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.