

## 2<sup>nd</sup> Unit test (Question Bank)

Class: All branches (Fourth Sem K scheme)

Environmental Education and Sustainability (314301)

### Unit III. Ecosystem and Biodiversity

- 1. What is an ecosystem?**
  - A) A group of organisms living in the same habitat
  - B) A community of living organisms interacting with each other and their environment
  - C) A collection of different species in a forest
  - D) A biome
  - Answer: B) A community of living organisms interacting with each other and their environment**
- 2. Which of the following is NOT a component of an ecosystem?**
  - A) Biotic factors
  - B) Abiotic factors
  - C) Solar energy
  - D) Only human-made structures
  - Answer: D) Only human-made structures**
- 3. Which of the following is an example of a producer in an ecosystem?**
  - A) Rabbit
  - B) Grass
  - C) Hawk
  - D) Fungus
  - Answer: B) Grass**
- 4. The transfer of energy in an ecosystem is shown by:**
  - A) Food chain
  - B) Nitrogen cycle
  - C) Carbon cycle
  - D) Hydrological cycle
  - Answer: A) Food chain**
- 5. Which term describes the role of an organism in its environment, including how it gets its energy and nutrients?**
  - A) Habitat
  - B) Niche
  - C) Community
  - D) Population
  - Answer: B) Niche**
- 6. What is the main source of energy for most ecosystems on Earth?**
  - A) Soil
  - B) Water
  - C) The Sun
  - D) Wind

- **Answer:** C) The Sun
- 7. **Which of the following is an example of a primary consumer?**
  - A) Grasshopper
  - B) Owl
  - C) Snake
  - D) Deer
  - **Answer:** A) Grasshopper
- 8. **What is the process by which plants use sunlight to produce food?**
  - A) Respiration
  - B) Transpiration
  - C) Photosynthesis
  - D) Decomposition
  - **Answer:** C) Photosynthesis
- 9. **Which of the following is a limiting factor in an ecosystem?**
  - A) Sunlight
  - B) Temperature
  - C) Water
  - D) All of the above
  - **Answer:** D) All of the above
- 10. **In an ecosystem, decomposers:**
  - A) Eat primary consumers
  - B) Break down dead organisms and recycle nutrients
  - C) Produce energy through photosynthesis
  - D) Are at the top of the food chain
  - **Answer:** B) Break down dead organisms and recycle nutrients
- 11. **What does biodiversity refer to?**
  - A) The variety of ecosystems in a region
  - B) The variety of species, genetic variation, and ecosystems
  - C) The number of individuals in a population
  - D) The food chains within an ecosystem
  - **Answer:** B) The variety of species, genetic variation, and ecosystems
- 12. **Which of the following is a major threat to biodiversity?**
  - A) Natural disasters
  - B) Habitat destruction
  - C) Seasonal changes
  - D) Wind patterns
  - **Answer:** B) Habitat destruction
- 13. **Which of the following ecosystems has the highest biodiversity?**
  - A) Deserts
  - B) Grasslands
  - C) Rainforests
  - D) Tundras
  - **Answer:** C) Rainforests
- 14. **What is the term for the variety of genes within a species?**
  - A) Species diversity
  - B) Genetic diversity

- C) Ecosystem diversity
  - D) Functional diversity
  - **Answer:** B) Genetic diversity
15. **The loss of biodiversity can lead to:**
- A) A decrease in ecosystem stability
  - B) Increased availability of resources
  - C) A more diverse food web
  - D) Reduced competition among species
  - **Answer:** A) A decrease in ecosystem stability
16. **Which of the following activities is most likely to contribute to the loss of biodiversity?**
- A) Sustainable farming practices
  - B) Deforestation
  - C) Renewable energy production
  - D) Ecotourism
  - **Answer:** B) Deforestation
17. **The conservation of biodiversity is important because:**
- A) It increases the availability of oxygen
  - B) It ensures the survival of specific species only
  - C) It contributes to ecosystem services like pollination, water purification, and soil fertility
  - D) It reduces global warming
  - **Answer:** C) It contributes to ecosystem services like pollination, water purification, and soil fertility
18. **What is the main cause of the current global decline in biodiversity?**
- A) Climate change
  - B) Pollution
  - C) Overexploitation of resources
  - D) Habitat destruction due to human activities
  - **Answer:** D) Habitat destruction due to human activities
19. **Which of the following is the primary national body responsible for biodiversity conservation in India?**
- A) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)
  - B) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)
  - C) Wildlife Protection Society of India (WPSI)
  - D) Forest Survey of India (FSI)
  - **Answer:** A) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)
20. **Which project is responsible for the National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBAP) in India?**
- A) Green India Mission
  - B) National Biodiversity Authority (NBA)
  - C) Global Environment Facility (GEF)
  - D) National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG)
  - **Answer:** B) National Biodiversity Authority (NBA)
21. **The "Biodiversity Hotspots in India" initiative is aimed at conserving which type of biodiversity?**

- A) Endemic species
  - B) Aquatic biodiversity
  - C) Forest biodiversity
  - D) Terrestrial biodiversity
  - **Answer:** A) Endemic species
22. **Which of the following is a significant biodiversity assessment initiative in India that focuses on the documentation and conservation of species?**
- A) National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC)
  - B) All India Coordinated Research Project on Biodiversity
  - C) Botanical Survey of India (BSI)
  - D) Indian Meteorological Department (IMD)
  - **Answer:** C) Botanical Survey of India (BSI)
23. **The State of India's Birds report is an important biodiversity assessment initiative, which is published by which organization?**
- A) BirdLife International
  - B) Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS)
  - C) Wildlife Institute of India (WII)
  - D) World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)
  - **Answer:** B) Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS)
24. **The "Indian Biodiversity Information System" (IBIS) is an online platform that helps in the documentation of biodiversity in India. Which organization is responsible for its maintenance?**
- A) Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE)
  - B) National Biodiversity Authority (NBA)
  - C) Wildlife Institute of India (WII)
  - D) Botanical Survey of India (BSI)
  - **Answer:** B) National Biodiversity Authority (NBA)
25. **What is the objective of the "India State of Forest Report" (ISFR)?**
- A) To monitor the conservation of marine biodiversity
  - B) To assess the forest area and biodiversity status in India
  - C) To promote forest-based industries
  - D) To develop forest conservation policies
  - **Answer:** B) To assess the forest area and biodiversity status in India
26. **Which national initiative was launched to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity, particularly in the context of ecosystems?**
- A) Swachh Bharat Mission
  - B) Green India Mission
  - C) National River Conservation Plan
  - D) National Mission for Clean Ganga
  - **Answer:** B) Green India Mission
27. **Which international agreement has India been a part of that involves biodiversity conservation through country-level assessments?**
- A) Kyoto Protocol
  - B) Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
  - C) Paris Climate Agreement
  - D) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

- **Answer:** B) Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
28. **The "Wildlife Protection Act" of 1972 was a significant initiative for biodiversity conservation in India. Which of the following is its major objective?**
- A) To regulate the use of water resources
  - B) To protect endangered species and their habitats
  - C) To monitor air quality levels
  - D) To establish forest reserves
  - **Answer:** B) To protect endangered species and their habitats
29. **What does "SWOT" stand for in a SWOT analysis?**
- A) Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats
  - B) Strengths, Water, Opportunities, Time
  - C) Safety, Work, Order, Techniques
  - D) Systematic, Weak, Organized, Treatment
  - **Answer:** A) Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats
30. **Which of the following is a strength in the biodiversity hotspots of India?**
- A) High levels of endemism and rich biodiversity
  - B) Lack of ecological preservation policies
  - C) Over-exploitation of natural resources
  - D) High levels of urbanization
  - **Answer:** A) High levels of endemism and rich biodiversity
31. **Which of the following is a key weakness in the biodiversity hotspots in India?**
- A) Strict wildlife protection laws
  - B) Limited public awareness about biodiversity conservation
  - C) High conservation funding
  - D) Abundant natural resources
  - **Answer:** B) Limited public awareness about biodiversity conservation
32. **An opportunity for biodiversity hotspots in India includes:**
- A) Increased tourism and eco-tourism opportunities
  - B) Over-exploitation of species
  - C) Habitat destruction due to urbanization
  - D) Encroachment of forests for agriculture
  - **Answer:** A) Increased tourism and eco-tourism opportunities
33. **What is a major threat to biodiversity hotspots in India?**
- A) Habitat destruction due to deforestation and urbanization
  - B) Increased biodiversity education
  - C) Development of protected areas
  - D) High investment in sustainable agriculture
  - **Answer:** A) Habitat destruction due to deforestation and urbanization
34. **The Western Ghats biodiversity hotspot is known for:**
- A) High levels of industrial development
  - B) Large-scale agricultural production
  - C) Rich biodiversity and many endemic species
  - D) Lack of species endemism
  - **Answer:** C) Rich biodiversity and many endemic species
35. **Which of the following is a potential opportunity for conservation in India's biodiversity hotspots?**

- A) Establishing more national parks and protected areas
  - B) Increasing logging activities in protected forests
  - C) Promoting monoculture farming in forested regions
  - D) Reducing government involvement in conservation efforts
  - **Answer:** A) Establishing more national parks and protected areas
36. **Which of the following is a weakness of biodiversity hotspots like the Eastern Himalayas?**
- A) High rate of illegal poaching and wildlife trafficking
  - B) Successful implementation of conservation projects
  - C) Diverse range of tourism options
  - D) Stable local populations of endangered species
  - **Answer:** A) High rate of illegal poaching and wildlife trafficking
37. **Which of the following is a strength of the biodiversity hotspots in India's Northeast region?**
- A) High levels of biodiversity and endemic species
  - B) Deforestation and habitat loss
  - C) Over-exploitation of water resources
  - D) Low level of government involvement in conservation
  - **Answer:** A) High levels of biodiversity and endemic species
38. **A major threat to biodiversity in India's hotspots, such as the Sundarbans, is:**
- A) The spread of invasive species
  - B) Increased protection of wildlife corridors
  - C) Reduced water scarcity
  - D) Over-exploitation of forest resources for sustainable harvesting
  - **Answer:** A) The spread of invasive species
39. **What is the primary objective of biodiversity conservation?**
- A) To protect endangered species only
  - B) To maintain ecological balance and ensure the survival of species
  - C) To increase human population
  - D) To promote industrial growth
  - **Answer:** B) To maintain ecological balance and ensure the survival of species
40. **Which of the following laws in India is specifically designed to protect wildlife and biodiversity?**
- A) Forest Rights Act, 2006
  - B) The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972
  - C) The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010
  - D) The Indian Forest Act, 1927
  - **Answer:** B) The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972
41. **The National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBAP) of India was launched to:**
- A) Increase agricultural production
  - B) Conserve and sustainably use biodiversity
  - C) Promote industrial development
  - D) Reduce pollution
  - **Answer:** B) Conserve and sustainably use biodiversity

42. **Which of the following is NOT a major objective of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)?**
- A) The fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources
  - B) To maintain and protect ecosystems and habitats
  - C) To promote the use of biotechnology for all purposes
  - D) To conserve biodiversity at the global level
  - **Answer:** C) To promote the use of biotechnology for all purposes
43. **Which Indian law specifically addresses the issue of forest and wildlife conservation?**
- A) The Forest Conservation Act, 1980
  - B) The Environment Protection Act, 1986
  - C) The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972
  - D) All of the above
  - **Answer:** D) All of the above
44. **The 'National Wildlife Action Plan' (NWAP) aims to:**
- A) Increase industrialization
  - B) Provide more land for farming
  - C) Conserve wildlife and their habitats
  - D) Promote tourism and entertainment in protected areas
  - **Answer:** C) Conserve wildlife and their habitats
45. **Which of the following is a primary focus of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002, in India?**
- A) To encourage the exploitation of natural resources
  - B) To conserve the biological diversity of India and regulate access to genetic resources
  - C) To provide subsidies for industries
  - D) To promote deforestation for industrial purposes
  - **Answer:** B) To conserve the biological diversity of India and regulate access to genetic resources
46. **The primary purpose of establishing 'Biosphere Reserves' in India is to:**
- A) Increase tourism in the region
  - B) Conserve biodiversity and promote sustainable use of natural resources
  - C) Promote urbanization
  - D) Focus on agricultural development
  - **Answer:** B) Conserve biodiversity and promote sustainable use of natural resources
47. **Which of the following is NOT a method used in biodiversity conservation?**
- A) Establishing protected areas like national parks and wildlife sanctuaries
  - B) Promoting sustainable land-use practices
  - C) Encouraging the introduction of non-native species into ecosystems
  - D) Conducting wildlife surveys and monitoring
  - **Answer:** C) Encouraging the introduction of non-native species into ecosystems
48. **Which of the following is an example of an international law for biodiversity conservation?**
- A) Kyoto Protocol
  - B) Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

- C) Paris Agreement
  - D) UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
  - **Answer:** B) Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
49. **What is the correct definition of a food chain?**
- A) A network of interconnected food webs
  - B) A linear sequence of organisms where each is eaten by the next in the chain
  - C) The process of energy transfer through photosynthesis
  - D) A cycle of nutrient recycling in an ecosystem
  - **Answer:** B) A linear sequence of organisms where each is eaten by the next in the chain
50. **In a food web, which organism is most likely to be at the top of the pyramid of energy?**
- A) Producers
  - B) Primary consumers
  - C) Secondary consumers
  - D) Tertiary consumers
  - **Answer:** D) Tertiary consumers
51. **Which of the following best describes a food web?**
- A) A complex network of interconnected food chains
  - B) A simple one-way path of energy transfer
  - C) Only the path of energy transfer from producers to primary consumers
  - D) The movement of energy from one species to another in the same trophic level
  - **Answer:** A) A complex network of interconnected food chains
52. **In an ecosystem, what role do producers (such as plants) play in the food chain?**
- A) They consume other organisms for energy
  - B) They break down dead organisms into nutrients
  - C) They provide energy by converting sunlight into food through photosynthesis
  - D) They are at the top of the food chain
  - **Answer:** C) They provide energy by converting sunlight into food through photosynthesis
53. **Which of the following is an example of a primary consumer in a terrestrial food chain?**
- A) A rabbit eating grass
  - B) A lion eating a zebra
  - C) A hawk eating a rabbit
  - D) A snake eating a frog
  - **Answer:** A) A rabbit eating grass
54. **Which of the following is an example of a terrestrial ecosystem?**
- A) Ocean
  - B) Pond
  - C) Forest
  - D) Coral reef
  - **Answer:** C) Forest
55. **Which of the following is a characteristic of a freshwater ecosystem?**
- A) High salinity
  - B) Dominated by marine species



- C) Includes rivers, lakes, and ponds
  - D) Has a high concentration of saltwater
  - **Answer:** C) Includes rivers, lakes, and ponds
56. **What type of ecosystem is characterized by large amounts of saltwater and includes oceans and seas?**
- A) Terrestrial ecosystem
  - B) Freshwater ecosystem
  - C) Marine ecosystem
  - D) Wetland ecosystem
  - **Answer:** C) Marine ecosystem
57. **Which of the following ecosystems is found in areas with high rainfall and warm temperatures year-round?**
- A) Desert
  - B) Grassland
  - C) Tropical rainforest
  - D) Tundra
  - **Answer:** C) Tropical rainforest
58. **Which of the following is a feature of a desert ecosystem?**
- A) High biodiversity and dense vegetation
  - B) Low precipitation and extreme temperature fluctuations
  - C) High humidity and constant rainfall
  - D) Dominated by evergreen trees
  - **Answer:** B) Low precipitation and extreme temperature fluctuations
59. **A tundra ecosystem is primarily characterized by:**
- A) Warm temperatures and abundant rainfall
  - B) Cold temperatures and permafrost soil
  - C) High levels of photosynthesis year-round
  - D) Rich, fertile soil and dense forests
  - **Answer:** B) Cold temperatures and permafrost soil
60. **Which of the following is a key feature of a wetland ecosystem?**
- A) Permanently dry soil
  - B) Saturated soil with high levels of water
  - C) Extremely high salinity
  - D) Presence of deserts and dry grasslands
  - **Answer:** B) Saturated soil with high levels of water

#### **Unit IV. Environmental Pollution**

##### **1. What is the definition of pollution?**

- A) The introduction of harmful substances into the environment
- B) The increase of biodiversity in a region
- C) The decrease in temperature due to human activities
- D) The process of recycling waste materials

**Answer:** A) The introduction of harmful substances into the environment

**2. Which of the following is NOT a type of pollution?**

- A) Air pollution
- B) Water pollution
- C) Noise pollution
- D) Photosynthesis

**Answer:** D) Photosynthesis

**3. Which of the following is a man-made (artificial) source of pollution?**

- A) Volcanic eruption
- B) Industrial emissions
- C) Forest fires
- D) Ocean currents

**Answer:** B) Industrial emissions

**4. Which type of pollution results from natural events like forest fires and volcanic eruptions?**

- A) Artificial pollution
- B) Noise pollution
- C) Natural pollution
- D) Water pollution

**Answer:** C) Natural pollution

**5. What is the primary cause of artificial (man-made) pollution?**

- A) Solar radiation
- B) Human activities such as industrial processes and transportation
- C) Natural disasters
- D) Animal behavior

**Answer:** B) Human activities such as industrial processes and transportation

**6. Which of the following is an example of natural pollution?**

- A) Plastic waste in the ocean
- B) Smoke from a wildfire
- C) Sewage contamination
- D) Exhaust fumes from cars

**Answer:** B) Smoke from a wildfire

**7. Which of the following is a major type of artificial pollution caused by human activities?**

- A) Noise pollution
- B) Oxygen depletion
- C) Carbon dioxide removal
- D) Increased photosynthesis

**Answer:** A) Noise pollution

**8. Which of the following is a consequence of air pollution?**

- A) Increase in crop yield
- B) Damage to the ozone layer
- C) Decrease in ocean water temperature
- D) Increase in global biodiversity

**Answer:** B) Damage to the ozone layer

**9. Natural sources of water pollution include:**

- A) Oil spills
- B) Heavy metals from factories

- C) Algal blooms caused by excessive nutrients in water
- D) Oil and chemical waste from ships

**Answer:** C) Algal blooms caused by excessive nutrients in water

**10. Which of the following is an artificial (man-made) source of soil pollution?**

- A) Earthquake-induced landslides
- B) Agricultural runoff containing pesticides and fertilizers
- C) Natural soil erosion
- D) Soil nutrients from decaying plant matter

**Answer:** B) Agricultural runoff containing pesticides and fertilizers

**11. What is the primary cause of soil pollution?**

- A) Overgrazing
- B) Deforestation
- C) Human activities like industrial waste disposal and use of pesticides
- D) Natural disasters

**Answer:** C) Human activities like industrial waste disposal and use of pesticides

**12. Which of the following is a preventive measure to reduce soil pollution?**

- A) Overuse of chemical fertilizers
- B) Crop rotation
- C) Continuous monoculture
- D) Deforestation

**Answer:** B) Crop rotation

**13. Which of these human activities leads to land degradation?**

- A) Proper irrigation practices
- B) Overgrazing by livestock
- C) Sustainable farming
- D) Afforestation

**Answer:** B) Overgrazing by livestock

**14. What is soil conservation?**

- A) Preventing the erosion of soil and maintaining its fertility
- B) Storing soil in large containers
- C) Using soil for industrial purposes
- D) None of the above

**Answer:** A) Preventing the erosion of soil and maintaining its fertility

**15. Which of the following is NOT a direct effect of soil pollution?**

- A) Contamination of crops with harmful chemicals
- B) Decrease in agricultural productivity
- C) Decreased levels of greenhouse gases
- D) Destruction of soil organisms

**Answer:** C) Decreased levels of greenhouse gases

**16. What is one consequence of soil erosion?**

- A) Improved crop growth
- B) Loss of fertile topsoil
- C) Increased water retention in soil
- D) Increased biodiversity in soil

**Answer:** B) Loss of fertile topsoil

**17. Why is soil preservation important?**

- A) To reduce the amount of water in the soil
- B) To increase soil productivity and prevent desertification
- C) To increase the population of pests
- D) To reduce the need for irrigation

**Answer:** B) To increase soil productivity and prevent desertification

**18. Which of the following practices is most effective in preventing soil erosion?**

- A) Deforestation
- B) Terracing
- C) Continuous use of chemical fertilizers
- D) Burning of crop residues

**Answer:** B) Terracing

**19. Which of these is a major cause of soil pollution?**

- A) Use of organic fertilizers
- B) Industrial waste dumping
- C) Rainwater harvesting
- D) Crop rotation

**Answer:** B) Industrial waste dumping

**20. What is the role of organic farming in soil preservation?**

- A) It increases the use of chemical pesticides.
- B) It helps maintain soil structure and fertility by using natural fertilizers.
- C) It encourages deforestation.
- D) It decreases biodiversity in the soil.

**Answer:** B) It helps maintain soil structure and fertility by using natural fertilizers.

**21. Which of the following is an example of soil conservation?**

- A) Planting trees on barren land
- B) Using monoculture crops
- C) Deforestation
- D) Overgrazing by animals

**Answer:** A) Planting trees on barren land

**22. How does the excessive use of chemical fertilizers affect the soil?**

- A) Increases soil organic matter
- B) Reduces soil fertility over time
- C) Improves the structure of the soil
- D) Enhances the growth of soil organisms

**Answer:** B) Reduces soil fertility over time

**23. What is the main effect of soil pollution on the environment?**

- A) Increase in biodiversity
- B) Decrease in the fertility of soil
- C) Increase in soil organic matter
- D) Stabilization of water cycle

**Answer:** B) Decrease in the fertility of soil

**24. Which of the following is a benefit of afforestation in soil conservation?**

- A) It increases soil erosion
- B) It helps restore soil fertility and prevent erosion
- C) It reduces the fertility of the soil

- D) It causes the desertification of soil

**Answer:** B) It helps restore soil fertility and prevent erosion

**25. What is the effect of soil pollution on human health?**

- A) Improved nutrition from crops
- B) Contamination of food and water sources with toxic substances
- C) Increased availability of water resources
- D) Increased crop yields and healthier food

**Answer:** B) Contamination of food and water sources with toxic substances

**26. What is the main source of water pollution?**

- a) Industrial waste
- b) Household waste
- c) Agricultural runoff
- d) All of the above

**Answer:** d) All of the above

**27. Which of the following is considered a major point source of water pollution?**

- a) Runoff from agricultural fields
- b) Discharge from factories
- c) Pollution from urban areas
- d) Oil spills

**Answer:** b) Discharge from factories

**28. Which of the following diseases can be caused by polluted water?**

- a) Cholera
- b) Malaria
- c) Tuberculosis
- d) Influenza

**Answer:** a) Cholera

**29. Which chemical used in agriculture contributes to water pollution?**

- a) Fertilizers
- b) Pesticides
- c) Herbicides
- d) All of the above

**Answer:** d) All of the above

**30. What is the effect of excessive nutrients (like nitrogen and phosphorus) in water bodies?**

- a) Increase in water clarity
- b) Eutrophication
- c) Water purification
- d) Reduced aquatic life

**Answer:** b) Eutrophication

**31. What is the major consequence of water pollution for aquatic life?**

- a) Increased oxygen levels
- b) Decreased biodiversity
- c) Better growth rates
- d) None of the above

**Answer:** b) Decreased biodiversity

**32. Which of the following is a common preventive measure for water pollution?**

- a) Use of biodegradable products
- b) Regular cleaning of water bodies
- c) Proper disposal of waste
- d) All of the above

**Answer:** d) All of the above

**33. Which human activity is responsible for the most water pollution in urban areas?**

- a) Transportation
- b) Industrial activities
- c) Domestic waste disposal
- d) Agricultural runoff

**Answer:** c) Domestic waste disposal

**34. What is the main purpose of the BIS (Bureau of Indian Standards) water quality standards?**

- a) To regulate water usage
- b) To ensure water safety and quality for drinking
- c) To promote water conservation
- d) To set water prices

**Answer:** b) To ensure water safety and quality for drinking

**35. Which of the following is a common pollutant found in industrial wastewater?**

- a) Lead
- b) Oil
- c) Sulfur compounds
- d) All of the above

**Answer:** d) All of the above

**36. Which of the following is NOT a water conservation method?**

- a) Rainwater harvesting
- b) Wastewater recycling
- c) Use of chemical fertilizers
- d) Drip irrigation

**Answer:** c) Use of chemical fertilizers

**37. What is the permissible limit of total dissolved solids (TDS) in potable water as per BIS standards?**

- a) 500 mg/L
- b) 1000 mg/L
- c) 1500 mg/L
- d) 2000 mg/L

**Answer:** a) 500 mg/L

**38. Which of the following is a biological water pollutant?**

- a) Phosphates
- b) E. coli bacteria
- c) Heavy metals
- d) Oil spills

**Answer:** b) E. coli bacteria

**39. What does the term "eutrophication" refer to?**

- a) Depletion of oxygen in water
- b) Enrichment of water with nutrients leading to excessive plant growth

- c) Increase in fish population
- d) None of the above

**Answer:** b) Enrichment of water with nutrients leading to excessive plant growth

**40. Which of the following is a method to reduce water consumption at home?**

- a) Using a water-efficient washing machine
- b) Running the tap while brushing teeth
- c) Taking long showers
- d) Using high-flow faucets

**Answer:** a) Using a water-efficient washing machine

**41. Which of the following contaminants is commonly associated with groundwater pollution?**

- a) Nitrate
- b) Mercury
- c) Cyanide
- d) Radioactive elements

**Answer:** a) Nitrate

**42. Which of the following is true about the impact of water pollution on human health?**

- a) It can cause skin diseases
- b) It may lead to respiratory problems
- c) It can result in gastrointestinal diseases
- d) All of the above

**Answer:** d) All of the above

**43. What is the role of sewage treatment plants (STPs) in water pollution control?**

- a) To purify water
- b) To dispose of sewage
- c) To increase water hardness
- d) To add chemicals to water

**Answer:** a) To purify water

**44. How does water pollution affect the food chain in aquatic ecosystems?**

- a) It increases the number of fish
- b) It disrupts the natural balance, harming predators and prey
- c) It promotes the growth of healthy aquatic plants
- d) None of the above

**Answer:** b) It disrupts the natural balance, harming predators and prey

**45. Which of the following is NOT an effect of water pollution?**

- a) Loss of aquatic life
- b) Decreased agricultural productivity
- c) Improvement in water quality
- d) Increased disease transmission

**Answer:** c) Improvement in water quality

**46. What is the primary cause of air pollution?**

- a) Industrial emissions
- b) Agricultural activities
- c) Vehicular emissions
- d) All of the above

**Answer:** d) All of the above

**47. Which of the following is a major pollutant emitted by vehicles?**

- a) Carbon monoxide (CO)
- b) Nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>)
- c) Particulate matter (PM)
- d) All of the above

**Answer:** d) All of the above

**48. Which of the following is NOT a source of air pollution?**

- a) Forest fires
- b) Fossil fuel combustion
- c) Wind erosion of soil
- d) Plant respiration

**Answer:** d) Plant respiration

**49. Which of the following is the primary health effect of prolonged exposure to air pollution?**

- a) Hearing loss
- b) Respiratory diseases
- c) Skin cancer
- d) Heartburn

**Answer:** b) Respiratory diseases

**50. What is the main effect of sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) on human health?**

- a) It causes asthma
- b) It leads to lung cancer
- c) It causes eye irritation and respiratory problems
- d) It leads to skin diseases

**Answer:** c) It causes eye irritation and respiratory problems

**51. Which of the following is a direct environmental effect of air pollution?**

- a) Acid rain
- b) Global warming
- c) Ozone depletion
- d) All of the above

**Answer:** d) All of the above

**52. Which of the following is a major contributor to indoor air pollution?**

- a) Tobacco smoke
- b) Cooking fumes
- c) Household cleaning products
- d) All of the above

**Answer:** d) All of the above

**53. What does the term "Particulate Matter" (PM) refer to?**

- a) Dust particles in the air
- b) Ozone molecules
- c) Water vapor
- d) Gaseous pollutants

**Answer:** a) Dust particles in the air

**54. Which of the following is considered a natural source of air pollution?**

- a) Volcanic eruptions
- b) Industrial activities



- c) Automobile exhaust
- d) Agricultural practices

**Answer:** a) Volcanic eruptions

**55. Which gas is primarily responsible for the formation of smog?**

- a) Carbon dioxide
- b) Ozone
- c) Nitrogen oxides
- d) Methane

**Answer:** b) Ozone

**56. What is the primary prevention method to reduce air pollution in urban areas?**

- a) Increase vehicle emissions
- b) Use of cleaner fuels and energy sources
- c) Reduce use of public transport
- d) Increase industrial activity

**Answer:** b) Use of cleaner fuels and energy sources

**57. What is a significant way to reduce air pollution from industrial sources?**

- a) Use of catalytic converters
- b) Installation of scrubbers and filters
- c) Limiting industrial growth
- d) None of the above

**Answer:** b) Installation of scrubbers and filters

**58. Which of the following is NOT a common preventive measure against air pollution?**

- a) Afforestation
- b) Carpooling
- c) Regular emission checks for vehicles
- d) Increased use of plastic bags

**Answer:** d) Increased use of plastic bags

**59. Which of the following pollutants is monitored under CPCB's air quality standards for residential areas?**

- a) Carbon monoxide (CO)
- b) Ozone (O<sub>3</sub>)
- c) Particulate Matter (PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>)
- d) All of the above

**Answer:** d) All of the above

**60. What is the permissible limit of PM<sub>10</sub> (Particulate Matter) in residential areas as per CPCB standards?**

- a) 60 µg/m<sup>3</sup>
- b) 100 µg/m<sup>3</sup>
- c) 150 µg/m<sup>3</sup>
- d) 200 µg/m<sup>3</sup>

**Answer:** b) 100 µg/m<sup>3</sup>

**61. According to CPCB norms, what is the acceptable concentration of nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) in residential areas?**

- a) 50 µg/m<sup>3</sup>
- b) 100 µg/m<sup>3</sup>
- c) 150 µg/m<sup>3</sup>

d) 200  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

**Answer:** b) 100  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

**62. What is the role of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in managing air quality?**

- a) Setting standards for air quality
- b) Monitoring pollution levels
- c) Creating public awareness
- d) All of the above

**Answer:** d) All of the above

**63. Which of the following is an effect of exposure to high levels of carbon monoxide (CO)?**

- a) Headaches and dizziness
- b) Skin rashes
- c) Nausea
- d) Both a and c

**Answer:** d) Both a and c

**64. Which of the following activities is most effective in reducing air pollution in cities?**

- a) Switching to renewable energy sources
- b) Increasing the use of fossil fuels
- c) Reducing green spaces
- d) Promoting use of plastic materials

**Answer:** a) Switching to renewable energy sources

**65. What is the permissible limit for ozone (O<sub>3</sub>) in residential areas according to CPCB norms?**

- a) 100  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
- b) 180  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
- c) 200  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
- d) 300  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

**Answer:** b) 180  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

**66. Which of the following is a primary source of noise pollution in urban areas?**

- a) Traffic
- b) Industrial machines
- c) Construction activities
- d) All of the above

**Answer:** d) All of the above

**67. What is the primary cause of noise pollution in residential areas?**

- a) Airplanes
- b) Motor vehicles
- c) Construction work
- d) None of the above

**Answer:** b) Motor vehicles

**68. What is the main source of noise pollution in industrial areas?**

- a) Heavy machinery
- b) Birds
- c) Water bodies
- d) Wind

**Answer:** a) Heavy machinery

**69. Which of the following can cause noise pollution at night?**

- a) Traffic sounds
- b) Street lighting
- c) Wind blowing
- d) Air conditioning

**Answer:** a) Traffic sounds

**70. What is the unit used to measure noise levels?**

- a) Watt
- b) Decibel (dB)
- c) Volt
- d) Joule

**Answer:** b) Decibel (dB)

**71. At what decibel level does noise begin to cause hearing damage with prolonged exposure?**

- a) 60 dB
- b) 85 dB
- c) 100 dB
- d) 120 dB

**Answer:** b) 85 dB

**72. Which of the following is an effect of prolonged exposure to noise pollution on human health?**

- a) Insomnia
- b) High blood pressure
- c) Hearing impairment
- d) All of the above

**Answer:** d) All of the above

**73. Which of the following is a common source of noise pollution in urban transportation?**

- a) Cars and buses
- b) Airplanes
- c) Trains
- d) All of the above

**Answer:** d) All of the above

**74. Which of the following is a preventive measure to reduce noise pollution in urban areas?**

- a) Using noise barriers along highways
- b) Promoting electric vehicles
- c) Regulating construction work hours
- d) All of the above

**Answer:** d) All of the above

**75. What is the permissible noise level during the day (6:00 am to 10:00 pm) in residential areas as per CPCB norms?**

- a) 50 dB
- b) 55 dB
- c) 60 dB
- d) 70 dB

**Answer:** b) 55 dB

**76. What is the permissible noise level at night (10:00 pm to 6:00 am) in residential areas according to CPCB norms?**

- a) 40 dB
- b) 45 dB
- c) 50 dB
- d) 55 dB

**Answer:** a) 40 dB

**77. Which of the following is a major contributor to noise pollution in industrial areas?**

- a) Compressor and generator operations
- b) Traffic
- c) Household appliances
- d) None of the above

**Answer:** a) Compressor and generator operations

**78. Which of the following noise levels is generally considered to be harmful to human health?**

- a) 50 dB
- b) 65 dB
- c) 85 dB
- d) 90 dB

**Answer:** c) 85 dB

**79. What is the impact of noise pollution on wildlife?**

- a) Increased reproductive rates
- b) Disruption of communication and mating
- c) Improved habitat conditions
- d) None of the above

**Answer:** b) Disruption of communication and mating

**80. Which of the following can be an effect of noise pollution on mental health?**

- a) Increased stress levels
- b) Reduced concentration
- c) Increased risk of mental disorders
- d) All of the above

**Answer:** d) All of the above

**81. Which of the following actions can be taken to reduce noise pollution in residential areas?**

- a) Installing soundproof windows
- b) Limiting loud public events
- c) Using quieter machinery
- d) All of the above

**Answer:** d) All of the above

**82. Which of the following is the noise level for “silent zone” areas (such as hospitals, educational institutions)?**

- a) 30 dB
- b) 35 dB
- c) 40 dB
- d) 50 dB

**Answer:** b) 35 dB

**83. What is the maximum permissible noise level in commercial areas during the day according to CPCB norms?**

- a) 60 dB
- b) 65 dB
- c) 70 dB
- d) 75 dB

**Answer:** c) 70 dB

**84. Which of the following is an example of a natural source of noise pollution?**

- a) Thunderstorms
- b) Traffic
- c) Industrial machines
- d) Airplanes

**Answer:** a) Thunderstorms

**85. What is the role of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) regarding noise pollution?**

- a) Setting standards for noise levels in various zones
- b) Monitoring noise pollution levels
- c) Implementing noise pollution control measures
- d) All of the above

**Answer:** d) All of the above

**86. What is the primary function of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)?**

- a) Monitoring industrial growth
- b) Setting norms for pollution control and ensuring compliance
- c) Managing water supply
- d) Providing funding for pollution control projects

**Answer:** b) Setting norms for pollution control and ensuring compliance

**87. Which act empowers the establishment of Pollution Control Boards in India?**

- a) Indian Penal Code
- b) Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
- c) Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
- d) Environmental Protection Act, 1986

**Answer:** b) Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974

**88. Which of the following is the responsibility of State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)?**

- a) Formulation of environmental policies
- b) Ensuring pollution control in specific states
- c) Monitoring and enforcing national standards
- d) None of the above

**Answer:** b) Ensuring pollution control in specific states

**89. Which of the following is the role of CPCB in water pollution control?**

- a) Issuing water pollution licenses
- b) Establishing water quality standards
- c) Conducting water pollution awareness campaigns
- d) Managing local sewage systems

**Answer:** b) Establishing water quality standards

**90. What is the responsibility of State Pollution Control Boards in relation to industries?**

- a) To levy taxes on industries
- b) To monitor industrial emissions and effluents
- c) To issue business permits to industries
- d) To manage water distribution for industries

**Answer:** b) To monitor industrial emissions and effluents

**91. Which of the following is a key function of the CPCB under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981?**

- a) Monitoring ambient air quality
- b) Setting air quality standards
- c) Providing environmental education
- d) Both a and b

**Answer:** d) Both a and b

**92. Which of the following is a role of Pollution Control Boards (PCBs)?**

- a) Providing financial grants to industries
- b) Licensing industries that meet environmental standards
- c) Managing sewage treatment plants
- d) None of the above

**Answer:** b) Licensing industries that meet environmental standards

**93. Which of the following norms does the CPCB monitor?**

- a) Noise pollution standards
- b) Water quality standards
- c) Air quality standards
- d) All of the above

**Answer:** d) All of the above

**94. What is the responsibility of State Pollution Control Boards in regard to air pollution?**

- a) Enforcing ambient air quality standards
- b) Issuing licenses for air emissions
- c) Monitoring air quality in cities and industries
- d) All of the above

**Answer:** d) All of the above

**95. What is the primary goal of pollution control boards at the central and state levels?**

- a) To reduce industrial production
- b) To monitor and control pollution levels in the environment
- c) To impose heavy fines on industries
- d) To promote industrial growth without any regulation

**Answer:** b) To monitor and control pollution levels in the environment

**96. Under which law are the Pollution Control Boards authorized to issue directions to industries regarding pollution control?**

- a) Indian Penal Code
- b) Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act
- c) National Green Tribunal Act
- d) Environmental Protection Act

**Answer:** b) Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act

**97. What does the term “consent to establish” refer to in the context of Pollution Control Boards?**

- a) Approval to build new residential complexes
- b) Permission for industries to set up operations in pollution-sensitive zones
- c) Consent from local communities for pollution control
- d) Permission for industry to operate after meeting pollution control standards

**Answer:** d) Permission for industry to operate after meeting pollution control standards

**98. What is the function of Pollution Control Boards in the context of environmental education?**

- a) Setting up educational institutions
- b) Organizing awareness campaigns on pollution
- c) Conducting exams for environmental certifications
- d) Managing education curricula in schools

**Answer:** b) Organizing awareness campaigns on pollution

**99. Which of the following is a duty of the State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) under the Environment Protection Act, 1986?**

- a) Establishing national pollution standards
- b) Conducting environmental impact assessments
- c) Ensuring environmental protection within the state
- d) Monitoring the global environmental impact

**Answer:** c) Ensuring environmental protection within the state

**100. Which of the following is an initiative by the CPCB to tackle pollution?**

- a) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
- b) National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP)
- c) Clean Ganga Mission
- d) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana

**Answer:** b) National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP)

### **Unit V. Environmental legislation and sustainable practices**

**1. What is the focus of Article 48-A of the Indian Constitution?**

- a) Protection of forests
- b) Promotion of sustainable agriculture
- c) Protection and improvement of the environment
- d) Control of air and water pollution

**Answer:** c) Protection and improvement of the environment

**2. Which article of the Indian Constitution envisions the protection and improvement of the environment as a fundamental duty?**

- a) Article 48-A
- b) Article 51-A (g)
- c) Article 21
- d) Article 14

**Answer:** b) Article 51-A (g)

**3. When was Article 48-A included in the Indian Constitution?**

- a) 1947
- b) 1976
- c) 1986
- d) 1991

**Answer:** b) 1976

**4. Which amendment to the Indian Constitution introduced Article 48-A?**

- a) 42nd Amendment
- b) 44th Amendment
- c) 52nd Amendment
- d) 73rd Amendment

**Answer:** a) 42nd Amendment

**5. Which of the following duties is included under Article 51-A (g) of the Indian Constitution?**

- a) To safeguard public health
- b) To promote the welfare of children
- c) To protect and improve the environment
- d) To ensure economic equality

**Answer:** c) To protect and improve the environment

**6. Which of the following is a directive principle of state policy under Article 48-A?**

- a) The state shall endeavor to provide adequate food for all
- b) The state shall protect and improve the environment
- c) The state shall provide free education for all
- d) The state shall ensure health care for all citizens

**Answer:** b) The state shall protect and improve the environment

**7. What is the significance of Article 51-A (g) in terms of environmental protection?**

- a) It makes environmental protection a fundamental duty of every citizen
- b) It allows the government to pass environmental laws
- c) It focuses on the protection of wildlife only
- d) It regulates industrial emissions

**Answer:** a) It makes environmental protection a fundamental duty of every citizen

**8. Which of the following is a primary environmental protection law enacted under the Indian Constitution?**

- a) Wildlife Protection Act, 1972
- b) Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
- c) Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
- d) All of the above

**Answer:** d) All of the above

**9. What is the objective of the Environment Protection Act, 1986?**

- a) To promote renewable energy sources
- b) To control and reduce pollution
- c) To regulate forests and wildlife
- d) To provide compensation for environmental damage

**Answer:** b) To control and reduce pollution

**10. Which of the following is the main purpose of Article 48-A of the Indian Constitution?**

- a) To promote education for all
- b) To regulate industrial development
- c) To protect and preserve the environment
- d) To control food security

**Answer:** c) To protect and preserve the environment

**11. What does Article 51-A (g) of the Constitution emphasize on?**



- a) Protection of religious rights
- b) Promotion of scientific research
- c) Protection and improvement of the environment
- d) Ensuring equal rights for all citizens

**Answer:** c) Protection and improvement of the environment

**12. Which of the following is a legal outcome of the directive principles outlined in Article 48-A?**

- a) Creation of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)
- b) Declaration of protected areas for wildlife
- c) Setting air quality standards
- d) All of the above

**Answer:** d) All of the above

**13. Which environmental law is directly related to the concept of "environmental impact assessment"?**

- a) Environment Protection Act, 1986
- b) Forest Conservation Act, 1980
- c) Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
- d) Wildlife Protection Act, 1972

**Answer:** a) Environment Protection Act, 1986

**14. Under which constitutional provision are citizens encouraged to protect and improve the environment?**

- a) Article 48-A
- b) Article 51-A (g)
- c) Article 21
- d) Article 14

**Answer:** b) Article 51-A (g)

**15. Which of the following environmental Acts is designed to regulate pollution in water bodies?**

- a) Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
- b) Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
- c) Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
- d) Environmental Protection Act, 1986

**Answer:** a) Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974

**16. Which ministry in India is responsible for implementing environmental protection laws under the Constitution?**

- a) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
- b) Ministry of Finance
- c) Ministry of Agriculture
- d) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

**Answer:** a) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

**17. What is the aim of the Forest Conservation Act, 1980?**

- a) To regulate air pollution
- b) To conserve forests and prevent deforestation
- c) To regulate wildlife protection
- d) To conserve water resources

**Answer:** b) To conserve forests and prevent deforestation

**18. Which constitutional article promotes the "right to a healthy environment" through directives for environmental protection?**

- a) Article 48-A
- b) Article 51-A (g)
- c) Article 21
- d) Article 19

**Answer:** c) Article 21

**19. What is the role of the National Green Tribunal (NGT) in India?**

- a) To enforce environmental regulations
- b) To provide a forum for environmental disputes
- c) To manage national parks and wildlife sanctuaries
- d) To regulate industrial waste disposal

**Answer:** b) To provide a forum for environmental disputes

**20. Which of the following acts is aimed at protecting wildlife in India?**

- a) Wildlife Protection Act, 1972
- b) Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
- c) Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
- d) Environmental Protection Act, 1986

**Answer:** a) Wildlife Protection Act, 1972

**21. What is the main objective of public awareness programs on the environment?**

- a) To encourage industrial growth
- b) To promote sustainable development and environmental protection
- c) To control economic growth
- d) To reduce the use of natural resources

**Answer:** b) To promote sustainable development and environmental protection

**22. Which of the following is a major reason for raising public awareness about the environment?**

- a) To increase the production of consumer goods
- b) To reduce environmental degradation caused by human activities
- c) To promote global trade
- d) To limit technological innovations

**Answer:** b) To reduce environmental degradation caused by human activities

**23. Which of the following actions is an example of individual participation in environmental protection?**

- a) Organizing a tree plantation drive
- b) Supporting industrial pollution
- c) Ignoring waste management
- d) Promoting deforestation

**Answer:** a) Organizing a tree plantation drive

**24. Why is it important for individuals to participate in environmental protection?**

- a) To boost personal income
- b) To help in reducing environmental pollution
- c) To gain political power
- d) To improve industrial productivity

**Answer:** b) To help in reducing environmental pollution

**25. Which of the following is the most effective way to raise public awareness about environmental issues?**

- a) Television and radio advertisements
- b) Social media campaigns
- c) Educational programs and workshops
- d) All of the above

**Answer:** d) All of the above

**26. What role do Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) play in environmental awareness?**

- a) They ignore environmental issues
- b) They support government policies only
- c) They organize awareness campaigns, advocacy, and environmental protection activities
- d) They are responsible for enforcing laws

**Answer:** c) They organize awareness campaigns, advocacy, and environmental protection activities

**27. Which of the following is an example of an environmental NGO initiative?**

- a) Promoting industrial growth without regulations
- b) Organizing beach clean-up drives
- c) Encouraging deforestation
- d) Reducing waste management programs

**Answer:** b) Organizing beach clean-up drives

**28. What is the need for public awareness regarding climate change?**

- a) To ignore its effects
- b) To encourage government action and global cooperation
- c) To promote economic loss
- d) To increase carbon emissions

**Answer:** b) To encourage government action and global cooperation

**29. Which of the following is a major cause of environmental problems that public awareness can help address?**

- a) Overconsumption of resources
- b) Effective waste management
- c) Promoting renewable energy
- d) Promoting green spaces

**Answer:** a) Overconsumption of resources

**30. What is the role of social media in public environmental awareness?**

- a) Spreading misinformation
- b) Raising awareness and mobilizing people for environmental causes
- c) Limiting participation in environmental activities
- d) Discouraging environmental conservation

**Answer:** b) Raising awareness and mobilizing people for environmental causes

**31. How can individuals contribute to environmental protection?**

- a) By reducing their carbon footprint
- b) By participating in awareness campaigns
- c) By adopting sustainable practices like recycling and conservation
- d) All of the above

**Answer:** d) All of the above

**32. What is the primary function of NGOs in environmental issues?**

- a) To enforce government regulations
- b) To provide financial aid to industries
- c) To create awareness and advocate for environmental protection
- d) To manage industrial waste

**Answer:** c) To create awareness and advocate for environmental protection

**33. Which of the following is an example of public participation in waste management?**

- a) Reducing, reusing, and recycling waste
- b) Ignoring waste disposal regulations
- c) Increasing the use of single-use plastics
- d) Encouraging landfill dumping

**Answer:** a) Reducing, reusing, and recycling waste

**34. Which is a key factor in the success of environmental awareness programs?**

- a) Ignoring local communities
- b) The participation of government, individuals, and NGOs
- c) Focusing only on the government
- d) Limiting awareness campaigns to urban areas

**Answer:** b) The participation of government, individuals, and NGOs

**35. What is the role of environmental education in raising public awareness?**

- a) Educating individuals on how to exploit resources
- b) Teaching the importance of conservation and sustainable practices
- c) Promoting industrial growth without regulations
- d) Ignoring environmental degradation

**Answer:** b) Teaching the importance of conservation and sustainable practices

**36. Which of the following is a major environmental issue that requires public awareness?**

- a) Overfishing
- b) Air pollution
- c) Deforestation
- d) All of the above

**Answer:** d) All of the above

**37. What impact can public awareness campaigns have on policy-making?**

- a) They can decrease government involvement in environmental issues
- b) They can lead to stronger environmental policies and regulations
- c) They can reduce people's involvement in environmental issues
- d) They can discourage corporate responsibility

**Answer:** b) They can lead to stronger environmental policies and regulations

**38. How can individuals reduce their environmental impact?**

- a) By using non-renewable resources excessively
- b) By adopting eco-friendly practices such as using public transportation
- c) By increasing industrial emissions
- d) By ignoring waste segregation

**Answer:** b) By adopting eco-friendly practices such as using public transportation

**39. Why is it essential for NGOs to collaborate with government agencies on environmental issues?**

- a) To create awareness and ensure enforcement of laws
- b) To ignore environmental concerns

- c) To restrict individual participation in environmental protection
- d) To promote unsustainable practices

**Answer:** a) To create awareness and ensure enforcement of laws

**40. What is the purpose of 'Earth Day,' which is widely promoted by NGOs and global organizations?**

- a) To celebrate industrial achievements
- b) To raise awareness about environmental protection and sustainable practices
- c) To encourage deforestation
- d) To promote the use of plastic

**Answer:** b) To raise awareness about environmental protection and sustainable practices

**41. What is the main purpose of solar desalination?**

- a) To produce electricity
- b) To convert seawater into drinkable water
- c) To generate solar energy
- d) To purify air

**Answer:** b) To convert seawater into drinkable water

**42. Which renewable energy source is primarily used in solar desalination?**

- a) Wind
- b) Biomass
- c) Solar energy
- d) Geothermal energy

**Answer:** c) Solar energy

**43. What is the advantage of solar desalination over conventional desalination methods?**

- a) It uses non-renewable energy
- b) It is costlier than conventional methods
- c) It is environmentally friendly and uses renewable energy
- d) It requires large-scale infrastructure

**Answer:** c) It is environmentally friendly and uses renewable energy

**44. Which of the following is a method of solar desalination?**

- a) Reverse Osmosis
- b) Multi-Stage Flash Distillation
- c) Solar Still
- d) All of the above

**Answer:** d) All of the above

**45. Solar desalination is most suitable for which of the following areas?**

- a) Urban areas with freshwater resources
- b) Coastal regions with abundant sunlight
- c) Inland areas with freshwater lakes
- d) Forest regions with abundant rainfall

**Answer:** b) Coastal regions with abundant sunlight

**46. What is the primary goal of green architecture?**

- a) To reduce the cost of construction
- b) To minimize environmental impact and promote sustainability
- c) To increase the height of buildings
- d) To increase the energy consumption of buildings

**Answer:** b) To minimize environmental impact and promote sustainability

**47. Which of the following is a key feature of green architecture?**

- a) High energy consumption
- b) Use of non-renewable materials
- c) Energy efficiency and sustainable building materials
- d) Larger carbon footprint

**Answer:** c) Energy efficiency and sustainable building materials

**48. Which of the following materials is commonly used in green architecture?**

- a) Concrete and steel
- b) Sustainable materials like bamboo and recycled metal
- c) Plastic
- d) Asphalt

**Answer:** b) Sustainable materials like bamboo and recycled metal

**49. What is the main advantage of using natural light in green architecture?**

- a) It reduces the need for artificial lighting, saving energy
- b) It increases energy consumption
- c) It provides aesthetic value but no energy savings
- d) It reduces the size of the building

**Answer:** a) It reduces the need for artificial lighting, saving energy

**50. What is the purpose of rainwater harvesting in green buildings?**

- a) To reduce water wastage and use water efficiently
- b) To increase electricity consumption
- c) To store water for industrial use
- d) To decorate the building

**Answer:** a) To reduce water wastage and use water efficiently

**51. What is vertical farming?** a) Farming conducted in open fields

- b) Growing crops in vertically stacked layers or structures
- c) Farming done on rooftops only
- d) Traditional farming in rural areas

**Answer:** b) Growing crops in vertically stacked layers or structures

**52. What is the main advantage of vertical farming?**

- a) It requires more land space
- b) It reduces food production costs
- c) It allows farming in urban areas with limited space
- d) It increases soil erosion

**Answer:** c) It allows farming in urban areas with limited space

**53. What is hydroponics?**

- a) A method of farming using soil
- b) A method of farming using mineral-rich water instead of soil
- c) A type of plant-based packaging
- d) A method of growing crops without sunlight

**Answer:** b) A method of farming using mineral-rich water instead of soil

**54. Which of the following is a benefit of hydroponics farming?**

- a) It requires large amounts of land and water
- b) It helps conserve water by using a closed-loop system
- c) It does not use any technology

d) It is only suitable for outdoor farming

**Answer:** b) It helps conserve water by using a closed-loop system

**55. What is one of the challenges of vertical farming?**

a) High land requirements

b) High initial setup costs

c) Lack of technology

d) Limited water usage

**Answer:** b) High initial setup costs

**56. What is the primary advantage of electric vehicles (EVs) over traditional gasoline vehicles?**

a) Lower initial cost

b) Higher fuel consumption

c) Zero emissions and reduced environmental impact

d) Greater speed

**Answer:** c) Zero emissions and reduced environmental impact

**57. Which of the following is a major component of an electric vehicle?**

a) Gasoline engine

b) Lead-acid batteries

c) Electric motor and battery

d) Diesel engine

**Answer:** c) Electric motor and battery

**58. What is the main environmental benefit of electric vehicles (EVs)?**

a) They are faster than conventional vehicles

b) They do not require fuel

c) They emit fewer greenhouse gases and air pollutants

d) They require more resources for production

**Answer:** c) They emit fewer greenhouse gases and air pollutants

**59. What is a significant challenge associated with electric vehicles (EVs)?**

a) Lack of battery storage technology

b) High fuel costs

c) Limited charging infrastructure and range anxiety

d) Excessive emissions from charging stations

**Answer:** c) Limited charging infrastructure and range anxiety

**60. Which of the following is a commonly used battery type in electric vehicles (EVs)?**

a) Lead-acid battery

b) Nickel-cadmium battery

c) Lithium-ion battery

d) Zinc-carbon battery

**Answer:** c) Lithium-ion battery

**61. What is plant-based packaging made from?**

a) Petroleum-based plastics

b) Biodegradable materials derived from plants, such as cornstarch and sugarcane

c) Non-renewable resources

d) Synthetic chemicals

**Answer:** b) Biodegradable materials derived from plants, such as cornstarch and sugarcane

**62. Which of the following is a major environmental benefit of plant-based packaging?**

a) It takes longer to degrade in landfills

b) It is reusable

- c) It is biodegradable and reduces plastic waste
- d) It requires significant chemical processing

**Answer:** c) It is biodegradable and reduces plastic waste

**63. Which material is commonly used for plant-based packaging?**

- a) Polyethylene
- b) PLA (Polylactic Acid)
- c) PVC
- d) Teflon

**Answer:** b) PLA (Polylactic Acid)

**64. What is the main reason for the adoption of plant-based packaging?**

- a) It is cheaper than plastic packaging
- b) It helps in reducing the environmental impact of plastic waste
- c) It lasts longer than plastic
- d) It requires more energy to produce

**Answer:** b) It helps in reducing the environmental impact of plastic waste

**65. Which of the following is a limitation of plant-based packaging?**

- a) It cannot be recycled
- b) It requires significant energy to produce
- c) It is not biodegradable
- d) It is more expensive than plastic alternatives

**Answer:** d) It is more expensive than plastic alternatives

**66. How can Information Technology (IT) help in environmental protection?**

- a) By increasing industrial waste
- b) By enabling better data collection, analysis, and decision-making
- c) By promoting deforestation
- d) By increasing energy consumption

**Answer:** b) By enabling better data collection, analysis, and decision-making

**67. What role does GIS (Geographic Information Systems) play in environmental protection?**

- a) Monitoring and mapping environmental changes
- b) Ignoring environmental concerns
- c) Reducing forest coverage
- d) Promoting industrial pollution

**Answer:** a) Monitoring and mapping environmental changes

**68. Which of the following technologies helps in monitoring air and water pollution?**

- a) Cloud computing
- b) Remote sensing
- c) Blockchain
- d) Social media

**Answer:** b) Remote sensing

**69. Which technology helps in predicting natural disasters like floods and earthquakes?**

- a) Artificial intelligence
- b) Remote sensing and satellite imagery
- c) Blockchain technology
- d) Internet of Things (IoT)

**Answer:** b) Remote sensing and satellite imagery



70. **How does the use of Information Technology help in waste management?**

- a) It increases the volume of waste
- b) It helps in tracking, recycling, and managing waste more effectively
- c) It makes waste disposal more hazardous
- d) It prevents waste recycling

**Answer:** b) It helps in tracking, recycling, and managing waste more effectively

71. **Which of the following is an example of IT in sustainable agriculture?**

- a) Use of drones for crop monitoring
- b) Encouraging deforestation
- c) Reducing water usage in farming
- d) Increasing the use of pesticides

**Answer:** a) Use of drones for crop monitoring

72. **How can cloud computing contribute to environmental protection?**

- a) By reducing energy consumption in data storage and processing
- b) By increasing the carbon footprint
- c) By promoting paper-based record keeping
- d) By increasing pollution levels

**Answer:** a) By reducing energy consumption in data storage and processing

73. **What is the role of Big Data in environmental protection?**

- a) Collecting vast amounts of environmental data for analysis and decision-making
- b) Ignoring environmental concerns
- c) Creating more pollution
- d) Reducing biodiversity

**Answer:** a) Collecting vast amounts of environmental data for analysis and decision-making

74. **How does IT assist in renewable energy management?**

- a) By improving the efficiency of renewable energy systems through smart grids and monitoring tools
- b) By increasing fossil fuel consumption
- c) By reducing the availability of renewable energy
- d) By discouraging the use of renewable energy

**Answer:** a) By improving the efficiency of renewable energy systems through smart grids and monitoring tools

75. **Which of the following technologies aids in reducing carbon footprints in industries?**

- a) Internet of Things (IoT) for smart energy management
- b) Increased use of fossil fuels
- c) Deforestation monitoring
- d) Carbon credit systems

**Answer:** a) Internet of Things (IoT) for smart energy management

76. **How does IT contribute to improving human health?**

- a) By enabling telemedicine and remote healthcare services
- b) By increasing the cost of healthcare
- c) By promoting unhealthy lifestyle choices
- d) By decreasing access to medical services

**Answer:** a) By enabling telemedicine and remote healthcare services

77. **What is telemedicine?**

- a) A type of medical insurance
- b) The use of information technology to provide healthcare remotely
- c) A method to increase pollution
- d) A healthcare system that operates only in rural areas

**Answer:** b) The use of information technology to provide healthcare remotely

**78. Which IT tool helps in real-time monitoring of patients' health conditions?**

- a) Cloud computing
- b) Health tracking devices and wearables
- c) Social media platforms
- d) Smart cities

**Answer:** b) Health tracking devices and wearables

**79. Which technology is used to store and access patients' medical records digitally?**

- a) Electronic Health Records (EHR)
- b) Blockchain
- c) Remote sensing
- d) Virtual reality

**Answer:** a) Electronic Health Records (EHR)

**80. What is the purpose of health information systems in healthcare?**

- a) To collect, store, and analyze health data for better decision-making
- b) To reduce access to healthcare services
- c) To increase administrative costs
- d) To prevent research in medical fields

**Answer:** a) To collect, store, and analyze health data for better decision-making

**81. How can Artificial Intelligence (AI) benefit human health?**

- a) By diagnosing diseases and recommending treatments
- b) By ignoring patient data
- c) By reducing the use of medical technology
- d) By preventing medical advancements

**Answer:** a) By diagnosing diseases and recommending treatments

**82. What is the role of mobile health (mHealth) apps in healthcare?**

- a) Tracking and managing personal health data
- b) Promoting unhealthy habits
- c) Limiting access to healthcare professionals
- d) Preventing physical activity

**Answer:** a) Tracking and managing personal health data

**83. How does IT help in disease prevention and health promotion?**

- a) By spreading misinformation about diseases
- b) By enabling access to health education and preventive care tools
- c) By increasing the spread of diseases
- d) By reducing healthcare coverage

**Answer:** b) By enabling access to health education and preventive care tools

**84. Which of the following IT tools helps doctors make informed decisions during surgery?**

- a) Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR)
- b) Social media
- c) Telecommunication networks

d) Printed medical records

**Answer:** a) Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR)

**85. What is the role of machine learning in healthcare?**

a) It helps predict disease outbreaks and patient conditions

b) It reduces the availability of medical treatments

c) It makes healthcare more expensive

d) It restricts access to essential healthcare

**Answer:** a) It helps predict disease outbreaks and patient conditions

**86. How can IT contribute to better air quality monitoring?** a) By ignoring pollution data

b) By enabling real-time monitoring of air quality using sensors and networks

c) By reducing the availability of pollution sensors

d) By increasing industrial emissions

**Answer:** b) By enabling real-time monitoring of air quality using sensors and networks

**87. What role does IT play in waste management?**

a) It enables tracking of waste generation, collection, and recycling processes

b) It promotes waste disposal without recycling

c) It reduces waste management costs by eliminating technology

d) It increases the amount of waste produced

**Answer:** a) It enables tracking of waste generation, collection, and recycling processes

**88. Which technology helps in tracking the spread of infectious diseases?**

a) Blockchain

b) Data analytics and health information systems

c) Virtual reality

d) Solar energy

**Answer:** b) Data analytics and health information systems

**89. How does IT help in managing healthcare resources effectively?**

a) By providing data-driven insights for resource allocation

b) By reducing the number of healthcare providers

c) By limiting access to healthcare systems

d) By ignoring resource needs in the healthcare sector

**Answer:** a) By providing data-driven insights for resource allocation

**90. What is the benefit of using IT in environmental health studies?**

a) It helps in data collection, analysis, and decision-making to address environmental health risks

b) It increases the environmental impact of healthcare practices

c) It reduces access to environmental health data

d) It ignores environmental health factors

**Answer:** a) It helps in data collection, analysis, and decision-making to address environmental health risks