1. **Which of the following rivers is called the world’s most polluted river?**

(a) Ganga River

(b) Chenab River

(c) Cauvery River

(d) Yamuna River

1. **Which of the following are the primary causes of water pollution?**

(a) Plants

(b) Animals

(c) Human activities

(d) None of these

1. **Which of the following techniques is used for reducing the total dissolved solids (TDS) in the water?**

(a) Osmosis

(b) Ion exchange

(c) Distillation

(d) Both b and c

1. **Which of the following statements are true about CNG -Compressed natural gas?**

(a) It is a clean fuel

(b) It is a harmful fuel

(c) It is a polluting fuel

(d) All of the above

1. **Which of the following salts is the main cause of permanent hardness of water?**

(a) Magnesium sulphate

(b) Magnesium bicarbonate

(c) Magnesium carbonate

(d) None of the above

1. **Which of the following is mainly responsible for the causes of water pollution?**

(a) Afforestation

(b) Oil refineries

(c) Paper factories

(d) Both b and c

1. **Chlorofluorocarbon are nonflammable chemicals mainly used in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

(a) Perfumes

(b) Refrigerators

(c) Air conditioners

(d) All of the above

1. **Which of the following techniques is used to determine the concentration of odour compounds in the given water sample?**

(a) Settling

(b) Flushing

(c) Stripping

(d) Chlorination

1. **What is the health effects of excess fluoride in drinking water?**

(a) Fluorosis

(b) Toothaches

(c) Lung disease

(d) Intestinal infection

1. **Which of the following techniques is used to remove fluorides from the water bodies?**

(a) Osmosis

(b) Ion exchange

(c) Lime softening

(d) Both b and c

1. **Which of the following is a waterborne disease?**

(a) Typhoid

(b) Cholera

(c) Diarrhoea

(d) All of the above

1. **The main sources of Arsenic in water are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

(a) Floods

(b) Fertilizers

(c) Industrial waste

(d) Both b and c

1. **In most freshwater lakes, the algal productivity is limited by the availability of which of the following inorganic ions?**

(a) Carbon

(b) Nitrogen

(c) Phosphorus

(d) All of the above

1. **Which of the following diseases or infections is caused due to poor water hygiene?**

(a) Leprosy

(b) Trachoma

(c) Conjunctivitis

(d) All of the above

1. **Which of the following statements is true about the composition of Calcium Carbonate (CaCo3) in soft water?**

(a) 0 to 30 milligrams of CaCO3 per litre

(b) 30 to 60 milligrams of CaCO3 per litre

(c) 60 to 90 milligrams of CaCO3 per litre

(d) 90 to 120 milligrams of CaCO3 per litre

1. **Which of the following salts are the main causes of temporary hardness?**

(a) Calcium sulphate

(b) Magnesium sulphate

(c) Magnesium chloride

(d) Magnesium carbonate

1. **According to the Geological survey, water with less than 1000 ml/litre of total dissolved solids is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

(a) Brine water

(b) Freshwater

(c) Slightly saline

(d) Moderately saline

1. **The amount of dissolved solids passing through the filters in the process of filtration is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

(a) Independent of suspended solids

(b) Sum of total solids and suspended solids

(c) Difference between total solids and suspended solids

(d) All of the above

1. **Which of the following units is used for measuring the turbidity of water?**

(a) EAU Formazin Attenuation Units

(b) FNU- Formazin Nephelometric Unit

(c) NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units

(d) All of the above

1. **Which of the following is not a waterborne disease?**

(a) Measles

(b) Typhoid

(c) Cholera

(d) Hepatitis

1. When did the Noise Pollution Regulations and Control Rule established in India?  
   a) 2000  
   b) 2004  
   c) 2005  
   d) 2007
2. What timings loud speakers shouldn’t use in public areas?  
   a) 10:00 pm to 5:00 am  
   b) 1:00 am to 7:00 am  
   c) 11:00 pm to 6:00 am  
   d) 10:00 pm to 6:00 am.
3. When can a person complaint to the police regarding noise pollution level?  
   **a) When the ambient noise standards exceeds by 10 dB**b) When the ambient noise standards exceeds by 20 dB  
   c) When the ambient noise standards exceeds by 30 dB  
   d) When the ambient noise standards exceeds by 50 dB
4. What is the meaning of silence zone for noise pollution?  
   a) Area comprising more than 100 meters around hospitals and educational institutes  
   b) Area comprising not less than 100 meters around hospitals and educational institutesc) Area comprising more than 100 meters around clubs and commercial streets  
   d) Area comprising not less than 100 meters around clubs and commercial streets
5. When did the Factories Act constitute in India?  
   a) 1930  
   b) 1947  
   c) 1948  
   d) 1956
6. The State Government shall take measures for abatement of noise.  
   a) True  
   b) False
7. Which Ministry published a draft of Noise Pollution Rules?  
   a) Ministry of Foreign Affaires  
   b) Ministry of Pollution Control  
   c) Ministry of Industries  
   d) Ministry of Environment and Forests
8. In which year the Motor Vehicles Act came into force?  
   a) 1983  
   b) 1984  
   c) 1988  
   d) 1990
9. One of the efficient ways to control aircraft noise is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   a) Building aircrafts with old technologies  
   b) Maximize the passengers to 100  
   c) Increase the amount of pressure it can withstand  
   d) Constructing aerodromes far away from the residential areas
10. In which section, if a person violates the noise pollution regulations, is liable for penalty?  
    a) Section 12  
    b) Section 15  
    c) Section 18  
    d) Section 19
11. What is the db level for heavy vehicles in India?  
    a) 70  
    b) 75  
    c) 77  
    d) 80
12. What are the ambient air quality standards in industrial area during day time?  
    a) 75 db  
    b) 80 db  
    c) 85 db  
    d) 100 db
13. In which Act, noise is included as an environmental pollutant?  
    a) 1974  
    b) 1981  
    c) 1988  
    d) 1994
14. Loud speakers cause noise.  
    a) True  
    b) False
15. **Main sources of noise pollution are**
16. Transportation equipment only
17. Heavy machinery only
18. musical instruments
19. Transportation equipment and heavy machinery
20. **Which of the following serves as an indicator of atmospheric pollution?**
21. fern
22. liverworts
23. hornworts
24. epiphytic lichens

**37. In 1984, the Bhopal gas tragedy took place because methyl isocyanate**

1. reacted with ammonia
2. reacted with water
3. reacted with DDT
4. reacted with CO2

**38. Negative soil pollution is**

1. reduction in soil productivity due to erosion and overuse
2. reduction in soil productivity due to addition of pesticides and industrial wastes
3. converting fertile land into harden land by dumping ash, sludge and garbage
4. None of the above

**39. Air pollution that occurs in sunlight is**

1. reducing smog
2. acid rain
3. oxidizing smog
4. fog

**40. The layer of atmosphere between 10km to 50km above the sea level is called as**

1. troposphere
2. thermosphere
3. stratosphere
4. mesosphere

**41. The concentration of dissolved oxygen in cold water can go up to**

1. 14 ppm
2. 8 ppm
3. 10 ppm
4. 16 ppm

**42. The quantity of DDT at each trophic level in the food chain**

1. decreases
2. remains the same
3. increases
4. changes

**43. Formation of London smog takes place in**

1. winter during day time
2. summer during day time
3. summer during morning time
4. winter during morning time

**44. Brewery and sugar factory waste alter the quality of a water body by increasing**

1. temperature
2. turbidity
3. pH
4. COD and BOD

**45. In a coal-fired power plant electrostatic precipitators are installed to control the emission of**

1. SO2
2. NO2
3. SPM
4. CO

46. In which temperature soil develops slowly?  
a) Summer  
b) Wind  
c) Rainy  
d) Cold

47. Under ideal climatic conditions how many cms of soil is developed?  
a) One  
b) Two  
c) Three  
d) Four

48. What is called for the matured soils which are arranged in a series of zones?  
a) Soil zones  
b) Soil layers  
c) Soil horizons  
d) Soil benches

49. What is soil profile?  
a) A cross sectional view of the horizons in a soil  
b) A front view of the horizons in a soil  
c) A cross sectional view of the horizons in rocks  
d) A front view of the horizons in rocks

50. How many horizons are there in soils?  
a) One  
b) Two  
c) Three  
d) Four

 51. A–horizon soil consists of partially decomposed organic matter.  
a) True  
b) False

52. Which horizon helps to determine the pH of the soil?  
a) A  
b) B  
c) C  
d) O

53. What is called for the mixture of all the contents of soil?  
a) Erosion  
b) Sublimation  
c) Degradation  
d) Loams

54. Why area treatment is important for soil?  
a) To reduces the impact of raindrops on the soil  
b) To maximize surface run-off  
c) Not treating the upper catchment and proceeds towards an outlet  
d) Not storing surplus rainwater

55. What is called for the movement of surface litter and topsoil from one place to another?  
a) Soil submerge  
b) Soil degradation  
c) Soil erosion  
d) Soil pollution.

56. Why continuous contour trenches are used?  
a) To decrease the infiltration of air  
b) To enhance the infiltration of air  
c) To decrease the infiltration of water  
d) To enhance the infiltration of water

57. What is used to convert wastelands into agricultural lands?  
a) Check dams  
b) Water purifier  
c) Rain harvesters  
d) Gradonies

58. Organic agriculture advocates avoiding the use of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) Organic manure  
b) Stored water  
c) Modern technologies in harvesting  
d) Chemical fertilizers

59. Integrated pest management reduces the excess use of fertilizers.  
a) True  
b) False

60. Which gas is mainly produced due to incomplete burning of wood?  
a) CO  
b) SO2  
c) NO2  
d) NO3

61. Which of the following is involved in production of carboxy haemoglobin?  
a) CO  
b) SO2  
c) NO2  
d) NO3

 62. Which of the following is a liquid form of aerosol?  
a) Fume  
b) Dust  
c) Mist  
d) Smoke

63. X ray films are a source of which of the following gas?  
a) SO2  
b) CO2  
c) NO2  
d) SO3

64. The maximum size of fly ash is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) 1μm  
b) 100μm  
c) 1000μm  
d) 10μm

65. Which of the following leads to a disease called broncho spasm?  
a) SO2  
b) SO3  
c) SO4  
d) CO2

66. The minimum size of the smoke particle is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) 0.2μm  
b) 1μm  
c) 0.8μm  
d) 0.5μm

67. Which of the following is a secondary air pollutant?  
a) SPM  
b) PAN  
c) SO2  
d) NO2

68. The permissible concentration of PM 10 in the air is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) 60μg/m3  
b) 40μg/m3  
c) 50μg/m3  
d) 20μg/m3

**69. Waste removal system was established in which of the following cities for the first time?**

(a) Athens

(b) Lahore

(c) Paris

(d) London

**70. Which of the following solid wastes describes the term ‘Municipal Solid Waste’?**

(a) Toxic

(b) Hazardous

(c) Non-toxic

(d) Non-hazardous

**71. Why is it difficult to recycle plastics?**

(a) It is very hard

(b) It comes in different sizes

(c) It is adhesive

(d) It contains different types of polymer resins

**72. Which of the following is done on an individual level?**

(a) Burning

(b) Disposal

(c) Recycling

(d) Source reduction

**73. Why is recycled paper banned for use in food containers?**

(a) Because it creates a lot of spaces

(b) Because it creates contamination

(c) Because paper can be used only one time

(d) Because paper is very thick and can’t cover the food containers

**74. Which of the following plans is used as a waste management plan?**

(a) Plan for reuse

(b) The integrated plan

(c) Plan for recycling

(d) Plan for reducing

**75. The organic material of the solid waste will decompose**

(a) By the flow of water

(b) By the soil particles

(c) By the action of microorganisms

(d) By oxidation

**76. Which of the following wastes is called the Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)?**

(a) Food wastes

(b) Wood pieces

(c) Plastic cans

(d) All of the above

**77. The process of burning municipal solid wastes under suitable temperature and conditions in a specific furnace is called \_\_\_\_\_\_.**

(a) Landfill

(b) Incineration

(c) Recycling

(d) Vermicomposting

**78. The burning of solid waste is not recommended because**

(a) It is very costly

(b) It requires a lot of space

(c) It requires modern technologies

(d) It causes several environmental issues

**79. When the organic matter present in the sanitary landfill decomposes, it generates**

(a) Methane

(b) Nitrogen

(c) Hydrogen

(d) All of the above

**80. Which of the following is the oldest and the most common method used to dump solid wastes?**

(a) River

(b) Ocean

(c) Landfill

(d) None of the above

**81. The disposable wastes contain**

(a) Solids

(b) Slurries

(c) Liquids

(d) All of the above

**82. Find the correct statement**

(a) The waste from one process becomes the input for another process

(b) All the processes related to consumption and production produce some kind of waste

(c) There is no real waste in nature

(d) All of the above

**83. Which of the following methods is better for the solid waste problem?**

(a) Recycling

(b) Landfilling

(c) Both a and b

(d) None of the above

**84. Which of the following statements is incorrect for plastic wastes?**

(a) It is used to make compost

(b) It lasts for a longer period of time

(c) Toxic fumes are produced when burnt

(d) All of the above

**85. Which of the following can be recycled many times?**

(a) Wood

(b) Plastic

(c) Aluminium

(d) Organic materials

**86. Which of the following gas is produced from landfill wastes?**

(a) Biogas

(b) Natural gas

(c) Liquified petroleum gas

(d) All of the above

**87. Which of the following statements is true about zero waste management?**

(a) Separate collection of each kind of waste

(b) Segregation of garbage at the source

(c) Community involvement

(d) All of the above

**88. How many main components are there in integrated waste management?**

(a) Two

(b) Three

(c) Seven

(d) Eleven

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***