

6. Which of the following forces causes imbalance in nature?
- a) Earth quake b)Forest fire c)Flood
d)All of the above
7. which from the following is not the source of food for humans?
- a)Fish b)Buffalo c)Horse d)Honey bee
8. Which of the following is the cause of fall in number of migratory birds in India?
- a)Due to heavy rain b)Deforestation
c)Destruction of wetlands d)None of the above

Chapter 2

Part -2 (Bio-Diversity)

9. which is the ultimate source of energy for life on earth?
- a)Plants b)Sun c)Water d)Soil
10. Which of the following is not an omnivorous?
- a)Dog b)Crow c)Human d)Cow
11. The interaction between two species in which both species are in close contact with each other and get benefit from each other is called
- a) Parasitism b) predation c) Mutualism
d) Commensalism

12. which from the following is an example of internal parasite?
- a) Cuscuta b) Ticks c) Malaria
d) Leech
13. which from the following is not helpful in pollination of flowers?
- a) Honey bee b) Humming bird c) Grass hopper
d) Butterfly
14. which of the following is a wetland of international importance in Punjab?
- a) Harike Wetland b) Ropar c) Kanjli
d) All of the above
15. when was Punjab bio- diversity board established?
- a) 2002 b) 2004 c) 2006 d) 2008
16. which of the following is a type of positive interaction?
- a) Commensalism b) Parasitism
c) Predation d) competition

Chapter 3

Part -3 (Bio-Diversity)

17. which are the causes of destruction of wild life ?

- d) None of the above
22. which of the following species is extinct now-
- A) Golden monkey b)do-do c) Red panda
d) Cheetah
23. Which of the following is the cause of the decrease in number of Vultures ?
- a) Excessive hunting
b) Predation of vultures by the birds of prey
c) The decrease in reproductive potential of vultures due to the overuse of pesticides
d) Death of vultures due to hunger
24. Blue revolution is related to-
- a) Dairy Farming b) Poultry c) Pisciculture
d) Apiculture

Part -1 (Bio-Diversity)

True or false

1. The term bio-diversity was given by Walter. G. Rosen.
2. The seeds of the tree Kalawaris Major has to be passed through the gut of the do-do bird before germination
3. bio-diversity is not the source of happiness and entertainment for humans

4. during animal husbandry era (Neolithic era) humans started domestication of animals for transport and food
5. Fruits and animal are the source of vitamins and minerals
6. The sodium present in sea water can fulfill the need of drinking water.
7. Tulsi is used for the treatment of fever and sore throat in India from early times.

Part -2 (Bio-Diversity)

8. Flat worms and tape worms live as internal parasites in our digestive system.
9. Parasitism is a type of positive interaction.
10. From bio-diversity point of view India is one of the 12 mega diverse countries in world.
11. Plants fulfill the need of medicine ,wood and food for humans.
12. Plants are consumers on nutrition level.
13. Plants are good source of carbon dioxide.
14. Murrah is the name of local variety of buffalo found in Punjab.

Part -3 (Bio-Diversity)

15. Do-Do and Tasmanian wolf became extinct due to their over –predation.
16. There is no effect of human activities on the rate of destruction of bio diversity.
17. Due to the trade of ivory and animal horns, there is a fall in the population of wild animals.
18. Activities like cultivation of land and use of forest products from nation parks is allowed.
19. Animals which are on the edge of extinction are kept in botanical gardens.
20. Congress grass is an exotic species of grass which has flourished in India as a weed.

3. Fill in the blanks:

Part -1 (Bio-Diversity)

1. The different varieties of plants and animals species present in a specific region is called _____.
2. Pulses and vegetables are the major part of our food because they are source of _____ for us.
3. Leguminous plants like peas ,beans fulfill the _____ requirement of soil.
4. About_____ percentage of the surface of earth is surrounded by water.

5. Forests convert thousand tons of Carbon Dioxide to _____.
6. The digitoxin medicine used for the treatment of cardiac problems is obtained from _____.

Part -2 (Bio-Diversity)

7. Penicillin is an anti biotic which is obtained from the fungus named_____.
8. Plants make their food with the help of sunlight, water, air by the process of _____.
9. The species formed by Symbiotic relationship between algae and fungus is _____.
10. The bacteria named _____ lives in nodules of leguminous plants for fixing nitrogen.
11. The Competition between the same species in case of needs like food, shelter and re production is called _____.
12. India has 2.4% of the total area of the world but it has part of bio-diversity up to _____%.
13. The process by which some organism change their structure form and shape to protect themselves from predation is called _____.

Part -3 (Bio-Diversity)

14. Honey Bees and butterflies help in _____of flowers.

15. IUCN prepared a book named _____ which deals with the plants and animals which are in the verge of extinction.
16. Human activity is banned in _____ zone of bio sphere reserve.
17. Kaziranga national park in Assam is known for _____.
18. The project named _____ in India is for increase in the number of tigers.
19. The main cause for extinction of vulture in India is over use of _____.

Match the Correct ones:

Part -1 (Bio-Diversity)

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1) Do-Do | 1) Pest resistant crop |
| 2) B.T. Cotton | 2) Cardiac Problems |
| 3) Quinine | 3) Extinct bird |
| 4) Digitoxin | 4) Nitrogen Fixation |
| 5) Leguminous Plants | 5) Malaria Fever |

Part-2 (Bio-diversity)

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Cows | 1. Carnivorous |
| 2. Wolf | 2. Omnivorous |
| 3. Crow | 3. Plant`s external Parasites |
| 4. Honey bee | 4. Herbivorous |
| 5. Amarbel | 5. Positive interaction |

6. Mutualism

7. Predation

6. Negative interaction

7. Insects helpful in pollination

Part-3 (Bio-diversity)

1. Red Panda

2. Indian Bustard

3. Hooping Crane

4. Tasmanian Wolf

5. Congress Grass

6. Falcon Bird

1. vulnerable Species

2. Rare Species

3. Extinct Species

4. Extinction due to Pollution

5. Endangered Species

6. Exotic Species

Answer Key

Chapter 1

1. A

2. A

3. D

4. B

5. C

6. D

7. C

8. C

Chapter 2

1. B

2. D

3. A

4. C

5. C

6. C

7. B

8. B

Chapter 3

1. D

2. A

3. B

4. B

5. A

6. B

7. C

8. C

Choose right or wrong

1. True

2. True

3. False

4. True

5. True

6. False

7. True

8. True

9. False

10. True

11. True

12. False

13. False

14. True

15. True

16. False

17. True

18. False
19. False
20. True

Fill in the blanks

Chapter 1

1. Biodiversity
2. Protein
3. Nitrogen
4. 70%
5. Oxygen
6. Focus Glove
7. Penicillium

Chapter 2

1. Photosynthesis
2. Lichen
3. Rhizobium
4. Intraspecific
5. 8%
6. Mimicry

Chapter 3

1. Pollination
2. Red data book
3. Core
4. One horned rhinoceros
5. Project Tiger
6. Insecticide

Match the Columns

Chapter 1 (A-C, B-A, C-E, D-B, E-D)

Chapter 2 (A-D, B-A, E-B, D-G, E-C, F-E, B-F)

Chapter 3 (A-E, B-A, C-B, D-C, E-F, F-D)

Chapter 1

Biodiversity part 1

1. Name any four medicinal plants and their uses.
2. what do you mean by biodiversity? discuss cultural values of biodiversity.
3. Discuss three levels of biodiversity
4. How biodiversity is beneficial for human beings? Explain.
5. How water is needed for life ? Mention ways of conservation of water.
6. What do you mean by ecological balance ?write about the factors responsible for imbalance in ecological balance.
7. Mention the methods by which we can increase the fertility of soil
8. How biodiversity is helpful in fulfilling our daily needs? discuss economic value of biodiversity.

chapter 2

biodiversity part 2

1. Give examples of any two herbivorous, carnivorous and omnivores animals from your locality
2. What do you mean by parasitism ?write about internal and external parasitism with help of example with help of examples

3. Explain different bio geographical areas of India.
4. “India is among mega diverse countries of the world.”
comment on the statement
5. Write a note on Punjab biodiversity board.
6. “There is competition among animals for food shelter
and reproductive needs“ comment on the statement

chapter 3

Biodiversity part 3

1. Briefly explain the causes of loss of biodiversity
2. Discuss various categories of vulnerable species.
3. What are the reasons for conflict in human beings
and wild animals.
4. Expand
IUCN, UNEP, WWF, WRI
5. What is biosphere reserve ?explain different zones of
Biosphere Reserve
6. Briefly write about the following
National Park
Wildlife sanctuaries

UNIT-II

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Choose the correct option

- Q. 1 Environmental management is-
- (a) Management of environment only
 - (b) Management of relations between environment and humans.
 - (c) Management of human only
 - (d) None of the above
- Q.2 Ponds are sink for-
- (a) Excess of fertilizers
 - (b) Pesticides
 - (c) both a and b
 - (d) None of the above
- Q.3 Which is developing country?
- (a) One which is developed technically
 - (b) Whose Gross Domestic Product is high
 - (c) Whose gross National Product is high
 - (d) One which progresses towards achieving development.
- Q.4 Which one of the following is not the aspect of environmental management?
- (a) Moral obligations
 - (b) Ubiquitous proposal
 - (c) Cutting trees
 - (d) Making responsible
- Q. 5 In India where CNG operated vehicles are used?
- (a) Ludhiana
 - (b) Guwahati
 - (c) Patna
 - (d) Delhi
- Q.6 Where and when was first environment related conference held?
- (a) Stockholm, 1972
 - (b) Rio de Janeiro, 1993
 - (c) Japan, 1995
 - (d) India, 1974
- Q.7 It shall be the duty of every citizen of India to protect and improve natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures. This is which article of Indian Constitution?

- (a) Article 38 (b) Article 51 A
(c) Article 48 A (d) Article 52 A
- Q. 8 When is world environment day celebrated?
(a) 27th May (b) 24th April
(c) 12th March (d) 05 June
- Q.9 Which among the following are developmental resources?
(a) water, air (b) minerals and sea
(c) Buildings (d) Land
- Q.10 Nitrogen fixing legumes are plant indicators of what?
(a) High amount of Nitrogen (b) Deficiency of Nitrogen
(c) Absence of Nitrogen (d) None of the above
- Q.11 What is the eco mark sign of India?
(a) Paper (b) Plant
(c) Cloth (d) Earthen pot
- Q.12 Which among the following are indicator of air quality?
(a) Lichens (b) Bacteria
(c) Plants (d) Animals
- Q. 13 Which among the following is not the aim of eco mark scheme?
(a) To encourage sustainable resources
(b) To aware consumers about responsibilities regarding environment.
(c) To help in spreading pollution
(d) To create awareness regarding environment
- Q.14 Environmentally conscious those industries which do not pollute environment, are known as _____ industries
(a) Yellow (b) Red
(c) Black (d) Green

- Q.15 Which of the following are basic resource of environment.
- (a) Sea (b) Air
(c) Buildings (d) Minerals
- Q.16 In Indian Constitution which articles were added whose aim is Environmental Protection-
- (a) Article 5A and 10 A (b) Article 21 B and 27 B
(c) Article 38 A and 38 B (d) Article 41 A and 51 A
- Q.17 In India which environmental protection act was implemented first?
- (a) Water act (b) Air act
(c) Environment act (d) Pollution act
- Q.18 When was Forest Conservation Act implemented?
- (a) 1986 (b) 1974
(c) 1980 (d) 1972
- Q.19 In which year Wild Life Protection Act started?
- (a) 1986 (b) 1972
(c) 1994 (d) 1974
- Q.20 1882- The Easement Act is related with-
- (a) Ozone (b) Noise
(c) Water (d) Air
- Q.21 When was the Environment Protection Act started?
- (a) 1984 (b) 1986
(c) 1977 (d) 1991
- Q.22 What does presence of Escherichia coli bacteria and diatoms in water indicates?
- (a) Pollution due to sewage (b) Climate change
(c) fertile land (d) Presence of carbonic matters
- Q.23 What is the unit of sound level?
- (a) cm (b) db

(c) GB (d) Mm

Q.24 Which was the first environmental standard that influenced the development of ISO-14001-

(a) BS-7750 (b) ISO-2000

(c) BS-4450 (d) ISO-2001

Q.25 Developed countries are-

(a) those which progress towards achieving development

(b) that which is technologically advanced and people have high standard of living

(c) People don't have good life style (d) None of the above

Q.26 What is the disadvantage of building dams?.

(a) Irrigation can be done in fields (b) Electricity can be generated

(c) water parks can be constructed (d) Damage/exploitation of biodiversity

Q. II Choose right (✓) or wrong (X)

1. Environment conservation is moral obligation of human beings.
2. Industrialization and urbanisation are two important indicators of economical aspect.
3. Renewable and non-renewable sources are found in huge amount below earth surface.
4. Environment is improving very fast due to development.
5. We should celebrate environment related days in school.
6. Article 48 A is not related to environment.
7. Those industries which do not pollute environment are called green industries.
8. Environmental indicators give us indication regarding the condition of environment.
9. Algae is an animal indicator.
10. Level of sound is measured in decibel (db).
11. The label or logo of eco mark indicated that product is harmful for environment.

12. In India the standard of environment is set up by Central Pollution Control Board and Bureau of Indian Standard Institute.
13. The main aim of environmental management is to increase the effects of human activities on environment.
14. Occurrence of forest indicates that land is fertile.
15. ISO logo is registered trademark.
16. Loud speakers and burning of crackers is not banned in silence zone.
17. Environmental Management is related to environment only.
18. The Biological Diversity act was implemented in 2002.
19. ISO-14000 Environmental Management System are the International Standards.
20. Some bacteria clean oil, wastes and sulphur-

III Fill in the blanks

1. If proper management of environment is done, then pollution can be
(reduced/ increased)
2. Development means
(advancement/move back)
3. Due to activities of human and increasing population, our atmosphere, land and food is getting polluted.
(Industrial/sports)
4. Natural resources like minerals, fossils fuels etc. are.....
(limited/unlimited)
5. For environmental management.....fuel use should be minimized (non-renewable/renewable)
6. series is concerned with quality of production and care of standard.
(ISO-7000/ISO-9000)
7.is indicator of air quality. (Lichens/Fungi)
8. The scheme related with environment and forest and wild animals, whose aim is to display products according to environment is known asscheme.
(trademark/eco mark)

9. Which document developed by the International Organization for standardization helps any organization to save time, money and efforts?
.....
(ISO19011/ISO 14001)
10. Bhopal gas tragedy took place in year.....(1994/1984)
11. In schools are made to generate environment related awareness.
(Legal club/Eco club)
12. The land with deficiency of flora is land. (Barren/Fertile)
13. Natural resources are sold at very price as a result they are misused. (High/Low)
14. Diclofenac medicine which is given to buffaloes to increase milk production may be one of the causes of extinction of (Tigers/Vultures)
15. Presence of Escherichia coli bacteria and diatoms in water indicates.....pollution. (Sewage/soil)
16. subsidies on fertilizers and pesticides will encourage controlled use. (Starting/Reducing)
17. Building dams results in damage of (Biodiversity/Electricity)
18. Pollution control is generally a process. (cheap/costly)
19. In Stockholm, in 1972 from 5th toJune, human environmental conference was concluded. (16/25)
20. The systematic examination of the likely impacts of development proposals on the environment prior to the beginning of any activity is known as environmental impact..... (Assessment/ Board)
21. Treaty on the non-proliferation of Nuclear weapons was done in year (1984/1968)
22. leads to destruction of soil, water, food and health in huge amount
(Bio-fertilizer /Fertilizers)
23. Human duties related to environment and living beings is known as environmental (Obligations/Irresponsibility)
24. The size of the population of an ecosystem that can be supported indefinitely upon the available resources and services of that eco system is known as..... (Carrying capacity/Moral obligations)

Match the following

- Q.1 (a) Nanotechnology (a) CNG
 (b) Development (b) very minute technology
 (c) Natural gas (c) Advancement
- Q.2 (a) Approach for environmental management (a) Lichen
 (b) Plant Indicator (b) Earthen pot
 (c) Eco mark of India (c) Pollution control

Answer Keys

1. b	11. d	21.b
2. c	12. a	22.a
3. d	13. c	23.b
4. c	14. d	24.a
5. d	15. b	25.b
6. a	16. d	26.d
7. b	17. a	
8.d	18. c	
9. b	19.b	
10. b	20.c	

II Choose right (✓) and wrong (X)

1. ✓	11. X
2. ✓	12. ✓
3. X	13. X
4. X	14. ✓
5. ✓	15. ✓
6. X	16. X
7. ✓	17. X
8. ✓	18. ✓
9. X	19. ✓
10. ✓	20. ✓

Fill in the blanks

1. reduced	11. Eco-club	21. 1968
2. advancement	12. Barren	22. Fertilizers

3. Industrial	13. Low	23. Obligations
4. limited	14. Vultures	24. carrying capacity
5. non-renewable	15. Sewage	
6. ISO-9000	16. Reducing	
7. Lichens	17. Biodiversity	
8. Eco-mark	18. costly	
9. ISO 19011	19. 16	
10. 1984	20. Assessment	

Match the following

1. a b
 b c
 c a
2. a c
 b a
 c b

3 marks question

1. What is the relation between environment and development?
2. Which ethics you should follow to show the respect to Mother Earth?
3. Why environmental management is necessary?
4. What do you understand by the word 'carrying capacity'?
5. How technologies can help managing the environment?
6. 'Current model of development will lead to destruction of environment'. Discus.
7. What are the reasons of increase in environment related problems?
8. What was the need for legal provisions for environmental managements?
9. What responsibility does the citizen have towards environmental protection under our constitution?
10. Name four agencies related to environmental issues.
11. What is National Environment Policy (NEP)?
12. What is the main purpose of Environment Act?
13. What is Eco mark scheme?

14. What are ambient standards?
15. What are environmental standards?
16. What is environment information system?
17. What do you mean by Environmental indicators?
18. What are the main objectives of Eco mark scheme?
19. How will you know about the status of environment of Punjab?
20. How environment related awareness can be treated by Environment Education?

Unit III Sustainable Development

I. Choose right option :-

Q1. Write full form of GNP:-

- (a) Gross Net Product
- (b) Gross New Product
- (c) Gross National Product

Ans: (c)

Q2. Green House Effect Gases are

- (a) Carbon dioxide
- (b) Carbon monoxide
- (c) Methane
- (d) all the above

Ans: (d)

Q3. Non-renewable resource are-

- (a) Water
- (b) Forests
- (c) Coal
- (d) all the above

Ans: (c)

Q4. Agenda -21 is of how many pages document-

- (a) 809
- (b) 835
- (c) 847
- (d) 800

Ans: (d)

Q5. Which is main component of Biogas?

- (a) Methane
- (b) Butane
- (c) Ethane
- (d) Pentane

Ans: (a)

Q6. Which fuel cause less pollution?

- (a) Petrol
- (b) Compressed Natural Gas
- (c) Diesel
- (d) Kerosene oil

Ans: (b)

Q7. Bio-diesel is made from the plants--

- (a) Jatropha
- (b) Ratanjot
- (c) Cereals
- (d) All the above

Ans: (d)

Q8. which substances harm the ozone layer?

- (a) Carbon monoxide
- (b) Chlorofluorocarbon
- (c) Methane
- (d) None of these

Ans: (b)

Q9. when was Chipko Movement started?

- (a) 1630
- (b) 1830
- (c) 1730
- (d) 1930

Ans: (c)

Q10. Appiko movement was against the felling of trees of which forests?

- (a) Uttarkashi
- (b) Uttara kannada
- (c) Tehri Garhwal
- (d) Ahmednagar

Ans: (b)

Q11. In Madhya Pradesh which Dam Construction project was strongly opposed by Medha Patekar, Baba Amte and Sundarlal Bahuguna ?

- (a) Beas Project
- (b) Sutlej Project
- (c) Narmada Project
- (d) Jhelum Project

Ans: (c)

Q12. M.C. Mehta filed a case against Indian Government to save which building?

- (a) Red Fort
- (b) Taj Mahal
- (c) Qutub Minar
- (d) Hawa Mahal

Ans: (b)

Q13. Which is not an Opioid?

- (a) Charas
- (b) Opium
- (c) Heroin
- (d) Morphine

Ans: (a)

Q14. Which drugs cause ill-effects on the heart?

- (a) Opium
- (b) Cocaine
- (c) Tobacco
- (d) All of the above

Ans: (d)

Q15. Paddy stubble is used in the production of which gas?

- (a) Butane
- (b) Alkane
- (c) Biogas
- (d) Sulphur

Ans: (c)

II. Tick (✓) the right one and cross (X) the wrong one.

1. Sustainable development respects the relationship between the 3-R. (X)
2. Every living organism in nature consumes same kind of food. (X)
3. India population in 2004 was 1027 million. (✓)
4. Metals and minerals are non-renewable resources. (✓)
5. CO₂ is Green House Gas. (✓)
6. The sum total of goods and services produced by a given society in a given year is known as GNP. (✓)
7. United Nations convened a ' United Nations Conference on Environment and Development' at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. (✓)
8. Earth Summit Declaration is also Known as Agenda-31. (X)
9. The Primary sector of Indian Economy is Agriculture. (✓)
10. Bio diesel is a fossil fuel. (X)
11. The full form of CFL is Chlorofluoro light. (X)
12. The amount of CO₂ reduces by human activities. (X)
13. Solar chimney is also known as fossil chimney. (X)
14. Literacy is important for every aspect of education. (✓)
15. Agenda-21, is of 845 page document. (X)
16. Sustainable Development Commission was established in 1982. (X)
17. The world summit 2002 on Sustainable Development was held in Brazil. (X)
18. Narmada project was strongly opposed by M.C. Mehta. (X)
19. Lead is present in high amount in Paddy stubble. (X)
20. Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, methane, oxides of nitrogen produce green house effect. (✓)
21. Punjab Agriculture University is located in Patiala. (X)

- 22. Paddy stubble is not used as animal feed as it has high amount of Silica. (✓)
- 23. Petrol and paint thinners are volatile solvents and are used as drugs. (✓)
- 24. Ganja, Bhang and Charas are made from opiates. (X)
- 25. Use of Opioids causes dilation of pupils. (X)
- 26. Alcohol increases the response of central nervous system. (X)

III. Fill in the blanks:-

- 1. Sustainable development respects the relationship between the(3E/3R)
- 2. Human basic needs are food, water, shelter, clothing and(social interaction/ cultural interaction)
- 3. Symposium was held in 1994 in(Oslo / Brazil)
- 4. India's population in was 1027 million (2010/2004).
- 5. At the subsistence level, people usually consume goods such as cereals, milk, meat, fuel wood and so on. (Primary / Secondary)
- 6. Consumption of goods and services by an individual is known as (Standard of living/ social aspect)
- 7. The sum total of goods and services produced by a given society in a given year is known as (GDP/ GNP)
- 8. The important aspects of economical growth are and (Social and cultural/ Industrialisation and urbanisation)
- 9. Dam construction destroys..... (forests / industries)
- 10. The way we consume the things is known as (Consumption measure/ Consumption pattern)
- 11. The full form of HDI is (Human Development Index/ Human Daily Index)

12. Forests are resources. (Non- renewable / Renewable)
13. Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs is known as
(Sustainable agriculture / Sustainable development)
14. Today's more than of world's population is infected from some disease.
(75% / 80%)
15. The full form of WWF is (World Wide Life Fund/ World Wild Life Fund)
16. World Commission on Environment and Development submit its Brundtland report in (1997/1987)
17. Earth Summit 1992 was held in (Rio de Janeiro/ Kyoto)
18. Earth Summit is known as (Agenda -21 / Agenda-31)
19. Promoting full understanding of the mechanisms and processes through which the environmental problems can be investigated and solved is known as.....
(Thermal chimney/ Thermal cell)
20. Solar chimney is also known as
(Comprehensive Review / Comprehensive use)
21. Full form of CNG is
(Compressed Nature Gas / Compressed Natural Gas)
22. Coal and Petroleum arefuel. (Stone / Fossil)
23. To save the Ozone layer..... agreement was done between the nations.
(Brazil Protocol / Kyoto Protocol)
24. Sustainable Development Commission was established in(1965/1972)
25. To reduce the green house gases International agreement was done.
(Montreal Protocol / Kyoto Protocol)
26.is known as the 'Bread Basket' of the country.
(U.P. / Punjab)

27. Stubble problem is mainly linked withcrop. (Wheat / Rice)
28. Paddy stubble is rich in, so it is not used in making straw like wheat.
(Silica / Silicon)
29. The gases produced by stubble burning produceseffect.
(Red House / Green House)
30. Nitrogen and Sulphur oxides on reaction with water vapours present in the air
produces..... (Natural rain / Acid rain)
31. consumption leads to oral cancer. (Caffeine /Tobacco)
32. harms the liver. (Alcohol/Cocaine)
33. Use of cocaine can cause failure. (Kidney/ Heart)
34. Ganja is made from (Opium/ Cannabis)

- Ans:** (1) 3-E (2) Social Interaction (3) Oslo (4) 2004 (5) Primary
(6) Standard of living (7) GNP (8) Industrialisation and Urbanisation
(9) Forests (10) Consumption pattern
(11) Human Development Index
(12) Renewable (13) Sustainable development (14) 80%
(15) World Wild Life Fund (16) 1987 (17) Rio de Janeiro (18) Agenda-21
(19) Comprehensive Review (20) Thermal Chimney
(21) Compressed Natural Gas (22) Fossil (23) Kyoto Protocol
(24) 1972 (25) Montreal Protocol (26) Punjab
(27) Rice (28) Silica (29) Green House
(30) Acid Rain (31) Tobacco (32) Alcohol
(33) Heart (34) Cannabis

IV. Match the Column:-

1. Column A

- (a) Tobacco
- (b) Cocaine
- (c) Alcohol
- (d) Charas

Column B

- (a) weakens the memory
- (b) liver damage
- (c) Mouth cancer
- (d) Heart failure

2. Column A

- (a) Biogas
- (b) Paddy stubble
- (c) Reaper
- (d) National Research
Centre for Mushroom

Column B

- (a) Stubble management machine
- (b) Methane
- (c) Solan
- (d) Silica

3. Column A

- (a) World Summit
- (b) Brundtland Commission
Report
- (c) Kyoto Protocol
- (d) Sustainable Development
Network Programme

Column B

- (a) 1987
- (b) 2002
- (c) 1990
- (d) 1997

4. Column A

- (a) M.C. Mehta
- (b) Narmada Project
- (c) Chipko Movement
- (d) Anna Hazare

Column B

- (a) Medha Patekar
- (b) Ralegan siddhi
- (c) Taj Mahal
- (d) Amrita Devi

5. Column A

- (a) Solar cell
- (b) Coal
- (c) Bio-diesel
- (d) Solar Chimney

Column B

- (a) Hot Chimney
- (b) Ratanjot
- (c) Fossil Fuel
- (d) Renewable energy source

Answer Key

1. Column A

- (a) Tobacco
- (b) Cocaine
- (c) Alcohol
- (d) Charas

Column B

- (c) Mouth cancer
- (d) Heart failure
- (b) liver damage
- (a) weakens the memory

2. Column A

- (a) Biogas
- (b) Paddy stubble
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Column B

- (b) Methane
- (d) Silica
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3. Column A

- (a) World Summit
- (b) Brundtland Commission
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- (c) Kyoto Protocol
- (d) Sustainable Development
Network Programme

Column B

- (b) 2002
- (a) 1987
- (d) 1997
- (c) 1990

4. Column A

- (a) M.C. Mehta
- (b) Narmada Project

Column B

- (c) Taj Mahal
- (a) Medha Patekar

(c) Chipko Movement

(d) Amrita Devi

(d) Anna Hazare

(b) Ralegan siddhi

5. Column A

Column B

(a) Solar cell

(d) Renewable energy source

(b) Coal

(c) Fossil Fuel

(c) Bio-diesel

(b) Rattanjot

(d) Solar Chimney

(a) Hot Chimney

V. Write the answer:-

Q1. Write three effects of consumption.

Q2. Sustainable development tells the importance of which relationship?

Q3. Which suggestions gave sustainable development commission in Oslo?

Q4. Which are the three barriers in Quality of life?

Q5. Write three points for improving the Quality of life?

Q6. Which three goals are achieved at the same time with sustainable development?

Q7. Write full form of-

(a) UNDP

(b) GNP

(c) PPP

Q8. What is Agenda-21

Q9. What is meant by Appropriate technology?

Q10. What is Urbanisation?

Q11. What is meant by 'Human Approach' for sustainable development?

Q12. Write full form of--

(a) NCEP

(b) CSO

(c) CFL

- Q13. Which three main challenges is India facing for sustainable development?
- Q14. What is the role of community for sustainable development?
- Q15. Write short note on Chipko Movement.
- Q16. Which environmentalists opposed Narmada Project and when?
- Q17. Write full form of --
- (a) CPCB
 - (b) UNEP
 - (c) SACEP
- Q18. What role as an individual do you play in the development of your area?
- Q19. What is the aim of UNDP?
- Q20. What a common man can contribute in sustainable development?
- Q21. Why paddy stubble is not used in making straw?
- Q22. For what purpose paddy stubble is used as?
- Q23. Write the name of some machines used for the management of stubble.
- Q24. Write the name of some drugs.
- Q25. Write the ill-effects of alcohol.
- Q26. Write the ill-effects of Tobacco.
- Q27. Write the ill-effects of cocaine.

Unit-IV

I. Choose right option :-

Q1. From which language is the word 'Agriculture' derived?

- (a) Latin
- (b) English
- (c) Punjabi
- (d) Urdu

Ans: (a)

Q2. In India, there has been a four times increase in the production of food grain from the yearto

- (a) 1965 to 2010
- (b) 1960 to 2005
- (c) 1961 to 2006
- (d) 1966 to 2007

Ans: (b)

Q3. Plant need more nutrients than just NPK

- (a) Zinc, Iron, Copper
- (b) Gold, silver, Copper
- (c) Gold, Iron, Copper
- (d) Zinc, Sulphur , Iron

Ans: (a)

Q4. One gram of soil contains.....million bacteria

- (a) 800
- (b) 600
- (c) 300
- (d) 750

Ans: (b)

Q5. World's cheapest and best manure is

- (a) Urea
- (b) NPK
- (c) Cow dung
- (d) Compost

Ans: (c)

- Q6. Irrigation requirement of crop depend upon.....
- (a) Nature of Crop
 - (b) Nature of Soil
 - (c) All of the above
- Ans: (c)
- Q7. Wells are of two types--
- (a) Dug wells and tanks
 - (b) River and tanks
 - (c) Dug wells and tube wells
 - (d) Canals and tube wells
- Ans: (c)
- Q8. Different types of irrigation are--
- (a) Furrow irrigation
 - (b) Flood irrigation
 - (c) Sprinkler irrigation
 - (d) All of the above
- Ans: (d)
- Q9. Irrigation supplies two essential elements and..... to the crops.
- (a) Hydrogen, Oxygen
 - (b) Carbon, Nitrogen
 - (c) Hydrogen, Nitrogen
 - (d) Carbon, Oxygen
- Ans: (a)
- Q10. Compost is prepared from....
- (a) Vegetables peels
 - (b) Chemicals
 - (c) Green plants
 - (d) Cow dung
- Ans: (a)
- Q11.is a disease of sugarcane.
- (a) Rust
 - (b) Smut
 - (c) Red- rot
 - (d) Root disease
- Ans: (c)

Q12. The practice of growing two or more crops, simultaneously in the same field in rows is called

- (a) Mixed cropping
- (b) Inter cropping
- (c) Crop rotation
- (d) None of the above

Ans: (b)

Q13.are used to destroy weeds from the fields.

- (a) Insecticides
- (b) Weedicides
- (c) Fertilizers
- (d) Compost

Ans: (b)

Q14.spread infection in many harmful insects.

- (a) Baculovirus
- (b) Rhinovirus
- (c) Bacillus
- (d) Aphids

Ans: (a)

Q15. IPM is

- (a) Integrated Pest Management
- (b) Integrated Poultry Management
- (c) Integrated Pest Management

Ans: (a)

Q16. Theof Tobacco are used as effective natural insecticides ?

- (a) Alkaloids
- (b) Rotenones
- (c) Pheromones
- (d) Insecticides

Ans: (a)

Q17. obtained from roots of a plant is used as effective insecticide in India.

- (a) Nicotine
- (b) Rotenones

(c) Alkaloids

(d) Pheromones

Ans: (b)

Q18. Removal of water from fruits and vegetables is called.....

(a) Pasteurization

(b) Sun drying

(c) Packaging

(d) Fermentation

Ans: (b)

Q19. A common chemical for preserving food material use in our country is.....

(a) Benzoic Acid

(b) Sulphuric Acid

(c) Nitric Acid

(d) Hydrochloric Acid

Ans: (a)

Q20. Coffee beans are dried and.....to get coffee powder.

(a) Pasteurized

(b) Fermented

(c) Packaged

(d) Sun dried

Ans: (b)

Q21.is a method for inactivating enzymes and inhibiting bacterial growth.

(a) Transportation

(b) Food Processing

(c) Deep Freezing

(d) Pasteurization

Ans: (c)

Q22. Sugar syrup containing more than..... sugar inhibits bacterial growth.

(a) 68%

(b) 70%

(c) 65%

(d) 20%

Ans: (a)

II. Fill in the blanks:-

1. is the basic necessity of all living organisms. (Food/Shelter)
2. NPK is (Nitrogen, Potassium, Calcium / Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium)
3. The top most layer of Earth's crust is known as (Soil / Core)
4. The land where plants are cultivated is called (Agriculture /Field).
5. Plants growth in a field are called..... (Wild plants/ Crop plants)
6. Water logging and salinity marks the soil..... (Polluted / Infertile)
7. Artificial application of water to the soil is called(Irrigation / Spray)
8. A Plant used as green manure is (Rice / cluster bean)
9. Which crop needs regular supply of water? (Paddy / Wheat)
10. Manure obtained from legumes is known as(Green manure/ fertilizer)
11. Manure obtained from chemical compounds is known as
(Compost/ fertilizer)
12. Almost..... of cultivated land in India is affected by soil erosion, salinity and water logging. (60 % / 75 %)
13. Late Blight of Potato is caused by a (Bacteria / Fungi)
14. The amount of moisture in ripe grains should by (14 % / 20 %)
15. is an example of Bio-insecticide. (Rhinovirus / Baculovirus)
16. are used to control aphids from the crops. (Lady bugs /Butterflies)
17. A transgenic cotton is (Bt cotton / Ct cotton)
18. The practice of managing crops and animals in the same form is known as (Mixed cropping / mixed farming)
19. is a plant disease. (Rust / Mouth and foot disease)
20. Nitrogen fixing live in the roots of legumes. (Fungi / Bacteria)
21. is a natural pesticide. (Neem / Jamun)
22. Milk products are obtained by the process of
(Pasteurization / fermentation)

23. Most of water goes waste in..... irrigation.
(Furrow / flood)
24. Farmyard manure is a type of(fertilizer/manure)
25. World's best and cheapest manure is..... (Urea / Cow dung)

Ans: (1) Food (2) Nitrogen phosphorus, Potassium (3) Soil (4) Field
 (5) Crop plants (6) Infertile (7) irrigation
 (8) Cluster bean (9) Paddy
 (10) Green manure (11) Fertilizer (12) 60%
 (13) Fungi (14) 14% (15) Baculovirus (16) Lady bugs
 (17) Bt cotton (18) Mixed farming (19) Rust (20) Bacteria
 (21) Neem (22) Pasteurization (23) Flood
 (24) Manure (25) Cow dung

III. Tick (✓) the right one and cross (X) the wrong one.

1. Coffee beans are dried, fermented to get coffee powder. (✓)
2. Salt and sugar cannot be used to preserve. (X)
3. Preservation of food is essential. (✓)
4. Soil can be viewed as living community. (✓)
5. Growth of algae in water sources causes Biomagnifications. (X)
6. 40% of the fertilizers is used for paddy crop in India. (✓)
7. Rain is the main source of irrigation is India. (✓)
8. Green Revolution had a bad impact on Environment. (✓)
9. Mono cropping has a bad effect on soil (✓)
10. No chemical is used organic farming. (✓)
11. The introduction of DDT in food chain is known as Bio-magnification.(✓)
12. Urea is a Nitrogenous fertilizer. (✓)
13. Growth and development of plants gets retarded due to soil salinity. (✓)

14. Cluster beans and clover are green manure crops. (✓)
15. Late Blight of potato is caused by a fungus. (✓)
16. Farmyard manure causes environmental pollution. (X)
17. Use of chemical fertilizers causes water pollution. (✓)
18. Microbes are used as Bio fertilizers. (✓)
19. Sustainable agriculture destroys natural resources. (X)
20. Bio pesticides should be used to protect crops from pests. (✓)

IV. Match the Column:-

1. Column A

Column B

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| (a) Management of crops and animals in same farm | (a) Crop Rotation |
| (b) Practice of growing two or more crops simultaneously in the same field | (b) Mixed farming |
| (c) Practice of growing different crops in the same field alternately | (c) Mouth |

2. Column A

Column B

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Compound fertilizer | (a) Urea |
| (b) Phosphorous fertilizer | (b) NPK |
| (c) Nitrogenous fertilizer | (c) Potassium nitrate |
| (d) Potassium fertilizer | (d) Superphosphate |

3. Column A

Column B

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| (a) Death of Host plant due to attack by pathogens | (a) wilt |
| (b) Burnt appear once of any plant due to attack of pathogens | (b) Necrosis |
| (c) Dropping of entire plant due to loss of turgidity | (c) Blight |

Ans: 1. 1. Column A

- (a) Management of crops and animals in same farm
- (b) Practice of growing two or more crops simultaneously in the same field
- (c) Practice of growing different crops in

Column B

- (b) Mixed farming
- (c) Mouth
- (a) Crop Rotation

2. Column A

- (a) Compound fertilizer
- (b) Phosphorous fertilizer
- (c) Nitrogenous fertilizer
- (d) Potassium fertilizer

Column B

- (b) NPK
- (d) Superphosphate
- (a) Urea
- (c) Potassium nitrate

3. Column A

- (a) Death of Host plant due to attack by pathogens
- (b) Burnt appear once of any plant due to attack of pathogens
- (c) Dropping of entire plant due to loss of turgidity

Column B

- (b) Necrosis
- (c) Blight
- (a) wilt

V. Write the answer:-

- Q1. Write the names of different agricultural practices.
- Q2. What is meant by Eutrophication?
- Q3. What is Biological Magnification?
- Q4. Write the names of Irrigation systems in India besides Rain.
- Q5. Write a note on importance of irrigation for crops.
- Q6. What is the difference between manure and fertilizers.
- Q7. What should be the essential features of storage structures for storing food products and food grains.
- Q8. What is the difference between intercropping and mixed cropping?

- Q9. What are the harmful effects of fertilizers?
- Q10. What are the benefits of fertilizers?
- Q11. Write the benefits of Bio-fertilizers.
- Q12. How are different agriculture practices beneficial for sustainable agriculture?
- Q13. What is eutrophication?
- Q14. What is soil considered as a living community?

4 Marks questions

- Q1. What are the effects of agrochemicals on environment?
- Q2. What are the causes of soil pollution?
- Q3. What are the effects of Green Revolution on environment?
- Q4. Write in detail about the different methods of food Preservation.
- Q5. What is food processing? Explain with the help of examples.
- Q6. What are agrochemicals? What is their impact on environment?
- Q7. Write a note on biotic and a biotic factors which cause damage to food materials.
- Q8. What are the benefits of Bio-technology in agriculture?
- Q9. What are the features of a good soil?
- Q10. What are the basic principle of sustainable agriculture?
- Q11. Write the names of three types of manure.

Unit-V

Multiple Choice Question (MCQ)

- Q. 1 By which material Green plants prepare their own food?
- (a) Oxygen and water (b) Carbon dioxide and oxygen
(c) Carbon dioxide, water, sunlight and chlorophyll (d) sunlight and chlorophyll
- Q.2 A person needed how much calories in a day?
- (a) 2000 calories (b) 4000 calories
(c) 2500 calories (d) 3000 calories
- Q.3 Which of the following is not a fossil fuel?
- (a) Coal (b) Petrol
(c) Natural gas (d) wood
- Q.4 Reason of Malnutrition in Human being is :-
- (a) Eating more than requirement (b) Staying hungry
(c) Do not take Balanced diet (d) Being rich
- Q. 5 Which of the following is not a source of fresh water.
- (a) Lake (b) Pond
(c) Rivers (d) Ground water
- Q.6 Coke is a good fuel. Why?
- (a) High calorific value (b) Produces lot of smoke
(c) Produces less smoke (d) cause air pollution
- Q.7 This is a type of Population:-
- (a) Single (b) S shape
(c) Double (d) J shape
- Q. 8 Which one is the Natural method of Birth control:-
- (a) Oral Pills (b) Outside ejaculation
(c) Condoms (d) IUCD

- Q.9 Which one is the Mechanical method of Birth control:-
(a) Outside ejaculation (b) Oral Pills
(c) Condoms (d) IUCD
- Q.10 Which one is the Chemical method of Birth control:-
(a) IUCD (b) Oral Pills
(c) Condoms (d) Outside ejaculation
- Q.11 In AD 2010 Estimated population of world is
(a) 5 Billions (b) 8 Billions
(c) 500 billions (d) 1 Millions
- Q.12 How many nutrient provided by the crop grown by organic farming:-
(a) 50 (b) 60
(c) 40 (d) 30
- Q.13 Which one of the following problem is associated with consumption:-
(a) Water and air pollution (b)
(c) Health issue (d) All of the above
- Q.14 Which Material are used for organic farming ?
(a) Chemical Fertilizers (b) Pesticides
(c) Antibiotics (d) Bio Fertilizers
- Q.15 What is DDT?
(a) Bio Pesticides (b) Chemical Fertilizers
(c) Bio Fertilizers (d) Antibiotics medicine
- Q.16 What is the full form of CFC?
(a) Chlorofluorocarbons (b) Fluoro chloro carbons
(c) Carbon fluoro chloro (d) Chloro carbon fluoro

- Q.17 _____ cause cancer.
- (a) co (b) carbon dioxide
(c) Hydrocarbons (d) SO_2
- Q.18 Which Acid produced by SO_2 and NO_2 after reaction with water:
- (a) Sulphuric acid (b) Acetic Acid
(c) Nitric Acid (d) a and c
- Q.19 Organic waste of Industries can increase Productivity of fungus. It is called.....
- (a) Biotic Growth (b) Uncontrolled Growth
(c) Abiotic Growth (d) Eutrophication
- Q.20 _____ Produced Biogas.
- (a) Plastics (b) Sewerage waste
(c) Tin (d) Pesticides
- Q.21 Trees should be planted along side of the road. so noise pollution can be controlled. It is called
- (a) Green House (b) Green Suffer
(c) Green Buffer (d) Global warming
- Q.22 What is house garbage ?
- (a) Needles (b) Poisonous things
(c) Peels of vegetables and fruits (d)Animal waste
- Q.23 Vermicomposting can be done with the help of which organism
- (a) By insects (b) By microorganism
(c) By Earthworms (d) By using peels of vegetables and fruits
- Q.24 Which substances is highest in solid waste
- (a) Peels of vegetables and fruits (b)Plastics
(c) Paper (d) Wood

- Q.25 In the following which one is degradable
- (a) Plastics (b) Oil
(c) Peels of vegetables and fruits (d) Fertilizers
- Q.26 By which method dry leaves and dry plants can be destroyed.
- (a) By burning (b) By using as fertilizers
(c) Use as fuel (d) By throwing in ponds
- Q. 27 What is the aim of social forestry
- (a) disputes settlements (b) Providing fuel to villagers
(c) Cleanness movement (d) Control pollution
- Q.28 Roots of tree hold ?
- (a) Air (b) Water
(c) Dust particles (d) Soil
- Q.29 When was JFM started ?
- (a) 1975 (b) 1980
(c) 1990 (d) 1992
- Q.30 Factor which indicates the quality of water
- (a) Dissolved O_2 (b) All of the options
(c) Water colour (d) Matters present in water
- Q.31 In which month Van mahotsav was celebrated
- (a) January and February (b) April and May
(c) February and July (d) July and August

Fill in the blanks

1. Growth in human population causes In natural resources.
2. A man needed calories per day.
3. The percentage of carbon in coke is
4. Main reason of malnutrition is the lack of in food.
5.is the sources of fresh water.

6. In studies of the Human population such as Birth rate , death rate and sex ratio is called
7. InCurve there is continuously increase in population
8. In 1981 the population of India was
9. Full form of IUCD is
10.are removed from the male for sterilization.
11. Consumption meansof source by human being.
12. Increase population can cause increase uses of Natural
13. In old days Human beings use fans. But now in these days use on the palace of fans.
14. Today's Human Being is using policy.
15.is also the reason of increased consumption in markets.
16.gas is poisonous gas, which make breathing problems.
17.andgases are responsible for acid rain.
18.anddiseases are caused due to polluted water.
19.means excess of nutrients .
20.can cause headache with irritation.
21. Usefor practices of writing and Learning and .
22. Recycle of plastic is
23. Recycling means preparation of from old material.
24. Onlycan be use for preparation of fertilizers.
25. Dry leaves of plants canwater flow.
26. Ganga river originate fromglaciers.
27.is the indicator of water quality.
28. Pollution control research institutes has been established in
29. In yearjoint format management was launched.

True or False

1. The calories value of coke is higher than that of coal.
2. The coal does not produce smoke while burning.
3. Solar energy, wind energy are tradition source of energy.
4. Coal, petroleum and the natural gas are example of fossil fuel.
5. Lack of balanced food cause malnutrition.
6. Population growth curve are of two types.
7. There are several type of Population.
8. The number of organism present in an area is called population density.
9. In J shape curve the increase of population continues.
10. Today we have populations over one billion.
11. CNG produce less pollution as compare to diesel and petrol.
12. Polythene envelope should be used more.
13. Glass bottle should be used instead of plastic bottles to reduce wastage.
14. CFC is the main reason of the destruction of the Ozone layer.
15. Crops grown by using organic farming, can provide 40 nutrients.
16. The Inclusions of Heavy metal in the food cycle through the soil cause Health problems is the main issues of discussion.
17. Use of herbicides, chemical fertilizers, pesticides should be minimize.
18. Noise is pleasant sounds that is released in the atmosphere.
19. Atomic reactors need to be established surround the human society.
20. Generators should not be used in residential areas.
21. Vermicomposting method is performed by earthworm.
22. The substance that can be degrade by microorganism are called Bio degradable.
23. Agricultural waste like sugarcane can be used for paper production.
24. Herbs of rivers should not be used as fertilizers.
25. Use of polythene envelope is beneficial for environment.

26. Van mahotsava was proposed by the Sri K.M Munshi
27. Dense vegetation accelerates the flow of water.
28. Silent valley is in the Kerala state.
29. pollution can be reduced with the help of the Van mahotsava.
30. Plant grows on the all four sides of the field is called Agro forestry.

Match the following

- | | | |
|-----|--|------------------------------------|
| Q.1 | (a) wood | (a) 3% |
| | (b) coal | (b) 97% |
| | (c) coke | (c) cheaper fuel |
| | (d) ocean water | (d) widely used fuel |
| | (e) fresh water | (e) cleaner fuel |
| Q.2 | (a) Birth control method | (a) Abortion |
| | (b) Permanent methods of birth control | (b) Diaphragm |
| | (c) Growth curves | (c) Birth rate equal to death rate |
| | (d) zero populations growth | (d) type of human population |
| | (e) mixed population | (e) J shaped curve |
| Q.3 | (a) chlorofluorocarbons | (a) compressed natural gas |
| | (b) CNG | (b) sunlight |
| | (c) solar cooker | (c) ozone layer depletion |
| | (d) the waste of cattle dung, plants & animals | (d) pesticides |
| | (e) DDT | (e) Bio fertilizers |
| Q.4 | (a) UV rays | (a) soil pollution |
| | (b) Aeroplane | (b) Air pollution |
| | (c) pesticides | (c) water pollution |
| | (d) Industrial waste | (d) Radioactive pollution |
| | (e) poisonous gas | (e) Noise pollution |

- Q.5 (a) Industrial (a) Compost
 (b) peels of vegetable (b) Recall from the rhinoceros
 (c) Vermicomposting (c) cardboard
 (d) Waste of Sugarcane (d) fuel
 (e) shells of peanuts (e) productions
- Q.6 (a) Gangotri (a) forest protection committee
 (b) quality of water (b) social forestry
 (c) Rural community (c) soil erosion
 (d) Maintain ecological balance (d) PH value of water
 (e) van mahotsava balance (e) Glacier

Answer Keys

Multiple Choice question (MCQ)			
1. c	11. b	21.c	31. b
2. d	12.c	22.c	
3. d	13. d	23.c	
4. c	14.d	24.b	
5. d	15. b	25.c	
6. a	16. a	26.b	
7. a	17.c	27.d	
8.b	18.d	28.d	
9. d	19.c	29.c	
10. b	20.b	30.b	

Fill in the blanks

1. Increase	11. sources	21.
2. 2500	12. sources	22. Impossible
3. 98%	13. A.C.	23.new
4. Nutrients	14. Use and throw	24. Biodegradable and biotic
5. pond and river	15. competition	25. slow
6. Demography	16. carbon-monooxide	26. gangotri
7. j shape	17. Sulphur di-oxide and Nitrogen oxide	27. Nutrients in water
8. 655 Millions	18. Jaundice	28. Haridwar
9. Intra Uterine contraceptive Devices	19. Eutrophication	29. 1990
10. Vas deference	20. Noise pollution	

True False

1. True	11. True	21. True
2. False	12. False	22. True
3. True	13. False	23. True
4. True	14. True	24. False
5. True	15. True	25. False
6. True	16. True	26. True
7. True	17. True	27. False
8. True	18. False	28. True
9. True	19. False	29. True
10. True	20. True	30. True

Match the following

1. a c
 b d
 c e
 d b
 e a
2. a a
 b b
 c e
 d c
 e d
3. a c
 b a
 c b
 d e
 e d
4. a d
 b e

- c a
d c
e b
5. a e
b a
c b
d c
e d
6. a e
b d
c b
d a
e c

Long answer question

1. What is the effect of increasing population on earth-resources explain.
2. What is the contribution of a student in tree planting?
3. What is meant by Chippko movement. State its main features.
4. What do you know about Ganga action plan?
5. Write the main importance of tiger project?
6. What is silent valley project? Why is it objected by peoples?