

MODULE 1

ENVIRONMENT

1. The term 'Environment' has been derived from the French wordwhich means to encircle or surround
a) **Environ** b) Oikos c) geo d) Aqua
2. The objective of environmental education is
a) Raise consciousness about environmental conditions
b) To teach environmentally appropriate behaviour
c) Create an environmental ethic
d) **All of the above**
3. Which of the following conceptual spheres of the environment is having the least storage capacity for matter?
a) **Atmosphere** b) Lithosphere c) Hydrosphere d) Biosphere
4. Which of the following components of the environment are effective transporters of matter?
a) **Atmosphere and Hydrosphere** b) Atmosphere and Lithosphere
c) Hydrosphere and Lithosphere d) Biosphere and Lithosphere
5. Biosphere is
a) The solid shell of inorganic materials on the surface of the earth
b) **The thin shell of organic matter on the surface of earth comprising of all the living things**
c) the sphere which occupies the maximum volume of all of the spheres
d) all of the above
6. Atmosphere consists of 79 per cent Nitrogen and 21 per cent Oxygen by
a) **volume** b) weight c) Density d) All the three
7. Which of the following is a biotic component of an ecosystem?
a) **Fungi** b) solar light c) temperature d) humidity
8. In an ecosystem, the flow of energy is
a) Bidirectional b) Cyclic c) **Unidirectional** d) Multidirectional
9. Which Pyramid is always upright
a) **energy** b) biomass c) numbers d) food chain
10. In complex ecosystems the degree of species diversity is
a) poor b) **high** c) medium d) none
11. The organisms who directly feed on producers are called
a) **Herbivores** b) Carnivores c) Decomposers d) Saprophytes
12. The sequence of eating and being eaten in an ecosystem is called
a) **Food Chain** b) carbon cycle c) hydrological cycle d) anthroposystem

13. Which of the following is a producer in an ecosystem
a) **Plants and some bacteria capable of producing their own food**
b) Animals
c) Human beings
d) Fish
14. Which of the following statements is false?
a) Inorganic nutrients are recycled in an ecosystem
b) Energy 'flows' through the ecosystem in the form of carbon-carbon bonds
c) **Energy is recycled in an ecosystem**
d) Respiration process releases energy
15. The largest reservoir of nitrogen in our planet is
a) Oceans **b) Atmosphere** c) biosphere d) Fossil fuels
16. In aquatic ecosystem phytoplankton can be considered as a
a) Consumer **b) producer** c) Saprotrophic organisms d) Macroconsumer
17. The basic requirements of human beings are provided by
a. Industrialisation
b. Agriculture
c. **Nature**
d. Urbanisation
18. Environment is the life support system that includes
a. Air
b. Water
c. Land
d. **All of the above**
19. In an ecosystem biological cycling of materials is maintained by
a. Producer
b. Consumer
c. Decomposer
d. **All of the above**
20. Organisms which feed directly or indirectly on producers are called
a. Prey
b. **Consumers**
c. Decomposers
d. Detritus
21. The primary producers in a forest ecosystem are
a. **Chlorophyll containing trees and plants**
b. Herbivores
c. Carnivores
d. Bacteria and other microorganisms
22. Abiotic component includes

- a. Soil
 - b. Temperature
 - c. Water
 - d. **All of the above**
23. Which of the following statement is true
- a. **Green plants are self nourishing**
 - b. Producers depends on consumers
 - c. Biotic components includes all non-living components
 - d. Herbivores depend on Carnivores
24. Primary consumer is
- a. **Herbivores**
 - b. Carnivores
 - c. Macro consumers
 - d. Omnivores
25. A predator is
- a. An animal that is fed upon
 - b. **An animal that feeds upon another animal**
 - c. Animal that feeds upon both plants and animals
 - d. A primary consumer
26. Access to food is mainly determined by
- a) **Household income**
 - b) Food assistance programmes
 - c) Human resources
 - d) Society/Community
- 27) The word 'Environment' is derived from
- a) **Greek**
 - b) French
 - c) Spanish
 - d) English
28. Which among the following is a climatic factor?
- a) pressure
 - b) humidity
 - c) temperature
 - d) **all of the above**
- 29) The major atmospheric gas layer in stratosphere is
- a) Hydrogen
 - b) Carbon dioxide
 - c) **Ozone**
 - d) Helium
30. Which atmospheric sphere is closest to the earth surface ?
- a) **Troposphere**
 - b) stratosphere
 - c) mesosphere
 - d) Exosphere
31. Which of the following is the terrestrial ecosystem?
- a) forest
 - b) grass land
 - c) desert
 - d) **all of the above**
32. Ecological pyramids are studies of
- a) pyramid of numbers
 - b) pyramid of biomass
 - c) pyramid of energy
 - d) **all of the above**
- 33) World Environment day is on

a) 5th May

b) 5th June

c) 18th July

d) 16th August

- 34) Factors responsible for balanced ecosystem are
a) balance between predator and prey
b) balance between vegetation, herbivorous and carnivorous
c) balance between competing species and biotic factors
d) all of the above
- 35) Which of the following is absorbed by green plants from the atmosphere?
a) Carbon dioxide
b) Water
c) Nutrients
d) All of above
- 36) Habitat refers to
a) Physical conditions of the place where organisms live
b) Chemical conditions of the place where organisms live
c) Both a & b
d) None of a or b
- 37) Essential component of social security are
a) Meeting personal growth and development
b) Maintaining natural capital
c) Fairness and equity in distribution of costs of resources.
d) Community resilience
- 38) Socio – economic security in environmental aspects involves
a) Fairness & equity in distribution costs for complete existing generation
b) Welfare of the present generation
c) Intra and inter generational equity of resources
d) All of the above
- 39) A food web consists of
a) a portion of a food chain
b) an organisms position in a food chain
c) interlocking food chains
d) a set of similar consumers
- 40) Which of the following statements are true?
a) Man is not dependent on nature
b) Resources are unlimited, so one can use them as per one's wish.
c) Energy can be converted from one form to another, but some percentage is lost into the environment
d) Matter can be generated afresh. It need not be recycled or reused.
- 41) Which of the following conditions must be fulfilled to ensure food security?
a) Food must be available
b) Each person must have access to it
c) Food utilized/consumed must fulfill nutritional requirements
d) all of the above

- 42) 'Earth Day' is held every year on
a) June 5th b) November 23rd **c) April 22nd** d) January 26th
- 43). Eutrophication is
a) an improved quality of water in lakes
b) a process in carbon cycle
c) the result to accumulation of plant nutrients in water bodies
d) a water purification technique
- 44). Major purpose of most of the Dams around the world is
a) Power generation b) Drinking water supply c) Flood control **d) Irrigation**

Biodiversity

- 45). Biodiversity can be broadly classified into how many types?
a) 2
b) 5
c) 3
d) 4
46. Biodiversity is of importance as it offers:
a) Stability of ecosystems
b) Stability of atmosphere
c) Stability of species
d) Stability of research
47. The loss in biodiversity is not attributed to:
a) Explosion in the human population
b) Transforming earth's surface
c) Destruction of natural habitats
d) Use of sustainable products
48. Biodiversity has an aesthetic value to it.
a) True
b) False
49. In how many ways does the conservation of biodiversity work?
a) 5
b) 2
c) 3
d) 4
50. Which one of the following is not an in-situ conservation method?
a) Zoo
b) National Parks
c) Biosphere Reserves
d) Sanctuaries

51. Which is an advantage of ex-situ conservation?

- a) Cheap method
- b) Conserve large number of species together
- c) Genetic process for breeding/long life
- d) Existence in natural habitat

52. The area of National Parks range between:

- a) 0.61 to 7818 kms
- b) 0.04 to 3162 kms**
- c) 0.14 to 3612 kms
- d) 0.16 to 8718 kms

53. The activities of cultivation of land, timber harvesting is permitted in:

- a) Sanctuaries**
- b) National Parks
- c) Biosphere Reserves
- d) Protected Areas

54. Hot spot areas have:

- a) Low density of biodiversity
- b) Only endangered plants
- c) High density of hot springs
- d) High density of biodiv**

55) Plants usegas for photosynthesis

- a) Oxygen b) methane c) Nitrogen **d) Carbon dioxide**

56. Deforestation means

- a) preservation of forests **b) destruction of forests** c) monocrop cultivation
- d) agriculture

57. What percentage of its geographical area of a country should be under forest cover?

- a) 23% b) 43% c) 13% **d) 33%**

58. About% of the earth's surface is covered by water

- a) 53% b) 19% **c) 71%** d) 90%

59. During photosynthesis, trees produce

- a) Oxygen** b) Carbon Dioxide c) Nitrogen d) Carbon Monoxide

60. Forests prevent soil erosion by binding soil particles in their

- a) stems **b) roots** c) leaves d) buds

61. Major causes of deforestation are

- a) shifting cultivation b) Fuel requirements
- c) Raw materials for industries **d) All of these**

62. Which of the following statements about forest is not correct?

- a) Forests reduces soil erosion b) Provides recreational opportunities
- c) Provides a source of economic development **d) None of the above**

63. Forests are extremely important because they

- a) provide clean water and clean air
- b) provide habitat for wild life
- c) provide recreation and a change from the hectic urban life
- d) all of the above

64. Deforestation means

- a) creation of new forest land for the wild life
- b) planting trees in the cities
- c) conversion of forest land for agriculture/ pasture/ homes etc.
- d) Not managing the forest properly



MODULE 2

CONTI.....

Natural resource management

1. How much of India's coastline is vulnerable to disasters?
 - a) 5000km
 - b) 5500km
 - c) 5700km**
 - d) 6000km
2. How much percentage of the landmass is prone to earthquakes in India?
 - a) Around 58%**
 - b) Around 60%
 - c) Around 63%
 - d) Around 65%
3. How many hectares of Indian land are prone to floods and river erosion?
 - a) Around 25 million hectares
 - b) Around 30 million hectares
 - c) Around 35 million hectares
 - d) Around 40 million hectares**
4. When did National Disaster Management Authority formed?
 - a) 2000
 - b) 2005**
 - c) 2010
 - d) 2015
5. Hazards and Disasters are mainly classified as
 - a. Physical and chemical
 - b. Natural and Human induced**
 - c. Physical and Human
 - d. Social and cultural
6. A hazard is a situation where there is
 - a. Threat of natural calamity
 - b. Threat to property and lives from calamities**
 - c. Threat for consequences of disaster
 - d. All of the above
7. Disaster is an event arising out of
 - a. Result of hazard event**
 - b. Causes of hazard event
 - c. Causes of disaster event

d. All of the above

8. The typical examples of man-made disasters are

a. Chemical explosion

b. Leakage of toxic waste

c. War and civil strife

d. All of the above

9. What are the consequences of disaster on a society?

a. Loss of life

b. Damage to property

c. Environmental Damages

d. All of the above

10. The scientific study of earthquake is called

a. Seismograph

b. Seismology

c. Both a and b

d. None of the above

11. Disaster Management includes:

a. Mitigation

b. Reconstruction

c. Rehabilitation

d. All of the above

12. The term 'disaster' is derived from which of the following language?

a. Greek

b. Latin

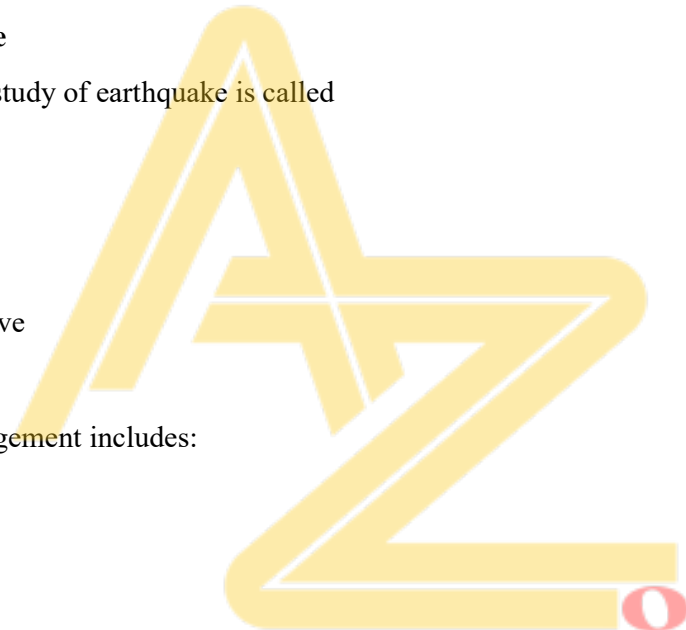
c. French

d. Arabic

13. Disaster Management covers?

a. Maintaining control over disasters

b. Reducing the effects of disasters



c. Briefing the top officials of govt. on the effect of disasters

d. All the above

14. Mass killing diseases can be referred as

a. Biological disaster

b. Industrial disaster

c. War disaster

d. Flood disaster

15. What are the important measures to be taken in community level of disaster preparedness

a. Increased awareness

b. Provision of early and timely warning

c. Land use planning

d. All of the above

16 Under which Ministry National Disaster Management Authority comes?

a) Ministry of Environment

b) Ministry of Foreign Affairs

c) Ministry of Pollution

d) Ministry of Home Affairs

17 Disaster Management refers to manage disaster response in the country.

a) True

b) False

18 Who heads the National Crisis Management Committee?

a) Prime Minister

b) President

c) Cabinet Secretary

d) Ministry of Environment

19. When did the Disaster Management formed?

a) 2005

b) 2006

c) 2007

d) 2008

20 Where is International Tsunami Center located?

a) New York

b) London

c) Mysore

d) Honolulu

21. South Africa is leading exporter of which mineral?

- A) Copper
- B) Diamond
- C) Silver
- D) Gold**

22. Which option is correct, when we only accomplish two out of three pillars of Sustainable Development?

- A) Economic + Environmental Sustainability = Viable
- B) Social + Environmental Sustainability = Bearable
- C) Social + Economic Sustainability = Equitable

D) All of the above

23. The word 'Sustainable Development' came into existence in the year?

- A) 1992
- B) 1978
- C) 1980**
- D) 1987

24. The United Nation's Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) was started by the UN General Assembly in the year.

- A) 1995
- B) 1994
- C) 1993
- D) 1992**

25. After mining the huge holes left behind is used for

- A) Wastewater storage
- B) Waste and water storage

C) Waste Disposal

D) Waste Storage

26. Mercury and lead are toxic elements, which causes

- A) Noise Pollution
- B) Air Pollution
- C) Water Pollution

D) Land contamination

27. The other word of Landscaping is

A) Reduction

B) Restoration

C) Removing topsoil

D) Restore

28. Whenever the price of the mineral remains high, the firm seeks for

A) New countries

B) Remains the same

C) New miners

D) New deposits

29. Which of the option is not incorporated as sustainable development parameters?

A) Gender disparity and diversity

B) Inter and Intra-generation equity

C) Carrying capacity

D) None of the above

30. Cloud seeding with silver iodide is based on the

a) Bergeron process

b) collision-coalescence process

c) both a and b

d) none of these

31. Why do clouds represent a source of heat for the atmosphere?

a) they increase the absorption of solar radiation

b) they conduct heat from the earth's surface

c) cloud formation releases latent heat to the air

d) melting ice crystals in the cloud absorb heat

32. What is cloud seeding?

I. The addition of substances to the cloud to make rain

II. The addition of substances to the cloud to make silver

III. The taking away of substances from clouds to make rain

- a. I, III
- b. I, II
- c. III only
- d. II only
- e. **I only**

33. Which of the following is used to seed warm clouds?

- a. Platinum
- b. Gold
- c. **Silver iodide**
- d. Dry ice
- e. Salt

34. Which of the following has been used to seed clouds?

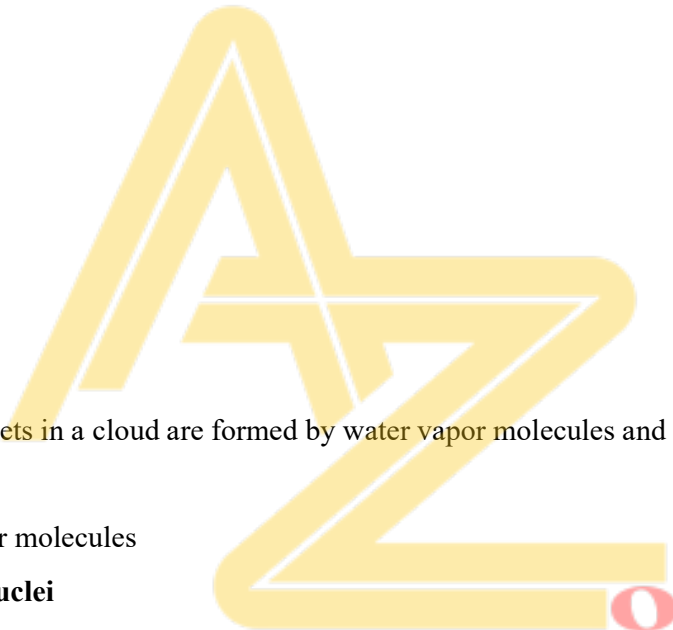
- i. silver iodide
- ii. dry ice
- iii. salt
- 1. ii only
- 2. I only**
- 3. I,ii only
- 4. all of the above

35. The cloud droplets in a cloud are formed by water vapor molecules and

- a) molecules of air
- b) other water vapor molecules
- c) **hygroscopic nuclei**
- d) protons
- e) ions

36. Clouds are classified and named according to their altitude and

- a) water content
- b) temperature
- c) size of droplets in the cloud
- d) **form or appearance**
- e) amount of precipitation produced



MODULE 3

Environmental pollution

1. Environmental pollution is due to
a) Rapid Urbanization b) deforestation c) Afforestation **d) a & b**
2. Which of the following is air pollutant
a) CO b) O₂ c) N₂ d) all
3. Which of the following are natural sources of air pollution
a) Volcanic eruption b) solar flair c) earth quake **d) all**
4. Which of the following are biodegradable pollutants
a) Plastics **b) Domestic sewage** c) detergent d) all
5. Mining practices lead to
a) Population growth b) Rapid urbanization
b) **Loss of grazing and fertile land** d) None of these
c)
6. Which of the following is the source of fly ash
a) Vehicular exhaust b) sewage **c) Thermal power plant** d) all
7. The liquid waste from baths and kitchens is called
a) **Sullage** b) Domestic sewage c) Storm waste d) Run off
8. Noise pollution can be minimized by
a) Urbanization b) Maintaining silence **c) Reducing noise at source** d) none
9. BOD Means
a) **Biochemical oxygen demand** b) chemical oxygen demand
c) biophysical oxygen demand d) all
10. Which of the following industry generates colored waste
a) Software industry **b) Textile industry** c) Biomedical industry d) none

11. Physical pollution of water is due to
a) Dissolved oxygen **b) Turbidity** c) pH d) none of these
12. Which of the following source is surface water
a) Springs b) **streams** c) deep wells d) all
13. Deforestation can
a) Increase the rain fall b) Increase soil fertility
b) **Introduce silt in the rivers** d) None of these
14. Which of the following is non point source of water pollution
a) Factories b) Sewage treatment plant
b) **Urban and Sub-urban land** d) all of the above
15. Sound beyond which of the following level can be regarded as a pollutant
a) 40dB **b) 80dB** c) 120dB d) 150dB
16. Which of the following is a major source of thermal pollution of water bodies
a) Sewage treatment plants **b) Thermal power plants** c) Solid waste disposal d) all
17. Smog is
a) A natural phenomenon **b) combination of smoke and fog**
c) Colorless d) all of the above
18. Air pollution from automobiles can be controlled by fitting
a) Electrostatic precipitator b) wet scrubber
c) Catalytic converter d) all of the above
19. Which of the following statements about carbon monoxide is true
a) Forms complex with haemoglobin b) Forms complex with leg-hemoglobin
c) form by the incomplete combustion of fossil fuels **d) a and c**
20. Which of the following is a point source of water pollution
a) Factories b) Sewage treatment plants c) Urban and Sub-Urban lands **d) a and b**
21. Definition of Noise is

- a) Loud sound **b) Unwanted sound** c) Constant sound d) Sound of high frequency
22. Noise pollution is controlled by
- a. Reducing the noise at the source b. Preventing its transmission
- c. Protecting the receiver **d. All**
23. Noise pollution limits at residential area
- a. 45dB** b. 80 dB c. 55 dB d. 90 dB
24. Noise pollution limits in industrial area
- a. 45dB b. 80 dB **c. 65 dB** d. 90 dB
25. Which of the following are non-biodegradable
- a) Plastics b) Domestic sewage c) detergent **d) a and c**
26. Which of the following is a secondary air pollutant
- a. Carbon monoxide b Sulphur dioxide **c. Ozone** d. Carbon dioxide
27. Pesticide causes
- a. Eye irritation** b. Skin irritation c. Respiratory ailments **d. All the above**
28. Blarring sounds known to cause
- a) mental distress b) High cholesterol
- c) neurological problems **d) all of the above**
29. Which of the following is major cause of soil pollution?
- a) Accident involving vehicles that are transporting waste materials
- b) Pesticides and chemical fertilizers
- c) Improper solid waste disposal
- d) all of the above**
30. “Minamata Disease” is caused due to

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

AIRPOLLUTION AND AUTO MOBILE POLLUTION

1. The major automobile pollutants include
 - a. **CO, NO_x, Hydrocarbons and SPM**
 - b. CO₂, NO_x, Hydrocarbons and SPM
 - c. CO, NO_x, Hydrocarbons and CH₄
 - d. CO, NO_x, Freon's and SPM
2. Petroleum based vehicles emit traces of
 - a. CO & Nox
 - b. SPM
 - c. Aldehydes**
 - d. CH₄
3. Heavy duty diesel vehicles contribute more
 - a. Nox
 - b. Particulate matter
 - c. CO
 - d. Both a and b**
4. Major pollutants from light petrol vehicles are
 - a. **CO and Hydrocarbons**
 - b. CO and Nox
 - c. CH₄ and CO₂
 - d. All the above
5. The 4-stroke engines produce less of the following as compared to 2-stroke engines
 - a. **CO and Hydrocarbons**
 - b. NO_x and SO₂
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. None of the above
6. Alternative eco-friendly fuel for automobiles is
 - a. Petrol
 - b. Diesel
 - c. CNG**
 - d. Kerosene
7. Increase in asthma attacks has been linked to high levels of
 - a. Nitrogen
 - b. Oxygen
 - c. Air-borne dust particles**
 - d. All the above
8. Population explosion will cause
 - a) Biodiversity
 - b) Stress on ecosystem**
 - c) More employment
 - c) None of these
9. Which of the following is having high population density
 - a) **India**
 - b) China
 - c) USA
 - d) Western Europe
10. Which of the following is not the effect of urbanization
 - a) air pollution
 - b) Thermal pollution**
 - c) Solid waste production
 - d) Noise pollution

11. Which of the following is the facility that the urban people enjoy?
a) **Better communication access** b) Better quality of air
c) Large land at cheap rates d) none of these
12. Urbanization is
a) Local environmental issue b) National environmental issue
c) **Both (a) and (b)** d) Not at all an issue
13. Which of the following is the ill effect of urbanization
a) Decrease in agricultural land b) Loss of greenery
c) Loss of water bodies d) **All of the above**
14. The major cause of global population growth in the 18 and 19 centuries was
a) Decreases in death rates b) decrease in birth rates
c) **Industrial revolution** d) None of these
15. The world population in 2000 was around
a) 8 billion b) **6.1 billion**
c) 4 billion d) 4.5 billion
16. The average life expectancy around the world is currently
a) Decreasing b) **Increasing**
c) Not changing d) Stabilizing
17. Which of the following is the problem not associated with population growth
a) Increase resource consumption b) Environmental pollution
c) Food and energy shortages d) **None of these**
18. The major objectives of family welfare programs in India is
a) Disease control b) **Population growth rate control**
c) Employment generation d) None of these
19. Population ageing is

- a) the increase in the average age of the population b. The result of decreased death and birth rates
b) The trend where more people live to reach old age while fewer children are born
c) **All of the above**
20. Which of the following is not population characteristic
a) Doubling time b) Total fertility rate
c) **Gross domestic product growth rate** d) Infant mortality rate
21. Demography is the study of
a) Animals behavior b) **Population growth** c) River d) None of these
22. Which of the following is **not a solution** for global warming?
a) Reducing fossil fuel consumption b) Planting more trees
c) **De-forestation** d) None of the above
23. The meaning of global warming is
a) **Increase in the temp. Of climate** b) A planet hotter than earth
c) Solar radiation d) Cooling effect
24. Global warming may bring about the following change in the climate of the earth
a) Increase in the rain fall b) Desertification c) Drought d) **All of the above**
25. Which green house gas is known as colourless, non-flammable, sweetish odour & laughing gas?
a) Methane b) CO₂ c) **Nitrous Oxide** d) Sulfur hexa fluoride
26. The first of the major environmental protection act to be promulgated in India was
a) **Water act** b) Air act c) Environmental act d) Noise pollution rules
27. Which of the following substantially reduces CO₂ emission from automobiles?
a) **Bio fuels like Ethanol and bio diesel** b) Fossil fuels like coal and lignite
c) Nuclear element like Uranium d) Voltaic cells
28. The international protocol to protect the Ozone layer is
a) Vienna protocol b) Kyoto protocol c) cartagena protocol d) **Montreal protocol**
29. The protcol that reduces green house gas emissions are

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

30. Population explosion will cause

- a) Socio economical problems b) Food scarcity c) Energy crisis
d) **All of these**

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

- a. Hydro chlorofluorocarbons b) Methane c) CO₂ **d) SO₂**

32. Global Warming could affect

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

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

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

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

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

35. Which of the following is an air pollutant

- a) Carbon dioxide b) Oxygen c) Nitrogen **d) Particulate matter**

WASTE MANAGEMENT & PUBLIC HEALTH ASPECTS

1. What proportion of healthcare waste is hazardous waste

1. **15%**
2. 25%
3. 50%
4. 85%

2. Amount of waste infectious produced in hospitals –

1. **45%**
2. 65%
3. 80%
4. 100%

3. Cytotoxic and expired drugs are disposed of by

1. dumping
2. autoclave
3. **incineration**
4. chemical disinfection

4. Average hospital waste produced per bed per day in Government hospital –

1. 1–5–2.0 kg
2. **0.5–4 kg**
3. 0.5–1 kg
4. 0.5–2 kg

5. Autoclaving and microwaving are done for which of the following types of medical waste

1. human anatomical waste
2. **recyclable contaminated waste**
3. cytotoxic drugs
4. microbiological waste

6. The color code of plastic bag for disposing of microbial laboratory culture waste –

1. black
2. **red**
3. blue
4. white

7. The placenta is disposed of in a ——— color bag

1. red
2. blue
3. **yellow**
4. black

8. High priority in triage is for –

1. yellow color
2. **red color**
3. green color
4. black color

9. False statement about yellow bags is

1. they are made of non-chlorinated plastic material
2. **intravenous tubes and catheters are disposed of in it**
3. discarded linen, mattresses, bedding contaminated with blood or body fluid, routine masks and gown are disposed of in the yellow bag
4. silver X-Ray films, discarded formalin, aspirated body fluids, liquids from laboratories and cleaning floor is discarded in the yellow cover

10. Size of dust particles reaching alveoli

1. **<5 microns**
2. 5-10 microns
3. >15 microns
4. 10-15 microns

11. All the following waste can be incinerated except

1. **reactive chemical waste**
2. vaccine
3. mutilated parts
4. discarded drugs
- 5.

12. For the disposal of hospital refuse, the bag made with cadmium is not used because incineration of the bag causes **poisonous** toxic fumes evolution. The color of the bag is –

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

13. Blood bag is disposed of in

1. red bag
2. **yellow bag**
3. green bag
4. black bag

14. Which of the following is not a high heat system for treating biomedical waste

1. hydroplaning
2. incineration
3. **autoclaving**
4. dry heat sterilization

15. Bio-medical waste can be effectively managed by the thermal process.

- a) **True**
- b) False

16. The WHO has classified the bio-medical waste into _____ categories.

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

17. Which of the below is not an idea behind solid waste management?

- a) Control of waste generation
- b) Storage and collection
- c) Disposal
- d) Stop waste generation**

18. The term ISWM refers to:

- a) International Solid Waste Management
- b) Integrated Solid Waste Management**
- c) Integrated Solid Waste Machine
- d) International Solid Waste Mechanism

19. Under which rule of Government, guidelines for solid waste management are followed today?

- a) Municipal Solid Waste Rules, 2000
- b) Municipal Solid Waste Rules, 2016
- c) Solid Waste Rules, 2000
- d) Solid Waste Rules, 2016**

20. The average composition of Municipal solid waste is:

- a) 41% organic, 40% inert & 19% recyclable**
- b) 20% organic, 60% inert & 20% recyclable
- c) 30% organic, 20% inert & 50% recyclable
- d) 19% organic, 41% inert & 40% recyclable

21. What is the iron and steel constitute of e-waste?

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

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

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

23. 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

24. 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

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

a) **Arsenic**

b) Barium

c) Cobalt

d) Cadmium

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

a) Arsenic

b) **Barium**

c) Cobalt

d) Cadmium

27. What is the hazardous pollutant released from batteries?

a) Arsenic

b) Barium

c) Cobalt

d) **Cadmium**

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

a) Arsenic

b) Barium

c) **Lead**

d) Copper

29. What is the hazardous pollutant released from telephones?

a) **Lithium**

b) Barium

c) Lead

d) Copper

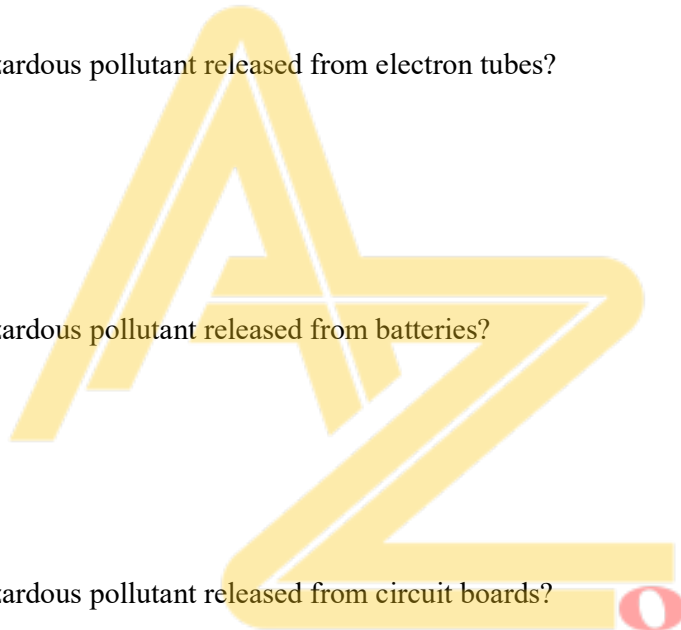
30. What is the hazardous pollutant released from calculators?

a) Lithium

b) **Mercury**

c) Lead

d) Copper



31. Which of the hazardous pollutant occurs in plastic?

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

32. Industrial and municipal sludge

1. Primary sludge includes _____

- a) Total suspended solids
- b) Suspended solids
- c) Removable solids
- d) Settleable solids**

33. Secondary sludge includes treated sewage sludge.

- a) True**
- b) False

34. Sludge treatment helps in reducing treatment costs.

- a) True**
- b) False

35. What is the term used for reuse of sewage sludge?

- a) Compost
- b) Solids
- c) Biosolids**
- d) Sludge

36. In which year was the term Biosolids introduced?

- a) 1990
- b) 1995
- c) 1998**
- d) 2000

37. What is the first step in the sewage treatment process?

- a) Dewatering
- b) Thickening**
- c) Phosphorus recovery
- d) Digestion?

MODULE4

1. The pH value of the acid rain water is
a. **5.7** b. 7.0 c. 8.5 d. 7.5
2. The primary cause of the acid rain around the world is
a. CFC b. **SO₂** c. CO d. O₃
3. Which of the following is the remedial measure for acid rain
a. reducing the release of oxides of nitrogen and sulphur in to the atmosphere.
b. use of coal, free from sulphur
c. use of electrostatic precipitator & catalytic converters
d. **all of the above**
4. Acid rain can be controlled by
a. **reducing SO₂ and NO₂ emissions.** b. Reducing oxygen emission.
c. Increasing number of lakes. d. increasing the forest cover.
5. Atmospheric oxidation of SO₂ to SO₃ is influenced by
a. sunlight. b. Humidity c. presence of hydrocarbons d. **all of these**
6. Reduction in brightness of the famous Taj Mahal is due to
a. global warming. b. **Air pollution** c. ozone depletion d. Afforestation.
7. The Effect of Acid rain
a. **Reduces soil fertility.** b. Increases atmospheric temperature.
c. Causing respiratory problems d. skin cancer
8. The process of movement of nutrients from the soil by the Acid rain is called
a. Transpiration. b. evapo transpiration c. **Leaching** d. Infiltration.
9. Ozone layer is present in
a. Troposphere b. **Stratosphere** c. Mesosphere d. Thermosphere
10. Which of the following statements about ozone is true?
a. Ozone is a major constituent of photochemical smog b. Ozone is highly reactive
c. Ozone protects us from the harmful uv radiation of sun d. **All of the above**
11. Major compound responsible for the destruction of stratospheric ozone layer is
a. Oxygen b. **CFC** c. Carbon dioxide d. Methane
12. Ozone layer thickness is measured in
a. PPM b. PPB c. Decibels d. **Dobson units**
13. Normal average thickness of stratospheric ozone layer across the globe is around
a. 200 DU b. **300 DU** c. 400 DU d. 500 Du
14. Chloro Fluro Carbon's(CFC) are
a. Non toxic b. Non flammable c. Non carcinogenic d. **All the above**
15. Ozone layers absorbs
a. **UV rays** b. Infra red rays c. Cosmic rays d. CO
16. Which of the following is not an ill effect of acid rain?
a. results in killing fish b. causes stone leprosy.
c. leaches nutrients from the soil. d. **causes cataract.**
17. Formation of ozone layer is explained by
a. Rosenmund reaction b. Henderson's reaction c. **Chapman's reaction.** d. Perkin's reaction

18. Each Chlorine free Radical can destroy the following number of ozone molecules.
a. 1000 b. 10,000 **c. 1,00,000** d. 100
19. Freons are
a. HFC **b. CFC** c. NFC d. Hydrocarbons.
20. Which of the following statements about ozone is true?
a. Ozone is a major constituent of photochemical smog b. Ozone is highly reactive
c. Ozone protects us from the harmful UV radiation of sun. **d. All of the above**
21. Ozone depletion causes
a. **snow blindness** b. Photochemical smog. c. acid rain d. vomiting
22. Which of the following statement is not true about animal husbandry?
a. it is a part of agricultural activity. b. it is breeding, feeding and management of animals.
c. it is livestock production. **d. it is protection of wild life**
23. Which of the following is the purpose of animal husbandry?
a. conservation of animal husbandry. **b. production of meat.**
c. conservation of wildlife. d. conservation of forests.
24. Domesticated animals are used for
a. Dairy products. b. production of fiber. c. production of meat. **d. all of these**
25. Acid rain has been increasing day by day due to
a) Urbanisation **b) industrialization**
c) increase in vehicle population d) none of the above
26. Ozone hole was first discovered over
a) Arctic **b) Antarctica** c) tropical region d) Africa
27. CFCs have been used as
a) Solvent **b) refrigerants**
c) blowing agents for polymer forms **d) all of these**
28. World Ozone day is being celebrated on
a) September 5th **b) October 15th**
c) September 16th d) September 11th
29. Bhopal Gas Tragedy caused due to leakage of
a) Methyl Iso Cyanate (MIC) b) Sulphur dioxide
c) Mustard gas d) methane
30. Animal husbandry results in
a) Global warming b) Acid rain
c) Ozone depletion d) none of these

MODULE 5

1. Environmental (Protection) Act was enacted in the year
a) **1986** b) 1992 c) 1984 d) 1974
2. The Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act was enacted in the year
a) **1981** b) 1996 c) 2000 d) 1974
3. The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act was enacted in the year
a) 1986 b) **1974** c) 1994 d) 2004
4. The Wild Life Protection Act was enacted in the year
a) 1986 b) 1974 c) 1994 d) **1972**
5. The Forest (Conservation) Act was enacted in the year
a) 1986 b) 1974 c) **1980** d) 1972
6. The first of the major environmental protection Act to be promulgated in India was :
a) **The Wild Life Protection Act** c. The Air Act
b) The Noise Pollution Act d. None of the above.
7. The Central Pollution Control Board was established under the provision of :
a) Environmental (Protection) Act 1986
b) Air (Prevention & Control) Act 1981
c) **Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act 1974**
d) None of the above.
8. The Karnataka State Pollution Control Board (KSPCB) was established in the year
a) **1974** b) 1982 c) 1986 d) 1976
9. Environmental protection is the responsibility of
a) Govt. of India b) NGOs c) Individual d) **All**
10. 'Earth Day' is observed on:
a) 1st December b) 5th June c) **April 22nd** d) 1st January.
11. Which of the followings is NGO :
a) **Narmada Bachao Andolan** b) CPCB c) KSPCB d) None
12. Which of the following is empowered to take measures to protect & improve environment as per the Environment (Protection) Act.
a) **Central Govt.** b) State Government c) Corporation d) None
13. Which of the following is the authority to monitor industrial effluents :
a) Center for Science & Environment b. **State Pollution Control Board**
c) Indian Environmental Association d. None
14. The leader of Chipko movement is :
a) **Sunderlal Bahuguna** b) Medha Patkar c) Vandana Shiva d) Suresh Heblikar
15. The Environmental (Protection) Act 1986 deals with:
a) Water b) Air c) Soil d) **All.**
16. The objectives of the Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972 is:
a) To preserve the biodiversity c) protection & conservation of wild life
b) to maintain essential ecological and life supporting systems d) **All**
17. The Tiger Conservation Project was started in:
a) **1973** b) 1984 c) 1999 d) 2004

18. The goal of National Parks & Wild life Sanctuaries is
a) To promote international trading of animals & their products.
b) To evacuate tribal people from forest
c) **Conservation of Wild Life.** D) None of the above.
19. Environmental education is targeted to:
a) General public b) professional social groups
c) Technicians & Scientists d) **All**
20. Which of the following animals is endangered species of India:
a) **Black buck** b) Elephant c) Fox d) Giraffe
21. Which State is having highest women literacy rate in India:
a) Karnataka b) Punjab c) Rajasthan d) **Kerala**
22. An International Conference on Environmental Education was held in December 1982 at:
a) Kyoto b) Vienna c) **New-Delhi** d) London
23. Environmental Protection is the fundamental duties of the citizen of India under the Article:
a) **51-A (g)** b) 48-A c) 47 d) 21
24. The objectives of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) are :
a) Immunization b) Health check up & referral services
c) Pre-school and non-formal education d) **All the above.**
25. ISO 14000 standards deal with :
a) Pollution Management b) Risk management
c) **Environmental Management** d) None of the above.
26. World summit on sustainable development was held at
a) Johannesburg in 2002 **Rio de Janeiro in 1992**
b) Kyoto in 1994 Stockholm in 2000
27. An important NGO involved in Global environmental protection is
a) UNICEF b) **Green Peace** c) WHO d) CPCB
28. The first International Earth Summit was held at
a) Johannesburg **Rio de Janeiro**
b) Kyoto Stockholm
29. Silent Valley movement succeeded in
a) waste management in sea coast
b) **Canceling the state government Hydel project and saving the Lion- Tailed Monkeys**
c) Promoting marine fishery business in Kerala
d) None of the above
30. The committee which submitted its report to Government of India on Environmental education is
a) **Tiwari Committee** b) Mehta committee
c) Banerjee Committee d) Agarwal Committee