

GREEN OLYMPIAD 2017

(CLASS – 6, 7 & 8)

LEVEL – II

Date of Examination: October 25, 2017

(Q. 51 – 100)

51. _____ is the process of converting waste material into a new product of better quality as well as higher environmental value.
(A) Recycling (B) Upcycling
(C) Conversion (D) Reuse
52. What is the end product of a heterogeneous mixture of decomposed vegetable or food waste made in the presence of species of worms (red wigglers) called?
(A) Vermicompost (B) Manuring
(C) Vermicast (D) All of the above
53. Name the metal found in broken fluorescent bulbs, tube lights and lead batteries. This metal gets transported with common municipal solid waste and can be easily swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through the skin; this can also cause damage to the kidneys and nervous system.
(A) Copper (B) Cadmium
(C) Mercury (D) Arsenic
54. Which waste management technique uses microorganism metabolism to remove pollutants such as oil spills in the water bodies?
(A) Biomagnification (B) Bioremediation
(C) Biomethanation (D) None of the above
55. The segregated high-calorific fraction of municipal solid waste (MSW) is shredded, dried and baled to produce a byproduct and then burnt to extract thermal energy, thereby efficiently using the waste that might have ended up in landfill. What is the term used for this byproduct?
(A) Recycled-derived fuel (B) Refuse-derived fuel
(C) Reuse-derived fuel (D) Repair-derived fuel
56. Name the gas that is released by the decomposition of wet waste that has 28-36 times more potential for increasing global warming than a molecule of carbon dioxide.
(A) Sulphur dioxide (B) Methane
(C) Ammonia (D) Nitrous oxide
57. Name the national park situated in Rajasthan, India, which is known for being Asia's finest birding areas for the migrant species, including the Demoiselle crane and the rare Siberian crane; it is also a World Heritage Site and a Ramsar Wetland Site.
(A) Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary (B) Keoladeo National park
(C) Vedanthangal Bird Sanctuary (D) Sultanpur Bird Sanctuary
58. What is the term used to describe a transitional area of vegetation between two different plant communities, such as forest and grassland?
(A) Ecotone (B) Isotone
(C) Isotope (D) None of the above
59. Which prefix referring to 'organic life' is derived from the Greek word meaning the course of human life?
(A) Cycle (B) Bio
(C) Abiotic (D) Non of the above

60. In which year was the World Earth Day, celebrated on April 22, first observed?
(A) 1965 (B) 1972
(C) 1975 (D) 1970
61. Name the movement started by Sunderlal Bahuguna which involved the concept of hugging the trees to prevent the destruction of national forest resources.
(A) Narmada Bacho Andolan (B) Chipko movement
(C) Namantar Andolan (D) None of the above
62. What is the full form of UNFCCC?
(A) United Nations Forum of climate change and Conservation.
(B) United Nations Framework, Convention on climate change.
(C) United Nations Forest Culture Conservation Council.
(D) United Nations Framework for Climate change and Conservation.
63. The three components in the hierarchy of R's of waste management are correctly depicted as
(A) Reduce, reuse, recycle (B) Recycle, reduce, reuse
(C) Reuse, recycle, reduce (D) None of the above
64. _____ decomposition takes place in areas without access to oxygen. This is usually marked by the presence of a strong, pungent odour caused by compounds containing sulphur.
(A) Anaerobic (B) Aerobic
(C) Alkaloid (D) None of the above
65. When did the Paris Agreement, which made it legally binding for governments to curb carbon emissions to limit rise in the global temperature, come into force?
(A) 1996 (B) 2008
(C) 2003 (D) 2016
66. The responsibilities of the state and citizens for environmental protection are enshrined in which two articles in the constitution of India?
(A) 38G and 58A (B) 55B and 51D
(C) 48A and 51G (D) 59B and 12D
67. Name the international treaty that controls transboundary movement of hazardous waste and its disposal in other nations.
(A) Basel Convention (B) Bamako convention
(C) OSPAR convention (D) London convention
68. What does TVP, a meat substitute made from defatted soya flour, stands for
(A) Total vital protein (B) The vigour protein
(C) Texturized vegetable protein (D) Total vegetable protein
69. What is the term used by the International Union for Conservation of Nature(IUCN) to rate a species that is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future on its Red list?
(A) Endangered (B) Critically endangered
(C) Vulnerable (D) Threatened
70. In order to foster better understanding amongst people and to generate awareness of the rich heritage of various civilization and different cultures, thereby contributing to the strengthening world peace, United Nations General Assembly has declared 2017 as _____
(A) International Year of Culture
(B) International Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development
(C) International Year of Peace and Justice
(D) International Year of Conflict Mitigation

71. According to the International Union for Conservation of nature(IUCN), which of the following species is no longer endangered?
(A) One-horned rhino (B) Giant Panda
(C) Polar bear (D) All of the above
72. In which Indian state is the Gir National Park located?
(A) Gujarat (B) Assam
(C) Madhya Pradesh (D) Uttarakhand
73. Which of the following statement is correct?
I. Low levels of fluoride are good for the bones and teeth
II. High level of fluoride have an adverse effect on health
(A) I is correct (B) II is correct
(C) Both I and II are correct (D) Both I and II are incorrect
74. Many zoos across the world have taken on an addition role of building up numbers of species through captive breeding programmes. Zoos are examples of which kind of conservation?
(A) In situ conservation (B) In vivo conservation
(C) Ex situ conservation (D) Ex vivo conservation
75. What is the term used for the maximum population of a biological species that the environment can normally support for an indefinite period?
(A) Carrying capacity (B) Weighing capacity
(C) Lung capacity (D) None of these
76. During the Green Revolution, high-yielding varieties of food grains revolutionized Indian agriculture. Among the following, what are the reasons for the phenomenal growth in food production which, later, negatively affected the environment?
(A) Vast amounts of fertilizers used
(B) Excessive use of underground water due to higher water requirement
(C) Excessive application of pesticides due to low resistance to pests
(D) All of the above
77. Nitrosomonas bacteria in the root nodules of leguminous plant converts nitrogen gas from the air into inorganic nitrogen compounds which enrich the soil and can be readily used by plants. Multiple cropping with legumes can thus significantly reduced the need for ____
(A) pesticides (B) fertilizers
(C) irrigation (D) all of the above
78. Name the cultivation method in which a plot of land is cleared and cultivated for a short period of time. Post harvesting it is abandoned and the cultivator then moves on to another plot.
(A) Commercial agriculture (B) Plantation agriculture
(C) Subsistence agriculture (D) Shifting agriculture
79. What is controlled cultivation and harvesting of freshwater or marine aquatic species of plant and animals known as?
(A) Commercial fishing (B) Aquaculture
(C) Hydroculture (D) Bioculture
80. Predomination of sodium in soil leads to a very poor structure which limits or prevents water infiltration and drainage. What is presence of excessive sodium in soil called?
(A) Alkalinity (B) Sodcity
(C) Acidity (D) None

81. Rice blast is a crop disease that affects the entire rice plant. What type of disease is rice blast?
(A) Viral (B) Bacterial
(C) Fungal (D) None of the above
82. Which phenomenon do bats and dolphins use to find prey, predators, or obstacles?
(A) Refraction of sound (B) Formation of beats
(C) Echolocation (D) Scattering
83. Beekeeping is the maintenance of honey bee colonies, commonly in hives in order to collect honey and other products (including beeswax, propolis, pollen, and royal jelly) for income generation. Name a place in which a colony or colonies of bees are kept either as a stand or as a shed for beehives.
(A) Glass House (B) Aquarium
(C) Apiary (D) None of the above
84. Name the famous Thai sea turtle that dies in March 2017 due to swallowing nearly 1, 000 coins.
(A) Coin (B) 915
(C) Piggy Bank (D) Money
85. Hibernation is a state of inactivity and metabolic depression in endotherms. This phenomenon can be observed in which of the following animals?
(A) Bats (B) Bears
(C) Rodents (D) All of the above
86. Haemoglobin is the component of blood which normally picks up ___ from the lungs, and carries it to body tissues
(A) Carbon dioxide (B) Sulphur dioxide
(C) Oxygen (D) Nitrogen oxide
87. A polar desert is defined as a region with a mean temperature of less than 10° C during the warmest month and an annual precipitation of no more than 250 millimeters. Name the polar desert in the South Pole.
(A) Antarctic desert (B) Arctic desert
(C) Tundra region (D) None of the above
88. What is the term used for collectible water from rains that falls on roofs and hard surfaces and is used for recharging groundwater?
(A) Grey water (B) Black water
(C) Blue water (D) Brown water
89. Where was the epicentre of the Indian Ocean Earthquake in 2004?
(A) Sumatra, Indonesia (B) Myeik, Myanmar
(C) Victoria, Seychelles (D) None of the above
90. Which is the largest ocean in the world covering 46 percent of the water on the Earth's surface and is about one – third of its total surface area?
(A) Indian Ocean (B) Pacific Ocean
(C) Atlantic Ocean (D) Arctic Ocean
91. What is the most common reason for a species becoming endangered?
(A) Competition with exotic species (B) Habitat destruction
(C) Overhunting (D) None of the above

92. Name the five rivers that surround the State of Punjab in India.
(A) Ravi, Chenab, Yamuna, Sutlej, and Jhelum
(B) Sutlej, Beas, Chenab, and Jhelum
(C) Sutlej, Beas, Ravi, Ganga, and Jhelum
(D) Chenab, Beas, Sutlej, Betwa and Ravi
93. Majuli is the largest fresh water river island in the world having a population of 1.67 lakh. In which river is the island located?
(A) Narmada, Madhya Pradesh (B) Brahmaputra, Assam
(C) Parana, Brazil (D) None of above
94. Name the only country in the Persian Gulf that lies between Saudi Arabia and Iran and is also an island.
(A) Bahrain (B) Iraq
(C) Syria (D) Iran
95. The process of converting sugar into alcohol is known as fermentation. Name the scientist who discovered this in 1857.
(A) Alexander Fleming (B) Louis Fleming
(C) Edward Jenner (D) Humphry Davy
96. What is the term used for describing an urban area that is significantly warmer than its surrounding areas due to anthropogenic activities
(A) Urban warm zone (B) Urban heat zone
(C) Urban heat island (D) Urban heat trap
97. Which term refers to highly toxic and persistent organic pollutants produced as byproducts from manufacturing processes?
(A) dioxins (B) dioxane
(C) digoxin (D) None of the above
98. Which structural modification of oxygen is an air pollutant in the lower atmosphere, but beneficial in the upper atmosphere?
(A) Ozone (B) Argon
(C) Water vapour (D) None of the above
99. Presence of which of the following substances in water harms native marine life?
(A) Salt (B) Hydrogen
(C) Oil (D) Dissolved oxygen
100. The Air Quality Index (AQI) is a measure that indicates the air pollution level. It takes into accounts which of the following?
(A) Carbon dioxide (B) Particulate matter
(C) Oxygen (D) All of the above

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(CLASS – 6, 7 & 8)

LEVEL – II

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ANSWER KEYS

(Q. 51 – 100)

51. B	52. D	53. C	54. B
55. B	56. B	57. B	58. A
59. B	60. D	61. B	62. B
63. A	64. A	65. D	66. C
67. A	68. C	69. C	70. B
71. D	72. A	73. C	74. C
75. A	76. D	77. B	78. D
79. B	80. B	81. C	82. C
83. C	84. C	85. D	86. C
87. A	88. C	89. A	90. B
91. B	92. B	93. B	94. A
95. <i>*(none of the options are correct – correct answer is 'Louis Pasteur')</i>			
96. C	97. A	98. A	99. C
100. B			