
# DAILY QUIZ AUGUST-2017

# ENVIRONMENT

**Q1.Ans: B**

Explanation:

Ecosystem receives nutrients from external sources and store them for further use through biological Process. For example, nutrients in dissolved state are gained rainfall or in a particulate state from dust fall. Through runoff water and denitrification process in soil nutrients are moved out of the ecosystem.

**Q2.Ans: B**

- The Integrated Watershed Approach is adopted for development in the Western Ghats area. This approach envisages the identification and delineation of macro and micro watersheds, their prioritisation, base-line survey and preparation of an integrated development plan for each macro/micro watershed covering all relevant activities such as Soil Conservation, Agriculture, Horticulture, Afforestation, Fuel and Fodder Development, Minor Irrigation, Animal Husbandry and Sericulture.
- RKVY is launched to reaffirm the commitment to achieve 4 per cent annual growth in the agricultural sector
- The Agricultural Universities are major partners in growth & development of Agricultural Research and Education under National Agricultural Research System

**Q3.Ans: B**

Nucleation - water is in the air condenses around the newly introduced particles like silver iodide aerosols, and crystallises to form ice

**Q4.Ans: D**

Through cooperation among 26 countries in Africa and Asia, RIMES works with the National Tsunami Warning Centers of Member States for the generation and communication of early warning information and capacity building in disaster preparedness and mitigation towards the development of tsunami-resilient communities.Utilizing common protocols for tsunami warning within the framework of the United National Educational, Scientific and Cultural

Organizations Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (UNESCO/IOC), RIMES provides regional tsunami watch and enhances the capacities of its Member States for early warning.

**Q5.Ans: A**

Bt stands for Bacillus thuringiensis, a bacteria whose genome codes for a protein that kills the *bollworm*

Plants and animals are ineligible for patent protection in India. But microbiological processes (such as methods of creating transgenic varieties) and microorganisms (such as new and inventive transgenes and their constructs) are patentable under the terms of the Indian Patents Act. Monsanto has patented a number of components related to Bt cotton

**Q6.Ans: A**

They can be found in rivers, lakes and seas across southern Asia, from the northwest Bay of Bengal, in India, to the south of Indonesia.
IUCN status: Vulnerable. (The categories vulnerable, endangered and critically endangered are called as endangered species)
In recent years Chilika Lake emerged as primary habitat of these dolphins.

**Q7.Ans: C**

Irrawaddy river dolphin, is an oceanic dolphin that lives in brackish water near coasts, river mouths and in estuaries
Gangetic dolphin is a freshwater or river dolphin found in India, Bangladesh, Nepal

**Q8.Ans: C**

Fungus, plural fungi, any of about 99,000 known species of organisms of the kingdom Fungi, which includes the yeasts, rusts, smuts, mildews, molds, and mushrooms.Fungi are among the most widely distributed organisms on Earth and are of great environmental and medical importance.

Mosses are a phylum of non-vascular plants. They produce spores for reproduction instead of seeds and don't grow flowers, wood or true roots.Mosses have spread all around the world and are found in wet environments such as rainforests, wetlands and alpine ecosystems.

Lichens are a complex life form that is a symbiotic partnership of two separate organisms, a fungus and an alga. The dominant partner is the fungus, which gives the lichen the majority of its characteristics, from its thallus shape to its fruiting bodies. The alga can be either a green alga or a blue-green alga, otherwise known as cyanobacteria. Many lichens will have both types of algae.

**Q9.Ans : A**

The NGT is not bound by the procedure laid down under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, but shall be guided by principles of natural justice. Further, NGT is also not bound by the rules of evidence as enshrined in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. Thus, it will be relatively easier (as opposed to approaching a court) for conservation groups to present facts and issues before the NGT, including pointing out technical flaws in a project, or proposing alternatives that could minimize environmental damage but which have not been considered.

**Q10.Ans: C**

India has two biodiversity hot spots, namely:

1. Himalaya (Eastern Himalayas)
2. The Western Ghat

**Q11.Ans: D**

*Characteristics of Mangroves*

- They are basically evergreen land plants growing on sheltered shores, typically on tidal flats, deltas, estuaries, bays, creeks and the barrier islands.

- They require high solar radiation and have the ability to absorb fresh water from saline/brackish water.
- It produces pneumatophores (blind roots) to overcome respiration problem in the anaerobic soil conditions.
- Mangroves exhibit viviparity mode of reproduction i.e. seeds germinate in the tree itself (before falling to the ground).

*Mangrove profile in India*

- The mangroves of Sundarbans are the largest single block of tidal halophytic mangroves of the world
- The mangroves of Bhitarkanika (Orissa), which is the second largest in the Indian sub continent

**Q12.Ans: C**

Heavy metals in the paints will seep into water bodies and then into below layers
Plaster of paris make water into hard, i.e $D_2O$

**Q13.Ans: D**

- honey is a common natural healing agent that has been used for centuries as a topical antibiotic on wounds and acne. It can also be used for sore throats, colds, and other common ailments.
- Beekeeping has been useful in pollination of crops
- Every bee colony consists of Queens(fertile female bee), workers(infertile female bees) and drones(males)

**Q14.Ans: B**

Saffron is an excellent replacement for synthetic food additives-for coloring and to bring flavour to the food but not used as a cooking oil

**Q15.Ans: B**

The government has now planned a big thrust for the sector and aims to turn India into a 100% electric vehicle nation by 2030.

It aims to achieve national ***fuel security***(but not pollution) by promoting hybrid and electric vehicles in the country.
Government aims to provide fiscal and monetary incentives to kick start this nascent technology. With the support from the Government, the cumulative sale is expected to reach 15-16 Million by 2020.

**Q16.Ans: B**

Pugmark technique is used for the tiger census. Other techniques for tiger census are Installation of cameras, Double-sampling method(direct+camera trapping)

For elephants, census techniques are direct population counting and then indirect method of counting elephant dung

**Q17.Ans:C**

**Q18.Ans: C**

- The objective of the Project is to strengthen the institutional capacity of the Departments of Forestry and Community Organisations to enhance forest ecosystem services and improve the livelihoods of forest dependent communities in Central Indian Highlands.

**Q19.Ans: D**

It is managed by only world bank but not by IMF.

It is funded by donors. This fund can be utilized by anyone including private projects.

**Q20.Ans C**

- Cloudbursts are common in Himalayan region during monsoon season
- Cloudbursts occur only via uplifting of moisture laden winds by the high mountains or when a warm air parcel mixes with cooler air, resulting in sudden condensation

**Q21.Ans: B**

The giant scorpion traces are unique and found only in Antarctica, Australia and Spiti Valley.

Spiti valley is called the "museum of Indian Geology".

**Q22.Ans: A**

Cross-species transplantation (xenotransplantation) offers the prospect of an unlimited supply of organs and cells for clinical transplantation, thus resolving the critical shortage of human tissues that currently prohibits a majority of patients on the waiting list from receiving transplants.
Cross-species is either in animals or in plants

**Q23.Ans: C**

Explanation
National Forest Policy-This policy was the harbinger of the green movement in the country. It also proposed that 60% of the land in the hills and 20% in the plains and in all 33% of the total geographical area should be under forest/tree cover.
Madhya Pradesh has the largest forest cover of 77,522 sq. km. in terms of area in the country followed by Arunachal Pradesh with forest cover of 67,321 sq. km. In terms of percentage of forest cover with respect to total geographical area, Mizoram with 90.38 percent had the highest forest cover in terms of percentage of forest cover to Geographical area followed by Lakshadweep with 84.56 percent.

**Q24.Ans: B**
Explanation:-

As per the provisions of Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, the generators of waste have been mandated to take steps to minimize generation of plastic waste, not to litter the plastic waste, ensure segregated storage of waste at source and handover segregated waste to local bodies or agencies authorised by the local bodies and use of carry bags made from conventional plastic with thickness less than 50 micron is prohibited.

**Q25.Ans:- D**

**Q26.Ans: C**
All the options other than canal irrigation would reduce the groundwater. Canal irrigation recharges the groundwater

**Q27.Ans: D**
Flyash:

- Cement can be replaced by fly ash up to 35%, thus reducing the cost of construction, making roads, etc.
- Fly ash bricks are light in weight and offer high strength and durability..
- Fly ash is a better fill material for road embankments and in concrete roads.

Plastic Waste:
A Government order in November 2015 has made it mandatory for all road developers in the country to use waste plastic, along with bituminous mixes, for road construction. This is to help overcome the growing problem of plastic waste disposal in India. The technology for this was developed by the 'Plastic Man' of India, Prof Rajagopalan Vasudevan,

- These encapsulated cigarette butts can be a new construction material which can be used in different applications and lightweight composite products.

**Q28. Ans :D**

Explanation:

Imagine that you have a landscape containing of a number of separate sites and habitats. Alpha diversity is just the diversity of each site (local species pool). Beta diversity represents the differences in species composition among sites. Gamma diversity is the diversity of the entire landscape (regional species pool).

**Q29.Ans: D**

Explanation :

Cycas is a very ancient genus of trees. The group achieved its maximum diversity in the Jurassic and Cretaceous periods, when it was distributed almost worldwide. At the end of the Cretaceous, when the non-avian dinosaurs became extinct, so did most of the cycas in the Northern Hemisphere.

**Q30.Ans:A**

Global warming is the current increase in temperature of the Earth's surface (both land and water) as well as its atmosphere.

The cause of global warming is the increasing quantity of greenhouse gases in the our atmosphere produced by human activities, like the burning of fossil fuels or deforestation.

**Q31.Ans: D**

Crop Pattern changes because of change in temperature and rainfall

Low lands will be submerged so that large scale displacement of people

**Q32.Ans:A**

Explanation:

In absolute terms, WB added more forest cover

Forest cover increased only in 14 states but decreased in 15 states

**Q33.Ans:C**

Explanation:

*Geoengineering* is the deliberate large-scale intervention in the Earth's natural systems to counteract climate change.

**Q34.Ans: A**

Explanation:

- Cirrus clouds trap the heat, so thinning them could cool down the Earth system.
- Done by *seeding* of high altitude ice clouds in order to deplete them.
- Seeding is done using aerosols, and ice crystals could grow rapidly around the aerosols and deplete water vapour in the clouds.
- However, this reduces the rate of precipitation to less than the required amount.

**Q35.Ans: C**

Explanation:

Possible side effects are

- Ozone depletion: is a potential side effect of sulfur aerosols
- Tropopause warming: and the humidification of the stratosphere.

- Stratospheric temperature change: Aerosols can also absorb some radiation from the Sun, the Earth and the surrounding atmosphere. This changes the surrounding air temperature and could potentially impact on the stratospheric circulation

**Q36.Ans : C**

- NASA has released images which show the movement of one of the largest ever recorded the iceberg that recently broke off from Antarctica.
- British researchers monitoring the Antarctic Peninsula's Larsen C ice shelf as a part of Project MIDAS, have noted the iceberg split in July this year

**Q37.Ans:D**

**Q38.Ans:C**

Aerosols reflect the incoming solar radiation, thus cooling the earth and depressing land and sea temperatures

The monsoon is produced by the difference in temperature between the land and sea temperatures. So it gets weakened.