

Question 1: A wildlife corridor was created between two forest patches so animals can move safely. What is the main benefit of such corridors?

- a) They increase road traffic near forests.
- b) They allow animals to move between habitats and maintain genetic diversity.
- c) They make forests poorer in soil.
- d) They stop rain from falling.

Question 2: Which gas is the main driver of human-caused global warming?

- a) Nitrogen (N₂)
- b) Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- c) Neon (Ne)
- d) Helium (He)

Question 3: Which practice is best for reducing household food waste?

- a) Throw all food into the regular trash.
- b) Compost vegetable and fruit scraps to make garden soil.
- c) Pour food down the sink every time.
- d) Burn food on the balcony.

Question 4: What is the safe action during an earthquake if you are indoors?

- a) Stand in a doorway and then run outside while shaking continues.
- b) Duck, cover under a sturdy table, and hold on until shaking stops.
- c) Jump out of a window quickly.
- d) Stand under a tall bookshelf.

Question 5: Which of the following is a renewable energy source?

- a) Coal
- b) Oil
- c) Wind
- d) Natural gas

Question 6: A factory plans to build near a river. Before construction, they perform a study to check effects on water, animals and people. What is this study called?

- a) A fashion show
- b) Environmental Impact Assessment
- c) A treasure hunt
- d) A party invitation list

Question 7: What is biodiversity?

- a) The variety of living things in an area — plants, animals and microbes.
- b) The number of cars in a city.
- c) The height of the tallest tree only.
- d) The colour of the sky.

Question 8: Which activity adds extra carbon dioxide to the atmosphere?

- a) Planting trees in a park.
- b) Burning coal to make electricity.
- c) Using wind turbines.
- d) Riding a bicycle.

Question 9: Which three-bin system helps household recycling properly?

- a) One bin for everything.
- b) Separate bins for dry recyclables (paper/plastic/metal), wet/organic waste, and rejects/non-recyclables.
- c) Put all waste into water.
- d) Throw waste over the fence.

Question 10: During a cyclone (very strong tropical storm), what is the safest immediate action for coastal residents when warned to evacuate?

- a) Move to a designated safe shelter on higher ground.
- b) Stay on the roof to watch the storm.
- c) Go fishing for fun.
- d) Drive into flood water to film the waves.

Question 11: Which of these species would be called endangered?

- a) A species with many healthy populations worldwide.
- b) A species that can fly.
- c) A species that only eats grass.
- d) A species with very few individuals left and at risk of extinction.

Question 12: Which result is a likely effect of global warming on oceans?

- a) Colder oceans everywhere.
- b) Sea level rise and coral bleaching
- c) Oceans become freshwater overnight.
- d) Fish stop swimming.

Question 13: What is the main purpose of reduce in the phrase Reduce–Reuse–Recycle?

- a) Make more trash.
- b) Use fewer resources and buy less single-use items.
- c) Burn items to make them small.
- d) Throw away recyclables.

Question 14: Which is a good drill practice for school safety in case of fire?

- a) Hide under the bed and whisper.
- b) Run back inside to get toys.
- c) Follow the teacher’s exit plan, walk calmly to the assembly point and wait for roll-call.
- d) Open all classroom windows and shout.

Question 15: Which energy source produces electricity with almost no direct air pollution and uses sunlight?

- a) Coal power plant
- b) Solar panels
- c) Burning plastic waste openly
- d) Diesel generator

Question 16: A new road will cut a small wetland. Local people say the wetland cleans water and protects from floods. What should planners do before building?

- a) Ignore and build quickly.
- b) Do an EIA, consider alternatives, and avoid harming the wetland if possible.
- c) Fill the wetland with trash.
- d) Build more shops instead.

Question 17: Which of these is an invasive species problem?

- a) A non-native plant introduced that spreads fast and harms local plants.
- b) A native plant growing in its usual forest.
- c) A baby bird learning to fly.
- d) A wildflower in spring.

Question 18: Which human action helps mitigation of climate change?

- a) Cutting down large forests for short-term profit.
- b) Planting trees and switching to renewable energy.
- c) Burning more fossil fuels.
- d) Leaving lights on all night.

Question 19: Which material is best to put in a backyard compost?

- a) Plastic wrappers and batteries.
- b) Fruit and vegetable peels, tea leaves, garden trimmings.
- c) Glass bottles and metals.
- d) Painted wood scraps with chemicals.

Question 20: What is the epicentre of an earthquake?

- a) The point on Earth's surface directly above the earthquake focus.
- b) The place where the earthquake was invented.
- c) The top of a mountain only.
- d) A type of storm cloud.

Question 21: Which renewable energy uses flowing water to make electricity?

- a) Geothermal only
- b) Hydropower
- c) Coal power
- d) Burning wood

Question 22: A neighbourhood organizes a 'swap day' where people exchange clothes and toys instead of buying new ones. Which sustainable idea does this support?

- a) Reuse and reducing consumption.
- b) Increasing trash production.
- c) Using more plastic packaging.
- d) Throwing items into the river.

Question 23: Which of the following increases the risk of landslides on slopes?

- a) Planting deep-rooted trees on slopes.
- b) Removing vegetation and building without proper drainage.
- c) Building terraces to hold soil.
- d) Adding retaining walls properly.

Question 24: Which greenhouse gas is released by cows and rice paddies and contributes to warming?

- a) Methane (CH₄)
- b) Oxygen (O₂)
- c) Argon (Ar)
- d) Neon (Ne)

Question 25: Which is the right order of steps when doing a small EIA-style check for a school garden project?

- a) Plan the project → identify possible effects on soil/water/wildlife → suggest ways to reduce harm → monitor after building.
- b) Build first → see results after 10 years.
- c) Ignore effects and plant wherever.
- d) Paint the garden green only.

Question 26: A city faces lots of plastic waste. Which simple policy would quickly reduce single-use plastic bags?

- a) Ban or charge for single-use plastic bags and promote reusable bags.
- b) Encourage everyone to use more disposable plastics.
- c) Recommend burning plastic in backyards.
- d) Dump plastics into the river.

Question 27: Which disaster early-warning system helps reduce loss of life during tsunamis?

- a) Loud sirens, coastal siren systems, and clear evacuation routes.
- b) No warning at all.
- c) Telling only one person by phone.
- d) Asking people to watch TV only.

Question 28: Which of these is a clean energy technology that uses heated underground rocks?

- a) Geothermal energy
- b) Coal burning
- c) Petrol engine
- d) Food composting

Question 29: A farmer shifts from burning crop residues to using them as animal feed and compost. Which problems are solved?

- a) Reduces air pollution and improves soil health.
- b) Causes more smoke in the village.
- c) Increases the number of fires daily.
- d) Makes crops taste like smoke.

Question 30: Which three R's are arranged in priority order to reduce waste?

- a) Recycle → Reuse → Reduce
- b) Reduce → Reuse → Recycle
- c) Throw → Burn → Bury
- d) Buy → Use → Dispose

Question 31: Which effect is a direct result of losing biodiversity?

- a) More food security and healthier ecosystems always.
- b) Reduced resilience of ecosystems, loss of medicines, and unstable food webs.
- c) Oceans becoming mountains.
- d) More playgrounds for children.

Question 32: Which method is commonly used to turn organic kitchen waste into useful soil at home?

- a) Composting
- b) Melting it with fire
- c) Putting it in plastic bags and sealing tight forever
- d) Storing in the fridge forever

Question 33: A coastal town plants mangroves along the shoreline. Which benefit do mangroves give?

- a) Protect coastlines from erosion and provide fish nursery habitats.
- b) Make beaches disappear instantly.
- c) Create more plastic in the ocean.
- d) Attract only pests and nothing else.

Question 34: Which weather phenomenon is caused by very rapid upward air movement and can create tornadoes?

- a) Calm sunny day only
- b) Severe thunderstorms with rotating updrafts (supercells)
- c) Gentle breezes at the beach
- d) Morning dew only

Question 35: Which renewable energy is not directly affected by weather (sun/wind) and uses Earth's internal heat?

- a) Solar panels
- b) Wind turbines
- c) Geothermal energy
- d) Rooftop rain tanks

Question 36: A school wants to reduce energy use. Which combination of actions saves the most energy?

- a) Turn off lights and computers when not used, install LED bulbs and encourage natural light.
- b) Keep lights on in empty rooms always.
- c) Use older, inefficient bulbs everywhere.
- d) Leave windows closed and use many small heaters.

Question 37: Which material is the most difficult to biodegrade and causes long-term pollution if littered?

- a) Banana peel
- b) Plastic bottle
- c) Paper towel
- d) Leaves from the garden

Question 38: Which adaptation action helps communities face unavoidable effects of climate change?

- a) Building seawalls and planning higher evacuation areas, changing crops to salt-resistant varieties.
- b) Doing nothing and hoping.
- c) Cutting more trees in the area.
- d) Removing the sunrise each day.

Question 39: A company proposes a new factory. Local people ask for public consultation so they can voice concerns. Why is public consultation important in EIA?

- a) It allows people to learn potential impacts, suggest changes, and ensures fair decision-making.
- b) It wastes time and has no use.
- c) It stops everyone from making any decision forever.
- d) It is used to sell tickets to a show.

Question 40: Which energy source releases the least greenhouse gases during electricity generation?

- a) Coal-fired power plant
- b) Natural gas power plant
- c) Wind energy
- d) Burning plastic waste without filters

Question 41: Which action helps reduce plastic pollution in rivers and oceans?

- a) Proper waste collection, recycling, banning single-use plastics, and community clean-ups.
- b) Throwing plastic bags into drains.
- c) Burning plastics in open air.
- d) Dumping trash in the river at night.

Question 42: Which natural disaster is most associated with sudden shaking of the ground due to movement along faults?

- a) Floods only
- b) Earthquakes
- c) Droughts only
- d) Light rain showers

Question 43: A village switches from kerosene lamps to solar-powered lights. What immediate benefits are likely?

- a) Safer light with no smoke, lower fuel cost, and reduced indoor air pollution.
- b) More smoke in houses and higher bills always.
- c) Lamps will melt in sunlight.
- d) Solar lights need kerosene to work.

Question 44: Which practice is part of sustainable agriculture to keep soil healthy?

- a) Continuous monoculture without rest or rotation.
- b) Crop rotation, using compost, and avoiding overuse of chemical fertilizers.
- c) Burning all fields after harvest every year.
- d) Planting only on steepest slopes with no barriers.

Question 45: Which measurement is commonly used to show how warm Earth is getting over decades?

- a) Average global temperature rise (°C)
- b) The number of school holidays in a year
- c) The size of your classroom only
- d) The colour of clouds every day

Question 46: Which is an example of circular economy thinking?

- a) Designing products that are easy to repair, reuse and recycle rather than throw away.
- b) Making single-use items that break quickly.
- c) Sending everything to landfill without thinking.
- d) Smashing old items and leaving pieces outside.

Question 47: A coastal warning system uses sea-level sensors and phone alerts to warn residents before a tsunami. This is an example of which disaster management phase?

- a) Preparedness and early warning
- b) Recovery only after everything is lost.
- c) Ignoring warnings completely.
- d) Building new houses in the water.

Question 48: Which fuel is commonly used in bioenergy systems that can reduce waste and produce heat or gas?

- a) Coal mined underground only
- b) Biomass from crop residues, animal dung or plant waste
- c) Plastic bags burned openly only
- d) Pure gold as fuel

Question 49: Which is a clean way to dispose of old electronic devices?

- a) Throw them in the regular trash bin.
- b) Recycle at e-waste collection centres where components are safely recovered.
- c) Burn them at home.
- d) Bury them in the garden.

Question 50: Which of the following best describes the difference between mitigation and adaptation to climate change?

- a) Mitigation reduces the causes (e.g., lower emissions); adaptation adjusts to effects (e.g., building flood defences).
- b) Mitigation means building more coal plants; adaptation means doing nothing.
- c) They are the same and mean planting trees only.
- d) Mitigation is always impossible; adaptation is a game.

ROUGH WORK
(NOT TO BE EVALUATED)

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