

MISSION CAPF HUB

BY SWAPNIL WALUNJ

ENVIRONMENT

ANALYSIS [2019-2009] & APPROACH

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Approach & Guideline for Reading “Shankar IAS” Environment Book

- Analysis of Environment section is based on **CAPF AC Previous Years Questions [PYQ] from 2009 to 2019.**
- UPSC asked Questions **mainly** on these **13 topics in CAPF exam.**
- We are trying to give **reference of maximum Questions from “Shankar IAS Environment book” & “12th science NCERT”.**
- You **first** have to read these **“13 HOT TOPICS”** from **“Shankar IAS” Environment book” on priority basis.**
- Then according to your **individual understanding and knowledge** you have to **read other topics if you don't want to skip any chapters.**
- These **“13 HOT TOPICS” list** is **indicative only**, everyone have to take their individual call with respect to reading this book.
- Most of the Questions can be solved by reading these 13 HOT TOPICS from **“Shankar IAS” Environment book”.**
- **Do not use any short notes** for Environment section instead of that use these selective chapters from standard book i.e. **“Shankar IAS” Environment book”.**



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**TOPIC WISE AND YEAR WISE ANALYSIS OF LAST 11 YEARS [2009-2019] PYQ
WITH EXPLANATION AND THEIR SHANKAR IAS & NCERT REFERENCE.**

ECOLOGY

1. The ecological niche of an organism relates to (2017)

- A. specific habitat of the organism
- B. symbiotic relationship with other organisms
- C. diverse occurrence of a species under different conditions
- D. its interaction with all other organisms

Ans= A

Explanation = A niche is the unique functional role or **place of a species** in an ecosystem. If we have to conserve species in its native habitat we should have knowledge about the niche requirements of the species and should ensure that all requirements of its niche are fulfilled. eg Habitat niche -where it lives

Reference = Shankar ias page no.-07

2. Study of a single species and the environmental factors in its habitat is called (2017)

- (a) Genecology
- (b) Synecology
- (c) Autecology
- (d) Ethology

Ans= C

Autecology and Synecology

Autecology & Synecology are two main branches of ecology. Autecology is the study of individual organism or individual species. It is also known as population ecology. Synecology is the study of group of organisms of different species which are associated together as a unit in form of a community. Also known as community ecology.

Genecology is a branch of ecology which studies genetic variation of species and communities compared to their population distribution in a particular environment.

Ethology = the science of animal behaviour.

3. Plants capable of performing photosynthesis belong to which one among the following types of organisms? (2013)

- (a) Heterotrophs
- (b) Saprotrophs
- (c) Autotrophs
- (d) Chemoheterotrophs

Ans= C

Autotrophs synthesize carbohydrate from simple inorganic raw materials like carbon dioxide and water in the presence of sunlight by the process of photosynthesis. In terrestrial ecosystem, producers are basically herbaceous and woody plants, while in aquatic ecosystem producers are various species of microscopic algae.

Reference = Shankar IAS page no.-06

FUNCTIONS OF AN ECOSYSTEM

4. The term Bio magnifications is referred to as (2017)

- A. increase in the body weight
- B. uncontrolled growth of harmful organisms
- C. accumulation of increasing amount of non-degradable pollutant through food chain
- D. increase in the number of bacteria in a culture medium

Ans = C

Biomagnifications refers to the tendency of pollutants to concentrate as they move from one trophic level to the next. Thus in biomagnifications there is an increase in concentration of a pollutant from one link in a food chain to another. In order for biomagnifications to occur, the pollutant must be: long-lived, mobile, soluble in fats, biologically active.

Reference = Shankar IAS page no.-15 & 16

5. Which one among the following phenomena includes processes, such as production, predation, nutrient transformation, and the influx and efflux of energy and materials? (2011)

- A. Ecological function
- B. Ecosystem function
- C. Ecosystem structure
- D. Biogeochemical cycles

Ans = B

The function of an ecosystem is a broad, vast and complete dynamic system. It include Energy flow, Nutrient cycling (biogeochemical cycles) & Ecological succession or ecosystem development

Reference = Shankar IAS page no.-11

TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEM

6. Consider the following statements: (2012)

- 1. Creepers or climbers are commonly found in the tropical rain forest.**
- 2. the epiphytes, which do not have their roots on the ground, survives on the trees in the tropical rain forest.**
- 3. All epiphytes are not creepers.**

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 2 only
- (d) 3 only

Ans = D

Tropical rain forests remains vertically stratified with tall trees often covered with vines, creepers, lianas, epiphytic orchids and bromeliads.

Epiphyte is an organism that grows on the surface of a plant and derives its moisture and nutrients from the air, rain, water. Epiphyte grows upon another plant or object merely for physical support

Reference = Shankar IAS page no.-24

7. NPP [Net Primary Productivity] is highest for (2017)

- (a) Tropical forests
- (b) Swamps
- (c) Reefs
- (d) Woodland and shrub land

Ans = A

Tropical forests are among the most productive ecosystems on the Earth, estimated to account for about one-third of global net primary productivity (NPP). The NPP of an ecosystem is one of the fundamental parameters describing its functioning.

8. The trees of tropical rainforest have buttress roots because (2015)

- (a) they help to provide aeration to soils
- (b) the organisms found in the buttresses have a symbiotic relationship
- (c) the trees belong to gramineae family
- (d) the buttresses have to bear the mechanical load of hardwoods

Ans = D

The tall trees in the rainforest often have buttress roots on their sides. Buttress roots allow a tree growing on thin soil to grow high into the air. They provide support for that tree, preventing it from falling down

Reference = Shankar IAS page no.-169

9. A camel adapts easily in a desert due to (2011)

- (a) hump with stored food as fats
- (b) water cells in stomach to store metabolic water
- (c) nucleated Red Blood Cells
- (d) hair growth near eyes and nostrils

Ans = Camels store fat in the hump, not water. The fat can be metabolized for energy

AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM

10. Which of the following statements are appropriate to Mangrove Sites? (2018)

1. Mangrove plants require appropriate mix of saline water and fresh water.
 2. Mangrove plants require mudflats to enable it to grow and develop.
 3. Mangrove plants are found in the inter tidal zones of shelterd coasts.
 4. Mangrove vegetation has been reported in all the coastal States including Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Select the correct answer using the code given below.
- (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 2,3 and 4 only
 - (c) 1,3 and 4 only
 - (d) 1,2,3 and 4

Ans = B

No such requirement of appropriate mix of saline water and fresh water.

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They evergreen land plants growing on sheltered shores, typically on tidal flats, deltas, estuaries, bays, creeks and the barrier islands. Mangrove swamps occur in profusion in the intertidal mudflats on both side of the creeks in the Godavari Krishna deltaic regions of Andhra Pradesh.

On the Andaman & Nicobar Islands, the small tidal estuaries, neritic inlets and the lagoons support a dense and diverse undisturbed mangrove flora.

Reference = Shankar IAS page no.-45-47

11. Free swimming macroscopic animals in an aquatic environment are referred to as (2017)

- A. Plankton
- B. Periphyton
- C. Benthos
- D. Nekton

Ans = Nekton = contains animals which are swimmers. They are relatively large and powerful as they have to overcome the water currents.

Reference = Shankar IAS page no.-33

12. Which of the following are the necessary conditions for the growth of coral reefs? (2017)

1. Photic conditions
2. Clean and sediment free water
3. Sea salinity of 6‰
4. Tropical sea water with temperature of 20°C to 21°C.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 4 only
- (b) 2 and 4 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans = A

Clear water: Corals need clear water that lets sunlight through; they don't thrive well when the water is opaque. Sediment and plankton can cloud water, which decreases the amount of sunlight that reaches the zooxanthellae. **Sunlight:** Corals need to grow in shallow water where sunlight can reach them. Corals depend on the *zooxanthellae* (algae) that grow inside of them for oxygen and other things, and since these algae needs sunlight to survive, corals also need sunlight to survive. Corals rarely develop in water deeper than 165 feet (50 meters).

Warm water temperature: Reef-building corals require warm water conditions to survive. Different corals living in different regions can withstand various temperature fluctuations.

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Reference = Shankar IAS page no. - 49 + <https://coral.org/coral-reefs-101/coral-reef-ecology/what-do-coral-reefs-need-to-survive/>

13. The process of using microbes to treat areas of land or sea that have been contaminated by pesticides, oil or solvents is known as: (2015)

- (a) Eutrophication
- (b) Nitrification
- (c) Ammonification
- (d) Bioremediation

Ans = D

Bioremediation is the use of microorganisms (bacteria and fungi) to degrade the environmental contaminants into less toxic forms.

Reference = Shankar IAS page no. -76

14. Which one of the following consequences will happen if large quantities of domestic sewage are continuously discharged in a stream? (2011)

- (a) Increase in the algal bloom of the stream water
- (b) Increase in the temperature level of the stream water
- (c) Reduction in the carbon dioxide level of the stream water
- (d) Reduction in the dissolved oxygen level of the stream water

Ans : (a)

Agricultural runoff, untreated sewage, etc-Transportation to the aquatic ecosystem-Nutrient accumulation and enrichment-Overgrowth of Algae-Algal Bloom

Reference = Shankar IAS page no.36& 37

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ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

15. The National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) aims to reduce particulate matter (PM) in at least 102 cities of India by 20%-30% by 2024. The base year for the comparison of concentration is (2019)

- (a) 2015
- (b) 2016
- (c) 2017
- (d) 2018

Ans = C

NCAP aims to achieve a national-level target of 20-30% reduction of PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ concentration by between 2017 and 2024. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) will execute this nation-wide programme in consonance with the section 162 (b) of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1986. The plan covers 102 non-attainment cities, across 23 states and Union territories, which were identified by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)

16. Which one of the following is a major effect of long term consumption of drinking water containing little [less than 0.5 ppm] or no fluoride? (2017)

- A. cavity of tooth
- B. Erosion of nail
- C. Deformation of bone
- D. Mottling of tooth

ANS = A

17. Which one of the following statements about air pollution caused by diesel engines is correct? (2017)

- A. it produces large quantity of carbon monoxide at lower and high temperatures
- B. it produces large quantity of nitrogen oxides at lower and high temperatures
- C. it produces large quantity of carbon monoxide at lower temperature and nitrogen oxides at high temperature
- D. it produces large quantity of nitrogen oxides at lower temperature and carbon monoxide at high temperature

Ans = C

High temperature combustion of fuels where the temperature is hot enough (above about 1300°C/ 2370°F) to oxidise some of the nitrogen in air to NO_x gases. This includes burning hydrogen, as it burns at a very high temperature

18. Which one of the following diseases is caused by Cadmium pollution? (2017)

- A. Minamata
- B. Itai – Itai
- C. Fluorosis
- D. Blue baby syndrome

Ans = B

Water contaminated with cadmium can cause itai itai disease also called ouch-ouch disease (a painful disease of bones and joints) and cancer of lungs and liver.

Reference = Shankar IAS page no.64

19. Which of the following ions present in low concentration in drinking water is essential for normal growth of teeth but harmful to teeth at high concentration? [2014]

- (a) Aluminum
- (b) Calcium
- (c) Fluoride
- (d) Chloride

Ans = C

Fluorides cause dental fluorosis due to intake of high fluoride content water. Dental fluorosis is an abnormal condition (such as mottling of the **teeth**) caused by fluorine or its compounds.

Reference = Shankar IAS page no.341

20. Arsenic present in groundwater can be partially removed [2013]

- (a) Along with removal of iron by precipitation/ coagulation method if iron is also present in the water
- (b) On boiling even if iron is absent
- (c) On UV-treatment
- (d) On filtration even if absent in the water

Ans = A

There are several methods available for removal of arsenic from water like Oxidation, Coagulation, precipitation and filtration, Adsorption (sorptive filtration), Ion exchange and Membrane techniques.

PROTECTED AREA NETWORK

21. Which of the following statements about biodiversity hot spots is/are correct? (2018)

1. Biodiversity hot spots are identified by International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN).
2. Biodiversity hot spots are defined according to their vegetation.
3. In India, Eastern Ghats and Western Himalaya are the biodiversity hot spots.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 3 only
- (c) 1,2 and 3
- (d) 1 only

Ans = A

Biodiversity hot spot concept was put forth by Norman Myers in 1988

To qualify as a hot spot, a region must meet two strict criteria: a. Species endemism - it must contain at least 1,500 species of vascular plants (> 0.5% of the world's total) as endemics, and b. Degree of threat - it has to have lost at least 70% of its original habitat. There are 4 biodiversity hot spots present in India. They are: 1. The Himalayas 2. Indo- Burma and 3. The western Ghats & Sri Lanka 4. Sunderland

Reference = Shankar IAS page no.183

22. Which one among the following statements is not correct? (2012)

- (a) Eastern Himalayas and Western Ghats are the two biodiversity hot spots in India
- (b) Central American lowland and highland forests are identified as biodiversity hot spots
- (c) The biodiversity hot spots are mostly confined to the tropical and subtropical regions of the world
- (d) The South-East Asian islands are not rich in biodiversity

Ans = A

There are 4 biodiversity hot spots present in India. They are: 1. The Himalayas 2. Indo- Burma and 3. The western Ghats & Sri Lanka 4. Sunderland

Reference = Shankar IAS page no.183

24. Which one of the following statements is not correct about Biosphere Reserves? (2009.)

- (a) They are protected areas meant for conservation of Biodiversity
- (b) Each Biosphere reserve has three zones
- (c) There is a network of biosphere reserves world over

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(d) They were first started by IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources)

Ans = D

The International Co-ordinating Council (ICC) of UNESCO, November, 1971, introduced the designation 'Biosphere Reserve' for natural areas. The concept of Biosphere Reserves was refined by a Task Force of UNESCO's MAB Programme in 1974, and BR network was formally launched in 1976

Reference = Shankar IAS page no.180

25. Which one of the following does NOT fall in the areas of tropical deciduous forest biomes? (2019)

- (a) The Neotropics mainly West Indies
- (b) Indo-Malaysian zone mainly in south and south-east Asia except Equatorial evergreen rainforest areas
- (c) Eastern Africa and northern Australia
- (d) North America mainly South-west America

Ans =C

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CLIMATE CHANGE

26. Which one among the following substances is not a 'green house' gas? (2015)

- (a) Water vapour
- (b) Chlorofluorocarbon
- (c) Methane
- (d) Nitrogen

Ans = D

'Green house' gas are water vapor, carbon dioxide, methane, Nitrous oxide, ozone chlorofluorocarbon and fluorinated gases like hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆)

Reference = Shankar IAS page no.205- 208 or 12th Science NCERT chapter 16 page no- 281

27. Which of the following statements about the Paris Agreement on Climate Change is NOT correct? (2017)

- A. The agreement has been signed by more than 190 countries [as of March 2017]
- B. The agreement went into effect on 4 November 2016
- C. The Intended Nationally Determined Contribution [INDC] pledged during the 2015 Climate Change Conference has been withdrawn in the Paris Agreement
- D. Both USA and China joined the Paris Agreement

Ans = C

Paris Agreement in news during that time

28. The largest greenhouse gas leakage in the US history took place in February, 2016. The gas was [2016]

- (a) Carbon dioxide
- (b) Methane
- (c) Chlorofluorocarbon
- (d) Nitrous oxide

Ans = B

Largest greenhouse gas leakage in the US in news during that time.

29. The 'Paris Agreement' adopted in Conference of the Parties (CoP 21) in December, 2015, will be effective provided the document, is signed by (2016)

- (a) 51 UNFCCC parties accounting for at least 51 % of global greenhouse gas emission .
- (b) 51 UNFCCC parties accounting for at least 55% of global greenhouse gas emission

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- (c) 55 UNFCCC parties accounting for at least 55% of global greenhouse gas emission
- (d) 75 UNFCCC parties accounting for at least 51 % of global greenhouse gas emission

Ans = C

'Paris Agreement' in the US in news during that time.

30. Methane is a very potent green house gas. It is converted to carbon dioxide to ease its overall effect on global warming. This process is known as : [2014]

- (a) Blocking
- (b) Ceiling
- (c) Flaring
- (d) Stooing

Ans = C

31. You placed a car in an open parking area in a summer day. After a few hours, you noticed that the heat is trapped inside the car. This phenomenon is known as (2012)

- (a) ozone depletion
- (b) greenhouse effect
- (c) solar effect
- (d) cosmic ray impingement

Ans = B

Reference = 12th Science NCERT chapter 16 page no- 280

32. Which one among the following is not a greenhouse gas? (2012)

- A. Methane
- B. Ozone
- C. Chlorofluorocarbon
- D. Sulphur dioxide

Ans = D

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'Green house' gas are water vapor, carbon dioxide, methane, Nitrous oxide, ozone chlorofluorocarbon and fluorinated gases like hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆)

Reference = Shankar IAS page no.205- 208 or 12th Science NCERT chapter 16 page no- 281

33. Why are governments of various countries finding it difficult so far to agree on the ways and means to limit the greenhouse gas emission ? [2010]

1. They fear that measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions will have negative effects on their economy.
2. The developing nations regard mandatory limits on their emissions as attempts by the richer countries to hobble their progress.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- (a) I only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither I nor 2

Ans =C



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OCEAN ACIDIFICATIONS

34. It is reported that there is an ongoing decrease in the pH value of ocean water because of global warming. It happens due to (2015)

- (a) larger uptake of CO₂ by ocean water
- (b) lesser uptake of CO₂ by ocean water
- (c) larger uptake of atmospheric nitrogen by ocean water
- (d) lesser uptake of atmospheric nitrogen by ocean water

Ans = A

Uptake of atmospheric carbon dioxide by the ocean increases, the concentration of hydrogen ions in the ocean increases, the concentration of carbonate ions decreases, the pH of the oceans decreases and the oceans become less alkaline – this process is known as ocean acidification.

Reference = Shankar IAS page no.211

OZONE DEPLETION

35. Presence of ozone in the atmosphere is important because it absorbs (2017)

- (a) Ultraviolet – A and ultraviolet – B radiations
- (b) Ultraviolet – B radiations only
- (c) infrared-B radiations only
- (d) Outgoing ultraviolet-B radiations and incoming ultraviolet-A radiations

Ans = B

UV-B: This radiation has wavelengths between 290 and 320 nanometers. UV-B radiation has been identified as hazardous, and is primarily responsible for sunburns. UV-B radiation is mostly absorbed by the ozone layer.

Ultraviolet – A is not absorbed by ozone layer

Reference = Shankar IAS page no.215 & 220

(2013)

36. Statement I

Ozone is produced naturally by the action of ultraviolet radiation on oxygen molecule upper atmosphere.

Statement II

Ozone depletion has by the release of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) atmosphere.

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Ans= (b) Both the statements are individually true but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I

In the stratosphere, ozone is created primarily by ultraviolet radiation. When high-energy ultraviolet rays strike ordinary oxygen molecules (O_2), they split the molecule into two single oxygen atoms, known as atomic oxygen. A freed oxygen atom then combines with another oxygen molecule to form a molecule of ozone. There is so much oxygen in our atmosphere, that these high-energy ultraviolet rays are completely absorbed in the stratosphere.

Reference = https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/features/Ozone/ozone_2.php

37. Which of the following processes would explain ozone losses in the atmosphere? (2011)

When ozone is exposed to

1. CFCs and UV radiation.
2. Long winter circum polar winds to form ice crystals.
3. Singlet oxygen atom and chlorine monoxide.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) I, 2 and 3
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) I and 2 only
- (d) I and 3 only

Ans = C

Long winter circum polar winds in **winter months leading to the Ozone Depletion over the Antarctic**. The molecules of CFCs when exposed to UV radiation break up, thus freeing chlorine atoms. A free chlorine atom reacts with an ozone molecule to form chlorine monoxide (ClO). The molecules of chlorine monoxide further combine with an atom of oxygen. This reaction results in the formation of an oxygen molecule (O_2) and reformation of the free chlorine atom (Cl).

Reference = Shankar IAS page no.216 & 218

INDIA AND CLIMATE CHANGE

38. Which one among the following is not a goal of National Action Plan for Climate Change?

- (a) To promote the development and use of solar energy
- (b) To reduce energy consumption through supply side management
- (c) Forestation of degraded forest lands
- (d) Improvement in water-use efficiency through pricing and other measures

ANS = B

Reference = Shankar IAS page no.235

AGRICULTURE

39. Which one of the following is NOT correct about organic farming? (2017)

- A. It does not use genetically modified seeds
- B. Synthetic pesticides or fertilizers are not used
- C. It uses minimal crop rotation
- D. It uses ecologically protective practices

Ans = C

Organic farming –Components: • The components of organic farming are i) Organic manures ii) Non- chemical weed control and iii) Biological pest and disease management. Principles: • The three interrelated principles are i) Mixed farming ii) Crop rotation iii) Organic cycle optimization

Reference = Shankar IAS page no.284

40. A farmer sows beans in his fields after harvesting a crop of wheat. Which one of the following agricultural practice is he following?

- (a) Multiple cropping
- (b) Crop rotation
- (c) Fallow field
- (d) Mixed cropping

Ans = b

Growing of different crops on a piece of land is a preplanned succession. The principle of crop rotation is to utilise the available resources to the fullest extent in order to harvest the maximum in a unit land without affecting the soil health. • Ex- Rice-Red Gram –Banana

Reference = Shankar IAS page no.283

ACTS AND POLICIES

41. The National Green Tribunal, act up to deal with the expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection, was set up under the (2018)

- a) 12th five-year plan
- b) 11th five-year plan
- c) 10th five-year plan
- d) 9th five-year plan

ans = B

NGT set up under The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 in 2010.

11th FYP operated between 2007-2012.

Reference = Shankar IAS page no.310

42. Which one of the following is the principal place of sitting of the National Green Tribunal? (2015)

- (a) Kolkata
- (b) Hyderabad
- (c) Lucknow
- (d) New Delhi

Ans = D

The Principal Bench of the NGT has been established in the National Capital – New Delhi, with regional benches in Pune (Western Zone Bench), Bhopal (Central Zone Bench), Chennai (Southern Bench) and Kolkata (Eastern Bench).

43. Which one of the following States has the maximum number of registered e-waste recyclers/dismantlers? (2015)

- (a) Maharashtra
- (b) Tamil Nadu
- (c) Karnataka
- (d) Uttar Pradesh

Ans = C

44. Which of the following statements about National Green Tribunal is/are correct? (2012)

1. It is a specialized body equipped with the necessary expertise to handle environmental disputes involving multidisciplinary issues
2. The Tribunal shall be bound by the procedure laid down under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) I only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither I nor 2

Ans = A

The Tribunal shall be bound by principles of natural justice.

INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONVENTIONS

45. Which one of the following is the main objective of Vienna Convention and Montreal Protocol (2019)

- (a) Combat desertification
- (b) Formulate sustainable developmental goals
- (c) Protection of ozone layer
- (d) Combat climate change

Ans = C

The Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and its Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer are dedicated to the protection of the earth's ozone layer. With 197 parties, they are the most widely ratified treaties in United Nations history

Reference = Shankar IAS page no.339

46. Ramsar Convention, to which India is a signatory, is related to conservation and wise use of

- (a) Wetlands
- (b) genetic resources
- (c) mines
- (d) forest lands

Ans = A

The Convention on Wetlands [waterfowl convention] is an intergovernmental treaty that provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources

Reference = Shankar IAS page no.330

NATIONAL PARKS/WILDLIFE SANCTUARY/ BIRD SANCTUARY/WORLD HERITAGE SITES/TIGER RESERVE

47. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below the List : (2017)

List I [Bird Sanctuary]

- A. Sultanpur
- B. Kulik
- C. Nawabganj
- D. Attiveri

Code: A B C D

- A. 2 1 3 4
- B. 2 3 1 4
- C. 4 3 1 2
- D. 4 1 3 2

Ans = A

List II [States]

- 1. West Bengal
- 2. Haryana
- 3. Uttar Pradesh
- 4. Karnataka

48. Which one of the following tiger reserves of India has 'Bhoorsingh the Barasingha' as its official mascot? (2017)

- A. Nameri tiger reserve
- B. Ranthambhore tiger reserve
- C. Panna tiger reserve
- D. Kanha tiger reserve

Ans = D

49. Which one of the following does NOT pass through the Kaziranga National Park? (2017)

- A. The Brahmaputra river
- B. The Diphlu river
- C. National Highway No.37
- D. Railway track of Indian Railway

Ans= D

the Kaziranga National Park located in the edge of the Eastern Himalayan biodiversity hotspots – Golaghat and Nagaon district in Assam. In the year 1985, the park was declared as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO. park is recognized as an Important Bird Area by BirdLife International for the conservation of avifaunal species. The park has successfully managed to grow the population of Greater one-horned rhinoceros, an endangered species.

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50. Arrange the following National Parks of India from North to South direction. (2015)

1. Indravati National Park
2. Nagarhole National Park
3. Corbett National Park
4. Madhav National Park

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1,3,2,4
- (b) 2,1,4,3
- (c) 3,4,1,2
- (d) 2,3,4,1

ans= C

Corbett National Park= Uttarakhand

Madhav National Park= Madhya Pradesh

Indravati =Chhattisgarh

Nagarhole National Park= karnataka

Reference = Shankar IAS page no.355, 356 & 358

51. Match List I with List II and

Select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists :

List 1 (wildlife Sanctuary) List 2 (State)

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| A. Mahananda | 1. Madhya Pradesh |
| B. Lakhari valley | 2. Uttar Pradesh |
| C. Pachmarhi | 3. West Bengal |
| D. Chandra Prabha | 4. Odisha |

Code :

A B CD

A. 3212

B. 3142

C.2143

D.2413

Ans = D

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52. Which one of the following is not a World Heritage Site as identified by UNESCO? (2010)

- (a) Kaziranga National Park
- (b) Keoladeo National Park
- (c) Manas Wildlife Sanctuary
- (d) Bandipur National Park

Ans = D

Natural WHS are as follows

Kaziranga National Park (1985) Assam

Manas Wild Life Sanctuary (1985) Assam

Keoladeo National Park (1985) Rajasthan

Sunderban National Park (1987) West Bengal

Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Parks (1988, 2005) Uttarakhand

Western Ghats (2012) Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu

Great Himalayan National Park (2014) Himachal Pradesh

Khangchendzonga National Park (KNP) (2016)* [Mixed site] Sikkim

Reference = Shankar IAS page no 358

53. Which one of the following is not a World Heritage Site? (2009)

- (a) Kaziranga National Park
- (b) Sundarbans National Park
- (c) Kangchendzonga National Park
- (d) Keoladeo National Park

Khangchendzonga National Park (KNP) (2016)* [Mixed site] is recently added site located in Sikkim

Reference = Shankar IAS page no 358

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