



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - OSWAL PUBLICATION

MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Stand Alone Mcqs

1. It was found that water from a river was contaminated with Coliform bacteria. Which

one of the following pollutant might have got mixed with the water?

- A. Fertilizer run off
- B. Industrial waste
- C. Pesticides
- D. Human faecal matter.

Answer: D



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2. Which one of the following stakeholders of forests causes the maximum damage to forest?

- A. People who live in or around the forest.
- B. The forest department of the government.
- C. The wildlife and native enthusiasts.
- D. The industrialists.

Answer: D





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3. Soil fertility is determined by its ability to:

A. Decay organic matter

B. Hold organic matter

C. Hold water

D. Support life

Answer: D



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4. The most appropriate definition of a natural resource is that it is a substance/commodity that is

A. present only on land.

B. a gift of nature which is very useful to mankind.

C. a man-made substance placed in nature.

D. available only in the forest.

Answer: B



5. The three R's that will help us to conserve natural resources for long term use are

- A. recycle, regenerate, reuse
- B. reduce, regenerate, reuse
- C. reduce, reuse, redistribute
- D. reduce, recycle, reuse

Answer: D



6. Given below are a few statements related to biodiversity. Pick those that correctly describe the concept of biodiversity

(i) Biodiversity refers to the different species of flora and fauna present in an area.

(ii) Biodiversity refers to only the flora of a given area.

(iii) Biodiversity is greater in a forest.

(iv) Biodiversity refers to the total number of individuals of a particular species living in an area.

A. (i) and (ii)

B. (ii) and (iv)

C. (i) and (iii)

D. (ii) and (iii)

Answer: C



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7. The main cause for abundant coliform bacteria in the river Ganga is

A. disposal of unburnt corpses into water.

B. discharge of effluents from
electroplating industries.

C. washing of clothes.

D. immersion of ashes.

Answer: A



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8. A successful forest conservation strategy should involve

A. protection of animals at the highest trophic level.

B. protection of only consumers.

C. protection of only herbivores.

D. comprehensive programme to protect all the physical and biological components.

Answer: D



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9. Which one of the following is responsible for the sustenance of underground water?

A. Loss of vegetation cover

B. Diversion for high water demanding crops

C. Pollution from urban wastes

D. Afforestation

Answer: D



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10. Incomplete combustion of coal and petroleum:

- (i) increases air pollution.
- (ii) increases efficiency of machines.
- (iii) reduces global warming.
- (iv) produce poisonous gases.

A. (i) and (ii)

B. (i) and (iv)

C. (ii) and (iii)

D. (iii) and (iv)

Answer: B



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11. Several factories were pouring their wastes in rivers A and B. Water samples were collected from these two rivers. It was

observed that sample collected from river A was acidic while that of river B was basic. The factories located near A and B are:

A. Soaps and detergents factories near A and alcohol distillery near B.

B. Soaps and detergents factories near B and alcohol distillery near A.

C. Lead storage battery manufacturing factories near A and soaps and detergents factories near B.

D. Lead storage battery manufacturing
factories near B and soaps and
detergents factories near B

Answer: D



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12. Opposition to the construction of large
dams is due to

A. social reasons.

B. economic reasons.

C. environmental reasons.

D. all the above.

Answer: D



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13. Pick the right combination of terms which has no fossil fuel.

A. Wind, ocean and coal

B. Kerosene, wind and tide

C. Wind, wood, sun

D. Petroleum, wood, sun

Answer: C



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14. It is important to make check dams across the flooded gullies because they

(i) hold water for irrigation

(ii) hold water and prevent soil erosion

(iii) recharge ground water

(iv) hold water permanently

A. (i) and (iv)

B. (ii) and (iii)

C. (iii) and (iv)

D. (ii) and (iv)

Answer: B



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15. Ground water will not be depleted due to

A. afforestation

B. thermal power plants

C. loss of forest, and decreased rainfall.

D. cropping of high water demanding
crops.

Answer: A



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16. Khadins, Bundhis, Ahars and Kattas are ancient structures that are examples for

A. grain storage.

B. wood storage.

C. water harvesting.

D. soil conservation.

Answer: C



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Assertion And Reason Based Mcqs

1. Assertion (A): We need to conserve natural resources.

Reason (R): Natural resources are limited.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and

R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true but

Reason is NOT the correct explanation of

Assertion

C. Assertion is true but Reason is false

D. Assertion is false and Reason is true

Answer: A



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2. Assertion (A): Reuse is better than recycle.

Reason (R): Recycle prevents environmental pollution.

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is NOT the correct explanation of Assertion
- C. Assertion is true but Reason is false
- D. Assertion is false and Reason is true

Answer: C



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3. Assertion (A): The development which can be maintained for a long time without undue damage to the environment is called sustainable development.

Reason (R): It provide the economic well being to the present and future generation.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and

R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true but

Reason is NOT the correct explanation of

Assertion

C. Assertion is true but Reason is false

D. Assertion is false and Reason is true

Answer: B



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4. Assertion (A): Chipko Andolan was done by women of Reni village.

Reason (R): Chipko Andolan was done to protect wild life.

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is NOT the correct explanation of Assertion
- C. Assertion is true but Reason is false
- D. Assertion is false and Reason is true

Answer: C



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5. Assertion (A): Wildlife should be conserved.

Reason (R): Human activities cause several plants and animals to extinct.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and

R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true but

Reason is NOT the correct explanation of

Assertion

C. Assertion is true but Reason is false

D. Assertion is false and Reason is true

Answer: A



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6. Assertion (A): Coliform is a group of bacteria found in human stomach.

Reason (R): Presence of coliform in water indicates contamination by disease causing microorganisms.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and

R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is NOT the correct explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true but Reason is false

D. Assertion is false and Reason is true

Answer: D



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7. Assertion (A): Water is a valuable resource.

Reason (R): Turn off the taps when not in use.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and

R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true but

Reason is NOT the correct explanation of

Assertion

C. Assertion is true but Reason is false

D. Assertion is false and Reason is true

Answer: B



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8. Assertion (A): Coal and petroleum are categorised as natural resources, so should be used judiciously.

Reason (R): They are formed from the degradation of biomass subjected to various biological and geological processes over a million of years.

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is NOT the correct explanation of Assertion
- C. Assertion is true but Reason is false
- D. Assertion is false and Reason is true

Answer: A



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9. Assertion (A): Water harvesting is the method to capture every trickle of water that falls on the land.

Reason (R): Water harvesting recharges wells and ground water.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and

R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true but

Reason is NOT the correct explanation of

Assertion

C. Assertion is true but Reason is false

D. Assertion is false and Reason is true

Answer: B



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10. Assertion (A): Bundhis are found in Rajasthan.

Reason (R): Bundhis are traditional water harvesting structures.

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is NOT the correct explanation of Assertion
- C. Assertion is true but Reason is false
- D. Assertion is false and Reason is true

Answer: D



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1. Observe the following diagram



Choose the waste management strategy that is matched with correct example.

(A)	Refuse	Choose products that use less packaging
(B)	Reduce	Give unwanted toys and books to hospitals or schools

(C)	Reuse	Not using single use plastic
(D)	Repurpose	Making flower pot from used plastic bottle



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2.

Recycling of paper is a good practice but

recycled paper should not be used as food packaging because

- A. recycled papers may release color /dyes on food items
- B. recycled papers are not absorbent
- C. recycled papers can cause infection due to release of methane
- D. recycled papers are costly

Answer: B



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3. Observe the following diagram



According to the 'Solid Waste Management Rule 2016' , the waste should be segregated into three categories. Observe the table below and select the row that has correct

information

	Wet waste	Dry waste	Hazardous waste
(A)	Cooked food, vegetable peels	Used bulbs, fluorescent lamps	Plastic carry bags, bottles, newspaper, cardboard
(B)	Coffee and tea powder, garden waste	Plastic carry bags, bottles, newspaper, cardboard	Expired medicines, razors, paint cans
(C)	Leftover food, vegetable peels	Coffee and tea powder, garden waste	Insect repellents, cleaning solutions
(D)	Uncooked food, tea leaves	Old crockery, frying pans	Coffee and tea powder, garden waste



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4.

Effective segregation of wastes at the point of

generation is very important. Select the appropriate statements giving the importance of waste segregation.

(i) less waste goes to the landfills

(ii) better for public health and the environment

(iii) help in reducing the waste

(iv) resulting in deterioration of a waste picker's health

A. both (i) and (ii)

B. both (i) and (iii)

C. both (i) and (iii)

D. both (i) and (iv)

Answer: A

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5.

When recycling a plastic water bottle, what should you do with the cap?

- A. The cap goes into a garbage can and the bottle goes in a recycling bin
- B. Screw the cap back on the bottle, then put the bottle and cap in a recycling bin
- C. Screw the cap back on the bottle, then put the bottle and cap in the garbage can
- D. Recycle the cap separately.

Answer: A



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6. Management and conservation of natural resources mean the scientific utilization of resources. This method yields the greatest sustainable benefit of available resources to the present generations while maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspirations of future generations. In recent years, it has been observed that most of our natural resources are being depleted. It is mainly due to the overexploitation of resources as a result of changing lifestyles, overpopulation, and

technological development. Thus the need of the hour is to wisely manage our natural resources and minimize their wastage. For this, we should remember the 3 R's that can save the environment.

Which of the following R's is not used to save the environment?

A. Reduce

B. Remove

C. Recycle

D. Reuse

Answer: B



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7. Management and conservation of natural resources mean the scientific utilization of resources. This method yields the greatest sustainable benefit of available resources to the present generations while maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspirations of future generations. In recent years, it has been observed that most of our natural resources

are being depleted. It is mainly due to the overexploitation of resources as a result of changing lifestyles, overpopulation, and technological development. Thus the need of the hour is to wisely manage our natural resources and minimize their wastage. For this, we should remember the 3 R's that can save the environment.

Conservation is:

- A. Proper use of natural resources
- B. Protection of natural resources
- C. Utilisation of natural resources

D. All of these.

Answer: A



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8. Management and conservation of natural resources means the scientific utilization of resources. This method yields the greatest sustainable benefit of available resources to the present generations, while maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspirations of

future generations. In recent years, it has been observed that most of our natural resources are being depleted. It is mainly due to the over exploitation of resources as a result of changing lifestyle, over population and technological development. Thus the need of the hour is to wisely manage our natural resources and minimize their wastage. For this, we should remember the 3 R's that can save environment.

If we are using discarded items of paper, plastic and sending them to the respective industries for making useful objects. Then

which R to save the environment we are following?

A. Reuse

B. Remove

C. Recycle

D. Reduce

Answer: C



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9. Management and conservation of natural resources means the scientific utilization of resources. This method yields the greatest sustainable benefit of available resources to the present generations, while maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspirations of future generations. In recent years, it has been observed that most of our natural resources are being depleted. It is mainly due to the over exploitation of resources as a result of changing lifestyle, over population and technological development. Thus the need of

the hour is to wisely manage our natural resources and minimize their wastage. For this, we should remember the 3 R's that can save environment.

Which of these you would practice in your daily life?

A. Reuse

B. Recycle

C. Reduce

D. Remove

Answer: A



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10. Management and conservation of natural resources means the scientific utilization of resources. This method yields the greatest sustainable benefit of available resources to the present generations, while maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspirations of future generations. In recent years, it has been observed that most of our natural resources are being depleted. It is mainly due to the over exploitation of resources as a result of

changing lifestyle, over population and technological development. Thus the need of the hour is to wisely manage our natural resources and minimize their wastage. For this, we should remember the 3 R's that can save environment.

Which of these statements is incorrect about sustainable development ?

A. Economic development is linked to environmental conservation

B. Sustainable development encourages development for current generation and conservation of resources for future generations

C. Sustainable development does not consider the view points of stakeholders

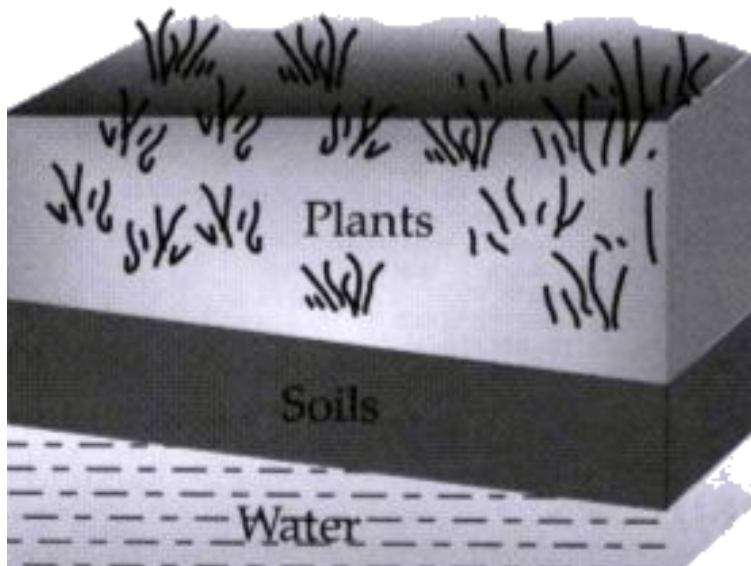
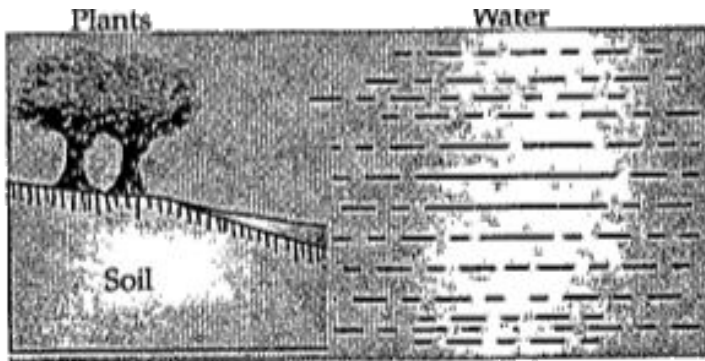
D. Sustainable development is a long planned and persistent development

Answer: C



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11. Study the given diagrams



The water reservoir in fig (1) and (2) is _____
and _____ respectively.

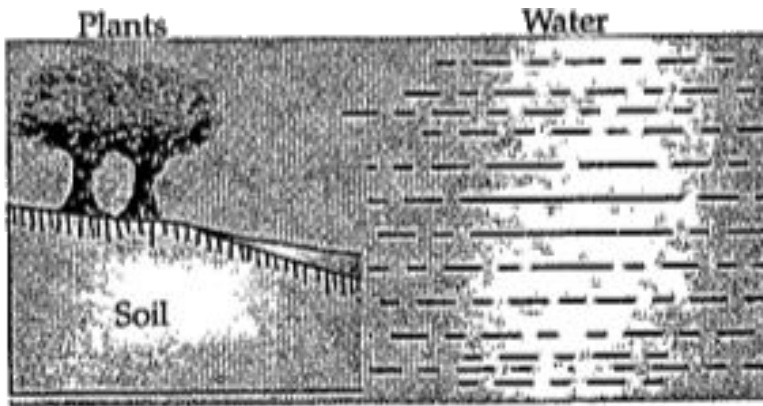
- A. Pond, underground water body
- B. Underground water body, pond
- C. Underground water body in both
- D. Pond in both

Answer: A



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12. Study the given diagrams



Which has an advantage over the other?

A. Fig (1) has more advantage than fig (2).

B. Fig (2) has more advantage than fig (1)

C. Both has equal advantage.

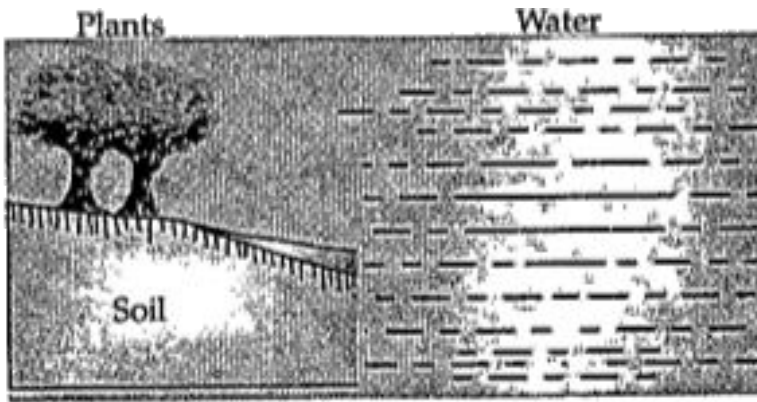
D. None of these

Answer: B



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13. Study the given diagrams



Which of these reservoirs contains the most water?

A. Atmosphere

B. Biosphere

C. Groundwater

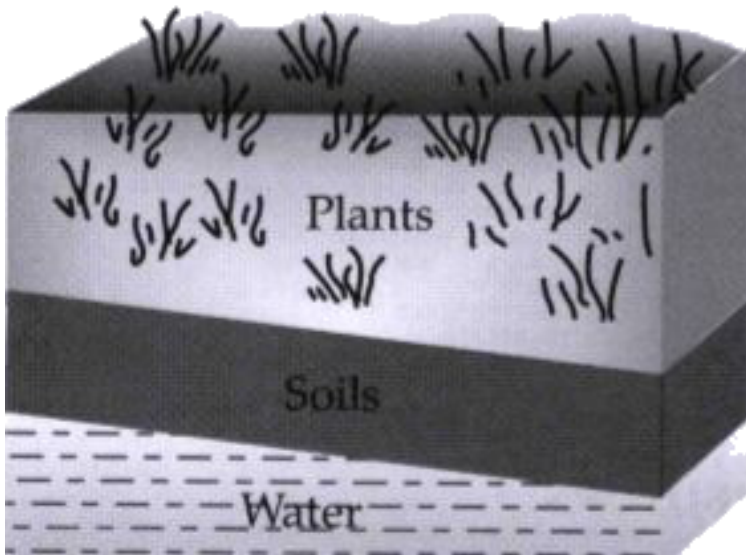
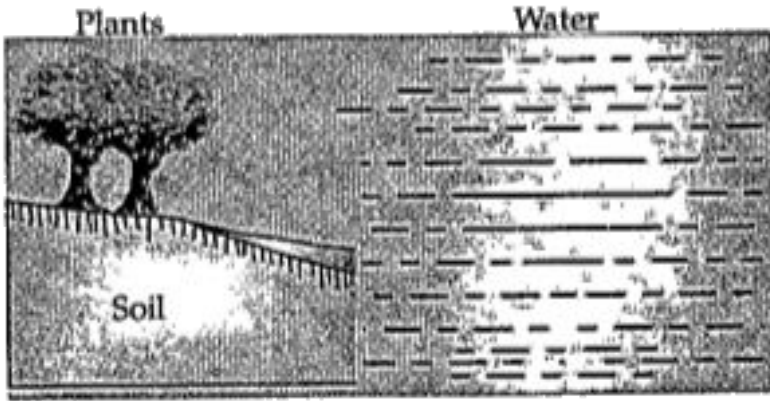
D. Lakes and rivers.

Answer: C



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14. Study the given diagrams



Ground water will not be depleted due to:

A. Afforestation

B. thermal power plants

C. loss of forest, and decreased rainfall

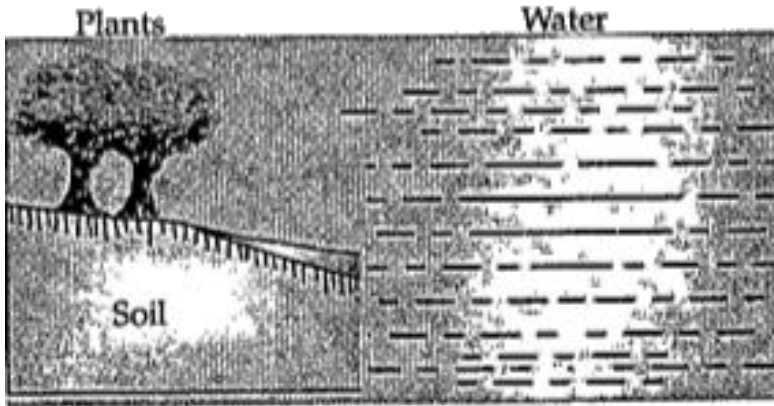
D. cropping of high water demanding crops

Answer: A



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Khadins, Bundhis, Ahars and Kattas are ancient structures that are examples for

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B. wood storage.

C. water harvesting.

D. soil conservation.

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