

**Q1 Answer: D**

Explanation:

- The major difference between Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) and Liquefied natural gas (LNG) is that the former is Not liquefied.
- CNG involved compressing the natural gas to less than 1% of the volume it occupies at standard atmospheric pressure. It is stored and distributed in hard containers at a pressure of 200–248 bar (2900–3600 psi), usually in cylindrical or spherical shapes. LNG is involves liquefying natural gas temporarily to liquid form, which is 1/600th the volume of natural gas in the gaseous state, for ease of storage or transportation.

**Q2 Answer: B**

Explanation:

- Methanol may be made from hydrocarbon or renewable resources, in particular natural gas and biomass respectively.
- Methanol is less expensive to produce sustainably and is a less expensive way to reduce the carbon footprint.

**Q3 Answer: C**

Explanation:

- Every battery has an anode, which loses electrons, and a cathode, which gains electrons, with an electrolyte—a salt bridge or conductive material—between the sides.
- Batteries may have an acidic or alkaline electrolyte

**Q4 Answer: B**

Explanation:

It is called 'sweet gas' because of its lack of hydrogen sulfide. The presence of this gas is well known from its occurrence in underground coal mining, where it presents a serious safety risk.

**Q5 Answer: C**

Explanation:

- Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana –“Saubhagya” for “free” electrification of all willing households.

- The Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC) will be the nodal agency for the operationalisation of the scheme throughout the country.

**Q6 Answer: B**

Explanation:

The plant load factor (PLF) of coal and lignite-based plants, an indicator of capacity utilization of power generation units, has dropped consistently over the decade from 77% in 2009-10 to 60% in 2016-17.

This is due to demand for electricity from State distribution companies dropping in tandem with their deteriorating financial status.

Under Saubhagya scheme, a village is declared to be electrified if 10% of the households are given electricity along with public places such as schools, panchayat office, health centers, dispensaries and community centers.

**Q7 Answer: B**

Explanation:

Tamil Nadu's wind power capacity is around 29% of India's total. The Government of Tamil Nadu realized the importance and need for renewable energy, and set up a separate Agency, as registered society, called the Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency (TEDA) as early as 1985.

**Q8 Answer: B**

Explanation:

- The climate change disruption holds both opportunities and challenges. Push toward E -vehicles has the potential to bring down CO2 footprint per capita.
- Technology transfer in battery production is taking place between forward linking countries.
- It will take us a long way in reducing dependency on fossil fuel for transportation.

**Q9 Answer: C**

Explanation:

The Karnataka government has recently approved 'Electric Vehicle and Energy Storage Policy 2017' to help the state become a hub for production of alternative

fuel vehicles, reduce dependency on fossil fuels, bring down pollution levels and push the 'Make In Karnataka' initiative.

