

Environment and Ecology

1. Environment and Ecosystem

1. Which of the following statements about environmental education is false?

- (a) Environmental Education will prepare the next generation to plan appropriate strategies for addressing developmental environmental issues
- (b) Environmental education does not advocate a particular viewpoint or course of actions
- (c) Environmental education is essential for the younger generation only
- (d) Environmental Education is evolving to be education for sustainable and ethical development both at a local and global level

RRB JE CBT-II 29-08-2019 (evening)

Ans. (c) Regarding Environmental education, statement in option (c) is wrong because environmental education is essential for the youth and adults both.

2. Which of the following conceptual spheres of the environment is having the least storage capacity for matter?

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

RRB-JE 30.08.2019, 1st Shift

Ans. (c) : The Biosphere, Lithosphere and Hydrosphere contains a lot of masses as compared to the atmosphere which contains gases and clouds. Hence Atmosphere is having the least storage capacity for matter.

3. Which was the largest marine protected area in the world which was formed in October 2016?

- (a) Ireland
- (b) Italy
- (c) Antarctica
- (d) Scotland

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) The world's largest marine protected area is located in Antarctica, which was formed in October 2016. The Ross Sea in Antarctica is the world's largest marine protected area as it is a home to huge numbers of krill, a staple food for species including whales and seals.

4. What is the reason for bio-Magnification?

- (a) Ozone
- (b) Organo-Chloride
- (c) Lichen
- (d) Protein

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 29.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) Bio magnification stands for Biological Magnification, which means the increase of contaminated substances or toxic chemicals that take place in the food chains. These substances often arise from intoxicated or contaminated environments. The contaminants include heavy metals namely mercury,

arsenic, pesticides such as DDT, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) compounds which are then taken up by organisms because of the food they consume or the intoxication of their environment. The main reason is Organo-chloride which is found in DDT Pesticide.

5. To determine the health of aquatic organisms, which of the following declaration is calculated?

- (a) Dissolved oxygen
- (b) Dissolved fluorine
- (c) Dissolved methane
- (d) Dissolved calcium

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 27.04.20167 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) Water temperature affects dissolved-oxygen concentrations in a river or water body. Dissolved oxygen in surface water is used by all forms of aquatic life; therefore, this constituent typically is measured to assess the health of lakes and streams.

6. Who has coined the term 'ecology'?

- (a) Charles Darwin
- (b) Eugenius Warming
- (c) Eugene Odum
- (d) Ernst Haeckel

RRB NTPC 01.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The term Ecology was first used by Ernst Haeckel in 1866 in his book 'General morphology and their organisms'. He applied the term ecology to the 'relation of the animal both to its organic as well as its inorganic environment.

7. The ten percent law of energy transfer was given by:

- (a) Charles Darwin
- (b) Thomas Morgan
- (c) Watson and Crick
- (d) Raymond Lindeman

RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The ten percent law of energy transfer in a food chain was given by Raymond Lindeman. The ten percent law of energy transfer states that when the energy is transferred from one trophic level to another. Only ten percent of energy transfers to the next trophic level and the ten percent of that energy level passes to the next level and as a result there is a considerable decrease in the amount of energy till it reaches the top most trophic level. Consider an example of simplest food chain: Grass → Deer → Lion

8. From a structural point of view, all ecosystems consist of abiotic and biotic factors. Which of the following is abiotic factor of an ecosystem?

- (a) Atmospheric humidity
- (b) Temperature
- (c) Carbon dioxide
- (d) Green plants

RRB NTPC 15.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Biotic and abiotic factors together make up ecosystems. Biotic factors are living things within an ecosystem; such as plants, animals, and bacteria, while abiotic are non-living components; such as water, soil atmosphere and temperature. The way these components interact is critical in an ecosystem.

9. Name the type of nutrition in which the organism takes in nutrients in solution form from dead and decaying matters.

- (a) Heterotrophic nutrition
- (b) Autotrophic nutrition
- (c) Insectivorous nutrition
- (d) Saprophytic nutrition

RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : In Saprophytic nutrition the living organisms live and feed on dead and decaying organisms called Saprophytes. They break down the complex organic matter into simpler substances that are taken up by the plants for various metabolic activities. Thus, Saprophytes play a significant role in the ecosystem. Fungi and a few bacteria are saprophytes. The Saprophytes secrete digestive juices and breakdown the organic matter around them. Following are a few examples of saprophytes: Mucor, Yeast, Penicillium etc.

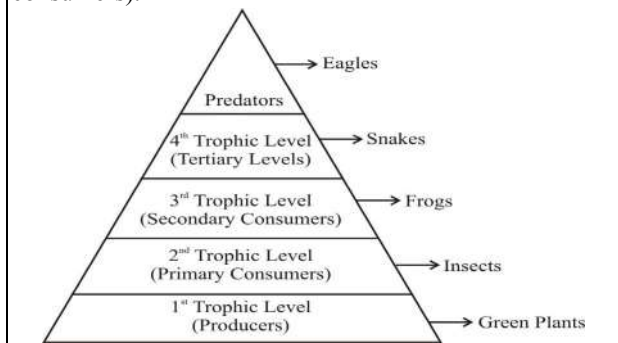
10. Which of the following is in the third trophic level of the food chain?

- (a) Producers
- (b) Top consumers
- (c) Secondary consumers
- (d) Primary consumers

RRB NTPC 07.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Food chain is defined as the phenomenon of transfer of energy through series of organism by successive trophic levels.

In food chain there are four chains of trophic levels. It includes producers, herbivores (primary consumers), carnivores (secondary consumers), predators (tertiary consumers).



11. Green plants and certain bacteria manufacture their own food. Which one of the following nutrition process do they adopt?

- (a) Parasitic Nutrition
- (b) Autotrophic Nutrition
- (c) Saprotrophic Nutrition
- (d) Holozoic Nutrition

RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Autotrophic Nutrition is a process in which certain organisms prepare their own food. In this process, organisms manufacture their food in presence of sunlight with the help of inorganic elements such as carbon dioxide and water.

12. Which of these is not the biotic factor of the ecosystem?

- (a) Consumer
- (b) Producer
- (c) Decomposer
- (d) Climate

RRB SSE, (21.12.2014, Set-09, Yellow Paper)

Ans. (d) Among the given options, climate is not a biotic factor of the ecosystem. An ecosystem contains-

Biotic Factor-

- (a) Producers—Manufacture their own food. Under it all green trees and plant comes.
- (b) Consumers—They depend on the producer for food. They are placed in the following category-
 - (i) Primary Consumers—Receive their food directly from the producer. They are vegetarians e.g. Cow, Goats etc.
 - (ii) Secondary Consumers—Receive their food from primary consumers e.g. Cat eats rat.
 - (iii) Tertiary consumers—They get their food from secondary consumers e.g. Human
- (c) Decomposers—They get their food from dead body of producer and consumers e.g. Fungi.

Abiotic factors—

- (a) Air
- (b) Water
- (c) Soil
- (d) Mineral
- (e) Temperature

13. Which of these are nature cleaners?

- (a) Producers
- (b) Consumers
- (c) Decomposers
- (d) Carnivorous

RRB SSE (21.12.2014, Set-07, Yellow Paper)

Ans. (c) A food chain is a series of plants/animals which are interrelated in the form of organism being eaten as food by the other. It consists of producers, consumers and decomposers. Plants are producers. The herbivores are primary consumers and carnivores are secondary consumers. Decomposers are those which decompose the waste organic matter and release energy back in to the environment. Hence, they are also called as nature's cleaner. They are present in the apex of the eco-pyramid.

14. Which of the following are not omnivorous?

- (a) Rat
- (b) Ant
- (c) Bear
- (d) Snake

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 17.01.2017 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) An omnivorous is an animal that has the ability to eat and survive on both plants and animals. Obtaining energy and nutrients from plants and animals, omnivores digest carbohydrates, protein, fat, and fiber, and metabolize the nutrients and energy of the sources absorbed. For e.g. bears, mice, ant etc. A snake is not an omnivorous animal. It is a carnivorous animal. A carnivore, meaning "meat eater", is an organism that derives its energy and nutrient requirements from a diet consisting mainly or exclusively of animal tissue, whether through predation or scavenging for e.g. Lion, tigers etc.

15. Which of the following is the second trophic level of the food chain?

- (a) Grass (b) Rat
(c) Snake (d) Eagle

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 26.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) The second trophic level has primary consumers called heterotrophs. These organisms have to consume producers to incorporate their energy into their own biomass. They cannot make their own food from light or chemicals. The third trophic level has secondary consumers, which are heterotrophs that eat other consumers e.g., rat, buffalo etc.

16. Which of the following is the suitable food chain?

- (a) Producer, Herbivorous, Carnivorous
(b) Producer, Carnivorous, Herbivorous
(c) Herbivorous, Carnivorous, Producer
(d) Herbivorous, Producer, Carnivorous

RRB SSE (Set-07, 21.12.2014, Yellow Paper)

Ans. (a) Suitable food chain is Producer, Herbivorous, Carnivorous. Producers are those who make their own food like- trees, plants etc. The primary consumers (Herbivorous) are those who depend on producers such as cow, buffalo, etc. Secondary consumers (Carnivorous) depend upon primary consumers. Carnivorous depend on another animals.

17. Who are the primary consumers?

- (a) Scavenger (b) Saprophytes
(c) Carnivorous (d) Herbivorous

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Yellow Paper)

Ans. (d) Primary consumer - the consumers who receive the food directly from the producer is called Herbivorous e.g., cow, goat etc. Primary consumers make up the second trophic level.

18. Dr. Dhrubajyoti Ghosh is related to which of the following field?

- (a) Astronomy (b) Bengali literature
(c) Ecology (d) Politics

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 19.01.2017 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c) Dr. Dhrubajyoti Ghosh was related to the field of ecology. Dr Dhrubajyoti Ghosh was a UN Global 500 Laureate, Special Advisor on Agricultural Ecosystems, part of the Commission on Ecosystem Management, and Regional Chair for South Asia of the IUCN. He is well known for devoting his life for the survival of the East Kolkata Wetlands.

19. Which of the following populations has the most population in a food chain?

- (a) Secondary consumer
(b) Primary consumer
(c) Decomposer
(d) Producer

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 19.01.2017 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d) Producer has the most population in a food chain, because without producers consumer populations would go down. So this proves that we have more producers in an ecosystem than consumers.

20. What is the difference between the primary consumer and secondary consumer in the food chain?

- (a) Primary consumers eat plants, and other consumers. Secondary consumers eat plants and decomposed substances.
(b) Primary consumers eat only plants, secondary consumers eat primary consumers.
(c) Primary consumers eat plants and decomposed substances. Secondary consumers eat plants and other consumers.
(d) Primary consumers eat other consumers. Secondary consumers eat only plants.

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 17.01.2017 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) Primary consumers are animals that eat primary producers; they are also called herbivores (plant-eaters). Secondary consumers eat primary consumers. They are carnivores (meat-eaters) and omnivores (animals that eat both animals and plants).

- (i) Primary Consumers- Receive their food directly from the producer. They are herbivorous E.g. Cow, goats etc.
(ii) Secondary Consumers- Receive their food from primary consumers. E.g. Cat eats rat.

21. What is the meaning of Ecotone?

- (a) Ecotone is where two biomass meet.
(b) It is a region of low survival species.
(c) Area with limited fauna and flora.
(d) Area of high biomass production.

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 11.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) An Ecotone is a transition area between two biological communities. It is where two communities meet and integrate. It may be narrow or wide, and it may be local (the zone between a field and forest) or regional (the transition between forest and grassland ecosystems).

22. Who defined the concept of ecosystem?

- (a) Arthur Tansley (b) Evelyn Hutchison
(c) Raymond Lidman (d) Charles Elton

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 28.03.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) The term ecosystem was first used in 1935 in a publication by British ecologist Arthur Tansley. Tansley devised the concept to draw attention to the importance of transfers of materials between organisms and their environment.

23. Aquarium is a pot in which live fish and aquatic plants are kept. Which of the following is correct about Aquarium?

- (a) It is a man made ecosystem.
(b) It is a natural ecosystem.
(c) It is not an ecosystem.
(d) It can be called only a species.

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 22.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) Aquarium is a man made ecosystem. An aquarium (plural aquariums or aquaria) is a place where fish and other animals that live in water are kept by humans. There are two type of ecosystem such as Natural Ecosystem and Artificial or Man-made Ecosystem. The artificial ecosystems do not possess a self-regulation mechanism and rely on the human efforts to sustain themselves.

24. Species of animal are becoming endangered mostly due to.....?
- (a) Habitat destruction (b) Acid rain
(c) Excessive hunting (d) Water scarcity

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 02.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) Habitat destruction is currently ranked as the primary cause of species extinction worldwide. The destructive environmental changes include more indirect factors like geological processes, and climate change, introduction of invasive species, ecosystem nutrient depletion, water and noise pollution and others.

25. What is the scientific analysis and study of interactions between organisms and the environment?
- (a) Ecology (b) Microbiology
(c) Entomology (d) Ornithology

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 02.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) Ecology is the scientific analysis and study of interactions between organisms and the environment. An ecosystem is a community of living organisms in conjunction with the nonliving components of their environment, interacting as a system. These biotic and abiotic components are linked together through nutrient cycles and energy flows.

26. Various parts of plants Vegetation and organic waste are called -
- (a) Fossil fuels (b) Nuclear power
(c) Biomass (d) Solar energy

RRB Group-D 15.11.2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) Biomass refers to the organic material that is used for production of energy. This energy production process is referred to as Bio energy. Biomass is primarily found in the form of living or recently living plants and biological wastes from industrial and home use.

27. Flora and Fauna are mentioned in -
- (a) Birds and Animals
(b) Mountains and Rivers
(c) Plants and Animals
(d) Humans and Animals

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 17.01.2017 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) The mention of flora and fauna is related to plants and animals. This ecosystem also includes biotic and abiotic factors such as all animal, plants and microorganisms, soil, water, source climate etc. All biotic and abiotic factors in a specific area reflect a good relationship between plants and animals.

2. Biodiversity

1. The Ramsar convention is related to the conservation of-
- (a) Grasslands (b) Wetlands
(c) Oceans (d) Forests

RRB JE CBT-II 31.08.2019 IInd Shift

Ans : (b) Ramsar Convention is a convention on wetlands that was signed in 1971 in the Iranian city of Ramsar. There are 49 Ramsar sites in India.

2. In which state is the Kanchenjunga Biosphere Reserve located in the UNESCO world list?
- (a) Maharashtra (b) Madhya Pradesh
(c) Assam (d) Sikkim

RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d) The Kanchenjunga Biosphere Reserve of Sikkim, is one of the world's highest eco-systems which, has been included in the list of UNESCO's World Network of Biosphere Reserves (WNBR). This is the 11th Biosphere Reserve of India to be included in this list. Prior to this, biospheres like Nanda Devi, Simlipal, Sundarban and Nilgiri have been included in this list.

3. _____ is a bio reserve in India that is also a UNESCO world Heritage Site.
- (a) Nokrek National Park
(b) Gulf of Mannar
(c) Pachmarhi Biosphere Reserve
(d) Sundarbans

RRB NTPC 27.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The Sundarban, was included in the UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1987. It is also in the UNESCO World Network of Biosphere Reserves. Out of 40 World Heritage Sites, 32 are cultural, 7 are natural and 1 is mixedsite.

4. The most accurate description of 'Biosphere Reserve Area' is -
- (a) Bio -gas production site
(b) Mineral deficient reserve state
(c) Study site of Sustainable development
(d) Destinations affected by Deforestation.

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 19.01.2017(Shift-II)

Ans. (c) 'Biosphere Reserve Area' is the most accurate description of Study site of Sustainable development. The Indian government has established 18 biosphere reserves in India, which protects a large areas of natural habitat than a typical national park or animal sanctuary, and often include one or more national parks or preserves, along with buffer zones that are open to some economic uses.

5. The Sundarban Delta is formed by which of the following rivers?
- (a) Ganga and Yamuna
(b) Ganga and Brahmaputra
(c) Mahanadi and Brahmaputra
(d) Ganga and Mahanadi

RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The Ganges- Brahmaputra Delta (also known as the Brahmaputra Delta, the Sundarbans Delta or the Bengal Delta) is a river delta in the Bengal region of the Indian subcontinent. The name Sundarbans is thought to be derived from Sundari (*Heritiera fomes*), the name of the large mangrove trees found in abundance in this area.

6. Which is the correct full form of IPBES from below?
- (a) Intergovernmental Science Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

- (b) International Programme of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Sciences
- (c) Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
- (d) International Policy of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The Intergovernmental Science Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) is an independent intergovernmental body established by states to strengthen the science policy interface for biodiversity and ecosystem services for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, long-term human well being and sustainable development. It was established in Panama City, on 21 April 2012 by 94 governments. It is not a United Nations body. However, at the request of the IPBES Plenary and with the authorization of the UNEP Governing Council in 2013, The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) provides secretariat services to IPBES.

7. Where the Simlipal Bio Reserve is located?

- (a) Assam
- (b) Meghalaya
- (c) Odisha
- (d) West Bengal

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 28.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) Similipal bio reserve is a national Park and an Elephant reserve located in "Mayurbhanj" district of Odisha State in India. It was declared a biosphere reserve by the government of India in June 1994. It has been a part of the UNESCO World Network of Biosphere Reserve since 2009.

8. Which bio-reserves of India are not included in the world network biosphere-reserve?

- (a) Nanda Devi
- (b) Sunderbans
- (c) Gulf of Mannar
- (d) Manas

RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Biosphere reserves are areas of terrestrial and coastal or marine ecosystems or its amalgamation. The biosphere reserve network was launched in 1971 by UNESCO, two years after the initiation of MAB-Man and the Biosphere program. It promotes the harmonious assimilation of people and nature for sustainable development in different ways. The Government of India established 18 biospheres in the country (categories generally relating to IUCN Category V Protected areas). There are total 12 biosphere reserves of India which have been recognized internationally under Man and Biosphere Reserve program. Recently, Panna Biosphere Reserve was also given the International status of UNESCO Protected Biosphere Reserve. The status was given in the year 2020, and prior to that, the Khangchendzonga Biosphere Reserve from India was also included in this list in 2018. The UNESCO Protected Biosphere Reserves list of India is given below:

YEAR	NAME	STATES
2000	Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve	Tamil Nadu
2001	Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve	Tamil Nadu
2001	Sundarbans Biosphere Reserve	West Bengal

2004	Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve	Uttarakhand
2009	Pachmarhi Biosphere Reserve	Madhya Pradesh
2009	Nokrek Biosphere Reserve	Meghalaya
2009	Simlipal Biosphere Reserve	Odisha
2012	Achanakmar-Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve	Chhattisgarh
2013	Great Nicobar Biosphere Reserve	Great Nicobar
2016	Agasthyamala Biosphere Reserve	Kerala and Tamil Nadu
2018	Khangchendzonga Biosphere Reserve	Part of North and West Sikkim districts
2020	Panna Biosphere Reserve	Madhya Pradesh

9. Which of the following is included in UNESCO's World Network of Biosphere Reserves (WNBR)?

- (a) Kanchenjunga Biosphere Reserve
- (b) Gulf of Mannar
- (c) Nanda Devi
- (d) Eucalyptus biosphere

RRB Group-D 24-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (*) See the explanation of the above question.

Note- This question has been rejected by the RRB.

10. Which Biosphere Reserve of India has become the 11th such entry from India to be included in the UNESCO's world network of Biosphere Reserves in 2018?

- (a) Cold Desert
- (b) Panchmarhi
- (c) Nanda Devi
- (d) Khangchendzonga

RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : See the explanation of the above question.

11. In which of the following states is the Pachmarhi Biosphere Reserve located?

- (a) Punjab
- (b) Madhya Pradesh
- (c) Uttar Pradesh
- (d) Kerala

RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The Pachmarhi Biosphere Reserve is a non-use conservation area and biosphere reserve in the Satpura Range of Madhya Pradesh state, in Central India. The conservation area was created in 1999 by the Indian government. UNESCO designated it as a biosphere reserve in 2009. The Pachmarhi Biosphere Reserve is located within an area of Hoshangabad, Betul and Chhindwara districts of Madhya Pradesh state in India.

Its include three wildlife conservation units-

- (i) Bori Sanctuary
- (ii) Pachmarhi Sanctuary
- (3) Satpura National Park

12. _____ is NOT a notified Biosphere reserve in India.

- (a) Nallamala (b) Agasthyamala
(c) Nilgiri (d) Panchmarhi

RRB NTPC 05.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) India has a total of 18 notified biosphere reserve. Nallamala is not a biosphere reserve. Nallamala is a hill and an undistributed stretch of forest in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

13. Which of the following countries shares some part of the Rann of Kutch with India?

- (a) Afghanistan (b) Pakistan
(c) China (d) Nepal

RRB NTPC 24.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The Great Rann of Kutch is a salt marsh located in the Thar Desert in the Kutch district of Gujarat. It is one of the largest salt deserts in the world. In India, the northern boundary of the Rann of Kutch forms the International border between India and Pakistan. The Rann of Kutch lies on the border between the Indian state of Gujarat and the Sindh province of Pakistan.

14. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT about the Great Rann of Kutch?

- (a) It is a fresh water lake
(b) It is inhabited by the Kutchi people
(c) It is a salt marsh in the Thar desert
(d) Flamingoes migrate to nest in large numbers

RRB NTPC 02.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : A salt or saline marsh in the Thar Desert or the Great Indian Desert is situated in the Kutch District in the state of Gujarat is known as the Rann of Kutch. The Great Rann of Kutch is also one of the largest salt deserts in the world. The district of Kutch has been inhabited by the people of Kutchi. The Rann of Kutch is a wide expanse of desert and has saltwater resources and it provide a suitable environment for the flamingoes. It is significant that, Kutch Biosphere Reserve is mainly composed of two major ecosystems called Great Rann of Kutch and Little Rann of Kutch. Hence, statement made in option (a) is incorrect.

15. The Ramsar Convention is for the:

- (a) Conservation of soil fertility
(b) Conservation of wetlands
(c) Conservation of tropical forests
(d) Control of ozone layer depletion

RRB NTPC 15.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands 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 it was signed on 2nd of February 1971. The 2nd of February each year is observed as World Wetlands Day. As of January 2022, there are 49 Ramsar Sites in India.

16. Which of the option given below is an international treaty for conservation and sustainable use of wetland?

- (a) Bonn agreement
(b) Rotterdam conference
(c) Espo conference
(d) Ramsar conference

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 18.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d) See the explanation of the above question.

17. The theme for wetland day in 2016 was –

- (a) Sustainable livelihood
(b) Wetlands take care of water
(c) Wetlands for our future
(d) Wetlands and agriculture

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 19.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) Wetlands for our Future: Sustainable Livelihoods was the theme for World Wetlands Day in 2016. World Wetlands Day 2021. This year theme highlights the importance of wetlands as a source of freshwater and encourages action to restore them and stop their loss.

18. World wetland day is celebrated on ___ February of every year.

- (a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 19.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) World Wetlands Day is observed every year on February 2. It is celebrated to raise global awareness about the vital role of wetlands for people and our planet. This day also marks the date of the adoption of the Convention on wetlands on February 2, 1971, in the Iranian city of Ramsar on the shore of the Caspian Sea.

19. Which of the following two regions are biodiversity hot-spots of India?

- (a) Krishna Wildlife Sanctuary and Kolleru Bird Sanctuary
(b) Western Ghats and Eastern Himalayas
(c) Simlipal National Park and Satkosia Tiger Reserve
(d) Kaziranga National Park and Eastern Ghats

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Western Ghats and Eastern Himalayas are two regions of biodiversity hot-spots of India. To be classified as a Bio diversity hotspot, a region must have lost at least 70% of its original natural vegetation, usually due to human activity (Deforestation, Pollution, etc.). There are 36 recognized biodiversity hot-spots in the world.

20. Andaman teal is an example of which category of animal species?

- (a) Endemic species (b) Normal species
(c) Extinct species (d) Rare species

RRB NTPC 19.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Andaman teal is an example of endemic species of the Andaman Islands and Great Coco Island. They are found in inland pools as well as mangroves and lagoons. The species were formerly considered as a subspecies of the Sunda teal.

21. The Institute of Forest Biodiversity (IFB) is situated in -----.
- (a) Kerala (b) Jammu
(c) Rajasthan (d) Hyderabad

RRB NTPC 31.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Institute of Forest Biodiversity (IFB) is a research institute situated in Hyderabad in the state of Telangana, India. It was established in 1997. It works under the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE) of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Government of India.

22. When was the United States Environmental Protection Agency Established?

- (a) March 1979 (b) January 1985
(c) December 1980 (d) December 1970

RRB NTPC 11.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is an independent executive agency of the United States federal government tasked with environmental protection matters. President Richard Nixon proposed the establishment of EPA on 9 July 1970. It began to operate on 2 December 1970, after Nixon signed an executive order.

23. Where is Dibru-Saikhowa Bio-Reserve located?

- (a) Assam (b) West Bengal
(c) Nagaland (d) Sikkim

RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Dibru-Saikhowa is a National Park as well as a Biosphere Reserve situated in the south bank of the river Brahmaputra in Assam. The forest type of Dibru-Saikhowa comprises semi-evergreen forests, deciduous forests, littoral and swamp forests and patches of wet evergreen forests. It is the largest swamp forest in north-eastern India. It is an identified Important Bird Area (IBA), notified by the Birdlife International. It is most famous for the rare white-winged wood ducks as well as feral horses. Mammals found in the Park include Tiger, Elephant, Leopard, Jungle Cat, Bears, Small Indian Civet, Squirrels, Gangetic Dolphin, Hoolock Gibbon, etc.

24. The World Largest reef system the 'Great Barrier reef' is situated in which sea?

- (a) Celtic Sea (b) Beaufort Sea
(c) Caspian Sea (d) Coral Sea

RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The world largest reef system the 'Great Barrier Reef' is situated in the Coral Sea, off the coast of Queensland, Australia. Coral reefs are made up of calcium carbonate released by coral living in the Ocean. The coral sea is a marginal sea of the South Pacific Ocean, located in northeast of the York Intercontinental Peninsula on the northern coast of Australia.

25. Where is the world's largest coral reef found?

- (a) Japan (b) Australia
(c) Chile (d) Philippines

RRB NTPC 02.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : See the explanation of above question.

26. To whom does biodiversity refer?

- (a) Recycling of solid waste
(b) Diversity of earth and life
(c) Conservation of culture and traditions
(d) Animals and studies

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 05.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) Biodiversity refers to the multiplicity to species to animal and plants on given Ecological system or coincidence. It is also used to describe the variety of living species on Earth including plants, animals, bacterias, fungi.

27. What does biodiversity refer to?

- (a) To the entire species of an area.
(b) To entire ecology of an area.
(c) To the entire genes of an area.
(d) All of the above.

RRB J.E. 14.12.2014 (Sett-02, Red Paper)

Ans. (a) See the explanation of above question.

28. The following are the main features of biological hotspots –

- (a) Local flowering plants and their associate dangers.
(b) Diversity of flora and fauna
(c) Present day extinction status of some species.
(d) Achievement of diverse gene furrow.

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 26.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c) A biodiversity hotspot is a bio geographic region that is both a significant reservoir of biodiversity and is threatened with destruction. The term biodiversity hotspot specifically refers to biologically rich areas around the world that have lost at least 70 percent of their original habitat.

29. Which of these mammalian organisms has become extinct due to human- caused seasonal changes?

- (a) Urmus maritimus
(b) Red Panda
(c) Bramble Cay Melomys
(d) Panther Ansia

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 19.01.2017 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c) The Bramble Cay melomys is an extinct member of the genus Melomys, which contains approximately 20 species of rodents living in the wet habitats of northern Australia (Far North Queensland), New Guinea, Torres Strait Islands and islands of the Indonesian archipelago.

30. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- (a) Mangroves maintain biodiversity.
(b) Mangroves provide mangoes.
(c) Mangroves prevent floods.
(d) Mangroves are being destroyed due to urbanization.

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 29.03.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b) Mangroves protect shorelines from damaging storm and hurricane winds, waves, and floods. Mangroves also help prevent erosion by stabilizing sediments with their tangled root systems. They maintain water quality and clarity, filtering pollutants and trapping sediments originating from land. Mangroves do not produce mangoes.

31. Which of the following is the largest area of mangrove forest in the world?

- (a) Namdapha National Park
- (b) Rann of Kutch
- (c) Balphakram National Park
- (d) Sundarban

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 19.01.2017 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) The largest area of mangroves forest in the world is Sundarban. The Sundarbans is the worlds longest river delta located in India and Bangladesh. The sunderban is also an ecologically fragile and climatically vulnerable region. The sunderban is also known for its wide range of flora and fauna.

32. Which of the following states in India has the maximum area under Mangrove?

- (a) Gujarat
- (b) Andhra Pradesh
- (c) Maharashtra
- (d) West Bengal

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 16.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d) West Bengal has maximum mangrove forest cover. According to Forest Survey of India report, West Bengal has 42.45% of the country's mangrove cover, while Gujarat has 23.66%. The overall mangrove cover in the country is 4975 sq km. The total mangrove cover in West Bengal is 2112 sq km. Gujarat has the second largest mangrove cover in the Country after West Bengal. Point to be noted is that, the mangrove cover in Gujarat has increased by 37 sq km, which is the highest expansion recorded in the country. Gujarat has 1177 sq km mangrove cover.

33. In India, is generally considered as a tidal forest –

- (a) Mountain forest
- (b) Dry land
- (c) Desert Forests
- (d) Lakes

RRB Group-D 28.09.2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) In India Lakes are generally considered as a tidal forest. Lakes, Flood plains, Reservoirs and Rivers are part of the Freshwater Ecosystem. Indian tidal or mangrove forests are mainly situated on the Gangetic Delta and in Coastal Plain in west Bengal, called the Sundarban. The Indian tidal or mangrove forests are most luxuriant around the mouths of large rivers and in sheltered bays and are found mainly in areas, where annual rainfall is fairly high. The plants in these forests include trees, shrubs, ferns and palms and these plants are mainly found in the tropics and sub-tropics on riverbanks and along coastlines.

34. The Sundarban is the largest single block of the world's halophytic.... forest.

- (a) Wild Bushes
- (b) Papyrus
- (c) Mangrove
- (d) Marsh

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 22.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) The Sundarban is the largest mangrove forest in the world, located in the Ganges River delta in Bangladesh and West Bengal, India. The Pichavaram mangroves in Tamil Nadu is India's one of the largest mangrove forests.

35. Who introduced the concept of biodiversity hotspot?

- (a) Christopher Columbus
- (b) Norman Myers
- (c) Christoph Schwitzer
- (d) Charles Darwin

RRB JE CBT-II 28-08-2019 (evening)

Ans. (b) Norman Myers introduced the concept of Biodiversity hotspot A biodiversity hotspot is a biogeographic region with significant levels of biodiversity that is threatened by human habitation.

36. International biodiversity day is celebrated on-

- (a) 5 June
- (b) 22 may
- (c) 20 may
- (d) 15 may

RRB J.E. 31.05.2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (b) International biodiversity day is celebrated every year on 22 May.

3. Environmental Conservation : Global Efforts

1. Which is the host country of World Environment Day 2018?

- (a) England
- (b) China
- (c) Pakistan
- (d) India

RRB Group-D 15-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) World Environment Day is celebrated every year on 5th June all over the world. The host country of the World Environment Day 2018 was India. The theme of World Environment Day 2018 was "Beat Plastic Pollution". It is significant that, World Environment Day 2021 was hosted by Pakistan. The theme of World Environment Day 2021 is "Ecosystem Restoration".

2. World Summit on sustainable development was held in 2002 in-

- (a) Argentina
- (b) Sweden
- (c) Brazil
- (d) South Africa

R.R.B. JE. Stage - II 30-08-2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (d) : World Summit on Sustainable Development 2002 was held in Johannesburg (South Africa) from 26 August to 4 September.

3. When was the National Green Tribunal (NGT) established?

- (a) 2006
- (b) 2005
- (c) 2000
- (d) 2010

R.R.B. JE- Stage - II 31-08-2019 (Shift - I)

Ans. (d) : For the conservation of environment and regulations related to it, the NGT (National Green Tribunal) was established in 2010.

4. The precautionary principle was first introduced in-

- (a) The First International Conference on Protection of the North Sea
- (b) Kyoto Protocol
- (c) The Earth Summit
- (d) Vienna Convention

RRB JE CBT-II 28-08-2019 (evening)

Ans : (a) The Precautionary principle was first introduced in the first International conference on protection of the North sea.

5. **Forest planting is a way to reduce the accumulation of carbon-dioxide in the atmosphere because -**

- (a) Carbon sinks are made from trees
- (b) Trees absorb carbon dioxide while inhaling
- (c) Trees provide beneficial products for humans
- (d) Trees release oxygen.

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 22.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) Forest planting is a way to reduce the accumulation of carbon-dioxide in the atmosphere because Carbon sinks are made from trees. Afforestation is useful to reduce the accumulation of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, because it acts as a carbon sink.

6. **Which of the following options means the re-establishment of forests, either natural or artificially?**

- (a) Deforestation
- (b) Afforestation
- (c) Reforestation
- (d) Forestation

RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) Reforestation is the process of artificially planting forest on a vast land by humans. Other than this, Afforestation is the establishment of a forest or stands of trees in an area where there was no forest. In today's environment, its role is becoming important for various purposes like soil conservation, flood control, environmental protection, Whereas Deforestation refers to blind cutting of trees.

7. **What is the full form of WCED (also known as Brundtland Commission) formed by the United Nations for sustainable development?**

- (a) World Commission on Environmental Delegation
- (b) World Commission on Educational Development
- (c) World Commission on Ecological Development
- (d) World Commission on Environment and Development

RRB NTPC 09.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : In 1987 the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED), which had been set up in 1983 published a report entitled 'Our Common Future'. The document came to be known as Brundtland Report after the commission's chairperson, Gro Harlem Brundtland. It developed guiding principles for sustainable development.

8. **Name the theme declared by United Nations for World Environment Day, 2020.**

- (a) Biodiversity
- (b) Beat Plastic Pollution
- (c) Connecting People to Nature
- (d) Water Pollution

RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The World Environment Day is celebrated for protection and conservation of environment. It was first declared by United Nations in 1972 and the first World Environment Day was celebrated on 5th June 1974. Theme for World Environment Day 2020 and 2021 are 'Biodiversity' and 'Ecosystem Restoration' respectively.

9. **Which of the following are not core elements of environmental sustainability?**

- (a) Environmental conservation
- (b) Protection and rational use of natural resources
- (c) Sustainable mobility
- (d) Development of people, communities and cultures

RRB NTPC 26.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Development of people, communities and cultures are not core elements of environmental sustainability. Aspects such as environmental conservation, investment in renewable energy, saving water, supporting sustainable mobility, and innovation in sustainable construction and architecture, contribute to achieving environmental sustainability on several fronts. Point to be noted is that, Environmental Sustainability prevents nature from being used as an inexhaustible source of resources and ensures its protection and rational use.

10. **is one of the major factor responsible for deforestation.**

- (a) Drought
- (b) Eruption of Volcanoes
- (c) Cyclones
- (d) Agriculture

RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Deforestation is the conversion of forested areas to non-forested ones. A number of human activities contribute to Deforestation. One of the major reasons is the conversion of forest to agricultural land so as to meet the needs of the growing human population. Trees are axed for timber, firewood, cattle ranching and for several other purposes. Slash and burn agriculture, commonly called as Jhum cultivation in the north eastern states of India, has also contributed to deforestation.

11. **Which of the following is not an environmental problem?**

- (a) Genetic modification food items
- (b) Plantation
- (c) Acid rain
- (d) Loss of biodiversity

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 17.01.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) Plantation is not an environmental problem but we can compensate the environmental damage through plantation. Plantation can solve problems such as noise pollution, air pollution, drought, lack of oxygen, reducing carbon dioxide. Today the whole world is struggling with environmental problems. Genetic modification food (GM), acid rain, loss of biodiversity are environmental problems.

12. **Deforestation broadly decreases –**

- (a) Soil erosion
- (b) Rainfall
- (c) Drought
- (d) Global warming

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Red Paper)

Ans. (b) Deforestation broadly decreases rainfall. Due to deforestation, the removal of trees causes sloped lands to be more susceptible to landslides. Forests help to cool down the Earth through their role in water evaporation, which creates clouds that reflect back sunlight. The forest creates fresh water runoff for the streams and rivers, and helps to bring pull rainfall in coastal areas inland. In India, deforestation has caused a 30% drop in rainfall.

13. Deforestation usually reduces –

- (a) Rain (b) Soil Erosion
(c) Drought (d) Global Warming

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Yellow Paper)

Ans. (a) See the explanation of above question.

14. Which Indian state is not among the top 5 in terms of forest cover area?

- (a) Chhattisgarh (b) Madhya Pradesh
(c) Maharashtra (d) Punjab

RRB NTPC 08.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : India State of Forest Report, 2019 is the 16th biennial assessment of India's forests by Forest Survey of India, an organisation under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC). According to this report the total forest and tree cover is 24.56% of the geographical area of the country. The Total Forest cover is 7,12,249 sq km which is 21.67% of the geographical area of the country.

- Largest forest covering states in India: Madhya Pradesh > Arunachal Pradesh > Chhattisgarh > Odisha > Maharashtra
- Forest cover as percentage of total geographical area: Mizoram (85.41%) > Arunachal Pradesh (79.63%) > Meghalaya (76.33%) > Manipur (75.46%) > Nagaland (75.31%).

15. Reforestation means:

- (a) Reinforcing forests
(b) Planting new trees in the destroyed forests
(c) Visiting the forests
(d) Taking care of animals in the forests

RRB NTPC 10.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Reforestation is the process of regenerating or replanting forest area that have been destroyed or damaged for the benefits of mankind. Reforestation is a very important procedure in order to save our planet.

16. The approach to development that combines economic growth with ecological responsibility is known as:

- (a) Sustainable development
(b) Human development
(c) Economic development
(d) Social development

RRB NTPC 08.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Sustainable development is a development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Sustainability improves the quality of our lives, protects our ecosystem and preserves natural resources for future generation.

17. The Ministry of Environment and Forest launched Paryavaran Vahini Scheme in _____ with the basic objective of encouraging people's participation in environmental protection.

- (a) July 1990 (b) July 1994
(c) June 1992 (d) June 1988

RRB NTPC 21.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Paryavaran Vahini Scheme was launched by Ministry of Environment and Forests in June 1992 to create environmental awareness and to encourage involvement of people through active participation as well as to report illegal acts pertaining to forests, wildlife, pollution and environmental degradation. Paryavaran Vahini is constituted for each district especially identified for this purpose. The selection of the districts is made on the basis of high incidence of pollution, density of tribal population, and forest cover.

18. Which of the following was the first official international step to protect the environment?

- (a) Nairobi Declaration
(b) Earth Summit
(c) Stockholm Conference
(d) Vienna Convention

RRB NTPC 29.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The 1972 United Nations Conference on the Environment in Stockholm was the first world conference to make environment a major issue. It resulted in the Stockholm Declaration which contained principles and an action plan containing recommendations for environmental policy.

19. Who among the following Nobel Prize winners is the founder of a grassroots movement to combat deforestation ?

- (a) May-Britt Moser (b) Francoise Barre
(c) Wangari Maathai (d) Linda Buck

RRB NTPC 20.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Wangari Maathai was a Kenyan social environmental and political activist and the first African woman to win the Nobel Peace Prize. In 1977, Mathai founded the Green Belt Movement, an environmental non-governmental organization focused on the planting of trees, environmental conservation and women's rights.

20. Where is the office of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) located in India?

- (a) Chennai (b) New Delhi
(c) Mumbai (d) Bangalore

RRB NTPC 20.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The office of United Nations Environmental Programme is situated in New Delhi. UNEP is headquartered in Nairobi, Kenya, and was established in June, 1972. UNEP is the leading environmental authority in the United Nations system. It strengthens environmental standard and practices while to helping implement environmental obligations at the country & global levels.

21. 'Chipko Movement' started in which of the following state ?

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Himanchal Pradesh
(c) Uttarakhand (d) Haryana

RRB NTPC 03.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Chipko Movement was a non-violent movement aimed at the protection and conservation of trees and forests from being destroyed. The Chipko Movement started in early 1970 in the Garhwal Himalayas of Uttarakhand (the then U.P). The landmark event took place on 26 March, 1974 when a group of peasant women of Reni village in Chamoli district of Uttarakhand acted to prevent the cutting of trees and reclaim their traditional forest rights. It was led by Gaura Devi. The Chipko Movement gained traction under Sunderlal Bahuguna, an eco activist, who spent his life persuading and educating the villagers to protest against the destruction of the forests in Himalayan mountain region.

22. Where did the Chipko movement begin?

- (a) Uttarakhand (b) Assam
(c) Arunachal Pradesh (d) Mizoram

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 03.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) See the explanation of the above question.

23. What among the following is the Primary purpose of The Chipko Andolan?

- (a) Save Trees and forests
(b) Reserve the Water Resources
(c) Save the Earth
(d) Prevent Global Warming

RRB NTPC 13.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : See the explanation of the above question.

24. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of Joint Forest Management (JFM) ?

- (a) It was started in 1988
(b) It is a central government initiative
(c) It involves the local communities
(d) This programme is meant for management and restoration of degraded forests.

RRB NTPC 02.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Joint Forest Management often abbreviated as JFM is the official and popular term in India for partnerships in forest movement involving both the state forest departments and local communities. The policies and objectives of Joint Forest Movement are detailed in the Indian comprehensive National Forest Policy of 1988 and the Joint Forest Management Guidelines of 1990 of the Government of India. It is meant for management and restoration of degraded forests. Dr. Ajit Kumar Banerjee was a noted environmentalist and is known as the father of Joint Forest Management.

25. Which of the following, like the Chipko Movement, aims to protect forests in the Uttara Kannada district ?

- (a) Appiko Movement
(b) Narmada Bachao Andolan
(c) Al Baydha Project
(d) Delhi Chalo Movement

RRB NTPC 09.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : After getting inspiration from the 'Chipko Movement', a parallel movement was started in North Kannada district of Karnataka in September, 1983. Men and Women in Salkani started hugging trees to prevent their cutting and later it came to known as Appiko Movement. Panduranga Hegde was a prominent leader of this movement.

26. In which year was the first World Environmental Day (WED) celebrated?

- (a) 1980 (b) 1972
(c) 1979 (d) 1974

RRB NTPC 15.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The world environment day is celebrated world wide in response to protection and conservation of environment. Firstly in 1972 United Nations made a world level declaration for this and even the General Assembly organized a world environment conference from 5th June to 16th June 1972. On 5th June 1974 the first ever World Environment Day was celebrated. Its theme in 2021 was "Restoration of Ecosystem".

27. In which year was The Environment (Protection) Act passed by the Parliament of India?

- (a) 1988 (b) 1990
(c) 1991 (d) 1986

RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : In order to improve the protection and conservation of environment, the Government of India enacted the Environment Protection Act, 1986 under Article 253 of the Indian Constitution . The act was an immediate effect of Bhopal Gas Tragedy incident.

28. Select the legislation that does NOT deal with the protection of environment.

- (a) The Port laws Amendment Act, 1997
(b) The Water (Cess) Act, 1977
(c) The forest (conservation) Act, 1980
(d) The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991

RRB NTPC 05.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Legislations related to environment are.

- ◆ Wildlife Protection Act, 1972.
 - ◆ The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
 - ◆ Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
 - ◆ Biological Diversity Act, 2002.
- In the given options "The Port laws Amendment Act, 1997" is not an environment legislation.

29. The WWF conducts 'Earth Hour' every year with the lights on/off to –

- (a) To provide information about global warming
- (b) To encourage the global community to create a sustainable world
- (c) To shed light on the cost of electricity production.
- (d) To provide information on the activities of WWF.

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 26.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) Earth Hour is a worldwide movement organized by the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF). The event is held annually encouraging individuals, communities, and businesses to turn off non-essential electric lights, for one hour, from 8:30 to 9:30 p.m. on the last Saturday of March, as a symbol of commitment to the planet. It was started as a lights-off event in Sydney, Australia, in 2007. The Earth Hour 2021 theme was, "Climate Change to Save Earth."

30. Which of the following is an annual nationwide environmental awareness campaign to encourage awareness and direct action?

- (a) Eco Action Day
- (b) My Planet Day
- (c) Earth Day
- (d) Cycling Day

RRB NTPC Stage-IInd, 18.01.2017 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) Eco Action Day, initiated by Ricoh Asia Pacific, is designed to drive awareness and action for the environment and celebrates the UN Environment Programme's World Environment Day, held on 5 June annually. It is significant that, on April 1, 2021 Ricoh launched 15th Eco Action Day.

31. In which year was the Environmental Protection Act of India passed?

- (a) 1997
- (b) 1986
- (c) 2004
- (d) 2012

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 17.01.2017 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) Environment Protection Act, 1986 is an Act of the Parliament of India, passed in the year 1986. This Act is related with the protection and improvement of the human environment and the prevention of hazards to human beings, other living creatures, plants and property.

32. The reduction of which quantity is a major problem in water conservation?

- (a) Precipitation volume
- (b) Runoff water volume
- (c) Volume of ground water
- (d) Volume of evaporation

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green Paper)

Ans. (c) Lowering of ground water level is a major challenge in water conservation. Presently, for this (for water conservation) the government is constructing ponds, small pits etc. for water collection so that ground water level remains to a reasonable extent.

33. What is the Full name of NGT?

- (a) National Geographic TV
- (b) National Green Transport
- (c) National Green Trust
- (d) National Green Tribunal

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 05.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d) The National Green Tribunal (NGT) is a specialized forum for effective and speedy disposal of cases pertaining to environment protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources.

34. National Green Tribunal is a –

- (a) Fast track court
- (b) Non-gazette organization
- (c) Central government department
- (d) Private company

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 19.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) National Green Tribunal (NGT) is a statutory adjudicatory body like Courts, apart from original jurisdiction side on filing of an application, NGT also has appellate jurisdiction to hear appeal as a Court (Tribunal). National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 is an Act of the Parliament of India which enables creation of a special tribunal to handle the expeditious disposal of the cases pertaining to environmental issues.

35. The Forest Festival was started in the year 1950 to create awareness among people for conservation of forests and planting of new trees was started by –

- (a) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (b) K.M.Munshi
- (c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (d) Narhar Vishnu Godgill

RRB Group-D 20.09.2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) Forest Festival is an annual one week tree planting festival in India. It was started in 1950 by Kanaiyalal Maneklal Munshi to encourage Indians to support tree planting and tending, festival organizers hope to create more forest in the country. It would provide alternative fuels, increasing production of food resources, creating shelter-belts around fields to increase productivity, provide food for cattle, offer shade and decorative landscapes, reducing drought and helping to prevent soil erosion.

36. Green goods deed campaign in 2018 started by which Ministry?

- (a) Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers
- (b) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
- (c) Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
- (d) Ministry of AYUSH

RRB Group-D 28.09.2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) In order to sensitize people on the importance of environment conservation, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEFCC), Government of India has launched a nationwide Green goods deed campaign in 2018.

37. World Environment Day is celebrated on –

- (a) 5 June
- (b) 5 April
- (c) 5 December
- (d) 5 October

RRB Group-D, 31.10.2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) World Environment Day is celebrated on 5 June every year. Its main objectives are encouraging awareness and action for the protection of our environment. Environment Day is also known as Eco day and to celebrate this day the United Nation has announced in 1972 to protect the Environment. The first World Environment Day was celebrated on 5th June 1974.

38. What was the slogan for World Environment Day, 2016?

- (a) Raise your voice, not the surface of the sea.
- (b) Go wild for life.
- (c) One Earth One Family.
- (d) One tree for peace.

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 17.01.2017 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) The slogan for World Environment Day, 2016 was Go Wild for Life. It is significant that, the theme for world environment day 2021 was 'Ecosystem Restoration', and Pakistan was the global host for the day.

39. What is the theme of World Environment Day?

- (a) Green Economy: Are you involved in this?
- (b) Seven billion dreams; a planet; use with care
- (c) Zero tolerance for illegal wildlife trade
- (d) Small islands and seasonal changes.

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 19.01.2017 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c)

Year	Theme	Host City
2015	Seven Billion Dreams. One Planet. Consume with care	Rome, Italy
2016	Zero Tolerance for the Illegal Wildlife trade	Luanda, Angola
2020	Time for Nature	Colombia
2021	Ecosystem Restoration	Pakistan
2022	Only One Earth	Sweden

4. National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries

1. In which state are the Bharatpur and Ranthambhore National Parks located?

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Gujarat

RRB JE CBT-II 28-08-2019 (morning)

Ans. (b) : Bharatpur and Ranthambhore National Parks are located in Rajasthan.

2. Where is Chandra Prabha Wild Life Sanctuary.

- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Uttar Pradesh
- (c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Arunachal Pradesh

RPF Constable 16.02.2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (b) : Chandra Prabha Wildlife Sanctuary is situated in Chandauli district of Uttar Pradesh. The wildlife sanctuary was established in May 1957. Asiatic lion were introduced at Chandra Prabha in 1958.

3. The famous tigress of Ranthambore National Park in Rajasthan, who died in August 2016, was known as

- (a) Sita (b) Fish
- (b) Sundari (d) Jhumru

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) The famous tigress of Ranthambore National Park in Rajasthan, who died in August 2016, was known as fish. It was a Bengali tigress, brought in the year 2000 at Ranthambore. The mother of 11 children, the fish tigress, has been awarded the Lifetime Achievement Award and a postage stamp has also been issued in her name. It is significant that, a tigress from Pench Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, T15 who was popular as 'Collarwali' died on January 15, 2022 due to old age. She was more than 16 years old. She gave birth to 29 cubs and earned the title of "Supermom".

4. Marine Gondwana Fossil Park is located in?

- (a) Chhattisgarh (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Tamil Nadu (d) Gujarat

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) Marine Gondwana Fossil Park is located in the state of Chhattisgarh. The park has been developed with the objective of conserving fossils and endangered flora and fauna. Marine Gondwana Fossil park, also called as Lower Permian Marine bed at Manendragarh has been declared the National Geological Monument of India by the Geological Survey of India for their protection, maintenance, promotion and enhancement of geotourism.

5. Where is Masai Mara National Reserve?

- (a) Mali (b) Kenya
- (c) Gabon (d) Zambia

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) Masai Mara National Reserve is located on the border of Kenya and Tanzania. The Mara River flows through its midst in the Masai Mara National Reserve of Kenya where zebras, deer, chinkara, elephants, cheetahs etc. animals are found. This place is famous for African safari. This sanctuary is also known as the country of lions. The whole sanctuary is filled with greenery when it rains in Masai Mara.

6. Where is Yellowstone National Park?

- (a) France (b) United Kingdom
- (c) USA (d) South Africa

RRB Group-D 08-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) Yellowstone National Park is extended in Wyoming, USA.

7. Which of the following National Park is an UNESCO world's heritage site?

- (a) Periyar national park
- (b) Kaziranga national park
- (c) Dudhwa national park
- (d) Jim corbett national park

RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Among the given national parks, Kaziranga National park is situated in Assam state of India. It is a UNESCO world heritage sites of India and known for great Indian one horned Rhinoceros. It was inscribed on the world Heritage list in 1985 under natural sites. At present there are seven natural sites that have been declared as UNESCO world heritage sites, they are Great Himalayan National Park, Western Ghats, Nanda Devi National Park, Sundarbans National Park, Kaziranga National Park, Keoladeo National park, and Manas Wildlife sanctuary. Khangchendzonga National Park (KNP), Sikkim has been inscribed as India's first "Mixed world Heritage site" on UNESCO World Heritage list.

8. In which state is the Bhadra Wildlife Sanctuary located?

- (a) Kerala (b) Bihar
(c) Karnataka (d) Punjab

RRB NTPC 09.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Bhadra Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Karnataka at a distance of 38 km from Chikmangalur town. It boasts of a substantially large number of tiger populations and was declared in 1998 as the 25th 'Project Tiger' of India. Bhadra River passes through this sanctuary.

9. Where are saltwater crocodiles found?

- (a) Daman & Diu archipelago
(b) Karnataka archipelago
(c) Kerala archipelago
(d) Andaman and Nicobar Islands

RRB NTPC 12.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The saltwater crocodile is found in the eastern states of Odisha, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. The largest specimen is found in Odisha. Saltwater crocodile is also found in Andaman Nicobar Island. It is notable that, Bhitarkanika Wildlife Sanctuary of Odisha is famous for saltwater crocodile.

10. Which of the following matches is INCORRECT?

- (a) Jim corbett national park-Tiger
(b) Kaziranga national park-Rhinoceros
(c) Little Rann of Kutch-Wild Ass
(d) Kanha national park-Birds

RRB NTPC 10.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) :	
Name of National Park & Sanctuary	Major Attraction
Kanha National Park (Madhya Pradesh)	Tiger
Jim Corbett National Park (Uttarakhand)	Tiger
Kaziranga National Park (Assam)	One horned rhinoceros
Little Rann of Kutch (Gujarat)	Wild Ass (khur)

11. The Simlipal Biosphere Reserve that promotes conservation of biodiversity and alternative livelihood is located in:

- (a) Rajasthan (b) Odisha
(c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Madhya Pradesh

RRB NTPC 09.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Simlipal Biosphere Reserve is situated in the northern part of Odisha's Mayurbhanj district. It has been part of UNESCO World Network of Biosphere since 2009. It was declared as a biosphere reserve by GOI in 1994.

12. Where is Orang Tiger reserve located in India?

- (a) Maharashtra (b) Himachal Pradesh
(c) Assam (d) Telangana

RRB NTPC 10.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) :Orang National Park is located on the northern bank of the Brahmaputra River in the Darrang and Sonitpur districts of Assam, India. It was established as a sanctuary in 1985 and declared a National Park on 13 April 1999. It is also known as the mini Kaziranga National Park (IUCN site). The park has a rich flora and fauna, including Great Indian One-Horned Rhinoceros, pygmy hog, elephants, wild buffalo and tigers.

13. Which of the following National Highway passing the Kaziranga National Park is imposing key threat for the wildlife?

- (a) NH-37 (b) NH-45
(c) NH-30 (d) NH-50

RRB NTPC 01.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Kajiranga National park is situated in Assam and is very famous for its one-horned Rhino. The National Highway 37 which passes through Kajiranga national park has become very dangerous for the park.

14. Which national park in India has the maximum number of rhinos?

- (a) Kanha National Park
(b) Nagarhole National Park
(c) Kaziranga National Park
(d) Keibul Lamjao National Park

RRB NTPC 28.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Kaziranga National Park of Assam is home to adult Indian rhinos and also host one of the highest density of Tigers in India. Kaziranga hosts two thirds of the world's great one horned rhinoceroses. It is notable that, there are 3588 one-horned rhino in the world. As per survey in 2018, Assam's world-famous reserve put the estimated number at 2413 rhinos.

FAMOUS NATIONAL PARKS IN INDIA –

Jim Corbett National Park, Uttarakhand
Ranthambore National Park, Rajasthan
Periyar National Park, Kerala
Gir Wildlife Sanctuary, Gujarat
Kanha National Park, Madhya Pradesh
Sundarbans National Park, West Bengal
Bandipur National Park, Karnataka
Tadoba National Park, Maharashtra
Sariska National Park, Rajasthan
Pench National Park, Madhya Pradesh
Eravikulam National Park, Kerala

Bandhavgarh National Park, Madhya Pradesh
 Manas National Park, Assam
 Hemis National Park, Ladakh
 Dudhwa National Park, Uttar Pradesh
 Panna National Park, Madhya Pradesh
 Silent Valley National Park, Kerala

15. Which of the following has been declared as a Marine National Park by the Government of India for Marine conservation in 1982?

- (a) Gulf of Kutch (b) Bay of Mahim
 (c) Gulf of Mannar (d) Gulf of Khambhat

RRB NTPC 22.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Marine National Park situated in Gulf of Kutch in Jamnagar district of Gujarat is the first National Park of country lying in marine area. It was declared as Marine National Park by the Government of India in 1982 under the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 of India.

16. Government grants 51st Tiger reserve status for sanctuaries spanning forests of

- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Madhya Pradesh
 (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Tamil Nadu

RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The Central Government granted for the creation of a fifth tiger reserve in Tamil Nadu that will encompass the Meghamalai and Srivilliputhur Grizzled Squirrel Wildlife Sanctuaries. It will be the 51st Tiger Sanctuary of India. Now the number of Tiger reserve is 53.

17. Where is the Kanha Tiger Reserve?

- (a) Telangana (b) Madhya Pradesh
 (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Maharashtra

RRB NTPC 02.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Kanha Tiger Reserve, also called as Kanha National Park, is one of the tiger reserves of India and the largest national park of Madhya Pradesh. The present-day Kanha National Park area is divided into two sanctuaries, Hallon and Banjar, of 250 km² and 300 km² respectively. Kanha National Park was created on 1 June 1955 and Kanha National Park was declared a reserve forest in 1879 and revalued as a wildlife sanctuary in 1933 and in 1973 was made the Kanha Tiger Reserve.

18. Which of the following National Park is not in India?

- (a) Anshi National Park
 (b) Shandur National Park
 (c) Dachigam National Park
 (d) Balpakram National Park

RRB NTPC 10.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) :	
National Park	Location
Shandur National Park	Gilgit-Baltistan province, Pakistan
Anshi National Park	Karnataka
Dachigam National Park	Jammu & Kashmir
Balpakram National Park	Meghalaya

19. is the first reserve forest of India.

- (a) Jim Corbett National Park
 (b) Gir National Park
 (c) Satpura National Park
 (d) Ranthambore National Park

RRB NTPC 09.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Satpura National Park is the first reserve forest of India. It is located in the Hoshangabad. Madhya Pradesh and another name of this is Satpura Tiger Reserve. It was set up in 1981 and it covers almost 524 square km. Satpura tiger reserve is a habitat of 52 species of Mammals.

20. Where is Pakhal Wildlife Sanctuary located?

- (a) Warangal (b) Chandauli
 (c) Seoni (d) Lakhimpur

RRB NTPC 07.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Pakhal Wildlife Sanctuary is located in the Warangal region of Telangana. It is spread around Pakhal Lake. Pakhal Lake is a man-made lake. This lake was built in 1213 AD by the rulers of the Kakatiya dynasty. This sanctuary is spread over an area of 260 sq. km.

21. A place where animals are protected in their natural habitat is called a:

- (a) National park (b) Wildlife Sanctuary
 (c) Zoo (d) Biosphere reserve

RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : A Wildlife Sanctuary in an area where animals habitats and their surroundings are protected from any sort of disturbances. The capturing, killing and poaching of animals is strictly prohibited in these regions. India has about 543 wild life sanctuaries that cover an area of 118918 sq. km in total.

22. The Indian wild ass is found in:

- (a) Gujarat (b) Kerala
 (c) Odisha (d) Rajasthan

RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The Indian Wild Ass is found in the little Rann of Kutch, Gujarat. The little Rann of Kutch, which covers an area of roughly 5000 square km, is primarily known as the Indian Wild Ass Sanctuary.

23. Where is Mahatma Gandhi Marine National Park located?

- (a) Lakshadweep Islands
 (b) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
 (c) Chandigarh
 (d) Daman and Diu

RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Mahatma Gandhi Marine National Park is a national park of India near Wandoor on the Andaman Islands. It belongs to the South Andaman administrative district, part of the Indian union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. It is situated 29 km away from Port Blair. Total area of the park is 281.50 Km². Mahatma Gandhi Marine National Park was established in the year of 1983. The park is home of birds like white-bellied Sea eagle, parakeets, Andaman teal, heron, terns, waders and swifts.

24. The Sundarbans National Park in India is adjacent to the Sundarbans Reserve Forest in:
- (a) Myanmar (b) Bangladesh
(c) Bhutan (d) Tibet

RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The Sundarbans cover 10,000 km² of land and water (more than half of it in India, the rest in Bangladesh) in the Ganges delta. It contains the world's largest area of mangrove forests. A number of rare or endangered species live in the park, including tigers, aquatic mammals, birds and reptiles. The Sundarban National Park is a national park, tiger reserve, and biosphere reserve in West Bengal, India. It was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1987. It is part of the Sundarbans on the Ganges Delta, and adjacent to the Sundarban Reserve Forest in Bangladesh.

25. Where is Dehing Patkai Wildlife Sanctuary located ?

- (a) Nagaland (b) Meghalaya
(c) Arunachal Pradesh (d) Assam

RRB NTPC 10.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Dehing Patkai Wildlife Sanctuary is located within the larger Dehing Patkai Elephant Reserve, which spreads across the coal-and oil rich districts of Upper Assam (Dibrugarh and Tinsukia districts). The Dehing Patkai Wildlife Sanctuary is also known as the Jeypore Rainforest. Dehing Patkai was declared a wildlife Sanctuary in 2004. It is significant that, Dehing is the name of the river that flows through Jeypore Rainforest and Patkai is the hill at the foot of which the Sanctuary lies.

26. 'Hangul' (Kashmiri reindeer) is found in which wildlife Sanctuary/National park ?

- (a) Dachigam Sanctuary
(b) Kanha National Park
(c) Mudumalai Sanctuary
(d) Dudhwa National Park

RRB NTPC 04.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The Hangul also known as the Kashmiri stag is found in the Dachigam National Park in Jammu & Kashmir. Dachigam National Park is located 22 km from Srinagar. It is notable that Dachigam was initially established to ensure the supply of clean drinking water to Srinagar city. The Park has been a protected area since 1910 and it was declared as a national park in 1981. The park is best known as the home of the hangul, or Kashmiri stag.

27. Dachigam National Park is located in –

- (a) Kerala (b) Jammu Kashmir
(c) Sikkim (d) Uttarakhand

RRB Group-D, 16.10.2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) See the explanation of the above question.

28. In which state is the Mudumalai National Park located?

- (a) Tamil Nadu (b) Gujarat
(c) Maharashtra (d) Andhra Pradesh

RRB NTPC 05.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Mudumalai National Park is situated in Tamil Nadu. It's also a wildlife sanctuary and a tiger reserve. It also shares border with Kerala and Karnataka. This national park is home to several endangered species including Indian Elephants, Bengal Tiger, Gaur and Indian Leopard.

29. Valmiki National Park is located in :

- (a) Uttarakhand (b) Madhya Pradesh
(c) Arunachal Pradesh (d) Bihar

RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Valmiki National Park is a tiger reserve in the West Champaran district of Bihar, India. It is situated on the India - Nepal Border on the banks of River Gandak.

The Park is divided in two sections –

- * The Wild Life Sanctuary covering an area of 545 km².
* The National Park covering an area around 335 km².

30. Which of the following is situated in Jammu and Kashmir ?

- (a) Pakhal Wildlife Sanctuary
(b) Jaldapara National Park
(c) Dachigam National Park
(d) Balpakram National Park

RRB NTPC 30.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c)	
National Park/ Wildlife Sanctuary	Location
Dachigam National Park	Jammu & Kashmir
Jaldapara National Park	West Bengal
Pakhal Wildlife Sanctuary	Telangana
Balpakram National Park	Meghalaya

31. Jim Corbett National Park is situated in ?

- (a) Gujarat (b) Uttarakhand
(c) Karnataka (d) Rajasthan

RRB NTPC 29.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Jim Corbett National Park is in the Ramnagar district of Uttarakhand state. The first national park in India, it was established in 1936. The park was the first to come under the Project Tiger initiative.

32. The Silent Valley National Park is a beautiful representation of the last remaining rainforest of

- (a) Kerala (b) Manipur
(c) Sikkim (d) Meghalaya

RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The Silent Valley National Park is a beautiful representation of the last remaining rainforest of Kerala. It is located in the Nilgiri hills of Palakkad district. The Silent Valley was declared as National Park in 1984.

33. Where is Rajaji National Park located?

- (a) Punjab (b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Bihar (d) Uttarakhand

RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Rajaji National Park is located in the state of Uttarakhand. It is spread over 820 km² and three districts of Uttarakhand Haridwar, Dehradun and Pauri Garhwal. The Park has been named after late Sri C. Rajagopalachari (also known as Rajaji) a famous freedom fighter and first and only Indian Governor General of India.

34. The Nagarhole National Park is located in the state of:

- (a) Karnataka (b) Odisha
(c) Gujarat (d) Kerala

RRB NTPC 23.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Nagarhole National Park is situated in foothills of Western Ghats and extends to the Brahmagiri ranges and also extends to Kerala in south. Mainly, it extends in Kodagu and Mysore district of Karnataka. It is also known as Rajeev Gandhi National Park. In 1999, it was announced as 37th Tiger reserve of India. It is a part of Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve.

35. In which state is the Nanda Devi National Park located ?

- (a) Uttarakhand (b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Bihar (d) Madhya Pradesh

RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Established in 1982, Nanda Devi National Park or Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve is situated around the peak of Nanda Devi in the state of Uttarakhand in Northern India. It was declared as World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1988. This park lies at an elevation of more than 3,500 m (11,500 ft) above mean sea level.

36. Nanda Devi National Park is located in Chamoli district of the state of _____.

- (a) Sikkim (b) Uttarakhand
(c) Jammu Kashmir (d) Himachal Pradesh

RRB Group-D, 22.09.2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) See the explanation of the above question.

37. Which state of India is the Nanda Devi National Park is situated?

- (a) Uttarakhand (b) Arunachal Pradesh
(c) Himachal Pradesh (d) Sikkim

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 17.01.2017 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) See the explanation of the above question.

38. Which of the following wildlife sanctuaries is located in Goa?

- (a) Dandeli Wildlife Sanctuary
(b) Bhagwan Mahavir Wildlife Sanctuary
(c) Chinnar Wildlife Sanctuary
(d) Interview Island Wildlife Sanctuary

RRB NTPC 09.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The Bhagwan Mahavir Wildlife Sanctuary is located in the town of Mollem. It is the largest of Goa's four protected wildlife areas, and contains within it The Mollem National Park. It contains several important temples dating to the Kadambas of Goa, and home to waterfalls, such as Dudhsagar Falls and Tambdi Falls.

39. Which Indian wildlife Sanctuary is the home for Asiatic Lions?

- (a) Gir (b) Sariska
(c) Kanha (d) Bandhavgarh

RRB NTPC 20.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Gir Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Gujarat. This national Park is a tiger Reserve which is renowned habitat of Asiatic Lions. In 1965 it was recognised as a wildlife sanctuary. The entire forest area of the Gir National Park is dry and deciduous which provides best habitat for Asian Lions.

40. Where are one-horned rhinoceros is found in India?

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Meghalaya
(c) Bihar (d) Assam

RRB NTPC 04.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The Indian state of Assam is home to the largest population of greater-one horned rhinos, with more than 90% in Kaziranga National Park. It was declared as a National Park in 1974. It has been declared as a tiger reserve since 2006. It has a total tiger reserve area of 1,030 sq km with a core area of 430 sq. km. It was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1985. It is recognized as an Important Bird Area by Bird Life International. Kaziranga is known for its 'big four' species— Rhino, Elephant, Royal Bengal tiger and Asiatic water buffalo.

41. The Keoladeo Ghana National Park is situated in

- (a) Maharashtra (b) Rajasthan
(c) Bihar (d) Mizoram

RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Keoladeo Ghana National Park, is situated in eastern Rajasthan. It is also known as Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary or Keoladeo Ghana Bird Sanctuary. It was included in World Heritage Site under the World Heritage Convention in 1985 by UNESCO. Keoladeo was declared a bird sanctuary in 1971 and later the Bird Sanctuary was declared as a National Park in 1981.

42. Which sanctuary was formerly known as Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary?

- (a) Samaspur Bird Sanctuary
(b) Mayani Bird Sanctuary
(c) Salim Ali Bird Sanctuary
(d) Keoladeo National Park

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 28.03.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d) See the explanation of the above question.

43. Rare Siberian cranes used to come regularly to a global heritage site.

- (a) Kanha National Park
(b) Vedanthangal Bird Sanctuary
(c) Keoladeo National Park
(d) Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 28.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c) The Home of Rare Siberian Cranes, formerly known as the Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary, the Keoladeo National Park lies between two of India's most historic cities, Agra and Jaipur. This north Indian park is situated in the country's northwestern part of Rajasthan.

44. **Rajaji National Park is situated in –**
 (a) Tamil Nadu (b) Uttarakhand
 (c) Karnataka (d) Uttar Pradesh

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 27.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) Rajaji National Park is an Indian national park and tiger reserve that encompasses the Shivaliks, near the foothills of the Himalayas. The park is spread over an area of 820 km² around three districts of Uttarakhand: Haridwar, Dehradun and Pauri Garhwal. In 1983, three wildlife sanctuaries in the area namely, Chilla, Motichur and Rajaji sanctuaries were merged into one.

45. **Kanha National Park is situated in which state?**

- (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Madhya Pradesh
 (c) Rajasthan (d) Uttarakhand

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 09.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b) Kanha Tiger Reserve, also known as Kanha-Kisli National Park, is the largest national park of Madhya Pradesh. The present-day Kanha area is divided into two sanctuaries, Hallon and Banjar, of 250 and 300 km² respectively. Kanha National Park was created on 1 June 1955 and was designated as a tiger reserve in 1973. Today, it encompasses an area of 940 km² in the two districts namely Mandla and Balaghat.

46. **Valley of Flowers National Park' is situated in which state?**

- (a) Uttarakhand (b) Himachal Pradesh
 (c) Jammu Kashmir (d) Assam

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 12.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) Valley of Flowers National Park is located in North Chamoli district, Uttarakhand and is known for its meadows of endemic alpine flowers and the variety of flora. This richly diverse area is also home to rare and endangered animals, including the Asiatic black bear, snow leopard, musk deer, brown bear, red fox and blue sheep.

47. **Valley of Flowers National Park' is situated in which state?**

- (a) Varanasi (b) Uttarakhand
 (c) Jammu Kashmir (d) Ooty

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 04.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) See the explanation of the above question.

48. **Valley of Flowers National Park is an Indian Nation Park, located in the Western Himalayas in the state of**

- (a) Jammu and Kashmir (b) Uttarakhand
 (c) Himachal Pradesh (d) Sikkim

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 17.01.2017 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) See the explanation of the above question.

49. **Valley Of Flowers National Park is situated in the Himalayas region of India.**

- (a) Uttarakhand (b) Himachal Pradesh
 (c) Sikkim (d) Arunachal Pradesh

RRB Group-D', 12.11.2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) See the explanation of the above question.

50. **In which Indian state the Arabithittu wildlife animal park located?**

- (a) Tamil Nadu (b) Kerala
 (c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Karnataka

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 18.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d) The Arabithittu wildlife animal park is located in Mysore District at Hunsur Taluk of Karnataka State. It was declared a wildlife sanctuary on 30th April 1985. This animal park or sanctuary is home to leopard, fox, spotted deer, wildpig, porcupine, hare and common mongoose.

51. **Which of the following species is also called Kashmiri deer?**

- (a) Hangul (b) Reindeer
 (c) Sanghai (d) Cheetal

RRB NTPC Stage-IInd, 18.01.2017 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) The Kashmir stag, also called hangul, is a subspecies of native to India. It is found in dense riverine forests in the high valleys and mountains of the Kashmir Valley and northern Chamba district in Himachal Pradesh.

52. **In which of these states are Indian elephants not found?**

- (a) Assam (b) Karnataka
 (c) Kerala (d) Jharkhand

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 17.01.2017 (Shift-II)

Ans. (*) Elephants are found in all the states of India except Goa, Rajasthan and Gujarat state.

53. **Which place was included as the 49th tiger reserve area of India in February 2016?**

- (a) Pakke Tiger Reserve, Arunachal Pradesh
 (b) Rajaji Tiger Reserve, Uttarakhand
 (c) Bor Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra
 (d) Orang Tiger Reserve, Assam

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 17.01.2017 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d) Orang Tiger Reserve in Assam is the 49th tiger reserve area in India and Kamlang Tiger Reserve area in Arunachal Pradesh is the 50th. It is significant that, Guru Ghasidas National Park and Tamor Pingla Wildlife Sanctuary is the 53rd Tiger Reserve in India. Ramgarh Vishdhari Wildlife Sanctuary (Rajasthan) is the 52nd Tiger Reserve in India.

54. **Dibru Saikhowa, Nameri and Orang National Park are situated in which of the following state?**

- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Arunachal Pradesh
 (c) Assam (d) Uttarakhand

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 03.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c)

National Park/Wildlife Sanctuary	Location
Dibru-Saikhowa National Park	Assam
Koundinya Wildlife Sanctuary	Andhra Pradesh
Namdapha National Park	Arunachal Pradesh
Jim Corbett National Park	Uttarakhand

55. Which one of the following sanctuaries has two-thirds of the number of one-horn rhinoceros in the world?

- (a) Bandipur (b) Manas
(c) Kaziranga (d) Periyar

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 22.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c) Kaziranga National Park is a national park which is located within two districts in the Kaliabor subdivision of Nagaon district and the Bokakhat subdivision of Golaghat district of Assam. This sanctuary, hosts two-thirds of the world's one-horned rhinoceroses, is a World Heritage Site.

56. Kaziranga National park is situated in-

- (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Tamil Nadu
(c) Assam (d) Kerala

RRB J.E., (14.12.2014, Green Paper)

Ans. (c) See the explanation of the above question.

57. Where is Okhla Bird Sanctuary located?

- (a) Himachal Pradesh (b) NCR area
(c) Haryana (d) Punjab

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 22.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) Okhla Bird Sanctuary officially known as Shaheed Chandra Shekhar Azad Sanctuary is a bird sanctuary at the Okhla barrage over Yamuna River. It is situated in Noida, Gautam Buddh Nagar district, on Delhi-Uttar Pradesh state border and known as a heaven for over 300 bird species, especially waterbirds.

58. Which is the largest Tiger Reserve of India?

- (a) Jim Corbett Tiger Reserve
(b) Sundarban Tiger Reserve
(c) Satpura Tiger Reserve
(d) Nagarjuna Sagar- Srisailam tiger Reserve

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 11.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d) Nagarjuna Sagar-Srisailam Tiger Reserve is the largest tiger reserve in India. After the reorganization of the Andhra Pradesh, Nagarjuna Sagar-Srisailam Tiger Reserve lies in both Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. The reserve spreads over five districts, Kurnool District, Prakasam District, Guntur District, Nalgonda District and Mahbubnagar district. The total area of the tiger reserve is 3721 km².

59. Recently the Sanghai deer has been seen in the news of which state as state animal?

- (a) Jammu Kashmir (b) Tamil Nadu
(c) Manipur (d) Gujarat

RRB Group-D, 10.12.2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) The Sanghai deer is an endemic and endangered subspecies of brow-antlered deer found only in Manipur, India. It is also the state animal of Manipur. Its common English name is Manipur brow-antlered deer or Eld's deer and the scientific name is Rucervus eldii.

60. Jim Corbett National Park is in-

- (a) Arunachal Pradesh (b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Himachal Pradesh (d) Uttarakhand

RRB Group-D, 26.10.2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) 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 situated in Nainital district of Uttarakhand. Corbett National park has the glory of being honoured as the place where project Tiger was first launched in 1973.

61. Corbett National Park is –

- (a) Bihar (b) Madhya Pradesh
(c) Uttarakhand (d) Himachal Pradesh

RRB Group-D, 22.09.2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) See the explanation of the above question.

62. Chail Wildlife Sanctuary is situated in –

- (a) Delhi (b) Uttarakhand
(c) Punjab (d) Himachal Pradesh

RRB Group-D, 30.10.2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d)

Wildlife Sanctuary	Location
Chail Wildlife Sanctuary	Himachal Pradesh
Asola Bhatti Wildlife Sanctuary	Delhi
Kedarnath Wild Life Sanctuary	Uttarakhand
Abohar Wildlife Sanctuary	Punjab

63. Gir National Park is situated in –

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Chhattisgarh
(c) Gujarat (d) Rajasthan

RRB Group-D, 30.10.2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c) Gir Forest National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary, also known as Sasan-Gir, is a wildlife sanctuary and protected forest area in Gujarat. It is considered one of the most important reserve natural areas in Asia due to the rare animals living here, particularly the pure Asiatic Lions (*Panthera leo persica*).

64. In which Indian state are the threatened Asian babbar lions found?

- (a) Jammu and Kashmir (b) West Bengal
(c) Karnataka (d) Gujarat

RRB NTPC Stage-IInd, 18.01.2017 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d) See the explanation of the above question.

65. Which national park is known for its 'Asian Lions'?

- (a) Corbett National Park
(b) Kanha National Park
(c) Bandipur National Park
(d) Gir National Park

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green Paper)

Ans. (d) See the explanation of the above question.

66. Sanjay Gandhi National Park is situated in –

- (a) Delhi (b) Maharashtra
(c) Rajasthan (d) Karnataka

RRB Group-D, 24.10.2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b)

National Park	Location
Sanjay Gandhi National Park	Mumbai, Maharashtra
National Zoological Park	Delhi
Ranthambore National Park	Rajasthan
Nagarhole National Park	Karnataka

67. Vansda National Park is situated in –
 (a) Assam (b) Uttarakhand
 (c) Gujarat (d) Punjab

RRB Group-D, 16.10.20187 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c)

National Park	Location
Vansda National Park	Gujarat
Nameri National Park	Assam
Gangotri National Park	Uttarakhand
Bir Bhadson National Park	Punjab

68. Nandankanan Zoological Park is situated in –
 (a) Bihar (b) Odisha
 (c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Jharkhand

RRB Group-D, 15.11.2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) Nandankanan Zoological Park is a 437-hectare (1,080-acre) zoo and botanical garden in Bhubaneswar, Odisha. Established in 1960, it was opened to the public in 1979 and became the first zoo in India to join World Association of Zoos and Aquariums (WAZA) in 2009. It is the first zoo in India with a white tiger safari.

69. Where is the Ghudkhar Wildlife Sanctuary Located?

- (a) Gujarat (b) Goa
 (c) Odisha (d) Maharashtra

RRB Group-D, 05.11.2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a)

Wildlife Sanctuary	Location
Ghudkhar or Wild Ass Sanctuary	Gujarat
Netravali Wildlife Sanctuary	Goa
Debrigarh Wildlife Sanctuary	Odisha
Koyna Wildlife Sancturay	Maharashtra

70. Clouded Leopard National Park is situated at –
 (a) Tripura (b) Himachal Pradesh
 (c) Odisha (d) Jammu Kashmir

RRB Group-D, 16.11.2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a)

National Park	Location
Clouded Leopard National Park	Tripura
Great Himalayan National Park	Himachal Pradesh
Bhitarkanika National Park	Odisha
Hemis National Park	Ladakh

71. Simlipal Wildlife Sanctuary is situated in –
 (a) Jharkhand (b) Telangana
 (c) Bihar (d) Odisha

RRB Group-D, 01.11.2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) Similipal National Park is a national park and a tiger reserve in the Mayurbhanj district, Indian state of Odisha, covering 2,750 km² (1,060 sq mile). This park is home to Bengal tiger, Asian elephant, gaur, and chausingha. This reserved area is part of the UNESCO World Network of Biosphere Reserves since 2009.

72. Desert National Park is situated in –
 (a) Assam (b) Gujarat
 (c) Rajasthan (d) Kerala

RRB Group-D, 02.11.2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) Desert National Park is situated in the west Indian state of Rajasthan near the district of Jaisalmer and Badmer. This is one of the largest national parks, covering an area of 3162 km².

73. How many national parks are there in Uttarakhand?

- (a) 4 (b) 8
 (c) 10 (d) 6

RRB Group-D, 02.11.2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) There are 6 National Parks, 7 Sanctuaries, 4 Conservation Reserve and 1 Biosphere Reserve in Uttarakhand.

National Park	Establishment Year
Jim Corbett National Park	1936
Govind National Park	1990
Valley of Flowers National Park	1982
Rajaji National Park	1983
Gangotri National Park	1989
Nanda Devi National Park	1982

74. Where is the Manjira Crocodile Wildlife Sanctuary located?

- (a) Tamil Nadu (b) Odisha
 (c) Telangana (d) Kerala

RRB Group-D, 31.10.2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) Manjira Crocodile Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Medak District of Telangana. It is located 50 km northwest from Hyderabad. The sanctuary follows the course of river Manjira for 36 km. Today more than 70 species of birds are spotted here and is home for the vulnerable species mugger crocodile.

75. Sultanpur National Park is situated in –
 (a) Punjab (b) Haryana
 (c) Delhi (d) Rajasthan

RRB Group-D, 16.10.2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b) Sultanpur Bird Sanctuary is a very popular national park of India, located in Sultanpur village, Farukhnagar, Gurugram district in Haryana.

76. Periyar Tiger reserved Area is situated in –
 (a) Kerala (b) Assam
 (c) Kolkata (d) West Bengal

RRB Group-D, 15.10.2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) Periyar National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary (PNP) is a reserved area located in the districts of Idukki and Pathanamthitta in Kerala. It is notable as an elephant reserve and a tiger reserve.

77. Periyar National Park is situated in –
 (a) Karnataka (b) Kerala
 (c) Goa (d) Tamil Nadu

RRB Group-D, 16.10.2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b) See the explanation of the above question.

78. Sundarbans is home of –
 (a) Wild Bull (b) Royal Bengal Tiger
 (c) Tiger (d) Chital

RRB Group-D, 26.09.2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b) Sundarbans: is home to the Royal Bengal Tiger. Sundarban is so named after one of the mangrove trees, namely Sundari. The Sundarbans covers almost ten thousand square kilometer area, most of which is situated in Bangladesh and the other in India.

79. How many National Parks are there in Madhya Pradesh?

- (a) 6 (b) 10
 (c) 8 (d) 4

RRB Group-D, 02.11.2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) According to Forest Department, Madhya Pradesh, there are total 10 national park, 25 Wildlife Sanctuaries and 6 Tiger Reserves in Madhya Pradesh (till 2018). At present, Madhya Pradesh has the highest number of national parks i.e. 12, in India. The Total number of Wildlife Sanctuaries in Madhya Pradesh is 29. Madhya Pradesh, the land of bio diversity is one of the most exciting wildlife destinations in India.

80. Which state of India has the maximum number of National parks?

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Punjab
 (c) Tripura (d) Tamil Nadu

RPF Constable 03.02.2019 (Shift - I)

Ans. (a) : See the explanation of the above question.

5. Pollution

1. Which of the following is a nonpoint source of water pollution?

- (a) Factories
 (b) Urban and suburban lands
 (c) All of the options
 (d) Sewage treatment plants

R.R.B. JE. Stage - II 30-08-2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (b) : Among the following, factories and sewage treatment plants are major sources of water pollution, while urban and suburban lands may not be considered as major source of water pollution. Urban and suburban lands is a nonpoint source of water pollution.

2. By burning of fossil fuels, _____ is/are produced which cause(s) air pollution.

- (a) Lots of unwanted noise
 (b) Excessive light
 (c) Heat
 (d) Smoke and fly ash

R.R.B. JE. Stage - II 30-08-2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (d) : Burning of fossil fuels leads to genesis of smoke and fly ash which further lead to cause air pollution.

3. Which of the following statements is CORRECT about BOD?

- (a) Usually less than COD
 (b) A measure of the organic matter present in waste water
 (c) Biochemical oxygen demand
 (d) All of the options

R.R.B. JE. Stage - II 30-08-2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (d) : All three option given in the question are correct about BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand). Water pollution by organic wastes is measured in terms of BOD.

4. The primary cause of acid rain around the world is

- (a) Ozone (b) Sulphur dioxide
 (c) Carbon dioxide (d) Carbon monoxide

RRB JE CBT-II 28-08-2019 (morning)

Ans. (b) : Sulphur dioxide is the primary cause of acid rain around the world.

5. Smog is a combination of–

- (a) Air and water vapour
 (b) Smoke and fog
 (c) Fire and water
 (d) Water and Smoke

RRB JE CBT-II 29-08-2019 (evening)

Ans. (b) Smog is a combination of Smoke and fog. Smog typically exists in urban areas. Smog is a forms of air pollution.

6. Taj Mahal is said to be suffering from "Marble Cancer". what is Marble Cancer?

- (a) Brown Carbon
 (b) Large number of Fungi in Taj Mahal marbles
 (c) Acidic rain which corrode marble
 (d) All of the options

RRB JE CBT-II 29-08-2019 (evening)

Ans. (c) The acids (Sulphuric or nitric acid) present in the acid rain react with the marble of monument and corrode it slowly. The slow corrosion of marble of a monument by acid rain is known as marble cancer.

7. The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) was signed in the year–

- (a) 1998 (b) 2001
 (c) 1999 (d) 2000

RRB JE CBT-II 31.08.2019 IInd Shift

Ans : (b) The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants is an international environment treaty. It was signed on 22 May 2001 in Stockholm and effective from 17 May 2004. It aims to eliminate or restrict the production and use of persistent organic pollutants.

8. Global atmospheric temperatures are likely to be increased due to–

- (a) Sound pollution
 (b) Burning of fossil fuels
 (c) Soil erosion
 (d) Water pollution

RRB-JE 30.08.2019, Ist Shift

Ans. (b) : As the burning of fossil fuels brings the oxides of sulphur and nitrogen in air. It increases the temperature of earth ultimately leading to global warming.

9. is a type of waste water.
- (a) Black water (b) Spring water
(c) Well water (d) Purified water

RRB-JE 30.08.2019, 1st Shift

Ans. (a) : Black water is a waste water. from toilet, kitchen sink and dish washer. It is also known as sewage or brown water and can transmit diseases and bacteria which can be harmful.

10. **Bhopal gas tragedy occurred due to which of the following gas leaks?**
- (a) chlorofluorocarbon (b) methyl isocyanate
(c) sulfate dioxide (d) stibine

RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) A terrible accident occurred on 3 December 1984 in Bhopal city of Madhya Pradesh state of India, known as Bhopal gas tragedy. A poisonous gas called methyl isocyanate was released from the factory of Union Carbide, located in Bhopal, which was used to make pesticides. It killed more than 15,000 people.

11. **The process of converting wet waste into manure is called?**
- (a) combustion (b) protection
(c) Metabolism (d) Composting

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage IInd

Ans. (d) The process of converting wet waste into compost is called 'composting'. The main component of organic farming is compost, It contains excess of methane gas.

12. **Recently, the Government of India has proposed to levy "Green Tax" tax on vehicles older than years:**
- (a) 6 (b) 15
(c) 8 (d) 10

RRB NTPC 12.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Recently, the Central Government announced its plan to impose a green tax on older vehicles in a move to disincentive the use of polluting vehicles and to curb pollution in the country. Transport vehicles older than 8 years could be charged green tax at the time of renewal of fitness certificate, at the rate of 10 to 25% of road tax.

13. **In the following group of materials, which group contains only non-biodegradable materials?**
- (a) Food scraps, animal waste
(b) Wood, paper, leather
(c) Plastic, DDT, Bakelite
(d) Scraps, cotton, wool

RRB NTPC 13.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Solid wastes can be divided into two distinct categories biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste. Biodegradable materials are those substances which is made up of organic matter, such as plant and animal waste that can be easily broken down by

nature. For example, vegetable peels and other kitchen waste, vegetables, fruits, tea leaves, paper, wood, etc. Non-biodegradable materials are those materials, which cannot be broken down easily, and retain their form for a long period of time. For example, metals, tin, glass, plastics, DDT, Bakelite etc.

14. **Disinfection of potable water is used to remove-**
- (a) Foul smell (b) Bacteria
(c) Turbidity (d) Color

RRB J.E. 2014 (14.12.2014 Red Paper)

Ans. (b) Disinfection of potable water is done to remove bacteria Bleaching powder is a light yellow powder, used in purifying drinking water as a bacterial antidote.

15. **Gas emitted as a result of fuel combustion in conventional rockets has an emission rate of –**
- (a) 3500m/s (b) 3000m/s
(c) 2000m/s (d) 4000m/s

RRB Group-D^r, 16.11.2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d) fuel combustion in conventional rockets has an emission rate of gas 4000m/s.

16. **Which of the following is NOT an environmental concern?**
- (a) Growing pollution levels
(b) Global warming
(c) Increasing consumption and use of plastics
(d) Raising ozone layer

RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Raising ozone layer is not an environmental concern. The ozone layer acts as a natural filter, absorbing most of the sun's ultraviolet (UV) rays. Air pollution, global warming, increasing consumption and use of plastics, poor management of waste, growing water scarcity, falling ground water tables, water pollution, preservation and quality of forests, biodiversity loss and land/soil degradation are some of the major environmental issues in India and the world today.

17. **Which of the following is NOT an environmental concern?**
- (a) Increasing consumption and use of plastics
(b) Global warming
(c) Growing pollution levels
(d) Raising ozone layer

RRB NTPC 23.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : See the explanation of the above question.

18. **Which of the following is true about the acid rain?**
- (a) When acid rain flows in rivers, it increases the pH value of the water.
(b) pH value of acid rain is 6.5.
(c) When acid rain flows in rivers, it decreases the pH value of the water.
(d) The pH value of acid rain is more than 5.6.

RRB Group-D, 12.12.2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c) Sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides present in the atmosphere react with rainwater to form nitric acid and sulphuric acid and when it falls on the ground with rain water, it is called acid rain. The pH value of acid rain is less than 5.6. It decreases the pH of the river water.

19. Match the column X with Column Y –
- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Column X | Column Y |
| (P) water pollution | (1) Combustion of fossil fuels |
| (Q) Air pollution | (2) Biological matter. |
| (R) Noise pollution | (3) Animal pests. |
| (S) Soil pollution | (4) High decibels |
| (a) P-2,Q-1, R-4,S-3 | |
| (b) P-1,Q-2, R-4, S-3 | |
| (c) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-3 | |
| (d) P-1, Q-3,R-2, S-4 | |

RRB SSE (21.12.2014, Set-09, Yellow Paper)

Ans. (a) The correct match is –
 (P) Water pollution (2) Biological matter..
 (Q) Air Pollution (1) Combustion of fossil fuels
 (R) Noise Pollution (4) High Decibels
 (S) Soil Pollution (3) Animal pests

20. The National Green Tribunal has banned the sale of diesel vehicles in Delhi because of the cheap Diesel exhaust smoke. Lung cancer is caused by–
- (a) Corpuscles (b) Nitrogen gas
 (c) Nitrogen Oxide (d) Carcinogens

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 22.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c) The National Green Tribunal has banned the sale of diesel vehicles in Delhi because the smoke emanating from diesel driven vehicles has three times more nitrogen oxides than petrol powered vehicles and many more pollutants. The amount of nitrogen oxides in the capital is increasing continuously. Such pollution is not only harming the nature but also increasing the risk of lung cancer and other diseases for the people.

21. Soil pollutants which affect the food chain and food web by killing micro organisms and plants are called....
- (a) Pathogens (b) Nitrogen
 (c) Pesticides (d) Agriculture waste

RRB SSE 21.12.2014

Ans. (c) Pesticides are substances that are meant to control pests, including weeds. The term pesticide includes herbicide, insecticides nematicide, molluscicide, piscicide, avicide, rodenticide, bactericide, insect repellent, animal repellent, antimicrobial, and fungicide.

22. Which of the following is an eco-friendly practice?
- (a) Disposing dry leaves in pits under soil
 (b) Disposal of biodegradable wastes in ponds
 (c) Disposing waste plastics by dumping in pits under soil
 (d) Use of chemical fertilizers to increase crop productivity

RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Disposing off dry leaves in pits under soil is an eco-friendly practice. In this process, dry leaves, fruits and vegetable peels, bio degradable domestic wastes are dumped in the pit which turns into manure after a particular time. This manure is used to provide nutrients to the plants.

23. Which of the following does not belong to short-lived climate pollutants?
- (a) Methane (b) Ammonia
 (c) Hydroflouorocarbons (d) Black Carbon

RRB NTPC 31.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Short-lived climate pollutants are the powerful climate forcers that remain in the atmosphere for a much shorter period of time than carbon dioxide (CO₂), yet their potential to warm the atmosphere can be many times greater. The short-lived climate pollutants black carbon, methane, tropospheric ozone, and hydrofluorocarbons are the most important contributors to the man-made global greenhouse effect after carbon dioxide, responsible for up to 45% of current global warming. So, Ammonia does not belong to short-lived climate pollutant.

24. When did the Chernobyl nuclear accident occurred?
- (a) 1982 (b) 1990
 (c) 1986 (d) 1984

RRB JE - 30/05/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans : (c) The Chernobyl disaster was caused by a nuclear accident that happened on 26 April 1986 at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant in Ukrain (then USSR). It was the result of a flawed reactor design that was operated with inadequately trained personnel.

25. When did the Bhopal gas tragedy happened?
- (a) 1984 (b) 1980
 (c) 1981 (d) 1983

RRB JE - 31/05/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) Bhopal gas tragedy occurred on the night of December 2, 1984, chemical, methyl isocyanate (MIC) split out from Union Carbide India Ltd's pesticide factory turned the city of Bhopal into a colossal gas chamber. Over 3000 people were killed and more than five lakh people were affected due to the toxic gas leak. It was India's first major industrial disaster.

26. Which is NOT correct in the context of environmental accidents and their locations?
- (a) Nuclear Power Plant explosion– Chernobyl
 (b) Italian dioxin crisis–Seveso
 (c) Union Carbide Gas Leak– Bhopal
 (d) Three Mile Island nuclear disaster–Tokyo

RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d)		
Environmental Accidents	Location	Year
Nuclear Power Plant Explosion	Chernobyl, USSR	1986
Italian Dioxin Crisis	Seveso , Italy	1976
Union Carbide Gas Leak	Bhopal, India	1984
Three Mile Island nuclear disaster	Pennsylvania, USA	1979

27. What is the colour code of the dustbin in which non-biodegradable wastes are kept?
- (a) Yellow (b) Blue
 (c) Red (d) Green

RRB NTPC 08.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Non-biodegradable wastes are defined as those waste products which are not decomposed or destroyed naturally. For example- tyres, plastic products, toxic chemicals etc. Blue colour dustbin is meant for disposal of plastic wrappers and non-biodegradable wastes. Green colour dustbin is used to keep wet and biodegradable wastes. Yellow colour dustbin is used to keep wastes such as paper and glass bottles.

28. Since 2011 the Supreme Court banned the manufacture, sale and use of which pesticide that causes hazardous effects to human life as well as the environment?

- (a) Chlorpyrifos (b) Chlothianidin
(c) Endosulfan (d) Malathion

RRB NTPC 17.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Endosulfan is an organochlorine insecticide which was first introduced in 1950s is commonly known by its trade name Thiodan. The Supreme Court in India has banned the manufacture, sale, use and export of endosulfan through out the country citing its harmful health effect in 2015.

It is listed under both Rotterdam convention on the prior informed Consent and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutant.

29. Under the Clean India Mission, the Air Quality Index is a major initiative. When was it launched by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change ?

- (a) October 2015 (b) September 2014
(c) October 2014 (d) September 2015

RRB NTPC 13.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : National Air Quality Index was set up on 17 October, 2014. AQI has been developed for eight pollutants viz. PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, Ammonia, Lead, Nitrogen oxides, Sulfur dioxide, Ozone, and Carbon monoxide. AQI value of 50 represents good air quality, while an AQI value over 300 represents air quality so hazardous that everyone may experience serious effects. There are 6 categories under this index. Each class has a different color code in which green for good (0–50), marsupial for satisfactory (51–100), yellow for common pollution (101–200), orange for poor (201–300) , Red for very poor (301–400) and dark red for severe (401–500).

30. The National Air Quality Index has been determined on the basis of density of pollutants.

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

RRB NTPC 06.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) See the explanation of the above question.

31. What is AQI?

- (a) Airport Quality Index
(b) Air Quality Index
(c) Army Quality Index
(d) Air Quality Impact

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) AQI (Air Quality Index) is an index for reporting daily air quality. It tells how clean or unhealthy your air is, and what associated health effects might be a concern. The AQI is calculated for four major air pollutants regulated by the Clean Air Act: ground-level ozone, particle pollution, carbon monoxide, and sulfur dioxide.

32. Acid rains occurs when the atmosphere is heavily polluted with :

- (a) SO₂ and NO₂ (b) NH₃ and SO₃
(c) CO and CO₂ (d) smoke particles

RRB NTPC 31.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Acid rain occurs when the atmosphere is heavily polluted with Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂) and Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x). These gases are emitted into the atmosphere and transported by wind and air currents.

33. In the atmosphere, the presence of which of the following gases causes acid rain?

- (a) Nitrogen and oxygen
(b) Sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxide
(c) Carbon dioxide and carbonmono oxide
(d) Ozone and argon

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green Paper)

Ans. (b) See the explanation of above question.

34. In which year did the Government of India pass the water (prevention and control of pollution) Act to protect over water resources?

- (a) 1976 (b) 1975
(c) 1973 (d) 1974

RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act was enacted in 1974 to provide for prevention & control of water pollution and for the maintaining or restoring of wholesome of water in the country. Other than this, Environment Protection Act was enacted in 1986. Wildlife Protection Act was enacted in 1972. Air Prevention & Control of Pollution Act was enacted in 1981.

35. What is the standard noise level proposed by the Central Board for Pollution Control for residential areas during the night ?

- (a) 35db (b) 65db
(c) 45db (d) 25db

RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The Central Board for Pollution Control (CPCB) has laid down the permissible noise levels in India for different areas. Noise pollution rules have defined the acceptable level of noise in different zones for both daytime and night time.

- In industrial areas, the permissible limit is 75 dB for daytime and 70 dB at night.
- In commercial areas, it is 65 dB and 55 dB, while in residential areas it is 55 dB and 45 dB during daytime and night respectively.

36. The natural aging of a lake by nutrient enrichment of its water is termed as:

- (a) Extraction (b) Denutritionation
(c) Eutrophication (d) Nutritification

RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Eutrophication is the natural aging of a lake by nutrient enrichment of its water. Eutrophication is the process by which an entire body of water, or parts of it, becomes progressively enriched with minerals and nutrients. It is caused due to increase in the concentration of phosphorus, nitrogen, and other plant nutrients in an aging aquatic ecosystem such as a lake. The productivity or fertility of such an ecosystem naturally increases as the amount of organic material that can be broken down into nutrients increases.

37. Which of the following gas is not related to acid rain?

- (a) NO (b) NH₃
(c) SO₂ (d) NO₂

RRB NTPC 29.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Sulphur dioxide (SO₂); Nitrogen Oxide (NO), Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) is related with acid rain while Ammonia (NH₃) is not related with acid rain. It is significant that, Ammonia is a key component of the nitrogen cycle. Chlorine and Flourine etc in the atmosphere leads to formation of HCl, H₂SO₄, HNO₃ etc which make the rain water acidic. When such precipitation occurs it is known as acid rain. It is harmful for the vegetation and architectures.

38. Which one of the following contains CFC?

- (a) Wall Paints (b) Aerated drinks
(c) Varnish (d) Refrigerants

RRB NTPC 08.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) are the gases used for various purpose including solvents, refrigerants and aerosol sprays. CFCs are the organic chemicals that contain Carbon, Chlorine and Fluorine. CFCs have been banned since 1996 because they damage the earth's Ozone layer.

39. Bacteria found in Sewage is mostly –

- (a) Anaerobic (b) Pathogenic
(c) Saprotropic (d) Parasitic

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Yellow Paper)

Ans. (b) Bacteria found in sewage is mostly Pathogenic. Pathogens bacteria found in sewage include Salmonella, Shigella, E. coli, Streptococcus, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, mycobacterium and Giardia Lamblia.

40. Which of the following is not a cause of water pollution?

- (a) Bacteria
(b) Abiotic chemicals
(c) Leakage of oils from industry
(d) Vehicles loud voice

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green Paper)

Ans. (d) Vehicles loud voice causes noise pollution but not water pollution. Water pollution occurs when harmful substances such as chemicals and micro organisms contaminate a stream, river lake, ocean or other water body degrading water quality and rendering it toxic to humans or the environment.

41. Biodegradable pollutants are –

- (a) Decomposed quickly by natural mediums
(b) Cannot be reduced
(c) Are only decomposed by burning
(d) Disposal is done only in running water.

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green Paper)

Ans. (a) The pollutants that degrade due to degradation by natural mediums are called biodegradable pollutants. For example, microorganisms decompose the water excrete produced by domestic activities.

42. Biochemical Oxygen Demand measures which of the following?

- (a) Oxygen used during oxidation of biomaterials.
(b) Particles dissolved in water.
(c) Particles dissolved in air.
(d) Noise level in air.

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green Paper)

Ans. (a) Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) is the amount of oxygen used during oxidation of biomaterials. In general, water quality is determined on the basis of bio-oxygen demand, chemical oxygen demand, and dissolved oxygen. The amount of oxygen required for metabolic activity in micro organisms in 5 days to one liter of water at normal temperature is called biological oxygen demand.

43. Biological Oxygen demand (BOD) in river water:

- (a) There is no change when algae bloom occurs.
(b) Has no relation with oxygen concentration in water.
(c) Provides measurement of the presence of Salmonella in water.
(d) Increases when the sewage water is mixed in the river water.

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green Paper)

Ans. (c) Biological Oxygen (BOD) demand is the measurement of the amount of oxygen required for the decomposition of bio-degradable organic materials by pneumatic biological decompositions in a sample of water. Salmonella is a bacteria responsible for typhoid fever and it is produced in dirty turbid water etc.

44. Biochemical Oxygen Demand for safe drinking water should be –

- (a) Zero (b) 50 ppm
(c) 100 ppm (d) 200 ppm

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Red Paper)

Ans. (a) Biochemical oxygen demand for safe drinking water should ideally be zero, but in practice this is not possible. The BOD of commercially potable water is considered to be 3 to 5 PPM.

45. With respect to water pollution, BOD means –

- (a) Biochemical dilution
(b) Biochemical oxygen demand
(c) Bio – organic solutes
(d) Basic bio- organic solute

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green Paper)

Ans. (b) BOD is the amount of oxygen required to decompose the organic material present in a given water sample at a certain temperature over a specific time period. The BOD value is usually expressed in milligrams of oxygen per liter during 5 days of incubation at 20° C.

46. The amount of dissolved oxygen in drinking water is-

- (a) <6 µg/l (b) >6 µg/l
(c) <6 mg/l (d) >6 mg/l

RRB SSE (21.12.2014, Set-08, Green Paper)

Ans. (d) The pH of drinking water is 6.5 to 8.5 mg/l. The amount of dissolved oxygen in drinking water contains 6mg/l or more than this.

47. Nowadays, buses in Delhi, to reduce air pollution –

- (a) Runs on Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG).
(b) Runs on compressed natural gas (CNG)
(c) Runs on compressed Lead Gas (CLG).
(d) Runs on High speed Lead free diesel.

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Set-02, Green Paper)

Ans. (b) To reduce air pollution in Delhi, buses runs on Compressed Natural Gas (CNG). Chemically: CNG is made by compressing natural gas (which is mainly composed of methane, CH₄), to less than 1 percent of the volume it occupies at standard atmospheric pressure. It is stored and distributed in hard containers at a pressure of 20–25 MPa (2,900–3,600 psi), usually in cylindrical or spherical shapes.

48. Which of the following is a biodegradable pollutant?

- (a) DDT (b) BHC
(c) Cotton Cloth (d) Mercury

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Red Paper)

Ans. (c) Biodegradable substances are organic waste matters that can be broken down into compost or simple organic molecules by biological methods. These substances can decompose due to the action of microorganisms. Biodegradable substances include food scraps, cotton, wool, wood, human and animal waste, manufactured products based on natural materials (such as paper and vegetable-oil based soaps).

49. Which of the following is the main cause of water pollution?

- (a) Smoke (b) Industrial waste
(c) Ammonia (d) Washing powder

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Set-02, Red Paper)

Ans. (b) The main cause of water pollution is industrial waste. Industry is a huge source of water pollution, it produces pollutants that are extremely harmful to people and the environment. Many industrial facilities use freshwater to carry away waste from the plant to rivers, lakes and oceans.

50. The main cause of acid rain is –

- (a) SO₂ (b) NH₂
(c) CH₄ (d) All of the above

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Set-02, Red Paper)

Ans. (a) Acid rain is caused by a chemical reaction that begins when compounds like sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and nitrogen oxides (NO₂) are released into the air. These substances can rise very high acidity into the atmosphere, where they mix and react with water, oxygen, and other chemicals to form more acidic pollutants, known as acid rain.

51. Which of the following is not the cause of air pollution?

- (a) Mining work is not a factor of pollution.
(b) Acid Rain
(c) Agricultural activities
(d) Burning of fossil fuels

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 27.04.20167 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) See the explanation of above question.

52. Acid Rain in air is due to release of –

- (a) Carbon di oxide and carbon monoxide
(b) Sulphur di oxide and nitrogen oxide
(c) Oxygen and water vapors
(d) Nitrous oxide and ozone

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 27.04.2017 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) See the explanation of above question.

53. Acidic Rain causes due to –

- (a) CO & CO₂ (b) SO₂ & O₂
(c) SO₂ & NO₂ (d) NO₂ & O₂

RRB SSE (21.12.2014 Set-08, Green Paper)

Ans. (c) See the explanation of above question.

54. What is the pH value of acid rain?

- (a) 5.5 or less (b) 12.5 or more
(c) 10.5 or more (d) 8.5 or more

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 27.04.20167 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) We are aware that normally rain water has a pH of 5.6 due to the presence of H⁺ ions formed by the reaction of rain water with carbondioxide present in the atmosphere. When the pH of the rain water drops below 5.6, if it is called acid rain.

55. The amount of SO gas (limit) in healthy air by the government goes to 50. That unit is fixed. Its measurement unit is –

- (a) g/cc (b) mg/liter
(c) mg/m³ (d) u g/ m²

RRB SSE (21.12.2014 Set-08, Green Paper)

Ans. (c) The amount of SO gas (limit) in healthy air by the government goes to 50. That unit is fixed. Its measurement unit is mg/m³.

56. Fluoride pollution mainly affects –

- (a) Teeth (b) Kidney
(c) Brain (d) Heart

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014 Set-02, Red Paper)

Ans. (a) Fluoride pollution mainly affects teeth. Ingestion of excess fluoride, most commonly in drinking-water, can cause fluorosis which affects the teeth and bones. Moderate amounts lead to dental effects, but long-term ingestion of large amounts can lead to potentially severe skeletal problems.

57. Soil erosion can be prevented by –

- (a) By Grazing
- (b) Deep plowing
- (c) planting trees
- (d) By increasing the number of birds.

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014 Set-02, Red Paper)

Ans. (c) Soil erosion can be prevented by planting more trees as roots of the trees and plant hold or fix the soil and does not allow the soil to wither off.

58. Which of the following statement is not true in context of the acid rain?

- (a) Its water has pH value of less than 5.6.
- (b) It arises due to presence of sulphuric acid or nitric acid in the atmosphere.
- (c) Maximum acid is made of strong carbonic acid.
- (d) Acid rain affects our ecological system.

RRB SSE (21.12.2014 Set-09, Yellow Paper)

Ans. (c) Maximum acid is made of strong carbonic acid, the following statement is not true in context of the acid rain. Whereas other remaining statements are true in context of acid rain.

59. Which of the following is the most in India the village is suffering from none other?

- (a) Air pollution
- (b) Noise pollution
- (c) Radiation pollution
- (d) Water pollution

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 27.04.2017 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d) In India most of the villages is suffering from the water pollution. The villages in India are more prone to water pollution than air pollution, noise pollution and radiation pollution. All the cities of India are facing water pollution problem due to different types of waterborne diseases.

60. Which of the following is not the cause of the plight of the worldwide environment?

- (a) Loss of biodiversity
- (b) Increase of the carbon di oxide deposition in the atmosphere.
- (c) Exposure to UV radiation
- (d) Waste filler area.

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 27.04.2017 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d) Waste filler area is not the cause of the plight of the worldwide environment. It is a problem of regional environment plight.

61. Above which level of noise, noise and ear pain cause damage?

- (a) About 80 decibels.
- (b) About 130 decibels.
- (c) About 150 decibels.
- (d) About 180 decibels.

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 27.04.20167 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) Noise above 70 dB over a prolonged period of time may start to damage hearing. Loud noise above 130 dB can cause immediate harm to ears. Decibels are the measurement unit for intensity of sound.

62. In automobile exhaust the key element is –

- (a) Fluorine
- (b) Sodium
- (c) Magnesium
- (d) Lead

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 27.04.2017 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d) In automobile exhaust the key element is Lead emitted as result of motorcar and industrial activities, Lead dust present in the atmosphere causes brain disease and damage of kidneys and other organs.

63. Recently which law has been passed by the Government of India check under pollution?

- (a) BS I
- (b) BS V
- (c) BS II
- (d) BS IV

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 27.04.2017 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d) Bharat Stage IV law has been passed by the Government of India under pollution. BS-IV was adopted across the country in 2017. Bharat Stage emission standards are emission standards instituted by the Government of India to regulate the output of air pollutants from compression ignition engines and Spark-ignition engines equipment, including motor vehicles. It is notable that, on June 13, 2019, the Union Environment Minister has announced that the BS-VI (Euro 6) emission norms directly skipping BS-V, will be implemented from the year 2020, and this will drastically reduce vehicular pollution. All vehicles will have to follow new standards (BS-VI) from 1st April, 2020. The Central Pollution Control Board implements these standards. The BS regulations are based on the European emission standards.

64. Which phase of vehicle emission standards is currently applicable in India?

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

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 27.04.2017 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d) See the explanation of the above question.

65. To whom does 'Bharat Stage Emission Standard' refer?

- (a) Vehicular pollution
- (b) Industrial pollution
- (c) Water pollution
- (d) Soil pollution

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 27.04.2017 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) See the explanation of the above question.

66. Persistent organic pollution are transported mostly by –

- (a) Animals and birds
- (b) Human beings
- (c) Air and water
- (d) Plants

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 07.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) Persistent organic pollution are transported mostly by Air and water. Humans have an important role in increasing air pollution causing harm to other organisms and to the environment.

67. Which of the following alternatives means that the fog which has been polluted by mixing smoke?

- (a) Scog
- (b) Pollution
- (c) Kalog
- (d) Smog

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 12.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) Air pollution occurs when harmful or excessive quantities of substances are introduced into air. It creates a smog type formation in the air. These are gases which are released from air conditioners, refrigerators, coal burning in an area caused by a mixture of smoke and sulphur dioxide.

68. Which of the following pollutants is a major factor in photochemical smog?

- (a) Ozone (b) Hydroperoxide
(c) Nitrogen dioxide (d) Peroxynitrate

RRB J.E., 24.05.2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) Ozone is one of the primary component of photochemical smog. Photochemical smog is a mixture of pollutants that is formed when nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds react to sunlight, creating a haze. Photochemical smog is associated with drier and sunny areas.

69. What is the full form of CFC?

- (a) Chloro-fluoro-carbons
(b) Chloro fluoro carbide
(c) Chlorine fluorine carbon di oxide
(d) Carbo fluoro chloride

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 12.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) Chloro-fluoro-carbon (CFC) is any of various halocarbon compounds consisting of carbon, hydrogen, chlorine, and fluorine. CFC was once used widely as aerosol propellants and refrigerants. Chloro-fluoro-carbons are believed to cause depletion of the atmospheric ozone layer.

70. What is the full form of index SPM in pollution?

- (a) Solid pollution matter
(b) Suspended Particulate Matter
(c) Soluble Particle Method
(d) Surrounding Pollution Matter

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 29.03.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) Particulates, also known as atmospheric aerosol particles, atmospheric particulate matter, particulate matter (PM), or suspended particulate matter (SPM) are microscopic particles of solid or liquid matter suspended in the air. Sources of particulate matter can be natural or anthropogenic.

71. What is the extension of SPM in relation to environment?

- (a) Suspended Pollution Mark
(b) Suspended Particulate Matter
(c) Suspended Particle Mode
(d) Suspended Particle Management

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 16.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) See the explanation of above question.

72. Which of the following is not an effect of noise pollution?

- (a) Animal death (b) Karnad
(c) Hypertension (d) Ozone decay

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 02.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) Ozone decay is not an effect of noise pollution. It is mainly caused by air pollutants such as Chlorofluorocarbon (CFC). Noise pollution, also known as environmental noise or sound pollution, is the propagation of noise with ranging impacts on the

activity of human or animal life, most of them harmful to a degree. The source of outdoor noise worldwide is mainly caused by machines, transport, and propagation systems.

73. Which of the following is not an effect of noise pollution?

- (a) Hyper tension (b) Tinnitus
(c) Hearing loss (d) Skin Diseases

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 04.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d) Skin diseases are not related to the noise pollution. Noise health effects are the physical and psychological health consequences of regular exposure to consistent elevated sound levels. Elevated workplace or environmental noise can cause hearing impairment, tinnitus, hypertension, auditory fatigue heart disease, annoyance, and sleep disturbance.

74. Which of the following is not an effect of noise pollution?

- (a) Diarrhea (b) High blood pressure
(c) Deafness (d) Irritability

RRB SSE (21.12.2014Set-07, Yellow Paper)

Ans. (a) High blood pressure, Deafness and Irritability is caused by the effect of noise pollution. Whereas the diarrhea/cholera is caused by a bacterium called Vibrio cholerae.

75. Which of the following is not the reason for water pollution?

- (a) Marine dumping (b) Homemade waste
(c) Coast fishing (d) Oil spilling

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 02.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) Coast fishing is not the reason for water pollution. Water pollution harms fish populations in various ways. When nutrients wash into waterways through storm runoff, they deplete oxygen in the water that fish need to survive. Heavy metals are created when fossil fuels are burnt enter the atmosphere, eventually making their way into bodies of water.

76. Which metal causes more air pollution?

- (a) Iron (b) Lead
(c) Chromium (d) Copper

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 05.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) Heavy metals such as cadmium, lead and mercury are some of more common air pollutants emitted by industrial activities, combustion, extraction and processing activities.

77. Combustion of fossil fuels is the main cause of –

- (a) Nitrogen oxide pollution
(b) Nitrous oxide pollution
(c) Sulphur dioxide pollution
(d) Nitric oxide pollution

RRB J.E., (14.12.2014, Yellow Paper)

Ans. (c) Combustion of fossil fuels is the main cause of Sulphur dioxide pollution. Sulphur dioxide (47%) Nitrogen oxide (30%), Nitrous oxide (13%) and Nitric oxide (10%) contributes to Sulphur dioxide pollution. The fossil fuels like coal and petroleum contain small amounts of nitrogen and sulphur. When these fuels are burnt, nitrogen and sulphur too are burnt and this produces different oxides of nitrogen and sulphur. The burning of fossil fuels produces acidic gases such as sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxide. These acidic gases cause acid rain that affects our water and soil resources.

78. Which of the following is more environmentally friendly?

- (a) Burning of diesel
- (b) Burning of charcoal
- (c) Burning of wood
- (d) Burning of coal

RRB J.E. 2.06.2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b) Burning of charcoal is more environmentally friendly. It does not produce smoke while burning. Thus no air pollution is caused.

79. What is the meaning of Zero emission Vehicle?

- (a) One that does not emit any pollutants from the exhaust pipe through its source of power.
- (b) One that emits only water vapour from the exhaust pipe.
- (c) One that emits only hydrocarbons from the exhaust pipe.
- (d) One that emits only compressed air from the exhaust pipe.

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 04.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) Zero emission vehicle means that which emits no pollutants from the exhaust pipe through an emitting power source. For example, the Nissan Leaf electric car is a zero emission vehicle. It does not emit any type of pollutant like CO, NO₂, O₃ etc.

80. The richness of ecosystem, especially in nitrogen, phosphorus mixed compound elements, is called:

- (a) Eutrophication
- (b) Sedimentation
- (c) Hydrogenation
- (d) Oxidation

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 16.04.20167 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) The richness of ecosystem, especially nitrogen, phosphorus mixed compound elements, is called Eutrophication, because due to their richness, the growth of components of the aquatic body is increased and there is decrease in the deposition of oxygen.

81. Eutrophication is caused by –

- (a) Acid Rain
- (b) Nitrate and Phosphate
- (c) Sulphate and Carbonate
- (d) Carbon di oxide and Carbon monoxide

RRB SSE 21.12.2014

Ans. (b) Eutrophication most commonly arises from the oversupply of nutrients, most commonly as nitrogen or phosphorus, which leads to overgrowth of plants and algae in aquatic ecosystems. After which organisms die, bacterial degradation of their biomass results in oxygen consumption, thereby creating the state of hypoxia

82. Eutrophication results in reduction of –

- (a) mineral salts
- (b) dissolved oxygen
- (c) parasitic parasites
- (d) dissolved nitrate

RRB J.E.(14.12.2014, Green Paper)

Ans. (b) See the explanation for above question.

83. Which gas leaked during the Bhopal tragedy?

- (a) Methyl Isocyanate
- (b) Sodium Isothiocyanate
- (c) potassium Isothiocyanate
- (d) ethyl Isocyanate

RRB J.E. 24.12.2019 (Shift-IV)

Ans. (a) Methyl Isocyanate gas was leaked during Bhopal tragedy. Bhopal Gas tragedy was a gas leak accident which took place on 3 Dec 1984. About 45 tons of a dangerous gas Methyl Isocyanate escaped from an insecticide plant which was owned by the Indian subsidiary of the American Firm Union carbide corporation.

84. Which of the following forms of land degradation is more prevalent in India?

- (a) Soil subsidence
- (b) Landslide
- (c) Desertification
- (d) Soil erosion

RRB JE CBT-II 28-08-2019 (evening)

Ans : (d) The average annual rate of soil erosion in the country is 16.35 tonnes per hectare.

Causes - Over- grazing, Deforestation, windblown etc.

85. _____ is a subset of Air Pollution, which refers to small particles present everywhere in our atmosphere.

- (a) Genome
- (b) Loamy Soil
- (c) Humus
- (d) Aerosol

ALP Stage -II 23.01.2019 (shift - II)

Ans. (d) : Aerosol is a subset of air pollution which refers to small particles present in the atmosphere.

86. Which is the most dangerous metal pollutant released from the automobile?

- (a) Copper
- (b) Cadmium
- (c) Lead
- (d) Mercury

RRB J.E. 26.06.2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) The most dangerous metal pollutant released from the automobile is Lead. Heavy metals such as cadmium, lead and mercury are some of more common air pollutants emitted by industrial activities, combustion, extraction and processing activities.

6. Ozone Layer

1. Ozone layer thickness is measured in-

- (a) Millimetre
- (b) Decibels
- (c) Centimetres
- (d) Dobson Units

R.R.B. JE. Stage - II 30-08-2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (d) : The thickness of ozone layer is measured in Dobson units.

2. Which of the following days is observed to commemorate the signature of the Montreal Protocol?

- (a) International Day for Biological Diversity
- (b) International Ozone Day
- (c) World Health Day
- (d) International Wildlife Conservation Day

RRB JE CBT-II 28-08-2019 (morning)

Ans. (b) : Every year International Ozone Day (16 September) is observed to commemorate the signature of the Montreal Protocol.

3. In which of the following chemical group can harm Ozone Layer?

- (a) Antimicrobial
- (b) Chlorofluorocarbons
- (c) Phenyl
- (d) Aromatic compounds

ALP Stage -II 23.01.2019 (shift - II)

Ans. (b) : Among the following, Chlorofluorocarbon is responsible for depletion of ozone.

4. The international protocol to protect the ozone layer in 1987 was

- (a) Montreal Protocol
- (b) Cartagena protocol
- (c) Vienna Convention
- (d) Kyoto protocol

RRB JE CBT-II 28-08-2019 (evening)

Ans : (a) The Montreal Protocol is an international treaty designed to protect the ozone layer by phasing out the production of numerous substances that are responsible for ozone depletion. It was agreed on 16 September 1987.

5. Ozone layer absorbs _____ which are very harmful for the living organisms.

- (a) Gamma rays
- (b) Infrared rays
- (c) X-rays
- (d) Ultraviolet rays

RRB JE CBT-II 28-08-2019 (evening)

Ans : (d) Ozone absorbs UV radiation from the sun. Too much UV (Ultraviolet) radiation can cause skin cancer, cataracts and harm plants and animals.

6. Normal average thickness of stratospheric ozone layer across the globe is around-

- (a) 300 DU
- (b) 500 DU
- (c) 200 DU
- (d) 400 DU

RRB JE CBT-II 29-08-2019 (evening)

Ans. (a) The average amount of ozone in the atmosphere is roughly 300 Dobson Units, equivalent to a layer that is 3 millimeters (0.12 inches) thick.

7. Major compound responsible for the destruction of stratospheric ozone layer is-

- (a) Oxygen
- (b) Carbon dioxide
- (c) Methane
- (d) Chlorofluorocarbon (CFC)

RRB JE CBT-II 28-08-2019 (morning)

Ans. (d) : Chlorofluorocarbon (CFCs) hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) and halons destroy the earth's protective ozone (O₃) layer, which shields the Earth's from harmful Ultraviolet (UVC-B) rays generated from the sun. CFCs and HCFCs also warm the lower atmosphere of the earth changing global climate.

8. Ozone layer is present in-

- (a) Troposphere
- (b) Mesosphere
- (c) Stratosphere
- (d) Ionosphere

RRB-JE 30.08.2019, 1st Shift

Ans. (c) : Ozone layer lies approximately 15-40 km above the Earth's Surface in the Stratosphere.

9. When is International Ozone Day Celebrated?

- (a) 16 September
- (b) 29 March
- (c) 10 September
- (d) 28 March

RRB NTPC 03.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : In 1994, the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed 16 September as the International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer, commemorating the date of the signing, in 1987, of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. The theme for 2021 for International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer is 'Montreal Protocol Keeping us, our food and vaccines cool'.

10. Which of the following mainly causes the depletion of the ozone layer?

- (a) Volcanic eruptions
- (b) Aviation fuels
- (c) Chlorofluorocarbons
- (d) Radioactive rays

RRB NTPC 29.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The ozone layer is located in the stratosphere and traps most of the ultraviolet rays before it reaches earth's surface. The substances which are being phased out under the Vienna Convention (1985) and Montreal Protocol (1987) are CFCs, hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), carbon chlorofluorocarbons tetrachloride (CCl₄) and methyl bromide (CH₃Br). Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) mainly causes the depletion of the ozone layer. The objective of the Vienna Convention is to reduce the emission of substances that deplete the ozone layer. World Ozone Day is observed on September 16, every year.

11. gas, released from chlorofluorocarbons, is harmful to the ozone layer.

- (a) Hydrogen
- (b) Chlorine
- (c) Hydrogen sulphide
- (d) Nitrogen dioxide

RRB NTPC 31.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Chlorine gas is released from chlorofluorocarbons which is harmful to the ozone layer. One chlorine atom can destroy over 100,000 ozone molecules before it is removed from the stratosphere.

12. Which major decision was taken at the Montreal Conference 1987?

- (a) Developed countries will ban CFC production completely by 2000.
- (b) Developed countries will ban CFC production completely by 2010.
- (c) Developing countries will ban CFC production completely by 2000.
- (d) Developing countries will ban CFC production completely by 2020.

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 27.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) The Montreal Protocol is an international treaty designed to protect the ozone layer by phasing out the production of numerous substances that are responsible for ozone depletion. It was agreed on 16th September 1987, and entered into force on 1st January 1989. In year 1987 they took decision to stop the production of chlorofluorocarbons (CFC) till year 2000 by all the developed countries.

13. The global agreement was adopted under special control strategies to reduce the execution of ozone-depleting substances –

- (a) Rio-de Janeiro Conference
- (b) Montreal release
- (c) Kyoto release
- (d) Vienna Conference

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green Paper)

Ans. (b) See the explanation of the above question.

14. What was the aim of the Montreal protocol?

- (a) Reduce ozone depletion elements
- (b) Conserve biodiversity
- (c) Control water pollution
- (d) Control of carbon-di oxide emission.

RRB SSE 21.12.2014

Ans. (a) See the explanation of the above question.

15. In which year did the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) succeed in following an agreement to freeze CFC production at 1986 levels?

- (a) 1985
- (b) 1984
- (c) 1987
- (d) 1986

RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : In 1987, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) succeeded in forging an agreement to freeze CFC production at 1986 levels. The UNEP was founded on 5th June, 1972, headquartered in Nairobi (Kenya).

16. Ozone layer thickness is measured in:

- (a) Dobson Unit
- (b) Sievert Unit
- (c) Decibels
- (d) Del Unit

RRB NTPC 15.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Ozone concentrations are measured in Dobson Units (DU). One Dobson Unit is the number of molecules of ozone that would be required to create a layer of pure ozone 0.01 millimeters thick at a temperature of 0 degrees Celsius and a pressure of 1 atmosphere. Ozone layer is present in the stratosphere of the atmosphere.

17. Which of the following statements is correct?

- (a) Oxygen and ozone are the two main components of acid rain.
- (b) The main cause of ozone depletion and the ozone hole is chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)
- (c) CO₂ is not responsible for the green-house effect
- (d) DDT is a bio-control agent

RRB NTPC 10.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The ozone layer is a region in the earth's stratosphere that contains high concentrations of ozone and protects the earth from the harmful ultraviolet radiations of the sun. The main cause of ozone depletion and ozone hole is manufactured chemicals, especially manufactured halocarbons CFC_s, HCFC_s, halons etc.

18. The 'ozone hole' is formed every year in Spring time over.

- (a) Antarctica
- (b) South America
- (c) Japan
- (d) China

RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Around the year 1980, scientists studied the atmospheric ozone over Antarctica and found that the ozone hole is formed each year when there is a sharp decline (currently up to 60%) in the total ozone over most of Antarctica for a period of about three months (September-November) during spring in the southern hemisphere. Ozone absorbs most of the sun's ultraviolet radiation (UV-B), limiting the amount of this radiation that reaches the surface of the Earth. Because this radiation causes skin cancer and cataracts, the ozone layer plays an important role in protecting human health. It is significant that, September 16 was designated by the United Nations General Assembly as the International Day for the preservation of the Ozone Layer.

19. In which of the following season is the ozone hole is clearly visible in Antarctica?

- (a) Winter
- (b) Spring
- (c) Fierce heat
- (d) Autumn

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 07.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) The Ozone hole is a region of depleted layers of Ozone above the Antarctic region. Ozone depletion is occurring widely in the stratosphere. The depletion is particularly marked over the Antarctic region. Antarctic Ozone Hole occurs during the Antarctic spring, from September to early December, as strong westerly winds start to circulate around the continent and create an atmospheric container. This isolates the polar stratosphere. It is significant that, over 50% of the lower stratospheric Ozone is destroyed during the Antarctic spring.

20. Ozone is found in two regions of the Earth's atmosphere – at the ground level and in the upper regions of the atmosphere. While the upper atmosphere ozone protects the Earth from the sun's harmful rays, ozone at the ground level is the main component of the –

- (a) Methane
- (b) Smog
- (c) Lead
- (d) Sulphur oxide

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 10.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b) Ozone, or tri oxygen, is an inorganic molecule with the chemical formula O₃. It is a pale blue gas with a distinctively pungent smell. It is an allotrope of oxygen that is much less stable than the diatomic allotrope O₂, breaking down in the lower atmosphere to O₂. The mix of sea salt, ship fumes and city smoke leads to a chemical reaction that encourages the formation of ozone smog. This compound is created when nitrogen oxides from ship exhausts and city smoke, mix with aerosol particles containing chloride, such as sea salt spray.

21. What is chemical formula for ozone?

- (a) O
- (b) O₂
- (c) O₃
- (d) O₄

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 18.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) See the explanation of the above question.

22. When is the international day for the Preservation of Ozone Surface celebrated?

- (a) September 16
- (b) July 4
- (c) January 23
- (d) May 1

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 27.04.20167 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) September 16 was designated by the United Nations General Assembly as the International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer. This designation had been made on 19 December 2000, in commemoration of the date, in 1987, on which many nations signed the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

23. Which of the following cannot be oxidized by the ozone?

- (a) KI (b) FeSO₄
(c) KMnO₄ (d) K₂MnO₄

RRB SSE (21.12.2014, Set-07, Yellow Paper)

Ans. (c) The compound can't be oxidized by the ozone (O₃) is potassium permanganate (KMnO₄). KMnO₄ on separation converts into K⁺ and MnO₄⁻. Since MnO₄ exhibit the maximum valency and it can not only be oxidized

24. The ozone layer is beneficial to organisms, because –

- (a) It acts as source of oxygen.
(b) It maintains the temperature of the earth
(c) It maintains the nitrogen cycle of the earth.
(d) It protects from the sun's harmful ultraviolet rays.

RRB SSE (21.12.2014, Set-07, Yellow Paper)

Ans. (d) The ozone layer acts as a shield for life on Earth. Ozone is good at trapping a type of radiation called ultraviolet radiation or UV light, which can penetrate organisms protective layers, like skin, damaging DNA molecules in plants and animals.

25. The pollutant responsible for the hole in the Ozone layer is –

- (a) CO₂ (b) CO
(c) SO₂ (d) CFC

RRB J.E. (14.12.04.2014, Red Paper)

Ans. (d) Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and other halogenated ozone depleting substances (ODS) are mainly responsible for man-made chemical ozone depletion. The total amount of effective halogens (chlorine and bromine) in the stratosphere can be calculated and are known as the equivalent effective stratospheric chlorine (EESC)

26. Which of the following substances is not ozone depleting?

- (a) Methyl bromide (b) Sodium silicate
(c) Methyl chloroform (d) Halogen

RRB J.E. 02.06.2019 (Shift- III)

Ans. (b) Sodium silicate substance is not ozone depleting. Important Ozone Depleting Substances are:- CFCs, Halon (Hydrobromofluorocarbons and Methyl Bromide), HCFC, Methyl chloroform, Carbon tetrachloride.

27. What is the Ozone layer made up of ?

- (a) Tri-Oxygen (b) Tetra - Oxygen
(c) Mono-Oxygen (d) Dye-Oxygen

RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Ozone is a molecule made up of three oxygen atoms, often referenced as O₃. The production of ozone in the Stratosphere results

primarily from the breaking of the chemical bonds within oxygen molecules (O₂) by high-energy solar photons. This process, called photo dissociation, results in the release of single oxygen atoms, which later join with intact oxygen molecules to form ozone. The ozone layer extends approximately 15 to 35 kilometers above Earth. The Ozone layer in the stratosphere absorbs a portion of the radiation from the sun, preventing it from reaching the planet's surface. Most importantly, it absorbs the portion of UV light called UVB. UVB has been linked to many harmful effects, including skin cancers, cataracts, and harm to some crops and marine life.

7. Green House Effect/Climate Change

1. Which of the following is NOT a solution for global warming?

- (a) Reducing fossil fuel consumption
(b) Planting more trees
(c) Deforestation
(d) Using compact fluorescent light (CFL) bulbs

R.R.B. JE. Stage - II 01-09-2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (c) : Deforestation may never be a solution of Global Warming, instead it will increase it further.

2. Which is NOT a green house gas in earth's atmosphere?

- (a) Ozone (b) Methane
(c) Sulphur dioxide (d) Carbon dioxide

RRB JE CBT-II 29-08-2019 (evening)

Ans. (c) Sulphur dioxide is not considered a direct greenhouse gas because sulphur dioxide does not absorb and trap infrared radiation as it attempts to return.

Note:–The various greenhouse gases are carbon dioxide, methane, chlorofluorocarbon, ozone, nitrous oxide and water vapour.

3. A statement is followed by two arguments I and II. Decide which argument is stronger with respect to the statement.

Statements: Is global warming a real threat?

Argument :

I. Yes, it is a hazard, resulting in sea level rise, extreme heat, wildfire hazards, and drought and other water supply issues.

II. No, global warming is a misconception created by some people.

- (a) Both I and II are strong
(b) Only argument I is strong
(c) Only argument II is strong
(d) Neither I nor II is strong

RRB Group-D , 03.10.2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) As a result of global warming, natural calamities such as increase in seawater, extreme heat, danger of wild fire, drought and other water supply etc. occur. Hence only argument I is strong.

4. **What is the full name of UNFCCC?**
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
 - United Nations Framework on Climate Change Convention
 - United Nations Federation of Climate Change Convention
 - United Nations Federation Convention on Climate Change

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 30.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) The full name of UNFCCC is United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change. Its headquarter is located in the city of Bonn, Switzerland.

5. **Where is the headquarters of UNFCCC located?**
- The Hague
 - Bonn
 - Berlin
 - Geneva

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 30.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) See the explanation of the above question.

6. **Below is an Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Assertion (A): An increase in carbon dioxide will cause polar ice to melt. Reason (R): Global temperature will increase. choose the right option-**
- A is correct but R is false.
 - A is false but R is correct.
 - Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R are correct and R is not a proper explanation of A.

RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) An increase in carbon dioxide will result in polar ice melting, followed by an increase in global temperature. Hence both the assertion and the reason are correct and the reason is the proper explanation of the assertion.

7. **Which country held the world's first underwater cabinet meeting to highlight the issue of climate change?**
- Thailand
 - Malaysia
 - Haiti
 - Maldives

RRB NTPC 05.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The Republic of the Maldives is an island nation located in the Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea. On 17 October 2009 President Mohammed Nasheed and 13 government officials held an underwater cabinet meeting in Girifushi to call international attention to the threat of global warming on the island nation.

8. **India and France signed an implementation agreement on "MOBILISE YOUR CITY" (MYC) to reduce :**
- Green House Gas (GHG) emissions
 - Traffic in the city
 - Particulate matter
 - Sewage

RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : India and France have signed implementation agreement on Mobilise Your City (MYC) to support three pilot cities – Nagpur, Kochi and Ahmedabad for reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions related to urban transport. It was signed between Union Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and Agence Francaise de Developpement (AFD).

9. **Which sector is the biggest emitter of greenhouse gases?**
- Agriculture
 - Waste
 - Energy
 - Land use Change

RRB NTPC 08.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Energy sector accounts for maximum emission of greenhouse gases followed by transport sector. Greenhouse gas trap the heat of the atmosphere and warm the planet. The main gases responsible for greenhouse effect include carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and water vapor etc. China is the biggest emitter of Green house gases where as USA and India are on second and third position.

10. **Which of the following chemical/gases is/ are responsible for causing the greenhouse effect?**
- Water vapour, O₂ and CFCs
 - NO₂, O₂ and SO₂
 - NO₂, CO₂ and SO₂
 - Water vapour, CO₂ and CFCs

RRB NTPC 10.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The Green House effect is a natural process that warms the earth's surface. Green house gases include water vapour, (H₂O) Carbon dioxide (CO₂), Methane (CH₄), Nitrous oxide (N₂O), Ozone and some artificial chemicals such as Chlorofluoro carbons (CFCs). The absorbed energy warms the atmosphere and the surface of Earth. This process maintains the Earth's temperature at around 33 degree Celsius warmer than it would allow life on Earth to exist.

11. **Which of the following is NOT a greenhouse gas?**
- Methane
 - Carbon dioxide
 - Oxygen
 - Hydrofluorocarbons

RRB NTPC 02.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : See the explanation of the above question.

12. **Which of the following can be attributed to arctic greening ?**
- Ocean current flow
 - Increase in pollution
 - Depletion of ozone layer
 - Global warming

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Global Warming is attributed to Arctic greening. Melting ice speeds up climate change. Global warming is causing arctic ice to melt-ice reflects sunlight, while water absorbs it. NASA released a study that says that almost a third of the Arctic Tundra across Alaska and Canada is getting warmer.

13. Which of the following is NOT caused by global warming?

- (a) Proper rainfall
- (b) Erratic weather pattern
- (c) Melting of glaciers and ice sheets
- (d) Sea level rise

RRB NTPC 28.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Proper rainfall/regular rainfall does not come under the causes of global warming. Global Warming refers to the increase in global temperature that courses the earth to warm continuously. With the increase in the temperature of the earth, changes are also seen in the weather. Such as, change in rainfall patterns, Melting of icebergs and glaciers, Increase in sea level.

14. What is the approximate quantity of CO₂ in the atmosphere?

- (a) 2
- (b) 20
- (c) 200
- (d) 400

RRB SSE (21.12.2014 Set-08, Green Paper)

Ans. (d) The approximate quantity of CO₂ in the atmospheric is set at 400 PPM, increasing the concentration to CO₂ in the atmosphere increase the greenhouse effect.

15. The National Water Mission has been formed under the National Action Plan on climate change and which year was it launched by the Honorable Prime Minister?

- (a) 2006
- (b) 2007
- (c) 2008
- (d) 2009

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 7.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) With a view to address the related issues, the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) has been prepared by the Government of India, which was released by the then Honorable Prime Minister on 30th June 2008. The NAPCC has laid down the principles and has identified the approach to be adopted to meet the challenges of impact of climate change through eight National Missions namely-

- (a) National Solar Mission,
- (b) National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency
- (c) National Mission on Sustainable Habitat
- (d) National Water Mission,
- (e) National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Eco-system,
- (f) National Mission for a Green India,
- (g) National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture, and
- (h) National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change.

16. What do you understand by carbon credits?

- (a) It is a credit program initiated by the IPCC to provide loans for industrial upgrading.
- (b) This allows carbon emissions and actually the credit awarded to the institution is based on the carbon emission emitted. It can also be traded.
- (c) It is a program initiated by IMF to fund environment friendly technology.
- (d) It is the program for the angle of environment friendly cooking options.

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 07.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b) A carbon credit is a permit that allows the company that holds it to emit a certain amount of carbon dioxide or other greenhouse gases. One credit permits the emission of a mass equal to one ton of carbon dioxide.

17. Full Form of IPCC is –

- (a) Inter Parliamentary Panel For Climate Change.
- (b) Inter Governmental Panel on Climate Change.
- (c) Inter Government Parliamentary Panel On Climate Change.
- (d) International Panel on Climate Change.

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 28.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is an intergovernmental of the United Nation that is dedicated to provide the world with objective, scientific information relevant to understanding the scientific basis of the risk of human-induced climate change, its natural, political, and economic impacts and risks, and possible response options. The IPCC was established in 1988 by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and was later endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly. Membership is open to all members of the WMO and UN. The IPCC produces reports that contribute to the work of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the main international treaty on climate change.

18. Where was the United Nations Climate Change Conference held in 2015?

- (a) Paris
- (b) Doha
- (c) Montreal
- (d) Copenhagen

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 17.01.2017 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) The United Nations Climate Change Conference, 2015 (COP-21) or (CMP-11) was held in Paris, France, from 30 November to 12 December 2015. It was the 21st yearly session of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the 11th session of the Meeting of the Parties (CMP) to the 1997 Kyoto Protocol. It is significant that The 26th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 26) to the UNFCCC was take place from 31 October to 13 November 2021 in Glasgow, Scotland, United Kingdom.

19. The World Climate Conference popularly known as COP-21(2015) was held at –

- (a) New York
- (b) London
- (c) Paris
- (d) Berlin

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 27.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c) See the explanation of the above question.

20. Where was the United Nations Climate Change Conference Proceedings held in 2015?

- (a) Moscow
- (b) New Delhi
- (c) Paris
- (d) London

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 28.03.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) See the explanation of the above question.

21. **Climate Change Parties of (COP-21) 2015 was held at –**

- (a) Geneva (b) Davos
(c) Paris (d) Bonn

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 05.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c) See the explanation of the above question.

22. **The Prime Minister's Climate Change Council consist ofmembers.**

- (a) 13 (b) 5
(c) 18 (d) 8

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 22.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) The Prime Minister's Climate Change Council consist of 18 members. The main function of the Council is to assess climate change, prepare for climate change and prepare an action plan for reduction of carbon emission.

23. **In the context of environmental studies, CER refers to –**

- (a) Certified Emission Reduction
(b) Capped Emission repository
(c) Certified Emission Repository
(d) Capped Emission Reduction

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 27.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) are a type of emissions unit (or carbon credits) issued by the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Executive Board for emission reductions achieved by CDM projects and verified by a DOE (Designated Operational Entity) under the rules of the Kyoto Protocol.

24. **The first commitment period of Kyoto protocol started in 2008, ended when?**

- (a) 2010 (b) 2012
(c) 2011 (d) 2013

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 12.04.2017 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b) The first commitment period of the Kyoto protocol was in the year 2008. The initiative began in Austria and ended in 2012. India signed the Kyoto protocol in August 2002. The duration of its second commitment is from 2013 to 2020.

25. **At the United Nations Climate Change conference of 2015 which global initiative was announced by Bill Gates to accelerate the clean energy revolution?**

- (a) Mission Green (b) Mission Clean
(c) Mission Innovation (d) Mission Protection

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 30.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) At the United Nations Climate Change Conference of the year 2015, Bill Gates announced a global initiative as a mission framework innovative to accelerate the clean energy revolution.

26. **Some countries are following a protocol that forces them to cut the amount of carbon emissions. Where was this protocol set?**

- (a) Kyoto, Japan
(b) Geneva, Switzerland
(c) New York, USA
(d) Paris, France

RRB SSE (21.12.2014, Set-08, Green Paper)

Ans. (a) The Kyoto Protocol is an international treaty among industrialized nations that sets mandatory limits on greenhouse gas emissions. The greenhouse effect is the warming effect of the sun on greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide, that act as a trap for this heat in our atmosphere.

27. **Rio Earth Summit was organized in which year?**

- (a) 1991 (b) 1995
(c) 1996 (d) 1992

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 26.04.2016 (Shift-III)

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

28. **Which of the following green house gas is not included under the Kyoto Protocol?**

- (a) CO₂ (Carbon dioxide)
(b) O₃ (Ozone)
(c) CH₄ (Methane)
(d) N₂O (Nitrous oxide)

RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Ozone gas (O₃) is not included under Kyoto Protocol. Kyoto Protocol is an international treaty to reduce green house gas emissions. It was adopted in Kyoto, Japan on 11 December 1997. It applies to 6 green house gases:- Carbon dioxide, Methane, Nitrous oxide, Hydrofluorocarbons, Fluoro-carbons and Sulfur hexafluoride.

29. **The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development was approved by the United Nations in the year:**

- (a) 1992 (b) 2018
(c) 2002 (d) 2012

RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development was approved by the United Nations in the year 1992. This Convention was organized in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. It was also known as 'Earth Convention'. Agenda-21 was also passed during this Convention.

30. **The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) that was held in Brazil in 1992 is known as:**

- (a) N S Summit (b) Earth Summit
(c) G-20 Summit (d) BRICS Summit

RRB NTPC 11.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), signed in 1992 at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development also known as the Earth Summit, the Rio Summit or the Rio Conference. The UNFCCC entered into force on March 21, 1994 and has been ratified by 197 countries.

31. **The Earth Summit is also known as :**

- (a) Kyoto Protocol (b) Brundtland Report
(c) Agenda 21 (d) Rio Summit

RRB NTPC 10.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : See the explanation of the above question.

32. The global climate change alliance is an initiative of :
- (a) Continental Union (b) Greek Union
(c) World Union (d) European Union

RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) is an initiative of the European Union. Its overall objective is to build a new alliance on climate change between the European Union and the poor developing countries that are most affected and that have the least capacity to deal with climate change. It was established in 2007.

33. Which of these organizations provides an objective scientific view of climate change as also its natural, political and economic impacts?
- (a) The Climate Project
(b) United Nations Environment Program
(c) International Union for Conservation of Nature
(d) Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) provides objective and comprehensive scientific information on anthropogenic climate change, including the natural, political, and economic impacts and risks, and possible response options. It was created in 1988 by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). Currently it has 195 members. Thousands of people from all over the world contribute to the work of the IPCC and its headquarters established in Geneva.

34. The Paris Agreement opened for signatures on Earth Day on _____ at the UN headquarters in New York.

- (a) 22nd April 2012 (b) 22nd April 2014
(c) 22nd April 2018 (d) 22nd April 2016

RRB NTPC 02.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The Paris Agreement is a legally binding international treaty on climate change. It was adopted by 196 Parties at COP 21 in Paris, on 12 December 2015 and entered into force on 4 November 2016. It was opened for signatures on 22nd April, 2016 (Earth Day).

35. In the context of climate change, what is the full form of GHGs?

- (a) Green Hydrogen Gases
(b) Grey House Gases
(c) Green House Gases
(d) Gripped House Gases

RRB NTPC 07.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : A Greenhouse gas is a gas that absorbs and emits radiant energy within the thermal infrared range, causing the greenhouse effect. The primary greenhouse gases in Earth's atmosphere are water vapor (H₂O), carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), and ozone (O₃). Without greenhouse gases, the average temperature of Earth's surface would be about -18 °C (0 °F), rather than the present average of 15 °C (59 °F).

36. When did India sign and ratify the Kyoto Protocol for the first time?

- (a) October 2002 (b) September 2002
(c) August 2002 (d) July 2002

RRB NTPC 02.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement that aims to manage and reduce carbon dioxide emissions and greenhouse gases. Kyoto Protocol is an agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, adopted in December 1997 and entered into force on 16 February 2005. India signed the Kyoto Protocol on 26 August 2002.

37. When the Kyoto Protocol came into existence?

- (a) 2005 (b) 1997
(c) 2000 (d) 2002

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 16.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) See the explanation of the above question.

38. 'Kyoto' Climate change protocol was organized in which year?

- (a) December 1994 (b) December 1997
(c) December 2000 (d) December 2004

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 19.01.2017 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b) See the explanation of the above question.

39. The Kyoto Protocol is NOT applicable to which country?

- (a) USA (b) Australia
(c) Japan (d) Indonesia

RRB NTPC 05.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The Kyoto Protocol is an international treaty which extended the 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) that commits countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. As of 2020, the US is the only signatory that has not ratified the Protocol.

40. Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement that aims to reduce:

- (a) exhaust emissions
(b) greenhouse gas emissions
(c) radioactive emissions
(d) electron emissions

RRB NTPC 29.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : See the explanation of the above question.

41. Which is an international treaty among industrialised nations that sets mandatory limits on greenhouse gas emissions?

- (a) Montreal Protocol (b) Kyoto Protocol
(c) Geneva Protocol (d) Bonn Agreement

RRB NTPC 19.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : See the explanation of the above question.

42. Where was the first Earth Summit held?

- (a) Kyoto (b) Rio de Janeiro
(c) Doha (d) Johannesburg

RRB NTPC 27.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The first Earth summit which is also referred to as United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) was held on 14th June 1992 in

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The UNCED published the Earth Charter, which outlined the building of a just sustainable, and peaceful global society in the 21st century. The main outcomes of Rio meet were:

- (i) Rio Declaration on Environment and Development listing 27 Principles of Sustainable Development
- (ii) The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- (iii) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- (iv) United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
- (v) Global Environment Facility (GEF)
- (vi) Agenda 21

43. Which of the following is related to the reduction of global environmental problems?

- (a) UNCED
- (b) UNICEF
- (c) UNCTAD
- (d) UNESCO

RRB NTPC 28.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : See the explanation of the above question.

44. Which of the following is NOT the United Nation's legal instrument for protection of climate system?

- (a) United Nations International Panel on Climate Change
- (b) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
- (c) Paris Agreement
- (d) Kyoto Protocol

RRB NTPC 12.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The United Nations International Panel on Climate Change is not a legal body document of the United Nations for the protection of the climate system. In the correct forms, it is the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) which is a UN body for assessing the science related to climate change. It was set up by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and United Nations Environment. Other than this, the United Nations Framework Conventions on Climate Change, the Paris Agreement and the Kyoto protocol are the legal body documents of the United Nations.

45. 'Agenda 21' was a set of practices recommended at the _____.

- (a) Nairobi Earth Summit, 1982
- (b) WSSD, Johannesburg, 2002
- (c) UNCHS, Stockholm, 1972
- (d) Rio Summit, 1992

RRB NTPC 09.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Agenda 21 is a comprehensive plan of action to be taken globally, nationally and locally by organizations of the United Nations System. Agenda 21, the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and the statement of the principles for the sustainable management of forests were adopted by more than 178 Governments at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil from 3 to 14 June 1992.

46. Which of the following activity is not responsible for greenhouse effect?

- (a) Use of solar car for transport
- (b) Emission from thermal power plant
- (c) Use of wood as fuel
- (d) Use of petrol vehicles for transport

RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Emissions from thermal power plant, use of wood as fuel and use of petrol vehicles for transport are responsible for green house effect because these activities emit green house gases while use of solar car for transport is not responsible for green house effect because solar energy is a renewable source of energy. The main gases responsible for the greenhouse effect include carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and water vapor (which occur naturally), and fluorinated gases (which are synthetic). Greenhouse gases have different chemical properties and are removed from the atmosphere, over time, by different processes.

47. Which is the most important contributor of global warming?

- (a) Carbon emission
- (b) Agriculture work
- (c) Destructions of forests
- (d) Industry

RRB SSE (21.12.2014, Set-09, Yellow Paper)

Ans. (a) Carbon emission is the most contributor of global warming. Global warming means increase in global average temperature. CO₂ contributes the most of global warming. In the year 1990 the amount of CO₂ in the atmosphere was 280 PPM, which today has reached 400 PPM.

48. Green house gases are the most prone to global warming. What is the more responsible reason?

- (a) Agriculture
- (b) Deforestation
- (c) Energy
- (d) Industry

RRB J.E., (14.12.2014, Green Paper)

Ans. (d) Due to increasing industrialization and mechanization, the quantity of green house gases (water vapor, carbon dioxide, methane etc.) in the atmosphere is increasing rapidly due to which the average temperature of the earth is increasing and is known as global warming. Green house gases are most prone to global warming.

49. The increase in Atmospheric temperature due to carbon dioxide is known as –

- (a) Pasteur effect
- (b) Green House effect
- (c) Blackman effect
- (d) Emerson effect

RRB J.E., (14.12.2014, Green Paper)

Ans. (b) The increase in atmospheric temperature due to carbon dioxide is known as green house effect. The greenhouse effect is the process by which radiation from a planet's atmosphere warms the planet's surface to a temperature above to planet initial temperature.

50. The cause of global warming is –

- (a) N₂
- (b) CO₂
- (c) OZONE
- (d) None of the above

RRB J.E., (14.12.2014, Red Paper)

Ans. (b) Global warming occurs when carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other air pollutants and greenhouse gases collect in the atmosphere and absorb sunlight and solar radiation that have bounced off the earth's surface. Normally, this radiation would escape into space—but these pollutants, which can last for years to centuries in the atmosphere, trap the heat and cause the planet to get hotter. That's what is known as the greenhouse effect. In the United States, the burning of fossil fuels to make electricity is the largest source of heat-trapping pollution, producing about two billion tons of CO₂ every year. Coal-burning power plants are by far the biggest polluters. The country's second-largest source of carbon pollution is the transportation sector, which generates about 1.7 billion tons of CO₂ emissions a year.

51. Which of the following is not the solution to deal with the global warming?

- (a) Less use of fossil fuels
- (b) Afforestation
- (c) More use of solar and wind energy
- (d) Wood as fuel for cooking.

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 30.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) Wood as fuel for cooking is not the Solution to deal with the global warming because carbon dioxide (CO₂) produced by human activities (mostly burning of coal and other fossil fuels) is the largest contributor to global warming. It is notable that, Fossil fuels, Deforestation, Intensive Farming, Waste Disposal, Mining and Overconsumption are the major Global warming causes. Opposite of this, Renewable energies, Energy and Water efficiency, Sustainable transportation, Sustainable infrastructure, Sustainable agriculture and forest management, Afforestation, Responsible consumption and recycling are the major Global warming prevention.

52. Which of the following is not a Greenhouse gas?

- (a) Carbon dioxide
- (b) Methane
- (c) Chlorofluorocarbon
- (d) Oxygen

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 18.04.2016 (Shift-I)

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 05.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) A greenhouse gas is a gas that absorbs and emits radiant energy within the thermal infrared range. Greenhouse gases cause the greenhouse effect on planets. The primary greenhouse gases in Earth's atmosphere are water vapour, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and ozone. Oxygen is not a green house gas.

53. Which of the following gases is responsible for the effect of greenhouse on earth?

- (a) Water vapour and Carbon dioxide
- (b) Carbon dioxide and nitrogen
- (c) Carbon dioxide and Methane
- (d) Ozone and methane

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 29.03.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (*) Greenhouse Gases are :- Water vapor (H₂O), Carbon dioxide (CO₂), Chlorofluorocarbons (CFC₃), Methane (CH₄), Nitrous oxide (N₂O), Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆), Hydrofluorocarbon (HFC₃),

Perfluorocarbons (CF₄, C₂F₆) and Carbon monoxide etc. If we consider relative contribution of various greenhouse gases to total global warming which includes carbon dioxide (60%), methane (20%), CFC₃ (14%) and nitrous oxide (6%), then option (c) will be the correct answer.

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

- (a) Ozone
- (b) Nitrous oxide
- (c) Water vapour
- (d) Hydrogen

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 29.03.2016 (Shift-III)

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 02.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d) See the explanation of the above question.

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

- (a) Carbon dioxide
- (b) Nitrous oxide
- (c) Oxygen
- (d) Carbon monoxide

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 30.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) See the explanation of the above question.

56. The term refers to the Assigned Amount Unit which sets the limit of –

- (a) Carbon emission
- (b) Greenhouse gas emission
- (c) Carbon credit for sale
- (d) Carbon savings in the form of footprints

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 11.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b) An Assigned Amount Unit (AAU) is a tradable 'Kyoto unit' or 'carbon credit' representing an allowance to emit greenhouse gases comprising one metric tonne of carbon dioxide equivalents calculated using their Global Warming Potential.

57. Which of the following cannot be included in greenhouse gases?

- (a) Nitrous oxide
- (b) Carbon dioxide
- (c) Methane
- (d) Phosphine

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 26.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) Phosphine cannot be included in greenhouse gases. Phosphine is the compound with the chemical formula PH₃. It is a colorless, flammable, toxic gas and is classified as a pnictogen hydride. Pure Phosphine is odourless, but technical grade samples have a highly unpleasant odour like garlic or rotting fish, due to the presence of substituted phosphine and diphosphane.

58. Which Greenhouse gas is also known as laughing gas?

- (a) Methane
- (b) Carbon di oxide
- (c) Nitrous oxide
- (d) Sulphur di oxide

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 06.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) Nitrous oxide (N₂O) is a green house gas, which is commonly known as laughing gas. It is used as an anesthetic for sedation.

59. A greenhouse gas is any gaseous mixture capable of

- (a) Equally visible and infrared
- (b) More visible radiation than visible
- (c) More infrared radiation than visible
- (d) Neither visible nor infrared radiation.

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 07.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d) A greenhouse gas is any gaseous mixture which is neither visible nor infrared. A green house gas is a gas that absorbs and emits radiant energy with in the thermal infrared range. The primary greenhouse gases are water vapour, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and ozone.

60. What is India's global rank in terms of contribution to India's greenhouse gas emission in June 2015?

- (a) 3rd (b) 2nd
(c) 4th (d) 5th

RRB NTPC Stage-IInd, 18.01.2017 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c) India's global rank in terms of contribution to India's greenhouse gas emission was 4th in June 2015.

61. Which of the following statement is true?

- (a) Global warming and climate change are two different issues.
(b) Global warming will reduce the ice formed in the glacier throughout the year.
(c) The sea level is reduced due to global warming.
(d) Deserts may be reduced due to rust global warming.

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 31.03.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) Global warming will reduce the ice formed in the glacier throughout the year. Earth's average temperature has been increasing dramatically for more than a century. Glaciers are important indicators of global warming and climate change in several ways. Melting ice results in rise in sea level. As ice sheets in Antarctica and Greenland melt, they raise the level of the ocean.

8. Wildlife Conservation and Management

1. When was World Wide Fund for Nature-India (WWF-India) established?

- (a) 1976 (b) 1997
(c) 1956 (d) 1969

R.R.B. JE. Stage - II 30-08-2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (d) : Established in 1969, WWF-India is dedicated to conserve natural heritage and ecology.

2. The Red Data book which lists endangered species is maintained-

- (a) UNO (b) IUCN
(c) WHO (d) WWF

R.R.B. JE- Stage - II 31-08-2019 (Shift - I)

Ans. (b) : The IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) prepares the Red Data Book for listing the endangered species and others also.

3. When is 'World Wildlife Day' observed?

- (a) 3 March (b) 5 March
(c) 17 March (d) 10 March

RRB JE CBT-II 28-08-2019 (evening)

Ans : (a) 'World Wildlife Day' celebrated each year on 3 March to commemorates the day of the adoption of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora in 1973.

4. In which year was Wildlife Protection Act implemented in India?

- (a) 1971 (b) 1970
(c) 1972 (d) 1973

RRB JE CBT-II 29-08-2019 (evening)

Ans. (c) The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 is an Act of the Parliament of India enacted for protection of plants and animals species.

5. When did the Program related to the conservation on tiger "Project Tiger" Started?

- (a) 1968 (b) 1991
(c) 1973 (d) 1977

RPF SI 24.12.2018 (Shift - I)

Ans. (c) : Project Tiger was first initiated on 1st April, 1973 and is ongoing. The much-needed project was launched in Jim Corbett National Park, Madhya Pradesh and leads the states in tiger number and counted 526 Tigers within its territory. The estimated tiger population stood at 2967 in 2018 Tiger census.

6. Project Tiger was started in the year ____.

- (a) 1980 (b) 1973
(c) 1965 (d) 1985

RPF SI 18.01.2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (b) : See the explanation of above question.

7. Which of the following is not a threat to the tiger population in India?

- (a) Lack of available prey
(b) Combining wildlife corridors
(c) Cattle grazing
(d) Fragmentation of natural habitat

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) Combining wildlife corridors is not a threat to the tiger population in India. India is planning to build around 1200 long wildlife corridor so that tigers can be protected.

8. Where is the Wildlife Institute of India located?

- (a) Nagpur (b) Gangtok
(c) Dehradun (d) brick city

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) The Wildlife Institute of India is located in Dehradun, Uttarakhand. It was founded in 1982. This institute provides training courses, academic programs as well as advice in wildlife research and management.

9. Which of the following endangered animals gives the world's best and most expensive wool?

- (a) Chiru (Tibetan antelope)
(b) Kashmiri goat
(c) Kashmiri sheep
(d) Chital (reindeer)

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 30.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) Chiru the endangered animal is used to give the world's best and most expensive wool. These are living beings of the Tibetan plateau. In recent years they become endangered due to poaching. Wool made of their hair is warm and soft. It is used in weaving shawls.

10. Which is the award instituted by the Government of India for individuals or communities from rural areas who have shown extraordinary courage and dedication in protecting wildlife?

- (a) Sanjay Gandhi Parvavaran Award
- (b) Sunderlal Bahuguna Award
- (c) Amrita Devi Bishnoi Award
- (d) BP Pal Award

RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Amrita Devi Bishnoi award, instituted by the govt. of India for individual or communities from rural areas who have shown extraordinary courage and dedication in protecting wildlife. Amrita Devi Bishnoi is most remembered for the protection of Khejri trees in Rajasthan. A cash award of rupee one lakh is presented to individuals/institutions involved in wildlife protection.

11. The World Wildlife Fund (WWF) logo is a/an...

- (a) Elephant
- (b) Red Panda
- (c) Tiger
- (d) Giant panda

RRB NTPC 05.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) is an international non-governmental organization founded on 29 April 1961, headquartered in Switzerland. The Giant panda is the featured animal on the logo for World Wildlife Fund as a symbol of all endangered species that would be able to thrive if permitted the range and natural environment of their origin. The Giant panda is representative of World Wildlife Fund's commitment to protect wildlife and wild spaces.

12. The book which keeps a record of all the endangered animals and plants is _____.

- (a) Red Data Book
- (b) Wild Life Analysis Book
- (c) Eco Survey Book
- (d) Animal Survey Book

RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Red Data Book keeps a record of all the endangered animals, plants and species. It contains a list of species that are in danger of becoming extinct. The book was based on research conducted between 1961 and 1964 by biologists in Russia. Hence, it is also called the Russian Red Data Book. Currently, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) maintains the Red Data Book. The IUCN was founded in 1948 with an aim of maintaining a complete record of every species that ever lived. Its headquarter is located in Gland, Switzerland.

13. The Red Data Book provides data on:

- (a) red birds
- (b) red lions
- (c) list of plant and animals
- (d) endangered plants and animals

RRB NTPC 08.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : See the explanation of the above question.

14. The Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB) is a statutory multi-disciplinary body under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC). Its headquarters is in:

- (a) New Delhi
- (b) Kolkata
- (c) Hyderabad
- (d) Patna

RRB NTPC 09.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB) is a statutory multi-disciplinary body established by the Government of India under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, to combat organised wildlife crime in the country. Its headquarter is situated in New Delhi.

15. Shahtoosh wool, the lightest wool in the world, is obtained from:

- (a) Nilgai
- (b) Sheep
- (c) Llama
- (d) Tibetan Antelope

RRB NTPC 27.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Shahtoosh is a very fine type of wool. It is also called the king of fine wools. This wool is made up of the hairs of Chiru, which is a Tibetan antelope. Tibetan antelope that lives in the Himalayan forests at an altitude of more than 14,000 feet. Tibetan antelope, Chiru is listed in schedule I of the India's Wildlife (Protection) Act.

16. Which of the following pairs (Species-Category) is correct with respect to India?

- (a) Great Hornbill - Vulnerable
- (b) Black Buck - Rare
- (c) Nicobar Pigeon - Endangered
- (d) Asiatic Elephant - Endemic

RRB NTPC 08.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Due to habitat loss and hunting the Great Hornbill is evaluated as vulnerable in IUCN list and Appendix I of CITES. Great Hornbill is the state bird of Kerala and Arunachal Pradesh. Great hornbills are found in the forest of India, Bhutan, Nepal and mainland of Southeast Asia etc.

17. India's first Genetic Bank for Wildlife Conservation is located at:

- (a) Cochin
- (b) Hyderabad
- (c) Bengaluru
- (d) Ahmedabad

RRB NTPC 08.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : India's first Genetic Bank for Wildlife Conservation, was inaugurated in Hyderabad. It was inaugurated at Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology's (CCMB) Laboratory of Conservation of Endangered Species (LACONES) facility in Hyderabad, Telangana.

18. To raise awareness for tiger conservation, when is global tiger day celebrated?

- (a) 26 July
- (b) 20 July
- (c) 25 July
- (d) 29 July

RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : 29th July is referred as the Global Tiger Day. On July 29, 2010 a number of countries became signatories to an agreement at the Saint Petersburg Tiger summit in Russia. The countries pledged to raise awareness about the dramatic fall in the number of tigers and the steps required to preserve the species from going extinct. The theme for the 2021 International Tiger Day is "Their survival is in our hands".

- 19. The Red Panda eats _____ leaves.**
(a) pine (b) eucalyptus
(c) maple (d) bamboo

RRB NTPC 17.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The Red Panda is a primarily herbivores that has adapted to a highly specialized bamboo diet. Bamboo leaves and shoots comprise 95% of their diet. Bamboo stalks are eaten by Red Panda in the spring and fruit is enjoyed in the summer. Red pandas live in the Eastern Himalayas in places like China, Nepal and Bhutan. It is listed as Endangered in the IUCN list.

- 20. Which species are not classified in the IUCN endangered species category?**
(a) Harmful
(b) Extinct
(c) Easily injured (Vulnerable)
(d) Endangered

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 17.01.2017 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) Under the IUCN Red List, Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (EN) and Vulnerable (VU) Species are considered to be threatened with extinction. The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) is an international organization working in the field of nature conservation and sustainable of natural resources.

- 21. In April 2016, the National Green Tribunal suspended the environmental clearance given for the proposed hydro power project in Arunachal Pradesh to save the**
(a) Great Hornbill
(b) Mithun
(c) Herbal plants
(d) Black necked cranes

RRB NTPC Stage-IInd, 18.01.2017 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d) NGT in its judgement on April 7, 2016 suspended the Environmental Clearance to a hydro power project in Arunachal Pradesh to save the Black Necked Crane which has been listed as vulnerable species by the IUCN.

- 22. In which year was the Asiatic Cheetah declared extinct in India?**
(a) 1947 (b) 1952
(c) 1950 (d) 1948

RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Asiatic Cheetah was officially declared extinct by the Indian Government in the year 1951-52. An adult asiatic cheetah grows to about 1.3 meters (4.4 ft) in length and can weigh up to 54 kg. Asiatic Cheetah can run up to a speed of 128 km/hr to catch their prey.

- 23. A scheme by the Government of India to maintain a viable population of tigers in India since 1973 is:**
(a) Wildlife Conservation (b) Wildlife in India
(c) Save the Tiger (d) Project Tiger

RRB NTPC 09.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : India's Project Tiger was established in 1973 to provide havens for tigers in the country's National Parks. Its aim is to save the steadily declining population of tigers in India. On 1 April, 1973 the project was launched from Jim Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand. The number of tiger reserve in India is 53.

- 24. Project Elephant was launched by the Government of India in the year**
(a) 1990 (b) 1972
(c) 1992 (d) 1986

RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Project Elephant was launched by the Ministry of Environment and Forest and Government of India in February 1992. It ensures the protection of elephant corridors and elephant habitat for the survival of elephant population in the wild. Elephant is included in the list of protected species according to the Schedule-I of the Indian Wildlife Protection Act 1972 and in Convention on International Trade in the Engangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

- 25. How many schedules are there in the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 of India.?**
(a) VII (b) VI
(c) IV (d) V

RRB NTPC 09.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 was passed in 1972 and has 6 schedules.

Schedule 1st → It covers endangered species that need rigorous protection. The species are granted protection from poaching, killing, trading etc. and therefore, the harshest penalties for violation of law are under this schedule.

Schedule 2nd → Animals under this list are also accorded high protection.

Schedule 3rd & 4th → Species that are not endangered are included under schedule III and IV. This includes protected species but the penalty for any violation is less compared to the first two schedules.

Schedule 5th → This schedule contains animals that are considered as vermin (small wild animals that carry disease and destroy plants and food). These animal can be hunted.

Schedule 6th → This list contains plants that are forbidden from cultivation.

- 26. How many schedules are there in Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 of India?**
(a) IV (b) VII
(c) V (d) VI

RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : See the explanation of the above question.

27. How many schedules are there in the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972?

- (a) Four (b) Seven
(c) Five (d) Six

RRB NTPC 05.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : See the explanation of the above question.

28. The Jim Corbett National Park was established in 1936 to save the endangered species of

- (a) Peacock (b) White elephant
(c) Bengal tiger (d) Blue whale

RRB NTPC 21.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : To protect the endangered Bengal Tiger, Jim Corbett National Park was established in 1936 in the Nainital district of Uttarakhand. It is the oldest National Park of India. The most famous of Corbett's wild animals residents are the Bengal Tiger, Asiatic Elephant, Leopards, Wild Boar, Sloth Bear, Jackal, Mongoose, and Crocodile. It is also being honored as the place where Project Tiger was first launched in 1973.

29. Under which Indian Act, the Central Bureau of Investigation has been given the right to arrest and Prosecute Criminals who cause harm to wildlife?

- (a) The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972
(b) Indian Forest Act, 1927
(c) Environment Protection Act, 1986
(d) Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960

RRB NTPC 19.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Wild life (Protection) Act, 1972 is the umbrella legislation for wildlife crime enforcement in the country. It provides for the protection and conservation of the animals and plants. CBI (Central Bureau of Investigation) can investigate the case also and it works with WCCB (Wildlife Crime Control Bureau). WCCB is a statutory body established by the Government of India under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate change to combat organised wildlife crime. Its headquarter is in Delhi.

30. What is 'Red Data Book' also called (Red List)?

- (a) List of the most polluted (of the world) records.
(b) Listed record of sensitive earthquake areas (of the world).
(c) Listed record of the drought prone areas of the world.
(d) Detailed document of threatened animals, trees etc.

RRB NTPC Stage-IInd, 18.01.2017 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) Red Data Book is the document established by IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) for documenting the rare and endangered species of plants, animals, fungi and also a few local species that exist within a state or country.

31. BSI (Botanical Survey of India) Published list of endangered plants under which of the following names?

- (a) Red Data Book (b) Green Data Book
(c) Black Data Book (d) Blue Data Book

RRB NTPC 12.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The first and second volumes of the Red Data Book of Indian plants was published by Botanical Survey of India in the years 1987. The Red Data Book is a public document that is created for recording endangered and rare species of plants, animals, fungi as well as some local subspecies that are present in a particular region. BSI is located in Kolkata, West Bengal, India. It was founded on Feb 13, 1890, is under Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

32. What does WCCB stand for in the context of Environment and Forest?

- (a) Wildlife Crime Control Bureau
(b) World Crime Control Bureau
(c) Wildlife Conservation Control Bureau
(d) World Conservation Control Bureau

RRB NTPC 07.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : In the context of Environment and Forest WCCB stands for Wildlife Crime Control Bureau. It was established on 4 September 2006 by amending Wildlife (Protection) Act (WLPA), 1972 to protect the wildlife and fauna in India. It is headquartered in New Delhi.

33. For the protection and conservation of endangered or rare species, transporting them from their natural habitat to other systematic areas is called as –

- (a) Ex- situ protection
(b) In-situ protection
(c) Migration protection
(d) Protective protection

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 02.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) For the protection and conservation of endangered or rare species, transporting them from their natural habitat to other systematic areas are called as Ex-situ protection. For example zoos, botanical gardens etc. or in the form of gene pools and gamete storage, germplasm banks for seeds, pollen etc.

34. In which year was the project Tiger, India's most famous wildlife and conservation project launched to conserve the declining population of Indian tigers?

- (a) 1975 (b) 1973
(c) 1978 (d) 1982

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 02.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) One of the most intensive conservation efforts in India, Project Tiger was launched in 1973. It envisaged the setting of tiger reserves to help in maintaining the population of tigers.

35. According to India State of Forest Report in 2015, in terms of its animal husbandry area... the largest forest area is –

- (a) Assam
(b) Jammu And Kashmir
(c) Madhya Pradesh
(d) Arunachal Pradesh

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 06.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) According to India State of Forest Report in 2015, in terms of its animal husbandry area, the largest forest area is Madhya Pradesh. At Present, according to 'Indian State of Forest Report 2021. Prepared by the Forest Survey of India (FSI), Madhya Pradesh has the largest forest cover in the country followed by Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Maharashtra. Madhya Pradesh has reported extent of recorded forest area 94,689 sq km which is 30.72% of its geographical area.

36. **When was 'Project Tiger' launched in India?**
(a) 22 April 1973 (b) 11 April 1973
(c) 21 April 1973 (d) 01 April 1973

RRB Group-D, 15.10.2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d) Project Tiger is a centrally sponsored Scheme of Government of India which was launched on the 1st of April, 1973 for in-situ conservation of wild tigers in designated tiger reserves.

37. **The first National wildlife genetics resource Bank of India was inaugurated by.**
(a) Rajnath Singh (b) Dr. Harshvardhan
(c) Ramnath Kovind (d) Narendra Modi

RRB Group-D, 15.10.2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) First National Wildlife Genetic Resource Bank was inaugurated by Union Minister for Science and Technology and Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Dr. Harsh Vardhan. The genetic bank will cryo preserve living cell lines, gametes and embryos of endangered wild animal species in India.

38. **According to tiger census in 2014 tiger population in India was –**
(a) 1411 (b) 1706
(c) 2226 (d) 1906

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 19.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) As per Ministry of Environment and Forests, the tiger population in India stood at 2,226 in 2014. At present, as per the survey conducted in 2018, India's Tiger population stands at a total of 2967 which is 70 percent of the global tiger population.

39. **An area which is legally reserved by law in order for wildlife in its natural surroundings is called –**
(a) Community forest
(b) Biosphere Reserve forest
(c) National Park
(d) Animal Husbandry

RRB J.E.(14.12.2014,Green Paper)

Ans. (d) An area which is legally reserved by law in order for wild life in its natural surroundings is called as an Animal Husbandry.

9. Natural Energy

1. **Which of the following is a disadvantage of most of the renewable energy sources?**
(a) Unreliable supply
(b) High running cost

- (c) Highly polluting
(d) High waste disposal cost

RRB JE CBT-II 31.08.2019 IInd Shift

Ans. (a) The major disadvantage of renewable energy sources is the unreliable supply. For example: Solar energy can be used in the day time when the sun is shining bright. It cannot be used on rainy days or at night time.

2. **Which of the following is an example of non-renewable source of energy?**
(a) Uranium (b) Alcohol
(c) Wood (d) Biogas

RRB-JE 30.08.2019, Ist Shift

Ans. (a) : Resources that exist in limited supply and cannot be replaced if they are used up are called Non-renewable resources. Coal, rare earth elements, petroleum products, Gold and Uranium etc are the example of non-renewable resources.

3. **Fuel produced inside the Earth's surface by decomposition of organic materials is called fuel.**
(a) Charcoal (b) Biomass
(c) Wood (d) Fossil

RRB Group-D, 25.09.2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d) A fossil fuel is a fuel formed by natural processes, such as anaerobic decomposition of buried dead organisms, containing organic molecules originating in ancient photosynthesis that release energy in combustion.

4. **Which of the following is a renewable source of energy**
(a) Wood (b) Petroleum
(c) Coal (d) Nuclear fission

RRB NTPC 26.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The energy which can be renewed or reused is termed as renewable source of energy. It is the type of energy obtained from those which do not deplete and are naturally replenished for example solar energy, wind energy geothermal energy, nuclear fission etc.

5. **Which of the following may be considered as appropriate definition of a natural resource?**
(a) A natural resource is available only in forests.
(b) A natural resource is a man-made commodity.
(c) A natural resource is a gift of nature that is useful for mankind.
(d) A natural resource is available only on land.

RRB NTPC 22.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The resource which is directly obtained from nature is called natural resources Ex–Air, Water, Land, Forest, Coal etc. A natural resource is a gift of nature that is useful for mankind. The natural resources are not only obtained from forest but from water, land and air also.

6. **Which of the following is NOT a source of sea energy?**
(a) Ocean thermal energy (b) Solar energy
(c) Wave energy (d) Tidal energy

RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : There are different kind of energies produced from sea. They are:

- **Tidal Energy:** Tidal energy is harnessed by constructing a dam across a narrow opening to the sea. A turbine fixed at the opening of the dam converts tidal energy to electricity.
- **Wave Energy:** Electric power generated from waves
- **Ocean Current Energy:** Ocean surface is comparable to wind which rotates the turbine to generate electricity.
- **Ocean Thermal Energy:** The warm surface-water is used to boil a volatile liquid like ammonia. The vapours of the liquid are then used to run the turbine of generator.

But solar energy is not produced from sea. Hence they are not forms of oceanic/sea energy. Solar energy is radiant light and heat from the Sun that is harnessed using a range of technologies such as solar water heating, photovoltaics, solar thermal energy, solar architecture, molten salt power plants and artificial photosynthesis

7. Which of the following natural resources is an inexhaustible resource ?

- (a) Natural Gas (b) Forests
(c) Sunlight (d) Petroleum

RRB NTPC 15.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Inexhaustible resources of energy are those sources, which will not exhaust in future, those are unlimited. Bio-mass is one of the inexhaustible sources of energy. Examples are wind, sunlight and water.

8. Which of the following is a renewable energy resource?

- (a) Coal (b) Petroleum
(c) Synthesis gas (d) Natural gas

RRB NTPC 01.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : Synthesis gas (also known as syngas) is a mixture of carbon monoxide (CO) and hydrogen (H) that is used as a fuel gas but is produced from a wide range of carbonaceous feedstocks and is used to produce a wide range of chemicals.

9. Which of the following is NOT a conventional source of energy?

- (a) Coal (b) Wind mill
(c) Natural gas (d) Petroleum

RRB NTPC 13.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : Energy is classified as conventional and Non-conventional energy.

- **Conventional Energy** → Virtually non-renewable energy resources are exhaustible and cannot be recovered. These are based on fossil fuels for example- Petroleum, coal natural gas etc.
- **Non-conventional Energy** → It includes all renewable energy resources, which never expire and can be recovered. For example, wind energy, hydroelectric energy, geothermal energy, solar thermal energy etc.

10. Losses from most renewable energy sources are:

- (a) Unstable supply
(b) High waste disposal cost
(c) Excessive pollution
(d) High operating cost

RRB Group-D, 16.11.2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) Renewable energy sources include solar energy, geothermal energy etc. Renewable energy resources are also called inexhaustible energy resources. The energy derived from these resources is eco-friendly. But unstable supply is a loss of them.

11. Identify an example of a traditional source of energy -

- (a) Natural gas (b) Wind energy
(c) Nuclear energy (d) Solar energy

RRB Group-D 29-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) Traditional energy sources are those which are used for a long time and are available in limited quantities. Traditional sources of energy include natural gas, coal, petroleum, etc. Natural gas is a mixture of several gases, mainly consisting of methane.

12. Sources of energy that have been stored in nature for a very long time and when exhausted, cannot be quickly replaced.

- (a) Renewable source of energy
(b) Non-renewable sources of energy
(c) Solar energy
(d) Good sources of energy

RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) Non-renewable resources are those which have a limited stock. Once the stocks are exhausted it may take thousands of years to be renewed or replenished. Examples coal, petroleum and natural gas.

13. Which of the following is not a renewable source of energy?

- (a) Solar (b) Wind
(c) Sea Wave (d) Coal

RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) Renewable energy includes all the energy which has no polluting factor and whose source does not decay or whose source is replenished. Solar energy, wind energy, hydropower energy, tidal energy, biomass bio fuels etc. are examples of renewable energy. Whereas coal is not a renewable source of energy.

14. Which of the following is not a source of renewable energy?

- (a) Solar (b) Wind
(c) Sea waves (d) Coal

RRB Group-D 26-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) See the explanation of the above question.

15. Which of the following is not a renewable energy in natural resources?

- (a) Tidal energy (b) Wind energy
(c) Fossil fuels (d) solar energy

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 27.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) Energy that we can get back is called as renewable energy. It is always available in nature. For example tidal energy, wind energy, solar energy etc. Non-renewable Energy - energy that has limited reserves, once it is over, it cannot be obtained again. Such as - fossil fuels, petroleum gas, nuclear energy etc.

16. What is another name for traditional source of energy?

- (a) Inexhaustible sources of energy
- (b) Non-renewable sources of energy
- (c) Renewable sources of energy
- (d) Alternative sources of energy

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green paper)

Ans. (b) Another name for traditional source of energy is non-renewable source of energy. Energy that has limited reserves, once it is over, it cannot be obtained again, such energy is known as Non Renewable Energy eg. fossil fuels, petroleum gas, nuclear energy etc.

17. Which of the following is not a source of renewable energy?

- (a) Wind energy
- (b) Tidal energy
- (c) Fossil fuels
- (d) Solar energy

RRB JE 24.05.2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c) Wind energy, geothermal energy and solar energy are sources of renewable energy, whereas fossil energy is classified as non-renewable energy. Energy from renewable sources is called "clean energy" because it reduces environmental pollution. Burning of fossil fuels causes environmental damage as it removes large amounts of carbon dioxide, causing global warming.

18. Which of the following is a renewable source?

- (a) Coal
- (b) Petrol
- (c) Natural gas
- (d) Air

RRB ALP & Tec. (17-08-18 Shift-II)

Ans. (d) Renewable sources are sources of energy that are constantly renewed by nature and their consumption does not affect their supply. Such as - solar energy, wind energy etc.

19. Complete the following sentence with the most appropriate option:

Solar energy generates more power than wind energy -

- (a) Sometimes
- (b) Never
- (c) Always
- (d) Often

RRB SSE (21.12.2014, Set-07, Yellow paper)

Ans. (a) Wind energy generates more power than solar energy. Wind energy can generate 24 hours of energy while solar energy is generated only during sunlight. Sometimes the velocity of winds becomes absolutely negligible, so solar energy is produced at that time.

20. Which of the following is the single largest source of natural energy for humans?

- (a) Plant
- (b) Sun
- (c) Animals
- (d) Earth

RRB ALP & Tec. (17-08-18 Shift-III)

Ans. (b) Sun is the largest source of natural energy in nature. In the presence of the sun's energy, photosynthesis takes place, through which food is produced for all the creatures of the earth. The Sun's energy is the result of nuclear fusion.

21. Which of the following is a renewable resource of energy never ending?

- (a) Fossil fuel
- (b) Solar energy
- (c) Coal
- (d) Petroleum

RRB SSE 21.12.2014

Ans. (b) Solar energy is obtained directly from the Sun. Solar energy changes the climate Solar energy is the source of all kinds of life on earth. Solar energy is a vast source of never-ending energy, which can be used in cooking, water purification, power generation, keeping rooms warm and crop drying.

22. Where is solar energy obtained?

- (a) Moon
- (b) Sun
- (c) Stars
- (d) Sea

RRB JE 25.05.2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b) See the explanation of the above question.

23. Which of the following regions has the maximum wind energy potential?

- (a) Western Ghats
- (b) Gangetic Plain
- (c) Himalaya
- (d) Deccan Plateau

RRB ALP & Tec. (10-08-18 Shift-I)

Ans. (a) The maximum potential area for wind energy is the Western Ghats. The country currently has the fourth highest wind installed capacity in the world with total installed capacity of 39.25 GW (as on 31st March, 2021). Wind power represents 10.1% of the total installed power capacity in India as of Q1 2020.

10. Environment Miscellaneous

1. The Yellowstone National Park is located in:

- (a) USA
- (b) Canada
- (c) Spain
- (d) France

RRB NTPC 15.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Yellowstone National Park is an American national park located in the western United States, Yellowstone was the first national park in the U.S. and is also widely held to be the first national park in the world.

2. Government of Thailand has named _____ as the National Aquatic Animal.

- (a) Siamese fighting fish
- (b) Common Carp
- (c) Guppy
- (d) Northern Pike

R.R.B. JE. Stage - II 30-08-2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (a) : Government of Thailand has named Siamese fighting fish as the National Aquatic Animal. These are endemic to the central plain of Thailand.

3. **Headquarters of Bioersivity International is located at-**

- (a) Rome (b) Manila
(c) Paris (d) Geneva

R.R.B. JE- Stage - II 31-08-2019 (Shift -I)

Ans. (a) : The headquarters of Bioersivity International is located in Rome.

4. **Which of the following is true regarding DDT?**

- (a) It is light blue in color.
(b) It has a pungent odour.
(c) It is non-toxic.
(d) It is a contact insecticide.

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 07.04.2017 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) DDT (Dichloro-Diphenyl-Trichloroethane) noted its effectiveness as a pesticide is banned for being deadly to animals and flora. it is a contact insecticide DDT control malaria and typhus.

5. **Who discovered the pesticide DDT?**

- (a) Omar Gedler
(b) Paul Hermann Muller
(c) Arthur Fixture
(d) Felix Hoffmantra

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 18.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b) Swiss chemist Paul Hermann Muller discovered DDT (Dichloro-Diphenyl-Trichloroethane) noted its effectiveness as a pesticide during World War II to control malaria and typhus among civilians and troops, a discovery that earned him a Nobel Prize in 1948. It was first discovered in the year 1874.

6. **Which of the following gases present in the air is responsible for the discoloration of brass?**

- (a) Hydrogen Sulphide
(b) Carbon dioxide
(c) Nitrogen
(d) Carbon Monoxide

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 02.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) Brass is an alloy made of copper and Zinc. When brass comes in contact with hydrogen sulphide present in the air, copper reacts with the sulphide ion to form cupric sulphide which is black in colour. Zinc reacts with hydrogen to produce zinc hydroxide which is light red in colour. Therefore when brass comes in contact with air it gets discoloured.

7. **Which of the following is the cause of the increase of Carbon di oxide in the atmosphere?**

1. **Increased use of fossil fuel.**
2. **Deforestation**
3. **Increase in number of vehicles.**
4. **Increased use of solar heaters.**
(a) 1 and 2 (b) 1,2 and 4
(c) 1,2 and 3 (d) 1,2,3 and 4

Ans. (c) Carbon dioxide is a colorless gas with a density about 60% higher than that of dry air. Carbon dioxide consists of a carbon atom covalently double bonded to two oxygen atoms. It occurs naturally in

Earth's atmosphere as a trace gas. Increased use of fossil fuel, deforestation and increase in number of vehicles has considerably increased the level of carbon dioxide in atmosphere.

8. **Where in India was the most complete fossil of rare dinosaur-Ichthyosaur found in 2016?**

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Arunachal Pradesh
(c) Rajasthan (d) Gujarat

RRB NTPC 04.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : In 2016 scientists in India have discovered a 152 million-year-old fossil of an Ichthyosaur - an extinct marine reptile - in the western state of Gujarat. This was the first time an Ichthyosaur fossil has been discovered in India. The fossil was found inside rocks from the Mesozoic Era, which ran between 252 and 66 million years ago, in the Kutch desert. The team, which comprised scientists from India and Germany, believes the newly discovered specimen can be identified with Ophthalmosauridae, a family of Ichthyosaurs that lived in the oceans between 165 and 90 million years ago.

9. **What was the objective of Green Highway Policy- 2015?**

- (a) Promoting the development of eco-friendly highways.
(b) Promoting the welfare of poverty.
(c) Protecting the non-governmental organizations who work to keep the roads green.
(d) Taking measures for excess rainfall.

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 31.03.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) Green Highway Policy-2015 aims to Promote the development of eco-friendly highways the Green Highway tender was released at national conference held in New Delhi on 29 Sep. 2015 aimed at the greening of the Highway corridors with the participation of private sector (NGOs) and governmental organization under the scheme is 1% of the total amount will be spent on plantation and maintenance along the Highway.

10. **The nursery school scheme of central government is related to –**

- (a) To create awareness about environment in young minds.
(b) To organize admission in nursery school.
(c) Bring nursery schools under regulation.
(d) To create awareness about the safety of children.

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 06.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) Union Government has launched the School Nursery Yojana in August, 2015. It is a bid to bring school students closer to nature by involving them in rising of saplings in school nurseries. The scheme was launched by then Union Environment Minister Prakash Javadekar in New Delhi. Under this scheme Student of class 6 to 9 will be informed about importance of planting trees.

11. **Who is NOT a Goldman Environmental Prize (Green Nobel Prize) winner ?**

- (a) Medha Patkar (b) Champa Devi Shukla
(c) Ramesh Agrawal (d) Vandana Shiva

RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : The Goldman Environmental Prize is a prize awarded annually to grassroots environmental activists, one from each of the world's six geographic regions: Africa, Asia, Europe, Islands and Island Nations, North America, and South and Central America. The award is given by the Goldman Environmental Foundation headquartered in San Francisco, California. It is also called the Green Nobel Prize.

Indians honoured with this award are- Prafulla Samantara (2017), Ramesh Agrawal (2014), Rasida Bee and Champa Devi (2004), M C Mehta (1996) and Medha Patkar (1992).

12. The Ecomark logo of India is/are :

- (a) An earthen pot (b) Cross trees
(c) A green dot (d) A blue angel

RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : An earthen pot has been chosen as the logo for the Ecomark scheme in India. The familiar earthen pot uses a renewable resource like earth, does not produce hazardous waste and consumes little energy in making. Its solid and graceful form represents both strength and fragility, which also characterises the eco-system. 'Ecomark' in 1991 for easy identification of environment-friendly products.

13. Which organization has taken initiatives like 'anticipation, assimilation, re-mold' to maintain the resilience of the environment of the most sensitive countries of the world?

- (a) World Trade Organization
(b) United Nation
(c) World Meteorological Organization
(d) UNESCO

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 29.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b) The United Nation took the initiative like 'anticipation, assimilation, re-mold' to maintain the resilience of the environment of the most sensitive countries of the world.

14. Many environmental problems have arised due to urbanization and temporary development in India, but which of the following options is not included in it?

- (a) Deforestation
(b) soil degradation
(c) Depletion of natural resources
(d) Irregular monsoon

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 26.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) Apart from urbanization, many environmental problems of temporary development have arised in India, including land degradation, erratic destruction of renewal resources, etc., while irregular monsoon is the result of climate change.

15. In the absence of oxygen, the thermal chemical decomposition of biological objects at high temperatures is called

- (a) Prolysis (b) Thermolysis
(c) Kermalization (d) Cytogenesis

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green paper)

Ans. (a) Thermal chemical decomposition of biological objects at high temperatures in the absence of oxygen is called prolysis.

16. Over 70% of the Earth's surface is surrounded by water. What percentage of the total amount of water on the earth is fresh water and accessible for direct human use?

- (a) 70% (b) 5%–10%
(c) Less than1% (d) 50%

RRB NTPC 10.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) More than 70% of the Earth's surface is surrounded by water. Less than 1% of the total water on Earth is fresh water and accessible for direct human use.

17. Which of the following harmful effects of pesticides were noticed by the media while promoting health issues in Kerala?

- (a) Endosulfan (b) lethal
(c) Thymate (d) Monosyl

RRB NTPC 02.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) Endosulfan, a pesticide used extensively in Indian farms, is being banned. After the Kerala government, the Karnataka government has also banned the use of endosulfan. The use of endosulfan was declared illegal by the Kerala government citing health reasons. Endosulfan is a pesticide that is sprayed to protect fruits, vegetables from insects.

18. Identify the protectionist and active activist from Jharkhand who is one of the recipients of the Women Transforming India, 2014 award?

- (a) Janhvi Tamar (b) Jwala Thakur
(c) Jamuna Tudu (d) Juhi Kanhekar

RRB Group-D 08-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c) Jamuna Tudu is a noted environmental protectionist and activist hailing from Jharkhand. she was awarded the Padma Shri, India's fourth highest award in the year 2014 and Women's Transforming India – 2017 award in the year 2017.

19. _____ is a manufacturer of rock gardens in Chandigarh?

- (a) Nek Chand (b) Gulab Chand
(c) Premchand (d) Mahesh Chand

RRB Group-D 31-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) Rock Garden was built by Nekchand Saini in Chandigarh. This garden is located near Sukhna Lake. In 1984, Nekchand Saini was awarded the 'Padma Shri' award by the Government of India. He died in the year 2015.

20. Which organization has established Govardhan Eco Village in Maharashtra?

- (a) Ish Foundation (b) RSS
(c) Gowdia Math (d) ISKCON

RRB Group-D 26-09-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d) Govardhan Eco Village in Maharashtra has been established by ISKCON. It is an environmentally friendly and community-based model village.

21. **Environmental pressures at sea level are**
Pa.
 (a) 0 (b) 0.1
 (c) 1 (d) 0.001.

RRB Group-D 16.10.2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c) Atmospheric pressure is the force exerted on a unit of surface in the earth's atmosphere by the weight of the air above it. The Environmental weight on the ocean is 1 atm.

22. **Where was the India's First Genetic Resources Bank inaugurated?**
 (a) Tiruvanthpuram (b) Chennai
 (c) Hyderabad (d) Mumbai

RRB Group-D 08-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) National Wildlife Genetic Resource Bank was inaugurated in Hyderabad in August 2018. It is the first genetic resources bank in India. It will preserve living cell lines, gametes and embryos of endangered and protected, wild animal species in India.

23. **The international Solar Alliance was launched by-**
 (a) Narendra Modi (b) Nawaz Sharif
 (c) Barack Obama (d) James Cameron

RRB NTPC Stage-Ist, 28.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) International Solar Alliance was launched by the Paris declaration. It was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi and then French President Francois Hollande on 30 Nov. 2015 at COP 21. The head-quarter of International Solar Alliance is in Gurugram (Haryana).

24. **The 'Nilgiri Hills' are known as**
 (a) Roof of the world (b) King of the hills
 (c) Tea Treasury (d) Blue Mountains

RRB JE 24.05.2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d) The 'Nilgiri Hills' are known as Nila Parbat (Blue Mountain). It is called as blue mountains because of the kurinji shrubs which blossom in this area which exposes blue flowers to the hill, so the whole hill seems to be blue.

25. **In some of the contexts below, the three words are the same and one word is different. Choose a word that is different from the rest.**
 (a) plastic (b) wood
 (c) paper (d) wool

RRB Group-D 31-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) Except plastic, the remaining three are alike as they are biodegradable substance.

26. **What is the reference to the word Cadaver?**
 (a) Clinically living human / person
 (b) A dead human body used in Anatomy (internal structure) science.
 (c) Living human body used as an experiment.
 (d) A restructured human body

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) The word 'Cadaver' is derived from the Latin word 'Cadaver', which means 'to fall'. Under this, the dead body of human is used for scientific research / research studies.

27. **First of the major environmental protection act to be promulgated in India was**
 (a) The Air Act
 (b) The Water Act
 (c) The Environment Act
 (d) Noise pollution rules

RRB JE CBT-II 28-08-2019 (morning)

Ans. (b) : Among the following the Water Act of 1974 is the first major environmental protection act to be promulgated in India.

28. **Which among the following ministries gives Medni Puraskar every year?**
 (a) Ministry of Environment and Forests
 (b) Ministry of Finance
 (c) Ministry of Law
 (d) Ministry of Culture

RRB JE CBT-II 28-08-2019 (morning)

Ans. (a) : Ministry of Environment and Forest gives Medni Puraskar every year to a author who writes a book in hindi on subject related to environment.

29. **Vikramshila Gangetic Dolphin Sanctuary is located in which of the following states of India?**
 (a) West Bengal (b) Assam
 (c) Bihar (d) Uttar Pradesh

R.R.B. JE. Stage - II 01-09-2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (c) : Vikramshila Gangetic Dolphin Sanctuary is located in Bihar. The Gangetic river dolphins can only live in fresh water, are blind and catch their prey in unique manner, using ultrasonic sound waves.

30. **Full form of POPs is-**
 (a) Persistent Organic Pesticides
 (b) Permanent Organic Pesticides
 (c) Persistent Oxidizing Pollutants
 (d) Persistent Organic Pollutants

R.R.B. JE- Stage - II 31-08-2019 (Shift - I)

Ans. (d) : The full form of POP is Persistent Organic Pollutants. POPs are toxic chemicals that adversely affect human health and the environment around the world.

31. **Which of the following statements about carbon monoxide is true?**
 (a) All of the options
 (b) It is result of incomplete combustion of fossil fuels
 (c) It is a foul smelling gas
 (d) It is harmless to human beings

R.R.B. JE. Stage - II 30-08-2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (b) : Among the following only option (b) seems to be true i.e. this gas evolves due to incomplete combustion of fossil fuels.