Question paper

Multiple Choice Questions

Sub/Code: Principles of Environmental Science/ 15CY102

1. Identify the primary agenda of the Kyoto protocol

1. Regulation of hazardous wastes
2. Regulate the production of nuclear energy
3. Control anthropogenic sources of greenhouse gases
4. None of the above

Answer: C

2. In which state is The Pampadum Shola National Park (PSNP) located ?

1. Uttrakhand
2. Kerala
3. Chhattisgarh
4. Himachal Pradesh

Answer: B

3. In which year, The Environmental (Protection) Act was passed

* + - * 1. 1986
        2. 1992
        3. 1984
        4. 1974

Answer: A

4. Under which section of Water Act, the National Capital Territory of Delhi has been declared as water pollution prevention control area

* + - * 1. Section 21
        2. Section 23
        3. Section 19
        4. Section 24

Answer: C

5. Which state of India is out of The Forest (Conservation) Act:

* + - * 1. Uttar Pardesh
        2. Karnataka
        3. Jammu and Kashmir
        4. Haryana

Answer: C

6. On which day The World Environmental day is celebrated:

* + - * 1. December 1
        2. June 5
        3. November 14
        4. August 15

Answer: B

7. In which year the first chloroflorocarbon was synthesised :

* + - * 1. 1892
        2. 1920
        3. 1980
        4. 1800

Answer: A

8. Select the correct statement about ozone

* + - * 1. Ozone is a major constituent of photochemical smog
        2. Ozone is not highly reactive
        3. Ozone does not protect us from the harmful UV radiation of sun
        4. Ozone is as same as oxygen

Answer: A

9. Identify the green house gas being supplied from the agricultural fields along with methane?

* + - * 1. SO3
        2. Nitrous oxide
        3. Ammonia
        4. SO2

Answer: B

10. The most appropriate description of Eutrophication is

1. Over fertilization leading to bloom of some water species
2. Overfertilization that leads to death of the terrestrial plants
3. Changes in climate that leads to over-production of Nitrogen and Phosphates
4. Over population

Answer: A

11. Tropical Wet Evergreen forests are not been found in which of the region of India?

1. North East Region
2. Western and eastern Ghats
3. Andaman and Nicobar island
4. Deccan Plateau

Answer: D

12. Select the correct statement about Ecological diversity?

1. It refers to the variety of ecosystems present in a geographical region
2. It refers to the variety of niches present in a region
3. It refers to the climate diversity present over a wide geographical region
4. None of the above is true

Answer: A

13. In which year was the First World Environment Day was celebrated?

1. 1971
2. 1974
3. 1976
4. 1978

Answer: B

14. In which year was the first major UN conference on environmental issues was held?

1. 1970
2. 1971
3. 1972
4. 1973

Answer: C

15. The largest tiger reserve in India is?

1. Ranthambore National park
2. Jim Corbett National Park
3. Kanha National Park
4. Nagarjuna Srisailam Sanctuary

Answer: D

16. Which one of the following is not an abiotic component?

1. Water
2. Rainfall
3. Bacteria
4. Soil

Answer: C

17. In an ecosystem, which one shows one way passage

1. Nitrogen
2. Carbon
3. Potassium
4. Free energy

Answer: D

18. A group of individuals of the same species that live in the same area is known as

1. Species
2. Population
3. Niche
4. Community

Answer: D

19. In aquatic ecosystems phytoplanktons can be considered as a

1. Consumer
2. Producer
3. Saprotropic organisms
4. Macroconsumer

Answer: B

20. ------- is a key component of nature’s thermostat

1. Ozone
2. Carbon dioxide
3. Water
4. Oxygen

Answer: B

21. Electrostatic precipitator are used to remove

1. NO2
2. SO2
3. Particulates
4. Odour

Answer: C

22. Photochemical smog is the combination of

1. Smog and fog
2. Smoke and fog
3. Ozone and fog
4. Smog and Peroxyacyl nitrate

Answer: D

23. TDS can be measured by using

1. TDS meter
2. Conductivity meter
3. Both a and b
4. pH meter

Answer: A

24. -------- method leads to bad odour and spreading of infectious diseases

1. Land filling
2. Composting
3. Incineration
4. Open dumping

Answer: D

25. During waste water treatment by flocculation method------are removed

1. Floating matter
2. Colloidal matter
3. Microorganism
4. Heavy metals

Answer: B

26. Biomedical waste method cannot be degraded by the following method

1. Auto claving
2. Microwaving
3. Composting
4. Pyrolysis

Answer: C

27. For the cytotoxic drugs disposal, the best method is

1. Land filling
2. Open dumping
3. Incineration
4. Pyrolysis

Answer: C

28. Which of the following country has the highest biodiversity?

1. Brazil
2. South africa
3. Russia
4. India

Answer: A

29. Among the animal groups given below, which one has the highest percentage of endemic species?

1. Insects
2. Mammals
3. Amphibians
4. Reptiles

Answer: C

30. Which one of the following areas in India is a hot spot of Biodiversity?

1. Sunderbans
2. Western Ghats
3. Eastern Ghats
4. Gangetic plain

Answer: B

31. Which of the following is not a dimension of biodiversity?

1. Ecosystem biodiversity
2. Economic Biodiversity
3. Genetic Biodiversity
4. Species Biodiversity

Answer: B

32. The agenda of Vienna convention is

1. Control of green house gas emission
2. Ozone layer depletion
3. Sustainable development
4. Population growth

Answer: B

33. Umbrella Act controls the population of

1. Air and water
2. Water and land
3. Land and air
4. Air, water and land

Answer: D

34. Johannesburg summit aimed to implement

1. Poverty reduction
2. AIDS control
3. Pollution control
4. Poverty reduction and pollution control

Answer: D

35. World environment day is on

1. June 5
2. June 7
3. October 5
4. October 7

Answer: A

36. Solubility of gases in water --------- with the rise of temperature.

1. Increase
2. Decrease
3. Remains constant
4. Has negligible effect

Answer: B

37. Crustacean daphnia a planktonic crustacean lives only for a month instead of hundred days because of ------ pollution.

1. Thermal
2. Radioactive
3. Water
4. Air

Answer: A

38. Minamata epidemic occurred in Japan was due to the entry of toxic ------- into the body that resulted in nervous disorders.

1. Methyl silanes
2. Methyl chloride
3. Methyl iodide
4. Methyl mercury

Answer: D

39. Eutrophication results in algal bloom in water bodies, which is due to the discharge of -------- compounds.

1. Nitrogen and Phosphorus
2. Iron and Magnesium
3. Sodium and Lithium
4. Potassium and Sodium

Answer: A

40. In the Winkler’s method of DO determination, the oxygen carrier is --------.

1. Starch
2. MnO(OH)2
3. Na2S2O3
4. KOH

Answer: B

41. The following is one of the non-point sources of water pollution.

1. Pesticide industry
2. Dye industry
3. Acid rain
4. Nuclear power plant

Answer: C

42. Blue baby disease is due to the presence of -------- in water which disrupts the Oxygen carrying capacity of blood.

1. Fluorides
2. Phosphates
3. Carbonates
4. Nitrates

Answer: D

43. Atomic absorption spectrometer analyzes the trace quantities of the elements in the order of ------.

1. ppm
2. mg
3. ml
4. gm

Answer: A

44. The presence of elements such as P, Zr and U can be detected by -------- method.

1. AAS
2. ICP-OES
3. IR
4. NMR

Answer: B

45. The following is one of the insecticides used against soil borne pests.

1. DDT
2. HMTA
3. NH4NO3
4. Ca3(PO4)2

Answer: A

46. Increase of temperature of a water body leads to

1. Increase of DO
2. Decrease of DO
3. Increase of hardness
4. No change

Answer: B

47. Minamata disease is caused by the presence of

1. Cd
2. Pb
3. As
4. Hg

Answer: D

48. Discharge of nutrients in to the water body causes

1. Eutrophication
2. Turbidity
3. Colour
4. Decrease of DO

Answer: A

49. Fluorosis is caused by

1. Presence of toxic metals
2. Fluoride
3. Sulphates
4. Oil and grease

Answer: B

50. Odour in waste water is due to

1. Colloidal matter
2. Dyes
3. H2S & Phenol
4. Fe

Answer: C

51. Average BOD value of domestic sewage is

1. 300 mg/l
2. 150 mg/l
3. 500 mg/l
4. 750 mg/l

Answer: A

52. The interference by chloride ion in COD measurement is prevented by the addition of

1. Hg2SO4
2. H2SO4
3. Ag2SO4
4. K2Cr2O7

Answer: A

53. Methaemoglobinanemia is caused by the presence of

1. Nitrate
2. Chloride
3. CO
4. CO2

Answer: D

54. An example for persistent organic pollutant is

1. Sulphates
2. Oil and grease
3. Pesticides
4. Nutrient

Answer: C

55. The method to determine the metals in ppb level is

1. Electrical method
2. ICP-AES
3. AAS
4. Conductometric method

Answer: C

56. The rise in temperature in water bodies ------- the solubility of gases.

1. Increases
2. Decreases
3. Does not affect
4. Gives unpredictable change in

Answer: B

57. Which of the following is the anthropogenic source of radiation pollution?

1. Cosmic radiation
2. Terrestrial radiation
3. Internal radiation
4. X-Ray imaging

Answer: D

58. The nuclear disaster in Fukushima, Japan was happened in the year

1. 2012
2. 2013
3. 2011
4. 2010

Answer: C

59. Eutrophication in the water body is mainly due to the entry of

1. Nitrogen and Phosphorus
2. Iron and Magnesium
3. Sodium and Lithium
4. Chlorides

Answer: A

60. In the Winkler’s method of DO determination the formation of brown precipitate is due to the compound

1. MnO(OH)2
2. MnSO4
3. Na2S2O3
4. KOH

Answer: A

61. Which of the following method is employed for the biological treatment of waste water?

1. Screening
2. Sedimentation
3. Shredding
4. Activated sludge treatment

Answer: D

62. Identify the non-point source of water pollution from the following

1. Pesticide industry
2. Dye industry
3. Acid rain
4. Nuclear power plant

Answer: C

63. Atomic absorption spectrometer analyze the trace quantities of the elements in the order of

A. 0.01 to 0.001 ppm

B. ppb level

C. 0.1 to 100 ppm

D. 0.1 to 0.01 ppm

Answer: B

64. Oil leak in surface water lead to

1. Decrease in DO level
2. Increase in DO level
3. Increase in aquatic organisms
4. Both A and C

Answer: A

65. Excess of Fluoride content in the water mainly affects

1. Teeth and bones
2. Vision
3. skin
4. Lungs

Answer: A

66. Disposing of Solid waste on land site in a manner that does not protect environment

1. Disposal
2. Open dumping
3. Pyrolysis
4. Composting

Answer: B

67. One of the problems of Open Dumping is that it provides

1. Breeding ground for rats and flies
2. Pyrolysis
3. Cooking
4. Heating

Answer: A

68. Open dumping method is susceptible to

1. Incineration
2. Supplying electricity power to turbine
3. Open burning
4. Pyrolysis

Answer: C

69. Method to dispose the refuse into sea is called as

1. Composting
2. Landfilling
3. Combustion
4. Barging into sea

Answer: D

70. For the method of disposing refuse “Barging into sea” the sea depth should not be less than

1. 10m
2. 20m
3. 30m
4. 5m

Answer: C

71. Suburbs of the town and low lying areas are used for

1. Open dumping
2. Vermi-composting
3. Quarries
4. Hazardous solid waste

Answer: A

72. A single stage burning process of solid waste disposal is called as

1. Barging into sea
2. Land filling
3. Combustion
4. Incineration

Answer: C

73. Typhus, relapsing fever, irritation due to sucking of blood is due to parasites

1. Lices
2. Rats
3. Snake
4. water

Answer: A

74. Solid waste from domestic, industrial and construction activites adversely effects

1. Air, water, soil
2. Only air
3. Only water
4. Only soil

Answer: A

75. On large scale, open dumping is practiced in India because

1. People are unaware of other methods
2. It is only cheap
3. India has large area
4. It is cheap and requires no planning.

Answer: D

76. Hospital waste is also called as

1. Municipal Waste
2. Biomedical waste
3. Domestic waste
4. Non-domestic waste

Answer: B

77. One of the cause of biomedical waste is

1. Improper segregation
2. Proper packaging
3. Proper treatment of waste
4. Proper disposing of waste

Answer: A

78. Waste originating from bacteria, virus, fungi and parasites are called as

1. Genotoxic waste
2. Infectious waste
3. Solid waste
4. Domestic waste

Answer: B

79. Waste from blood, body parts, human fetuses, tissues and cultures is known as

1. Pathogens
2. Pathological waste
3. Combustive waste
4. Non-domestic waste

Answer: B

80. Waste as broken thermometers is called as

1. Waste with high content of heavy metals
2. Waste without heavy metals
3. Waste with chemicals
4. Municipal waste

Answer: A

81. Waste containing mutagenic, tetratogenic and carcinogenic properties is named as

1. Dumped waste
2. Compost waste
3. Genotoxic waste
4. Solid waste

Answer: C

82. Type of biomedical waste that contain items that can cut or puncture wounds including

1. Used bottles
2. Blood
3. Body parts
4. Needles

Answer: D

83. Chemical waste contains

1. Reagents, film developers, disinfectant
2. Water,blood,tissues
3. Rays,light and gas
4. Drugs, medicines and needles

Answer: A

84. Compressed air, O2, anaesthetic gases are health care gases are stored in

1. Bottles
2. Boxes
3. Pressurized containers
4. In thin films

Answer: C

85. Radioactive rays that has high penetration power and requires shielding to reduce intensity

1. Alpha rays
2. Beta rays
3. Gamma rays
4. Visible rays

Answer: B

86. Vaccinating centers are the sources of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Municipal Waste
2. Biomedical waste
3. Domestic waste
4. Non-domestic waste

Answer: B

87. Which of the below is not an idea behind Biomedical waste management?

1. Control of waste generation
2. Stop waste generation
3. Disposal
4. Storage and collection

Answer: B

88. What is the process flow of an integrated Biomedical waste management system?

1. Generation-Source-identification-segregation-collection- transport-Treatment & Disposal
2. Segregation/collection- transport-Treatment & Disposal- Generation Source identification
3. Treatment & Disposal- Generation Source identification-segregation/collection- transport
4. Transport-Treatment & Disposal- Generation Source identification- segregation/collection

Answer: A

89. \_\_ & \_\_of Biomedical waste has the potential to contaminate ground water resources.

1. Improper segregation & Disposal
2. Improper Transportation & Disposal
3. Improper Transportation & Burning
4. Improper source identification & Transportation

Answer: A

90. Institutes that generate wastes are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ level source of BMW.

1. Micro
2. Macro
3. Pico
4. Femto

Answer: B

91. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ colour bins & containers are used to segregate animal & human anatomical waste

1. Yellow
2. Red
3. Blue
4. Black

Answer: A

92. Devices with physical characteristics capable of puncturing, lacerating, or otherwise penetrating the skin are called \_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Sharps
2. Cytotoxic drugs
3. Genotoxic Drugs
4. Catheters

Answer: A

93. No untreated Bio Medical Waste should be kept stored beyond period of \_\_\_\_ hours.

1. 48
2. 58
3. 68
4. 78

Answer: A

94. Any process, including steam sterilization, chemical treatment, or microwave shredding, and incineration which changes the character or composition of biomedical waste to render it noninfectious is called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Sanitary land
2. Health Care mechanism
3. Dumping
4. Treatment

Answer: D

95. The main objective of Bio Medical Waste treatment is

1. Disinfecting & Decontaminating the waste
2. Volume reduction of waste
3. Sanitization & Impurity removal of the waste
4. Both (a) & (b)

Answer: D

96. A sterilization method that uses high pressure steam is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Autoclaving
2. Incinerating
3. Microwave treatment
4. Chemical disinfection

Answer: A

97. Which of the below is oldest method of waste disposal?

1. Microwave treatment
2. Landfill
3. Chemical disinfection
4. Autoclaving

Answer: A

98. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is especially suitable for pharmaceuticals & for incineration ashes with high metal content.

1. Inertization
2. Autoclaving
3. Microwave treatment
4. Dumping

Answer: A

99. \_\_\_\_\_\_is a chemical agent, which destroys or inhibits growth of pathogenic micro-organism in the non-sporing or vegetative state.

1. Chemical reagent
2. Disinfectant
3. Antiseptic
4. Anti-allergic

Answer: B

100. Waste type not to be incinerated:

1. Moisture content below 30%
2. content of combustible matter above 60%
3. content of non-combustible solids below 5%
4. Pressurized gas containers

Answer: D

101. Indirect method of heating in which waste is heated externally \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Microwave treatment
2. Incinerating
3. Hydroclaving
4. Chemical disinfection

Answer: C

102. Identify the correct definition of an antiseptic:

1. Chemical that kill or prevent infection and damage living tissues
2. Chemical that kill or prevent infection without damaging living tissues
3. Chemical that can only kill or prevent infection on non-living tissues
4. Chemical that can only kill or prevent infection on animal housing

Answer: C

103. \_\_\_\_ can be produced from landfill waste.

1. Natural gas
2. Biogas
3. Liquified petroleum gas
4. Any of the above

Answer: B

104. Volume reduction and energy recovery are the advantages of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the waste.

1. Incinerating
2. Open dumping
3. Microwave treatment
4. Chemical disinfection

Answer: A

105. \_\_\_\_\_\_ emission is cited as an issue from incineration?

1. Carbon
2. Dioxin
3. Sulphur
4. Nitrogen

Answer: B

106. Solid waste material contains

1. Organic materia
2. Plastic materials
3. Inorganic materials
4. Both Organic and Inorganic materials

Answer: D

107. The majority of Landfill in India are

1. Paper waste
2. Garbage
3. Open dumping
4. Grass clipping

Answer: B

108. The Garbage include waste refer to

1. Non-biodegradable
2. Biodegradable
3. Polluted
4. None

Answer: B

109. The Rubbish as a waste is categories as

1. Non-putrescible
2. Biodegradable
3. Fruit and vegetable waste
4. Hotel waste

Answer: A

110. Which is not said to be a kind of Industrial waste

1. Fruit processing
2. Metal ore processing
3. Chemicals
4. Electroplating and pesticides

Answer: C

111. The Example of Agriculture waste is

1. Wood & Scrap
2. Pesticides and Insecticides
3. Sand
4. Ceramics

Answer: B

112. Disposing of Solid waste on land without creating hazards to public health

1. Disposal
2. Sanitary Land Fill
3. Pyrolysis
4. Combustion

Answer: B

113. The method by which organic matter of solid waste is decomposed &converted to humus

1. Composting
2. Pyrolysis
3. Dumping
4. Landfill

Answer: A

114. The Incineration of solid waste is used for

1. Pollution
2. Supplying electricity power to turbine
3. Burn solid waste
4. Population

Answer: C

115. The medical/clinical waste from Hospital and Nursing homes come under category

1. Hazardous waste
2. Agricultural waste
3. Industrial waste
4. Disposal waste

Answer: A

116. Which is not related to bio-degradable waste

1. Fruit processing
2. Paper mill
3. Plastic
4. Peeling of Potato

Answer: C

117. Waste from industry, pharmaceuticals, leather, paper pulp, cyanide waste etc. comes as

1. Biodegradable
2. Non-biodegradable
3. Quarries
4. Hazardous solid waste

Answer: D

118. Incineration is the process of burning -------------- at high temperature in furnaces

1. Fuel
2. Coal
3. Refuse
4. Gas

Answer: C

119. Which is not said to be the adverse effect of Landfill operation

1. Fatal accidents
2. Infrastructure damage
3. Pollution in environment
4. Improvement in quality of water

Answer: D

120. The furnace in which the burning of refuse is possible is

1. Incinerators
2. Trenching
3. Open window
4. Mechanical

Answer: A

121. Which is related to the category of Non-biodegradable

1. Meat
2. Polythene Bags
3. Paper pulp
4. Fruits & vegetables

Answer: B

121. Weight of oxygen consumed per unit volume of water during 5 days at 20oC

1. BOD
2. COD
3. Pollution
4. CVD

Answer: A

122. Unit of COD is

1. mg/litre
2. kg/litre
3. gm/litre
4. gm/ml

Answer: A

123. A device openings for removing bigger suspended or floating matter in waste water

1. Screening
2. Filtration
3. Disinfection
4. Dentrification

Answer: A

124. Oxygen acts as final e- acceptor in

1. Aerobic conditions
2. Anaerobic condition
3. Synthesis
4. Metabolism

Answer: A

125. Sludge containing aerobic microorganisms is called as

1. Activated sludge
2. Deactivated sludge
3. Primary sludge
4. Passive sludge

Answer: A

126. Surroundings having biotic and abiotic factors on which we depend is

1. Environment
2. Lithosphere
3. Exosphere
4. Pollution

Answer: A

127. It includes all the surface and ground resources such as rivers, glaciers etc.

1. Thermosphere
2. Hydrosphere
3. Earth core
4. Aquatic life

Answer: B

128. Sphere of aurora occurrence.

1. Atmosphere
2. Thermosphere
3. Ecosphere
4. Troposphere

Answer: B

129. Layer having ozone and it also absorbs harmful radiations.

1. Stratosphere
2. Exosphere
3. Air
4. Land

Answer: A

130. Smog is a kind of

1. Visible air pollution
2. Land pollution
3. Water pollution
4. Noise Pollution

Answer: A

131. Phytoplanktons are the autotrophs of ……………. ecosystem.

1. Grassland
2. Forest
3. Water
4. Desert

Answer: C

132. Decomposers are also known as

1. Amprotrophs
2. Heterotroph
3. Consumers
4. Parasites

Answer: A

133. Conversion of atmospheric nitrogen into compound form is

1. Nitrogen fixation
2. Percolation
3. Denitrification
4. Ammonification

Answer: A

134. Earth Day is celebrated on

1. June 5
2. November 23
3. April 22
4. January 26

Answer: C

135. The study of relationships between living organisms and environment is called as

1. Ecosystem
2. Ecology
3. Phytogeography
4. Phytosociology

Answer: B

136. Environmental education must be mandate for

1. Primary school stage
2. Secondary school stage
3. College stage
4. All levels of education

Answer: D

137. Rapid industrialization is causing much danger to human life by

1. Polluting the environment
2. Producing more goods
3. Providing more jobs
4. Utilization waste land

Answer: A

138. The environment not made by interference of humans is

1. Natural environment
2. Anthropogenic environment
3. Urban environment
4. Modern environment

Answer: A

139. An ecosystem consists of

1. Green plants and animals
2. Green plants and decomposers
3. Producers and consumers
4. Producers, animals, decomposers and abiotic environment

Answer: D

140. Which ecological pyramid is always upright?

1. Pyramid of biomass
2. Pyramid of numbers
3. Pyramid of energy
4. Pyramid of number & biomass

Answer: C

141. Which of the following is a non-living component of the ecosystem?

1. Bacteria
2. Plants
3. Humus
4. fungi

Answer: C

142. The food chain in which microorganisms breakdown dead producers is called

1. Consumer food chain
2. Predator food chain
3. Parasitic food chain
4. Detritus food chain

Answer: D

143. Decomposers include \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Bacteria
2. Fungi
3. Both A and B
4. Animals

Answer: C

144. Which does not have bad impact on plant life on earth?

1. Solid waste pollution
2. Water pollution
3. Air pollution
4. Afforestation

Answer: D

145. Which of the following is not an issue related to mining activities?

1. Air pollution from dust
2. Water pollution
3. Soil degradation
4. Auroras

Answer: D

146. The utmost way to get rid of bad impacts due to industrialization is

1. Non- closure of industries
2. No new industrial units installations
3. Industry should treat all the wastes generated by it before disposal
4. Industries should shifted far away from human habitats

Answer: D

147. Mining word is used

1. To conserveand preserve minerals
2. To check pollution due to mineral resources
3. To extract minerals and ores
4. Use of cement

Answer: C

149. Eutrophication is

1. An improved quality of water in lakes
2. A process in carbon cycle
3. Net result of accumulation of nutrients in excess in water bodies
4. A water purification technique

Answer: C

150. Which of the following is the most eco- friendly agriculture practice?

1. Using chemical fertilizers
2. Using insecticides
3. Organic farming
4. Using pesticides

Answer: C

151. The adverse effect of modern agriculture is

1. Water pollution
2. Soil pollution
3. Sanitary landfills
4. Both A and B

Answer: D

152. What would you not do to prevent environmental damage?

1. Plant trees
2. Stop cutting trees
3. Control pollution
4. Deforestation

Answer: D

153. CFCs are

1. Chlorofluorocarbons
2. Chloroferrouscarbons
3. Carbonfluorochlorine
4. Carbonferrouschlorine

Answer: A

154. The gradual build up of the concentration of chemicals as they transfer through higher levels of the food chain is called

1. Biomagnification
2. Bioconcentration
3. Biodegradation
4. Biomethanation

Answer: A

155. The largest portion of atmospheric gases by weight is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Oxygen
2. Nitrogen
3. Sulphur
4. Ozone

Answer: B

156. Stratospheric ozone is responsible for all of the following, except

1. Screening out ultraviolet radiation
2. Absorbs harmful UV rays
3. Either A or B
4. Helps in nitrification

Answer: D

157. The chief chemical compound responsible for ozone hole is

1. Chlorofluorocarbon
2. Chlorine
3. Methane
4. Nitrous oxide

Answer: A

158. Sustainable development means

1. Meeting present needs without compromising on the future
2. Balance between human needs and the ability of Earth to provide the resources
3. Either A or B
4. Both A and B

Answer: D

159. Sustainable development will not aim at

1. 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
2. Reasonable and equitably distributed level of economic well-being that can be perpetuated continually
3. Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs
4. Maximizing the present day benefits through increased resource consumption

Answer: D

160. Organic farming is

1. farming without using pesticides and chemical fertilizers
2. enhances soil biological activity
3. Either A or B
4. Both A and B

Answer: D

161. In sewage treatment method, Trickling filter is used in

1. Preliminary treatment
2. Primary treatment
3. Secondary treatment
4. Tertiary treatment

Answer: C

162. In sewage treatment method, Coagulants are added in

1. Preliminary treatment
2. Primary treatment
3. Secondary treatment
4. Tertiary treatment

Answer: B

163. Farm animal manure and crop residues are

1. Industrial wastes
2. Pathological wastes
3. Rubbish
4. Agricultural wastes

Answer: D

164. If all the plants of the earth die suddenly, all the animals die due to deficiency of

1. Food
2. Shade
3. Oxygen
4. Shelter

Answer: C

165. The animal that has recently become extinct is

1. Dinosaur
2. Dodo
3. Wolly Mammonth
4. Archaeopteryx

Answer: B

166. The area reserved for the welfare of wildlife is called

1. National Park
2. Botanical garden
3. Forest
4. Sanctuary

Answer: A

167. Corbett National Park is well known for

1. Tiger
2. Musk deer
3. Elephant
4. Rhinoceros

Answer: A

168. Animals and plants are best protected in

1. Zoos
2. National Park
3. Botanical garden
4. Sanctuaries

Answer: B

169. National park concerned with rhinoceros is

1. Corbett
2. Ranthambore
3. Kaziranga
4. Valley of flowers

Answer: C

170. The best new way to establish conservation

1. Sanctuaries
2. Biosphere Reserves
3. National parks
4. Reserve forests

Answer: B

171. The destruction of forest resources by many natural or man-made activities is called

1. Deforestation
2. Afforestation
3. Aboltion of buildings
4. Set up of buildings

Answer: A

172. Ex-situ conservation means

1. Off-site conservation
2. On-site conservation
3. On spot conservation
4. In-situ conservation

Answer: A

173. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act Bill was first passed by Indian parliament in the year of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. 1974
2. 1978
3. 1983
4. 1986

Answer: A

174. The Forest (Conservation) Act came into enforcement in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. 1986
2. 1975
3. 1980
4. 1982

Answer: C

175.The agency that has laid down the standards for the control of pollution of air, water and noise is:

1. Central Pollution Control Tribunal
2. Central pollution Control Agency
3. Ministry of Home Affairs
4. Central Pollution Control Board

Answer: D

176. Earth Summit was held at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Rio de Janerio, Brazil
2. Rio de Janerio, Texas
3. Rio de Janerio, Johannesburg
4. Rio de Janerio, Stockholm

Answer: A

177. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_discusses the international plan of action to sustainable development.

1. Agenda 21
2. Montreal Protocol
3. Ramsar Convention
4. Kyoto Protocol

Answer: A

178. Results of the Montreal protocol include \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Greatly reduced production of CFCs
2. Increased production of alternatives to CFCs
3. Either A or B
4. Both A and B

Answer: D

179. Kyoto Protocol was adopted on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Jan 11, 1989
2. March 11, 1997
3. Jan 11, 1997
4. Dec 11, 1997

Answer: D

180. The interlinking and interconnection of different food chains is called as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Food web
2. Grazing food chain
3. Parasitic food chain
4. Detritus food chain

Answer: A