MCQ ON EST CH 5 PRATICE

**1. The world as World Environmental day is celebrated on:**

(a) December 1

(b) June 5

(c) November 14

(d) August 15

B

**2. The provisions for environmental protection in the constitution were made in:**

ADVERTISEMENTS:

(a) 1976

(b) 1950

(c) 1982

(d) 1960

A

**3. The provisions of environmental protection in the constitution were made under:**

(a) Article 5-A

(b) Article 21-B

(c) Article 27-B (h)

(d) Article 48-A and Article 51-A (g)

D

**4. 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 Rule

A

**5. The Forest (Conservation) Act was enacted in the year:**

(a) 1986

(b) 1974

(c) 1980

(d) 1972

C

**6. The Forest (Conservation) Act extends to the whole of India except:**

(a) Uttar Pardesh

(b) Karnataka

(c) Jammu and Kashmir

(d) Haryana

C

**7. Penalty for conservation of the provisions of the Forest Act is under:**

(a) Section 3A

(b) Section 4A

(c) Section 12A

(d) Section 8A

C

**8. Offences by the Authorities and Government Department in Forest Act is under:**

(a) Section 5B

(b) Section 5A

(c) Section 3B

(d) Section 8A

A

**9. The Wildlife (Protection) Act was enacted in the year:**

(a) 1986

(b) 1974

(c) 1994

(d) 1972

C

**10. The power to declare an area as a sanctuary or national park of central Government is Wildlife (Protection) Act is under:**

(a) Section 38

(b) Section 39

(c) Section 18

(d) Section 27

D

**11. The Wildlife (Protection) Act contains:**

(a) 7 Chapters

(b) 6 Chapters

(c) 5 Chapters

(d) 8 Chapters

A

**12. The Wildlife (Protection) Act contains:**

(a) 66 Sections

(b) 6 Sections

(c) 7 Sections

(d) 46 Sections

A

**13. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act was enacted in the year:**

(a) 1986

(b) 1974

(c) 1994

(d) 1975

B

**14. The Water Act contains:**

(a) 4 Chapters

(b) 5 Chapters

(c) 7 Chapters

(d) 8 Chapters

D

**15. The Water Act have:**

(a) 64 Sections

(b) 68 Sections

(c) 45 Sections

(d) 62 Sections

A

**16. The functions of Central Board are given under:**

(a) Section 16

(b) Section 19

(c) Section 25

(d) Section 24

A

**17. The functions of State Board are given under:**

(a) Section 16

(b) Section 17

(c) Section 21

(d) Section 45

B

**18. Power to give directions are declared under:**

(a) Section 16

(b) Section 17

(c) Section 18

(d) Section 25

C

**19. In the Water Act the entire National Capital Territory of Delhi has been declared as water pollution prevention control area under:**

(a) Section 21

(b) Section 23

(c) Section 19

(d) Section 24

C

**20. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act was enacted in the year:**

(a) 1981

(b) 1996

(c) 2000

(d) 1974

A

**21. The Air Act contains:**

(a) 5 Chapters

(b) 6 Chapters

(c) 7 Chapters

(d) 8 Chapters

C

**22. The Air Act have**

(a) 56 Section

(b) 54 Section

(c) 58 Section

(d) 62 Section

B

**23. Noise pollution has been inserted as pollution in the Air Act in:**

(a) 1981

(b) 1987

(c) 1982

(d) 2000

B

**24. The Environmental (Protection) Act was enacted in the year:**

(a) 1986

(b) 1992

(c) 1984

(d) 1974

A

**25. The EPA consists:**

(a) 2 Chapters

(b) 4 Chapters

(c) 8 Chapters

(d) 7 Chapters

B

**26. The EPA contains:**

(a) 25 Sections

(b) 12 Sections

(c) 26 Sections

(d) 14 Sections

C

**27. NGOs stands for:**

(a) Non-Governmental Organization

(b) Nine-Governmental Organization

(c) Non-Gained Organizations

(d) National-Grade Organization

A

**28. The Women’s Population in the world is almost:**

(a) Half

(b) One-forth

(c) One-third

(d) One fifth

A

**29. Litrate women can help in:**

(a) Reducing infant mortality rate

(b) Reducing population growth

(c) Promoting female children education

(d) All of the above

D

**Answers:**

1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (d); 4. (a); 5. (c); 6. (c); 7. (a); 8. (c); 9. (d); 10. (a); 11. (a); 12. (a); 13. (b); 14. (d); 15. (a); 16. (a); 17. (b); 18. (c); 19. (c); 20. (a); 21. (c); 22. (b); 23. (b); 24. (a); 25. (b); 26. (c); 27. (a); 28. (a) 29. (d).

30. When did the Central Pollution Control Board established?  
a) 1970  
b) 1972  
c) 1974  
d) 1976

Answer: c

31. Who appoints the chairman of the Central Pollution Control Board?  
a) Central Government  
b) State Government  
c) Governor of the State  
d) President of India

Answer: a

32. Which one of the following is the apex organization in the country in the field of pollution control?  
a) Water Pollution Control Board  
b) State Pollution Control Board  
c) Central Pollution Control Board  
d) Air pollution Control Board

Answer: c

33. How many officials can be nominated to the Central Pollution Control Board by the Central Government?  
a) Five  
b) Ten  
c) Twenty  
d) Twenty Five  
Answer: a

34. In State Pollution Control Boards, how many constitutions of committees can constitute?  
a) One  
b) Ten  
c) Not constitute any committees  
d) As many committees as necessary

Answer: d

35. The Central Pollution Control Board plays an important role in abatement and control of pollution in the country.  
a) True  
b) False  
View Answer

Answer: a

36. Where is the head office of the Central Pollution Control Board?  
a) Mumbai  
b) Raipur  
c) Mysore  
d) New Delhi

Answer: d

37. Who decides the term of the Member Secretary in the Central Pollution Control Board?  
a) Chairman of the Central Pollution Control Board  
b) President of India  
c) Prime Minister of India  
d) Government of India

Answer: d

38. What is the full form of NAMP?  
a) National Air Quality Monitoring Program  
b) National Air Quality Measuring Program  
c) National Air Quantity Monitoring Program  
d) National Air Quality Monitoring Protocol

Answer: a

39. When did the Karnataka State Pollution Control Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution constituted?  
a) 1974  
b) 1978  
c) 1982  
d) 1985

Answer: a

40. In how many tier programs the inland water quality monitoring network is operating?  
a) One  
b) Two  
c) Three  
d) Four

Answer: c

41. When did the National Green Tribunal Act constituted?  
a) 2000  
b) 2005  
c) 2010  
d) 2015

Answer: c

42. Which is the first country to pass the amendment in the parliament to safeguard the environment?  
a) Brazil  
b) Denmark  
c) China  
d) India

Answer: d

43. How can we achieve the prevention of environmental degradation?  
a) By relying on the government to do all the jobs  
b) By killing all animals in the forest  
c) By creating public awareness among people about the importance of environment  
d) By causing more and more pollution

Answer: c

44. In which of the following way we can create awareness among people about environment efficiently?  
a) By the help of mass media shows the importance of environment  
b) By spreading through mouths  
c) By forcefully insisting people to protecting environment  
d) By making treaties with other countries

Answer: a

45. Which one of the following is the best way to protect environment by individuals?  
a) By simply talking about environment  
b) By killing organisms and cutting trees  
c) By joining NGOs and involve themselves in environmental protection works  
d) By simply sitting in a home

Answer: c

46. What is the best way to educate school kids about the environment?  
a) Teaching theory about environment in classes  
b) Showing pictures and videos of environment in projector screen  
c) Taking kids to national parks or sanctuaries  
d) Taking kids to amusement parks

Answer: c

47. When we will celebrate World Forestry Day?  
a) 21 March  
b) 22 April  
c) 05 June  
d) 11 July

Answer: a

48. Individuals can play a major role in environment management.  
a) True  
b) False

Answer: a

49. In India when we will celebrate Wildlife Week?  
a) Between April 1 and 8  
b) Between July 1 and 8  
c) Between August 1 and 8  
d) Between October 1 and 8

Answer: d

50. When did the Bombay Natural History Society started?  
a) 1883  
b) 1894  
c) 1903  
d) 1916

Answer: a

51. Which is the India’s oldest conservation research based NGO?  
a) Botanical Survey of India  
b) Bombay Natural History Society  
c) Centre for Environmental Education  
d) Madras Crocodile Bank Trust

Answer: b

52. Which is the first crocodile conservation breeding centre in Asia?  
a) Madras Crocodile Bank Trust  
b) Bombay Crocodile Bank Trust  
c) Kolkata Crocodile Bank Trust  
d) Mangalore Crocodile Bank Trust

Answer: a

53. Where we can see State Department of Environment?  
a) State where there is no danger for environment  
b) State where there is danger for environment  
c) State where there is no adequate environment  
d) In all States of India

Answer: d

54. Where is the head quarter of Wildlife Institute of India located?  
a) New Delhi  
b) Mysore  
c) Dehradun  
d) Bhopal

Answer: c

55. When did the Zoological Survey of India established?  
a) 1900  
b) 1909  
c) 1916  
d) 1920

Answer: c

56. Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History (SACON) founded by Salim Ali.  
a) True  
b) False

Answer: b

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86.*Which one of the following is the apex organization in the country in the field of pollution control?*

1. Water Pollution Control Board
2. Central Pollution Control Board
3. Air pollution Control Board
4. State Pollution Control Board

 ANSWER B

87.*Environment Impact assessment(EIA) is done*

1. Before the project
2. After the project
3. During the project
4. Any time in life cycle of project

 ANSWER A

88.*Which of the following is not amongst the responsibilities of Carroll Model ?*

1. Ethical responsibility
2. Water responsibility
3. Economic responsibility
4. Legal responsibility

 ANSWER  B

89.*The Environment Protection Act of 1986 (EPA) came into force soon after\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Tragedy*

1. Odisha Super Cyclone
2. Gujarat Earthquake
3. Bhopal Gas
4. Tsunami

 ANSWER  C

90.*This is not the key environmental regulatory authority in India*

1. Ministry of Environment , Forests and Climate change (MoEFCC)
2. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)
3. State Pollution Control Boad (SPCB)
4. Department of Environment (DOE),

 ANSWER D

91.*Which of the following is incorrect, if we only achieve two out of three pillars of Sustainable Development?*

1. Social + Economic Sustainability = Equitable
2. Social + Environmental Sustainability = Bearable
3. Economic + Environmental Sustainability = Viable
4. Political + Environmental Sustainability = Bearable

 ANSWER D

92.*The first of the major environmental protection act to be promulgated in India was*

1. Hazardous act
2. Air Act
3. Water Act
4. Biodiversity Act

 ANSWER C