

## iDA- Interdisciplinary Areas

### Environment Education Syllabus - Academic Year 2024-25

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#### **Multiple Choice Questions – Question Bank**

#### **Chapter 1: Understanding Environment**

**(Marks allotted for the Chapter 4mk/40)**

**1) Abiotic components found in an aquatic ecosystem are**

- |                 |                    |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| a) rocks, water | b) shrimps, water  |
| c) algae, hydra | d) sunlight, hydra |

**2) If the number of Water hyacinth, an invasive plant species, increases in a pond, covering almost the entire pond, this will**

- a) decrease the sunlight available to fish
- b) decrease the sunlight to fish and decrease their population
- c) decrease the sunlight available and increase the microbes due to decay
- d) both b and c.

**3) Increase in Greenhouse gases will give rise to**

- |                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| a) Ozone hole     | c) Rise in temperature |
| c) Global warming | d) a, b, c             |

**4) Conservation of nature is**

- a) usage, improvement, and protection of natural resources
- b) improvement of natural resources for benefit of mankind
- c) protection of nature for benefit of all organisms.
- d) conserving resources for optimum usage.

**5) India's per capital Carbon footprint is approximately**

- a) 30%**
- b) 50%**
- c) 60%**
- d) 80%**

**6) The country which introduced Mission Life to the world is**

- a) Brazil**
- b) India**
- c) Bhutan**
- d) Germany**

**7) Mission LiFE was introduced during**

- a) COP27 convention**
- b) UNICEF**
- c) G8 2005**
- d) Commonwealth conference**

**8) Mission LiFE spreads message about**

- a) 7 life themes**
- b) 5 life themes**
- c) 7 practices of peace**
- d) 5 practices of discipline**

**9) The World Ozone Day is celebrated on**

- a) 16<sup>th</sup> Oct**
- b) 16<sup>th</sup> September**
- c) 22<sup>nd</sup> Oct**
- d) 22<sup>nd</sup> September**

**10) Cutting of trees on slopes will cause**

- a) landslides**
- b) soil erosion**
- c) surface runoffs**
- d) a b and c**

## **Chapter- 2: Biodiversity**

1. What is Environment?
  - a) The physical and biological surroundings in which organism live.
  - b) A type of plant found in forests.
  - c) A special kind of weather.
  - d) A form of pollution.
  
2. What is Biodiversity?
  - a) The study of different weather patterns.
  - b) The variety of life forms on Earth, including species, genes and ecosystem.
  - c) The number of trees in a specific area.
  - d) The process of deforestation.
  
3. Which is a type of ecosystem mentioned in the chapter?
  - a. Forest
  - b. City
  - c. Classroom
  - d. Market
  
4. What does genetic diversity refer to?
  - a. Different kinds of ecosystems
  - b. Variation of genes within a species
  - c. The number of species in a country
  - d. The size of animal populations
  
5. Which of these is a service provided by ecosystems?
  - a. Water purification
  - b. Cooking
  - c. Driving
  - d. Shopping

6. Why is biodiversity important for ecosystems?
  - a. It makes them less stable
  - b. It helps them reduce disturbances
  - c. It has no effect
  - d. It reduces their productivity
7. What is a major threat to biodiversity?
  - a. Planting trees
  - b. Habitat destruction
  - c. Protecting wildlife
  - d. Recycling
8. Which activity helps conserve biodiversity?
  - a. Pollution
  - b. Overfishing
  - c. Habitat restoration
  - d. Deforestation
9. What can students do to help conserve biodiversity?
  - a. Plant trees
  - b. Litter
  - c. Waste water
  - d. Ignore nature
10. What is species diversity?
  - a. Variety of genes within a species
  - b. Number of different species in an area
  - c. Types of ecosystems in a region
  - d. Different climates in a country
11. What is an example of an ecosystem?
  - a. Forest
  - b. Refrigerator
  - c. Car
  - d. School bus

12. Which of these is a benefit of biodiversity?
- a. It makes ecosystems weaker
  - b. It provides resources like food and medicine
  - c. It reduces soil fertility
  - d. It increases pollution
13. Why is traditional knowledge important?
- a. It has no relevance today
  - b. It helps in biodiversity conservation
  - c. It only focuses on myths
  - d. It replaces modern science
14. What is the role of mangrove forests mentioned in the chapter?
- a. Providing shade
  - b. Water purification
  - c. Increasing pollution
  - d. Producing concrete
15. What does ecosystem diversity mean?
- a. Variety of different ecosystems
  - b. Number of plants in a garden
  - c. Amount of rainfall in a year
  - d. Number of fish in a pond
16. Which of these is a type of aquatic ecosystem?
- a. Desert
  - b. Lake
  - c. Grassland
  - d. Forest
17. What is the focus of conservation efforts?
- a. Destroying habitats
  - b. Protecting species and ecosystems
  - c. Increasing pollution
  - d. Wasting resources

18. What can traditional ecological knowledge include?
- a. Modern technological gadgets
  - b. Practices and beliefs about nature
  - c. Sports rules
  - d. Cooking recipes
19. Why is it important to integrate traditional knowledge with scientific research?
- a. To replace traditional practices
  - b. To enhance conservation efforts with culturally appropriate approaches
  - c. To promote deforestation
  - d. To ignore biodiversity conservation
20. What kind of value does biodiversity provide?
- a. Economic value
  - b. Only scientific value
  - c. No value
  - d. Only cultural value
21. How does biodiversity help ecosystems?
- a. Makes them unstable
  - b. Provides stability and resilience
  - c. Reduces their productivity
  - d. Has no effect
22. Which of these is an example of a species?
- a. River
  - b. Oak tree
  - c. Mountain
  - d. Rainfall
23. What is one of the key benefits of biodiversity for humans?
- a. It decreases agricultural productivity
  - b. It increases the risk of natural disaster
  - c. It provides medicinal resources
  - d. It reduces the need for conservation

24. What is meant by ecosystem diversity?
- Diversity within a species
  - Variety of different ecosystems on Earth
  - Genetic variation within population
  - Number of species in an area.
25. What is the purpose of Conservation efforts?
- To exploit natural resources
  - To increase species and ecosystems
  - To decrease biodiversity.
  - Deforestation
26. Which is a method of documenting biodiversity mentioned in the chapter?
- Habitat destruction
  - Community interviews
  - Species extinction
  - Pollution control
27. Why is it crucial to involve local communities in conservation efforts?
- To disregard their traditional knowledge
  - To enhance conservation with local insights and practices
  - To increase habitat destruction
  - To focus solely on scientific research
28. Which of the following wildlife sanctuary is located in Goa?
- Cotigao wildlife sanctuary
  - Mhadei wildlife sanctuary
  - Bondla wildlife sanctuary
  - All of the above.
29. Where does Dr. Salim Ali bird sanctuary located in Goa?
- Mayem
  - Chorao
  - Shiroda
  - Bicholim
- d. What is a natural habitat?
- An artificial environment created by humans
  - The natural environment where a plant or animal lives and grows.
  - A type of zoo enclosure
  - An area with only non-living things
  - e.

### Chapter-3

1. The only planet in the solar system which has life is.  
a) Mars      b) Moon      c) Earth      d) Jupiter
2. Which following resources are important for human being?  
a) Soil      b) Water      c) Air      d) a b and c
3. Soil is composed with following materials or components.  
a) Organic material      b) Rock particles  
c) Mineral resources      d) a b and c
4. The smallest particle type of soil is  
a) Clay      b) Silt      c) Sandy      d) Loamy
5. Which is the topmost layer of soil horizon?  
a) R      b) A      c) O      d) B
6. Which of the following soil is called as 'Agriculture Soil'?  
a) Clay      b) Loamy      c) Sandy      d) Silt
7. The major cause of soil erosion is.....  
a) Improper farming  
b) Deforestation  
c) Over grazing  
d) All of the above
8. The effect of soil erosion is:  
a) Loss of fertile soil  
b) decline in crop production  
c) land degradation  
d) All of the above
9. Water is available in following state:  
a) Liquid      b) Solid      c) Air      d) a, b and c
10. On the earth ..... % water is in ocean as salty water  
a) 86      b) 89      c) 97      d) 79



11. Correct Water cycle in sequential order is
- a) Precipitation, Saturation, Condensation, Evaporation
  - b) Evaporation, Condensation, Saturation, Precipitation**
  - c) Evaporation, Saturation, Condensation, Precipitation
  - d) Condensation, Saturation, Precipitation, Evaporation
12. Major source of water pollution is:
- a) Industrial Waste
  - b) Sewage
  - c) Oil Spilling
  - d) All of the above
13. Method of ground water conservation is:
- a) Plantation drive
  - b) contour trenching
  - c) Rooftop harvesting
  - d) All the above
14. Which is the most important sphere for life on earth?
- a) Atmosphere
  - b) Lithosphere
  - c) Biosphere
  - d) Hydrosphere
15. Air has the following characteristics
- a) Odourless
  - b) Tasteless
  - c) Invisible
  - d) All of the Above
16. In Air, the percentage of Argon present is ..... %
- a) 21
  - b) 0.93
  - c) 0.39
  - d) 0.05
17. Major manmade greenhouse gas present in the air is:
- a) CO<sub>2</sub>
  - b) CH<sub>4</sub>
  - c) CFC-12
  - d) N<sub>2</sub>O
18. Major cause of Air pollution is:
- a) Industrialization
  - b) Deforestation



7. In Vedic literature, the agriculture system in India is defined in the \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Rigveda      b) Samaveda      c) Yajurveda      d) Atharvaveda
8. FAO stands for .....
- a) Farming and Agriculture Organization  
b) Food and Agriculture Organization  
c) Farming and Agriculture Organization  
d) Farmers Agriculture Organization
9. Goa Experiences ..... Climate.
- a) Cold and humid    b) Warm and cold      c) Hot and humid      d) Dry and cold
10. Kumeri in Goa is an example of ..... cultivation
- a) Shifting              b) Subsistence    c) Commercial      d) Plantation
11. In Konkan region, conventional homestead farming method is called as .....
- a) Puran Sheti    b) Kulaghar              c) Kumeri              d) Khajan
12. In Goa, low laying floodplains estuarine agriculture system is called as .....
- a) Kumeri              b) Puran Sheti    c) Khajan              d) Kulaghar
13. What is Organic farming
- a) Using chemical farming to grow crops.  
b) planting only one type of crop in a field  
c) using genetically modified seeds to improve crop yield.  
d) growing crops without synthetic pesticides and fertilizers, using natural methods instead.
14. .... is the example of sustainable agriculture practices.
- a) Khajan                                      b) Kulaghar  
c) Horticulture                              d) Integrated Farming System
15. What is the purpose of the Khazan farming system in Goa?
- a) Growing crops in high-altitude regions.  
b) Integrating livestock and aquaculture  
c) Regulating salinity and tides for paddy cultivation and fish spawning.  
d) All of the above
16. Which are the agro-based allied activities
- a) Dairy and Poultry                      b) Agro-tourism

- c) Pisciculture                      d) All the above

17. India is Producing ..... % of global pulses

- a) 52                      b) 25                      c) 32                      d) 36

18. Which farming system integrates livestock, crop production, aquaculture, poultry, sericulture and agro-forestry?

- a) Commercial farming                      b) Shifting cultivation  
c) Integrated Farming System (IFS)                      d) Plantation farming

19. Which modern farming method involves growing plants without soil?

- a) Vertical farming    b) Hydroponics    c) Polyhouse    d) Kitchen Garden

20. National Food Security Act (NFSA) converted into legal entitlements, the existing food security programs of Govt. of India in the year \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 2015                      b) 2018                      c) 2012                      d) 2013

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