

Module 3

Environmental Pollution & Waste Management & Public Health Aspects

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS & ANSWERS:

1. Ground water characteristics must be monitored at least once in a _____ till design span.

a) Week b) Month
c) Day d) **Quarter**

2. Ground water samples should be collected at least up to a distance _____ km.

a) 2 b) 3
c) 4 d) **5**

3. If no open wells are available, action needs to be taken to provide at least _____ monitoring wells.

a) 1 b) 2
c) 3 d) **4**

4. How should the monitoring wells be arranged in the absence of bore wells?

- a) One on up gradient and other three on the down gradient
- b) One on up gradient and other two on the down gradient
- c) One on up gradient and other one on the down gradient
- d) One on up gradient and other four on the down gradient

5. The ground water flow direction has to be ascertained periodically and reported at least
- a) Once in a year
 - b) Once in two years
 - c) **Once in three years**
 - d) Once in four years

6. The directions of the ground water flow have to be established with _____
- a) **State Ground Water Board**
 - b) Water Control Board
 - c) PCB
 - d) SPCB

7. When did the Central Pollution Control Board established?
- a) 1970
 - b) 1972
 - c) **1974**
 - d) 1976

8. Who appoints the chairman of the Central Pollution Control Board?
- a) **Central Government**
 - b) State Government
 - c) Governor of the State
 - d) President of India

9. Which one of the following is the apex organization in the country in the field of pollution control?
- a) Water Pollution Control Board
 - b) State Pollution Control Board
 - c) **Central Pollution Control Board**
 - d) Air pollution Control Board

10. How many officials can be nominated to the Central Pollution Control Board by the Central Government?
- a) **Five**
 - b) Ten
 - c) Twenty
 - d) Twenty Five

11. In State Pollution Control Boards, how many constitutions of committees can constitute?
- a) One
 - b) Ten
 - c) Not constitute any committees
 - d) **As many committees as necessary**

12. Where is the head office of the Central Pollution Control Board?

- a) Mumbai
- b) Raipur
- c) Mysore
- d) **New Delhi**

13. Who decides the term of the Member Secretary in the Central Pollution Control Board?

- a) Chairman of the Central Pollution Control Board
- b) President of India
- c) Prime Minister of India
- d) **Government of India**

14. What is the full form of NAMP?

- a) **National Air Quality Monitoring Program**
- b) National Air Quality Measuring Program
- c) National Air Quantity Monitoring Program
- d) National Air Quality Monitoring Protocol

15. When did the Karnataka State Pollution Control Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution constituted?

- a) **1974**
- b) 1978
- c) 1982
- d) 1985

16. In how many tier programs the inland water quality monitoring network is operating?

- a) One
- b) Two
- c) **Three**
- d) Four

17. When did the National Green Tribunal Act constituted?

- a) 2000
- b) 2005
- c) **2010**
- d) 2015

18. Which is the first country to pass the amendment in the parliament to safeguard the environment?

- a) Brazil
 - b) Denmark
 - c) China
 - d)
- India**

19. Groundwater containing bacteria and viruses can result in _____

- a) **Cholera**
- b) Methemoglobinemia
- c) Kidney problem
- d) Liver problem

20. _____ is caused by drinking water high in nitrates.

- a) Cholera
- b) **Methemoglobinemia**
- c) Kidney problem
- d) Liver problem

- 21.** _____ contaminant causes kidney and liver problems if present in groundwater.
- a) **Benzene**
 - b) Toluene
 - c) Benzotoulene
 - d) Lead

- 22.** _____ is caused due to groundwater contamination by septic tank.
- a) Cholera
 - b) Methemoglobinemia
 - c) Kidney problem
 - d)

Hepatitis

- 23.** _____ from leachate cause chest pain in humans in case of acute exposure.
- a) Lead
 - b) Benzene
 - c) Mercury
 - d) **Cadmium**

- 24.** _____ from leachate can lead to coma in humans in case of acute exposure.
- a) Lead
 - b) Benzene
 - c) **Phenol**
 - d) Cadmium

- 25.** _____ from leachate can lead to gum disease in humans in case of acute exposure.
- a) **Nickel**
 - b) Benzene
 - c) Phenol
 - d) Cadmium

- 26.** Leachate containing lead causes _____ in humans in case of long term exposure.
- a) **Anorexia**
 - b) Tremor
 - c) Anaemia
 - d) Renal failure

- 27.** Leachate containing mercury causes _____ in humans in case of long term exposure.
- a) Anorexia
 - b) **Tremor**
 - c) Anaemia
 - d) Renal failure

- 28.** _____ regulates ground water that is shown to have a connection with surface water.
- a) **CWA**
 - b) SDWA
 - c) RCRA
 - d) CERCLA

- 29.** SDWA established _____ drinking water source protection programs.
- a) 1
 - b) 2
 - c) **3**
 - d) 4

- 30.** _____ regulates treatment and storage of hazardous waste to prevent contamination.

- a) CWA
- b) SDWA
- c) **RCRA**
- d) CERCLA

31. _____ act authorizes the government to clean up contamination from hazardous substances.

- a) CWA
- b) SDWA
- c) RCRA
- d)

CERCLA

32. _____ regulates pesticide use to prevent groundwater contamination.

- a) **FIFRA**
- b) SDWA
- c) RCRA
- d) CERCLA

33. The water which in a state of downward movement under gravity is _____

- a) Groundwater
- b) **Vadose water**
- c) Connate water
- d) Juvenile water

34. What is the process of movement downwards of vadose water called?

- a) **Infiltration**
- b) Filtration
- c) Deposition
- d) Down-flow

35. What is the upper surface of the zone saturation called?

- a) Aquifer
- b) Aquiclude
- c) **Water table**
- d) Aquifuge

36. What is the water obtained from precipitation called?

- a) **Meteoric water**
- b) Connate water
- c) Juvenile water
- d) Secondary water

37. Water present in rocks from the time of their deposition is _____

- a) Meteoric water
- b) **Connate water**
- c) Juvenile water
- d) Secondary water

38. What is usually the nature of connate water?

- a) Sweet
- b) Odour
- c) **Salty**
- d) Odourless

39. Juvenile water is also called _____

- a) Meteoric water
- b) Connate water
- c) **Magmatic water**
- d) Secondary water

40. Some hot springs are derived from which water?

- a) Meteoric water
- b) Connate water
- c) **Juvenile water**
- d) Secondary water

41. The vadose water which is lost to the atmosphere by transpiration and evaporation is _____

- a) **Soil water**
- b) Intermediate water
- c) Phreatic water
- d) Water table

42. Which zone is a zone of non-saturation among vadose water?

- a) Soil water
- b) **Intermediate water**
- c) Phreatic water
- d) Water table

43. Which zones are together called zone of aeration?

- a) **Soil water and intermediate zone**
- b) Intermediate zone and zone of capillary water
- c) Zone of capillary water and phreatic water
- d) Soil water and phreatic water

44. The zone of water which occurs only in fine particle size is _____

- a) Soil water
- b) Intermediate water
- c) Phreatic water
- d) **Zone of capillary water**

45. Which vadose water zone is also called the zone of saturation?

- a) Soil water
- b) Intermediate water
- c) **Phreatic water**
- d) Zone of capillary water

46. Which of the following is not a negative effect of storm water?

- a) Volume
- b) Runoff
- c) Potential contaminants
- d) **Evaporation**

47. Pollutants entering surface waters during precipitation events is termed _____

- a) Runoff
- b) **Polluted runoff**
- c) Contaminated runoff
- d) Water flow

48. Water is recycled into the atmosphere by vegetation through the process called _____

- a) Evaporation
- b) **Evapotranspiration**
- c) Precipitation
- d) Runoff

49. Stream erosion can be caused by excess _____

- a) **Precipitation**
- b) Evapotranspiration
- c) Penetration
- d) Transpiration

50. Which of these is a single event?

- a) Monsoon rain
- b) **Flash flood**
- c) Flood
- d) Volcano eruption

51. What is the amount spent in the UK every year because of flooding?

- a) £250
- b) £260
- c) **£270**
- d) £280

52. When was SWMM developed?

- a) **1970**
- b) 1980
- c) 1990
- d) 2000

53. Which year was the SWMM approved?

- a) 2000
- b) 2002
- c) **2005**
- d) 2008

54. In which of the months does the maximum sewage flow occur in India?

- a) March
- b) May
- c) **July**
- d) September

55. poisoning water in Japan is from fishes.

- a) Bismuth
- b) **Arsenic**
- c) Antimony
- d) Palladium

56. Fishes can store more quantity of_in
their bodies.

- a) **Mercury**
- b) Bismuth
- c) Palladium
- d) Chlorine

- 56.** Waste water released from _____ are not the sources of bacteria.
a) Sanitaria b) Municipalities
c) Tanning d) **Industries**

- 57.** Bacteria and microorganisms present in the water will cause _____ in human and animals.
a) Indigestion b) **Intestinal tract**
c) Brain tumour d) Cancer

- 58.** Amoebic dysentery is caused by _____
a) Viruses b) Bacteria
c) Helminth d) **Protozoa**

- 59.** Bacteria in water causes _____
a) Malaria b) **Typhoid**
c) Dengue d) Chicken guinea

- 60.** Helminth in the water causes _____
a) **Hook worm** b) Amoebic dysentery
c) Cholera d) Typhoid

- 61.** The _____ is an important requirement of the aquatic life.
a) Dissolved nitrogen b) Dissolved chlorine
c) **Dissolved oxygen** d) Dissolved methane

- 62.** The optimum value in natural water is _____
a) 2-4ppm b) 4-7ppm
c) **4-6ppm** d) 2-7ppm

- 63.** What is the full form of BOD?
a) Biochemical oxygen demand b) Biological oxygen demand
c) **Biometric oxygen deep water** d) Biological oxygen deep water

- 64.** The disappearance of the plants and animals is due to the _____ in water.
a) Nitrogen depletion b) Chlorine depletion
c) **Oxygen depletion** d) Ozone depletion

65. The decomposition of the matter produces into _____ and in presence of _____

- a) **Carbon dioxide and oxygen**
- b) Oxygen and nitrogen
- c) Nitrogen and carbon dioxide
- d) Nitrogen and chlorine

66. In which temperature soil develops slowly?

- a) Summer
- b) Wind
- c) Rainy
- d)

Cold

67. Under ideal climatic conditions how many cms of soil is developed?

- a) **One**
- b) Two
- c) Three
- d) Four

68. What is called for the matured soils which are arranged in a series of zones?

- a) Soil zones
- b) Soil layers
- c) **Soil horizons**
- d) Soil benches

69. What is soil profile?

- a) **A cross sectional view of the horizons in a soil**
- b) A front view of the horizons in a soil
- c) A cross sectional view of the horizons in rocks
- d) A front view of the horizons in rocks

70. How many horizons are there in soils?

- a) One
- b) Two
- c) Three
- d) **Four**

71. Which horizon helps to determine the pH of the soil?

- a) A
- b) B
- c) **C**
- d) O

72. What is called for the mixture of all the contents of soil?

- a) Erosion
- b) Sublimation
- c) Degradation
- d) **Loams**

73. What is called for the movement of surface litter and topsoil from one place to another?

- a) Soil submerge
- b) Soil degradation
- c) **Soil erosion**
- d) Soil pollution

74. Why continuous contour trenches are used?

- a) To decrease the infiltration of air
- b) To enhance the infiltration of air
- c) To decrease the infiltration of water
- d) **To enhance the infiltration of water**

75. What is used to convert wastelands into agricultural lands?

- a) Check dams
- b) Water purifier
- c) Rain harvesters
- d) **Gradonies**

76. Organic agriculture advocates avoiding the use of _____

- a) Organic manure
- b) Stored water
- c) Modern technologies in harvesting
- d) **Chemical fertilizers**

77. What is noise?

- a) Desirable sound
- b) Desirable and unwanted sound
- c) **Undesirable and unwanted sound**
- d) Undesirable and wanted sound

78. In which unit sound is measured?

- a) Kilometer
- b) Pascal
- c) Kilogram
- d) **Decibel**

79. Which pollution cause hearing loss in organisms?

- a) Air pollution
- b) **Noise pollution**
- c) Water pollution
- d) Soil pollution

80. What is the dB of a threshold of hearing?

- a) **0**
- b) 10
- c) 50
- d) 100

81. What is the dB of a threshold of pain?

- a) 100
- b) 110
- c) 120
- d) **146**

82. At what decibel instantaneous rupture of membrane happens?

- a) 100
- b) 120
- c) 146
- d) **150**

83. What is the ambient noise level in the residential one during night time?

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

84. What is called for a temporary hearing loss?

- a) Temporary ear pain
- b) Temporary hearing problem
- c) **Temporary threshold shift**
- d) Temporary hearing shift

85. At what level a sound becomes physical pain?

- a) Above 50 dB
- b) Above 70 dB
- c) **Above 80 dB**
- d) Above 100 dB

86. Which of the following sound is pleasant to our ears?

- a) Heavy machinery
- b) Transportation equipment
- c) Loud noise
- d)

Music

87. Wildlife faces more problems than humans due to noise pollution, because animals dependent on _____

- a) Noise
- b) **Sound**
- c) Actions
- d) Behavior

88. When did the Noise Pollution Regulations and Control Rule established in India?

- a) **2000**
- b) 2004
- c) 2005
- d) 2007

89. What timings loud speakers shouldn't use in public areas?

- a) 10:00 pm to 5:00 am
- b) 1:00 am to 7:00 am
- c) 11:00 pm to 6:00 am
- d) **10:00 pm to 6:00 am**

90. When can a person complaint to the police regarding noise pollution level?

- a) **When the ambient noise standards exceeds by 10 dB**
- b) When the ambient noise standards exceeds by 20 dB
- c) When the ambient noise standards exceeds by 30 dB

d) When the ambient noise standards exceeds by 50 dB

91. What is the meaning of silence zone for noise pollution?

- a) Area comprising more than 100 meters around hospitals and educational institutes
- b) Area comprising not less than 100 meters around hospitals and educational institutes**
- c) Area comprising more than 100 meters around clubs and commercial streets
- d) Area comprising not less than 100 meters around clubs and commercial streets

92. When did the Factories Act constitute in India?

- a) 1930
- b) 1947
- c) 1948**
- d) 1956

93. Which Ministry published a draft of Noise Pollution Rules?

- a) Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- b) Ministry of Pollution Control
- c) Ministry of Industries
- d) Ministry of Environment and Forests**

94. In which year the Motor Vehicles Act came into force?

- a) 1983
- b) 1984
- c) 1988**
- d) 1990

95. One of the efficient ways to control aircraft noise is _____

- a) Building aircrafts with old technologies
- b) Maximize the passengers to 100
- c) Increase the amount of pressure it can withstand
- d) Constructing aerodromes far away from the residential areas**

96. In which section, if a person violates the noise pollution regulations, is liable for penalty?

- a) Section 12
- b) Section 15**
- c) Section 18
- d) Section 19

97. What is the db level for heavy vehicles in India?

- a) 70
- b) 75
- c) 77
- d) 80**

98. What are the ambient air quality standards in industrial area during day time?

- a) **75 db**
- b) 80 db
- c) 85 db
- d) 100 db

99. In which Act, noise is included as an environmental pollutant?

- a) 1974
- b) 1981**
- c) 1988
- d) 1994

100. What is the primary standard level for carbon monoxide for assuring air quality?

- a) 10ppm
- b) 90ppm
- c) 1ppm
- d) 9ppm**

101. What is the primary function(s) of the alveoli?

- a) Transfer of oxygen to the blood
- b) Removal of carbon dioxide from the blood
- c) Transfer of toxic substances to the blood
- d) All of the mentioned**

102. Particles of what size are filtered by the nasal passage?

- a) >10micrometre**
- b) >500 micrometre
- c) >1 mm
- d) >5 micrometre

Answer: a

Explanation: The moist nasal passage can capture dust particles above 10 micrometre.

103. What is the effect of ozone on human respiratory system?

- a) It has higher affinity to bind with haemoglobin and does not allow binding of oxygen
- b) It causes the disfigurement of the alveoli reducing the surface area for gaseous transfer
- c) It damages lung tissues and aggravates asthma**
- d) All of the mentioned

104. Which of the following pollutants is the major contributor to photochemical smog?

- a) Peroxynitrates
- b) Hydroperoxides
- c) Nitrogen dioxide
- d) Ozone**

105. What are the effects of sulphur dioxide on the human body?

- a) It causes the malfunction of liver and kidney
- b) It breaks down body's immunity towards particulate matter and bacteria**
- c) It causes blood cells to dilate thereby affecting blood flow through the circulatory system
- d) All of the mentioned

106. How does increase in temperature affect air pollution?

- a) Higher temperatures reduce air pollution
- b) Higher temperatures increase air pollution**
- c) Temperature does not affect the air pollution levels
- d) Humidity factor is also necessary to predict variance of air pollution with temperature

107. When did the air pollution on earth happened first time?

- a) When humans started using tools
- b) When humans started using firewood**
- c) When humans started using clothes
- d) When humans started using wheels

108. Who made the first anti-pollution law?

- a) Martin Luther King
- b) Nelson Mandela
- c) Queen Elizabeth
- d) King Edward**

109. Which was the first major disaster of air pollution?

- a) New York smog
- b) London smog**
- c) Paris smog
- d) Delhi smog

110. What is the significance of black color moth in Europe during 19th century?

- a) Indication of evolution
- b) Indication of soil pollution**
- c) Indication of mutation
- d) Indication of air pollution**

111. What is the main cause of increase in air pollution in the 20th century?

- a) Development of the transport system**
- b) Development of infrastructures**
- c) Development of electricity
- d) Development of water resources

112. How many primary pollutants are there?

- a) Three
- b) Five**
- c) Seven
- d) Nine

113. What are secondary pollutants?

- a) Pollutants due to fire
- b) Pollutants due to emission
- c) **Pollutants due to a chemical reaction**
- d) Pollutants due to oxidation

114. Which is the colorless, odorless and toxic gas which produced when organic materials incompletely burn?

- a) Sulphur oxide
- b) **Carbon monoxide**
- c) Oxygen
- d) Particulates

115. Which of the following cause soot in the environment?

- a) Hydrocarbons
- b) Nitrogen oxide
- c) Sulphur oxide
- d) **Particulates**

116. What is aerosol?

- a) **General term for particles in air**
- b) General term for particles in soil
- c) General term for particles in water
- d) General term for particles inside humans

117. What is smog?

- a) Mixture of smoke and particulates
- b) Mixture of smoke and oxygen
- c) **Mixture of smoke and fog**
- d) Mixture of soot and fog

118. Aerosol + solid particles + liquid particles results in_____

- a) Dust
- b) Mist
- c) Smog
- d) **Smoke**

119. Which of the following is used in ceramic industries?

- a) Electrostatic precipitator
- b) **Dynamic precipitator**
- c) Spray tower
- d) Wet cyclonic scrubber

120. Wet scrubbers are classified into____types.

- a) 2
- b) **3**
- c) 5
- d) 6

121. The centrifugal collectors are classified into how many types?

- a) 3
- b) 4
- c) 5
- d) **2**

122. Which of the following air pollution control device has maximum efficiency?

- a) **Electrostatic precipitator**
- b) Dynamic precipitator
- c) Spray tower
- d) Wet cyclonic scrubber

123. Which of the following fluid is used in web scrubbers?

- a) **Lime**
- b) MgSO₄
- c) NaCl
- d) K₂Cr₂O₇

124. Which of the following is incorrect regarding the fabric filter?

- a) They can remove very small particle
- b) They are liable to chemical attack
- c) **They have low efficiency in comparison to venturi scrubber**
- d) They can handle large volume of gas at relatively high speed

125. Which of the following removes both gaseous and particulate contaminants?

- a) **Venturi scrubber**
- b) Gravitational settling chamber
- c) Dynamic precipitator
- d) Wet scrubber

126. Identify the correct statement regarding the Electrostatic precipitator.

- a) Minimum particle size removal is <0.5μm
- b) **They can be operated at high temperature**
- c) It has a low maintenance cost
- d) It does not cause any freezing problem

127. Which was the first city to an established system of waste removal?

- a) Lahore
- b) **Athens**
- c) Paris
- d) London

128. Why burning waste is not an acceptable practice of solid waste management?

- a) Because it is very costly
- b) Because it requires modern technologies
- c) **Because it cause several environmental issues**
- d) Because it requires lot of space

129. What plan should we make to the disposal of solid waste?

- a) **Integrated waste management plan**
- b) Recycling of waste management plan
- c) Reducing of waste management plan
- d) Use of waste management plan

130. The term ‘Municipal Solid Waste’ is used to describe which kind of solid waste?

- a) **Hazardous**
- b) Toxic
- c) Non hazardous
- d) Non toxic

- 131.** How many main components are there in integrated waste management?
a) One b) Two
c) **Three** d) Four

- 132.** Which of the integrated waste management is reduced on an individual level?
a) **Source reduction** b) Recycling
c) Disposal d) Burning

- 133.** Which of the following can be recycled many times?
a) Plastic b) Wood
c) Organic materials
d) **Aluminum**

- 134.** Why plastics are difficult to recycle?
a) Because it is very hard material b) Because it is very adhesive in its nature
c) **Because of different types of polymer resins** d) Because of different sizes of plastic

- 135.** How many key characteristics of a municipal sanitary landfill are there?
a) One b) Two
c) **Three** d) Four

- 136.** How does organic material in the buried solid waste will decompose?
a) By the action of oxidation b) **By the action of microorganisms**
c) By the flow of water d) By the soil particles

- 137.** What is called for the process of burning municipal solid waste in a properly designed furnace under suitable temperature and operating conditions?
a) Landfill b) Recycling
c) Vermicomposting
d) **Incineration**

- 138.** Why the recycled paper is banned for use in food containers?
a) **Because it creates contamination** b) Because it creates a lot of spaces
c) Because paper can be used only one time
d) Because paper is very thick and can't cover the food containers

139. The process of burning of municipal solid waste at high temperature is called

- a) Incineration
 - b) Composting
 - c) Land filing
 - d)
 - Shredding

140. Which of the following is a biodegradable waste?

- a) Polythene bags
 - b) Synthetic fiber
 - c) **Food waste**
 - d) Paper

141. In which method of disposal of municipal solid waste, the waste is dumped in the soil?

- a) Incineration
 - b) Composting
 - c) **Land filing**
 - d) Shredding

142. Which of the following is correct regarding disposal of waste by land filling?

- a) Economical method
 - b) Preferred in low lying areas
 - c) **Foul gases are not produced**
 - d) Separation of different types of waste not required

143. The density of ash produced in the municipal solid waste is _____ a) 100

144. The process of decomposition of biodegradable solid waste by earthworms is called

- a) Land fills
 - b) Shredding
 - c) **Vermi-composting**
 - d) Composting

145. The waste produced in cotton mills are _____

- a) Municipal solid waste
 - b) Non biodegradable waste
 - c) Hazardous waste
 - d) **Non hazardous waste**

146. Which of the following is not the land filling method?

- a) **Bangalore method**
 - b) Area method
 - c) Depression method
 - d) Trench
- method

147. _____ is a liquid that passes through solid waste and extracts suspended impurities from it.

- a) **Leachate**
 - b) Sludge
 - c) Distilled water
 - d) Municipal
- waste

148. Which of the following is not the municipal solid waste?

- a) **Radioactive substance**
 - b) Ashes
 - c) Food waste
 - d)
- Rubbish

149. Which of the following waste can be decomposed by bacteria?

- a) Radioactive substance
 - b) Ashes
 - c) **Food waste**
 - d)
- Rubbish

150. _____ is the cutting and tearing of municipal solid waste.

- a) Land fills
 - b) **Shredding**
 - c) Pulverization
 - d)
- Composting

151. _____ is the crushing and grinding of municipal solid waste.

- a) Land fills
 - b) Shredding
 - c) **Pulverization**
 - d)
- Composting

152. In which method of composting, decomposition of anaerobic waste takes place?

- a) Indian method
 - b) Depression method
 - c) **Bangalore method**
 - d) Trench
- method

153. Which of the following is a biological method of disposal of municipal solid waste?

- a) Land fills
- b) Shredding
- c) Pulverization
- d) **Composting**

154. The different ways a person can come into contact with hazardous chemicals are called

- a) **Exposure pathways**
- b) Toxic pathways
- c) Chemical pathways
- d) Hazard pathways

155. Minamata, Japan hazard outbreak had _____ effect on the population.

- a) Direct
- b) Acute
- c) Minimal
- d) **Chronic**

156. Exposure to _____ caused environmental hazard in USA in the year 1985.

- a) Methylisocyanate
- b) Lead in paint
- c) **Carbamate pesticide**
- d) Lead

157. Which of the following chemical is responsible for London smog episode?

- a) **Sulphur dioxide**
- b) Sulphur
- c) Sulphur trioxide
- d) Sulphur oxide

158. Environmental disease outbreak in Toyama, Japan was due to _____

- a) Lead
- b) **Cadmium**
- c) Mercury
- d) Zinc

159. Which of the following chemical is responsible for acute lung disease from Bhopal gastragedy?

- a) **Methylisocyanate**
- b) Methylisocyanade
- c) Methyl
- d) Methylcyanate

160. Heavy metals like Arsenic, Cadmium and Cyanide effects _____

- a) Immune system
- b) **Nervous system**
- c) Skin
- d) Respiratory system

161. What is chronic toxicity?

- a) Effects due to long term exposure
- b) Effects due to short term exposure
- c) Effects due to exposure
- d) Benefits due to exposure

162. What is acute toxicity?

- a) Effects due to long term exposure
- b) Effects due to short term exposure
- c) Effects due to exposure
- d) Benefits due to exposure

- a) Effects due to long term exposure
- b) Effects due to short term exposure
- c) Effects due to exposure
- d) Benefits due to exposure

163. What is the iron and steel constitute of e-

- a) 20
- b) 30
- c) 40
- d) **50**

164. Which of the following element make e-waste hazardous in nature?

- a) **Lead**
- b) Glass
- c) Plastic
- d) Iron

165. In 2006, the IAER projected that _____ electronic and electrical appliances would become e-waste by 2010.

- a) 1 billion
- b) 2 billion
- c) **3 billion**
- d) 4 billion

166. According to the Comptroller and Auditor- General's (CAG) report what is the amount of e-waste generated annually?

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

167. What is the hazardous pollutant released from LED's?

- a) **Arsenic**
- b) Barium
- c) Cobalt
- d) Cadmium

168. What is the hazardous pollutant released from electron tubes?

- a) Arsenic
- b) **Barium**
- c) Cobalt
- d) Cadmium

169. What is the hazardous pollutant released from batteries?

- a) Arsenic
- b) Barium
- c) Cobalt
- d) **Cadmium**

170. What is the hazardous pollutant released from inductive coils?

- a) Arsenic
- b) Barium
- c) Cobalt
- d) **Copper**

171. What is the hazardous pollutant released from circuit boards?

- a) Arsenic
- b) Barium
- c) **Lead**
- d) Copper

172. What is the hazardous pollutant released from telephones?

- a) **Lithium**
- b) Barium
- c) Lead
- d) Copper

173. What is the hazardous pollutant released from calculators?

- a) Lithium
- b) **Mercury**
- c) Lead
- d) Copper

174. Nickel is released from __

- a) Display
- b) Calculator
- c) **Alloy**
- d) Transformers

175. Which of the hazardous pollutant occurs in plastic?

- a) Lithium
- b) **PCBs**
- c) Lead
- d) Copper