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**Environmental  
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- 2025

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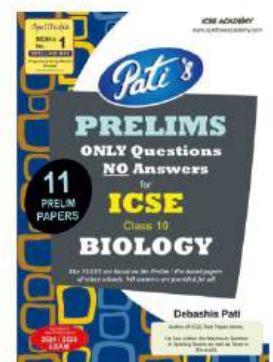
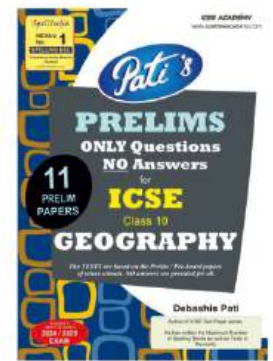
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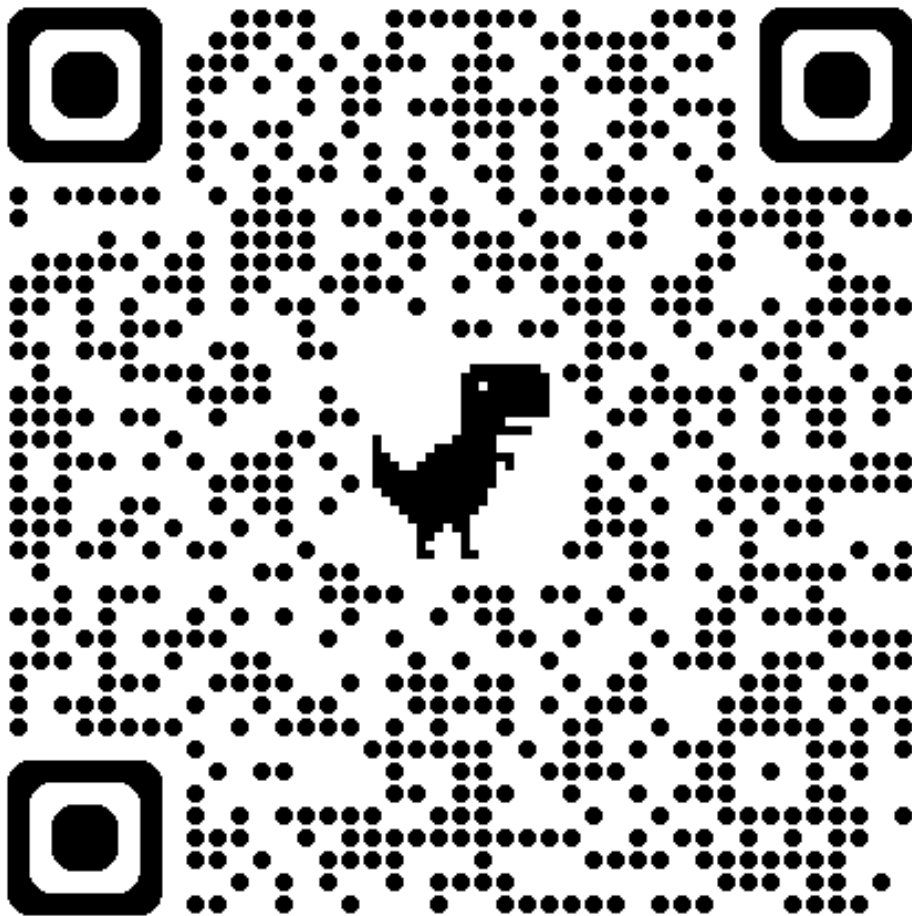
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- 2025

- 2024

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**SPECIMEN QUESTION PAPER**  
**ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE**

*Maximum Marks: 80*

*Time allowed: Two hours*

*Answers to this Paper must be written on the paper provided separately.*

*You will **not** be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes.*

*This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.*

*The time given at the head of this Paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.*

*Attempt **all** questions from **Section A** and **any four** questions from **Section B**.*

*The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [ ].*

***Instruction for the Supervising Examiner***

*Kindly read aloud the Instructions given above to all the candidates present in the Examination Hall.*

**SECTION A**

*(Attempt all questions from this Section.)*

**Question 1**

[16]

Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options.

(Do not copy the question, write the correct answers only.)

(i) Water pollution : Eutrophication : : Air pollution : \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Desalination.
- (b) Acid Rain.
- (c) Desertification.
- (d) Natural calamities.

**(Recall)**

(ii) A suitable strategy for controlling population growth in India is :

- (a) Encouraging early marriage.
- (b) Allowing people of other countries to settle in India.
- (c) Implementing family planning programs.
- (d) Accelerating birth rate.

**(Application)**

(iii) A satellite city is a:

- (a) Smaller municipality that is a part of larger metropolitan area.
- (b) Larger municipality that is a part of larger metropolitan area.
- (c) Smaller municipality that is a part of smaller metropolitan area.
- (d) Larger municipality that is a part of smaller metropolitan area.

**(Understanding)**

(iv) Which of the following practices is most effective in preventing soil erosion?

- (a) Mulching.
- (b) Monoculture farming.
- (c) Jhumming.
- (d) Trickle drip irrigation.

**(Recall)**

(v) The city council is planning to address issues of traffic congestion in urban area. As a student representative, which strategy would you recommend for traffic management?

- (a) Constructing more parking lots to accommodate increasing vehicle members.
- (b) Expanding National highways to connect different cities.
- (c) Promoting public transportation and building dedicated lanes for buses.
- (d) Encouraging more private vehicle ownership.

**(Analysis)**

(vi) Rearrange the following steps in the ascending order that trace the rate of solid waste management:

Step i : Transportation of waste.

Step ii : Collection of waste.

Step iii : Waste disposal.

Step iv : Segregation of waste.

- (a) Step iv, Step iii, Step ii, Step i.
- (b) Step i, Step ii, Step iii, Step iv.
- (c) Step ii, Step iv, Step i, Step iii.
- (d) Step iii, Step i, Step iv, Step ii.

**(Evaluation)**

(vii) Biogas plants are popular in rural area because:

- (a) There is plenty of organic raw materials in rural areas.
- (b) It increases the reliance on fossil fuels.
- (c) The farmers are dependent on the manure produced in biogas plant.
- (d) It is a non-renewable source of energy.

**(Recall)**

(viii) Biosphere is an example of:

- (a) Environmental conservation.
- (b) Ex-situ conservation
- (c) Animal conservation.
- (d) In-situ conservation.

**(Understanding)**

(ix) Incineration is used to dispose:

- (a) Non-toxic recyclable waste.
- (b) Organic domestic waste.
- (c) Toxic inorganic waste.
- (d) Inorganic recyclable waste.

**(Application)**

(x) Study the picture given below and state the phenomenon represented by this:

- (a) Acid Rain.
- (b) Global Warming.
- (c) Glacier Melting.
- (d) Biomagnification.



**(Understanding)**

(xi) **Assertion (A):** Cooperation can be achieved by the International Treaties and Agreements.

**Reason(R):** Global pollution can be resolved by cooperation among Nations.

- (a) A is True R is False.
- (b) A is False R is True.
- (c) Both A and R are True and A is the correct explanation of R.
- (d) Both A and R are True and R is the correct explanation of A.

**(Analysis)**

(xii) Green manure acts as a solidifying matter that:

- (a) Increases alkalinity of the soil.
- (b) Decreases alkalinity of the soil.
- (c) Increases acidity of the soil.
- (d) Decreases acidity of the soil.

**(Recall)**

(xiii) Pick out the *incorrect* pair from the following:

- |                     |   |                       |
|---------------------|---|-----------------------|
| (a) Vermicompost    | – | 1. Earthworms.        |
| (b) Farm compost    | – | 2. Farm waste.        |
| (c) Farmyard manure | – | 3. Cattle dung.       |
| (d) Green manure    | – | 4. Chemical compound. |

**(Application)**

(xiv) Match the following Columns correctly:

**Column A**

**Column B**

- |                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| (A) Alternative in paper industry | (i) Horticulture mulches.              |
| (B) CITES                         | (ii) Acid rain                         |
| (C) Recycled wood                 | (iii) Stop illegal trading in animals. |
| (D) Taj Mahal                     | (iv) Scrap paper.                      |

- (a) A – i, B – ii, C – iii, D – iv
- (b) A – ii, B – iii, C – iv, D – i
- (c) A – iv, B – iii, C – i, D – ii
- (d) A – iii, B – iv, C – i, D – ii

**(Evaluation)**

(xv) What type of regenerative farming technique is depicted in the image given below?

- (a) Community Forestry.
- (b) Conservation Tillage.
- (c) Crop Rotation.
- (d) Agroforestry.



Wikimedia Commons

**(Application)**

- (xvi) Think good to wildlife,  
Be good to wildlife, and  
Do good to wildlife.

According to the slogan, which of the following is *not* associated in conserving wildlife:

- (a) Wildlife Management.  
(b) Afforestation.  
(c) Poaching of animals.  
(d) Educating for wildlife protection.

**(Application)**

### Question 2

- (i) Write *two* important causes of air pollution. [2]  
**(Recall)**
- (ii) What factors can change the demography of a country? [2]  
**(Understanding)**
- (iii) How can private enterprises help in improving cities? [2]  
**(Understanding)**
- (iv) State any *two* advantages of Tree Planting. [2]  
**(Recall)**

### Question 3

- (i) The Green Revolution in the late 1960's introduced the Indian farmers in cultivation of wheat and rice, which produced greater amounts of grain. The farmers did not use traditional seeds. [2]
- (a) What type of seeds were used by the farmers?  
(b) Write one disadvantage of these seeds?  
**(Analysis)**
- (ii) Write *two* effects of the action of man on Biodiversity of Earth. [2]  
**(Understanding)**

(iii) What is nuclear fission? Why is nuclear fission useful to mankind? [2]  
**(Recall & Application)**

(iv) How can Community Forestry be developed? [2]  
**(Recall)**

**Question 4**

(i) List *two* differences between chemical fertilizers and organic fertilizers. [2]  
**(Understanding)**

(ii) State any *two* ways by which wetlands are important for us. [2]  
**(Recall)**

(iii) What is incineration? What kinds of wastes are incinerated? [2]  
**(Recall & Application)**

(iv) Look at the image given below and answer the following questions: [2]



- (a) What is purpose of using different bins?
- (b) What is the advantage of using different bins?

**(Evaluation)**

**SECTION B**

*(Attempt any four questions from this Section.)*

**Question 5**

(i) What is TTZ? [5]

State the initiatives taken by the Government of India to reduce the pollution caused by the industries covered under TTZ. **(Recall & Application)**

- (ii) “Secondary Cities are the emerging engines in the rapid pace of urbanization.” [5]

Write five steps that can be taken to develop Secondary Cities. **(Understanding)**

**Question 6**

- (i) State five features of plants that can be used for energy plantations. [5]

**(Recall)**

- (ii) What do you mean by land reform legislation? [5]

Write *three* objectives of land reforms which helped the landless people.

**(Recall & Application)**

**Question 7**

- (i) Answer the following questions based on the image given below: [5]



- (a) Name the structure that is seen in the above image.

- (b) What are the merits and demerits of the above structure.

**(Evaluation)**

- (ii) What is food aid? State the causes for the imbalance of food supply in the World. [5]

**(Recall & Analysis)**

**Question 8**

- (i) In a tragic incident, a tiger died after being hit by a vehicle in Nagzira Wildlife Sanctuary in Maharashtra. The incident reportedly happened in the buffer zone in Murdoli. [5]

<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com>

(a) Nagzira Wildlife Sanctuary is an example of which type of conservation and write *two* advantages of this conservation.

(b) Why did the incident happen in the buffer zone?

**(Evaluation)**

(ii) Explain the role of Gene Bank in agricultural research.

[5]

**(Understanding)**

**Question 9**

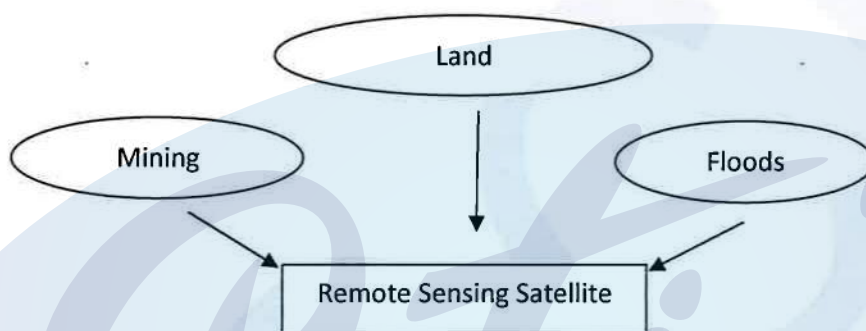
(i) What are the main aims of Integrated Plant Nutrient Management?

[5]

**(Recall)**

(ii)

[5]



Suggest *five* reasons why has the above technology become very prominent and beneficial.

**(Application)**

**Question 10**

(i) What is GEF? How does GEF help in bringing about sustainability?

[5]

**(Recall & Application)**

(ii) Discuss *two* advantages and *three* disadvantages of MNC's in developing countries.

[5]

**(Understanding)**

**ICSE 2025 – SPECIMEN PAPER**  
**DRAFT MARKING SCHEME – ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE**

<b>Question 1</b>		<b>[16]</b>
(i)	(b) Acid Rain.	
(ii)	(c) Implementing family planning programs.	
(iii)	(a) Smaller municipality that is a part of larger metropolitan area.	
(iv)	(a) Mulching.	
(v)	(c) Promoting public transportation and building dedicated lanes for buses.	
(vi)	(c) Step ii , Step iv , Step i, Step iii.	
(vii)	(a) There is plenty of organic raw materials in rural areas.	
(viii)	(d) In-situ conservation.	
(ix)	(c) Toxic inorganic waste.	
(x)	(b) Global Warming.	
(xi)	(d) Both A and R are True and R is the correct explanation of A.	
(xii)	(b) Decreases alkalinity of the soil.	
(xiii)	(d) Green manure - iv. Chemical compound.	
(xiv)	(c) A – iv, B – iii, C – i, D – ii	
(xv)	(c) Crop Rotation.	
(xvi)	(c) Poaching of animals.	
<b>Question 2</b>		
(i)	Two important causes of air pollution: 1) Burning of fossil fuels in industries and vehicles 2) Domestic combustion of wood 3) Brick kilns. 4) Combustion or burning of wastes. 5) Natural disasters like volcanoes and forest fires. 6) Industries and factories emit dust and pollutants.	<b>[2]</b>

(ii)	The demography of a country can be changed due to 1) Increase in birth rate and decrease in death rate 2) Migration 3) Epidemic diseases 4) Hunger due to food shortage	[2]
(iii)	The private enterprises help in 1) Promoting the use of recycled products and thus help the city to generate less waste. 2) Maintain parks and gardens. 3) Water supply, urban transport and solid waste management.	[2]
(iv)	1) Reduces soil erosion as the roots hold and bind the soil. 2) Reduces the runoff of surface water. 3) The canopy of the trees protect the soil from adverse effect of rainfall. 4) Increases infiltration	[2]

**Question 3**

(i)	1) HYV (High Yielding Variety) seeds. 2) HYV seeds need higher doses of fertilizer and are highly susceptible to pests. 3) Require controlled irrigation.	[2]
(ii)	1) Disappearing of species. 2) Destruction of the ecosystem. 3) Adverse effect on bio-geo cycles.	[2]
(iii)	Nuclear fission is a reaction where the nucleus of an atom splits into two or more smaller nuclei, while releasing energy. Nuclear fission is useful to mankind as it is 1) a clean source of energy and protects the air quality. 2) less emission of toxic gases. 3) less fuel produces more energy.	[2]
(iv)	1) Local people are given the power to control and implement the project. 2) Nature of support by Government and Non Government Organizations. 3) Raising trees on community land and the produce be shared by the locals	[2]

**Question 4**

(i)	Chemical fertilizers	Organic fertilizers	[2]
	(a) Synthesized by the reaction of chemicals.	(a) Obtained by the decomposition of plant and animal waste.	
	(b) Makes the soil infertile.	(b) Does not affect the soil fertility.	

<p>(i)</p>	<p>Wetlands are important to us because they:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) improve water quality.</li> <li>2) provide wildlife habitat.</li> <li>3) a good resource of scientific and recreational value.</li> <li>4) they help to mitigate climate change</li> </ol>	<p>[2]</p>
<p>(iii)</p>	<p>Incineration is the burning of wastes at a very high temperature using high electric voltage in closed chambers called incinerators.</p> <p>Non-biodegradable and hazardous wastes from the industries and biomedical wastes are incinerated.</p>	<p>[2]</p>
<p>(iv)</p>	<p>(a) The purpose of using different bins is to segregate different wastes into biodegradable, nonbiodegradable and recyclable wastes.</p> <p>(b) The advantage of using different bins is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) to make disposal of wastes easier.</li> <li>2) to make the process of reduce-reuse-recycle of waste disposal faster.</li> </ol>	<p>[2]</p>
<p><b>Question 5</b></p>		
<p>(i)</p>	<p>TTZ is a defined area around Taj Mahal to protect the monument from environmental pollution. The TTZ comprises over 40 protected monuments and is named as it is shaped like a trapezoid.</p> <p>The three initiatives taken by the Government of India to reduce the pollution caused by the industries covered under TTZ:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Banning the use of coal/coke in the industries located in the TTZ area to natural gas.</li> <li>- Relocating or shutting the industries outside the TTZ.</li> <li>- Creating Green Belt around TTZ.</li> </ul>	<p>[5]</p>
<p>(ii)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Setup large scale industries that can provide employment to large number of people.</li> <li>(b) Provision of adequate infrastructures in the secondary cities like educational institutions, hospitals, market places etc.</li> <li>(c) Development of efficient transport facility connecting the secondary cities to the major cities.</li> <li>(d) Strengthening the economy of the secondary cities.</li> <li>(e) Government housing at subsidized rate could facilitate the movement from major urban centres to the secondary city.</li> </ol>	<p>[5]</p>
<p><b>Question 6</b></p>		
<p>(i)</p>	<p>The five features of plants that can be used for energy plantations are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- heat content of wood is similar to that of the Indian coal.</li> <li>- wood is generally low in sulphur and not likely to pollute the atmosphere.</li> </ul>	<p>[5]</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ash from burnt wood can be used as valuable fertilizer.</li> <li>- minimized hazards from floods and siltation.</li> <li>- minimum loss of nitrogen and minerals from the soil.</li> </ul>	
(ii)	<p>Land Reform refers to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the redistribution of land ownership in favour of cultivating classes.</li> <li>- It means the farmers or agriculturists are given lands of landlords to cultivate and have an equal share in the produce.</li> <li>- The land reforms is the distribution of lands to cultivating class so that they have a sense of participation, security and regulation of lands.</li> </ul> <p>The three objectives of land reforms are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Through laws a productive and efficient agriculture based economy can be formed.</li> <li>- to remove social inequality.</li> <li>- to redistribute the ownership of land and reorganize the operational holdings for maximum use of the land.</li> <li>- Development of cooperative farming.</li> </ul>	[1x5]
<b>Question 7</b>		
(i)	<p>(a) The structure that is seen in the above image is a wind mill.</p> <p>(b) Merits:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Consumes no fuel.</li> <li>2. Emits no air pollution.</li> </ol> <p>Demerits</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Wind farm needs large area for installation.</li> <li>2. Bird and bat mortality will increase.</li> </ol>	[5]
(ii)	<p>Food aid refers to food donated by a developed country or a foreign government or by a charitable institution to people in need, usually in developing countries.</p> <p>The two causes of imbalance of food supply in the world:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The soil and climate conditions are not favourable for agriculture in many parts of the world.</li> <li>- Economic inequality among nations.</li> <li>- Inequality in distribution of resources- like developed countries have surplus of food and less population while developing countries have people starving to death.</li> </ul> <p>Food aid can help:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the countries to get the actual food items or cash to buy food.</li> <li>- people to access food during natural disasters and wars.</li> <li>- school children to have nutritious meals.</li> <li>- Food aid can motivate children to come to school and have their meals.</li> </ul>	[5]

Question 8		
(i)	<p>(a) Nagzira Wildlife Sanctuary is an example of In-Situ conservation.</p> <p>(b) Two advantages of In-Situ conservation are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Plants and animals are conserved in their natural habitat.</li> <li>2. Biodiversity and natural heritage is protected.</li> </ol> <p>(c) Buffer zone is the transition zone where no human activity is allowed and legally protected. It is the middle zone of research use strategies where limited human activities are allowed.</p> <p>(d) This happened in the buffer zone as human beings illegally entered into the restricted area.</p>	[5]
(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To save endangered species</li> <li>- To conserve agricultural biodiversity</li> <li>- to study DNA and genetic material and find the genetic traits which can help plants and livestock to survive adverse conditions</li> <li>- To produce new strong varieties of plants</li> <li>- to use genetic engineering to produce species which can withstand climate change.</li> <li>- It helps to restore species which can get extinct.</li> </ul>	[5]
Question 9		
(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Biotechnology uses bacteria and microbes which can break down mine wastes and solid waste for their own use.</li> <li>- biotechnology can help to develop byproducts from waste.</li> <li>- the by products developed by using Biotechnology can be used as fertilizer, biogas, livestock feeds etc.</li> </ul> <p>Two alternatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Discarded wood can be recycled</li> <li>- Natural fibers like gum and resins can be polymerized to use as wood.</li> <li>- Saw dust – Shreds from old furniture</li> <li>- wrought iron can be used.</li> <li>- The main purpose of using alternatives is to minimize the depletion of natural resources and prevent deforestation.</li> </ul>	[5]
(ii)	<p>Reasons for Remote sensing satellite becoming prominent are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Satellite images are permanent records.</li> <li>- Satellites can provide data of large areas which enables regional surveys.</li> <li>- Repeated coverage allows monitoring of changing environment like water, agriculture and other factors at regular intervals.</li> </ul>	[5]

- Satellite gave data about environmental damage and hence rectification could be made.
- Satellite provided images of increasing deserts and reduced forests.
- It helped in prediction of droughts and floods.

**Question 10**

(i)	<p>GEF (Global environmental facility) is a partnership for international cooperation. It focuses on 7 areas to bring about sustainability.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Biodiversity</li> <li>2. Climate Change</li> <li>3. Chemicals</li> <li>4. International Waters</li> <li>5. Land degradation</li> <li>6. Sustainable Forest management</li> <li>7. Ozone depletion</li> </ol>	[5]
(ii)	<p>The two advantages of MNCs are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Maximizing profits</li> <li>- To capture the market and provide products to the consumers at a reasonable rate.</li> <li>- Bring in high standard of technology</li> </ul> <p>The three disadvantages are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- They favour their country of origin and do not share profit with the host country.</li> <li>- They exploit the local labour and environment.</li> <li>- MNCs pay little attention to human and ecological needs as their only motive is profit.</li> <li>- The MNCs bring set back to the local industries.</li> </ul>	[5]

**ICSE 2024 EXAMINATION**  
**SPECIMEN QUESTION PAPER**  
**ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE**

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*Maximum Marks: 80*

*Time allowed: Two hours*

*Answers to this Paper must be written on the paper provided separately.*

*You will **not** be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes.*

*This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.*

*The time given at the head of this Paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.*

---

*Attempt **all** questions from **Section A** and **any four** questions from **Section B**.*

*The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [ ].*

---

**SECTION A**

*(Attempt **all** questions from this **Section**.)*

**Question 1**

[16]

Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options.

(Do not copy the question, write the correct answers only.)

- (i) Which one of the following is a technique for controlling soil erosion?
- (a) Contour ploughing
  - (b) Reforestation
  - (c) Energy Plantation
  - (d) Use of inorganic fertilizers.
- (ii) The device which reduces air pollution from vehicles is:
- (a) Spark plug
  - (b) Catalytic converter
  - (c) Scrubber
  - (d) Plate Tower

(iii)

The objective of community forestry is:

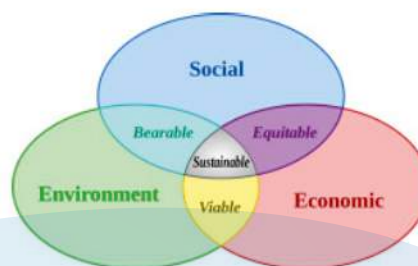
- (a) planting trees on the slopes of mountains
  - (b) forming self-help groups
  - (c) planting of trees by villagers on common lands and share the products
  - (d) replacing use of wood with other products.
- (iv) In-situ conservation is a means:
- (a) to provide a habitat for animals in the zoo.
  - (b) to protect and restore species in National parks and Sanctuaries.
  - (c) to conserve species that do not survive in the wild.
  - (d) to maintain endangered plants and animals under artificial conditions.
- (v) The statistical study of human population with reference to size, density and other statistics is known as:
- (a) Population ratio
  - (b) Demography
  - (c) Census
  - (d) Anthropology
- (vi) Choose the correct pair from the following:
- (a) Tarun Bharat Sangha → Gajendra Singh
  - (b) Ralegaon Siddhi → Anna Hazare
  - (c) Chipko Movement → Durga Bai
  - (d) Sukhomajri → Anna Hazare
- (vii) Which form of electricity generation causes the most environmental damage?
- (a) nuclear energy
  - (b) solar energy
  - (c) thermal energy from coal
  - (d) geothermal energy

(viii) The organisms responsible for composting and breaking down of dead organic matter are:

- (a) Earth worms
- (b) Microorganisms
- (c) Scavengers
- (d) Tape worms

(ix) The figure given alongside refers to the scheme of:

- (a) Economic development
- (b) Social life development
- (c) Environment conservation
- (d) Sustainable development



(x) Assertion(A): Three quarters of the world's population is inadequately fed so there is hunger and malnutrition in the developing countries.

Reason(R): The factors of food shortage in the developing countries are poverty, unsuccessful agriculture and unequal distribution in food supply.

- (a) A is true and R is not the correct reason for A.
- (b) A is false and R is not correct reason for A
- (c) A is false but R is true
- (d) Both A and R are true.

(xi) Statement A: The Multinational Companies can be controlled by NGOs to take responsibility of the environmental issues.

Statement B: NGOS are profitable organizations.

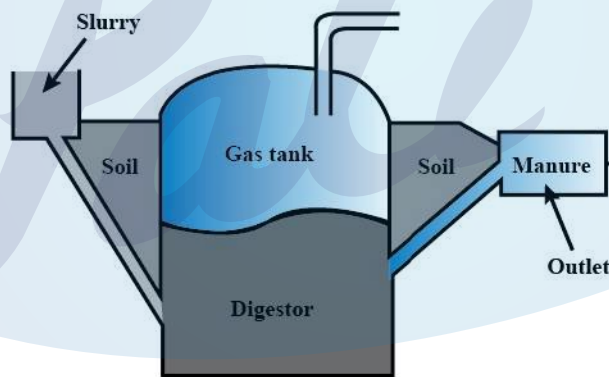
- (a) Both statements A and B are correct.
- (b) Statement A is correct, and Statement B is incorrect
- (c) Statement A is incorrect and Statement B is correct
- (d) Both statements A and B are incorrect.

(xii) Match Column 1 with Column 2 and choose the correct option from those given below?

COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2
1. Montreal Protocol	A. Focuses on International waters and its diversion.
2. CITES	B. Check on greenhouse gases emission.
3. GEF	C. Conservation of endangered species.
4. Kyoto Protocol	D. Control of CFCs to prevent Ozone depletion.

- (a) 1 – A 2 – B 3 – C 4 – D  
 (b) 1 – B 2 – C 3 – B 4 – A  
 (c) 1 – D 2 – C 3 – A 4 – B  
 (d) 1 – C 2 – A 3 – D 4 – C

The following questions (xiii to xvi) are based on the figure given below. Answer these questions by choosing the correct option.



(xiii) The figure shows a structure from which a fuel is generated. Name the fuel generated from this structure.

- (a) Gasoline  
 (b) Biodiesel  
 (c) Biogas  
 (d) LPG

(xiv)

What is the main component of this gas that is generated from the above structure?

- (a) Methane
  - (b) Oxygen
  - (c) Ammonia
  - (d) Carbon dioxide
- (xv) How is this fuel obtained? It is obtained:
- (a) by burning of coal
  - (b) by decomposition of agricultural waste, cow dung and leaves.
  - (c) by breaking down of crude oil
  - (d) by decomposition of sugar cane molasses
- (xvi) How is the manure produced utilized?
- (a) It is used as a pesticide in the soil to kill pests.
  - (b) It is sprayed on fruits to make them ripe faster.
  - (c) It is mixed with soil to make it rich with air.
  - (d) It is used as fertilizer to make the soil rich with nutrients.

### Question 2

- (i) India hosts 4 biodiversity hotspots: the Himalayas, the Western Ghats, the Indo-Burma region and the Nicobar group of Islands. What is Biodiversity hot spots? [2]
- (ii) Mention two factors that cause food shortage in developing countries. [2]
- (iii) Why is kerosene, as a fuel, more popular in rural India than urban area? [2]
- (iv) Mention two measures that can be taken to control the undue changes in the climate? [2]

**Question 3**

- (i) What are tree crops? How are they useful? [2]
- (ii) Write the expanded form of IPM and what is the aim of this program? [2]
- (iii) Give two reasons for loss of Biodiversity. [2]
- (iv) What is radioactive fallout? Why is it dangerous? [2]

**Question 4**

- (i) What is the difference between Sanitary land fill and Incineration? [2]
- (ii) What is debt trap? Which countries are affected by this, the developed or the developing ones? [2]
- (iii) What was the significance of UN's International Conference on Population and Development Conference, 1994? Where was it held? [2]
- (iv) What does GEF stand for? What is its role at international level? [2]

**SECTION B**

*(Attempt any four questions from this Section.)*

**Question 5**

- (i) Discuss five ways by which you can reduce air pollution from vehicles through traffic management. [5]
- (ii) Define waste management. Explain the role of 3Rs in waste management. [5]

**Question 6**

- (i) Why is energy conservation important? Write two advantages and two disadvantages of solar energy. [5]
- (ii) The farming technique of conservation tillage is widely practiced in agriculture. What is conservation tillage? Write three advantages and two disadvantages of this technique. [5]

**Question 7**

- (i) Secondary cities can play a major role to reduce pressure on metropolitan cities. Suggest five measures which can be developed in the secondary cities to stop migration of people into metro cities. [5]
- (ii) What are green buildings. Write any four features of it. [5]

**Question 8**

- (i) How can you reduce deforestation? Suggest five ways to combat deforestation. [5]
- (ii) What do you understand by Global interdependence? Suggest three ways by which international cooperation can help in achieving a sustainable future. [5]

**Question 9**

- (i) What effect does population explosion has on the environment and human health? [5]
- (ii) What are the advantages of allowing a Multinational Company to set up its operation in the host country? Write two advantages and three disadvantages of MNC in the host country. [5]

**Question 10**

Read the following abstract and answer the questions that follow.

As the world becomes more and more urbanized, it's important to understand the effects this has on both people and nature.

Cities are engines of growth, but they also come with a cost. In this blog post, we'll explore some of the ways urban populations can impact our environment and our health. Urbanization is changing our planet – for better or for worse?

*(Source) May 16, 2022 | Global Issues, Social Issues, Sustainability*

- (a) Write two causes which make people move to cities? [5]  
What impact does Urbanization have on the environment of the city?
- (b) Explain IUCN and write its role in categorizing and marking the species for conservation. [5]

**ICSE 2023 EXAMINATION**  
**SPECIMEN QUESTION PAPER**  
**ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE**

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*Maximum Marks: 80*

*Time allowed: Two hours*

*Answers to this Paper must be written on the paper provided separately.*

*You will **not** be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes.*

*This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.*

*The time given at the head of this Paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.*

---

*Attempt **all** questions from **Section A** and **any four** questions from **Section B**.*

*The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [ ].*

---

**SECTION A**

*(Attempt **all** questions from this **Section**.)*

**Question 1**

[16]

Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options.

(Do not copy the question, write the correct answers only.)

- (i) Soil erosion can be prevented by:
- (a) Afforestation
  - (b) Deforestation
  - (c) Over grazing
  - (d) Removal of vegetation
- (ii) A four stroke engine is:
- (a) More durable
  - (b) Produce more sound
  - (c) Create more emissions
  - (d) All the above

- (iii) Planting of trees on road side land and canal banks is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Community forestry
  - (b) Farm forestry
  - (c) Extension forestry
  - (d) Agroforestry
- (iv) \_\_\_\_\_ is not an example of in situ conservation.
- (a) National Parks
  - (b) Botanical Gardens
  - (c) Wildlife Sanctuaries
  - (d) Biosphere Reserves
- (v) Which of the following restricts the use of drip irrigation?
- (a) Clogged drippers
  - (b) Salting increases
  - (c) Initial cost of drip irrigation system is very high
  - (d) All the above
- (vi) Water logging is a phenomenon in which:
- (a) Crop patterns are rotated
  - (b) Erosion of soil takes place
  - (c) Soil root zone becomes saturated due to over irrigation
  - (d) None of the above
- (vii) Name the movement started by these village women.
- (a) Beej Bachhao Andolan
  - (b) Chipko Movement
  - (c) Eco club
  - (d) Green club



- (viii) The Earth Summit was held in Rio de Janeiro in the year:
- (a) 1987
  - (b) 1990
  - (c) 1992
  - (d) 2002
- (ix) The burning of solid waste is not recommended because:
- (a) It is very costly
  - (b) It requires a lot of space
  - (c) It requires modern technologies
  - (d) It causes several environmental issues
- (x) Rural development is important to:
- (a) Counter urban migration
  - (b) Counter rural development
  - (c) Counter urban employment
  - (d) Counter rural employment
- (xi) The benefit of satellite images is:
- (a) It has a permanent record
  - (b) The data is difficult to collect
  - (c) The data is processed very slowly by the computer
  - (d) Images cannot be analysed in the laboratory
- (xii) Factor responsible for increase in population in developing countries is:
- (a) Lack of family planning facilities
  - (b) Good education
  - (c) Preference of a female child
  - (d) Good healthcare facilities

- (xiii) Squatter settlements develop due to:
- (a) Slow increase in rural population
  - (b) Rapid increase in rural population
  - (c) Rapid increase in urban population
  - (d) Slow increase in urban population
- (xiv) Rebuilding of soil and restoring ecosystems is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Forest harvesting
  - (b) Regenerative farming
  - (c) Reforestation
  - (d) Non timber forest
- (xv) When was Swachh Bharat Abhiyan launched?
- (a) 2nd October 2013
  - (b) 2nd October 2014
  - (c) 2nd October 2015
  - (d) 2nd October 2016
- (xvi) A healthy environment depends upon a:
- (a) Healthy economy
  - (b) Healthy biodiversity
  - (c) Healthy human beings
  - (d) Healthy animals

### Question 2

- (i) Mention the importance of primary education in India. [2]
- (ii) What are the *two* unfair trade practices of the developed countries? [2]
- (iii) State *two* reasons for the development of mutual cooperation between developed and developing countries. [2]
- (iv) What was the objective of the Montreal Protocol? [2]

**Question 3**

- (i) State *one* advantage and *one* disadvantage of nuclear energy. [2]
- (ii) Expand PETA. State *any one* important function of PETA. [2]
- (iii) State *any two* ways by which biotechnology has helped agriculture. [2]
- (iv) Give *any two* limitations of using alternative fuels in vehicles. [2]

**Question 4**

- (i) What is food aid? [2]
- (ii) Mention *any two* effects of imposing penalties on industries. [2]
- (iii) What is Project Tiger? Name *one* national park covered under Project Tiger. [2]
- (iv) What is Vanamahotsava? When was it launched? [2]

**SECTION B**

*(Attempt any four questions from this Section.)*

**Question 5**

- (i) What is energy conservation? Explain *any four* reasons for conserving energy. [5]
- (ii) What is air pollution? Discuss *any four* ways of reducing air pollution from domestic sources. [5]

**Question 6**

- (i) Discuss *five* ways by which Biodiversity maintains the balance in the environment. [5]
- (ii) To reduce deforestation and stop the indiscriminate felling of trees the attitude of consumers must change. In reference to the above context explain *five* alternatives to timber. [5]

**Question 7**

- (i) Discuss any four conditions put forward by the Governments of developing countries for Multi-National Companies to fulfil before entry into their markets. Give *one* example of a Multi-National Company in India. [5]
- (ii) Explain the term 'Gene Banks'? Discuss the objectives of maintaining Gene Banks. [5]

**Question 8**

- (i) What are sanitary landfills? Explain how they can be made secure. [5]
- (ii) What is incineration? Mention *any four* disadvantages of incineration. [5]

**Question 9**

- (i) Discuss *any five* strategies adopted to control population in India. [5]
- (ii) Explain the term Urbanization? State the main effects of urbanization on environment. [5]

**Question 10**

- (i) Define sustainable development. Write *any four* ways of making your city sustainable. [5]
- (ii) Explain *any five* ways by which agricultural development can help in poverty alleviation. [5]

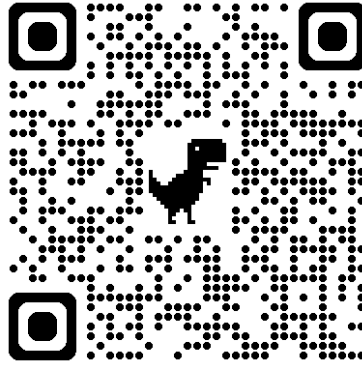


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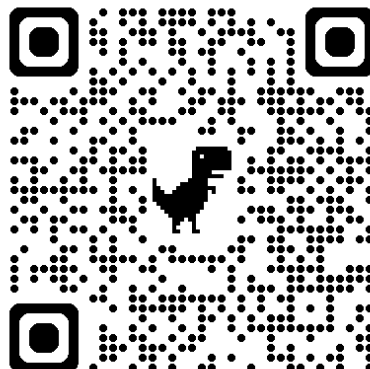
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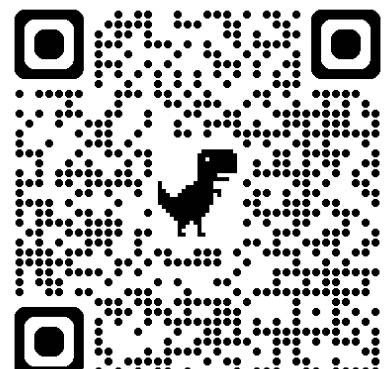
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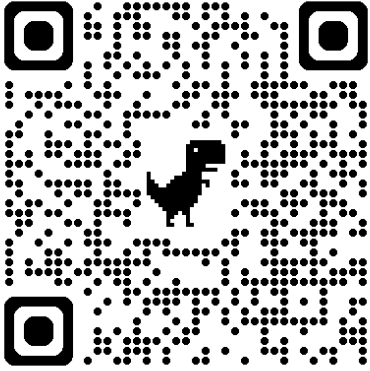
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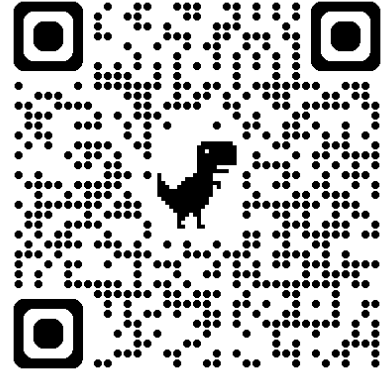
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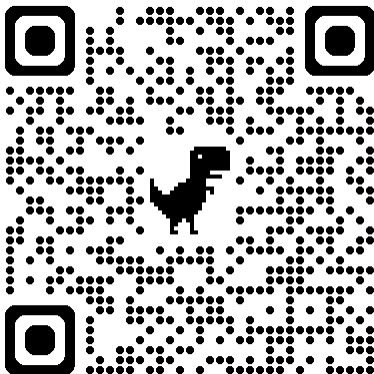
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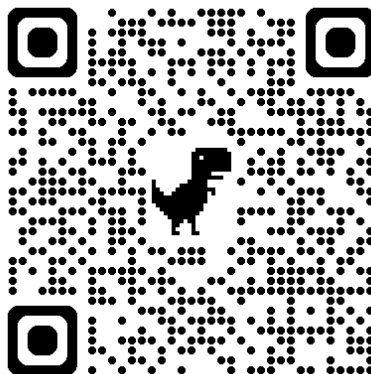
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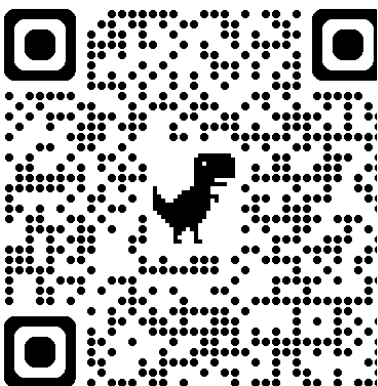
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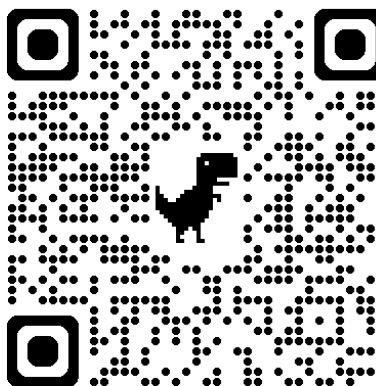
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