

BHARATI VIDYAPEETH INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY QUESTION BANK

Unit Test-II (Shift:-I & II)

Program : - Civil Engineering Group

Program Code:- CE

Course Title: -Environmental Studies

Semester: - FOURTH

Course Abbr &Code:-EST(22447)

Scheme: I

Chapter 4. Environmental Pollution (CO4)

1) An undesirable change in chemical, _____ and biological characteristics of air, water and soil, which causes the health problem to all the living beings is called as environmental pollution.

- a) Physical
- b) Botanical
- c) Mental
- d) All of the above

2) The pollutants that can be broken down rapidly by the natural process is called as _____.

- a) Organic pollutants
- b) Inorganic pollutants
- c) Non-degradable pollutants
- d) Degradable pollutants

3) Mercury, lead, tin are example of _____.

- a) Natural pollutants
- b) Artificial pollutants
- c) Persistence pollutants
- d) Non-degradable pollutants

4) Pesticides, fertilizers are called as _____.

- a) Degradable pollutants
- b) Non-persistent pollutants
- c) Persistent pollutants
- d) Non-degradable pollutants

5) Salinization means: _____.

- a) Increase of salt in soil
- b) Increase of Na^+ , k^+ , Ca^{2+} , Mg^{2+} and Cl^-
- c) All above (a) and (b)
- d) None of these.

6) The suspended particulate matter is released into air by _____.

a) Stone crushing b) Thermal power plant

c) Automobile exhaust d) All the above

7) The metal such as lead, nickel, tin are present in the form of solid particle produce by_____.

a) Metallurgical process b) Metabolism process

c) Salinization process d) Degradation process

8) Biological particulate mainly consist of :_____.

a) Bacterial cells, fungal spores and pollens b) Zinc, titanium and mercury.

c) Organic and inorganic material. d) None of these.

9) Which of these is a radioactive waste?

a) Gold b) Silver

c) Mercury d) Uranium

10) Smog causes :_____ .

a) Water pollution b) Air pollution

c) Soil pollution d) None of these

11) Weedcides is which type of pollutant :_____.

a) Agro-pesticides b) Domestic waste

c) Gases d) None of these

12) Nuclear ash from atomic reactor consist of_____.

a) Domestic waste b) Radioactive waste

c) Metal waste d) Agricultural waste

13) Soot, Smoke, tar, dust get release from:_____.

a) Automobile b) Agriculture

c) Industries d) Automobile reactors.

14) Which of these causes the sea level change over flooding due to melting of snow?

a) Global warming b) Ozone layer damaging

c) Both (a) and (b) d) None of these

15) Necrosis means :_____.

- a) Damaging the ozone layer b) Damaging the leaves
c) Premature fall of leaves
- 16) The rise in ozone causes _____.
a) Necrosis b) Abscission
c) Destroying chlorophyll d) Disturbing photosynthesis.
- 17) The rise in NO_2 causes _____.
a) Crop production b) Increase in soil corrosion
c) Premature fall of leaves d) Disturbing photosynthesis.
- 18) Radioactive dust causes : _____.
a) Physical disorder b) Mental disorder
c) Genetic effect d) All the above
- 19) The rise in SO_2 causes: _____.
a) Greening of leaves b) increase in rate of photosynthesis
c) decrease in plant growth d) yellowing of leaves
- 20) The nature has its own mechanism to remove the pollutant which is called as _____.
a) Photosynthesis b) Scavenging
c. Dispersion d) Chlorosis
- 21) Radioactive dust causes genetic effect on the next generation _____.
a) True b) false
- 22) Global warming causes over flooding: _____.
a) False b) True
- 23) Cigarette smoking causes cardio vascular diseases due to _____.
a) Cadmium Particulates b) lead Particulates
c) Titanium Particulates d) Mercury Particulates
- 24) The..... from combustion of fossil fuel affects the nerves, brain and kidney
a) Lead b) Uranium
c) Tungsten d) Mercury

25) Convulsion, delirium, coma causes due to _____.

- a) Lead Poisoning
- b) Food Poisoning
- c) Intake of Poisoning
- d) None of these

26) Percentage of pollutant from fuel combustion is _____.

- a) 30%
- b) 90%
- c) 50%
- d) 27%

27) Smog is formed due to chemical reaction of _____.

- a) Sunlight + dust
- b) Sunlight + NO_x
- c) Sunlight + CO
- d) Sunlight + water

28) Acid rain is formed due to chemical reaction of _____.

- a) Water+ SO_x
- b) Water + Sunlight
- c) Water + Lead
- d) Water + Salt

29) Ozone is formed by chemical reaction of _____.

- a) Non- volatile organic compounds
- b) Volatile organic Compounds
- c) Volatile inorganic Compound
- d) Non-Volatile inorganic compound

30) Primary pollutants means those pollutants _____.

- a. released by chemical reaction
- b. released by process of hydration
- c. released by process of photosynthesis
- d. released directly into air

31) A harmful mixture formed by gases of nitrogen particulate matter due to photochemical reactions under the influence of strong sunlight is called as _____.

- a. Photosynthesis
- b. Chlorosis
- c. photochemical smog
- d. Smoke

32) Moisture/Water + SO₂/ SO₃ --→ Atmospheric H₂SO₄ which causes _____.

- a. rain
- b. Harmful rain
- c. Water rain
- d. Acid rain

33) Presence or addition of any contaminant to the air which causes harm to the health of living organisms is called as

- a. Water pollution
- b. acid rain
- c. air pollutants
- d. air pollution

34. Ozone layer in atmosphere gets mostly affected due to _____.

- a. Chloro-floro-carbon
- b. Hydrochloric acid
- c. hydrogen Sulphate
- d. Hydrogen Nitrate

35. The quality of paper and leather get affected by

- a. SO₂ and H₂O
- b. H₂S and water
- c. SO₂ and acid gases
- d. SO₂ and O₂

36. The paints get decolourised by

- a. SO₂ and HCl
- b. SO₂ and H₂S
- c. SO₂ and O₃
- d. SO₂ and NO₂

37. The building material gets affected by

- a. SO₂ and acid rains
- b. SO₂ and O₃
- c. SO₂ and H₂S
- d. SO₂ and water

38. Acidic gases like O₃, SO₂, NO₂ affect the strength of.....

- a. building
- b. Bridges
- c. Textile
- d. iron bars

39. Balanced atmospheric percentage of carbon dioxide in atmosphere is

- a. 33%
- b. 39%
- c. 31%
- d. 35%

40. To reduce air pollution due to industrial activities, what step should be taken?

- a. Use electrostatic precipitator
- b. Use gravitational settling chamber
- c. Construction of tall chimneys
- d. all of these

41. In case of automobile pollution use of better quality and use of Converters will help to reduce the air pollution

- a. Fuel, catalytic
- b. Fuel, isotopes
- c. Fuel, water
- d. Fuel, air

42. Can help to reduce the air pollution in the mining area

- a. construction of tall chimneys
- b. Sprinkling water
- c. Better quality fuel
- d. development of tall buildings

43. In Bhopal gas tragedy which toxic gas got released?

- a. Methane Gas
- b. Butane gas
- c. Methyl isocyanate gas
- d. propane gas

44. The clean air act of 1970 which mandates the setting of standards of Primary pollutants and Secondary pollutants.

- a. three, four
- b. four,one
- c. one, many
- d. All of the above

45. Natural mechanism of self-clearing the atmospheric air are.....

- a. Dispersion
- b. Settling
- c. Absorption
- d. All of these

46. Natural mechanism of self-clearing the atmospheric air are.....

- a. Dispersion, Settling, absorption
- b. suspending, hanging, exhausting
- c. none of these
- d. photosynthesis, Chlorosis, volcano eruption

47. The self-clearing system of nature to remove pollutants is called as Scavenging

- a. True
- b. false

48. Man-made mechanism to control air pollution includes

- a. Dispersion
- b. Settling
- c. centrifugal separators
- d. Absorption

49. Natural mechanism to control air pollution includes

- a. Centrifugal separators
- b. Absorption
- c. Wet scrubbers bag filter
- d. Gravitational settling chambers

50. Bhopal gas tragedy occurred at

- a. Thermal power plant
- b. Biogas plant
- c. Geothermal plant
- d. Pesticide plant

51. The clean air act of 1970 which mandates the setting of standards for four primary pollutants and one secondary pollutant. Which is that second pollutant?

- a. Smog
- b. Ozone

- c. Smoke d. Fog

52. Which of the natural sources of primary pollutant created by nature is not in human control?

- a. Volcanoes eruption b. Breaking seas
c. pollens D. All of these

53. Which of the primary pollutant created by nature is emphasized by human?

- a. Volcanoes b. Bacteria and Viruses
c. Fire d. b and c

54. Primary pollutants created by nature and not emphasized by human are.....

- a. Bacteria and fire b. pollen and breaking seas
c. Volcanoes and blowing dust d. Bacteria and viruses.

55. human activities creating primary pollutants are

- a. chemical processes and atomic processes b. Combustion process / heating process
c. Farming / Mining d. all of these

56. The dissolved material in water must not be more thanp.p.m.

- a. 150 b.140
c.152 d. 151

57. The dissolved material in water not be less than 150 p.p.m. is desirable

- a. True b. false

58.The pH of water should be between 7 to 8.5.

- a. True b. false

59. The pH of water should be between

- a. 7-8 b. 8-10
c. 7-8.5 d. 0-7

60. The presence of impurities and foreign substance in water in such a quantity that lowers its quality and makes it unfit for consumption and causes health hazard is called as

- a. pH of water b. Pollution in soil
c. water pollution d. None of these

61. Direct source of water pollution includes

- a. Discharge from factories
- b. Discharges from power plants
- c. oil wells
- d. all of these

62. Indirect source of water pollution is

- a. Discharge from factories
- b. Discharges from power plants
- c. Agricultural fields
- d. oil wells

63. indirect source of water pollution includes

- a. agricultural fields
- b. Feed lots
- c. Domestication
- d. all of these

64. The high biological demand (BOD) makes water useless for other domestic uses.

- a. True
- b. False

65. If value of is high, makes water useless for other domestic uses.

- a. Biological Hydrogen demand
- b. Biological Oxygen demand
- c. Biological demand
- d. all of these

66. helps the growth of algae in water.

- a. Hydrogen
- b. Mercury
- c. Phosphates
- d. Calcium

67. Algae consume the dissolved from water and make it polluted.

- a. Hydrogen
- b. Sulphate
- c. Cadmium
- d. Oxygen

68. The consumption of oxygen from water by algae leads decomposition of plants and produces toxins as

- a. Cadmium
- b. Strychnine
- c. Chlorosis
- d. Chloro-Fluoro – Carbon

69. Lack of oxygen in water decomposes some plants and produce strychnine

- a. True
- b. False

70. Foul smell is an indication of

- a. Soil
- b. earth

c. Water

d. Air

71. Industrial discharge includes

a. Soils

b. plant

C. Sodium

d. Fresh water

72. Industrial discharge includes

a. Na

b. Cu

c. Hg

d. All of these

73. Agricultural discharge includes

a. Pesticides

b. Herbicides

c. Weedicides

d. All of these

74. Agricultural discharge alters of water.

a. pH

b. Oxygen

c. both a and b

d. None of these

75. plants are natural purifiers of water

a. Rose

b. Neem

c. Aqua

d. Living

76. The phosphates and nitrates in the fertilizers, make the water rich with nutrients and it becomes more producing. This process is called as

a. Photosynthesis

b. Eutrophication

c. Electrolysis

d. Decomposition

77. The process of eutrophication in water.

a. Increases water level and decreases soil level b. increases organic level and decreases inorganic level

c. Increases oxygen level and decreases CO₂ level d. decreases oxygen level and increases CO₂ level.

78. Aqua plants are also natural purifier of water

a. True

b. False

79. The main toxic solid substance gets released in water from industry are

a. Mercury and carbon

b. Lead and Mercury

c. Phosphate and Nitrate

d. Oxygen and hydrogen

80. The consumption of water polluted with lead by human leads to

- a. Damage to hair and nails
- b. Damage to skin and hair
- c. Damage to liver and Kidney
- d. Damage in respiration and metabolism

81. Lead affects thewhich leads to coma or death.

- a. Central respiratory system
- b. Central nervous system
- c. Central circulatory system
- d. all of these

82. Lead pollution reduces formation.

- a. Hemoglobin
- b. Mucous
- c. Hair
- d. Digestive juice

83. Central nervous system gets affected by

- a. Oxygen
- b. phosphorous
- c. Lead
- d. titanium

84. The main source of lead to water is fluorescent light tubes.

- a. False
- b. true

85. The mercury compound enters in water bodies and get converted into.....

- a. Butyl mercury compound
- b. Methyl mercury compound
- c. Carbonate mercury compound
- d. only a and c

86. The mercury in water bodies get converted into methyl mercury compound due to

- a. Pathogenic microbes
- b. Viral microbes
- c. Water microbes
- d. Anaerobic microbes

87. Oil can pollute water

- a. True
- b. false

88. causes serious effect to human being.

- a. Soil
- b. Air
- c. radio-active elements
- d. Hydrogen

89. Dental and Mental problems caused due to excess amount of

- a. Uranium
- b. lead
- c. Chlorine
- d. Fluorides

90. Excess amount fluorides causes

- a. Mental Problem b. Typhoid
- c. Dental problem d. Both a and c

91. The process of killing organic life from water is called as

- a. Sedimentation b. Disinfection
- c. Filtration d. None of these

92. In the process of disinfection of water is used.

- a. Phosphate b. Nitrate
- c. Chlorine d. Fluoride

93. Disinfection of water is done by using

- a. Soda powder b. talc powder
- c. Fluoride powder d. Bleaching powder

94. The process to remove suspended material from water is called as

- a. Sedimentation b. Dehydration
- c. Filtration d. disinfection

95. The process of removing sludge and settled material from water is called as

- a. Dehydration b. Sedimentation
- c. Filtration d. disinfection

96. The process in which water is allowed to pass through a bed of coarse and fine sand is called as.....

- a. Dehydration b. Sedimentation
- c. Filtration d. disinfection

97. Filtration of water through coarse and fine sand removes.....

- a. Colour, taste b. Odor
- c. Bacteria d. All of these

98. Pressure and gravity are the types of

- a. Disinfectant b. Filters
- c. Purifiers d. all of these

99. To remove hardness of water methods are used.

- a. Boiling water
- b. Adding lime
- c. Both a and b
- c. none of these

100. Softening of water is done by

- a. Boiling and adding lime
- b. cooling and heating
- c. Adding chloride and fluoride
- d. none of these

101. Minamata disease caused by

- a. Neurological syndrome
- b. Kidney disorder
- c. Respiratory disorder
- d. none of these

102. Minamata disease caused by

- a. Lead poisoning
- b. Mercury poisoning
- c. Phosphate poisoning
- d. Nitrate poisoning

103. Minamata disease was first discovered in

- a. China
- b. Austria
- c. Japan
- d. All of these

104. Minamata caused by release of

- a. Methyl phosphate
- b. Methyl Nitrate
- c. Methyl Carbonate
- d. Methyl Mercury

105. Minamata disease caused due to release of Methyl Mercury from in Japan.

- a. Chemical factory
- b. Fertilizer factory
- c. textile industry
- d. all of these

106. The mixture of minerals, organic matter, inorganic material, air and water in the form of thin layer is called as

- a. Sedimentary rock
- b. soil
- c. Fertile soil
- d. stone

107. Over grazing, deforestation, burning of grass lands etc. causes

- a. Soil corrosion
- b. soil fertilization
- c. Soil erosion
- d. none of these

108. Water holding capacity gets reduced due to ...

- a. Soil corrosion b. soil fertilization
- c. both a and b d. Soil erosion

109. is used as an organic fertilizer to increase the crop yields

- a. Human Excreta b. Animal Excreta
- c. Both and b d. Soil erosion

110. If excreta contain, soil and crops get contaminated.

- a. Bacteria b. Algae
- c. Insect d. Pathogens

111. Radioactive waste can also affect soil.

- a. True b. False

112. The water mixed with human excreta, sewage and sludge, killsof soil and reduces its fertility

- a. Pathogens b. Micro-organisms
- c. Bacteria d. Viruses

113. If fluorides are absorbed by crops, through soil and get consumed by human being it causes

- a. Chlorosis b. Neurosis
- c. Fluorosis d. Photosynthesis

114. measures to control quantitative loss of soil , what step should be taken.....

- a. By making vegetation cover b. By terrace of contour bounding
- c. By controlling the grazing activities d. all of these

115. Plugging the gullies can also recharge

- a. Ground water b. stop soil erosion
- c. both a and b d. none of these

116. Soil waste material include

- a. paper waste b. plastic waste
- c. Metal waste d. all of above

117. Soil can be saved from degradation by method

- a. composting of bio-degradable waste b. Burning of the non-degradable waste
- c. both a and b d. none of these

118. By treating the heavy metals and toxic material from industries can be a measure to control soil pollution

- a. true.
- b. False

119. The improvement in faulty sanitation method do reduce soil pollution.....

- a. true.
- b. False

120. The unpleasant, high intensity sound is called as

- a. Music
- b. Song
- c. Noise
- d. all of above

121. The sound from airports, Industrial complex, mining areas , power generation stations are examples of

- a. Air pollution
- b. Soil pollution
- c. Both a and b
- d. noise pollution

122. Unit of measurement of sound is

- a. Decibel
- b. dB
- c. Both a and b
- d. None of these

123. the intensity of sound must be between

- a. 1 to 140 dB
- b. 140 to 180 dB
- c. less than 1 dB
- d. none of these

124. The noise intensity less than..... cannot be heard

- a. 100 dB
- b. 140 dB
- c. 1dB
- d. 0 dB

125. High and high makes noise pollution

- a. altitude, latitude
- b. Intensity, frequency
- c. Intensity, density
- d. density, volume

126. Normal talk creates sound intensity of about

- a. 10 dB
- b. 20 dB
- c. 30 dB
- d. 40 dB

127. while shouting sound intensity reaches.....

- a. below 40dB
- b. above 40 dB
- c. below 30 dB
- d. above 60 dB

128. Large industries using big machines create sound.....

- a. below 60 dB b. above 90 dB
- c. Below 100 dB d. above 100 dB

129. The natural source of noise are

- a. Thunder b. Lightening
- c. both a and b d. none of these

130. The rocket engine creates the noise pollution

- a. below 190 dB b. below 100 dB
- c. above 190 dB d. above 100 dB

131. Industrial activities, transport activities, cultural activities are main source of

- a. Noise Pollution b. Generation of Sound
- c. Both a and b d. None

132. Noise Pollution causes

- a. Physical effect b. Physiological effect
- c. Psychological effect d. all of above.

133. Damage to tympanic membrane caused due to

- a. Noise pollution b. soil pollution
- c. air pollution d. None

134. Areas like hospital, schools must be kept as

- a. Noise zone b. clean zone.
- c. Silence zone d. none

135. Laws regarding Noise pollution must be followed –

- a. true b. false

136. The heavy vehicles should be allowed into narrow streets

- a. true b. false

137. The noise pollution can have Physical effect, Physiological effect and Psychological effect

- a. true
- b. false

138. Landslides and earthquakes are natural sources of noise pollution.

- a. true
- b. false

139. Rise in blood pressure causes due to noise pollution

- a. true
- b. false

140. Temporary hearing problem caused due to

- a. High Noise
- b. Noise above 140 dB
- c. Noise pollution
- d. all of these.

141. Unpleasant Sound is called as

- a. Soil pollution
- b. air pollution
- c. Noise pollution
- d None

142. which of these can be recycled ?

- a. Paper
- b. Plastic
- c. Metal
- d. All of these

143. Recycle of plastic can also minimize air pollution

- a. true
- b. false

144. Recycling is best process to control pollution

- a. true
- b. false

145. Use of natural fertilizer doesn't create soil pollution

- a. true
- b. false

146. D.D.T, Aldrin, Benzene are used as.....

- a. Insecticides
- b. Fertilizers
- c. Weedicides
- d. Pesticides

147. get percolated in soil.

- a. Insecticides
- b. Fertilizers
- c. Weedicides
- d. Pesticides

148. Percolation of pesticides in soil and then consume human being causes disorder in

- a. Mental activities
- b. Physical activities
- c. both a and b
- d. Metabolic activities

149. Use to domestic garbage, industrial waste and decomposed organic matter may cause.....

- a. Mental disease
- 2. Kidney disease
- c. Stomach disease
- 4. Chronic disease

150. Metabollic activities may cause

- a. unconsciousness
- b. Muscular pain
- c. Dizziness and general weakness
- d. none

151. Bad odour of decomposed material may cause.....

- a. Chronic disease
- b. Kidney disease
- c. Mental disease
- d. Stomach disease

152. O₃ is known as

- a. Atmosphere
- b. Ozone
- c. Oxygen
- d. All of these

153. Sulphur compounds consist of

- a. SO₂
- b. H₂S
- c. H₂SO₄
- d. all of these

154. Photochemical product includes

- a. PAN
- b. PB₂N
- c. both a and b
- d. None

155. Suspended particulate matter includes

- a. Soot
- b. Ash
- c. Dust
- d. All of these

156. Nitrogen oxide source of air pollution includes

- a. NO
- b. NO₂
- c. HNO₃
- d. all of these

157. Metals released in air due to metallurgical process includes

- a. Lead
- b. Titanium
- c. Nickel
- d. all of these

158. Air pollution causes reduction in crop production.....

- a. True
- b. false

159. Abscission caused by NO₂

- a. True
- b. false

160. Bacteria Cells, Fungal spores and pollens are

- a. Suspended particulate matter
- b. Biological particulate
- c. photochemical matter
- d. Hydrocarbons.

161. Sources of air pollution are

- a. Carbon compounds
- b. Hydrocarbons
- c. both a and b
- d. None.

162. Petrol and Diesel causes air pollution

- a. true
- b. False

163. Air pollutants are classified as

- a. Primary pollutant
- b. Secondary pollutant
- c. both a and b
- d. none of these

164. Transportation creates Of air pollution

- a. Approximately 75%
- b. Approximately 46%
- c. Approximately 30%
- d. Approximately 42 %

165. Fuel Combustion createsof air pollution

- a. Approximately 27%
- b. Approximately 20%
- c. Approximately 28%
- d. Approximately 23%

166. Industrial processes create of air pollution.

- a. Approximately 16-18%
- b. Approximately 14-15%
- c. Approximately 20-21%
- d. Approximately 10 to 11%

167. SO₂ causes approximately 16% of air pollution.

- a. True
- b. False.

168. Smog created by reaction of sunlight with

- a. SO_x
- b. CO
- c. NO_x
- d. Lead

169. Ozone get rupture by reaction of NO_x with

- a. Sunlight
- b. Water
- c. Volatile organic compounds
- d. None

170. Pollen and spores are natural pollutant.....

- a. true
- b. False

171. Electronic waste includes

- a. Computer
- b. Satellites
- c. Mixers
- d. all of these

172. Waste from IT sector also causes pollution

- a. true
- b. false

173. Which of them are pollutant.....

- a. Spores
- b. Soot
- d. Pollen grains.
- D. all of these

174. Herbicides, Fungicides, Bactericides, weedicides are used in

- a. Factory
- b. Agriculture
- c. Industries
- d. Power plant

175. Agro pesticides includes.....

- a. Herbicides
- b. Fungicides
- c. Bactericides
- d. all of these

176. Environmental pollution includes

- a. air pollution
- b. Noise pollution
- c. Nuclear pollution
- d. all of these

177. Nuclear pollution causes due to

- a. Uranium
- b. Atomic reactor

c. Nuclear plant

d. all of these

Chapter 5. Social Issue and Environmental Education (CO5)

Q.1 which of following is a correct statement for development?

- a) A process which improves Quality of human life (living quality)
- b) A process which raises earning of People
- c) A process which improves education
- d) None of these

Q.2 Which of the following are terms used in describe types of development?

- a) Financial , educational
- b) General , specific
- c) Static, Dynamic
- d) None Of These

Q.3 The Development of current condition, but not capable of helping further is named by one of following term?

- a) Overall development
- b) Un-sustainable development
- c) Human Development
- d) None of the above

Q.4 In sustainable development, the rate at which natural resources destroyed to its replenishment should be?

- a) same
- b) Higher
- c) Lower
- d) None Of the Above

Q.5 If the rate of destruction of natural resources is higher than its replenishment, the outcome is describe by one of the following term :

- a) Tolerable condition
- b) unsustainable situation
- c) Pleasant condition
- d)None of these

Q.6 Economic sustainability of any country is very important. In these respect which of following statement is correct.

- a) Economic sustainability means establishing economy models that are economically viable
- b) Economic Development means reserve of country
- c) Economic sustainability means

d) none of the above

Q.7 Human Rights come under in which of the following types of development?

a) Social aspect of sustainable development

b) Economic Development

c) Cultural Development

d) None Of The Above

Q.8 3R stands for one of following:

a) Re-use , Reduce , Recycle

b) Reproduce , Reduce, Recycle

c) Redevelop , Reproduce , Recycle

d) None Of The Above

Q.9 Which of the following gases cause greenhouse effect?

a) CO₂ , NO_x, CH₄

b) CO₂, CH₄, H₂

c) H₂, Cl₂, N₂

d) None of the above

Q.10 Which of the following get released out of combustion of fossil fuels?

a) CO₂, NO_x

b) H₂, N₂

c) H₂, SO₂

d) None of the above

Q.11 Released from mobile phones also contribute to photochemical smog?

a) Hydrocarbon

b) Radiation

c) Sound

d) None of the above

Q.12 Runoff water from surface is conserved by method.

a) Rainwater water conservation

b) Rainwater harvesting

c) Water storage and conservation

d) None of the above

Q.13 The Open water reservoirs face of water

- a) Evaporation b) Reduction
- c) Waste waters d) None of the Above

Q.14 The suspended impurities can be trapped by using

- a) Membrane b) Mesh
- c) Filter paper d) None of the above

Q.15 Environmental economic and social developments are constituents of a good.....

- a) Sustainable development b) Un-Sustainable development
- c) Human Development d) None of the above

Q16. The suspended impurities can be trapped by using_____.

- a) Membrane b) Mesh
- c) Filter paper d) None of the above

Q17. Shortage of water faced can be solved by_____.

- a) Water storage b) Well
- c) Rain water harvesting d) None of the above

Q18. The main advantage of watershed approach is_____.

- a) High cost b) Time consuming

c) Environment friendly

d) None of the above

Q19. The prime objective of watershed management is focus on water _____.

a) Utilization

b) Conservation

c) Analysis

d) None of the above

Q20. Rain water harvesting is done by _____.

a) Local catchments, capturing rain water and water shed management

b) Local catchment only

c) Capturing run off water only

d) None of the above

Q21. The correct sequence of stage of rain water harvesting is, _____.

a) 1.locating catchment 2.Trapping suspended materials 3.Transporting water to conduits 4.Storing water safely

b) 1. Trapping suspended materials 2. locating catchment 3. Storing water safely 4. Transporting water to conduits

c) 1. Locating catchment 2.Transporting water to conduits 3. Trapping suspended materials 4.Storing water safely

d) None of the above

Q23. _____ of rivers help to redistribute water logging.

a) Interlinking

b) DAM

c) Diverting water

d) None of the above

Q24. Article (48-A) of Indian Constitution deals with_____.

a) Conservation and improvement of Environment

b) Sustainable Development

c) Water Conservation

d) Deforestation

Q25. Article _____ of Indian Constitution deals with fundamental duties.

a) 51-A (g)

b) 48-A

c) 21

d) 19

Q26. Along with Government, _____ also put efforts to educate people.

a) Companies

b) Schools

c) NGOs

d) None of the above

Q27. An organization that works outside government_____.

a) NGO b) Nature lover

c) Activists d) Antisocial

Q28. NGO has freedom to take issue in_____.

a) Society b) Parliament

c) Municipality d) None of the above

Q.29 _____ technology is highly useful for Environment and health.

(a) Digital (b) Chemical

(c) Information (d) Computational

Q.30 _____ is stage 1 of Environmental Clearance.

(a) Screening (b) Filtering

(c) Collecting (d) Arranging

Q.31 Education on human rights is important activity of NGO.

(a) True (b) False

(c) Not sure

(d) None

Q.32 NGO is a _____.

(a) National Growth organization

(b) Non-Government organization

(c) Natural Growth Organization

(d) None

Q.33 Indoor Pollutants affect human health causes _____.

(a) Gastric Diseases

(b) Respiratory Disorders

(c) Reproductive Disorders

(d) None

Q.34 The world as World environmental day is celebrated on _____

a) December 1

b) June 5

c) November 14

d) August 15

Q.33 The forest (Conservation) act was enacted in the year _____

a) 1986

b) 1974

c) 1980

d) 1972

Q.35 Penalty for conservation of the provisions of the forest Act is under:

a) Section 3A

b) Section 4A

c) Section 12A

d) Section 8A

Q.36 The wildlife (Protection) Act was enacted in the year _____

a) 1986

b) 1974

c) 1994

d) 1972

Q.37 The wildlife (Protection) Act contains _____

a) 7 chapters

b) 6 chapters

c) 5 chapters

d) 8 chapters

Q.38 The functions of central board are given under _____

a) Section 16

b) Section 19

c) Section 25

d) Section 24

Q.39 NGOs stands for _____

a) Non-governmental organization

b) Nine-governmental organization

c) Non-gained organization

d) National-gained organization

Q.40 How many nuclear power stations are there in India?

a) 5

b) 6

c) 7

d) 8

Q. 41 Correct examples of non-renewable resources are _____

a) petrol, coal and gas

b) sun fossil fuel and wind

c) water, petrol and gas

d) water, wind and sunlight

Q. 42 Agricultural activity such as tilling, harvesting, heating and ventilation are direct consumes of _____

a) energy

b) air

c) sun

d) heat

Q. 43 Which of the following is not the effect of modern agriculture?

a) nitrate pollution

b) Eutrophication

c) Biomagnification

d) Ozone depletion

Q. 44 Housing affects _____

a) neighbourhood

b) energy consumption

c) water consumption

d) all of the above

Q. 45 The maximum number of individuals that can be supported by a given environment is called _____.

a) biotic potential

b) carrying capacity

c) environmental resistance

d) population size

Q. 46 The ancient water harvesting method used in Rajasthan is _____.

a) Surangams

b) Kattas

c) Kulhs

d) Nadis

Q. 47 Supporting capacity and assimilative capacity are the components of _____.

a) carrying capacity

b) holding capacity

c) containing capacity

d) capturing capacity

Q.48 Which of the following river originates as well as ends in the territory of India?

a) Brahmaputra

b) Indus

c) Kosi

d) Chambal

Q.49 Which of the following is a non-renewable resources?

a) coal

b) forests

c) water

d) wildlife

Q.50 Which of the following is the most abundant dissolved ion in the ocean?

a) chlorine

b) bromine

c) potassium

d) calcium

Q.51 Which is the longest river in India?

a) Nile

b) Ganga

c) Hwang Ho

d) Bramhmaputra

Q.52 Photovoltaic energy is the conversion of sunlight into_____.

a) Chemical energy

b) biogass

c) Electricity

d) geothermal energy

Q.53 Horizontal axis and vertical axis are the types of _____

a) Nuclear reactor

b) Wind mills

c) Biogass reactor

d) Solar cell

Q.54 Steam reforming is currently the least expensive method of producing _____.

a) Coal

b) biogass

c) Hydrogen

d) natural gas

Q.55 A non-renewable resources is a finite resources.

a) True

b) false

Q.56 Renewable energy do not contribute to_____

a) Global warning

b) deforestation

c) Nuclear waste

d) none

Q.57 Force of sea waves as they break against coastline is known as _____.

a) Solar energy

b) wind energy

c) Wave energy

d) renewable energy

Q.58 BTU is measurement of _____

a) Volume

b) area

c) Heat content

d) temperature

Q.59 The outermost layer of the earth is _____

a) Magma

b) mantle

c) Crust

d) solid iron core

Q.60 Fuel cells are _____

a) Carbon cell

b) hydrogen battery

c) Nuclear cell

d) chromium cell

Q.61 A fuel cell, in order to produce electricity, burns _____

a) Helium

b) nitrogen

c) Hydrogen

d) none of the above

Q.62 The major non-renewable energy usage in India is _____

a) Coal

b) petroleum and other liquids

c) Natural gas

d) nuclear

Q.63 Extraction of minerals and metal from the earth is _____

a) agriculture

b) transportation

c) mining

d) sustainable development

Q.64 Underground and open caste is the method of _____.

a) agriculture

b) mining

c) housing

d) transportation

Q.65 The EPA consist _____

- a) 2 chapters
- b) 4 chapters
- c) 8 chapters
- d) 7 chapters

Q.66 Common energy source in Indian villages is _____

- a) electricity
- b) coal
- c) sun
- d) wood and animal dung

Q.67 How many agreement are there in Agenda – 21?

- a) 4
- b) 5
- c) 6
- d) 7

Q.68 Identify the correctly matched pair :

- a) Basal Convention – Biodiversity Conservation
- b) Montreal Protocol - Global warming
- c) Kyoto protocol – Climatic change
- d) Ramsar Convention – Ground water pollution

Q.69 Ozone day is observed on -

- a) September 16
- b) April 25
- b) January 15
- d) December 16

Q.70 The major cause of global population growth in the 18 and 19 centuries was:

- [\(a\) Decrease in death rates](#)
- [\(b\) Decrease in birth rates](#)
- [\(c\) Industrial revolution](#)
- [\(d\) None of the above](#)

Q.71 Population explosion has occurred in the last:

- (a) 500 years
- (b) 300 years
- (c) 700 years
- (d) 150 years

Q.72 The world has a population of:

- (a) 4 billion
- (b) 5 billion
- (c) 6 billion
- (d) 7 billion

Q.73 Study of trends in human population growth and prediction of future growth is called

- (a) Demograph (b) Biography
(c) Kalography (d) Psychology

Q.74 Which of the following is a problem not associated with population growth?

- (a) Increased resource consumption (b) Environmental pollution
(c) Food and energy storages (d) None of the above

Q.75 One of the critical mechanism by which the environment controls population of species is:

- (a) Spread of disease (b) Removal of excreta
(c) Check on death rate (d) Supply of food

Q.76 The number of babies produced per thousand individuals is called:

- (a) Nataliy (b) Mortality
(c) Immigration (d) Emigration

Q.77 The zero population growth due to equal birth and death rates is called:

- (a) Natural increase (b) Demographic transition
(c) Fertility rate (d) Replacement level

Q.78 Short-term properties of the atmosphere at a given place and time is referred as:

- (a) Climate (b) Microclimate
(c) Season (d) Weather

Q.79 Global atmospheric temperatures are likely to be increased due to:

- (a) Burning of fossil fuel (b) Water pollution
(c) Soil erosion (d) None of the above

Q.80 Formation of hole in Ozone is maximum over

- (a) India (b) Antarctica
(c) Europe (d) Africa

Q.81 In the world, the economy of the India is:

- (a) Largest
- (b) Third largest
- (c) Second largest
- (d) Fourth largest

Q.82 The world as World Environmental day is celebrated on:

- (a) December 1
- (b) June 5
- (c) November 14
- (d) August 15

Q.83 The provisions for environmental protection in the constitution were made in:

- (a) 1976
- (b) 1950
- (c) 1982
- (d) 1960

Q.84 The provisions of environmental protection in the constitution were made under:

- (a) Article 5-A
- (b) Article 21-B
- (c) Article 27-B (h)
- (d) Article 48-A and Article 51-A (g)

Q.85 The first of the major environmental protection act to be promulgated in India was:

- (a) Water Act
- (b) Air Act
- (c) Environmental Act
- (d) Noise Pollution Rule

Q.86 The Forest (Conservation) Act was enacted in the year:

- (a) 1986
- (b) 1974
- (c) 1980
- (d) 1972

Q.87 The Forest (Conservation) Act extends to the whole of India except:

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Karnataka
- (c) Jammu and Kashmir
- (d) Haryana

Q.88 Penalty for conservation of the provisions of the Forest Act is under:

- (a) Section 3A
- (b) Section 4A
- (c) Section 12A
- (d) Section 8A

Q.89 Offences by the Authorities and Government Department in Forest Act is under:

- (a) Section 5B
- (b) Section 5A

(c) Section 3B

(d) Section 8A

Q.90 The Wildlife (Protection) Act was enacted in the year:

(a) 1986

(b) 1974

(c) 1994

(d) 1972

Q.91 The power to declare an area as a sanctuary or national park of central Government is Wildlife (Protection) Act is under:

(a) Section 38

(b) Section 39

(c) Section 18

(d) Section 27

Q.92 The Wildlife (Protection) Act contains:

(a) 7 Chapters

(b) 6 Chapters

(c) 5 Chapters

(d) 8 Chapters

Q.93 The Wildlife (Protection) Act contains:

(a) 66 Sections

(b) 6 Sections

(c) 7 Sections

(d) 46 Sections

Q.94 The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act was enacted in the year:

(a) 1986

(b) 1974

(c) 1994

(d) 1975

Q.95 The Water Act contains:

(a) 4 Chapters

(b) 5 Chapters

(c) 7 Chapters

(d) 8 Chapters

Q.96 The Water Act have:

(a) 64 Sections

(b) 68 Sections

(c) 45 Sections

(d) 62 Sections

Q.97 The functions of Central Board are given under:

(a) Section 16

(b) Section 19

(c) Section 25

(d) Section 24

Q.98 The functions of State Board are given under:

- (a) Section 16
- (b) Section 17
- (c) Section 21
- (d) Section 45

Q.99 Power to give directions are declared under:

- (a) Section 16
- (b) Section 17
- (c) Section 18
- (d) Section 25

Q.100 In the Water Act the entire National Capital Territory of Delhi has been declared as water pollution prevention control area under:

- (a) Section 21
- (b) Section 23
- (c) Section 19
- (d) Section 24

Q.101 The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act was enacted in the year:

- (a) 1981
- (b) 1996
- (c) 2000
- (d) 1974

Q.102 The Air Act contains:

- (a) 5 Chapters
- (b) 6 Chapters
- (c) 7 Chapters
- (d) 8 Chapters

Q.103 The Air Act have

- (a) 56 Section
- (b) 54 Section
- (c) 58 Section
- (d) 62 Section

Q.104 Noise pollution has been inserted as pollution in the Air Act in:

- (a) 1981
- (b) 1987
- (c) 1982
- (d) 2000

Q.105 The Environmental (Protection) Act was enacted in the year:

- (a) 1986
- (b) 1992
- (c) 1984
- (d) 1974

Q.106 The EPA consists:

- (a) 2 Chapters
- (b) 4 Chapters

(c) 8 Chapters

(d) 7 Chapters

Q.107 The EPA contains:

(a) 25 Sections

(b) 12 Sections

(c) 26 Sections

(d) 14 Sections

Q.108 NGOs stands for:

(a) Non-Governmental Organization

(b) Nine-Governmental Organization

(c) Non-Gained Organizations

(d) National-Grade Organization

Q.109 The Women's Population in the world is almost:

(a) Half

(b) One-fourth

(c) One-third

(d) One fifth

Q.110 Literate women can help in:

(a) Reducing infant mortality rate

(b) Reducing population growth

(c) Promoting female children education

(d) All of the above

Q.111 which of the following would not be another name for a wetland?

(a) bays (b) swamps

(c) marshes (d) bogs

Q.112 Which one below is not an example of a fresh water body?

(a) lakes (b) River

(c) ponds (d) oceans

Q.113 changing to a recycling and reuse economy will enable us to meet the needs of an ever-growing population indefinitely?

(a) True

(b) false

Q.114 which is not a treatment measure for watershed development?

(a) contour bunding (b) gravity dam

(c) contour trenching (d) contour stone walls

Q.115 City dwellers must rely on rural areas for production of all of their foodstuffs

- (a) True (b) False

Q.116 Urban sprawl has no advantage

- (a) True (b) False

Q.117 .Acid rain

- (a) increases the pH of soil (b) Decrease pH of soil
(c) doesn't change the pH of soil (d) increase the fertility of soil

Q.118 The environmental cause of increase in skin cancer, cataract and mutation is

- (a) acid rain (b) global warming
(c) nuclear winter (d) ozone depletion

Q.119 In Mumbai, what is the minimum plot area for which rain water harvesting is mandatory?

- (a) 2000sq.m. (b) 500sq.m.
(c) 1000 sq.m. (d) 1500sq.m.

Q.120 Which state has made it compulsory to harvest rain water for all building?

- (a) Rajasthan (b) West bengal
(c) Tamilnadu (d) Maharashtra

Q.121 Which one is not greenhouse gas?

- (a) CO₂ (b) Ozone
(c) CH₄ (d) CFC

Q.122 Our environment is presently not degrading due to

- (a) deforestation (b) urbanization
(c) rapid industrialization (d) none of the above

Q.123 Which one of the following is not included in earth's climate system

- (a) atmosphere (b) solid earth
- (c) hydrosphere (d) solar sphere

Q.124 The combustion of coal and oil is a major source of which greenhouse gas?

- (a) Ozone (b) CFC's
- (c) methane (d) none of the above

Q.125 Which of these natural events effects the climate?

- (a) Thawing permafrost (b) The path of the earth around the sun
- (c) volcanic eruptions (d) all of the above

Q.126 Which of these countries has a highest per capita carbon dioxide emission?

- (a) United States (b) Australia
- (c) Saudi Arabia (d) China

Q.127 Which of the following activities contribute most to carbon emission globally?

- (a) agriculture (b) transport
- (c) forestry (d) energy supply

Q.128 The economic, social and cultural background of people living in inner city areas and new suburban development are very similar

- (a) True (b) False

Q.129 What greenhouse gas was not present in atmosphere in preindustrial time(before 1750)?

- (a) Trichlorofluoromethane (b) CO₂
- (c) NO₃ (d) CH₄

Q.130 Even with a complete CFC ban worldwide, it will take the ozone layer 50 – 100 years to recover

(a) True (b) False

Q.131 An ozone hole can occur only over Antarctica

(a) True (b) False

Q.132 Nuclear power plants are typically fueled with what?

(a) Uranium-235 (b) Deuterium

(c) plutonium (d) uranium-238

Q.133 The subatomic particles release during nuclear chain reaction are what?

(a) electrons (b) neutrons

(c) gluons (d) protons

Q.134 In the past century the amount of precipitation world wide has decreased

(a) true (b) False

Q.135 Because warming is global, earth is warming up uniformly everywhere

(a) True (b) False

Q.136 The projected effect of global warming are all negative

(a) True (b) False

Q.137 The containment period does EPA recommend for long-term storage of radioactive waste

(a) 10,000 years (b) 100,000 years

(c) 1000 years (d) 100 years

Q.138 Uranium- 238 is the fissionable isotope of uranium commonly use in nuclear power plant

(a) True (b) False

Q.139 One benefit of nuclear energy is that uranium ore require little processing before use as a fuel in a nuclear power plant?

(a) True (b) False

Q.140 In 1992, earth summit held at

- (a) Delhi (b) Mumbai
(c) Rio de Janeiro (d) New-york

Q.141 The national council of environmental planning and coordination was set up in

- (a) 1952 (b) 1953
(c) 1974 (d) 1972

Q.142 The annual avg rainfall in India is ?

- (a) 1200 mm (b) 1600 mm
(c) 4100 mm (d) 2100 mm

Q.143 Sardar sarover project of dam is on ?

- (a) ganga river (b) narmada River
(c) kali river (d) Yamuna river

Q.144 Chlorofluorocarbon denoted by

- (a) CFCs (b) CLCs
(c) CFLs (d) CFFs

Q.145 Clean or natural rain water has a pH ofat 20 degree c?

- (a) 1.6 (b) 2.6
(c) 8.3 (d) 5.6

Q.146 Ozone is form of

- (a) oxygen (b) hydrogen
(c) CL (d) PI

Q.147are used as coolants in refrigerators and air conditions

- (a) CFCs (b) O₃
(c) O₂ + O₃ (d) CFCFCs

Q.148 Noise pollution has been inserted in the air (prevention and control of pollution) Act in

- (a) 1987 (b) 1977
(c) 1967 (d) 1957

Q.149 CPCB stands for

- (a) Central Pollution Control Board (b) Central Population Control Board
(c) Central Population Cences Board (d) None of this

Q.150 In 1800, the population on Earth was about.....

- (a) 4 billion (b) 3 billion
(c) 45 billion (d) 1 billion

Q.151 The Present world population has just crossed

- (a) 6 billion (b) 11 billion
(c) 14 billion (d) 89 billion

Q.152 There are types of CRZ.

- (a) one (b) two
(c) three (d) four

Q.153 NGO stands for

- (a) Non governmental organisation (b) Non governmental office
(c) Non group organization (d) None of this

Q.154 BNHS stands for

- (a) Bombay Natural History Society (b) Bombay Natural History System

(c)Big natural History Society

(d)British Natural History Society

Q.155 Urn shaped structure of population occurs in

(a) Germany

(b)India

(c)Ethiopia

(d)Nigeria

Q.156 Pyramid shaped structure of population occurs in

(a) India

(b)USA

(c)France

(d)Canada

Q.157 Interlinking of river project has been split in..... parts.

(a) 1

(b) 2

(b) 3

(d) 4

