

1. This is a waste management technique that uses naturally occurring organisms to break down hazardous substances into less toxic or non toxic substances. What is this technique called?

- (A) Biomitigation
- (B) Bioreduction
- (C) Biomethanation
- (D) Bioremediation

2. Biodiversity refers to the number and variety of organisms found within a particular habitat. Which of the following is one of the measures of biodiversity?

- (A) Ecosystem diversity
- (B) Species diversity
- (C) Genetic diversity
- (D) All of these

3. This plant when introduced in Lake Victoria from Rwanda became an invasive species, suffocating the lake, diminishing the fish reservoir, and hurting the local economies. Name the plant.

- (A) *Eichhornia*
- (B) *Pistia*
- (C) *Aegilops*
- (D) *Wolffia*

4. Which protected area of India was included in the List of World Heritage in Danger in 1992 by UNESCO but was delisted in 2011 since it was considered to be recovering well past the damages inflicted by ethnic unrest?

- (A) Kaziranga National Park
- (B) Sunderbans National Park
- (C) Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Parks
- (D) Manas Wildlife Sanctuary

5. The term 'ecosystem' represents a group of living organisms, non-living things such as air, water and soil, and their interaction in the habitat in which they live and thrive. Who first coined the term ecosystem?



(A)

Carl Linnaeus



(B)

Arthur Tansley



(C)

J B S Haldane

(D)



E P Odum

6. The Indian Constitution contains an article which says that it is the duty of every citizen to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife, and to have compassion for living creatures. Which article are we talking about?
- (A) Article 34 B
(B) Article 51 A
(C) Article 21
(D) Article 63
7. Fossil fuel combustion results in release of many pollutants out of which two gases when released into the air combine with water vapour to form acid rain. Name these two gases.
- (A) Methane and carbon dioxide
(B) Carbon monoxide and ozone
(C) Nitrogen oxide and sulphur dioxide
(D) Ozone and methane
8. PET, the most common thermoplastic polymer resin of the polyester family, is the most widely 'recycled' plastic. What does PET stand for?
- (A) Polyethylenetetrahedralphenol
(B) Polyethyleneterephthalate
(C) Polyethanolterrycot
(D) Paraethyltetrahydroxybutane
9. Biodiesel is an alternative fuel similar to conventional or 'fossil' diesel. Which of these can be used in producing biodiesel?
- (A) Waste cooking oil
(B) Soybean oil
(C) Animal fat
(D) All of these
10. India's first national park, the Hailey National Park, was established in 1936. It is situated at the foothills of the Himalayas and is famous for its tiger population. By what name do we know the Park today?
- (A) Sariska National Park
(B) Bandhavgarh National Park
(C) Jim Corbett National park
(D) Kaziranga National Park
11. With the overall clamp down on diesel vehicles in the country due to rising pollution levels, automakers have taken the green step forward, with many introducing hybrid vehicles in India. They are cleaner and more fuel efficient. The Toyota Camry Hybrid is a good example of one such model. It is powered by
- (A) Petrol and ethanol
(B) Petrol and electricity
(C) Electricity and LPG
(D) Biofuel.
12. The British primatologist featured in the given picture is also an anthropologist and UN Messenger of Peace. Considered to be the world's foremost expert on chimpanzees, she is best known for her 55-year study of social and family interactions of wild chimpanzees in Gombe Stream National Park, Tanzania. Identify her.



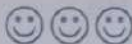
- (A) Dian Fossey
(B) Birute Galdikas
(C) Joy Adamson
(D) Jane Godall
13. A river with high BOD value is _____.
(A) Highly polluted
(B) Highly clean
(C) Highly productive
(D) Highly conducive for pisciculture
14. Read the following statements carefully.
1. Photochemical smog always contains ozone.
 2. The toxic effect of carbon monoxide is due to its greater affinity for haemoglobin as compared to oxygen.
 3. Lead is the most hazardous metal pollutant of automobile exhaust.
- Which of the above statements is not true?
(A) 1
(B) 2
(C) 3
(D) None of these
15. Bittu Sahgal, an environmental activist and writer, is the founding editor of a wildlife and ecology magazine based in India. Can you name this publication?
(A) Discovery
(B) Sanctuary Asia
(C) Planet Ecology
(D) Kids for Tigers
16. Which of the following problems led to the opposition to the construction of Tehri dam on the river Ganga and Sardar Sarovar project on the river Narmada?
(A) Submergence of large areas of agricultural land and human habitation
(B) Destruction of large ecosystem and loss of biological diversity
(C) Displacement of large number of local population without adequate rehabilitation
(D) All of these
17. A major programme called 'silviculture' has been started to replenish the forests. Which of the following is not an advantage of this programme?
(A) It maintains a perfect water cycle in nature.
(B) It prevents soil erosion.
(C) Its practice does not vary with different terrains and soil types.
(D) It produces a large quantity of raw materials for industry.
18. Soap and detergents are the source of organic pollutants like
(A) Glycerol
(B) Polyphosphates
(C) Sulphonated hydrocarbons
(D) All of these.

19. The Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer is an international treaty designed to protect the ozone layer by phasing out the production of numerous substances that are responsible for ozone depletion. The Montreal Protocol was signed in

- (A) 1977 (B) 1987
(C) 1992 (D) 1982

20. The presence of high coliform counts in water indicate

- (A) Contamination by fecal matter of humans or animals
(B) Phosphorus contamination
(C) Decreased BOD
(D) Hydrocarbon contamination.



INDIAN BRILLIANT'S OLYMPIAD