

PRACTICE SET-5

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1-6) : Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follows:

Adulteration is the process of adding unwanted substances to the food, with similar appearance/colour for making profits. Adulterants are poor quality products added to food items for economic and technical benefits, which reduce the value of nutrients. Common food items which are adulterated in India are milk, tea/coffee, vegetables, sweets, wheat and other food grains, honey, dal, spices, butter and cream, ice cream. FSSAI has made strong laws against adulteration but it's still not stopping the small vendors and businessmen to cheat customers.

Some of the adulterants that are used in milk are water, chalk, urea, caustic soda and skimmed milk, while Khoya is adulterated with paper, refined oil and skimmed milk powder. Tea and coffee are two most used beverages in India, and thus highly adulterated. Tea leaves are usually adulterated with same coloured leaves, some might not even be edible. Coffee seeds, on the other hand are adulterated with tamarind seeds, mustard seeds and also chicori. These adulterants are the main cause of diarrhoea.

Different coloured and textured vegetables are often coloured with different dyes and substances. These vegetables are mostly adulterated with malachite green, a chemical dye which is known to have carcinogenic. Common adulterants in fruits and vegetables are oxytocin sachharin, wax, calcium carbide and copper sulphate. The most commonly adulterated dal is arhar dal and is usually adulterated with metanil yellow. Metanil yellow is a principal non-permitted food colour used extensively in India. Metanil yellow is used in dal as an adulterant for colouring. Its presence can be tested in dal by adding a few drops of HCl to a test sample, if the solution turns pink in colour, it indicates the presence of metanil yellow.

1. Some of the adulterants that are used in milk are
 - (a) chalk,
 - (b) urea,
 - (c) caustic soda
 - (d) All of the above
2. Coffee seeds are adulterated with
 - (a) tamarind seeds
 - (b) mustard seeds
 - (c) chicori
 - (d) All of the above
3. Malachite green, a chemical dye is used for adulteration of

- (a) Vegetables
- (b) Milk
- (c) Honey
- (d) Coffee

4. Common adulterants in fruits and vegetables are
 - (a) oxytocin sachharin
 - (b) calcium carbide
 - (c) copper sulphate
 - (d) All of the above
5. Metanil yellow is a principal non-permitted food colour used extensively in
 - (a) Honey
 - (b) dal
 - (c) vegetables
 - (d) Tea
6. The presence of metanil yellow can be tested in dal by adding a few drops of
 - (a) HCl
 - (b) NaCl
 - (c) Na_2CO_3
 - (d) H_2O

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 7-10) : Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follows:

Ecological footprint is a method of gauging humans' dependence on natural resources by calculating how much of the environment is needed to sustain a particular lifestyle. In other words, it measures the demand versus the supply of nature. The ecological footprint can be calculated for different populations, including individuals, cities, regions, countries, or the entire planet. You can even calculate your personal ecological footprint. The units for ecological footprint are global hectares (gha), which measure the amount of biologically productive land with a productivity equal to the world average.

Ecological footprints and carbon footprints are both ways of measuring something's impact on the environment. However, a carbon footprint measures the total amount of greenhouse gas emissions caused by an individual, organization, or activity. A carbon footprint is measured in units of carbon dioxide equivalents, which quantifies how much a certain amount of a greenhouse gas would impact global warming in reference to carbon dioxide.

7. Ecological footprint measures
 - (a) the demand versus the supply of nature.
 - (b) the total amount of greenhouse gas emissions
 - (c) scarcity of natural resources
 - (d) None of the above
8. Carbon footprint measures
 - (a) the demand versus the supply of nature.
 - (b) the total amount of greenhouse gas emissions
 - (c) scarcity of natural resources
 - (d) None of the above

9. The ecological footprint can be calculated for
 - (a) individuals (b) countries
 - (c) the entire planet (d) All of the above
10. The units for ecological footprint are
 - (a) global hectares (b) regional hectares
 - (c) million hectares (d) Deca hectares
11. Vermicompost is developed using which of the following organisms
 - (a) *Bacillus thuringiensis*
 - (b) Rhizobium
 - (c) Bollworms
 - (d) Earthworms
12. What is the Carbon credit?
 - (a) It is the difference between the carbon emission allowed and actually emitted carbon
 - (b) It is the loan amount by IMF for reducing pollution
 - (c) It is loan given to poor people for buying Modern Stoves
 - (d) All of the above
13. Which is the initial phase in logistic growth?
 - (a) Log phase (b) Lag phase
 - (c) Declining phase (d) Stationary phase
14. The Doha Round began with a ministerial-level meeting in Doha, Qatar in 2001.
The aim was to focus on the needs of _____.
 - (a) Developed Countries
 - (b) Developing countries
 - (c) Least Developed Countries
 - (d) Countries
15. In which year the Indian Board for Wildlife constituted?
 - (a) 1950 (b) 1952
 - (c) 1956 (d) 1958
16. How many parameters are taken into consideration when measuring air quality, in India?
 - (a) 4 (b) 3
 - (c) 8 (d) 9
17. Which of the following is mainly responsible for the extinction of wild life?
 - (a) Pollution of air and water
 - (b) Hunting of flesh
 - (c) Destruction of habitats
 - (d) All of these
18. Pre-grant opposition can be filed by
 - (a) Any person (b) Person interested
 - (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these
19. Roof top rainwater harvesting is the most common practice in
 - (a) Bhopal (b) Guwahati
 - (c) Shillong (d) Lucknow
20. Who among the following is known as “Waterman of India”?
 - (a) Jaydev Payeng (b) Rajendra Singh
 - (c) R K Pachauri (d) M C Mehta
21. Under Extended Producer Responsibility (ERP), a producer should be responsible for:
 - (a) waste management instead of municipalities.
 - (b) nothing as unavoidable costs could be incorporated into the product pricing.
 - (c) the eco-design of products.
 - (d) the eco-design of products, and the management and financing of products’ end-of-life.
22. The minimum guaranteed price at which the government offers to purchase any quantity is known as?
 - (a) Procurement price
 - (b) Minimum Support Price
 - (c) Issue Price
 - (d) Market Price.
23. Which of the following statement is correct about the Sanctuary?
 - (a) Multipurpose protected areas to preserve genetic diversity in representative ecosystem.
 - (b) Reserve area meant for preservation and development of endangered species.
 - (c) Reserve area meant for preserving its natural vegetation, wildlife and natural beauty.
 - (d) All of the above
24. When was the first ozone hole discovered?
 - (a) 1980s (b) 1950s
 - (c) 1970s (d) 1990s
25. Which of the following committee recommended for Panchayati Raj System in India?
 - (a) Punchhi Samiti
 - (b) Balwantrai Mehta Committee
 - (c) Singhvi Committee
 - (d) None of the following
26. Pick up the incorrect statement from the following:
 - (a) Manholes are provided in sewer pipes at suitable intervals
 - (b) Catch basins are generally provided in sewers for carrying drainage discharge
 - (c) Inlets are generally provided in all sewers
 - (d) None of these
27. Which among the following is an eco-friendly activity?
 - (a) Making use of automobiles
 - (b) Making use of poly bags for shopping
 - (c) Making use of dyes for colouring the clothes
 - (d) Making windmill to generate power for irrigation

28. Biodiversity Hotspot are characterized on the basis of:
(a) Endemic flowering plant and threat perception
(b) Endemic flowering plant
(c) Species of flowering plants
(d) None of above
29. Which among the following factors help in confirming the contamination of river water?
(i) Measurement of pH of river water
(ii) Presence of chlorine in river water
(iii) Existence of diverse life forms in river water
(iv) Presence of coliform bacteria in river water
Choose the correct option from the following:
(a) (i) and (iv) (b) (ii) and (iii)
(c) (iii) and (iv) (d) (ii) and (iv)
30. Which one of these is not a valid reason for food security in India?
(a) Overpopulation
(b) Hoarding and black marketing
(c) Foodgrains stores are overflowing with foodgrains
(d) None of these.
31. How many tiers are in the Panchayati Raj system of India?
(a) One-tier (b) Two-tier
(c) Three-tier (d) Four-tier
32. With regard to 'Project Tiger', which one of the following statements is not correct ?
(a) It was launched in India in the year 1973.
(b) The objective of the Project is to preserve the habitats and tigers therein as natural heritage.
(c) The Project emphasized to ensure viable population of tigers in India.
(d) There are no Tiger Reserves in north-eastern part of India.
33. The Biosphere Reserves Programme was launched by the UNESCO in?
(a) 1970 (b) 1972
(c) 1974 (d) 1976
34. The first & the only state in India which has made Roof Top Rain water Harvesting Structured compulsory to all the across the state is
(a) Uttarakhand (b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Kerala (d) Tamil Nadu
35. What does the high Biological Oxygen Demand (B.O.D.) indicates?
(a) High level of Microbial Pollution
(b) Low level of Microbial Pollution
(c) Absence of Microbial Pollution
(d) Water is fully pure
36. The quality of environment can be improved by-
(a) Deforestation
(b) Overuse of natural environment
(c) Erosion
(d) Conservation
37. Which of following can be used for controlling Gaseous Pollutant?
(a) Arrestor (b) Incineration
(c) Absorption (d) None of above
38. A well oxidized sewage contains nitrogen mainly as
(a) Nitrates
(b) Nitrites
(c) Free ammonia
(d) None of these
39. Which of the following is best method from environment point of view?
(a) Reduce (b) Recycle
(c) Reuse (d) All of above
40. Which of the following is the main objective of the Bhakra-Nangal Project of Punjab and Haryana?
(a) Hydel power production and irrigation
(b) Flood control
(c) Inland navigation
(d) Pisciculture
41. When did The Wildlife Protection Act 1972, come into force?
(a) 01 April 1972 (b) 01 March 1973
(c) 09 September 1972 (d) 23 April 1972
42. Section 10 of The National Food Security Act 2013 deals with_____?
(a) Nutritional support to pregnant women and lactating mothers
(b) mplementation of schemes for realisation of entitlements
(c) State Government to prepare guidelines and to identify priority households
(d) Internal grievance redressal mechanism.
43. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) is a legal agreement between many countries, whose overall purpose was to promote international trade by reducing or eliminating trade barriers such as -----
(a) Trade embargos (b) Trade restrictions
(c) Tariffs or quotas (d) Sanctions
44. On which river has Nagarjun Sager Dam been constructed?
(a) Kaveri (b) Krishna
(c) Yamuna (d) Tapti
45. What is the name given for replenishment of forest?
(a) Afforestation (b) Silviculture
(c) Deforestation (d) Sericulture

46. Montreal protocol is related to the:
 (a) Global warming
 (b) Ozone layer depletion
 (c) Sustainable development
 (d) Food security
47. Which among the following is a major programme that was started to replenish the damaged forests?
 (a) Agriculture (b) Tissue culture
 (c) Silviculture (d) Horticulture
48. What is the meaning of coral bleaching?
 (a) Paling of coral colour or decline in zooxanthellae due to climate change
 (b) Impacts of excessive sea trade on fishing industry
 (c) Both (a) and (b)
 (d) None of the above
49. How do urbanization affect biodiversity?
 (a) Making land more productive
 (b) Loss of flora and fauna
 (c) More growth of flora and fauna
 (d) Increasing land's agricultural capability
50. Which among the following was a message conveyed by the 'Chipko Movement'?
 (a) To promote more and more developmental projects
 (b) To involve the community in forest conservation efforts
 (c) To ignore the forest conservation efforts in sake of development
 (d) None of these

ANSWER KEY																			
1	(d)	6	(a)	11	(b)	16	(c)	21	(d)	26	(c)	31	(c)	36	(d)	41	(c)	46	(b)
2	(d)	7	(a)	12	(a)	17	(d)	22	(b)	27	(d)	32	(d)	37	(c)	42	(c)	47	(c)
3	(a)	8	(b)	13	(b)	18	(a)	23	(b)	28	(a)	33	(b)	38	(a)	43	(c)	48	(a)
4	(d)	9	(d)	14	(b)	19	(c)	24	(c)	29	(a)	34	(d)	39	(d)	44	(b)	49	(b)
5	(b)	10	(a)	15	(b)	20	(b)	25	(b)	30	(c)	35	(a)	40	(a)	45	(a)	50	(b)

RESPONSE SHEET

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| 37. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 38. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 39. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 40. (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 41. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 42. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 43. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 44. (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 45. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 46. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 47. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 48. (a) (b) (c) (d) |
| 49. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 50. (a) (b) (c) (d) | | |