganges (solely within India)

Answer: b

120. Tidal energy is a form of:

- a) Non-renewable energy
- b) Renewable energy
- c) Fossil fuel energy
- d) Nuclear energy

Answer: b

121. Which of the following is a renewable resource?

- a) Coal
- b) Copper ore
- c) Geothermal heat
- d) Natural gas

Answer: c

122. Land degradation can be caused by:

- a) Sustainable agricultural practices
- b) Deforestation and overuse of chemicals
- c) Crop rotation
- d) Organic farming

Answer: b

123. The process where water carries away the top layer of soil is known as:

- a) Weathering
- b) Soil erosion
- c) Percolation
- d) Infiltration

Answer: b

124. A major consequence of deforestation is:

- a) Enhancement of the water cycle
- b) Loss of carbon sink, exacerbating climate change
- c) Stabilization of microclimates

d) Increase in soil organic matter

Answer: b

125. Which is a measure to combat deforestation?

- a) Slash and burn agriculture
- b) Creating protected areas and national parks
- c) Increasing paper consumption
- d) Converting forests to urban areas

Answer: b

126. The term "water table" refers to the:

- a) Level of water in a dam
- b) Top surface of the zone of saturation (groundwater)
- c) Surface of a river
- d) Amount of water in clouds

Answer: b

127. A common cause of floods in India is:

- a) Low rainfall
- b) Heavy monsoon rains
- c) Excessive groundwater recharge
- d) Construction of too many dams

Answer: b

128. Prolonged drought can lead to:

- a) Agricultural surplus
- b) Famine and water scarcity
- c) Increased hydropower generation
- d) River overflowing

Answer: b

129. The Cauvery water dispute is an example of a conflict:

- a) Between India and Bangladesh
- b) Between different states within India
- c) Over international ocean resources
- d) Between urban and rural areas only

Answer: b

130. Which of these is a disadvantage of solar energy?

- a) It produces air pollution during operation.
- b) It is intermittent (not available at night).
- c) It releases greenhouse gases.
- d) It causes water pollution.

Answer: b

131. The mining of which resource can cause land subsidence and acid mine drainage?

- a) Solar energy
- b) Wind energy
- c) Coal
- d) Tidal energy

Answer: c

132. Jhum cultivation, if not managed properly, can lead to:

- a) Soil conservation
- b) Deforestation and land degradation
- c) Increased forest cover
- d) Improved soil fertility permanently

Answer: b

133. Wind energy is considered a clean source because it:

- a) Produces no emissions during electricity generation
- b) Uses up fossil fuels

- c) Causes significant noise pollution only
- d) Reliably generates power 24/7

Answer: a

134. The "Chipko Movement" in India was primarily associated with the conservation of:

- a) Water resources
- b) Forest resources
- c) Mineral resources
- d) Energy resources

Answer: b

135. The overuse of chemical fertilizers can contribute to land degradation by:

- a) Improving soil structure
- b) Causing soil salinization and loss of fertility
- c) Increasing water retention
- d) Promoting biodiversity in soil

Answer: b

136. Which of the following is a non-renewable energy resource derived from ancient organic matter?

- a) Wind
- b) Biomass
- c) Petroleum
- d) Hydropower

Answer: c

137. The construction of large dams for hydropower often leads to disputes over:

- a) Air quality
- b) Relocation of communities and land submergence
- c) Increased wind speed
- d) Solar radiation

Answer: b

138. The primary environmental concern associated with nuclear energy is:

- a) Greenhouse gas emissions
- b) Radioactive waste disposal
- c) Depletion of oxygen
- d) Contributing to acid rain

Answer: b

139. Which of the following helps in the conservation of water?

- a) Using drip irrigation
- b) Leaving taps running
- c) Taking long showers
- d) Watering gardens during peak sunlight hours

Answer: a

140. The Interlinking of Rivers project in India is a proposed measure to address issues of:

- a) Deforestation
- b) Floods and droughts
- c) Air pollution
- d) Soil erosion only

Answer: b

141. Which resource is often referred to as "liquid gold"?

- a) Water
- b) Petroleum
- c) Milk
- d) Solar energy

Answer: b

142. The main cause of soil erosion in arid areas is:

- a) Glacier movement

- b) Wind
- c) Heavy rainfall
- d) Earthquakes

Answer: b

143. The Silent Valley project controversy in India was related to the conservation of a unique:

- a) Desert ecosystem
- b) Tropical rainforest
- c) Grassland
- d) Mangrove forest

Answer: b

144. The largest reservoir of freshwater on Earth is:

- a) Rivers
- b) Lakes
- c) Groundwater
- d) Glaciers and ice caps

Answer: d

145. Which energy source uses the Earth's internal heat?

- a) Solar
- b) Geothermal
- c) Wind
- d) Biomass

Answer: b

146. A major environmental impact of hydroelectric power is:

- a) Emission of SO₂ causing acid rain
- b) Alteration of ecosystems and displacement of people
- c) Production of high-level radioactive waste
- d) Direct emission of CO₂

Answer: b

147. The "Green Revolution" in India led to increased food production but also caused problems like:

- a) Decreased use of water
- b) Over-exploitation of water and soil resources
- c) Increased biodiversity in fields
- d) Reduced need for fertilizers

Answer: b

148. Which of the following is a fossil fuel?

- a) Uranium
- b) Hydrogen
- c) Natural Gas
- d) Biomass

Answer: c

149. The process of converting wasteland into agricultural land is known as:

- a) Desertification
- b) Land reclamation
- c) Deforestation
- d) Erosion

Answer: b

150. The primary source of energy for the water cycle is:

- a) Wind
- b) The Moon's gravity
- c) The Sun
- d) Geothermal heat

Answer: c

151. Which of these is a characteristic of a non-renewable resource?

- a) It is infinite.
- b) It can be replenished in a human lifetime.
- c) It exists in a finite quantity.
- d) It causes no pollution.

Answer: c

152. Salinization of soil is a common problem in:

- a) Rainforests
- b) Irrigated arid regions
- c) Tundra regions
- d) High-altitude mountains

Answer: b

153. The main goal of social forestry is to:

- a) Promote commercial logging
- b) Meet the demand for forest products and reduce pressure on natural forests
- c) Clear forests for agriculture
- d) Plant only ornamental trees

Answer: b

154. The phenomenon where the ground sinks due to excessive groundwater extraction is called:

- a) Earthquake
- b) Landslide
- c) Land subsidence
- d) Volcanic eruption

Answer: c

155. Which of the following is a cause of water scarcity?

- a) Overuse and pollution of water sources
- b) Excessive rainfall
- c) Efficient water management

d) Afforestation

Answer: a

156. The Sardar Sarovar Dam is associated with a dispute over the river:

a) Ganga

b) Brahmaputra

c) Narmada

d) Yamuna

Answer: c

157. Which alternative energy source produces electricity from organic material?

a) Solar PV

b) Wind turbine

c) Biogas plant

d) Nuclear reactor

Answer: c

158. A significant environmental impact of coal mining is:

a) Improvement of local air quality

b) Acid mine drainage polluting water bodies

c) Reforestation of mined areas

d) Increase in groundwater level

Answer: b

159. Contour bunding is a method used to control:

a) Air pollution

b) Soil erosion

c) Water pollution

d) Noise pollution

Answer: b

160. The "Tragedy of the Commons" often explains the over-exploitation of:

- a) Private property
- b) Shared resources like common grazing lands
- c) Solar energy
- d) Intellectual property

Answer: b

161. Which of the following is a renewable resource if managed sustainably?

- a) Crude oil
- b) Natural gas
- c) Forests
- d) Coal

Answer: c

162. Laterization is a process of land degradation common in:

- a) Deserts
- b) Tropical regions with high rainfall
- c) Temperate grasslands
- d) Polar regions

Answer: b

163. The "Van Mahotsav" festival in India is associated with:

- a) Water conservation
- b) Tree plantation
- c) Wildlife protection
- d) Energy saving

Answer: b

164. The primary reason for the depletion of the Ogallala Aquifer in the USA is:

- a) Natural recharge
- b) Over-exploitation for irrigation

- c) Increased rainfall
- d) Afforestation

Answer: b

165. Methane gas recovered from landfills can be used as a source of:

- a) Non-renewable energy
- b) Renewable energy (biogas)
- c) Nuclear energy
- d) Tidal energy

Answer: b

166. The environmental impact of a resource is determined by:

- a) Only its abundance
- b) The method of its extraction, processing, and use
- c) Its color
- d) Its cost

Answer: b

167. Which of the following is a major cause of conflict over the Indus River system?

- a) Disputes between India and Pakistan
- b) Disputes within Sri Lanka
- c) Conflicts among African nations
- d) Issues between China and Russia

Answer: a

168. Fly ash is a waste product generated from the burning of:

- a) Natural gas
- b) Coal
- c) Biomass
- d) Uranium

Answer: b

169. The practice of growing different crops in succession on the same land is called:

- a) Monoculture
- b) Crop rotation
- c) Overgrazing
- d) Jhum cultivation

Answer: b

170. The ultimate source of most energy on Earth is:

- a) The Moon
- b) The Sun
- c) Geothermal heat
- d) Fossil fuels

Answer: b

171. Which of these is a direct result of overgrazing?

- a) Increased soil fertility
- b) Soil compaction and erosion
- c) Enhanced plant growth
- d) Improved water infiltration

Answer: b

172. The "Aral Sea" disaster is a classic example of the ecological consequences of:

- a) Deforestation
- b) Overfishing
- c) Diversion of rivers for irrigation
- d) Volcanic activity

Answer: c

173. Which renewable energy source relies on the gravitational pull of the moon and sun?

- a) Geothermal

- b) Tidal
- c) Biomass
- d) Wind

Answer: b

174. The primary component of natural gas is:

- a) Carbon Dioxide
- b) Methane
- c) Oxygen
- d) Nitrogen

Answer: b

175. The process of separating salt from seawater is called:

- a) Filtration
- b) Distillation
- c) Desalination
- d) Sedimentation

Answer: c

176. Which factor does NOT contribute to desertification?

- a) Deforestation
- b) Overgrazing
- c) Sustainable land management
- d) Climate change

Answer: c

177. The "Narmada Bachao Andolan" was a movement primarily focused on the issues related to:

- a) Air pollution from industries
- b) Construction of large dams
- c) Mining in forest areas
- d) Poaching of tigers

Answer: b

178. Which energy source has the potential to cause thermal pollution of water bodies?

- a) Solar PV
- b) Wind
- c) Nuclear power plants
- d) Tidal

Answer: c

179. The main purpose of a check dam is to:

- a) Generate electricity
- b) Recharge groundwater and conserve water
- c) Divert water for navigation
- d) Create a recreational lake

Answer: b

180. Which of the following is a non-conventional energy source?

- a) Coal
- b) Oil
- c) Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC)
- d) Natural Gas

Answer: c

181. The degradation of land in dryland ecosystems is specifically termed:

- a) Eutrophication
- b) Desertification
- c) Salinization
- d) Laterization

Answer: b

182. The practice of clearing forests for agriculture and then abandoning the land is known as:

- a) Terrace farming
- b) Shifting cultivation
- c) Organic farming
- d) Commercial agriculture

Answer: b

183. The Ganga Action Plan was launched to address the pollution of the river Ganga primarily from:

- a) Industrial and domestic waste
- b) Agricultural runoff only
- c) Oil spills
- d) Radioactive waste

Answer: a

184. Which of the following is a disadvantage of hydropower?

- a) It is a renewable source.
- b) It does not produce air pollution.
- c) Large dams can fragment river ecosystems.
- d) It has high operating costs.

Answer: c

185. The energy stored in the nucleus of an atom is harnessed in:

- a) Geothermal power plants
- b) Nuclear power plants
- c) Solar cells
- d) Biogas plants

Answer: b

186. The "Kyoto Protocol" is an international agreement primarily aimed at reducing the emission of:

- a) Water pollutants
- b) Greenhouse gases

- c) Radioactive waste
- d) Solid waste

Answer: b

187. Which of the following is a method to conserve energy?

- a) Using incandescent bulbs
- b) Leaving electronic devices on standby
- c) Using energy-efficient appliances
- d) Driving alone in a car

Answer: c

188. The process of soil formation is called:

- a) Erosion
- b) Weathering
- c) Pedogenesis
- d) Leaching

Answer: c

189. The primary use of forests, besides providing timber, is:

- a) Causing soil erosion
- b) Maintaining ecological balance and biodiversity
- c) Increasing desertification
- d) Reducing rainfall

Answer: b

190. The resource that is NOT depleted by human use is:

- a) Natural gas
- b) Solar energy
- c) Coal
- d) Groundwater

Answer: b

191. Waterlogging is often a result of:

- a) Efficient drainage
- b) Over-irrigation without proper drainage
- c) Drought conditions
- d) Deforestation

Answer: b

192. The "Tehri Dam" conflict involved issues related to:

- a) Air pollution in Delhi
- b) Rehabilitation and environmental impact in the Himalayas
- c) Mining in Rajasthan
- d) Fishing rights in the Bay of Bengal

Answer: b

193. Which of the following is a biofuel?

- a) Coal
- b) Ethanol produced from sugarcane
- c) Natural gas
- d) Uranium

Answer: b

194. The main environmental problem associated with the use of fossil fuels is their contribution to:

- a) Ozone layer depletion
- b) Global warming and climate change
- c) Eutrophication of lakes
- d) Soil salinization

Answer: b

195. The concept of "sustainable development" emphasizes the use of resources in a way that:

- a) Meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations
- b) Uses up all resources as quickly as possible
- c) Focuses only on economic growth
- d) Ignores environmental concerns

Answer: a

196. Which of the following is a cause of conflict over the Brahmaputra River?

- a) Disputes between India and China over dam construction
- b) Disputes within Bangladesh only
- c) Conflicts between Nepal and India
- d) Issues related to the river's source in the Arctic

Answer: a

197. The energy from biomass is originally derived from:

- a) The Earth's core
- b) The Sun via photosynthesis
- c) The Moon's gravity
- d) Radioactive decay

Answer: b

198. A major disadvantage of using diesel as a fuel is that it:

- a) Produces no emissions
- b) Is a renewable resource
- c) Contributes to particulate matter (PM) air pollution
- d) Is available in unlimited quantities

Answer: c

199. The construction of seawalls and groynes are measures to control:

- a) Soil erosion
- b) Coastal erosion
- c) Air erosion

d) Glacier erosion

Answer: b

200. Which of the following is a non-renewable resource formed from the remains of ancient marine organisms?

a) Wind

b) Petroleum

c) Tidal energy

d) Geothermal energy

Answer: b

Unit 3: Environmental Problems and Global Environmental Issues

201. Environmental problems can be classified as:

a) Only local

b) Only global

c) Local, regional, and global

d) Only national

Answer: c

202. The Greenhouse Effect is a natural process that:

a) Cools the Earth's surface

b) Traps heat in the Earth's atmosphere, warming it

c) Causes acid rain

d) Depletes the ozone layer

Answer: b

203. The primary cause of recent climate change is believed to be:

a) Increased solar activity

b) Human activities enhancing the natural greenhouse effect

- c) Changes in the Earth's orbit
- d) Volcanic eruptions

Answer: b

204. Acid deposition primarily results from the emission of:

- a) Oxygen and Nitrogen
- b) Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and Nitrogen oxides (NO_x)
- c) Carbon Monoxide (CO)
- d) Methane (CH₄)

Answer: b

205. Desertification is the process of:

- a) Land turning into a desert due to human activities and climate change
- b) Formation of new oases
- c) Expansion of forest cover
- d) Increase in agricultural productivity

Answer: a

206. The Ozone Layer is important because it:

- a) Causes global warming
- b) Filters harmful Ultraviolet (UV) radiation from the sun
- c) Is a primary greenhouse gas
- d) Provides oxygen for breathing

Answer: b

207. The main chemicals responsible for ozone layer depletion are:

- a) Carbon dioxide and Methane
- b) Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)
- c) Sulfur dioxide
- d) Nitrous oxide

Answer: b

208. Which of the following is a global environmental issue?

- a) Solid waste management in a single city
- b) Climate Change
- c) Noise pollution from a local factory
- d) Oil spill in a specific harbor

Answer: b

209. A key impact of climate change is:

- a) More stable weather patterns
- b) Sea-level rise and melting of glaciers
- c) Thickening of the ozone layer
- d) Reduction in ocean acidity

Answer: b

210. Acid rain can lead to:

- a) Improved forest growth
- b) Acidification of lakes and damage to aquatic life
- c) Thickening of the ozone layer
- d) Increased soil fertility

Answer: b

211. The 'hole' in the ozone layer is most prominent over:

- a) The North Pole
- b) The Equator
- c) The South Pole (Antarctica)
- d) The Sahara Desert

Answer: c

212. Which greenhouse gas is primarily released from agricultural practices like rice cultivation and livestock?

- a) Carbon Dioxide (CO₂)

- b) Methane (CH₄)
- c) Nitrous Oxide (N₂O)
- d) Ozone (O₃)

Answer: b

213. The burning of fossil fuels is a major source of which greenhouse gas?

- a) Water Vapor (H₂O)
- b) Carbon Dioxide (CO₂)
- c) Oxygen (O₂)
- d) Nitrogen (N₂)

Answer: b

214. The Montreal Protocol is an international treaty designed to protect the ozone layer by phasing out the production of:

- a) Greenhouse gases
- b) Ozone-depleting substances (ODS)
- c) Acid rain precursors
- d) Persistent organic pollutants (POPs)

Answer: b

215. Which of the following is a regional environmental problem?

- a) A volcanic eruption
- b) Smog formation in a metropolitan area
- c) Global warming
- d) Ozone layer depletion

Answer: b

216. Coral bleaching is a phenomenon linked to:

- a) Climate change and rising sea temperatures
- b) Acid rain
- c) Ozone depletion
- d) Desertification

Answer: a

217. The "enhanced greenhouse effect" refers to:

- a) The natural process that makes life on Earth possible
- b) The additional warming caused by human-released greenhouse gases
- c) The cooling effect of aerosols
- d) The effect of the ozone layer

Answer: b

218. Which of the following is a consequence of ozone layer depletion?

- a) Reduced global warming
- b) Increased incidence of skin cancer in humans
- c) More acidic oceans
- d) Improved crop yields

Answer: b

219. The term "Anthropocene" is sometimes used to describe:

- a) A geological era dominated by humans and their impact
- b) The age of dinosaurs
- c) A period of low human impact on Earth
- d) The formation of the Earth

Answer: a

220. A major source of Nitrous Oxide (N₂O), a potent greenhouse gas, is:

- a) Use of fertilizers in agriculture
- b) Burning of coal
- c) Deforestation
- d) Automobile exhaust (primary source is NO_x, not N₂O)

Answer: a

221. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is a scientific body established to:

- a) Promote the use of fossil fuels
- b) Assess the science related to climate change
- c) Regulate international trade
- d) Manage global water resources

Answer: b

222. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?

- a) Global Warming : Ozone Layer Depletion
- b) Acid Rain : Release of SO₂ and NO_x
- c) Desertification : Increase in forest cover
- d) Ozone Depletion : Excessive CO₂ emissions

Answer: b

223. The phenomenon where a body of water becomes enriched with nutrients, leading to excessive plant growth and oxygen depletion, is called:

- a) Acidification
- b) Eutrophication
- c) Desertification
- d) Salinization

Answer: b

224. The primary cause of current biodiversity loss is:

- a) Natural selection
- b) Habitat destruction due to human activities
- c) Increased solar radiation
- d) Geological events

Answer: b

225. The "Kyoto Protocol" was associated with the:

- a) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- b) Montreal Protocol
- c) Convention on Biological Diversity

d) Ramsar Convention

Answer: a

226. Which of the following is a potential impact of climate change on human health?

- a) Decreased spread of vector-borne diseases
- b) Increased heat-related illnesses
- c) Reduced frequency of extreme weather events
- d) Improved air quality in all regions

Answer: b

227. The main cause of acid rain is the atmospheric reaction of water with:

- a) Carbon Dioxide (forming carbonic acid)
- b) Sulfur Dioxide and Nitrogen Oxides (forming sulfuric and nitric acid)
- c) Oxygen (forming ozone)
- d) Methane (forming methanol)

Answer: b

228. The "CO₂ equivalent" is a measure used to compare the emissions of various greenhouse gases based on their:

- a) Color
- b) Global Warming Potential (GWP)
- c) Odor
- d) Density

Answer: b

229. The loss of sea ice in the Arctic is an example of:

- a) A local environmental success story
- b) A feedback loop that accelerates global warming (albedo effect)
- c) The recovery of the ozone layer
- d) Natural climate variability only

Answer: b

230. Which international agreement specifically targets the transboundary movement of hazardous waste?

- a) Basel Convention
- b) Kyoto Protocol
- c) Ramsar Convention
- d) CITES

Answer: a

231. The thinning of the ozone layer allows more of which type of harmful radiation to reach the Earth's surface?

- a) Infrared Radiation
- b) Ultraviolet-B (UV-B) Radiation
- c) Microwave Radiation
- d) Radio Waves

Answer: b

232. Which of the following is a sink for carbon dioxide?

- a) Oceans
- b) Volcanic eruptions
- c) Burning of fossil fuels
- d) Deforestation

Answer: a

233. The "Paris Agreement" under the UNFCCC aims to:

- a) Phase out CFCs
- b) Limit global warming to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels
- c) Combat desertification in Africa only
- d) Ban all use of coal

Answer: b

234. A major environmental problem associated with the use of pesticides is:

- a) Bioaccumulation and biomagnification in food chains

- b) Immediate increase in ozone concentration
- c) Reduction in soil erosion
- d) Prevention of acid rain

Answer: a

235. The "hole" in the ozone layer is a seasonal phenomenon that is most severe during:

- a) The Northern Hemisphere's summer
- b) The Southern Hemisphere's spring (September-November)
- c) The equinoxes
- d) The winter in the tropics

Answer: b

236. Which of the following is NOT a greenhouse gas?

- a) Water Vapor (H₂O)
- b) Carbon Dioxide (CO₂)
- c) Oxygen (O₂)
- d) Nitrous Oxide (N₂O)

Answer: c

237. The process of capturing and storing atmospheric carbon dioxide is known as:

- a) Carbon sequestration
- b) Ozone depletion
- c) Eutrophication
- d) Desertification

Answer: a

238. The "Aral Sea" shrinkage is an example of a:

- a) Global warming impact
- b) Regional environmental disaster caused by water diversion
- c) Success of water conservation
- d) Natural cycle of lake formation and disappearance

Answer: b

239. Which pollutant is a primary contributor to the formation of photochemical smog?

- a) Sulfur Dioxide
- b) Nitrogen Oxides and Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)
- c) Carbon Monoxide
- d) Chlorofluorocarbons

Answer: b

240. The gradual increase in the average temperature of the Earth's atmosphere is referred to as:

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

Answer: b

241. The main international treaty for the conservation of biological diversity is the:

- a) UNFCCC
- b) Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- c) Ramsar Convention
- d) CITES

Answer: b

242. Which of the following is a consequence of ocean acidification?

- a) Improved shell formation in marine organisms
- b) Difficulty for corals and shell-forming organisms to build their skeletons
- c) Increased oxygen levels in water
- d) Reduction in sea level

Answer: b

243. The "Keeling Curve" is a graph that plots the ongoing increase in atmospheric concentrations of:

- a) Oxygen
- b) Methane
- c) Carbon Dioxide
- d) CFCs

Answer: c

244. The "Tragedy of the Commons" is a concept that explains the overexploitation of:

- a) Private property
- b) Shared common resources
- c) Non-renewable resources only
- d) Solar energy

Answer: b

245. Which of the following is a major source of methane emissions?

- a) Nuclear power plants
- b) Landfills and organic waste decomposition
- c) Solar panels
- d) Wind turbines

Answer: b

246. The "IPAT" equation ($I = P \times A \times T$) is used to describe:

- a) The speed of light
- b) Human impact on the environment
- c) The chemical composition of air
- d) The process of photosynthesis

Answer: b

247. The primary goal of the "UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)" is to:

- a) Promote desert tourism
- b) Combat land degradation in arid, semi-arid, and dry sub-humid areas

- c) Increase CFC production
- d) Regulate international fishing

Answer: b

248. Which of the following is a persistent organic pollutant (POP)?

- a) Carbon Dioxide
- b) DDT
- c) Oxygen
- d) Nitrogen

Answer: b

249. The "Vienna Convention" was a framework for international efforts to protect the:

- a) Climate system
- b) Ozone layer
- c) Biological diversity
- d) Migratory species

Answer: b

250. El Niño and La Niña are natural phenomena that influence:

- a) Global climate patterns
- b) Ozone layer thickness
- c) The Earth's magnetic field
- d) Tidal waves

Answer: a

251. The classification of environmental problems into local and global is based on:

- a) Their color
- b) Their geographic scale and impact
- c) The cost of solution
- d) The number of people who cause them

Answer: b

252. Without the natural greenhouse effect, the average temperature of the Earth would be:

- a) Much warmer
- b) About the same
- c) Much colder
- d) Constantly fluctuating

Answer: c

253. The main human activity that contributes to the enhanced greenhouse effect is the burning of:

- a) Wood only
- b) Fossil fuels and deforestation
- c) Hydrogen
- d) Biomass only

Answer: b

254. Acid deposition can occur far from the source of emission, making it a:

- a) Local problem
- b) Transboundary problem
- c) Non-issue
- d) Temporary problem

Answer: b

255. Which of the following activities contributes LEAST to desertification?

- a) Overgrazing
- b) Deforestation
- c) Sustainable irrigation practices
- d) Poor agricultural practices

Answer: c

256. The ozone layer is located in the:

- a) Troposphere

- b) Stratosphere
- c) Mesosphere
- d) Thermosphere

Answer: b

257. The success of the Montreal Protocol in phasing out CFCs has led to:

- a) An acceleration of global warming
- b) Signs of recovery of the ozone layer
- c) Increased acid rain
- d) More frequent droughts

Answer: b

258. Melting of permafrost due to global warming can release large quantities of which greenhouse gas?

- a) CO₂
- b) Methane
- c) Ozone
- d) CFCs

Answer: b

259. The "Great Pacific Garbage Patch" is an example of a problem related to:

- a) Air pollution
- b) Plastic pollution in the oceans
- c) Ozone depletion
- d) Radioactive waste

Answer: b

260. Which of the following is a direct observation of climate change?

- a) Increase in the number of ozone holes
- b) Rising global average temperature and sea level
- c) Decreased atmospheric CO₂ concentration
- d) Thickening of the ozone layer

Answer: b

261. A city facing severe air pollution and smog is an example of a _____ environmental problem.

- a) Global
- b) Local/Regional
- c) Extraterrestrial
- d) Solved

Answer: b

262. The greenhouse gas with the highest overall contribution to the enhanced greenhouse effect, considering its amount and potency, is:

- a) Carbon Dioxide (CO₂)
- b) Methane (CH₄)
- c) Nitrous Oxide (N₂O)
- d) CFCs

Answer: a

263. The term "climate change" refers to:

- a) Only global warming
- b) A broad range of changes in Earth's climate patterns, including temperature, precipitation, and storms
- c) Only changes in rainfall
- d) The ozone hole

Answer: b

264. The pH of normal rainwater is slightly acidic due to the presence of:

- a) Sulfuric acid
- b) Nitric acid
- c) Carbonic acid from dissolved CO₂
- d) Hydrochloric acid

Answer: c

265. The "Sahel" region in Africa is often cited as an example of:

- a) Successful forest management
- b) Severe desertification
- c) Ozone recovery
- d) Clean energy adoption

Answer: b

266. The main use of CFCs that led to their widespread emission was in:

- a) Fertilizers
- b) Refrigerants and aerosols
- c) Gasoline
- d) Construction materials

Answer: b

267. Which of the following is a potential positive feedback mechanism in climate change?

- a) Increased cloud cover reflecting more sunlight
- b) Melting ice reducing albedo and causing more warming
- c) Ocean absorption of more CO₂
- d) Plant growth increasing with more CO₂

Answer: b

268. The "Bhopal Gas Tragedy" in 1984 was a catastrophic industrial accident related to the release of:

- a) Carbon Dioxide
- b) Methyl Isocyanate (MIC)
- c) Sulfur Dioxide
- d) CFCs

Answer: b

269. The "Anthropocene" suggests that humans have become:

- a) Insignificant to Earth's systems

- b) A major geological force
- c) Dependent on natural cycles only
- d) Immune to environmental changes

Answer: b

270. The main objective of the "Kyoto Protocol" was to commit industrialized countries to reduce their emissions of:

- a) Ozone-depleting substances
- b) Greenhouse gases
- c) Acid rain precursors
- d) Solid waste

Answer: b

271. Which of the following is a global environmental issue that affects the entire planet's climate system?

- a) A local landfill
- b) Urban smog
- c) Release of CFCs (affects global ozone layer)
- d) Soil erosion in a specific farm

Answer: c

272. The concept of "carbon footprint" refers to:

- a) The mark left by carbon on paper
- b) The total greenhouse gas emissions caused by an individual, event, organization, or product
- c) The amount of carbon in fossil fuels
- d) The size of a carbon atom

Answer: b

273. The "IPCC" stands for:

- a) International Panel on Climate Change
- b) Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

- c) International Pollution Control Committee
- d) Intergovernmental Protocol on Carbon Control

Answer: b

274. Which of the following is a consequence of acid rain on buildings and monuments?

- a) Strengthening of marble structures
- b) Corrosion and weathering of limestone and marble
- c) Formation of a protective layer
- d) Increased reflectivity

Answer: b

275. The "UNFCCC" stands for:

- a) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
- b) United Nations Forest Conservation and Climate Council
- c) Universal National Fund for Carbon Control
- d) United Nations Force on Climate Change

Answer: a

276. The primary cause of the current mass extinction of species is:

- a) Asteroid impacts
- b) Human activities
- c) Volcanic activity
- d) Natural climate cycles

Answer: b

277. The "Albedo effect" refers to:

- a) The ability of a surface to reflect sunlight
- b) The absorption of heat by greenhouse gases
- c) The process of ozone formation
- d) The acidity of rainwater

Answer: a

278. Which international agreement aims to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival?

- a) CITES
- b) CBD
- c) UNCCD
- d) Ramsar Convention

Answer: a

279. The "Hockey Stick Graph" is associated with showing the recent rapid increase in:

- a) Global temperatures
- b) Ozone hole size
- c) Acid rain intensity
- d) Desert area

Answer: a

280. A major sink for the greenhouse gas methane is its reaction with:

- a) Oxygen in the atmosphere
- b) Hydroxyl radicals (OH) in the troposphere
- c) Water vapor in clouds
- d) Carbon dioxide in the ocean

Answer: b

281. The classification "global environmental issue" applies to problems that:

- a) Occur in one country
- b) Have causes and effects in multiple countries or the entire globe
- c) Are only studied by global scientists
- d) Are too expensive to solve

Answer: b

282. Which gas is the most abundant greenhouse gas in the Earth's atmosphere?

- a) Carbon Dioxide

- b) Methane
- c) Water Vapor
- d) Nitrous Oxide

Answer: c

283. The "runaway greenhouse effect" is a theoretical scenario on a planet where:

- a) Temperatures stabilize
- b) Surface temperatures rise until oceans boil away
- c) The ozone layer thickens
- d) Acid rain stops

Answer: b

284. The main cause of acid rain in industrial regions is the burning of:

- a) Natural gas
- b) Coal and oil
- c) Biomass
- d) Hydrogen

Answer: b

285. The "Green Wall of China" is a large-scale project aimed at combating:

- a) Urban pollution
- b) Desertification
- c) Ozone depletion
- d) Sea-level rise

Answer: b

286. The ozone molecule is composed of:

- a) Two oxygen atoms (O₂)
- b) Three oxygen atoms (O₃)
- c) One oxygen and one carbon atom (CO)
- d) One oxygen and one nitrogen atom (NO)

Answer: b

287. The "Kigali Amendment" to the Montreal Protocol deals with the phase-down of:

- a) Carbon Dioxide
- b) Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- c) Sulfur Dioxide
- d) Methane

Answer: b

288. Which of the following is an impact of climate change on agriculture?

- a) More predictable growing seasons
- b) Shifts in crop suitability and increased pest outbreaks
- c) Uniformly increased yields worldwide
- d) Elimination of the need for irrigation

Answer: b

289. The "Love Canal" incident in the USA is a famous case related to:

- a) Air pollution
- b) Toxic waste disposal and its health impacts
- c) Ozone depletion
- d) Radioactive contamination

Answer: b

290. The "Precautionary Principle" in environmental policy states that:

- a) Action should be taken to prevent potential harm even if some cause-and-effect relationships are not fully established
- b) We should wait for full scientific certainty before acting
- c) Economic growth is the top priority
- d) Only proven technologies should be used

Answer: a

291. A local environmental problem like noise pollution is characterized by its:

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- a) Impact on the global climate
- b) Limited geographic extent of impact
- c) Effect on the ozone layer
- d) Inability to be measured

Answer: b

292. Which greenhouse gas has the longest atmospheric lifetime?

- a) Methane
- b) Carbon Dioxide (a portion can remain for thousands of years)
- c) Nitrous Oxide
- d) CFC-12

Answer: b

293. The term "mitigation" in the context of climate change refers to:

- a) Adapting to the impacts of climate change
- b) Reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases
- c) Studying climate patterns
- d) Relocating people from coastal areas

Answer: b

294. "Wet deposition" is a form of:

- a) Acid rain
- b) Desertification
- c) Ozone depletion
- d) Eutrophication

Answer: a

295. The "Dust Bowl" phenomenon in the 1930s in the USA was an example of:

- a) Severe desertification caused by poor agricultural practices and drought
- b) Successful soil conservation
- c) The effects of acid rain

d) Ozone layer recovery

Answer: a

296. The main reason CFCs are so effective at destroying ozone is that:

- a) They are very heavy
- b) They are highly reactive and release chlorine atoms that catalyze ozone destruction
- c) They absorb all sunlight
- d) They are naturally occurring

Answer: b

297. The "Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC)" is a system of ocean currents that can be disrupted by:

- a) Ozone depletion
- b) Climate change and melting ice
- c) Acid rain
- d) Urban heat islands

Answer: b

298. Which of the following is a convention focused on the conservation of wetlands?

- a) Ramsar Convention
- b) Basel Convention
- c) CITES
- d) UNCCD

Answer: a

299. The "James Lovelock" hypothesis is known as:

- a) The Gaia Hypothesis
- b) The Tragedy of the Commons
- c) The Precautionary Principle
- d) The Albedo Effect

Answer: a

300. The main challenge in addressing global environmental issues is:

- a) Lack of scientific knowledge
- b) The need for international cooperation and equity between developed and developing nations
- c) The absence of any viable technologies
- d) That they are all naturally occurring and cannot be influenced

Answer: b

Unit 4: Environmental Sustainability & Environmental Literacy

301. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were adopted by the United Nations to be achieved by the year:

- a) 2000
- b) 2015
- c) 2020
- d) 2030

Answer: b

302. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) succeeded the MDGs and are targeted for achievement by:

- a) 2020
- b) 2025
- c) 2030
- d) 2050

Answer: c

303. The 'Earth Summit 1992' is officially known as the:

- a) United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED)
- b) Kyoto Protocol Meeting
- c) Montreal Protocol Conference

d) World Economic Forum

Answer: a

304. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is an international environmental treaty aimed at:

- a) Preventing ozone depletion
- b) Stabilizing greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere
- c) Banning all trade in endangered species
- d) Combating desertification only

Answer: b

305. The Kyoto Protocol was an international agreement that legally bound developed countries to reduce:

- a) Poverty
- b) Greenhouse gas emissions
- c) Deforestation rates
- d) Population growth

Answer: b

306. The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) has three main goals: conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use of its components, and:

- a) The fair and equitable sharing of benefits from genetic resources
- b) The promotion of monocultures
- c) The banning of all zoos
- d) The privatization of all forests

Answer: a

307. The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) focuses specifically on:

- a) All dryland ecosystems
- b) Only tropical rainforests
- c) Only polar regions
- d) Urban areas

Answer: a

308. The Vienna Convention provided the framework for international efforts to protect the:

- a) Global climate
- b) Ozone layer
- c) Migratory species
- d) World's oceans

Answer: b

309. The Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) is also known as the:

- a) Bonn Convention
- b) Basel Convention
- c) Ramsar Convention
- d) Bern Convention

Answer: a

310. The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) is known for publishing the:

- a) Red List of Threatened Species
- b) List of Global Economies
- c) Index of Human Development
- d) Report on World Population

Answer: a

311. CITES stands for:

- a) Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
- b) Commission for International Tourism and Environmental Safety
- c) Conference on International Technology and Economic Standards
- d) Convention on Indian Tiger and Elephant Species

Answer: a

312. The Ramsar Convention is an international treaty for the conservation and sustainable use of:

- a) Forests
- b) Wetlands
- c) Deserts
- d) Mountains

Answer: b

313. The Basel Convention regulates the:

- a) Trade in endangered species
- b) Transboundary movements of hazardous wastes
- c) Emissions of greenhouse gases
- d) Conservation of migratory animals

Answer: b

314. An anthropocentric view of environmental ethics places primary value on:

- a) All living organisms equally
- b) Ecosystems as a whole
- c) Human beings and their interests
- d) Inanimate objects like rocks and rivers

Answer: c

315. A biocentric view assigns intrinsic value to:

- a) Only human beings
- b) All individual living organisms
- c) Only animals
- d) Only ecosystems

Answer: b

316. An ecocentric view considers the value of:

- a) Only economically useful species
- b) Entire ecosystems, including living and non-living components
- c) Only human-made structures

d) Only individual animals

Answer: b

317. Environmental literacy refers to:

a) The ability to read and write about nature

b) The understanding of environmental principles and issues, leading to informed decision-making

c) Only knowledge of plant names

d) The study of ancient environments

Answer: b

318. Formal environmental education typically takes place in:

a) Museums and zoos only

b) Structured institutions like schools and universities

c) Community meetings only

d) Through social media

Answer: b

319. Non-formal environmental education includes activities like:

a) University degree programs

b) Public awareness campaigns and nature clubs

c) Standardized national exams

d) Curriculum-based school learning

Answer: b

320. Which of the following is a key principle of sustainable development?

a) Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs

b) Maximizing economic growth in the short term

c) Exploiting all available resources immediately

d) Focusing only on environmental protection, ignoring economic factors

Answer: a

321. How many Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are there?

- a) 8
- b) 12
- c) 17
- d) 21

Answer: c

322. The 'Agenda 21' is a comprehensive plan of action to achieve sustainable development, adopted at the:

- a) Kyoto Protocol meeting
- b) Earth Summit 1992
- c) Montreal Protocol meeting
- d) World Climate Conference

Answer: b

323. The primary objective of the UNFCCC is to prevent "dangerous" human interference with the climate system by stabilizing:

- a) Human population
- b) Greenhouse gas concentrations
- c) Ozone levels
- d) Desert boundaries

Answer: b

324. The Kyoto Protocol introduced mechanisms like the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) to:

- a) Promote deforestation
- b) Help developed countries meet their emission targets by investing in projects in developing countries
- c) Phase out CFCs
- d) Regulate water usage

Answer: b

325. The Aichi Biodiversity Targets were established under the:

- a) UNFCCC
- b) Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- c) CITES
- d) Ramsar Convention

Answer: b

326. The UNCCD particularly addresses the problems of:

- a) Developed countries with high industrialization
- b) Developing countries party affected by drought and desertification
- c) Island nations facing sea-level rise
- d) Arctic nations experiencing melting ice

Answer: b

327. The Vienna Convention led to the adoption of the:

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

Answer: b

328. The CMS aims to conserve terrestrial, aquatic, and avian migratory species throughout their:

- a) Range
- b) Captivity
- c) Genetic code only
- d) Economic value

Answer: a

329. The IUCN Red List categories include:

- a) Extinct, Endangered, Vulnerable
- b) Only Common and Rare

- c) Only Domesticated and Wild
- d) Only Plant and Animal

Answer: a

330. CITES works by subjecting international trade in specimens of listed species to:

- a) Bans on all trade
- b) Certain controls and requiring permits
- c) Free trade without restrictions
- d) Taxation only

Answer: b

331. The Ramsar Convention uses the concept of "Wise Use" for the conservation of:

- a) All wetlands
- b) Only coastal wetlands
- c) Only freshwater lakes
- d) Only man-made reservoirs

Answer: a

332. The Basel Convention aims to protect human health and the environment against the adverse effects of:

- a) Greenhouse gases
- b) Hazardous wastes
- c) Ozone-depleting substances
- d) Invasive species

Answer: b

333. Which ethical view would be most supportive of preserving a forest because it provides ecosystem services like clean water and air?

- a) Anthropocentric
- b) Biocentric
- c) Ecocentric
- d) None of the above

Answer: a (While ecocentric also values the ecosystem, the phrasing "because it provides services" is instrumental and anthropocentric).

334. The view that a tree has intrinsic value regardless of its use to humans is consistent with:

- a) Anthropocentrism
- b) Biocentrism
- c) Geocentrism
- d) Egocentrism

Answer: b

335. The ability to analyze and make informed decisions regarding environmental issues is a component of:

- a) Environmental science only
- b) Environmental literacy
- c) Political literacy
- d) Economic theory

Answer: b

336. A school curriculum that includes a course on environmental studies is an example of:

- a) Non-formal education
- b) Informal education
- c) Formal education
- d) Incidental education

Answer: c

337. A documentary film about climate change broadcast on television is a tool for:

- a) Formal education
- b) Non-formal education
- c) Anti-education
- d) Vocational training

Answer: b

338. The Brundtland Commission report, which popularized the term "sustainable development," is titled:

- a) The Limits to Growth
- b) Our Common Future
- c) Silent Spring
- d) The Population Bomb

Answer: b

339. SDG 13 focuses specifically on:

- a) Clean Water and Sanitation
- b) Climate Action
- c) Life on Land
- d) Affordable and Clean Energy

Answer: b

340. The 'Paris Agreement' was adopted under the:

- a) Convention on Biological Diversity
- b) UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- c) Basel Convention
- d) Vienna Convention

Answer: b

341. The primary difference between the MDGs and the SDGs is that the SDGs:

- a) Are only for developed countries
- b) Are legally binding
- c) Apply to all countries, both developed and developing
- d) Focus only on environmental issues

Answer: c

342. The 'Precautionary Principle' is often incorporated into international environmental agreements. It suggests that:

- a) Lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason to postpone cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation.
- b) We must have 100% proof before acting.
- c) Economic development should always come first.
- d) Only proven technologies should be used.

Answer: a

343. The concept of "common but differentiated responsibilities" is a key principle in the:

- a) CITES agreement
- b) UNFCCC
- c) Ramsar Convention
- d) Basel Convention

Answer: b

344. The 'Clean Development Mechanism' (CDM) allows a developed country to implement an emission-reduction project in a developing country and receive:

- a) A fine
- b) Certified Emission Reduction (CER) credits
- c) Ownership of the project site
- d) Tax exemptions in the developing country

Answer: b

345. The 'Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety' is concerned with the safe transfer, handling, and use of:

- a) Hazardous waste
- b) Living Modified Organisms (LMOs)
- c) Ozone-depleting substances
- d) Greenhouse gases

Answer: b

346. The 'Nagoya Protocol' is related to access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization, under the:

- a) CBD

- b) UNFCCC
- c) CITES
- d) UNCCD

Answer: a

347. An environmental ethic that would oppose building a dam because it would flood a forest ecosystem, considering the entire ecosystem's value, is:

- a) Anthropocentric
- b) Biocentric
- c) Ecocentric
- d) Ethnocentric

Answer: c

348. Teaching children about recycling through a community program is an example of:

- a) Formal education
- b) Non-formal education
- c) Informal education (often considered a subset of non-formal)
- d) Uneducation

Answer: b

349. The "Triple Bottom Line" concept of sustainability includes which three pillars?

- a) People, Planet, Profit
- b) Industry, Agriculture, Services
- c) Water, Air, Land
- d) Local, Regional, Global

Answer: a

350. Which SDG is directly related to "Life Below Water"?

- a) SDG 13
- b) SDG 14
- c) SDG 15
- d) SDG 16

Answer: b

351. The first MDG was to:

- a) Ensure environmental sustainability
- b) Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- c) Promote gender equality
- d) Combat HIV/AIDS

Answer: b

352. The concept of "carbon credit" is associated with which mechanism?

- a) Emissions trading under the Kyoto Protocol
- b) The Basel Convention
- c) The Ramsar Convention's Wise Use policy
- d) CITES permit system

Answer: a

353. The 'Rotterdam Convention' deals with:

- a) Prior Informed Consent (PIC) for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade
- b) Conservation of Antarctic marine living resources
- c) Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
- d) Control of persistent organic pollutants

Answer: a

354. The 'Stockholm Convention' is a global treaty to protect human health and the environment from:

- a) Greenhouse gases
- b) Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)
- c) Ozone-depleting substances
- d) Hazardous waste

Answer: b

355. Which ethical perspective is most likely to support the protection of an endangered species based solely on its right to exist?

- a) Anthropocentric
- b) Biocentric
- c) Ecocentric
- d) Utilitarian

Answer: b

356. A university offering a degree in Environmental Management is providing:

- a) Non-formal education
- b) Formal education
- c) Informal education
- d) Extracurricular education

Answer: b

357. The "Our Common Future" report was published by the:

- a) World Commission on Environment and Development (Brundtland Commission)
- b) Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
- c) International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
- d) United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

Answer: a

358. SDG 15 focuses on:

- a) Climate Action
- b) Life on Land
- c) Clean Water and Sanitation
- d) Affordable and Clean Energy

Answer: b

359. The 'Kyoto Protocol' primarily set binding targets for how many groups of developed countries?

- a) 1

- b) 2 (Annex I and Annex II parties)
- c) 5
- d) All countries in the world

Answer: b

360. The 'Ramsar List' is a list of wetlands designated as being of:

- a) International importance
- b) National importance only
- c) No importance
- d) Economic importance only

Answer: a

361. The primary focus of the 'Basel Convention' is to:

- a) Reduce the generation of hazardous wastes
- b) Promote their recycling and disposal within the country of origin
- c) Control their transboundary movement and disposal
- d) All of the above

Answer: d

362. An ethic that prioritizes the well-being of a forest ecosystem over the economic benefits of logging for a local community is:

- a) Anthropocentric
- b) Biocentric
- c) Ecocentric
- d) Sustainable

Answer: c

363. A nature walk organized by a local NGO to teach about local plants and animals is a form of:

- a) Formal education
- b) Non-formal education
- c) Informal education

d) Irrelevant education

Answer: b

364. The phrase "Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs" defines:

- a) Economic growth
- b) Sustainable development
- c) Environmental literacy
- d) The Precautionary Principle

Answer: b

365. Which of the following is NOT one of the SDGs?

- a) No Poverty
- b) Quality Education
- c) Infinite Economic Growth
- d) Responsible Consumption and Production

Answer: c

366. The 'Earth Summit 1992' was held in:

- a) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
- b) Kyoto, Japan
- c) Montreal, Canada
- d) Stockholm, Sweden

Answer: a

367. The 'Adaptation Fund' was established to finance adaptation projects and programs in developing countries that are parties to the:

- a) CBD
- b) UNCCD
- c) Kyoto Protocol
- d) CITES

Answer: c

368. The 'Global Environment Facility (GEF)' serves as a financial mechanism for several conventions, including:

- a) UNFCCC and CBD
- b) Only the Basel Convention
- c) Only CITES
- d) Only the Ramsar Convention

Answer: a

369. The 'World Heritage Convention' aims to protect:

- a) Only natural sites
- b) Only cultural sites
- c) Both cultural and natural heritage sites of outstanding universal value
- d) Only endangered species

Answer: c

370. An environmental ethic that would justify conserving a river because it is home to many fish species, which have a right to live, is:

- a) Anthropocentric
- b) Biocentric
- c) Ecocentric
- d) Anthropomorphic

Answer: b

371. A government campaign using posters and radio jingles to promote saving electricity is an example of:

- a) Formal education
- b) Non-formal education
- c) Informal education
- d) Coercive education

Answer: b

372. The three pillars of sustainability are often represented as overlapping circles for:

- a) Environment, Economy, and Society
- b) Air, Water, and Land
- c) Local, National, and Global
- d) Past, Present, and Future

Answer: a

373. SDG 7 aims to "Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all." This promotes the use of:

- a) Only coal
- b) Renewable energy
- c) Only nuclear energy
- d) Only fossil fuels

Answer: b

374. The 'Doha Amendment' related to the Kyoto Protocol established a second commitment period from:

- a) 2008-2012
- b) 2013-2020
- c) 2021-2030
- d) 1990-2000

Answer: b

375. The 'Ramsar Convention' was adopted in the city of Ramsar, which is located in:

- a) India
- b) Iran
- c) Iraq
- d) Italy

Answer: b

376. The 'Prior Informed Consent (PIC)' procedure is a key feature of the:

- a) Basel Convention

- b) Rotterdam Convention
- c) Stockholm Convention
- d) CITES

Answer: b

377. Which ethical view would be most concerned with the loss of a keystone species due to its critical role in maintaining the structure of an ecological community?

- a) Anthropocentric
- b) Biocentric
- c) Ecocentric
- d) Pathocentric

Answer: c

378. Learning about the environment through everyday experiences, such as gardening at home, is considered:

- a) Formal education
- b) Non-formal education
- c) Informal education
- d) Accidental education

Answer: c

379. The concept of "ecological footprint" measures:

- a) The impact of a person or community on the environment, expressed as the amount of land required to sustain their use of natural resources.
- b) The size of an ecosystem
- c) The carbon dioxide concentration in a region
- d) The number of species in an area

Answer: a

380. Which MDG specifically aimed to "Ensure environmental sustainability"?

- a) MDG 1
- b) MDG 4

- c) MDG 7
- d) MDG 8

Answer: c

381. The 'Copenhagen Accord' is associated with the conferences of the parties (COP) of the:

- a) CBD
- b) UNFCCC
- c) UNCCD
- d) CITES

Answer: b

382. The 'Green Climate Fund' was created under the:

- a) UNFCCC
- b) CBD
- c) UNCCD
- d) Montreal Protocol

Answer: a

383. The 'International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture' is under the auspices of:

- a) UNEP
- b) FAO
- c) WHO
- d) UNESCO

Answer: b

384. The view that nature is a collection of resources to be managed for human benefit is:

- a) Biocentric
- b) Ecocentric
- c) Anthropocentric
- d) Technocentric

Answer: c

385. A mandatory environmental science course in a B.Sc. program is part of:

- a) Non-formal education
- b) Formal education
- c) Informal education
- d) Vocational training

Answer: b

386. The "Limits to Growth" report, published by the Club of Rome, highlighted the dangers of:

- a) Unlimited economic and population growth in a finite world
- b) Underpopulation
- c) Excessive environmental regulations
- d) Using renewable energy

Answer: a

387. SDG 6 focuses on:

- a) Clean Water and Sanitation
- b) Affordable and Clean Energy
- c) Climate Action
- d) Life on Land

Answer: a

388. The 'Marrakesh Accords' are a set of agreements that established the detailed rules for the implementation of the:

- a) Paris Agreement
- b) Kyoto Protocol
- c) Montreal Protocol
- d) Convention on Biological Diversity

Answer: b

389. The 'World Conservation Strategy' was launched by the IUCN, UNEP, and WWF with the aim of achieving sustainable development through the conservation of:

- a) Living resources
- b) Non-living resources only
- c) Cultural resources only
- d) Financial resources

Answer: a

390. An ethic that values a mountain for its beauty and for the recreational opportunities it provides is primarily:

- a) Anthropocentric
- b) Biocentric
- c) Ecocentric
- d) Geocentric

Answer: a

391. A citizen science project where volunteers collect data on local bird populations contributes to:

- a) Formal education
- b) Non-formal and informal education
- c) Only academic research, not education
- d) Political campaigning

Answer: b

392. The "Polluter Pays Principle" is a key concept in:

- a) Environmental economics and policy
- b) Environmental ethics
- c) Formal education systems only
- d) Anthropocentrism

Answer: a

393. Which MDG aimed to "Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases"?

- a) MDG 5
- b) MDG 6
- c) MDG 7
- d) MDG 8

Answer: b

394. The 'Lima Call for Climate Action' was part of the process leading to the adoption of the:

- a) Kyoto Protocol
- b) Paris Agreement
- c) Montreal Protocol
- d) Doha Amendment

Answer: b

395. The 'Bonn Challenge' is a global effort to restore _____ of degraded and deforested landscapes by 2030.

- a) 150 million hectares
- b) 350 million hectares
- c) 1 billion hectares
- d) 500 million hectares

Answer: b

396. The concept of "environmental justice" is most closely aligned with which aspect of sustainability?

- a) Economic (Profit)
- b) Environmental (Planet)
- c) Social (People)
- d) Technological

Answer: c

397. The view that all life forms have an equal right to exist and flourish is a core tenet of:

- a) Deep Ecology (a form of ecocentrism)

- b) Shallow Ecology (a form of anthropocentrism)
- c) Utilitarianism
- d) Nihilism

Answer: a

398. Using a mobile app to learn about local biodiversity is an example of learning through:

- a) Formal education
- b) Non-formal education
- c) Informal education
- d) Traditional lectures

Answer: c

399. The concept of "carrying capacity" refers to the:

- a) Maximum number of people that can be sustained by a given environment
- b) Speed of an vehicle
- c) Weight a bridge can hold
- d) Amount of money in an economy

Answer: a

400. The ultimate aim of environmental literacy is to create a/an:

- a) Environmentally responsible and sustainable society
- b) Society focused only on industrial growth
- c) Population that ignores environmental issues
- d) Elite group of environmental scientists

Answer: a