MCQ ON EST C H 4

**1.Who was the first scientist to coin the term SMOG and to describe the layers of SMOG?**

(a) Nikola Tesla

(b) Stephen Hawking

(c) Dr Henry Antoine

(d) Nicolaus Copernicus

**Sol: (c) Dr Henry Antoine.**

**2.Which of the following pollutants are responsible for the cause of SMOG?**

(a) From incinerators

(b) Emissions from vehicles

(c) Both incinerators and emissions from vehicles

(d) None of the above

**Sol: (c) Both incinerators and emissions from vehicles.**

**3.Which of the following is called the secondary air pollutant?**

(a) PANs

(b) Ozone

(c) Carbon monoxide

(d) Nitrogen Dioxide

**Sol: (b) Ozone.**

**4.Which of the following particles is called the particulate pollutants?**

(a) Ozone

(b) Radon

(c) Fly Ash

(d) Ethylene

**Sol: (c) Fly Ash.**

**5.Which of the following agents is responsible for turning the Taj Mahal yellow?**

(a) Sulphur

(b) Chlorine

(c) Sulphur dioxide

(d) Nitrogen dioxide

**Sol: (c) Sulphur dioxide**

**6.Which of the following statements is true about SMOG?**

(a) SMOG is derived from the fog

(b) SMOG is derived from smoke

(c) SMOG is derived from water vapour

(d) SMOG is derived from both fog and smoke

**Sol: (d) SMOG is derived from both fog and smoke.**

**7.What type of precautions should be taken to survive when the ozone level is high?**

(a) Drive less

(b) Stay hydrated

(c) Both A and B

(d) Go for a long walk

**Sol: (c) Both A and B.**

**8.Which of the following statements is true about the Air Quality Index?**

(a) It indicates the colour of the air.

(b) It predicts ozone levels in your area.

(c) It determines the intensity of sound and sound pollution.

(d) It estimates air pollution mainly sulphur content in the air.

**Sol: (b) It predicts ozone levels in your area.**

**9.The major photochemical smog is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

(a) Hydrogen peroxide

(b) Chlorofluorocarbon

(c) Peroxyacetyl nitrate

(d) All of the above

**Sol: (b) Chlorofluorocarbon.**

**10.Which of the following diseases are caused by smog?**

(a) Rickets

(b) Bronchitis

(c) Breathing Problems

(d) All of the above

**Sol: (d) All of the above.**

**11.DDT and Aluminium cans are examples of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

(a) Primary Pollutants

(b) Secondary pollutants

(c) Biodegradable Pollutants

(d) Non-Biodegradable Pollutants

**Sol: (d) Non-Biodegradable Pollutants.**

**12.How many different types of primary pollutants together contribute to about 90 per cent of the global air pollution?**

(a) Three

(b) Five

(c) Seven

(d) None of the above

**Sol: (b) Five.**

**13.Which of the following agents is mainly responsible for the secondary pollutants?**

(a) Smog and Ozone

(b) Sulphur trioxide

(c) Nitrogen dioxide

(d) All of the above

**Sol: (d) All of the above.**

**14.Smoke, fumes, ash, dust, nitric oxide and sulphur dioxide are the main sources of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

(a) Primary Pollutants

(b) Secondary pollutants

(c) Bio-Degradable Pollutants

(d) None of the above

**Sol: (a) Primary Pollutants.**

**15.Which of the following industries plays a major role in polluting air and increasing air pollution?**

(a) Brick manufacturing industries

(b) Manufacture of gases industries

(c) Electrical appliances and electrical goods industries

(d) All of the above

**Sol: (d) All of the above.**

**16.Which of the following gas is more in percentage in the air?**

(a) Oxygen gas

(b) Nitrogen gas

(c) Water vapour

(d) Carbon dioxide gas

**Sol: (b) Nitrogen gas**

**17.Increased levels of air pollution results in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

(a) Soil erosion

(b) Global warming

(c) Respiratory problems

(d) All of the above

**Sol: (c) Respiratory problems.**

**18.The Taj Mahal, Lotus Temple, Golden Temple, India Gate and other famous heritage monuments are being affected by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

(a) Air pollution

(b) Water pollution

(c) Noise pollution

(d) All of the above

**Sol: (a) Air pollution.**

**19.What is the total percentage of nitrogen gas in the air?**

(a) 12 per cent

(b) 21 per cent

(c) 78 per cent

(d) 87 per cent

**Sol:(c) 78 per cent.**

**20.Which of the following gases are called Greenhouse gases?**

(a) Methane

(b) Nitrogen

(c) Carbon dioxide

(d) Both a and c

**Sol:(d) Both a and c.**

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

**Sol: (a) Ganga River.**

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

(a) Plants

(b) Animals

(c) Human activities

(d) None of these

**Sol: (c) Human activities.**

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

**Sol: (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

**Sol: (a) It is a clean fuel.**

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

**Sol: (a) Magnesium sulphate.**

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

**Sol: (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

**Sol:(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

**Sol: (c) Stripping.**

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

(a) Fluorosis

(b) Toothaches

(c) Lung disease

(d) Intestinal infection

**Sol: (a) Fluorosis.**

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

**Sol: (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

**Sol: (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

**Sol: (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

**Sol: (c) Phosphorus.**

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

**Sol: (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

**Sol: (b) 30 to 60 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

**Sol: (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

**Sol: (b) Freshwater**

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

**Sol: (c) Difference between total solids and suspended solids.**

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

**Sol: (d) All of the above.**

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

(a) Measles

(b) Typhoid

(c) Cholera

(d) Hepatitis

**Sol: (a) Measles.**

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

Answer: d

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

Answer: a

43. 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

Answer: c

44. 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

Answer: a

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

Answer: d

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

Answer: a

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

Answer: c

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

Answer: d

49. 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

Answer: a

50. 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

Answer: c

51. 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

Answer: d

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

Answer: d

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

Answer: d

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

Answer: a

55. Which is the most input of waste causing marine pollution?  
a) Pesticides  
b) Pipes directly discharge waste into the sea  
c) Death of aquatic organisms  
d) Climatic conditions

Answer: b

56. Why ship accidents cause marine pollution?  
a) Because if the ship carrying passengers to collapse it results in the death of many people  
b) Because ship is very huge in its size  
c) Dredged material which carries heavy metals cause marine pollution  
d) Ship materials stuck inside the marine organisms

Answer: c

57. Which of the following is the greatest volume of waste discharge to water?  
a) Spillage from oil pipelines  
b) Sewage  
c) Nuclear waste  
d) Spillage from tankers

Answer: b

58. When does the rate of aerobic oxidation reduced in the sewage that is reduced to the water?  
a) When oxygen concentration falls below 1.5 mg/l  
b) When oxygen concentration falls below 2.5 mg/l  
c) When oxygen concentration falls below 3.5 mg/l  
d) When oxygen concentration falls below 4.5 mg/l

Answer: a

59. Which of the following way is used to reduce the pollution load on marine water?  
a) Manual cleaning of pollutants  
b) Damping the pollutants during winter  
c) Introducing sewage treatment plants  
d) Ban the license of industries which are near to the sea

Answer: c

60. The Deepwater Horizon oil spill considered amongst the largest oil spills in history.  
a) True  
b) False

Answer: a

61. What is the reason that oil pollution attracts the greatest attention?  
a) Because of the volume  
b) Because of the density  
c) Because of the mass  
d) Because of the visibility

Answer: d

62. What is the first step in primary sewage treatment plants?  
a) Fine screening  
b) Course screening  
c) Chlorination  
d) Primary settling tank

Answer: b

63. What is called for the removal of sand, gravel in the primary treatment of sewage treatment plant?  
a) Course screening  
b) Fine screening  
c) Grit removal  
d) Chlorination

Answer: c

64. What is called for the place where lighter, organic material settles in the primary treatment of sewage plant?  
a) Primary settling tank  
b) Secondary settling tank  
c) Grit chamber  
d) Coursing chamber

Answer: c

65. Where can we find rotating arm sprays in sewage treatment?  
a) Primary treatment  
b) Secondary treatment of trickling filter  
c) Secondary treatment of activated sludge process  
d) Secondary process of oxidation pool

Answer: b

66. In which secondary treatment of sewage treatment sludge is broken down in an anaerobic digester?  
a) Oxidation pool  
b) Activated sludge process  
c) Trickling filter  
d) Bed filter

Answer: b

67. In sewage treatment of oxidation pond we can see the water up to 2 meters deep.  
a) True  
b) False

Answer: a

68. In which of the following treatment of sewage plant we can find disinfection as a step?  
a) Secondary process of oxidation pool  
b) Secondary treatment of trickling filter  
c) Primary treatment  
d) Advanced sewage treatment

Answer: d

69. How many percentage of BOD removes in primary treatment?  
a) 15%  
b) 25%  
c) 35%  
d) 45%

Answer: c

70. What is the main objective of secondary treatment of sewage plants?  
a) To remove the suspended particles  
b) To remove the contaminants  
c) To remove the BOD  
d) To remove the organic material

Answer: c

71. How many common approaches are used in secondary treatment?  
a) One  
b) Two  
c) Three  
d) Four

Answer: c

72. What is the meaning of ‘Tainting’ related to marine pollution?  
a) Unpleasant flavor of seafood  
b) Unpleasant flavor of water  
c) Unpleasant flavor of soil  
d) Unpleasant flavor of air

Answer: a

73. When drill cutting dumped on the seabed which toxic is produced?  
a) Toxic nitrites  
b) Toxic fluorides  
c) Toxic sulphides  
d) Toxic hydrates

Answer: c

74. What happens if liquid oil contaminates a bird’s plumage?  
a) Birds bone become week  
b) Birds lost its memory  
c) Birds digestive system becomes weak  
d) Birds lost its water-repellent properties  
View Answer

Answer: d

75 . What is noise?  
a) Desirable sound  
b) Desirable and unwanted sound  
c) Undesirable and unwanted sound  
d) Undesirable and wanted sound

Answer: c

76 . In which unit sound is measured?  
a) Kilometer  
b) Pascal  
c) Kilogram  
d) Decibel

Answer: d

77. Which pollution cause hearing loss in organisms?  
a) Air pollution  
b) Noise pollution  
c) Water pollution  
d) Soil pollution

Answer: b

78 . What is the dB of a threshold of hearing?  
a) 0  
b) 10  
c) 50  
d) 100

Answer: a

79. What is the dB of a threshold of pain?  
a) 100  
b) 110  
c) 120  
d) 146

Answer: d

80. All sound is noise.  
a) True  
b) False

Answer: b

81. At what decibel instantaneous rupture of membrane happens?  
a) 100  
b) 120  
c) 146  
d) 150

Answer: d

82. What is the ambient noise level in the residential one during night time?  
a) 40 dB  
b) 45 dB  
c) 50 dB  
d) 55 dB

Answer: b

83. What is called for a temporary hearing loss?  
a) Temporary ear pain  
b) Temporary hearing problem  
c) Temporary threshold shift  
d) Temporary hearing shift

Answer: c

84. What is the permissible noise limit of 120 db?  
a) 30 minutes  
b) 2 minutes  
c) 1 minute  
d) 30 seconds

Answer: d

85. At what level a sound becomes physical pain?  
a) Above 50 dB  
b) Above 70 dB  
c) Above 80 dB  
d) Above 100 dB

Answer: c

86. Which of the following sound is pleasant to our ears?  
a) Heavy machinery  
b) Transportation equipment  
c) Loud noise  
d) Music

Answer: d

87. Wildlife faces more problems than humans due to noise pollution, because animals dependent on\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) Noise  
b) Sound  
c) Actions  
d) Behavior

Answer: b

88. The degree of hearing loss depends on the duration as well as the intensity of the noise.  
a) True  
b) False

Answer: a

**89. Noise is**

(A) an unwanted noise

(B) an irritant

(C) a source of stress

(D) all of the above

D

**90. Following contributes the maximum noise**

(A) transport sector

(B) industrial and construction machinery

(C) special events

(D) none of the above

A

**91.Sound is measured in**

(A) Hertz

(B) Decibel

(C) ppm

(D) none of the above

B

**92. Following scale is used for loudness of sound or noise**

(A) linear scale

(B) logarithmic scale

(C) exponential scale

(D) none of the above

B

**93. The level of sound during normal conversation is**

(A) 20 dbA

(B) 40 dbA

(C) 60 dbA

(D) 80 dbA

C

**94. Allowed noise level by WHO in residential areas is**

(A) 25 dB

(B) 50 dB

(C) 75 dB

(D) 100 Db

B

**95. Research suggests that noise pollution is the highest in \_\_\_ income neighbourhoods.**

(A) low

(B) medium

(C) higher

(D) all of the above

A

**96. Noise pollution can cause**

(A) hypertension

(B) hearing loss

(C) sleep disturbances

(D) all of the above

D

**97. Roadways noise can be reduced by**

(A) use of noise barriers

(B) limitation of vehicles speed

(C) alteration of roadway surface texture

(D) all of the aboveD

**98. Following is used for measuring intensity of sound**

(A) Sound level meter

(B) Frequency meter

(C) both (A) and (B)

(D) None of the above

A

99. How many fundamental ways in which noise can b controlled?  
a) One  
b) Two  
c) Three  
d) Four

Answer: d

100 . Which is the best way to control noise pollution among the four fundamental ways?  
a) Reduce noise at the source  
b) Block the path of noise  
c) Increase the path length  
d) Protect the recipient

Answer: a

101. How can we reduce the noise in industries?  
a) By not using the heavy machinery  
b) By using rigid sealed enclosures  
c) By using more robotics  
d) By reduce the production of the industries

Answer: b

102. What is the main source of vehicular noise?  
a) High speed  
b) Movement of the vehicle’s tyres on the pavement  
c) Low pressure  
d) Fuel engine

Answer: b

103 . Which of the following is a way to reduce the traffic noise in the highway?  
a) Constructing the vertical barriers  
b) Increase the speed of the vehicles  
c) Using old engine vehicles  
d) Horning in unnecessary time

Answer: a

104 . Noise levels at construction sites can be controlled using proper construction planning and scheduling techniques.  
a) True  
b) False

Answer: a

105 . What is the best way to reduce the noise pollution around houses?  
a) Throwing all noisy machines  
b) Built a noise resistant shield across the house  
c) Use of ear buds to reduce the noise  
d) Planting trees around houses

Answer: d

106 . In order to reduce the roadside noise which of the following product Australian Government designed?  
a) Sound tube  
b) Ear buds  
c) Ear repellent  
d) Noise repellent

Answer: a

107 . What is the best way to reduce aircraft noise?  
a) By using shield around aircraft  
b) By using quieter jet engines  
c) By using heavy propellants  
d) By using white paint

Answer: b

108 . What is used during sleep in order to avoid noise pollution?  
a) Mask  
b) Earplugs  
c) Cotton shirts  
d) Jackets

Answer: b

109 . How does a car in good condition can cause less pollution?  
a) It goes in high speed  
b) It requires less fuel  
c) It gives safety  
d) It avoids muffler chugging down the streets

Answer: d

110 . Which of the following way reduce noise pollution?  
a) Turn on the loud devices  
b) Turn on white noise  
c) Using old engines vehicles  
d) Bursting crackers

Answer: b

111 . Which of the following steps can take by government in order to reduce the noise pollution?  
a) Enforcement of all noise laws  
b) Constructing more roads  
c) Increasing the number of vehicles  
d) Not to create awareness about the noise pollution

Answer: a

112 . Drown out of noise with pleasant sounds can reduce noise pollution.  
a) True  
b) False

Answer: a

113. Loud speakers cause noise.  
a) True  
b) False

Answer: a

113. 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

Answer: a

114. What is the db level for heavy vehicles in India?  
a) 70  
b) 75  
c) 77  
d) 80

Answer: d

115 . 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

Answer: d

116 . What is the meaning of silence zone for noise pollution?  
a) Area comprising more than 100 meters around hospitals and educational institutes  
b) Area comprising not less than 100 meters around hospitals and educational institutes  
c) Area comprising more than 100 meters around clubs and commercial streets  
d) Area comprising not less than 100 meters around clubs and commercial streets

Answer: b

117 . 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

Answer: d

118. 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

Answer: a

119. When can we classify waste as hazardous?  
a) When waste won’t cause any mortality  
b) When waste increase mortality  
c) When waste decrease mortality  
d) When waste decompose itself without any aid

Answer: b

120. Based on how many primary characteristics we can classified waste as hazardous?  
a) One  
b) Two  
c) Three  
d) Four

Answer: d

121. What is a toxic waste?  
a) Substances those are not poisonous  
b) Substances those are poisonous only when it taken in large quantity  
c) Substances those are poisonous only when it taken in small quantity  
d) Substances which work as an antidote for toxic materials

Answer: c

122. Why chronic toxicity is difficult to determine?  
a) Because there is no cure for that  
b) Because it causes only little problems  
c) Because effects can be seen immediately  
d) Because effects may not be seen for years

Answer: d

123. Which of the following have a tendency to react vigorously with water or air?  
a) Toxic waste  
b) Reactive waste  
c) Corrosive waste  
d) Infectious waste

Answer: b

124. Modern society doesn’t produce a large quantity of hazardous waste.  
a) True  
b) False

Answer: b

125. What is an ignitable waste?  
a) Waste which can burn relatively low temperatures  
b) Waste which can burn relatively high temperatures  
c) Waste which don’t burn  
d) Waste which don’t produce temperature

Answer: a

126. What kind of reactions happens in corrosive waste?  
a) Physical  
b) Electro-chemical  
c) Biological  
d) Chemical

Answer: d

127 . Where we can get radioactive wastes?  
a) Small scale industries  
b) Houses  
c) Nuclear power plants  
d) Vehicular wastes

Answer: c

128. Which of the following is a hazardous substance?  
a) Gold  
b) Lead  
c) Copper  
d) Iron

Answer: b

129. How do PCBs impact on birds?  
a) They decrease the memory  
b) They cause reproductive failure  
c) They cause bird flu  
d) They cause indigestion

Answer: b

130. Vinyl chloride is widely used in the manufacture of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) Glass  
b) Agricultural chemicals  
c) Storage of aquatic foods  
d) Plastics

Answer: d

131 . In order to dispose hazardous waste where there are no abundant lands which method is used?  
a) Land disposal  
b) Burning  
c) Floats in water bodies  
d) Incineration

Answer: d

132. The use of polyvinyl chloride can be lowered by reducing the use of plastic.  
a) True  
b) False  
Answer: a

133. Which was the first city to an established system of waste removal?  
a) Lahore  
b) Athens  
c) Paris  
d) London

Answer: b

134. Why burning waste is not an acceptable practice of solid waste management?  
a) Because it is very costly  
b) Because it requires modern technologies  
c) Because it cause several environmental issues  
d) Because it requires lot of space

Answer: c

135. What plan should we make to the disposal of solid waste?  
a) Integrated waste management plan  
b) Recycling of waste management plan  
c) Reducing of waste management plan  
d) Use of waste management plan

Answer: a

136. The term ‘Municipal Solid Waste’ is used to describe which kind of solid waste?  
a) Hazardous  
b) Toxic  
c) Non hazardous  
d) Non toxic

Answer: a

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

Answer: c

138. Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) contains a wide variety of materials.  
a) True  
b) False

Answer: a

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

Answer: a

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

Answer: d

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

Answer: c

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

Answer: c

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

Answer: b

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

Answer: d

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

Answer: a

146. Land filling is an economic alternative for solid waste disposal and it can be implemented easily.  
a) True  
b) False

Answer: a

147. What is called for the pollution that can be traced directly to industrial activity?  
a) Soil pollution  
b) Water pollution  
c) Air pollution  
d) Industrial pollution  
View Answer

Answer: d

148. Which of the following are the largest contributors to global pollution?  
a) Soil pollution  
b) Industrial pollution  
c) Radioactive pollution  
d) Water pollution

Answer: b

149. Which of the following pollution majorly responsible for pollution in the United States?  
a) Soil pollution  
b) Water pollution  
c) Air pollution  
d) Industrial pollution

Answer: d

150. Which of the following is the consequence of industrial pollution?  
a) Increase in the water level in seas  
b) Releases of the hazardous radiations  
c) Increase in the animals in forests  
d) Global warming

Answer: d

151. How do industrial pollution results in water pollution?  
a) Dumping of various waste products from industries  
b) Taking water bodies places to built industries  
c) Industries which uses all the water from the water bodies and cause scarcity of water  
d) Building of purification unit in the industries

Answer: a

152. Industrial pollution doesn’t contribute to air pollution.  
a) True  
b) False

Answer: b

153. Which one of the following is the prime factor towards soil pollution?  
a) Soil erosion  
b) Floods  
c) Dumping of industrial wastes  
d) Using land for irrigation

Answer: c

154. Which one of the following industries produced Sulfur dioxide and flu ash as pollutants?  
a) Textile industries  
b) Cottage industries  
c) Thermal industries  
d) Coal industries

Answer: c

155. Which one of the following is a mechanical means of treating industrial effluents?  
a) Oxidation  
b) Chlorination  
c) Recycling of waste  
d) Sedimentation

Answer: d

156. Which one of the following is not normally a pollutant?  
a) Carbon dioxide  
b) Carbon monoxide  
c) Sulphur dioxide  
d) Hydrocarbons

Answer: a

157. Why industries pollute water?  
a) Because they use water in large quantities  
b) Because they release all the pollutants to water  
c) Because industries don’t use water  
d) Because water is an universal solvent

Answer: b

158. Which one of the following is the cause of industrial pollution?  
a) Modern technologies  
b) Efficient waste disposal  
c) Efficient government policies  
d) Unplanned industrial growth

Answer: d

159. Which one of the following is the main cause of air pollution?  
a) Decrease in the factories  
b) Increase in the factories  
c) Increase in the seawater level  
d) Increase in the modern technologies

Answer: b

160. Industries require raw materials to be extracted from the ground such minerals cause soil pollution.  
a) True  
b) False

Answer: a

161. Who prepared the Ganga Action Plan?  
a) Department of Pollution  
b) Department of Environment  
c) Department of Rivers  
d) Department of Industries

Answer: b

162. How much of India’s coastline is vulnerable to disasters?  
a) 5000km  
b) 5500km  
c) 5700km  
d) 6000km

Answer: c

163. How much percentage of the landmass is prone to earthquakes in India?  
a) Around 58%  
b) Around 60%  
c) Around 63%  
d) Around 65%

Answer: a

164. 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

Answer: d

165. When did National Disaster Management Authority formed?  
a) 2000  
b) 2005  
c) 2010  
d) 2015

Answer: b

166. 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

Answer d

167. Disaster Management refers to manage disaster response in the country.  
a) True  
b) False

Answer: a

168. Who heads the National Crisis Management Committee?  
a) Prime Minister  
b) President  
c) Cabinet Secretary  
d) Ministry of Environment

Answer: c

169. What is called for the manuals that identify the role of each officer in State for managing the natural disasters?  
a) State Relief Manuals  
b) State Environmental Protection Manuals  
c) State Disaster Manuals  
d) State Protection Manuals

Answer: a

170. Who released the first Disaster Management Plan of India?  
a) H. D. Deve gowda  
b) Atal Bihari Vajpayee  
c) Manmohan Singh  
d) Narendra Modi

Answer: d

171. When did the Disaster Management formed?  
a) 2005  
b) 2006  
c) 2007  
d) 2008

Answer: a

172. When was Asian Disaster Preparedness Center established?  
a) 1980  
b) 1986  
c) 1990  
d) 996

Answer: b

173. Where is National Institute of Disaster Management located?  
a) Bengaluru  
b) Mumbai  
c) New Delhi  
d) Kanpur

Answer: c

174. Where is International Tsunami Center located?  
a) New York  
b) London  
c) Mysore  
d) Honolulu

Answer: d

175. When do we celebrate as International Day for Natural Disaster Reduction?  
a) March 1  
b) April 15  
c) September 12  
d) October 13

Answer: d

176. What is the iron and steel constitute of e-waste?  
a) 20  
b) 30  
c) 40  
d) 50

Answer: d

177. Which of the following element make e-waste hazardous in nature?  
a) Lead  
b) Glass  
c) Plastic  
d) Iron

Answer: a

178. 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

Answer: c

179. 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

Answer: a

180. What is the hazardous pollutant released from LED’s?  
a) Arsenic  
b) Barium  
c) Cobalt  
d) Cadmium

Answer: a

181. What is the hazardous pollutant released from electron tubes?  
a) Arsenic  
b) Barium  
c) Cobalt  
d) Cadmium

Answer: b

182. What is the hazardous pollutant released from batteries?  
a) Arsenic  
b) Barium  
c) Cobalt  
d) Cadmium

Answer: d

183. Insulators release chrome.  
a) True  
b) False

Answer: b

184. What is the hazardous pollutant released from inductive coils?  
a) Arsenic  
b) Barium  
c) Cobalt  
d) Copper

Answer: d

185. What is the hazardous pollutant released from circuit boards?  
a) Arsenic  
b) Barium  
c) Lead  
d) Copper

Answer: c

186. What is the hazardous pollutant released from telephones?  
a) Lithium  
b) Barium  
c) Lead  
d) Copper

Answer: a

187. What is the hazardous pollutant released from calculators?  
a) Lithium  
b) Mercury  
c) Lead  
d) Copper

Answer: b

188. Nickel is released from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) Display  
b) Calculator  
c) Alloy  
d) Transformers

Answer: c

189. Which of the hazardous pollutant occurs in plastic?  
a) Lithium  
b) PCBs  
c) Lead  
d) Copper

Answer: b

190. Which of the following area has the lowest chance of producing a biomedical waste?  
a) Hospitals  
b) Clinics  
c) Laboratories  
d) Agricultural lands

Answer: d

191. Which of the following is not a Biomedical waste?  
a) Animal waste  
b) Microbiological waste  
c) Chemical waste  
d) Domestic waste

Answer: d

192. Biomedical wastes are not infectious.  
a) True  
b) False

Answer: b

193. Which of the following is categorized as an incineration waste?  
a) Incineration ash  
b) Animal waste  
c) Solid waste  
d) Cytotoxic drugs

Answer: a

194. Which of the following should not be mixed with other wastes to avoid contamination?  
a) Tarry residue  
b) Oily sludge  
c) Animal waste  
d) Vegetable oil

Answer: c

195. Which of the following is not a waste treatment method for biomedical wastes?  
a) Incineration  
b) Chemical disinfecting  
c) Autoclaving  
d) Sieving

Answer: d

196. Which of the following requires special treatment of bacteria?  
a) Packaging of waste  
b) Labelling of waste  
c) Transport of waste  
d) Degradation of waste

Answer: d

197. Which of the following can be used to produce marketable compost from dry solid wastes?  
a) Aerobic composting  
b) Vermicomposting  
c) Anaerobic digestion  
d) Anaerobic composting

Answer: a

198. Which of the following can be used to treat wastes with simple organic matter with high water content?  
a) Vermicomposting  
b) Aerobic composting  
c) Incineration  
d) Anaerobic digestion

Answer: d

199. Genetically engineered microorganisms can treat biomedical wastes.  
a) True  
b) False

Answer: a

200. What is the hazardous pollutant released from resistors?  
a) Arsenic  
b) Barium  
c) Cobalt  
d) Silver

Answer :d

201. What is the hazardous pollutant released from luminous substances?  
a) Arsenic  
b) Barium  
c) Zinc  
d) Silver

Answer: c

202. Which of the following metal affects mental development in children?  
a) Lead  
b) Barium  
c) Zinc  
d) Silver  
View Answer

Answer: a

203. Which of the following give out carcinogenic brominated dioxins and furans?  
a) Lead  
b) Barium  
c) Zinc  
d) Plastic

Answer: d

204. Which of the following metal causes bronchial maladies?  
a) Lead  
b) Barium  
c) Chromium  
d) Plastic

Answer: c

205. Which of the following metal impairs foetus growth?  
a) Lead  
b) Barium  
c) Chromium  
d) Mercury

Answer: d

206. Which of the following causes lung disease?  
a) Lead  
b) Barium  
c) Chromium  
d) Beryllium

Answer: d

207. Long term exposure to which of the following metal causes Itai-itai disease?  
a) Lead  
b) Barium  
c) Cadmium  
d) Beryllium

Answer: c

208. Which of the following health impact is observed by dumping cathode tubes?  
a) Silicosis  
b) Lung disease  
c) Kidney inflammation  
d) Throat infection

Answer: a

209. Open burning to recover copper wires causes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) Silicosis  
b) Lung disease  
c) Kidney inflammation  
d) PAH exposure

Answer: a