GOVERNMENTT. GENERAL DEGREE COLLEGE, KALNA-I

MODEL QUESTIONS (MCQ)

PAPER NAME: NATURAL RESOURCES & SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PAPER CODE: ENVSC 1031(ENVSC Multidisciplinary: COURSE NO. 1)

TOTAL CREDIT: 3

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TIME: 2 Hours MARKS: 40	
UNIT-1: Natural resources	
1. Which of the following is a renewable natural resource?	
a) Coal	
b) Natural gas	
c) Wind	
d) Petroleum	
Answer: c) Wind	
2. Which natural resource is primarily responsible for generating electricity in hydroelectric power plants?	
a) Coal	
b) Water	
c) Natural gas	
d) Wind	
Answer: b) Water	
3. Which of the following is not considered a fossil fuel?	
a) Coal	
b) Natural gas	
c) Solar energy	
d) Petroleum	
Answer: c) Solar energy	
4. Which natural resource is essential for the production of plastics, gasoline, and various	

a) Coal

other products?

b) Natural gas
c) Petroleum
d) Wind
Answer: c) Petroleum
5. What is the primary source of energy in nuclear power plants?
a) Coal
b) Uranium
c) Natural gas
d) Solar energy
Answer: b) Uranium
6. Which natural resource is obtained through the process of drilling?
a) Coal
b) Natural gas
c) Wind
d) Biomass
Answer: b) Natural gas
7. Which of the following is a non-metallic mineral resource?
a) Iron ore
b) Copper
c) Salt
d) Bauxite
Answer: c) Salt
8. Which natural resource is primarily used for heating and cooking in many households?
a) Coal
b) Natural gas
c) Petroleum

d) Biomass

Answer: d) Biomass

- 9. Which natural resource is primarily responsible for causing air pollution when burned for energy?
- a) Coal
- b) Natural gas
- c) Wind
- d) Solar energy

Answer: a) Coal

- 10. Which of the following is a renewable natural resource derived from plant and animal matter?
- a) Coal
- b) Natural gas
- c) Biomass
- d) Petroleum

Answer: c) Biomass

UNIT 2: Biotic and water resources

- 1. Which of the following is an example of a biotic resource?
- a) Soil
- b) Minerals
- c) Trees
- d) Fossil fuels

Answer: c) Trees

- 2. What are biotic resources primarily composed of?
- a) Inorganic materials
- b) Living organisms

c) Water d) Air Answer: b) Living organisms 3. Which of the following is a non-renewable biotic resource? a) Timber b) Fish c) Petroleum d) Wind Answer: c) Petroleum 4. How do humans typically utilize biotic resources? a) Extraction and processing b) Direct consumption c) Chemical synthesis d) All of the above Answer: d) All of the above 5. Which of the following is not a type of water resource? a) Surface water b) Groundwater c) Rainwater d) Biomass Answer: d) Biomass 6. What is the largest reservoir of freshwater on Earth? a) Lakes

b) Rivers

c) Glaciers and ice caps

d) Underground aquifers

Answer: c) Glaciers and ice caps

- 7. Which of the following is a major threat to water resources worldwide?
- a) Overabundance of rainfall
- b) Pollution
- c) Excessive groundwater recharge
- d) Desalination technology

Answer: b) Pollution

- 8. What is the term for the process of removing salt and other minerals from seawater to obtain freshwater?
- a) Desalination
- b) Distillation
- c) Filtration
- d) Evaporation

Answer: a) Desalination

- 9. Which of the following factors can affect the quality of surface water?
- a) Industrial discharge
- b) Agricultural runoff
- c) Urbanization
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

- 10. Which of the following is a method for conserving water resources?
- a) Rainwater harvesting
- b) Deforestation
- c) Increased irrigation
- d) Groundwater overdraft

Answer: a) Rainwater harvesting

UNIT-3: Soil and mineral resources

- 1. What is soil primarily composed of?
- a) Rocks and minerals
- b) Air and water
- c) Organic matter and minerals
- d) Fossil fuels

Answer: c) Organic matter and minerals

- 2. Which of the following is not a function of soil?
- a) Providing habitat for organisms
- b) Filtering pollutants from water
- c) Storing carbon dioxide
- d) Generating electricity

Answer: d) Generating electricity

- 3. Which type of soil has the smallest particle size and the highest fertility?
- a) Sand
- b) Silt
- c) Clay
- d) Loam

Answer: c) Clay

- 4. What is the process of soil erosion?
- a) Addition of minerals to soil
- b) Movement of soil particles by wind or water
- c) Formation of soil layers
- d) Decomposition of organic matter

Answer: b) Movement of soil particles by wind or water

5. Which of the following is not a factor contributing to soil degradation?
a) Deforestation
b) Overgrazing
c) Soil conservation practices
d) Urbanization
Answer: c) Soil conservation practices
6. Which mineral resource is primarily used for construction purposes?
a) Gold
b) Silver
c) Iron ore
d) Copper
Answer: c) Iron ore
7. What is the process of extracting valuable minerals or other geological materials from the earth?
a) Agriculture
b) Mining
c) Deforestation
d) Irrigation
Answer: b) Mining
8. Which of the following is an example of a non-metallic mineral resource?
a) Gold
b) Copper
c) Salt
d) Iron ore
Answer: c) Salt
9. Which mineral resource is primarily used for manufacturing electrical wires and plumbing pipes?

a) Aluminumb) Zincc) Copperd) Silver

Answer: c) Copper

- 10. What is the term for the concentration of naturally occurring solid, liquid, or gaseous material in or on the Earth's crust?
- a) Resource depletion
- b) Mineral exploration
- c) Mineral deposit
- d) Soil erosion

Answer: c) Mineral deposit

UNIT-4: Energy resources

- 1. Which of the following is a non-renewable energy resource?
- a) Solar power
- b) Wind power
- c) Coal
- d) Hydroelectric power

Answer: c) Coal

- 2. What is the primary source of energy in fossil fuels?
- a) Wind
- b) Sunlight
- c) Radioactive decay
- d) Organic matter from ancient plants and animals

Answer: d) Organic matter from ancient plants and animals

3. Which renewable energy resource relies on the Earth's internal heat?

- a) Solar power
- b) Geothermal energy
- c) Biomass
- d) Hydroelectric power

Answer: b) Geothermal energy

- 4. Which energy resource converts sunlight directly into electricity?
- a) Wind power
- b) Biomass
- c) Solar power
- d) Nuclear power

Answer: c) Solar power

- 5. Which renewable energy resource relies on the gravitational force of water?
- a) Geothermal energy
- b) Biomass
- c) Hydroelectric power
- d) Tidal power

Answer: c) Hydroelectric power

- 6. Which of the following is a drawback of nuclear power?
- a) Limited availability of fuel
- b) Air pollution
- c) Greenhouse gas emissions
- d) Risk of accidents and radioactive waste

Answer: d) Risk of accidents and radioactive waste

- 7. Which renewable energy resource involves burning organic matter to generate electricity?
- a) Hydroelectric power

- b) Solar power
- c) Biomass
- d) Tidal power

Answer: c) Biomass

- 8. Which energy resource is primarily responsible for causing air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions?
- a) Coal
- b) Wind power
- c) Geothermal energy
- d) Nuclear power

Answer: a) Coal

- 9. What is the primary advantage of wind power?
- a) It is highly reliable
- b) It produces no air pollution or greenhouse gas emissions
- c) It is expensive to build and maintain
- d) It requires a large amount of land

Answer: b) It produces no air pollution or greenhouse gas emissions

- 10. Which renewable energy resource is still under development and involves harnessing energy from ocean tides and waves?
- a) Tidal power
- b) Geothermal energy
- c) Biomass
- d) Solar power

Answer: a) Tidal power

UNIT-5: Sustainable Development

- 1. What is the primary goal of sustainable development?a) Maximizing economic growthb) Minimizing environmental impactc) Exploiting natural resources
- d) Promoting social inequality

Answer: b) Minimizing environmental impact

- 2. Which of the following is a key principle of sustainable development?
- a) Prioritizing short-term economic gains
- b) Focusing solely on economic growth
- c) Balancing economic, social, and environmental aspects
- d) Ignoring the needs of future generations

Answer: c) Balancing economic, social, and environmental aspects

- 3. What does the term "SDGs" stand for in the context of sustainable development?
- a) Sustainable Development Goals
- b) Sustainable Development Guidelines
- c) Sustainable Development Guidelines
- d) Sustainable Development Guidelines

Answer: a) Sustainable Development Goals

- 4. How many Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted by the United Nations in 2015?
- a) 5
- b) 10
- c) 17
- d) 20

Answer: c) 17

- 5. Which of the following is not one of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?
- a) No Poverty

- b) Quality Education
- c) Gender Inequality
- d) Clean Water and Sanitation

Answer: c) Gender Inequality

- 6. Which Sustainable Development Goal focuses on ensuring access to clean water and sanitation for all?
- a) Zero Hunger
- b) Clean Energy
- c) Clean Water and Sanitation
- d) Climate Action

Answer: c) Clean Water and Sanitation

- 7. Which Sustainable Development Goal aims to promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all?
- a) Decent Work and Economic Growth
- b) Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure
- c) Sustainable Cities and Communities
- d) Reduced Inequalities

Answer: a) Decent Work and Economic Growth

- 8. Which Sustainable Development Goal focuses on taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts?
- a) Life Below Water
- b) Climate Action
- c) Life on Land
- d) Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions

Answer: b) Climate Action

- 9. Which Sustainable Development Goal aims to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development?
- a) Life Below Water

b) Responsible Consumption and Production
c) Climate Action
d) Life on Land
Answer: a) Life Below Water
10. Which of the following is a method for promoting sustainable development?
a) Exploiting natural resources without limits
b) Ignoring social and environmental concerns
c) Balancing economic growth with social equity and environmental protection
d) Focusing solely on short-term economic gains
Answer: c) Balancing economic growth with social equity and environmental protection
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