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ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE QUIZ





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Q1. Punjab's state aquatic animal is

- A. Indus River Dolphin
- B. Otter
- C. Gharial
- D. Turtle





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Q2. Ozone layer lies in which layer of atmosphere?

- A. Stratosphere
- B. Exosphere
- C. Troposphere
- D. Mesosphere





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Q3. Which gas is the most abundant in earth's atmosphere?

- A. Oxygen
- B. Nitrogen
- C. Hydrogen
- D. Carbon dioxide





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Q4. The percentage of solar energy utilization by the plants in a food chain is :

- A. 10%
- B. 0.01%
- C. 0.1%
- D. 1%





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Q5. Energy flow in an ecosystem follows which of the following progression

- A. Consumers---->Producers---->Decomposers
- B. Producers---->Decomposers---->Consumers
- C. Decomposers---->Consumers---->Producers
- D. Producers---->Consumers---->Decomposers





Q6. COD is

- A. Chemical Oxide Demand
- B. Chemical Ozone Demand
- C. Chemical Oxygen Demand
- D. None of these





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Q7. Bir Moti Bagh Wildlife Sanctuary is situated in which district of Punjab?

- A. Hoshiarpur
- B. Patiala
- C. Pathankot
- D. Gurdaspur





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Q8. What is the percentage of forest in Punjab?

- A. 5.28%
- B. 8.34%
- C. 6.12%
- D. 7.21%





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Q9. On which date is “World Environment Day” celebrated every year to mark “Stockholm Conference” on Human Environment held in Sweden in 1972.

- A. March 28
- B. June 5
- C. May 23
- D. October 18





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Q10. Ozone layer thickness is measured in

- A. Dobson Units
- B. Candella
- C. Melson Units
- D. Sieverts





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Q11. Among the following which National Park is famous as “Sairandhri Vanam”?

- A. Silent Valley National Park
- B. Rajaji National Park
- C. Periyar National Park
- D. Jim Corbett National Park





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Q12. Montreal protocol is associated with

- A. Ozone Layer
- B. Photochemical Smog
- C. Endangered species
- D. Acid Rain





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Q13. Kanha National park is located in which state of India?

- A. Punjab
- B. Rajasthan
- C. Himachal
- D. Madhya Pradesh





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Q14. The word “ecology” was given in 1866 by:

- A. Ernst Haeckel
- B. Arthur Tansley
- C. Charles Darwin
- D. Robert Whittaker





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Q15. Maximum coverage of mangroves is found in which state of India?

- A. Karnataka
- B. West Bengal
- C. Kerela
- D. Orissa





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Q16. In which state is “Dancing Deer” found in India?

- A. Punjab
- B. Manipur
- C. Himachal
- D. Jammu & Kashmir





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Q17. A organization who publishes a “Red List” of the endangered species in the world is

- A. World Wide Fund for Nature
- B. United Nations Environment Programme
- C. International Union for Conservation of Nature
- D. World Conservation Monitoring Centre





Q18. Buddha Nullah has been the main source of water pollution of which among the following river?

- A. Beas
- B. Sutlej
- C. Yamuna
- D. Ganga





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Q19. World Wetlands Day (February 2) which marks the signing of Ramsar Convention was held in which of the following year?

- A. 1978
- B. 1971
- C. 1980
- D. 1973





Q20. Which country is known to have the world's first sustainable biofuels economy?

- A. India
- B. Indonesia
- C. Brazil
- D. China





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Q21. Megha-Tropiques Mission to study the water cycle in the tropical atmosphere in the context of climate change is initiated by

- A. Germany
- B. Italy
- C. Poland
- D. France





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Q22. Which among the following is not a characteristic of Eutrophic lakes

- A. They have low primary productivity
- B. They are dominated by blue green algae
- C. They have high plant nutrient flux
- D. They are generally occupied by blooms





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Q23. Rani Jhansi Marine National Park is located at

- A. Kerela
- B. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- C. Uttar Pradesh
- D. Lakshadweep





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Q24. Green Climate Fund decision was taken in the UNFCCC convention at

- A. Copenhagen
- B. Paris
- C. New Delhi
- D. Bali





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Q25. Country with highest biodiversity is

- A. South Africa
- B. India
- C. Brazil
- D. Russia





Q26. Red data book gives data on

- A. Fossil plants
- B. Fossil animals
- C. Endangered plants and animals
- D. List of plant and animals





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Q27. Sundari tree belongs to which type of forests

- A. Mangrove forests
- B. Tropical Deciduous forests
- C. Tropical Thorn forests and scrubs
- D. Tropical Evergreen forests





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Q28. Oldest National Park of India is

- A. Jim Corbett National Park
- B. Bandipur National Park
- C. Kaziranga National Park
- D. Raja ji National Park





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Q29. Type of Forests which occupies largest area in India is

- A. Montane Wet Temperate Forests
- B. Sub-tropical Dry Evergreen Forests
- C. Tropical Wet Evergreen Forests
- D. Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests





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Q30. Which region of the Himalayas covered with maximum number of dense forests?

- A. Southern
- B. Eastern
- C. Western
- D. Northern





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Q31. Keoladeo National Park is located in

- A. Rajasthan
- B. Himachal Pradesh
- C. Uttarakhand
- D. Chhattisgarh





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Q32. Which among the following is an insectivorous fish?

- A. Hilsa
- B. Rohu
- C. Gambusia
- D. Catla





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Q33. Find out the correct statement

- A. Except the buffer zones there is no Biotic interference in National Park & Biosphere Reserve
- B. Except the buffer zones there is no Biotic interference in National Park, Biosphere Reserve & Sanctuary
- C. Except the buffer zones there is no Biotic interference in National Park only
- D. None of the above





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Q34. Which Indian state is having maximum number of National Parks?

- A. Madhya Pradesh
- B. Bihar
- C. Uttar Pradesh
- D. Kerela





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Q35. To Catalyze a Transition to a Low Carbon World, Climate Neutral Network was launched in 2008 by

- A. Green Building Council
- B. Global Environment Facility
- C. United Nations Environment Programme
- D. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change





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Q36. What is the another name of Earth Summit?

- A. Brasilia Summit
- B. Geneva Summit
- C. World Summit
- D. Rio Summit





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Q37. National Pollution Control Day is on

- A. February 25
- B. July 15
- C. December 2
- D. October 14





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Q38. The unit of measurement of Ecological Footprint is

- A. Gallon Per Capita
- B. Cubic meter
- C. Global Hectare
- D. Man Hour





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Q39. India's first National Centre for Marine Biodiversity is situated in:

- A. Jamnagar
- B. Bhavnagar
- C. Mumbai
- D. Goa





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Q40. Biological indicator of Sulphur-dioxide pollution is

- A. Bryophytes
- B. Lichens
- C. Algal blooms
- D. Pseudomonas





Q41. An Invasive alien species of aquatic plant introduced to check pollution turned out to be a troublesome weed in Indian water bodies

- A. *Eichhornia*
- B. *Pistia*
- C. *Opuntia*
- D. *Aegilops*





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Q42. The conservation of ecosystems and natural habitats and the maintenance and recovery of viable numbers of species in their natural habitat is

- A. Core conservation
- B. Ex-situ conservation
- C. In-situ conservation
- D. Peripheral conservation





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Q43. India's First Biosphere Reserve is

- A. Sunderbans
- B. Nilgiri
- C. Nanda Devi
- D. Pachmarhi





Q44. An endangered migratory bird “Siberian Crane” is a regular visitor of which of the following :

- A. Vedanthangal bird sanctuary
- B. Ranganathittu bird sanctuary
- C. Keoladeo national park
- D. Sultanpur bird sanctuary





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Q45. Recognize the non Green-House Gas (GHG) from the following:

- A. Methane
- B. Carbon Monoxide
- C. Carbon dioxide
- D. Nitrous oxide





Q46. State tree of Punjab is

- A. Sheesham (*Dalbergia sissoo*)
- B. Peepal (*Ficus religiosa*)
- C. Ashok (*Saraca asoca*)
- D. Mango (*Mangifera indica*)





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Q47. Pitcher plant (*Nepenthes*) is available in which of the following area

- A. Rain forests of North-East
- B. Sunderban Delta
- C. Thar desert
- D. Western Ghats





Q48. Which of the following is air pollution indicator?

- A. Bryophytes
- B. Lichens
- C. Cycas
- D. Algae





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Q49. Name the state bird of Punjab

- A. Northern Goshawk
- B. Black Francolin
- C. Western Tragopan
- D. Great Indian Bustard





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Q50. Kanjali Wetland is located in which district of Punjab

- A. Kapurthala
- B. Ludhiana
- C. Ropar
- D. Ferozepur





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FIND YOUR SCORE :

>48: Outstanding

40-47: Excellent

35-39: Very Good

25-34: Good

15-24: Fair

<15: Need improvement





ANSWERS

Q1: A (*River Beas, a tributary of Indus River in Punjab, is the only habitat of Indus River Dolphin in India.*)

Q2: A (The Earth's atmosphere is made up of five layers, *i.e.* troposphere, stratosphere, mesosphere, thermosphere and exosphere, moving upward from ground level. The stratosphere extends from 8-30 miles. It has the ozone layer which helps protect us from ultraviolet radiation (UV) from the sun.)

Q3: B (N_2 : 78%)

Q4: C (According to Lindemann (1942) only ten percent of the energy is passed in an ecosystem from one tropical level to the next.)

Q5: D (A food chain shows how each living thing gets food, and how nutrients and energy are passed from creature to creature.)

Q6: C (It is a measure of the amount of oxygen required for the chemical oxidation of total organic matter in water. In contrast, the amount of oxygen which is consumed by bacteria while decomposing organic matter is called BOD or Biological Oxygen demand. High COD and BOD are indicators of Pollution.)





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Q7: B (It is situated 5 Km. from Patiala on Patiala-Dakala Road. It is spread over 654.00 ha and houses several wild animals & birds).

Q8: C (However, as per India State of Forest Report 2019, the Forest Cover in Punjab is 1,848.63 sq km which is 3.67% of the State's geographical area. This does not include strip forests along rail and road side)

Q9: B (World Environment Day is celebrated every year on June 5 to mark “Stockholm Conference” on Human Environment held in Sweden in 1972.)

Q10: A (One Dobson Unit (DU) is defined to be 0.01 mm thickness at STP (standard temperature and pressure). Ozone layer thickness is expressed in terms of Dobson units, which measure what its physical thickness would be if compressed in the Earth's atmosphere.)

Q11: A (The Silent Valley is considered one of the most ecologically diverse areas on the planet. The Park is situated in the core of the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve and is a rich storehouse of biodiversity.)

Q12: A (It is an international treaty designed to protect the ozone layer by phasing out the production of substances that are responsible for ozone depletion. It was signed on 16th September 1987.)





Q13: D (Kanha National Park is famous for its Tiger Reserve. It also hosts major animals like, Barasingha or swamp deer (*Rucervus duvaucelii*), Indian wild dog and many other animals.)

Q14: A (The word "ecology" ("Ökologie") was coined in 1866 by the German scientist Ernst Haeckel.)

Q15: B (The total mangrove cover in West Bengal is 2,112 sq km. The overall mangrove cover in the country is 4,975 sq km. According to the FSI report, West Bengal has 42.45% of the country's mangrove cover.)

Q16: B (Commonly known as Sangai, it is an endemic and endangered subspecies of brow-antlered deer found only in Manipur. Its scientific name is *Rucervus eldii eldii*.)

Q17: C (Red data book is the document established by IUCN for documenting rare and endangered species.)

Q18: B (Buddha Nullah, a water stream has become a receptor of untreated sewage and industrial wastes of Ludhiana city and discharges them into river Sutlej, thereby severely contaminating the water quality of river Sutlej.)





Q19: B (The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat is an international treaty for the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands. It is also known as the Convention on Wetlands. It is named after the city of Ramsar in Iran, where the Convention was signed in 1971.)

Q20: C (Brazil's production of ethanol fuel from sugarcane dates back to the 1970s, as a governmental response to the 1973 oil crisis. Brazil is considered the biofuel industry leader and the world's first sustainable biofuels economy.)

Q21: D (Megha-Tropiques is a satellite mission to study the water cycle in the tropical atmosphere in the context of climate change A collaborative effort between Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and French Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales (CNES).)

Q22: A

Q23: B (Rani Jhansi Marine National Park is located in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal. It was founded in 1996, and covers 256.14 km².)

Q24: A (The Copenhagen Accord, established during the 2009 United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP-15) in Copenhagen mentioned the "Copenhagen Green Climate Fund". Its governing instrument was adopted at the 2011 United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP 17) in Durban, South Africa.)





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Q25: C (Brazil is at the top among the 18 mega-diverse countries. It hosts between 15 and 20 per cent of the world's biological diversity, with more than 1,20,000 species of invertebrates, about 9,000 vertebrates and more than 4,000 plant species.)

Q26: C (Red data book is the document established by IUCN for documenting rare and endangered species of animals, plants and fungi. This book provides central information for studies and monitoring programmes on rare and endangered species and their habits.)

Q27: A (Sundari trees are found in the Sunderbans delta formed by the rivers Ganga and Brahmaputra in West Bengal. It belongs to the Mangrove type of forests.)

Q28: A (Jim Corbett National Park is the oldest national park in India and was established in 1936 as Hailey National Park to protect the endangered Bengal tiger. It is located in Nainital district and Pauri Garhwal district of Uttarakhand and was named after Jim Corbett, a well known hunter and naturalist.)

Q29: D (In India, Tropical Moist Deciduous Forest occupies the largest area. The tropical monsoon deciduous forests are found in areas receiving annual rainfall of 100 to 200 cms in India, with a distinct dry and rainy seasons and a small range of temperature.)

Q30: B (The Eastern Himalayas sustain a diverse array of wildlife, including many rare species of fauna and flora.)





Q31: A (Keoladeo National Park, located in the State of Rajasthan, is an important wintering ground of Palaearctic migratory waterfowl and is renowned for its large congregation of non-migratory resident birds.)

Q32: C (Gambusia fish eats mosquito larvae, and has been used more than any other fishes for the biological control of mosquitoes.)

Q33: A (There is no biotic interference in National Park and Biosphere Reserve except the buffer zone.)

Q34: A (Madhya Pradesh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands have the maximum number of National Parks (9 each).)

Q35: C (CN Net was launched on 21 February 2008 during UNEP Governing Council meeting in Monaco. CN Net supports participants achieving their greenhouse gas emissions reductions.)

Q36: D (The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, also known as the Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit, the Rio Summit, the Rio Conference, and the Earth Summit, was a major United Nations conference held in Rio de Janeiro from 3 to 14 June in 1992.)





Q37: C (Every year 2 December is observed as National Pollution Control Day to commemorate the people who lost their lives in the unfortunate incident of Bhopal Gas Tragedy that occurred on this day in 1984.)

Q38: C (The global hectare (gha) is a measurement unit for the ecological footprint of people or activities and the bio-capacity of the earth or its regions.)

Q39: A (India's first national centre for marine biodiversity is located in the city of Jamnagar which is located in the state of Gujarat. The national centre for marine biodiversity has the goal for Protection of the Marine biodiversity which is located around the coast of India.)

Q40: B (Lichens absorb sulphur dioxide dissolved in water. The lichens are useful bioindicators for air pollution, especially sulfur dioxide pollution, since they derive their water and essential nutrients mainly from the atmosphere rather than from the soil.)

Q41: A (Eichhornia has been turned out to be a troublesome weed in Indian water bodies because it spreads rapidly by vegetative propagation and makes it difficult for aquatic animals to get adequate oxygen.)

Q42: C (In-situ conservation is the on-site conservation or the conservation of genetic resources in natural populations of plant or animal species. About 4% of the total geographical area of the country is used for in situ conservation.)





Q43: B (The Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve was the first biosphere reserve in India established in the year 1986. It is located in the Western Ghats and includes 2 of the 10 biogeographical provinces of India. Wide ranges of ecosystems and species diversity are found in this region.)

Q44: C (The Keoladeo national park is situated in Bharatpur, Rajasthan. In winters, Siberian cranes are regular visitors of this park.)

Q45: B (Carbon monoxide (CO) is not considered as a direct greenhouse gas, mostly because it does not absorb terrestrial thermal IR energy strongly enough. However, CO is able to modulate the production of methane and tropospheric ozone.)

Q46: A (Dalbergia sissoo is the state tree of Punjab state. The wood of D. sissoo is known as sheesham or shisham and is an important commercial timber.)

Q47: A (Nepenthes is found only in the rainforests of North- East India (Jaintia hills, Garo hills and the Mawlynong region of East Khasi hills of Meghalaya.)

Q48: B (Lichens are widely used as environmental indicators or bio-indicators. If air is very badly polluted with sulphur dioxide there may be no lichens present. If the air is clean, lichens become abundant.)





Q49: A (Punjab's state bird, northern goshawk('baaz' in Punjabi) is a symbol of strength and tenacity.)

Q50: C (Kanjli Wetland, a man made Wetland, located in the Kapurthala district of Punjab, was created in 1870 by constructing the headworks across the perennial Bien River, a tributary of the Beas River to provide irrigation facilities to the hinterland.)

