

Environment Studies
(21CIV59)
Model 1 Environment

Objective Type Questions

1. Environment means
 - a) Surrounding (Biotic + abiotic), in which organisms live
 - b) Atmosphere around one self
 - c) Sum total of social, economical, biological behaviour of animals
 - d) Sum total of developmental activities around

2. Unsustainable development is a result of
 - a) Importance given to only economic and social patterns
 - b) No concern was given to maintain quality and quantity of the resource
 - c) Orientation only towards the importance of the economy of the country
 - d) All the above

3. An effective solution to the environmental pollution which is a serious threat is
 - a) Conservation of natural resources by sustainable development
 - b) Stop and avoid any pollution causing activity
 - c) Introduce new environmental legislation
 - d) To ignore the same

4. Which of the following is not the meaning of ecosystem
 - a) Unit where in all organisms live a healthy life
 - b) A small unit that can be self-sufficient
 - c) Co-existence of diverse things by mutual adjustment
 - d) A unit which includes all of the organisms in a given area interacting with the physical environment to form a natural unit of stability

5. Which of it is not an example for an ecosystem
 - a) Forest
 - b) Desert
 - c) Water
 - d) Grassland

6. The factors responsible for stable ecosystem are balance between
 - a) Predators and prey
 - b) Vegetation, herbivores and carnivores
 - c) Competing species and biotic factors
 - d) All the above

7. Nutrient cycling is most related to appropriately
 - a) Energy, waste, nutrients
 - b) Autotrophs, nutrients, decomposers
 - c) Light, weight, nutrients
 - d) None of these

8. Light - a form energy in an ecosystem according to 1st law of energy consumption cannot be
 - a) Transformed into work
 - b) Transformed into heat
 - c) Destroyed completely
 - d) Transformed into potential energy of food

9. Which of the two are true

- 1. Energy is lost heat in an energy flow of an ecosystem
 - 2. Nutrients are lost as energy is a Nutrient cycle
 - 3. Nutrients are recycled in a nutrient cycle of an ecosystem
 - 4 Energy is recycled in an energy flow of an ecosystem
- a) 2 & 4 b) 1 & 3 c) 1 & 2 d) 3 & 4

10. More crop per drop related to increase in food production is an objective of

- a) EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment)
- b) FAO (Food and Agricultural Organization)
- or ICID (International Commission of Irrigation of Drainage)
- d) EIS (Environmental Impact Settlement)

11. Green revolution is

- a) Crop variety improvements b) Increased use of fertilizers
- c) Expansion of irrigation d) All the above

12. Food security means

- a) Storing enough food sufficient for his life time
- b) Ability of all people to access enough food at all times for an active si healthy life
- c) Availability of security to access food for life time
- d) Securing oneself from an hazardous health effects of food

13. Food security ensures

- a) Each person should have a access to food b) Food utilized must full fill nutritional requirements
- c) Food must be available d) All the above

14. Habitat refers to

- a) Physical conditions of the place where organism live b) Chemical conditions of the place where organism live
- c) Both (a) and (b) d) Neither (a) nor (b)

15. Important physical factor responsible for a good habitat of a organisms

- a) Light b) Temperature c) Humidity d) All the above

16. Which of the following is not a prominent chemical responsible for a good habitat

- a) Oxygen b) Carbon dioxide c) SO₂ d) Nutrients (minerals)

17. Essential component of social security

- a) Meeting personal growth and development b) Maintaining natural capital
- c) Fairness and equity in distribution of cost of resources d) Community non-resilience

18. Socio economic security in environment aspect involves

- a) Fairness and equity in distribute on for costs of the complete existing generation b) Welfare of the present generation
- c) Intra and Intergenerational equity of resources d) All the above

19. The term "Environment has been derived from the French word which means to encircle or surround

- a) Environ b) Oikos c) geo d) Aqua

20. The objective of environmental education is

- a) Raise consciousness about environmental conditions behavior b) to teach environmentally appropriate behavior
c) Create an environmental ethic d) All of the above

21. Which of the following conceptual spheres of the environment is having the least storage capacity for matter?

- a) Atmosphere b) Lithosphere c) Hydrosphere d) Biosphere

22. Which of the following components of the environment are effective transporters of matter?

- a) Atmosphere and Hydrosphere b) Atmosphere and Lithosphere
c) Hydrosphere and Lithosphere d) Biosphere and Lithosphere

23. Biosphere is

- a) The solid shell of inorganic materials on the surface of the earth
b) The thin shell of organic matter on the surface of earth comprising of all the living things
c) the sphere which occupies the maximum volume of all of the spheres
d) all of the above

24. Atmosphere consists of 70 per cent Nitrogen and 21 per cent Oxygen

- a) volume b) weight c) Density d) All the three

25. Which of the following is a biotic component of an ecosystem?

- a) humidity b) solar light c) temperature d) humidity

26. In an ecosystem, the flow of energy is

- a) Bidirectional b) Cyclic c) Unidirectional d) Multidirectional

27. The organisms who directly feed on producers are called

- a) Herbivores b) Carnivores c) Decomposers d) Saprophytes

28. The sequence of eating and being eaten in an ecosystem is called

- a) Food chain b) carbon cycle c) hydrological cycle d) anthroposystem

29. Which of the following is a producer in an ecosystem

- a) Plants and some bacteria capable of producing their own food b) Animals
c) Human beings d) Fish

30. Which of the following statements is false?

- a) Inorganic nutrients are recycled in an ecosystem
b) Energy flows through the ecosystem in the form of carbon-carbon bond
c) Energy is recycled in an ecosystem
d) Respiration process releases energy

31. The largest reservoir of nitrogen in our planet is

- a) Oceans b) Atmosphere c) biosphere d) Fossil fuels

32. In aquatic system phytoplankton can be considered as a

- a) consumer b) producer c) Saprotrophic organisms d) Macroconsumer

33. The basic requirements of human beings are provided by
a) Industrialisation b) Agriculture c) Nature d) Urbanisation
34. Environment is the life support system that includes
a) Air b) Water c) Land d) All of the above.
35. In an ecosystem biological cycling of materials is maintained by
a) Producer b) Consumer. c) Decomposer d) All of the above
36. Organisms which feed directly or indirectly on producers are called
a) Prey b) Consumers c) Decomposers d) Detritus
37. The primary producers in a forest ecosystem are
a) Chlorophyll containing trees and plants b) Herbivores c) Carnivores d) Bacteria and other microorganisms
38. Abiotic component includes
a) Soil b) Temperature c) Water d) All of the above
39. Which of the following statement is true
a) Green plants are self-nourishing
b) Producers depend on consumers
c) Biotic components include all non-living components
d) Herbivores depend on Carnivores
40. Primary consumer is
a) Herbivores b) Carnivores c) Macro consumers d) Omnivores
41. A predator is
a) an animal that is fed upon b) An animal that feeds upon another animal
c) Animal that feeds upon both plants and animals d) A primary consumer
42. Access to food is mainly determined by
a) Household income b) Food assistance programs d) Society/Community c) Human resources
43. The word 'Environment' is derived from
a) Greek b) French c) Spanish d) English
44. Which among the following is a climatic factor?
a) Pressure b) humidity c) temperature d) all of the above
45. The major atmospheric gas layer in stratosphere is
a) Hydrogen b) Carbon dioxide c) Ozone d) Helium
46. Which atmospheric sphere is closest to the earth surface?
a) Troposphere b) stratosphere c) mesosphere d) Exosphere
47. Which of the following is the terrestrial ecosystem?
a) Forest b) grass land c) desert d) all of the above
48. Ecological pyramids are studies of
a) pyramid of numbers b) pyramid of biomass c) pyramid of energy d) all of the above

49. World Environment day is on
a) 5th May b) 5TH June c) 18 July d) 16 August
50. A food web consists of
a) a portion of a food chain b) an organism's position in a food chain
c) interlocking food chains d) a set of similar consumers
51. Which of the following statements are true?
a) Man is not dependent on nature b) Resources are unlimited, no one can use them as per one's wish.
c) Energy can be converted from one form to another, but some percentage is lost into the environment d) Matter can be generated afresh. It need not be recycled or reused
52. Hydrological cycle mainly involves
a) Sun and water b) Air and water c) Animals and water d) Mountains and water
53. Hydrological cycle is related to
a) Water and electricity b) Water cycle and balance c) Water characterization d) Hydropower
54. Which of the following is not a part of the hydrological cycle?
a) Precipitation b) infiltration c) transpiration d) perspiration
55. The layer closest to earth's surface among the following
56. Earth is made of three distinct layers
a) Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere b) Core, mantle, Crust
c) Ozonosphere, Thermosphere, Ionosphere d) Exosphere, Heterosphere, Hydrosphere
57. _____ is termed as the life one of the earth
a) Atmosphere b) Hydrosphere c) Biosphere d) Stratosphere
58. Which of the following is not a part of atmosphere
a) Heterosphere b) Mesosphere c) Biosphere d) Stratosphere
59. Mesosphere is characterized by
a) Low atmospheric pressure & cold temperature b) Presence of mainly Nitrogen & Oxygen
c) Abrupt changes in velocity of Seismic waves d) Tremendous temperature of around 5000° C

1	a	2	d	3	a	4	b	5	c	6	d	7	b	8	c	9	b	10	C
11	d	12	b	13	d	14	c	15	d	16	c	17	b	18	d	19	a	20	D
21	a	22	a	23	b	24	a	25	a	26	c	27	a	28	a	29	a	30	c
31	b	32	b	33	c	34	d	35	d	36	b	37	a	38	d	39	a	40	a
41	b	42	a	43	b	44	d	45	c	46	a	47	d	48	d	49	b	50	C
51	c	52	a	53	b	54	d	55	a	56	b	57	c	58	c	59	a		

Unit 2 Natural Resources

Objective Type Questions

- 1 Percentage of world total water supply that is considered easily accessible
b) 10%
c) 209
d) 100%
- 2 United states public health standards (USPH) and Indian standard institution are related to
a) Water quality characterization b) Water availability measurement c) Water supply units
d) None of the above
3. The permissible limit of the important constituent Lead in domestic potable water as per BIS is
a) 0,05 mg/L b) 0.005 mg/L c) 5 mg/L d) 1 mg/L
4. Cholera, typhoid, meningitis, Hepatitis A and E are the diseases caused due to
a) Electromagnetic radiation b) Radioactivity of nuclear reaction c) Dirty water d) Deforestation
5. Presence of high levels of nitrates in water causes
a) Dehydration b) Obesity c) Blood disorders (Blue baby - syndrome) d) Fluorosis
6. Presence of pesticides in water causes cancer and neurological disorders because of
a) CO₂, b) DDT and heptachlor c) Methane d) SO₂,
7. Fluoride through is an effective agent to preventing dental caries, has a permissible limit of
a) 0.6 mg/liter of water b) 1.6 mg/liter of water c) 5 mg/liter of water d) 15 mg/liter of water
8. Skeletal fluorosis is characterized by
a) Severe and permanent bone joint deformation b) Discolored blackened, mottled teeth
c) Nervous breakdown d) Anemic
9. Fluorosis is caused due to
a) No fluoride intake b) Low fluoride intake c) Excessive fluoride intake d) None of above
10. Major source of fluoride is
a) Water b) Food c) Tooth paste d) None of above
11. Mineral resources are
a) Renewable b) Nonrenewable c) Equality distributed d) None of the above
12. The major renewable and important forest resources is
a) Water b) Mineral c) Biodiversity d) Wood

13. Forests are extremely important because it

- a) Provides clean water and clear air b) Provides habitat for wild life
Provides recreation d) All the above

c)

14. Deforestation means

- a) Maintenance of forest for recreational purpose b) Creating forest land for Habitat of wild life
c) Conversion of forestland to agricultural land cattle pastures, homes d) Planting trees

15. Which of the following is not an adverse effect of deforestation

- a) Destruction of biodiversity b) Dry up of moist land c) Causing air and waste pollution through dams and mining industries d) Depletion in mineral resource

16. Respiration and photosynthesis are the keywords related to

- a) Nitrogen cycle b) Carbon cycle c) Sulphur cycle d) Hydrological cycle

17. Carbon cycle involves

- a) Ammonia, nitrate and proteins b) Carbon dioxide, water and energy
c) Sulphur dioxide, sulphate and proteins d) None of the above

18. Which of the following does not add to release of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere in a carbon cycle

- a) Combustion of fossil fuels b) Respiration by animals c) Respiration by plants d.) Volcanoes and in limestone

19. Denitrification is a process where in

- a) Soil microorganisms break down soil nitrate into N, b) Plant and animals release N, to atmosphere
c) Decay of dead organic residue releases N, to atmosphere d) Release of N, through volcanoes

20. Which of the following is not a source of organic residue in a Nitrogen cycle

- a) Decay of plants and animals b) Excreta of animals c) Water d) Microorganisms

21. Identify role of sulphur bacteria in a sulphur cycle

- a) Acts as a media for exchange of sulphur within ecosystems b) Converts the dead plants and animals into organic residue
c) Both (a) & (b) d) None of the above

22. Extensive plantings of trees to increase forest cover is called

- a) Afforestation b) Agroforestation c) Deforestation d) Social forestry

23. Both power and manure is provided by

- a) Nuclear plants b) Thermal plants c) Biogas plants d) Hydroelectric plants

24. Decrease of oxygen level in water mainly causes

- a) Fluorosis b) Death of aquatic life c) Water pollution due to non-metabolism of organic matter in human wastes (present in water) d) All the above

25. The important 3 minerals mined to the maximum extent are
 a) Coal, Petroleum and Mercury b) Coal, Petroleum and Iron ore c) Petroleum, Radium and Xenon d) Helium, Xenon and Coal
26. "The value of a forest is often higher when it is life standing than it could be worth when it is harvested" which of the following is not supportive of the above statement
 a) Increase in timber value as time passes b) Increase in ecotourism
 c) Increase in wild life d) Increase in forest produce
27. Carbon content is higher in
 a) Soil b) Atmosphere c) Water d) Living matter
28. Plants use _____ gas for photosynthesis
 a) Oxygen b) Methane c) Nitrogen d) Carbon dioxide
29. Deforestation means
 a) preservation of forests b) destruction of forests
 c) Monocrop cultivation d) agriculture
30. What percentage of its geographical area of a country should be under forest cover?
 a) 23% b) 43% c) 13% d) 33%
31. About 71% of the earth's surface is covered by water
 a) 53% b) 19% c) 71% d) 90%
32. During photosynthesis, trees produce
 a) Oxygen b) Carbon Dioxide c) Nitrogen d) Carbon Monoxide
33. Forests prevent soil erosion by binding soil particles in their
 a) stems b) roots c) leaves d) buds
34. Major causes of deforestation are
 a) shifting cultivation b) Fuel requirements c) Raw materials for industries d) All of these
35. Blue baby syndrome (methaemoglobinemia) is caused by the contamination of water due to
 a) Phosphates b) Sulphur c) Arsenic d) Nitrates
36. Which of the following statements about forest is not correct
 a) Forests reduce soil erosion b) Provides recreational opportunities c) Provides a source of economic development d) None of the above
37. India has the largest share of which of the following?
 a) Manganese b) Mica c) Copper d) Diamond
38. Out of the following nutrients in fertilizer, which one causes pollution? Water use minimum
 a) Nitrogen b) Phosphorous c) Potassium d) Organic matter

- 39 What is the permissible range of pH for drinking water as per the Indian Standards?
a 6 to 9 b) 6.5 to 7.5 c 6 to 8.55 d 6.5 to 8.5
40. What is the maximum allowable concentration of fluorides in drinking was
a 1.0 milligram per liter b) 1.25 milligram per liter
c)1.50 milligram per liter d) 1.75 milligram per liter
41. Excess fluorides in drinking water is likely to cause
a) Blue babies b) fluorosis C taste and odour d) intestinal irritation
42. The movement of carbon between_____ is called carbon cycle. d intestinal irritation
a) Atmosphere & biosphere b) Atmosphere & hydrosphere
c) Geosphere & atmosphere d) Biosphere, atmosphere, hydrosphere & geosphere
43. The depletion of trees is causing accumulation of
a) NO₂ b) SO₂ c) CO₂ d) O₂
44. Earth's atmosphere contains _____ of nitrogen
a) 98%. b) 12% C) 21% d) 78%
- 45) Plants can take up nitrogen in two form
a) NH₄& NO₃, b) NH₃, &N₂, c) NO₃ d) NO₂,
46. Conversion of ammonium to NO₃, by chemical oxidation is termed as
a) Mineralisation b) Leaching c) Nitrification d) Denitrification
47. Nitrogen fixing bacteria exists in of plants.
a) Leaf b) Roots c) Stem in to environment. d) Flower
48. Livestock wastes release large amount of_____ in the environment
a) NH₄, b) NH₃ c) NO₃, d) NO₄,
49. Conversion of nitrates into gases of nitrogen is called
a) Nitrification b) Nitrogen fixing c) Reduction d) Denitrification
50. Forest rich area in Karnataka is found in .
a Western Ghats b) Bandipur c) Nagarhole d) Mangalore
- 51 _____ are referred to as Earth's lungs.
a) Forests b) Carbon cycles c) Water sources d) Mines
52. Important factor that causes water borne disease is
a) Using contaminated sewage for Irrigation
b) Leaching of untreated fecal and urinary discharges into water bodies
c) Discharge of industrial waste water
d) By eating contaminated food.
53. Cholera & typhoid are caused by
a) Worms b) Virus c) Bacteria d) Fungus

54. Major sources of fluoride is
a) River water b) Tooth paste c) Ground water d) Food products
55. Excessive Nitrate in drinking water causes
a) Fever b) Cough & chill c) Blue babies d) Gastro Enteritis
56. Disfigurement in the teeth is caused by excessive amount of
a) Mercury b) Nitrate c) Fluoride d) Lead
57. Control of water borne diseases can be achieved effectively by
a) Treatment of disease b) By consuming mineral water c) By proper treatment of waste water & protecting the source of water d) By vaccination
58. Which of the following is not a natural mineral?
a) Asbestos b) Feldspar c) Phosphate d) Nitrogen
59. Deforestation means
a) creation of new forest land for the wild life b) planting trees in the cities
c) Conversion of forest land for agriculture/ pasture/ homes etc
d) Not managing the forest properly
60. The oceans are the largest storage of water on earth containing
a) 95% of earths water b) 85% of earths water c) 97% of earths water d) 75% of earths water
61. The ground water depends on
a) Amount of rain fall b) Geological formations c) Run off d) All of the above
62. In India ground water is rich in
a) plains of rivers Kaveri and Krishna b) The plains of Netravati and Kapila c) The Gangetic plains
d) The Deccan plateau
- 63) The required Iron content in drinking water as specified by BIS is
a) 300 mg/l b) 30 mg/l c) 3 mg/ d) 0.3 mg/l
64. Pick out which is not concerned carbon cycle
a) Respiration b) Combustion of fossil fuels c) Photo synthesis d) Transpiration
- 65) Fixation of Nitrogen is done by
a) Lightening b) Fixing bacteria c) Fertilizer factory d) All of the above

1	a	2	a	3	a	4	c	5	c	6	b	7	b	8	a	9	c	10	a
11	b	12	d	13	d	14	c	15	d	16	c	17	b	18	d	19	a	20	c
21	a	22	a	23	c	24	b	25	b	26	a	27	d	28	d	29	b	30	d
31	c	32	a	33	b	34	d	35	d	36	d	37	b	38	c	39	d	40	c
41	b	42	d	43	c	44	d	45	a	46	c	47	b	48	c	49	d	50	a
51	a	52	b	53	c	54	c	55	c	56	c	57	c	58	d	59	c	60	c

Environmental pollution

Objective Type Questions

1. Which of the following is the source of ground water?
a Oceans b) Springs c) Rivers d) All
2. Which of the following is the source of surface water?
a Streams b) Springs c Deep wells d) All
3. Rivers,
a) cannot be used as source of water supply for nearby cities b) cannot be used for navigation and irrigation purposes c) can act as agent of purification of wastes to a certain degree d) cannot be used as water bodies for dumping various effluents from industries.
4. Which of the following is the anthropogenic source of organic matter in water?
a) Domestic sewages b) Pulp mill effluent c) Products or byproducts of industrial processes d) All
5. Which of the following compounds may be toxic to human beings?
a) Amino acids b) Polychlorinated bi phenyls c) Vitamins d) Proteins
6. Water is an excellent solvent because
a) It has high dielectric constant b) It is volatile c). Both (a) and (b) d) None of these
7. Many river of the world are polluted due to
a) Heavy flux of sewage b) Industrial effluents c) Agricultural wastes d) All
8. The deterioration of life supporting qualities of natural lakes and estuarier is generally caused by excessive fertilization due to effluent rich in
a) Toxic metals b) Nitrogen c) Silt and Grit d) None of these
- 9 Water bodies may be deteriorated by.
a) Aquatic animals b) Phytoplankton c) Decomposed vegetables d) None of these
10. Which of the following processes are anthropogenic source of water pollution?
a) Industrial processes b) Use of fertilizers and pesticides in agriculture
c) Mining Processes d) All of these
11. Which of the following property is indicative of water pollution?
a) Colorless b) Odorless c) Oily and greasy d) None of these
12. Physical pollution of water is due to,
a) Dissolved oxygen b) Turbidity c) pH d) none of these
13. Which of the following industry generates coloured wastes?
a) Software industry b) Textile industry c) Bio Medical industry d) None of these
14. Turbidity in water mainly arises from,
a) pH b) Dissolved oxygen c) Colloidal matter d) None of these

15. Odour in water can be eliminated by

- a) Changing pH b) Increasing dissolved solids c) Aeration d) None of these

16. Bacteriological pollution of water is due to the presence of

- a) Silt and grit b) Parasitic worms c) Suspended particles d) Floating materials

17. The effluents from urban areas contain.

- a) Oils and greases b) Detergents c) Nutrients d) All

18. Polluted ground water is the major cause for the spread of epidemic and chronic diseases in man. It may cause

- a) Arthritis b) Diarrhea c) Anemia d) All

19. Which of the following is important for the process of eutrophication?

- a) Nitrogen b) Chlorine c) Sodium d) None of these

20. Which of the following statement is not true?

- a) Sewage contains nitrogen and phosphorous b) The main source of nitrogen in water is the agricultural runoff c) Sewage contains large amount of phosphate based detergents
c) None of these

21. Accumulation of sewage and domestic wastes in water bodies

- a) Increases the water level b) Retards the self-purifying ability of water
c) Makes water useful for agriculture d) All

22. Which of the following statement about pesticide is wrong?

- a) They pollute the air through volatilization b) They do not pollute the aquatic ecosystem because they are carried there by rain water c) They are toxic to human beings d) None of these

23. Which of the following statement is correct?

- a) Eutrophication is due to excessive amount of phosphorous and nitrate in water bodies b) Eutrophication enhances the aesthetic value of water bodies c) Eutrophication leads to increase of oxygen in water bodies. d) All are correct

24. Thermal power plants pollute the water by adding

- a) Heavy metals b) Heat c) Dissolved solids d) All of these

25. Which of the following is oxygen-demanding waste?

- a) Human waste b) Heavy metals c) Detergents d) All of these

26. Lead poisoning may cause

- a) Reduction in hemoglobin b) Kidney damage c) Mental retardation d) All of these

27. Which of the following statement is not correct?

- a) Soil erosion by natural process gives rise to sediment pollution in water
b) Sediments are the sources of organic and inorganic matter in water bodies.

c) Sediments do not contain organic matter d) None of these

28. Maximum dissolved oxygen is required by

a) Fish b) Bacteria c) Vertebrates d) All of these

29. Deforestation can,

a) increase the rainfall b) increase soil fertility c) introduce silt in rivers. d) None of these

30. The process of rainwater harvesting

a) is detrimental to environment b) Helps to improve ground water quality
c) Decreases the collection of water in dams d) All of these

31. Recycled waste water can be used for

a) Crop irrigation b) Landscape gardening c) Replenishing fast depleting aquifers d) All of these

32) Which of the following industry produces inorganic process wastes?

a) Hotel industry b) Cola manufacturing industry c) Metallurgical plant d) None of these

33) Which of the of the following industries are primarily responsible for the production of organic wastes

a) Food processing b) Breweries c) Distilleries d) All of these

34. Chlorine can be used

a) to kill pathogenic microorganisms b) to increase the pH c) To clear the turbidity d) All of these

35. Water pollution can be minimized by

a) Releasing sewage to ocean b) Releasing effluent to waste land c) Treating waste water d) None of these

36. What is the permissible range of pH for drinking water as per the Indian standards?

a) 6 to 9 b) 6.5 to 8.5 c) 6 to 8.5 d) 6.5 to 7.5

37. Which of the following is a nonpoint source of water pollution

a) Factories b) Sewage treatment plants c) Urban and suburban lands d) All of the above

38. BOD is

a) Biochemical oxygen demand b) A measure of the dissolved solids present in waste water
c) Usually greater than COD d) All of the above

39. Which of the following is not a method for water conservation?

a) Rainwater harvesting b) Ground water extraction c) improving irrigation efficiency d) Avoiding water wastage

40. Soils play an important role as an environmental agent. They are

a) Carbon cycle b) Nitrogen cycle c) Phosphorus cycle d) All

41. The most abundant element in the earth's crust is

a) Oxygen b) Silicon c) Sodium d) Iron e) Aluminium

42. The primary source of organic matter in soil is

a) Plant tissues such as growing and dead plants b) Litter such as leaves and branches that have fallen on the surface
c) Both d) None of these

43. The extent of leaching depends on
a) Rainfall b) Irrigation c) Soil texture d) All of these
44. Which of the following is not a component of soil?
a) Mineral matter b) Organic matter c) Ozone d) Soil air
45. Fly ash severely pollute air, water and soil, which of the following is the source of fly ash.
a) Thermal power plants b) Vehicular exhaust c) Sewage d) None of these
46. Which of the following is not the source of radioactive pollution?
a) Explosions from nuclear devices b) Atmospheric fallout from nuclear dust
c) Radioactive waste from nuclear testing laboratories and industries d) Modern agricultural practice
47. Mining practices lead to
a) Population growth b) Rapid urbanization c) Loss of grazing and fertile land d) None of these
48. Which of the following cannot be recycled?
a) Water b) Scrap iron c) Plastic d) None of these
- 49) The main disadvantage of genetically engineered food crops is
a) Increase in yield b) More resistance to diseases c) Human allergies d) None of these
50. Integrated pest management is
a) ecologically sound b) Economically not viable c) Socially unacceptable e) All of these
51. Which of the following is a major cause of soil pollution?
a) Accidents involving the vehicles that are transporting waste material
b) Pesticides and chemical fertilizers from agricultural lands
c) Improper solid waste disposal d) All of the above
52. Which of the following is one of the classifications of Noise?
a) Noise from animals b) Occupational noise c) Noise at public place d) None of these
53. Road traffic noise varies depending on
a) Number and type of operating vehicles b) Traffic density c) The hour of the day
d) All of these
54. Which of the following type of noise is least serious:
a) Rail traffic noise b) Aircraft noise c) Road traffic noise d) Industrial noise
55. Which of the following noise source has maximum sound level in dB?
a) Normal conversation b) Average office c) Boiler factory d) Printing press
56. Which of the following vehicle emits noise at the maximum ear level (in dB) of the driver?
a) Scooter b) Bus c) Car d) Auto
57. The sound beyond which of the following level can be regarded as a pollutant
a) 40 dB b) 80 dB c) 120 dB d) 150 dB

58. Blaring sounds are known to cause
a) mental distress b) High cholesterol c) Neurological problems d) All of these
59. Bursting of crackers on Diwali mainly causes
a) Noise pollution b) Plastic pollution c) Marine pollution d) None of these
60. Noise pollution can be minimized by
a) Urbanization b) Maintaining silence c) Reducing noise at source d) None of these
61. Noise is
a) loud sound b) Unwanted sound c) constant sound d) Sound of high frequency
62. Environmental pollution is due to
a) Rapid urbanization b)- Deforestation c) Afforestation d) a&b
63. Which of the following is air pollutant?
a) CO b) O₂, c) N₂ d) all
64. Which of the following are natural sources of air pollution?
a) Volcanic eruption b) solar flar c) earth quake d) all
65. Which of the following are biodegradable pollutants?
a) Plastics b) Domestic sewage c) detergent d) all
- 66) Which of the following is the source of fly ash?
a) Vehicular exhaust b) sewage c) Thermal power plant d) all
- 67) The liquid waste from baths and kitchens is called
a) Sullage b) Domestic sewage c) Storm waste d) Run off
68. **Smog is**
a) natural phenomenon b) combination of smoke and fog c) Colorless d) all of the above
69. Air pollution from automobiles can be controlled by fitting
a) Electrostatic precipitator b) wet scrubber c) Catalytic converter d) all of the above
70. Which of the following statements about carbon monoxide is true?
a) Forms complex with hemoglobin b) Forms complex with leg-hemoglobin
c) form by the incomplete combustion of fossil fuels d) a and c
71. Which of the following is a point source of water pollution?
a) Factories b) Sewage treatment plants c) Urban and Sub-Urban lands d) a and b
72. Noise pollution is controlled by
a) Reducing the noise at the source b) Preventing its transmission c) Protecting the receiver d) All
73. Noise pollution limits at residential area
a) 45dB b) 80 dB c) 55 dB d) 90 dB

74. Noise pollution limits in industrial area

- a) 45dB b) 80 dB c) 65 dB d) 90 dB

75. Which of the following are non-biodegradable?

- a) Plastics b) Domestic sewage c) detergent d) a and c

76. Which of the following is a secondary air pollutant?

- a) Carbon monoxide b) Sulphur dioxide c) Ozone d) Carbon dioxide

77. Pesticide causes

- a) Eye irritation b) Skin irritation c) Respiratory ailments d) All the above

1	b	d	a	3	c	4	b	5	b	6	a	7	d	8	b	9	c	10	d
11	c	12	b	13	b	14	c	15	c	16	b	17	d	18	b	19	a	20	D
21	b	22	b	23	b	24	d	25	a	26	d	27	c	28	a	29	c	30	b
31	d	32	c	33	d	34	d	35	d	36	b	37	a	38	d	39	a	40	a
41	a	42	a	43	b	44	d	45	c	46	a	47	d	48	d	49	b	50	C
51	d	52	a	53	b	54	d	55	a	56	b	57	c	58	c	59	a	60	c
61	b	62	d	63	a	64	d	65	d	66	c	67	a	68	b	69	c	70	d
71	d	72	d	73	a	74	c	75	d	76	c	77	d	78		79		80	

Effects of Human Activities

Objective Type Questions

1. Fertilizers and pesticides used in agriculture are hazardous. Which of the following is not true about them?
 - a) They are non-degradable chemicals entering the food chain
 - b) Depletes the population of ecologically important soil microorganisms
 - c) Several non-target species that are useful to humans are also killed
 - d) They cause water logging
2. Which of the following is not a negative effect of irrigation, a part of agriculture, on the environment?
 - a) High salinity
 - b) Release of SO_2
 - c) Water logging
 - d) Loss of soil fertility
3. Trickle irrigation reduces:
 - a) Percolation
 - b) Prevents salinization
 - c) Evaporation of water
 - d) All the above
4. Proper sanitation, sewage collection, and disposal facilities are problems of:
 - a) Agriculture
 - b) Housing
 - c) Industrialization
 - d) Mining
5. The right pH and Oxygen demand of industrial waste in comparison with domestic water is:
 - a) Industrial waste has neutral pH and high oxygen demand comparatively
 - b) Industrial waste has neutral pH and low oxygen demand comparatively
 - c) Industrial waste has either high/low pH and high oxygen demand comparatively
 - d) Industrial waste has high/low pH and low oxygen demand comparatively
6. To avoid negative impact on the environment, the most important industrialization remedy is:
 - a) Industries should completely treat all types of generated waste as per the prescribed standard before disposal
 - b) Industry should be closed
 - c) Law should not allow the upcoming of new industry
 - d) None of the above
7. Mining means:
 - a) To check pollution due to mineral resources
 - b) To conserve and preserve the mineral resources
 - c) Process of extracting ores to obtain the metal of interest
 - d) All the above
8. Sustainable development means:
 - a) Meeting the needs of the present, and their progress without compromising the of future generation to meet their own needs
 - b) The release of solid, liquid and gaseous waste products into atmosphere due various developmental activities
 - c) Effective method of providing education, employment, social service
 - d) Method of controlling pollution levels, in environment due developmental activities
9. Feature of sustainable development is:
 - a) Basic needs are satisfied and standard of living should be high
 - b) Developmental activities are taken care
 - c) No depletion and degradation of resources should take place
 - d. All the above
10. Control of population, rectifying the misuse, overuse and exploitation resources, recycling, replenishing and use of alternate energy sources with minimal pollution levels, are important features:
 - a) Sustainable development use of alternate energy resources
 - b) Environmental impact assessment
 - c) Urbanization
 - d) None of the above

11. Environmental impact assessment is a planning tool to
- To avoid the upcoming projects and developmental activities causing pollution
 - To destroy the existing and ongoing activities causing negative impacts on the environment activities causing
 - Anticipate future impact and optimal alternative to developmental activities
 - All the above
12. The important goal of EIA is
- control pollution levels
 - Resource conservation
 - Stop developmental activities
 - provision of basic needs of life
13. Which of the following is not the environmental effect of industrialization. In general
- Solid waste
 - Water Pollution
 - Air pollution
 - Economic growth
14. Which of the following are major environmental issues involved in mining?
- Air pollution from dust
 - Water pollution
 - Soil degradation
 - All of the above
15. Sustainable development means
- Meeting present needs without compromising on the future needs
 - Progress in human well beings
 - Balance between human needs and the ability of Earth to provide the resources
 - All the above
16. E.I A. can be expanded as
- Environment & Industrial Act
 - Environment & Impact Activities
 - Environmental Impact Assessment
 - Environmentally Important Activity
17. E.I.A. is related to
- Resource conservation
 - Efficient equipment process
 - Waste minimization
 - All of the above
18. In order to protect the health of people living along the adjoining areas of roads one should.
- Plant trees alongside of the roads
 - Not allow diesel driven vehicles
 - Shift them (people) to other places
 - None of the above
19. The pollution caused by transportation/vehicular activities depends, on
- Type of the vehicle's engine
 - Age of the vehicle
 - Traffic congestion
 - All of the above
20. Sustainable development will not aim at
- social economic development which optimizes the economic and societal benefits available in the present, without spoiling the likely potential for similar benefits in the future
 - reasonable and equitably distributed level of economic wellbeing that can be perpetuated continually
 - Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs
 - maximizing the present day benefits through increased resource consumption
21. Earth Day' is held every year on
- June 5th
 - November 23rd
 - April 22nd
 - January 26th
22. Eutrophication is
- an improved quality of water in lakes
 - a process in carbon cycle
 - the result to accumulation of plant nutrients in water bodies
 - a water purification technique
23. Major purpose of most of the Dams around the world is
- Power generation
 - Drinking water supply
 - Flood control
 - Irrigation

24. Which of the following is the most environmental friendly agriculture practice-
a) Using chemical fertilizers b) Using insecticides c) Organic farming d) None of the above
25. The adverse effect of modern agriculture is
a) Water pollution b) Soil degradation c) Water logging d) All of the above
26. Soil erosion removes surface soil which contains
a) Organic matter b) Plant nutrients c) Both a and b d) None of the above
21. Water logging is a phenomena in which
a) Crop patterns are rotated b) Soil root zone becomes saturated due to over irrigation
c) Erosion of soil d) None of the above
28. The impact of construction of dams
a) Submerges forest b) Loss of wild life habitat c) Damages downstream ecosystem d) All of the above
- a) 29. Which of the following statement is false
a) Soil erosion effects the productivity of agriculture fields
b) It takes 300 years for one inch of agricultural top soil to form
c) The amount of erosion depends on soil type, slope, drainage pattern and crop management practices
d) Soil erosion helps to retain water and nutrients in the root zone
30. Farmers have a tendency to
a) Use optimum quantity of water b) To over irrigate their crops c) To conserve water d) All of the above
31. Organic Farming is
a) Farming without using pesticides and chemical fertilizers b) Enhances biodiversity
c) Promotes soil biological activity d) All of the above
32. What would you do to prevent environmental damage
a) Plant trees b) Halt deforestation c) Control pollution d) All of the above
33. Environmental impact assessment
a) Is a study of feasibility of a project
b) Is a study of bio-physical characteristics of the environment that may result from a human action
c) Both 'a' and 'b'
d) None of the above
34. EIA study will help
a) maximizing the benefits without overloading the planets ecosystem
b) To estimate the future needs of the society c) To smooth implementation of the project
d) To cope up with rapid growth of population
35. Ecosystem is disturbed by housing activity because
a) large volume of raw materials like brick, stone, timber. Cement steel plastic etc. are required to be produced
b) Housing is required to provide shelter to growing population
c) Majority of housing projects are concentrated in cities only
d) Standard of living is increased by modern houses
36. Environmental impact of mining
a) Brings order into social setup
b) Devastation of ecosystem
c) Present mining activity is a sustainable development
d) Mining has no adverse effect on ecosystem as it is located in remote

37. Effect of modern agriculture on soil is due to
a) Erosion b) Acidification c) Salinization d) All
38. Acid rain has been increasing day by day due to
a) Urbanization b) industrialization c) increase in vehicle population d) none of the above
39. Ozone hole was first discovered over
a) Arctic b) Antarctica c) tropical region d) Africa
40. Environmental (Protection) Act was enacted in the year
a) 1986 b) 1992 c) 1984 d) 1974
41. The Karnataka State Pollution Control Board (KSPCB) was established in the year
a) 1974 b) 1982 c) 1986 d) 1976
42. Earth Day' is observed on:
a) 1st December b) 5th June c) April 22nd d) 1st January
43. The Environmental (Protection) Act 1986 deals with:
a) Water b) Air c) Soil d) All.
44. Environmental Protection is the fundamental duties of the citizen of India under the Article
a) 51-A (g) b) 48-A c) 47 d) 21
45. ISO 14000 standards deal with :
a) Pollution Management b) Food scarcity c) Energy crisis d) None of the above.
46. Which green house gas is known as colorless, non-flammable, sweetish odor & laughing gas?
a) Methane b) CO₂ c) Nitrous Oxide d) Sulfur hexa fluoride
47. Population explosion will cause
a) Socio economical problems b) Food scarcity c) Energy crisis d) All of these
48. Ozone layer thickness is measured in
a) PPM b) PPB c) Decibels d). Dobson units
49. Chloro Fluro Carbon's (CFC) are
a) Non toxic b) Non flammable c) Non carcinogenic d) All the above
50. Which of the following is not the environmental effect of industrialization, in general?
a) Solid waste b) Water Pollution c) Air pollution d) Economic growth
51. E.I.A. can be expanded as
a) Environment & Industrial Act b) Environment & Impact Activities
c) Environment Impact Assessment d) Environmentally Important Activity
52. The adverse effect of modern agriculture is
a) Water pollution b) Soil degradation c) Water logging d) All of the above
53. About% of the earth's surface is covered by water
a) 53% b) 19% c) 71% d) 90%
54. India has the largest share of which of the following?
a) Manganese b) Mica c) Copper d) Diamond
55. The ground water depends on
a) Amount of rain fall b) Geological formations c) Run off d) All of the above

56. The required Iron content in drinking water as specified by BIS is
 a) 300 mg/l b) 30 mg/l c) 3 mg/l d) 0.3 mg/l
57. Solar radiation consists of
 a) UV b) Visible light c) Infrared d) All of these
58. The most important fuel used by nuclear power plant is
 a) U – 235 b) U- 238 c) U – 245 d) U – 248
59. Which of the following is not a renewable source of energy?
 a) Fossil fuels b) Solar energy c) Tidal wave energy d) Wind energy
60. Which of the following source of energy is less eco-friendly?
 a) Biogas b) Wind c) Solar d) Nuclear
61. Solar energy is stored in
 a) carbon-carbon bonds b) green leaves c) fossil fuels d) biomass
62. Electromagnetic radiation can cause
 a) Plague b) Malaria c) Cancer d) Dengue Fever
63. Primary cause of acid rain around the world is due to
 a) Carbon dioxide b) Sulphur dioxide c) Carbon Monoxide d) Ozone
64. The pH value of the acid rain water is
 a) 5.7 b) 7.0 c). 8.5 d) 7.5
65. Ozone layer is present in
 a) Troposphere b) Stratosphere c) Mesosphere d) Thermosphere
66. Geothermal energy is.....
 a) Heat energy b) Wind energy c) Solar energy d) Current energy
67. The oceans are the largest storage of water on earth containing:
 a) 95% of earth's water b) 85% of earth's water c) 97% of earth's water d) 75% of earth's water

ANSWERS

1 (d), 2 (b), 3 (d), 4 (b), 5 (c), 6 (a), 7 (c), 8 (a), 9 (d), 10 (a), 11 (c), 12 (b), 13 (d), 14 (d), 15 (d), 16 (c), 17 (d), 18 (a), 19 (d), 20 (d), 21 (c), 22 (c), 23 (d), 24 (c), 25 (d), 26 (c), 27 (b), 28) d, 29 (d), 30 (b), 31 (d), 32 (d), 33 (c), 34 (a), 35 (a), 36 (b), 37 (d), 38. (b), 39) b, 40) a, 41) a, 42) c, 43) d, 44) a, 45) c, 46) c, 47) d, 48) d, 49) d, 50) d, 51) c, 52) d, 53) c, 54) b, 55) d, 56) d, 57) d, 58) a, 59) a, 60) d, 61) a, 62) c, 63) b, 64) a, 65) b, 66) a, 67) c

Environmental Issues

Objective Type Questions

1. Which of the following is not a population characteristic?
a) Doubling time b) Total fertility rate
c) Gross domestic product growth rate d) Infant mortality rate
2. Population explosion will cause
a) Biodiversity Stress on eco system
b) More employment d) None of these
- 3 Migration of people from rural areas to urban towns is due to
a) Employment opportunities b) Education facilities
c) Better infrastructure d). All of these
- 4 Demography is the study of
a) Animal's behaviour b) Population growth c) Rivers d) None of these
5. Which of the following age structure pyramid indicates stable population?
a) Pyramid shaped b) Bell shaped
c) Urn shaped d) None of these
6. Population explosion will cause
a) Socio economic problems b) Political problems c) Energy crisis d) All of these
- 7 Which of the following is having high population density
a) India b) China c) U.S.A. d) Western Europe
8. Which of the following is not the effect of urbanization?
a) Air pollution b) Thermal pollution c) Solid waste production d) Noise pollution.
9. Which of the following is the facility that the urban people enjoy?
a) Better communication access b) Better quality of air c) Large land at cheap rates d) None of these
10. Which of the following is the remedy for ill effects of urbanization?
a) Development of satellite towns b) Increase in the number of slums c) Making cities uninhabitable d) None of these
11. Urbanization is
a) Local environmental issue b) National environmental issue
c) Not at all an issue d) Both a) and b)
12. Which of the following is the ill effect of urbanization?
a) Decrease in agricultural land b) Loss of greenery c) Loss of water bodies d) All of these
13. Which of the following is the factor adversely influencing automobile pollution?
a) Free moving traffic b) High vehicular density c) Broad and smooth roads d) None of these
14. Which of the following is the reason for automobile pollution in our country"
a) Poor quality of fuel b) Advancement in automobile technology c) Congested traffic d) Outdated vehicles
15. Which of the following is the current control measure to reduce the automobile pollution?
a) Total ban on vehicles b) Outer ring roads c) Alternative fuel d) None of these

16. Which among the following is considered as secondary pollutant?
a) Nitrous oxide b) Carbon monoxide c) Ozone d) None
17. Which of the following chemical is not emitted by vehicles?
a) Carbon monoxide b) Oxides of Nitrogen c) Aluminium trioxide d) Suspended particulate matter
18. Which of the following pollutant is not emitted by leaded gasoline vehicles?
a) per oxy acetyl nitrate b) Hydrocarbons c) Sulphur dioxide d) Lead
19. The diesel vehicles pollute the environment largely through
a) NO_x b) CO c) Unburnt hydrocarbons d) All of these
20. Increase in Asthma attacks has been linked to high levels of
a) Oxygen b) Airborne dust particles c) Nitrogen d) All
21. Two stroke motor cycles emit
a) Carbon monoxide b) Unburnt Hydrocarbons c) Both d) None of these
22. Which of the following is oxygen supplier and used to reduce CO during fuel combustion in an automobile engine?
a) Cycloalkane b) Ethanol c) Oxides of nitrogen d) None of these
23. Which of the following are considered as alternative fuels?
a) CNG b) Kerosene c) Coal d) None of these
24. Which among the following is clean fuel?
a) Petrol b) Diesel c) Electricity d) CNG
25. Which of the following oxygenate is biodegradable?
a) MTBE b) C₂H₅OH c) TBA d) ETBE
26. Which of the following is an air pollutant
a) Nitrogen b) Carbon monoxide c) Carbon dioxide d) Oxygen
27. Which of the following statements about carbon monoxide is true
a) It is the result of incomplete combustion of fossil fuels
b) It is a foul smelling gas
c) It is harmless to human beings
d) All of the above
28. Which of the following is a secondary air pollutant
a) Carbon monoxide b) Sulphur dioxide c) Ozone d) Carbon dioxide
29. Which of the following air pollution control devices is suitable for removing the finest dust from the air.
a) Settling chamber b) Electrostatic precipitator c) Fabric filter d) Cyclone separator
30. The meaning of greenhouse is
a) House painted with green colour b) House surrounded by greenery
c) House made of glass for growing plants d) None of these
31. The meaning of global warming is
a) Increase in the temperature of climate b) A planet hotter than earth c) Solar radiation

d) None of these

32. Solar radiation consists of

a) Near UV region b) Visible region c) Infra red region d) All

33. Which of the following is not a green house gas?

a) CO₂ b) SO₂ c) O₃ d) Water vapour

c

34. Water vapour absorbs IR in the given region,

a) 2.5 to 3.5 μ m b) 5 to 7 μ m c) Above 7 μ m d) All are correct

35. Which of the following is not a green house gas?

a) N₂O b) CFC's

HFA's d) None of these

36. Nitrous oxide,

a) Doesn't cause global warming b) Depletes ozone layer c) is not an air pollutant d) None of these

37. Which of the following is not the source of nitrous oxide?

a) Soil and oceans b) Biomass burning c) Domesticated animals d) Industrial processing and automobile

38. Which of the following gases is having maximum GWP?

a) CFC b) N₂O c) CH₄ d) CO₂

39. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

a) Methane is released during extraction and inefficient combustion of fossil fuels b) Digestive tracts of cattle, sheep and goats are source of CH₄, c) Methane is not an air pollutant d) Coal mines are the major source of CH₄,

40. Which of the following is not a source of CO₂ in the atmosphere?

a) Burning of fossil fuels b) Photosynthesis c) Volcanic eruptions d) Animal and plant respiration and decay

41. The global warming may bring about the following changes in the climate of the earth

a) Increase in the rainfall b) Desertification c) Drought d) All

42. The rising level of CO₂ in the atmosphere can be reduced by,

a) Increase in forest cover b) Use of renewable sources of energy such as solar and wind energy
c) Minimizing the use of fossil fuels d) All

43. Which of the following are natural sinks for CO₂?

a) Oceans b) Volcanoes c) Rivers d) None of these

44. Which of the following is not a greenhouse gas.

a) Hydro chloro fluoro carbons b) Oxygen c) Carbon dioxide d) Methane

45. Which of the following is not the effect of global warming?

a) Unpredictable weather pattern b) adverse effect on food production. c) direct impact on health human beings
d) None of these.

46. Which of the following is not a solution for global warming

a) Reducing fossil fuel consumption b) Planting more trees c) Deforestation d) None of the above

47. The major automobile pollutants include

a) CO, NO_x, Hydrocarbons and SPM b) CO, NO_x, Hydrocarbons and CH₄ c) CO,
NO_x, Hydrocarbons and SPM d) CO, NO_x, Freon's and SPM

48. Petroleum based vehicles emit traces of ntal Stud

- a) CO & NO_x b) SPM c) Aldehydes d) CH₄

49. Heavy duty diesel vehicles contribute more

- a) NO_x b) Particulate matter c) CO d) Both a and b

50. Major pollutants from light petrol vehicles are

- a) CO and Hydrocarbons b) CO and NO_x c) CH₄, and CO₂ d) All the above

51. The 4-stroke engines produce less of the following as compared to 2-stroke engines

- a) CO and Hydrocarbons b) NO_x and SO₂, c) Both a and b d) None of the above

52. The major cause of global population growth in the 18 and 19 centuries was

- a) Decreases in death rates b) decrease in birth rates c) Industrial revolution d) None of these

53. The world population in 2000 was around

- a) 8 billion b) 6.1 billion c) 4 billion d) 4.5 billion

54. The average life expectancy around the world is currently

- a) Decreasing b) Increasing c) Not changing d) Stabilizing

55. Which of the following is the problem not associated with population growth

- a) Increase resource consumption b) Environmental pollution c) Food and energy shortages d) None of these

56. The major objectives of family welfare programs in India is

- a) Disease control b) Population growth rate control c) Employment generation d) None of these

57. Population ageing is

- a) the increase in the average age of the population b) The result of decreased death and birth rates
c) The trend where more people live to reach old age while fewer children are born d) All of the above

58. Which greenhouse gas is known as colourless, non-flammable, sweetish odour & laughing gas?

- a) Methane b) CO, c) Nitrous Oxide d) Sulfur hexa fluoride

59. 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 rules

60. The international protocol to protect the Ozone layer is

- a) Vienna protocol b) Kyoto protocol c) cartagena protocoll d) Montreal protocol

61. The protcol that reduces greenhouse gas emissions are

- a) Kyoto protocol b) cartagena protocol c) Montreal protocol d) Vienna protocol

62. Which of the following is not a greenhouse gas?

- a) Hydro chlorofluorocarbons b) Methane c) CO SO

63. Global Warming could affect

- a) Climate b) Increase in Sea level c) Melting of glaciers d) All the above

64. Primary cause of acid rain around the world is due to

- a) Carbon dioxide b) Sulphur dioxide c) Carbon Monoxide d) Ozone

1 c	2b	3d	4b	5c	6d	7a	8b	9a	10a	11c	12d
13b	14b	15c	16c	17c	18a	19d	20b	21c	22b	23a	24c
25b	26b	27a	28c	29d	30c	31a	32d	33b	34d	35c	36b
37c	38a	39c	40b	41d	42d	43a	44b	45c	46c	47	48c
49d	50a	51a	52c	53b	54b	55d	56b	57d	58c	59a	60d
61a	62d	63d	64b								

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Environmental concerns

Objective Type Questions

- Acid rain means
a) Heavy rain b) Drizzle c) Any precipitation d) None of these
- The primary cause of acid rain around the world is
a) Carbon dioxide b) Sulphur dioxide c) Carbon monoxide d) Ozone
- Which of the following is a source of SO₂ in atmosphere?
a) Volcanoes b) Thermal power plant c) HSO, manufacturing d) All of these

4. Acid rain is mainly influenced by
a) Deforestation b) Agriculture c) Presence of particulates d) None of these
5. The pH of unpolluted rain water is about
a) 8.7 b) 3.7 c) 5.7 d) None of these
6. Which of the following is the source of NO, in the atmosphere?
a) Automobile exhaust b) Microbial action c) HNO₃ manufacturing d) All of these
7. Which of the following statement is true?
a) Acid rain results in acidification of water bodies b) Acid rain reduces soil fertility
c) Both a) and b) d) None of these
8. Reduction in bright ness of the famous Tajmahal is due w
a) Global warming b) Acid rain c) Ozone depletion d) None of these
- 9) Which of the fallowing is not the ill effect of acid rain?
a) Leaching of heavy metals to water bodies b) Damaged sculptures
c) Killing of fishes d) Increase in the atmospheric temperature
- 10 Acid rain can be controlled by
a) Reducing SO₂, and NO₂, emission b) Reducing CO and Hydrocarbons emission
c) Increasing number of lakas d) None of these
11. Which of the following in a part of atmosphere?
a) Lithosphere b) Hydrosphere c) Stratosphere d) None of these
12. Which of the following is not present in the Stratosphere?
a) CO₂ b) O₂ c) O₃ d) NO_x
13. Which of the following is the unit for measuring the thickness of ozone layer?
a) Decibels b) Dobson unit c) Centimeter d) None of these
14. In the stratosphere, ozone is an effective filter capable of absorbing ultraviolet radiation with wavelengths between
a) 200 and 315 nm b) 315 and 400 nm c) 100 and 150 nm d) 400 and 600 nm
15. Which of the following UV radiation can rapidly damage biota of all types?
a) UV-A b) UV-C c) UV-B d) None of these
- 16, UV- C radiation lies in the region
a) 315 to 400 nm b) <280 nm c) >280 nm d) 280 to 315 nm
17. Which of the following statements is not correct?
a) UV-A radiation is particularly harmful living species
b) UV-B radiation can be harmful to both plant and animal species, especially after long exposure c) UV-B radiation is partially absorbed by ozone
d) When concentrations of ozone in the stratosphere substantially reduced dangerous levels of UV- B radiations can penetrate into the atmosphere
18. CFCs have been used as,
a) Solvents

- b) Refrigerants
- c) Blowing agents for polymer foams
- d) All of these

19. The formula of CFC-114 is

- a. $\text{CF}_2\text{ClCF}_2\text{Cl}$ b CFCl_2CF_3 c) $\text{CF}_3\text{CF}_2\text{Cl}$ d None of these

20. The ODP of a specific chemical takes into account,

- a) The reactivity of the species b) Atmospheric lifetime of the species
- c) Molar mass of the species d) All of these

21. Which of the following species has the zero ODP value?

- a) CFCs b) HCFCs c) HFCs d) None

22. Which of the following statement is not correct for CFCs?

- a) They are almost completely inert both chemically and biologically in the Earth's atmosphere
- b) They are very reactive in troposphere
- c) At higher altitudes they are capable of undergoing UV photolytic decomposition
- d) None of these

23. Which of the following statement is not correct for methane?

- a) It is produced biologically under anaerobic conditions in submerged soils and land fills
- b) It is released during extraction, production and transport of natural gas
- c) It is greenhouse gas
- d) Methane is non inflammable
- d) Methane is non-inflammable

24. Ozone layer is present in

- a) Troposphere b) Stratosphere c) Mesosphere d) Thermosphere

25. Which of the following statement about Ozone is not true?

- a) Ozone is a major constituent of photochemical smog
- b) Ozone protects us from the harmful UV radiation of sun
- c) Ozone is not a greenhouse gas
- d, Ozone is highly reactive

26. Major compound responsible for the destruction of stratospheric ozone layer is

- a) Oxygen b) CFC c) Carbon dioxide d) Dobson units

27. Ozone layer thickness of stratospheric ozone layer across the globe is around

- a) 200DU b) 300DU c) 400DU d) 500DU

28. Which of the following statement is true about animal husbandry?

- a) Animal husbandry is a part of agricultural activity
- b) Animal husbandry is breeding, feeding and management of animal
- c) Animal husbandry is nothing but livestock production
- d) Animal husbandry is protection of wild life

29. Which of the following is the purpose of animal husbandry?

- a) Conservation of biodiversity b) Production of meat c) Conservation of wildlife d) None of the

30. Livestock does not include

- a) Horticulture b) Sericulture c) Honey bee d) None of these

31. Domesticated animals are used for
a) Production of dairy products b) Production of fiber c) Draught d) All of these
32. Which of the following gas is produced by ruminants?
a) CH₃, b) SO₂ c) O₂ d) None of these
33. Which of the following statement is not true?
a) Animal production is strongly influenced by socio-cultural factors
b) Animal production has enormous impact on local environment
c) Animal production doesn't cause noise pollution
d) Animal production depends on agro-ecological conditions
34. Animal husbandry may result in
a) Global warming b) Acid rain c) Ozone depletion d) None of these
35. Which of following is not the result of indoor production practice?
a) Noise b) Rain c) Contamination of water bodies d) Odour
36. Over fishing is
a) Undesirable b) Desirable c) Necessary d) None of these
37. Increased demand for the food from animal origin is due to
a) Environmental vegetarianism b) Animal welfare activities c) Change in the diet of people d) None of these
38. Atmospheric oxidation of SO₂, to SO₃, is influenced by
a) sunlight. b) Humidity c) presence of hydrocarbons d) all of these
39. The Effect of Acid rain
a) reduces soil fertility. b) increases atmospheric temperature, c) causing respiratory problems
d) skin cancer
- 40) The process of movement of nutrients from the soil by the Acid rain is called
a) Transpiration. b) evapo transpiration c) Leaching d) Infiltration.
41. Chloro Fluro Carbon's(CFC) are
a) Nontoxic b) Nonflammable c) Non carcinogenic d) All the above
42. Ozone layers absorbs
a) UV rays b) Infrared rays c) Cosmic rays d) CO
48. Formation of ozone layer is explained by
a) Rosenmund reaction b) Henderson's reaction c) Chapman's reaction. d) Perkin's reaction
44. Each Chlorine free Radical can destroy the following number of ozone molecules.
a) 1000 b) 10,000 c) 1,00,000 d) 100
45. Freon's are
a) HFC b) CFC c) NFC d) Hydrocarbons.
46. Ozone depletion causes
a) snow blindness b) Photochemical smog. c) acid rain d) vomiting

47. World Ozone day is being celebrated on wau e

- a) September 5th b) October 15th c) September 16th d) September 11th

48. Bhopal Gas Tragedy caused due to leakage of

- a) Methyl Iso Cyanate (MIC) b) Sulphur dioxide c) Mustard gas d) methane

49. Acid rain has been increasing day by day due to

- a) Urbanization b) industrialization c) increase in vehicle population d) none of the above

50. Ozone hole was first discovered over

- a) Arctic b) Antarctica c) tropical region d) Africa

ANSWERS

1 (c), 2 (b), 3 (d), 4 (c), 5 (c), 6 (d), 7 (c), 8 (b), 9 (d), 10 (a), 11 (c), 12 (a), 13) 14 (a)
15 (b), 16 (b), 17 (a), 18 (d), 19 (a), 20 (d) 21 (c) 22 (b), 23 (d), 24 (b), 25 (c), 26 (b), 27 (b), 28 (d)
29 (b), 30 (a), 31 (d), 32 (a), 33 (c), 34 (a), 35 b 36 (a), 37 (c), 38 (d), 39 (a), 40 (c), 41 (d), 42 (a),
43 (c), 44 (c), 45 (b), 46 (a), 47 (c), 48 (a), 49 (b) 50 (b).

Environmental Protection

Objective Type Questions

- 1) First of the major environmental protection acts to be promulgated in India was
a) The Wildlife Protection Act b) The air act c) The environment act d) Noise pollution rules
- 2) Environmental protection is the responsibility of
a) Government. b) Non government organizations c) Individuals d) All
3. World Environment day is observed on
a) 15th of August b) 5th of June c) 17th of July d) None of these
4. The Wild life protection Act in India was passed in
a) 1978 b) 1972 c) 1986 d) 1992
5. Air (prevention and control of pollution) Act in India was passed in
a) 1970 b) 1975 c) 1981 d) 1990
6. The environment (protection) Act in India was passed in
a) 1980 b) 1986 c) 1990 d) 1994
- 7 Any environment protection policy should be based on
a) No development b) Sustainable development c) Exploitation of natural sources d) None of these
8. Article 51A (g) of Indian constitution says environment protection and conservation is
a) A fundamental duty of citizen b) Not the responsibility of citizen
c) The responsibility of Government d) None of these
9. The goal of national parks and wildlife sanctuaries is
a) To promote international trading of animals and their product b) To evacuate tribal people from forest
c) Conservation of wildlife d) None of these
10. The tiger conservation project was started in
a) 1973 b) 1974 c) 1981 d) 1990
11. Which of the following is empowered to take measures to protect and improve environment as per the environment (protection) Act.
a) Central government b) State government c) Corporation d) Municipal authority
12. Which of the following is the authority to monitor industrial effluent
a) Centre for science and environment b) Pollution control board
c) Indian environmental association d) None of these
- 13 Centre for science and environment is
a) Non-government organization b) Government organization
c) International body setup by United Nations d) None of these
14. The goal of environmental education for all is
a) To create awareness b) To encourage participation c) To make people knowledgeable d) All of these
- 15 Environmental education is must for
a) Children b) Women c) Everyone d) Scientists

16. The leader of "Chipko Movement" is
a) Sunder lal Bahuguna b) Medha Patkar c) Vandana shiva d) None of these
17. The Central Pollution Control Board was established under the provision of.
a) Environmental (Protection) Act 1986 b) Air (Prevention & Control) Act 1981
c) Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act 1974 d) None of the above.
18. The Karnataka State Pollution Control Board (KSPCB) was established in the Year
a) 1974 b) 1982 c) 1986 d) 1976
19. Earth Day' is observed on:
a) 1st December b) 5th June c) April 22nd d) 1st January.
20. Which of the following is NGO
a) Narmada Bachao Andolan b) CPCB c) KSPCB d) None
21. The Environmental (Protection) Act 1986 deals with:
a) Water b) Air c) Soil d) All.
22. The objectives of the Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972 is:
a) To preserve the biodiversity b) To maintain essential ecological and life supporting systems
c) Protection & conservation of wild life d) All
23. Which of the following animals is endangered species of India:
a) Black buck b) Elephant c) Fox d) Giraffe
24. Which State is having highest women literacy rate in India
a) Karnataka b) Punjab c) Rajasthan d) Kerala
25. An International Conference on Environmental Education was held in December 1982 at:
a) Kyoto b) Vienna c) New-Delhi d) London
26. The objectives of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) are
a) Immunization b) Health checkup & referral services
c) Pre-school and non-formal education d) All the above.
27. ISO 14000 standards deal with
a) Pollution Management b) Risk management c) Environmental Management d) None of the above.
28. World summit on sustainable development was held at
a) Johannesburg in 2002 b) Rio de Janeiro in 1992 c) Kyoto in 1994 d) Stockholm in 2000
29. An important NGO involved in Global environmental protection is
a) UNICEF b) Green Peace c) WHO d) CPCB
30. The first International Earth Summit was held at
a). Johestnosburg H b) Rio de Janeiro c) Kyoto d) Stockholm
31. Silent Valley movement succeed in
a) Waste management in sea coa b) Canceling the state government Hydel project and saving the Lion-

Tailed Monkeys c)Promoting marine fishery business in Kerala d) None of the above

32. The committee which submitted its report to Government of India Environmental Education is
a) Tiwari Committee b) Mehta committee c Banerjee Committee d) Agarwal Committee

ANSWERS

1 (a), 2 (d), 3 (b), 4 (b), 5 (c), 6(b) 7(b) 8(a) 9 (c), 10 (a), 11 (a), 12 (b), 13 (a), 14(d), 15 (c) 16(a) 17 (c), 18 (a), 19 (c), 20 (a), 21 (d), 22 (d), 23 (a), 24 (c. 25 (d), 26(c), 27(b), 28 (b), 29 (b), 30 (b), 31a

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