

**SIMP Question Bank with Solution****Module 1****UNIT 1**

1. Housing has become inaccessible to the poor due to
  - a) **Increased population**
  - b) Non-availability of land
  - c) High cost
  - d) None of the above
  
2. The science that deals with the relationship of various organisms with their environment is known as
  - a) economics
  - b) geology
  - c) **ecology**
  - d) anthropology
  
3. Objective of environmental studies is to
  - a). Raise consciousness about environmental conditions
  - b) Create environmental ethics that foster awareness about the ecological inter-dependence of economic, social and political factors in a human community and the environment.
  - c) Teach environmentally appropriate behaviour
  - d) **All of the above.**
  
4. An ecosystem consists of
  - a) Biotic component
  - b) abiotic component
  - c) **Both a and b**
  - d) None of these
  
5. The perfect equilibrium existing in the biosphere between the various organisms is known as
  - a) Environmental balance
  - b) **Ecological balance**
  - c) Ecological cycle
  - d) None of these
  
6. A simple detritus food chain starts with
  - a) **green plant**
  - b) wastes of organisms and dead organisms
  - c) both of these
  - d) none of these
  
7. In a food chain humans are
  - a) Primary consumers
  - b) Secondary consumers
  - c) **Primary and secondary consumers**
  - d) Producers

8. The human activity, among the following, which causes maximum environmental pollution having regional and global impact, is

- a) Agriculture
- b) Urbanization
- c) **Industrialization**
- d) Mining

9. Facultative Bacteria existing in which type of Environmental condition?

- a) Presence of oxygen
- b) Absence of oxygen
- c) **Both a and b**
- d) None

10. Word Environment is derived from :

- a) English
- b) German
- c) **French**
- d) Italy

11. Organisms who directly feed on producers are called :

- a) Carnivores
- b) Omnivores
- c) **Herbivores**
- d) Decomposers

12. Largest reservoir of Nitrogen is exists in :

- a) Hydrosphere
- b) Lithosphere
- c) **Atmosphere**
- d) Stratosphere.

13. 'World Environmental Day' is celebrated every year on:

- a) 5<sup>th</sup> May
- b) **5<sup>th</sup> June**
- c) 5<sup>th</sup> July
- d) 18<sup>th</sup> July.

14. 'Earth's Day' is celebrated every year on:

- a) Oct 26<sup>th</sup>
- b) June 5<sup>th</sup>
- c) **April 22<sup>nd</sup>**
- d) Dec 23<sup>rd</sup>.

15. Eutrophication means :

- a) Waste water Treatment process
- b) Neutralization of waste water
- c) **Enrichment of plant nutrients in water bodies.**
- d) Water purification

16. An ecosystem is a region in which

- a) Dead organism interact with their environment
- b) Living organism do not interact with their environment
- c) **Living organism interact with their environment**
- d) All the above.

17. The term ecosystem was first proposed by

e) a) Jacob Van Verkul

b) **A.G. Tansley**

c) Costanza

d) Tyler Miller

19. Biotic components include

a) **All living organisms**

b) Water, mineral and gases

c) Self-nourishing green plants


d) light, temperature etc.

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

a) Carbon cycle   b) food chain   c) sulphur cycle   d) hydrological cycle

21. An animal that feeds upon another animal is

a) **Consumer**   b) producer   c) predator   d) decomposer

 Which part of plant contains nitrogen fixing bacteria?

a) Roots   b) Stem    c) Leaves   d) All the above.

23. Green revolution is

a) Crop variety improvement

b) Judicious use of fertilizers

c) Expansion of irrigation

**d) All the above.**

24. Organic farming is

a) farming without using pesticides and chemical fertilizers

b) enhancing biodiversity

c) Promoting soil biological activity

**d) All the above.**

25. Percentage of nitrogen in earth's atmosphere is

a) 98%   **b) 78%**   c) 21%   d) 12%

26. The major objective of the family welfare programs in India is

a) Disease control

**b) population growth rate control**

c) Employment generation

d) none of these

27. 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) Lithosphere and thermosphere

28. A food web consists of

a) A portion of food chain

b) Producers, consumers and decomposers

**c) interlocking of food chains**

d) A set of similar consumers

24. Tendency of pollutants to become concentrated in successive tropic levels is known as  
a) Bioremediation **b) Biomagnification** c) Biopiracy d) Biorhythm.
25. The Government of India adopted the National Housing and habitat policy in  
**a) 1998** b) 1999 c) 2000 d) 2001
26. Social security is one of the most important programmes providing benefits to  
a) Worker/employee b) Un-employee  
c) Families of deceased **d) All of the above**
27. The major objective of the family welfare programs in India is  
**a) Disease control** **b) Population growth rate control**  
c) Employment generation d) None of these.
28. Which atmospheric layer is closest to the Earth's surface?  
a) Mesosphere **b) Troposphere** c) Stratosphere d) Thermosphere
29. Earth's body temperature is approximately equal to ?  
**a) 16.4°C** b) 16.6°C c) 36°C d) 21.6°C
30. Which of the following is a biotic component of an ecosystem?  
a) Sunlight **b) Fungi** c) Temperature & Water d) Wind
31. Amount of carbon dioxide present in atmospheric air is  
a) 21% b) 0.383% c) 78% **d) 0.318%**

## UNIT 2

1. EI A is the abbreviated form for  
a) Energy impact assessment b) Ecological impact assessment  
d) Emission impact assessment **c) Environmental impact assessment**
2. The ideal of sustainable development was defined for the first time by the world commission on environment and development in the year  
a) 1985 **b) 1987** c) 1989 d) 1991


3. The type of mass movement characterized by a slow and gradual down slope movement is known as  
a) Rockfill                      b) **Mud flow**                      c) Creep                      d) Landslide
4. The natural disastrous events like volcanoes, earthquakes, cyclones, bring about environmental changes which are  
a) Irreversible                      b) Reversible                      c) **Both a and b**                      d) None of these
5. Which of the following is not caused by the use of fertilizers in agriculture?  
a) **Methemoglobinemia**                      b) Eutrophication  
c) Acidification and Salinity of soils                      d) None of these
6. Which of the following is most environmental friendly agriculture practice? a)  
a) Using chemical fertilizers                      c) **Use of Bio compost materials**  
b) Using alluvial soil                      d) Without using pesticides and chemical fertilizers
7. Anthropoginal activities means :  
a) Natural activities                      b) Bacteriological activities  
c) Wild animals activities                      d) **Human activities.**
8. Which of the following is major Environmental issues in Mining activities?  
a) Air pollution and Dust                      b) Water pollution  
c) Soil Degradation                      d) **All the above**
9. ELA is related to :  
a) Environmental and Industrial Activities,                      c) **Environmental Impact Assessment**  
b) Environmental Impact Activities.                      d) Environmental Internal Activities.
10. Sustainable development  
a) Discourages environmentally economic growth  
b) Encourages environmentally economic growth  
c) Encourages environmentally harmful and unsustainable forms of economic growth  
d) **All the above.**
11. Agricultural revolution began  
a) 1000-2000 years ago                      b) 1 Million years ago  
c) 30,000-50,000 years ago                      d) **10,000-20,000 years ago**
12. During the last 30 years the percentage decrease in agricultural land due to urbanization is about  
a) 40% b) 60% c) **30%**                      d) 0%

13. Smog is combination of  
a) **Smoke and fog**    b) Snow and fog    c) Smoke and snow    d) All the above
14. EIA means  
a) Environmental industrial impact    b) Eco industrial act  
c) Eco impact assessment    **d) Environmental impact assessment**
15. Decreased soil fertility through rapid leaching of the essential mineral nutrients is due to  
a) Reforestation    **b) Deforestation**  
c) Over exploitation    d) Recycling of forest products.
16. Bhopal gas tragedy occurred due to the leakage of  
a) **Methyl Isocyanate**    b) Sulphur dioxide  
c) Mustard gas    d) Methane gas
17. The important goal of a EIA is to  
a) increase pollution level **b) Resource conservation**  
c) Stop developmental activities d) Deforestation
18. Population stabilization is essential-for  
a) **sustainable development**    b) Economic growth  
c) Agriculture improvement    d) Industrial development
19. Which of the following is not an effect of irrigation, a part of agriculture on environment?  
a) **Release of SO<sub>2</sub>**    b) High salinity    c) Waterlogging    d) None of the above
20. Mining means  
a) To check pollution    b) To conserve minerals  
c) To reserve minerals    **d) Process of extracting ores to obtain the metal of interest**
21. Major problem/s due to industrialization is/are  
a) Urbanization    b) Migration of people  
c) Development of slums    **d) All of the above**
22. 'EIA means  
a) **Environmental impact assessment**    b) Eco-impact assessment  
c) Eco-industrial act d) Environmental industrial impact
23. Sustainability requires  
a) Conservations of resources  
b) Minimizing depletion of non-renewable sources  
c) Using sustainable practices for managing renewable resources  
**d) All the above**

24. The adverse effect of modern agriculture is  
a) Soil pollution    b) Water pollution    c) Wastes logging    **d) All of these**
25. During the last 30 years the percentage of decrease in agricultural land due to Urbanization is about  
**a) 40%**                      b) 60%                      c) 0%                      d) 30%.
26. Which of the following is major environmental issues in mining activities?  
a) Air pollution and dust                      b) Water pollution  
c) Soil Degradation                      **d) All of these**
27. Estuary means  
a) Rich in nutrients    b) End point of the river  
**c) Meeting place of river and sea**    d) Treatment of water
28. Physical pollution of water is due to  
a) Chlorides                      **b) Turbidity**    c) PH    d) All of these

### Module 3

#### UNIT 3

1. Dental caries in children may be caused due to water supplies deficient in  
a) calcium                      b) iron                      **c) fluorides**                      d) none of these
2. The natural resource, among the following which is a renewable resource is  
a) fossil fuel    b) metallic minerals    **c) non - metallic minerals**    d) forests
3. The average annual per capita supply of fresh water available in the world is about  
a)  $1700\text{m}^3$                       b)  $7200\text{m}^3$                       **c)  $19600\text{m}^3$**                       d)  $27000\text{m}^3$
4. The runoff passing over the agricultural fields making liberal use of nitrogenous fertilizers may cause the following:  
a) **Blue Baby disease**    b) Malaria                      c) AIDS                      d) None of these
5. Loss of water content through the plants into the atmosphere is called :  
 a) Evaporation                      **b) Transpiration**    c) Vaporization    d) Hydraulic cycle.
6. As per BIS, the permissible limit of PH value for Drinking water :

- a) 7.0                      b) 6.5 to 7.5                      c) **6.5 to 8.5**                      d) 6.0 to 8.5
7. What is the Max. allowable concentration of Iron content in drinking water ? (as per BIS).  
a) 0.5mg/l                      b) 1.0mg/l                      c) **1.5 mg/l**                      d) 2.0mg/l
8. Nitrogen fixation from the atmosphere is high in which type of plants?  
a) Monocotyledon                      b) **Liguminous**                      c) Both a and b                      d) None of the above
9. Cholera and Typhoid are caused by  
a) Housefly                      b) Virus                      c) **Bacteria**                      d) Fungus
10. Major source of Fluoride available in :  
a) River water                      b) Groundwater                      c) Food products                      d) **Both a and c**
11. Excess of Nitrate in drinking water causes :  
a) Gastro Enteritis                      b) Minamata                      c) **Blue Baby Syndrome**                      d) None of the above
12. Which of the following is not a Natural mineral?  
a) Asbestos                      b) Fluorospars                      c) Limestone                      d) **Nitrogen.**
13. Among fresh water availability on Earth, the percentage of Groundwater occurs is about.  
a) 0.2%                      b) **0.5%**                      c) 0.8%                      d) 1.0%
14. Good example of sedimentary cycle is  
a) Carbon cycle                      b) Oxygen cycle                      c) Nitrogen cycle                      d) **Sulphur cycle**
15. The surface water resources of India is estimated as  
a) **400 million hectare meters**                      b) 600 million hectare meters  
c) 100 million hectare meters                      d) 4000 million hectare meters
16. Water used for irrigation of food crops, fodder crops and medical herbs is known as  
a) Consumptive use                      b) Commercial use                      c) **Productive use**                      d) Auxiliary use
17. Water quality involves measuring the number of colonies of  
a) Coliform bacteria                      b) **Protozoa**                      c) Cells                      d) Chromosomes



18. Typhoid, Cholera are examples of  
a) Viral infection                      **b) Bacterial infection**  
c) Protozoan infection                d) None of the above
19. The earth's land surface covered by forest is about  
a) **30 %**                      b) 50%                      c) 75%                      d) 20%
20. A major carbon storage reservoir in the carbon cycle is  
a) Rivers                      b) Atmosphere                      c) Oceans                      **d) Trees**
21. The volume of nitrogen present in the troposphere is  
a) 85%                      **b) 78%**                      c) 21%                      d) 5%
22. Smelting of metallic minerals into copper, lead and zinc release large amounts of  
a) **Carbon dioxide**                      b) Nitric oxide                      c) Sulphur dioxide                      d) Hydrogen Sulphide
23. Cholera, Typhoid, Meningitis and Hepatitis are the diseases caused due to  
a) electromagnetic radiation                      b) radioactive rays  
c) **Dirty water**                      d) x-rays
24. Presence of high levels of nitrates in water causes  
a) Dehydration                      b) obesity                      **c) Blue-baby-syndrome**                      d) Pneumonia
25. Excess of fluoride in drinking water is likely to cause  
a) Hepatitis                      b) Stomach upset                      c) Cholera                      **d) Fluorosis**
26. Nitrate concentration above 45 mg/L causes  
a) Vomiting                      b) Dysentery                      c) Typhoid                      **d) "Blue baby disease"**
27. Hydraulic cycle is related to  
a) **Water cycle and balance**  
b) Water and electricity  
c) Water characterization                      d) Hydropower
28. What is the percentage of fresh water available in lakes and streams?  
a) 0.0001%                      b) 0.001%                      **c) 0.01%**                      d) 0.1%
29. Cholera, Typhoid, Hepatitis-A and E are the diseases caused due to  
a) **Contaminated water**                      b) Solar radiation  
c) Radioactivity                      d) Electromagnetic radiation
30. Fluorosis is caused due to  
a) No fluoride intake                      b) Excess fluoride intake  
c) Low fluoride intake                      d) None of the above



31. India has the world's largest share of  
a) Manganese **b) Mica** c) Copper d) Diamond
32. As per the FAO definition, the minimum percentage of depletion of tree crown cover, that can be considered as deforestation is  
a) 50% b) 60% **c) 30%** d) 90%
33. Identify the role of sulphur bacteria in a sulphur cycle  
a) Acts as a media for exchange of sulphur within ecosystem  
b) Converts the dead plants and animals into organic residue  
**c) Both (a) and (b)**  
d) None of the above
34. The chief reservoirs for carbon di oxide are in  
a) Oceans and rock **b) Plants** c) Pesticides d) Precipitation
35. Loss of water content through the plants into the atmosphere is called  
a) Evaporation b) Vaporization c) Transpiration d) Hydraulic cycle
36. What is the Max. allowable concentration of Iron content in drinking water as per BIS.  
a) 0.5 mg/l b) 1.0 mg/C c) 1.5mg/[ d) 2.0 mg/C
37. Cholera, Typhoid, Hepatitis - A and E are the diseases caused due to  
a) Solar radiation b) Contaminated water  
c) Radioactivity d) Electromagnetic radiation
38. Hydraulic cycle is related to  
a) Water and electricity b) Water cycle and balance  
c) Water characterization d) Hydropower
39. What is the percentage of fresh water available in lakes and streams  
a) 0.0001% b) 0.001% c) 0.01% d) 0.1%
40. Presence of BOD in drinking water indicates  
a) Rich content of oxygen b) Organic matter c) Turbidity d) Physical impurities
41. HIV can be transmitted to humans through which media?  
a) Air b) Blood c) Virus d) Hereditary
42. Methemoglobinemia is caused by the contamination of water due to  
**a) Mercury** b) Nitrite c) Arsenic **d) Nitrates**

43. Mineral resources are

- a) Renewable b) Fossil fuels c) **Non-renewable** d) Sedimentary rocks

44. Maximum allowable concentration of total hardness as per BIS in drinking water \_\_\_\_\_

- a) **600mg/l** b) 300 mg/l c) 1000mg/l d) 250mg/l

45. Control of water Borne diseases can be achieved effectively in a community by

- a) Defluoridation b) Disinfection c) Sterilization d) **Vaccination**

#### UNIT 4

1. The average annual per capita energy consumption in developed countries of the world is of the order by

- a) 35 GJ/c/a b) 125 GJ/c/a c) **195 GJ/c/a** d) 245GJ/c/a

2. Which is considered as energy source of future?

- a) Wind b) **Hydrogen** c) Ocean d) None of these

3. The fossil fuel which causes maximum environmental pollution due to its use in generation of thermal power is

- a) **Coal** b) Oil c) Natural gas d) None of these

4. The Chernobyl nuclear disaster occurred in a power plant at Ukraine was in

- a) April 1970 b) April 1979 c) April 1983 d) **April 1986**

5. Tidal power plants are not preferred by environmentalists because,

- a) Tidal power is a renewable source  
b) **Tidal power can be developed only in coasts**  
c) Tidal power stations bring about major ecological changes in sensitive coastal ecosystem.  
d) None of the above.

6. Energy obtained from the Earth's hot interior is called the

- a) Thermal energy b) Biomass energy c) **Geo-lthermal energy** d) None of these

7. Sulabh biogas plants are based on the use of

- a) Human excreta b) **Cattle dung** c) Agriculture waste d) None of these

8. Bhopal Gas Tragedy happened in the year  
a) **Dec. 1984**      b) Dec. 1983      c) Dec. 1994      d) Dec. 1987
9. Nuclear Power Plant in Kamataka is located at  
a) Kuderemukh      b) Raichur      c) **Kaiga**      d) Karavali
10. Energy is measured in  
a) Blu      b) Bhu c) **Btu**      d) All
11. Renewable energy is  
a) **Primary source**      b) Secondary source      c) Tertiary source      d) None of the above
12. The energy consumption for global transportation is  
a) 42%      b) **24%**      c) 4% d) 34%
13. Annual oil consumption in India is about  
a) 3.25 million tons      b) 325 million ions      c) **32.5 million tons**      d) 32.5 billion tons
14. Electromagnetic radiation energy is an energy in the form of  
a) Light      b) Wave      c) Heat      d) **All the above-**
15. Cancer and related diseases arc caused due to  
a) Primary radiation      b) Non-ionizing radiation  
c) **Ionizing radiation** d) Secondary radiation
16. Existing oil reserves of the earth could last for about  
a) 5000 years      b) 500 years      c) 5 years d) **50 years**
17. Fermentation in the biogas plant is carried out between  
a) 35-50°C      b) **30-50°C**      c) 85-15°C      d) None of the above
18. Percentage methane content of biogas is  
a) 5.5      b) **85**      c) 55      d) 0.55
19. Hydrogen is found on earth in combination with  
a) Sulphur      b) Helium      c) Copper      d) **Oxygen**
20. About 30% of the country's coal deposits are found in  
a) Karnataka      b) Tamil Nadu c) Kashmir      d) **Bihar and Orissa**
21. The quantity of solar energy received by the earth is  
a) 5%      b) 15%      c) 99% d) **45%**

22. The total percentage of non-renewable energy sources available is

- a) **18** b) 82 c) 30 d) 6

23. Good example of renewable energy resource is

- a) **Hydropower** b) Coal c) Oil d) All the above

24. The basic element in fossil fuels is

- a) Sulphur b) Phosphorus c) **Carbon** d) Oxygen

25. The energy released by the decay of one U-235 atom will be of the order of

- a) **100 MeV** b) 10 MeV c) 200 MeV d) 2000 MeV

26. Hydro electricity is generated from

- a) Lakes and ponds b) Coal plants c) **Water reservoir of river dams** d) Forests

27. Cow dung can be used

- a) as manure b) For production of biogas c) **Both (a) and (b)** d) None of these

28. Recycled water can be used for

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

29. Solar radiations consist of

- a) Infra-red region b) Visible region c) **Both (a) and (b)** d) None of these

30. Liquefied petroleum gas is a mixture of

- a) Methane and ethane b) **Propane and butane**  
c) Methane and butane d) Methane and propane

31. Chernobyl nuclear disaster occurred in the year

- a) 1987 b) **1986** c) 1982 d) 1988

32. \_\_\_\_\_ is the best environmental clean alternative fuel.

- a) Diesel b) **CNG** c) Coal d) Petrol

33. Direct conversion of solar energy is attained by

- a) **Solar photovoltaic system** b) Galvanic cells  
c) Electrolytic cells d) Hydrogen fuel cells

34. Nuclear power plant in Karnataka is located at

- a) Bhadravathi b) Sandur c) **Kaiga** d) Raichur

35. Nuclear fusion reaction occurs in the

- a) sun b) stars c) hydrogen bomb d) **All of these.**

36. Use of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) came into effect from

- a) Dec 2000    **b) Dec 2002**    c) Dec 2004    d) Dec 2006

37. Identify the non-renewable sources of energy from the following

- a) Coal**    b) Fuel cells    c) Wind power    d) Wave power

38. Electromagnetic radiation propagates energy with a velocity of

- a)  $3 \times 10^6$  m/sec    **b)  $10^8$  m/sec**    c)  $3 \times 10^{10}$  m/sec    d)  $3 \times 10^{12}$  m/sec

39. Which of these is used as moderator in nuclear reactor

- a) Uraphite    b) Helium gas    c) Heavy water    **d) All of the above**

40. One gram of uranium-235 can give electrical energy equivalent to

- a)  $0.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{day}$     b)  $3 \text{ m}^3/\text{day}$     c)  $10 \text{ m}^3/\text{day}$     d)  $25 \text{ m}^3/\text{day}$

41. Most popular biogas plants in rural India are having the capacity of

- a)  $0.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{day}$     **b)  $3 \text{ m}^3/\text{day}$**     c)  $10 \text{ m}^3/\text{day}$     d)  $25 \text{ m}^3/\text{day}$

42. Hydrogen can be produced commercially by

- a) Cracking of ammonia    b) Electrolysis of water  
**c) Both (a) and (b)**    d) Gasification

43. Renewable energy is

- a) Primary source**    b) Secondary source    c) Tertiary source    d) None of these

44. About 30% of the country's coal deposits are found in

- a) Karnataka    b) Tamil Nadu    c) Kashmir    **d) Bihar and Orissa**

45. Which of the following energy source is less Eco - friendly

- a) Wind**    b) Water    c) Solar    **d) Thermal**

46. Which of the following is not a renewable source of energy?

- a) Solar    b) Wind    **c) Nuclear**    d) Geo thermal

47. Which of the following energy source is less eco-friendly?

- a) Wind**    b) Water    c) Solar    **d) Thermal**

48. Generation of wind energy is mainly based on which factor

- a) Direction of wind    b) Storms    **c) Velocity of wind**    d) Pressure

**Module 3****UNIT 5**

1. The air pollutant which causes severe damage to plants, even at much lower concentrations than what may be harmful to human health is
  - a) Fluorine
  - b) Ozone
  - c) **PAN**
  - d) None of these
2. The maximum average permissible noise levels during day time hours as per environment protection act in India is
  - a) 30 dB
  - b) **45 dB**
  - c) 50 dB
  - d) 55 dB
3. The term 'Refuse' generally does not include is
  - a) Putrescible solid waste
  - b) Excreta
  - c) Non putrescible solid waste
  - d) **Ashes**
4. Physical Pollution of water is due to:
  - a) Dissolved Oxygen
  - b) PH
  - c) **Turbidity**
  - d) None of the these.
5. Noise pollution means.
  - a) High frequency sound
  - b) Loud sound
  - c) **Unwanted sound**
  - d) Environmental pollution
6. Noise is measured in which units?
  - a) Joule
  - b) PPB
  - c) **db**
  - d) NTU
7. Liquid waste generated from Bathrooms and Kitchens are called.
  - a) **Domestic sewage**
  - b) Runoff
  - c) Sullage
  - d) All the above
8. Non-point source of water pollution is caused by
  - a) Pipes
  - b) Sewers
  - c) Ditches
  - d) **Mining wastes**
9. Trickle irrigation reduces
  - a) Percolation
  - b) Salinization
  - c) Water evaporation
  - d) **All of these**
10. Noise pollution limit in industrial area is
  - a) 95 dB
  - b) **80 dB**
  - c) 65dB
  - d) 100dB
11. Which of the following is a natural source of environmental pollution?

- a) Sewage      b) Industries      c) Automobiles      **d) Earthquake**

12. The depletion of trees is causing accumulation of

- a)  $\text{NO}_2$    b)  $\text{SO}_2$    **c)  $\text{CO}_2$**    d)  $\text{O}_2$

13. Smog is a

- a) natural phenomenon      b) colourless gas  
**c) combination of smoke and fog**      d) none of these.

14. Air pollution from automobiles can be controlled by fitting

- a) electrostatic precipitator      b) wet scrubber  
c) catalytic converter      **d) all the above.**

15. 'Minamata' disease is caused by

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

16. Which of the following is a natural source of Air pollution?

- a) Acid rain      b) Precipitation      c) Storms      **d) Volcanic eruptions**

17. Effect of carbon monoxide on blood, causing

- a)  $\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3$       **b)  $\text{COHb}$**       c)  $\text{CO}_2\text{Hb}$       d)  $\text{HbCO}_2$

18. Which of the following is a biodegradable pollutant?

- a) DDT      **b) Sewage**      c) CFC      d) Freon's

## UNIT 6

1. The major green house gas which is responsible for causing about 60% of the green house effect

on earth among the following is

- a) Carbon monoxide      b) Methane      c)  $\text{NO}_x$       **d) Carbon dioxide**

2. The primary reason for large scale decline in population death rate during 20<sup>th</sup> century was

- a) Improved environmental conditions**      **b) Improved medical care and control of epidemics**  
c) Both (a) and (b)      d) None of these

3. The number of people dying annually over the world due to indoor air pollution is of the order of

- a) 1 Million      **b) 1.5 Million**      c) 3 Million      d) 5 Million



4. Which of the following is not pollutant causing water pollution?
- a) Biodegradable organic waste
  - b) Non biodegradable organic chemicals
  - c) **Inorganic substances**
  - d) None of these
5. BOD is a measure of
- a) **Non biodegradable organic matter**
  - b) Biodegradable organic matter
  - c) Both (a) and (b)
  - d) None of these
6. Which among the following is not a primary air pollutant?
- a) Oxides of nitrogen
  - b) Volatile organic compounds like hydrocarbons
  - c) Suspended particulate matter
  - d) **PAN**
7. Longer exposure to NO<sub>2</sub> even in small concentrations may cause disease pertaining to
- a) Liver
  - b) **Lung**
  - c) Kidneys
  - d) Heart
8. Carbon dioxide reacts with moisture in the atmosphere forming
- a) H<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>
  - b) **H<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>**
  - c) COHb
  - d) CaHCO<sub>3</sub>.
9. Which of the following is ill effect of Urbanization.
- a) Decrease in Agricultural Land
  - b) Loss of soil degradation
  - c) Environmental pollution
  - d) **All of these.**
10. Major objectives of Family welfare programs in India is :
- a) **Disease control**
  - b) Population growth rate control
  - c) Employment generation
  - d) None of these.
11. Demography is the study of:
- a) Animal behavior
  - b) Geography
  - c) Rivers
  - d) **Population growth**
12. Global warming means :
- a) Increase in solar radiation
  - b) **Increase in Earth's Body Temperature**
  - c) Acid Rain
  - d) All the above.
13. Which of the following is not a Green House Gas?
- a) Ozone
  - b) CO<sub>2</sub>
  - c) Water vapour
  - d) **S0<sub>2</sub>.**

14. The protocol that reduces green house gas emissions is  
a) **Kyoto protocol**      b) Cartagena protocol c) Montreal protocol d) Vienna protocol
15. Green house effect causes  
a) Lowering in temperature of earth      **b) rise in temperature of earth**  
c) Lowering of acid rain d) increase in rainfall.
16. Important sources of land pollution are  
a) Industrial Wastes      b) Agricultural Wastes  
**c) Both a & b.**      d) None of the above
17. In 1960 the world population was around  
a) 1 billion b) 3 billion **c) 5 billion** d) 7 billion
18. Green House effect causes  
**a) Rise in temperature of earth** b) Increase in rainfall  
c) Lowering of acid rain d) Lowering in temperature of earth
19. Global warming affects  
a) Food production b) Melting of glaciers c) Climate changes **d) All of the above**
20. Climate and global air circulations are mainly affected by the properties of  
a) Water and air      **b) Temperature**      c) Precipitation      d) None of the above
21. The main impact of urbanization on plant and animal life is  
a) Increase in species b) Mutation in species  
c) Both (a) and (b)      **d) Loss of species**
22. Global atmospheric temperatures are likely to be increased due to  
a) Water pollution      **c) Burning of fossil fuels**  
c) Soil erosion      d) None of the above
23. What is the maximum allowable concentration of fluorides in drinking water  
a) 3.0 mg/L      b) 2.5 mg/L      c) 2.0 mg/L      **d) 1.5mg/L**
24. Domestic sewage is  
**a) Waste water generated from kitchens and bathrooms**  
b) Waste water from industries c) Waste water from residential areas d) None of the above
25. The noise is measured in  
**a) Decibels**      b) Joule c) ppm      d) Celsius

26. The main impact of urbanization on plant and animal life is  
a) Increase in species    b) Mutation in species    c) **Both (a) and (b)**    d) Loss of species

27. The protocol that reduces green house gas emission is  
a) **Kyoto protocol**    b) Montreal protocol    c) Cartagena protocol    d) Vienna protocol

28. Global warming means  
a) **Increase in Earth's temperature**    b) Increase in solar radiation  
c) Acid rain    d) All of these

29. Smog is formed by the reaction of which air pollutants  
a) Smoke and Mist.    b) Smoke and Fog  
c) Smoke and Bio-Gas    d) Smoke and Dust

30. Contribution of carbon dioxide to global warming from industries  
a) 50%    b) 24%    c) 25%    d) 75%

31. Which of the following gas is not concern to green house effect?  
a)  $\text{CO}_2$     b)  $\text{CH}_4$     c)  $\text{SO}_2$     d) Water Vapour

32. During green house effect, carbon dioxide and water vapours absorbs,  
a) Short wave radiations    b) **Long wave radiations**  
c) Solar radiation    d) UV radiations

#### Module 4

#### UNIT 7

1. Acid rains are more prominent in  
a) Temperate regions

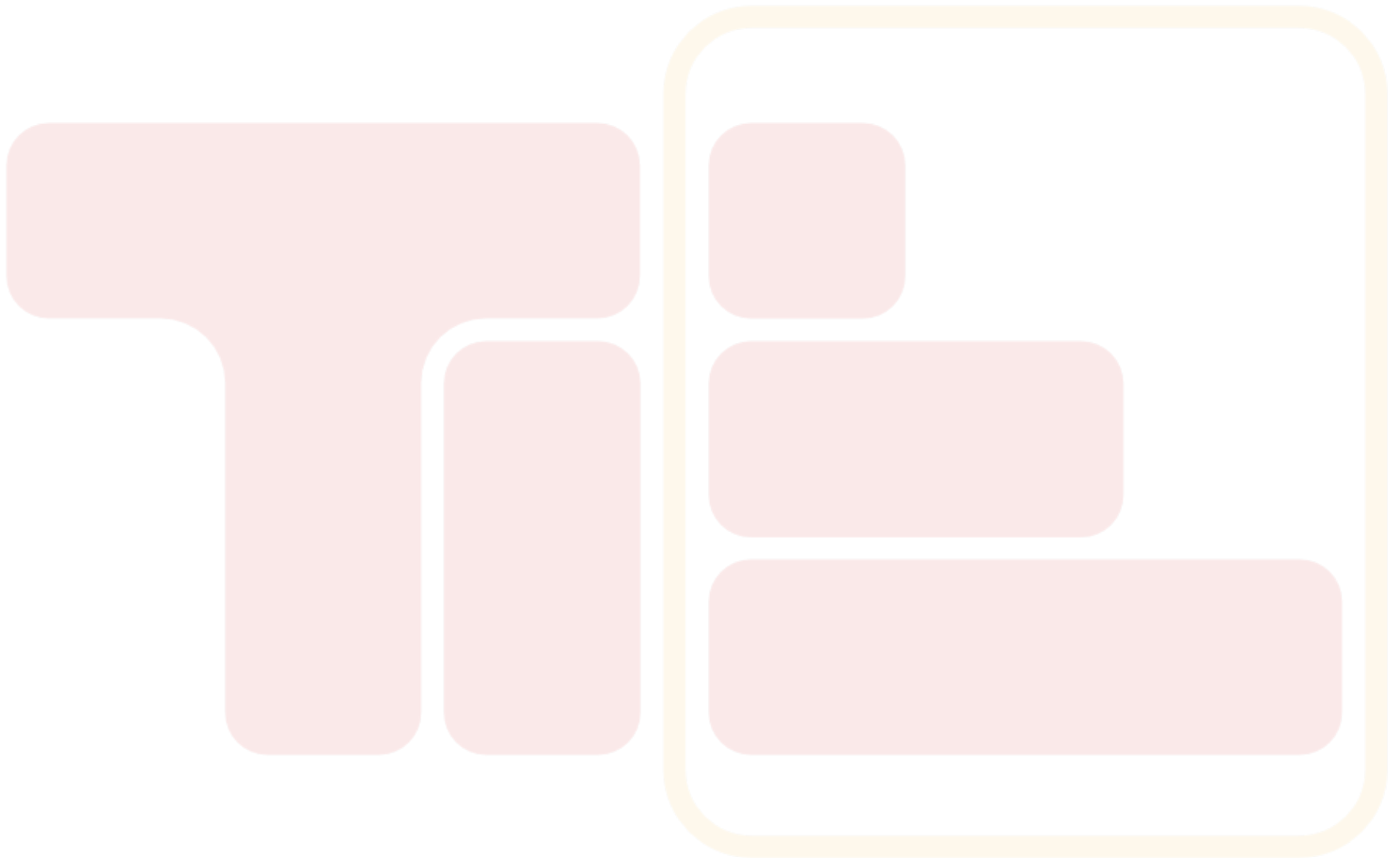
b) Tropical regions  
c) **Arid regions**  
d) equally prominent in all

2. The important gaseous pollutants contributing to acid rain are  
a)  **$\text{SO}_2$  and  $\text{NO}_x$**     b)  $\text{CO}_2$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$   
c)  $\text{NO}_x$  and  $\text{O}_3$     d) None of these

3. The ozone depletion in the stratosphere is chiefly caused by the release of  
a) **Chlorofluoro carbons**    b) Carbon dioxide

c) Methane

d) None of these



4. The highest value of Acid Rain Recorded was :  
a) **4.5** b) 5.7 c) 7.2 d) 2.0
5. Movement of Nutrients from the soil by the Acid Rain is called :  
a) Infiltration b) Transpiration  
c) **Leaching** d) Exfiltration
6. Thickness of the Ozone layer is measured in which units?  
a) PPB b) PPM c) **DU** d) dB
7. Each chlorine free radical can destroy the number of ozone molecules.  
a) 100 b) 1000 c) 10,000 d) **100,000**
8. World 'Ozone day' is being celebrated on every year  
a) June 5<sup>th</sup> b) Oct 15<sup>th</sup> c) Sept 5<sup>th</sup> d) **Sept 16<sup>th</sup>**
9. Ozone is present in which layers of the atmosphere?  
a) Troposphere b) Mesosphere c) **Stratosphere** d) Thermosphere.
10. The term acid rain was coined in the year  
a) 1952 b) **1852** c) 1652 d) 1752
11. The major contributors to the acid rain are known as  
a) **Precursors** b) Processors c) Protons d) Pollutants
12. The equivalent of one Dobson unit is  
a) 0.1 mm b) **0.01 mm** c) 0.1 m d) 0.01 m
13. Ozone hole is said to occur when the ozone level decreases below  
a) **200 DU** b) 2000 DU c) 20 DU d) 2 DU
15. The radiations absorbed by ozone layer are  
a) Infra-red b) **Ultra-violet** c) Gamma rays d) Visible
16. The science of animal husbandry is called  
a) **Animal science** b) Human science  
c) Plant science d) All the above

17. Primary cause of acid rain around the world is due to  
a) carbon dioxide      **b) sulphur dioxide**      c) carbon monoxide d) Ozone
18. Major compounds responsible for the destruction of Ozone layer is  
a) oxygen      **b) CFCs**      c) CO<sub>2</sub> d) CH<sub>4</sub>
19. Which of the following is the remedial measure for acid rain?  
a) Reducing the release of oxides of nitrogen and sulphur into the atmosphere  
b) Use of coal, free from sulphur  
c) Use of electrostatic precipitator and catalytic converters  
**d) All of these.**
20. The pH of acid rain is  
a) **Less than 5.7**      b) Less than 3.7      c) Less than 1.7      d) Less than 2.7
21. Acid rain affects  
a) Materials b) Plants c) Soil **d) All of the above**
22. Ozone layer is measured in  
a) Centimeters      b) Millimeters      c) Decibels      **d) Dobson Units**
23. Animal husbandry may result in  
a) **Global warming** b) Ozone depletion c) Genetic Damage d) None of the above
24. The science of animal husbandry is called  
a) Plant science b) Soil science      **c) Animal Science**      d) Human Science
25. Ozone layer is present in  
a) **Stratosphere**      b) Mesosphere      c) Thermosphere      d) Troposphere
26. The ozone depletion in the stratosphere is chiefly caused by the release of  
a) **Chlorofluoro carbons** b) Methane      c) Carbon dioxide      d) None of these
27. The pH of acid rain is  
a) **Less than 5.7** b) Less than 3.7      c) Less than 1.7      d) Less than 2.7.
28. Freon's are called  
a) **Hydrocarbons**      b) Ozone      c) Methane      d) Solvents

**UNIT 8**

1. The environment act was enacted by Indian parliament under Article 253 of the constitution of India and made applicable to all states of India in the year  
a) 1974                      b) 1981                      c) **1986**                      d) 1989
2. Which among the following does not constitute a part of good disaster management system?  
a) Rescue and Evacuation                      b) Sheltering and Rehabilitation  
c) Execution and engineering works                      d) **None of these**
3. How many Indian states have so far set up State Human Rights Commissions?  
a) 12                      b) 14                      c) **16**                      d) 28
4. Which of the following was UN decade for women  
a) 1965-75                      b) 1975-85                      c) **1985-95**                      d) 1995-2005
5. The country' which has the largest number of child laborers in the world is  
a) India                      b) Bangladesh                      c) **China**                      d) Pakistan
6. ENVIS does not generate data on  
a) **Mangroves**                      b) Pollution control                      c) Mining                      d) None of these
7. Pakistan Boy, who while working for a NGO "Bonded labour liberation front", widely Traveled to Europe to convince customers not to buy Pakistani carpets because they were being prepared by poor chained children working overtime, who was later killed in 1995  
a) Ehson Ulla Khan                      b) **Iqbal Masih**                      c) Imran Khan                      d) None of these
8. Which among the following diseases is not a cause of large scale children's mortality?  
a) **Malnutrition**                      b) Diarrhoea                      c) Measles                      d) Chikungunya
9. World's AIDS day is celebrated on  
a) **Dec1<sup>st</sup>**                      b) Dec. 10<sup>th</sup>                      c) Dec. 14<sup>th</sup>                      d) ".Dec. 23<sup>rd</sup>
10. The first major environmental protection law promulgated in India was  
a) Environmental Act                      b) **Water Act**                      c) Air Act                      d) None of these
11. Water Pollution, 'Prevention and Control Act' was enacted in the year  
a) 1984                      b) **1974**                      c) 1986                      d) 1994

12. 'Wild Life Protection Act' was enacted in the year  
a) **1972**                      b) 1974                      c) 1986                      d) 1984
13. Karnataka State Pollution Control Board was established in the year  
a) **1974**                      b) 1976                      c) 1982                      d) 1986
14. Water supply for Domestic consumption in Indian Towns as per BIS :  
a) 150/pcd                      b) 120/pcd                      c) **135/pcd**                      d) 200/pcd.
15. First International Earth summit was held at  
a) **Stockholm**                      b) Germany                      c) Riode Janeiro                      d) Johannesburg.
16. Amount of CO<sub>2</sub> content in atmospheric Air is normally  
a) 0.21%                      b) 0.416%                      c) **0.318%**                      d) 0.428%
17. EPA means :  
a) Environmental Prevention Act                      b) Environmental Pollution Act  
c) **Environmental Protection Act**                      d) Environmental Protection Agency.
18. The Mahila Arlhik Vikas Mahamandal (MAVIM) was setup in the year  
a) 1955                      b) 1965                      c) 1975                      d) **1985**
19. Environmental protection is the responsibility of  
a) Government of India                      b) NGO' s  
c) Individuals                      d) **All**
20. Which of the following is NGO?  
a) Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike  
b) **Narmada Bachao Andolan**  
c) Karnataka Power Corporation Limited  
d) None of these
21. 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 and conservation of wild life  
d) **All the above**



22. Which of the following is the authority to monitor state industrial effluents?  
a) Centre for science and development      **b) State pollution control board**  
c) Indian environmental association      d) None of these
23. Environmental education is targeted to  
**a) General public** b) Technicians and scientists c) Professional social groups **d) All of these**
24. Environment Protection Act of 1986 is meant for  
a) Waste management  
b) Desert management  
c) Forest management  
**d) Protection of human environment including human, plants, animals and property**
25. World environment day is celebrated on  
**a) June 5<sup>th</sup>**      b) November 5<sup>th</sup>      c) December 5<sup>th</sup>      d) April 5<sup>th</sup>
26. The first United Nation Conference on human environment was held at  
a) Basal      b) Montreal      c) New York      **d) Stockholm**
27. Environmental protection is a fundamental duty of the citizen of India under the  
a) **Article 51-A(g)**      b) 48-A      c) 47      d) 21
28. The environmental (protection) act of India was enacted in the year  
a) 1956      b) 1966      **c) 1986**      d) 1996
29. Environmental education is targeted at  
a) General public      b) Professional and social groups  
c) Technicians and scientists      **d) all the above**
30. In which year the Hon'ble supreme court of India made environmental education compulsory subject at all the levels of education  
a) 2000      b) 2001      c) 2002      **d) 2003**
31. Karnataka State pollution control board was established in the year  
a) 1986      **b) 1974**      c) 1982      d) 1977
32. The environmental (protection) act of India was enacted in the year  
a) 1956      b) 1966      **c) 1986**      d) 1996
33. Environmental protection is the responsibility of  
a) Government of India      b) NGO's      c) Individuals      **d) All of these**

34. In which year Honorable Supreme Court of India made environmental education compulsory-subject at all the level of education.

- a) 2000      **b) 2003**      c) 2001      d) 2002

35. The air prevention and control of pollution Act was enacted in the year\_

- a) 1987    b) 1974      c) 1981      d) 1986

36. Expansion of the term WWF is

- a) Worldwide life force      b) Worldwide forest  
c) Worldwide life forest      **d) World wild life fund**