

ANSWERS TEST: 6 – ENVIRONMENT & ECOLOGY - I

1. Solution: D

India became 80th country to ratify the second commitment period of Kyoto Protocol.

India being a developing country has no mandatory mitigation obligation or Targets under Kyoto Protocol.

Andorra, Palestine, South Sudan, The United States and Canada are the only UNFCCC parties that are not part of the Kyoto Protocol.

2. Solution: B

Largest Volcanic region on earth found in Antarctica along the West Antarctic rift system.

Endangered Species: According to IUCN, species are considered 'endangered,' if they are fewer than 2,500 and experiencing high rate of decline.

Vulnerable Species: Species are fewer than 10,000 and its population has declined at least 10% over three generations.

3. Solution: B

State Wetland Authority (SWA) in each state/UTs headed by State's Environment Minister and include range of Government officials.

4. Solution: B

5. Solution: A

Ethanol is mixture of Ethanol and Petrol is quasi-renewable energy.

In India, practice of blending ethanol was started in 2001.

Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme:

It was launched by Government in 2003 to promote the use of alternative and environment friendly fuels. It has been extended to notified 21 States and 4 UTs. This intervention aims to reduce import dependency for energy requirements and environment friendly measures to reduce vehicular pollution.

6. Solution: D

7. Solution: B

To protect the rich aquatic biodiversity of river Ganga from escalating anthropogenic pressures, development of a Turtle sanctuary in Allahabad along with a River Biodiversity Park at Sangam

have been approved under Namami Gange Programme.

Idea of this project- called 'Developing River Biodiversity Park and Turtle Conservation Programme' – along Ganga-Yamuna river system in Allahabad is to protect rich aquatic biodiversity of both the rivers and preserve all those species which act as natural cleaning agents.

Rivers Ganga and Yamuna at Allahabad are home to some of the most endangered fauna like turtles (Batagurkachuga, Batagurdhongoka, Nilssoniagangetica, Chitraindica, Hardellathurjii etc.), the National Aquatic Animal – Gangeti dolphin (Platanistagangetica), the Gharial (Gavialisgangeticus) and numerous migratory and resident birds.

It also includes setting up a river biodiversity park at Sangam (confluence of the rivers Ganga, Yamuna and Mythical Sarasvati).

8. Solution: C

Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEFCC) has collaborated with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for the launch of this project.

Project aims to ensure conservation of locally and globally significant biodiversity, land and forest resources in high Himalayan ecosystem spread over four states viz. Himachal Pradesh, J & K, Uttarakhand and Sikkim.

The key focus areas of the project are protection of snow leopard and other endangered species and their habitats and also securing livelihoods of people in region and enhancing enforcement to reduce wildlife crime.

9. Solution: C

Its charter was signed by the FAO and the UNDP.

10. Solution: B

The collaboration between Microsoft and Karnataka Government aims to enable these farmers with technology-oriented solutions that will help them increase income using ground-breaking, cloud-based technologies, machine learning and advanced analytics.

Microsoft with guidance from Karnataka Government is attempting to develop a multi-

variant agricultural commodity price forecasting model considering the following datasets – historical sowing area, production, yield, weather datasets and other related datasets as relevant. For this season, Tur crop has been identified for this prediction model.

11. Solution: A

Man-animal conflict mitigation, adapting to the climate change, managing eco-tourism, ensuring public participation in the conservation, developing human resources, strengthening research and monitoring through modern technology like radio collars and drones and ensuring funds for the wildlife sector have been given special thrust in the planning.

The plan adopts a “landscape approach” in conservation of all wildlife – uncultivated flora and fauna – that have an ecological value to the ecosystem and to mankind irrespective of where they occur. It gives special emphasis to recovery of threatened species of wildlife while conserving their habitats.

12. Solution: D

In its INDC, India has promised to reduce its emissions intensity which is Greenhouse gas emissions per unit of GDP by 33 to 35 percent below 2005 levels by the year 2030.

13. Solution: A

The Department of Biotechnology (DBT), under the Ministry of Science and Technology, convened the Smart Agriculture Conclave in New Delhi, in partnership with the UK’s Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council (BBSRC) and Research Councils UK (RCUK) India.

The objective of this conclave was to set the stage for “Farmer Zone” - a collective open-source data platform for smart agriculture which will use biological research and data to improve the lives of small and marginal farmers.

It is envisaged that “Farmer Zone” will help cater to all needs of the farmer, from dealing with climate change, weather predictions and soil, water, and seed requirements to providing market intelligence.

14. Solution: C

The Union Government is planning to safeguard fast-eroding Majuli Island — world’s largest

riverine island using research carried out on floating Brahmaputra Biodiversity and Biology Boat (B4) labs along Brahmaputra River.

It will constantly monitor impact of various environmental and anthropological factors that affect river and conduct research to mitigate effects.

B4 stands for Brahmaputra Biodiversity and Biology Boat labs.

The boat will have permanent lab spread over two floors. One floor will be dedicated to scientists, while other floor will be accessible to residents of area to learn about the eco-system.

15. Solution: C

16. Solution: C

Northern boundary (WB) of Buxa Tiger reserve runs along the international border with Bhutan. The Sinchula hill range lies all along the northern side of BTR and the eastern boundary touches that of the Assam state.

The Phipsu Wildlife Sanctuary of Bhutan is contiguous to the north of BTR.

Manas National Park lies on east of BTR. BTR, thus, serves as international corridor for Asian elephant migration between India and Bhutan.

17. Solution: D

Generations of Biofuels:

First Generation Biofuels: They are produced directly from **food crops** by abstracting the oils for use in biodiesel or producing bioethanol through fermentation. Crops such as wheat and sugar are the most widely used feedstock for bioethanol while rapeseed oil has proved a very effective crop for use in biodiesel.

Second Generation Biofuels: They are produced from **non-food crops** such as wood, organic waste, food crop waste and specific biomass crops. The common second generation biofuels are grasses like Switchgrass, Miscanthus, Indiangrass etc.

Third Generation Biofuels: They are based on specially **engineered energy crops** such as algae as its energy source. The algae are cultured to act as a low-cost, high-energy and entirely renewable feedstock.

Fourth Generation Biofuels: They are aimed at not only producing **sustainable energy** but also a way of

capturing and storing CO₂. Biomass materials, which have absorbed CO₂ while growing, are converted into fuel using the same processes as second generation biofuels. This process differs from second and third generation production as at all stages of production the carbon dioxide is captured using processes such as oxy-fuel combustion.

18. Solution: C

It is a joint venture of Israel Space Agency (ISA) and its French Counterpart CNES.

It weighs only 265 kilogram. It will be placed in sun-synchronized orbit at an altitude of 720 kilometers.

Venus Satellite has a dual mission-scientific and technological.

The scientific mission will monitor Earth's vegetation using a camera capable of recording 12 narrow spectral bands.

The technological mission will test the operation of an innovative electric propulsion system based on the Israeli-designed Hall Effect Thrusters (HET).

19. Solution: B

It is not rain water harvesting programme.

20. Solution: A

When black carbon is deposited on ice promotes absorbance of insolation, decreases albedo (reflectivity) and promotes melting of ice.

21. Solution: A

22. Solution: B

The NGT has not been vested with powers to hear any matter relating to the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, the Indian Forest Act, 1927 and various laws enacted by States relating to forests, tree preservation etc.

23. Solution: B

HFC-23 is a by-product of HCFC-22, which is used in refrigeration and air conditioning. This variant of hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) has a global warming potential 14,800 times more than that of carbon dioxide.

The Kyoto Protocol's clean development mechanism (CDM) has led to the destruction of large volumes of the very potent greenhouse gas HFC-23.

Emissions of all HFC are included in the UNFCCC's Kyoto Protocol.

24. Solution: D

Carbon sequestration is the process involved in carbon capture and the long-term storage of atmospheric carbon dioxide. Carbon dioxide is naturally captured from the atmosphere through biological, chemical, or physical processes.

Some important methods of Carbon sequestration: Peat production, Reforestation, Wetland restoration, Mineral carbonation, Ocean storage, Subterranean injection, Chemical scrubbers.

25. Solution: C

Annex I Parties include the industrialized countries that were members of the OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) in 1992, plus countries with economies in transition (the EIT Parties), including the Russian Federation, the Baltic States, and Baltic States, and several Central and Eastern European States.

Annex II Parties consist of the OECD members of Annex I, but not the EIT Parties. They are required to provide financial resources to enable developing countries to undertake emissions reduction activities under the Convention.

Non-Annex I Parties are mostly developing countries.

26. Solution: D

Delhi Declaration on Agro-biodiversity Management.

The first International Agro-biodiversity Congress held in New Delhi in November 2016.

It states that nations must accord top priority to the agro-biodiversity conservation and their sustainable use towards achieving targets of SDGs.

It recognizes importance of traditional knowledge on agro-biodiversity of farmers, pastoralists and other tribal and rural communities and their role in its conservation.

It emphasizes the necessity of global exchange of plant, animal, aquatic microbial and insect genetic resources for food and agriculture to meet the growing food and nutritional needs.

It suggests developing an agro-biodiversity index to help monitor conservation and use of agro-biodiversity.

It urges public and private sector partnerships to actively invest in and incentivize the utilization of

agro-biodiversity to address malnutrition and enhance ecosystem services.

27. Solution: A

The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity is a 2010 supplementary agreement to the 1992 Convention on Biological Diversity.

It prohibits the collection of plant materials by a foreign country without an agreement with host countries on the sharing of benefits arising from such resources.

The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 is applicable for the protection of some plant species.

28. Solution: B

A repository for the storage, management and dissemination of mechanical, lighting electrical and computer systems developed to optimize energy efficiency and environmental impact.

A green data center is built to have a minimal effect on the natural environment. The following are primary green data center features:

- Built from the ground up in an environment friendly facility
- Consume minimal power resources for operation and maintenance - both for the primary computing infrastructure and supporting electronic resources, such as cooling, backup and lighting
- Typically operate with green or renewable energy, such as solar, wind or hydel power
- Entire infrastructure is installed with the lowest power and carbon footprint
- Minimal e-waste with recyclable or reusable equipment

29. Solution: D

The **BRS** Conventions refer to the **Basel, Rotterdam** and **Stockholm** Conventions. All three deal with hazardous materials/chemicals/wastes. These are related also with protecting humans and the environment and consequently biodiversity, but the conventions as such are specifically related to the control/banning of the use/movement of hazardous wastes and chemicals.

30. Solution: C

India's first solar-powered 1600 HP DEMU train.

DEMU means Diesel Electric Multiple Unit.

Indian Railways has launched the country's first solar-powered local train with a battery bank facility that ensures sufficient power even in the absence of sunlight.

The entire electrical need of the coaches, which includes lights, fans and information display system, will be met by the energy produced by solar panels fitted atop the coaches of the DEMU (diesel electric multiple unit) train.

Also, the carrier is taking on several other environment-friendly measures like using bio-toilets, water-recycling, waste disposal, CNG and LNG, and harnessing wind energy.

31. Solution: A

When gas molecules are trapped in a lattice of water molecules at temperatures above 0°C and pressure above one atmosphere, they can form a stable solid. These solids are gas hydrates.

Most gas hydrates are formed from methane (CH₄). Methane is the simplest hydrocarbon, and is the primary component of the natural gas that we burn for energy.

Gas hydrate deposits along ocean margins are estimated to exceed known petroleum reserves by about a factor of three. These hydrate beds leak gases into the water, forming cold seeps on the ocean floor. This hydrocarbon seepage is common on continental margins around the world.

Hydrates influence ocean carbon cycling, global climate change, and coastal sediment stability.

Localized meltdowns have caused massive continental slope failure, which can present a geological hazard for shelf oil and gas production.

Massive hydrate dissolution events, releasing vast amounts of the greenhouse gas methane, are possible causes of some of the abrupt climate changes seen in the geologic record.

32. Solution: D

Delhi Metro has become the only completely 'green' Metro system in the world for adhering to green building norms for its residential colonies from the Indian Green Building Council (IGBC).

Delhi Metro has secured the platinum rating for adherence to green building norms for its 10

residential colonies from the Indian Green Building Council (IGBC).

33. Solution: D

34. Solution: C

Negative environmental effect of eutrophication includes anoxia or loss of oxygen in the water with severe reductions in fish and other animal population.

35. Solution: D

HFCs are GHGs having high global warming potential than CO₂.

36. Solution: B

Greater the BOD more is the polluting potential. Actually, in secondary treatment or biological treatment of sewage water in plant, the primary effluent is passed into large aeration tanks where it is constantly agitated mechanically and air is pumped into it. This allows vigorous growth of useful aerobic microbes into flocs (masses of bacteria associated with fungal filaments to form mesh like structures).

While growing, these microbes consume the major part of the organic matter in the effluent. This significantly reduces the BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand) of the effluent. BOD refers to the amount of the oxygen that would be consumed if all the organic matter in one litre of water were oxidized by bacteria. The sewage water is treated till the BOD is reduced.

37. Solution: C

Below carrying capacity, populations typically increase, while above, they typically decrease. A factor that keeps population size at equilibrium is known as a regulating factor. Population size decreases above carrying capacity due to a range of factors depending on the species concerned, but can include insufficient space, food supply, or sunlight. The carrying capacity of an environment may vary for different species and may change over time due to a variety of factors, including: food availability, water supply, environmental conditions and living space.

38. Solution: C

The Manipur government has declared Dailong village of Tamenglong district as a biodiversity Heritage Site of the state.

39. Solution: D

MoU signed Indian Navy and Space Application Centre on Data Sharing and Scientific cooperation in the field of Meteorology and Oceanology.

It include, sharing of non-confidential observational data for pre-launch sensor calibration and post launch satellite data validation, carrying out calibration and validation for ocean models, transfer of technology to generate weather information, training on latest technology and sharing of subject matter experts between the organizations for effective knowledge transfer.

40. Solution: D

An **aerosol** is a colloid of fine solid particles or liquid droplets, in air or another gas. Aerosols can be natural or anthropogenic. The bulk of aerosols i.e. about 90% by mass have natural origins.

Examples of natural aerosols are fog, dust, forest exudates and geyser steam. Examples of anthropogenic aerosols are haze, particulate air pollutants and smoke. The liquid or solid particles have diameter mostly smaller than 1 μm or so; larger particles with a significant settling speed make the mixture a suspension, but the distinction is not clear-cut. In general conversation, *aerosol* usually refers to an aerosol spray that delivers a consumer product from a can or similar container.

41. Solution: B

Its main aim is to regulate the output of air pollutants from internal combustion engine equipment including all motor vehicles.

42. Solution: A

Darwaza Band Campaign was launched by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation under Swachh Bharat Mission.

Its aim is to promote toilet use and freedom from open defecation across the country's villages.

43. Solution: B

Its main aim is to implement country-level projects that are catalytic towards achieving the 17 Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda.

It will assist in reducing poverty and hunger, improving health, education and equality, and

expanding access to clean water, energy and livelihoods.

44. Solution: C

Kyoto Protocol was adopted in 1997 to fight global warming by reducing Greenhouse Gases emission and is linked to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

The 2nd commitment period for the period 2013-2020 was adopted in 2012 by the Doha Amendment of the Kyoto Protocol.

45. Solution: D

Swachh Survekshan Gramin 2017:

It has been started by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation to assess the present status of rural sanitation in all States and Union Territories.

The main objectives are:

To improve sanitation coverage and solid liquid waste management.

To push forward Swachh Bharat Mission in rural areas.

46. Solution: B

According to IPCC 5th Assessment Report (AR5):

AFLOU – 24%, Industry – 21%, Electricity and Heat Production – 25%, Transport – 14%.

47. Solution: C

In 2010 at Common Wealth Games New Delhi SAFAR Delhi was installed. SAFAR Mumbai was installed in 2015.

48. Solution: B

In NAQI 8 pollutants covered are PM 10, PM 2.5, NO₂, SO₂, Ozone, Ammonia, CO and Lead.

49. Solution: B

Montreaux Record is register of wetlands under Ramsar sites where ecological characters are either changed, changing or likely to change in future.

50. Solution: C

Rotterdam Convention: Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade

Basel Convention: Controlling transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and their disposal

51. Solution: C

Rio Conventions are: 1, 2 and 5 where as 3 and 4 is under UNEP.

52. Solution: D

53. Solution: C

Bio-magnification increases concentration of toxins with increase in trophic level it has no role in increase in total biomass.

54. Solution: D

55. Solution: D

JIM (Joint Implementation Mechanism) is identical to CDM (Clean Development Mechanism) but in case of CDM a developed country can set a project only in developing countries whereas in Joint Implementation Mechanism any signatory developed country can set a project in developed country whether it is signatory to Kyoto Protocol or not.

56. Solution: C

Increased CO₂ concentration increases algal growth as reported in Oceanic Carbon Sequestration.

57. Solution: C

Kemp's ridley sea turtles or Atlantic ridley sea turtles are smallest size sea turtle whereas Olive ridley turtles are medium sized which are now recognised as vulnerable.

Gahir matha region of Odisha and Sandy Stretches of Hope Island of Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary of Andhra Pradesh are their suitable breeding area.

58. Solution: B

59. Solution: C

Earth Hour is a worldwide movement organized by the World Wide Fund for Nature. The event is held annually in last Saturday of March for One Hour 8.30 to 9.30 PM, encouraging individuals, communities, and businesses to turn off non-essential electric lights and awareness regarding climate change.

60. Solution: D

61. Solution: D

62. Solution: D

There are 26 Ramsar sites. Chilka lake is among them.

Wetlands conservation rules 2017 is regarding conservation and maintenance.

63. Solution: C

Ozone depletion increases chances of skin cancer and cataract due to increase in UV radiation.

Increase UV-B radiation increases synthesis.

64. Solution: C

Increase or decrease in temperature and salinity causes death of zooxanthallae and thus coral bleaching.

Coral polyps feeds of zooplanktons and thus there increased level promotes coral growth thus Reason(R) is false.

65. Solution: C

Carbon capture and storage (CCS) (or **carbon capture** and **sequestration** or **carbon** control and **sequestration**) is the process of capturing waste **carbon** dioxide (CO₂) from large point sources, such as fossil fuel power plants, transporting it to a storage site, and depositing it where it will not enter the atmosphere

66. Solution: B

Both are correct but R is not correct explanation for A.

67. Solution: D

Sabarimala is a Hindu pilgrimage centre located at the Periyar Tiger Reserve on Pampa river.

Kerala High Court has banned usage of plastic and PET (Polyethylene Terephthalate) bottles at Sabarimala so A is false R is correct.

68. Solution: C

Organic farming enhances profit enhances profit as the cost of inputs is reduced due to most efficient use of resources. And as the cost of production is reduced, it is a means of women empowerment and poverty alleviation.

However, the major reason that is hampering the large scale adoption of organic farming is that it reduces crop yields in short term.

69. Solution: D

Microbeads are tiny plastic substances measuring less than five millimetres that act as exfoliators on skin and teeth when used in soap, toothpaste and other products.

Due to their very small size Microbeads cannot be trapped by the water filtration systems. These microbeads escape filtration and treatment.

Jobba beads, salts are some of the biodegradable alternatives to plastic microbeads.

70. Solution: C

First statement is not correct because more than six categories are included in IUCN Red List.

The plants, fungi and animals assessed for the IUCN Red List are the bearers of genetic diversity and the building blocks of ecosystems.

The main purpose is to catalogue and highlight those plants and animals that are facing a higher risk of global extinction (i.e. those listed as Critically Endangered, Endangered and Vulnerable).

It also includes information on plants, fungi and animals that are categorized as Extinct or Extinct in the Wild; on taxa that cannot be evaluated because of insufficient information (i.e., are Data Deficient); and on plants, fungi and animals that are either close to meeting the threatened thresholds or that would be threatened were it not for an ongoing taxon-specific conservation programme (i.e., are Near Threatened).

Plants, fungi and animals that have been evaluated to have a low risk of extinction are classified as Least Concern.

71. Solution: C

72. Solution: B

The clauses under the convention:

- Controlling and reducing releases of mercury and mercury compounds.
- Storage and disposal of mercury waste should be done in environmentally sound manner.
- It proposes prohibition of use of mercury in products include batteries, compact fluorescent lamps, switches and relays, soaps and cosmetics, thermometers, and blood pressure devices by 2020.
- Dental filling using mercury amalgams are to be phased down gradually.
- Prohibits parties to allow mercury mining that was not being conducted prior to country's entrance in the treaty.
- Deals with treatment of contaminated sites.

- Importance of public information in terms of education and health guidelines.
- Cooperation between nations and exchange of information.

73. Solution: D

74. Solution: A

1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are formed under UNEP.

Whereas 6 and 7 are under UNFCCC (United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change)

75. Solution: D

India occupies 75th place as its renewable energy sources make up only 15.2% of all energy sources used.

Mozambique has topped as it derives all of its energy from Green sources.

The worst performers are Trinidad and Tobago (102) and US (101), Sri Lanka (100).

76. Solution: B

The Montreal Protocol controls rarely 100 chemicals grouped in the following categories.

- (a) Chlorofluoro carbons
- (b) Halons
- (c) Carbon Tetrachloride
- (d) Hydrochlorofluorocarbons
- (e) Methyl Chloroform
- (f) Methyl Bromide

All the above are Ozone Depleting Substances.

77. Solution: A

The 'Tala noa Dialogue' would help the parties to UNFCCC review their actions and discuss the way forward in terms of raising ambitions before 2020.

78. Solution: A

Migratory species threatened with extinction are listed in Appendix I of the Convention. Migratory species that would significantly benefit from international cooperation are listed in Appendix II of the Convention.

79. Solution: C

80. Solution: D

81. Solution: C

82. Solution: C

Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology (CCMB) in association with the Indian Institute of Rice Research (IIRR) has come out with an Improved Samba Masuri (ISM) which is not only resistant to bacteria blight but also has a low Glycemic Index (GI) considered suitable for those with diabetes.

Consumption of food with low GI results in slow release of glucose into the bloodstream reducing the ill-effects of diabetes.

83. Solution: A

Kigali amendment is regarding HFCs/Super Green House Gases where as Paris agreement is not legally binding for any countries.

84. Solution: C

People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals is an American animal rights organization based in Norfolk, Virginia, and led by Ingrid Newkirk, its international president. A nonprofit corporation with nearly 400 employees.

Members: 6.5 million (including supporters)

Founder: Ingrid Newkirk and Alex Pacheco

Founded: March 22, 1980; 37 years ago

Location: Norfolk, Virginia, United States

85. Solution: C

Global Environment Outlook (GEO) is a series of reports on the environment issued periodically by the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP). The GEO project was initiated in response to the environmental reporting requirements of UN Agenda 21 and to a UNEP Governing Council decision of May 1995 which requested the production of a new comprehensive global state of the environment report. Five GEO reports have been published to date: GEO-1 in 1997; GEO-2000 in 1999; GEO-3 in 2002; GEO-4 in 2007; and GEO-5 in 2012.

86. Solution: C

In early 2015, the new government added four more missions:

1. Wind Energy Mission: To produce 50,000-60,000 MW of power by 2022.
2. Human Health Mission: To assess impact of climate change on human health and build up capacities to respond to it.

3. Coastal Resources Mission: to prepare integrated coastal resource management plan and map vulnerabilities along the entire shoreline.
4. Waste-to-energy Mission: to incentivize efforts towards harnessing energy from waste, lower dependence on coal, oil, gas and make power production a more Earth-friendly process.

87. Solution: D

Every two years, the FAO publishes the 'State of the World's Forests,' a major report covering current and emerging issues facing the forestry sector.

88. Solution: D

89. Solution: D

90. Solution: D

Both Lentic and Lotic are freshwater ecosystems. The main difference is the Lentic ecosystems are calm and still, freshwater habitats. Example: ponds, basin marshes, lakes.

On the other hand, Lotic ecosystems have a rapidly running or washing freshwater. Example: creek, streams, springs, channels.

Thermocline refers to temperature gradient in a body of water such as a lake. The upper area of water body is warm due to exposure to sunlight, whereas lower layers are comparatively cold.

91. Solution: A

Eurthermal Organisms have wide range of tolerance to temperature whereas stenothermal organisms have narrow range of tolerance to temperature.

92. Solution: D

93. Solution: D

94. Solution: A

Keoladeo Ghana National Park is at Confluence of Gambhir and Benganga river.

Kolleru Lake is in between Krishna and Godavari Delta.

95. Solution: D

96. Solution: D

The Biocarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes (ISEL) is a multilateral fund,

supported by donor governments and managed by the World Bank. It promotes reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the land sector, from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD+) and from sustainable agriculture, as well as smarter land-use planning, policies and practices.

The ISEL supports programmes in Colombia, Ethiopia and Zambia. An additional programme in Indonesia is under consideration. The fund provides technical assistance to support the design of programmes that impact multiple sectors of the economy and result-based payments to incentivise and sustain programme activities.

97. Solution: B

98. Solution: D

99. Solution: A

CDM was designed to meet two objectives:

Help Annex I parties to cost effectively meet part of their emission reduction targets under Kyoto Protocol.

It assists non-Annex I parties in achieving sustainable development.

CDM projects create CER that project participant can all to Annex I parties to help them meet their K.P. targets.

They can also provide complementary benefits to non Annex I parties such as New Investment, transfer of climate friendly technologies and knowledge, improvement of livelihood and skills, job creation and increased economic activities.

100. Solution: D

CDM is the main source of income for UNFCCC Adaptation Fund.

Nov. 2005 CCS is geological formations is considered as CDM project activities.

JIM (Joint Implementation Mechanism) is identical to CDM (Clean Development Mechanism) but in case of CDM a developed country can set a project only in developing countries whereas in Joint Implementation Mechanism any signatory developed country can set a project in developed country whether it is signatory to Kyoto Protocol or not.