1

The word ‘Environment' is derived from the French word_____ meaning "Surroundings".

- Environner
- Oikos
- Geo
- Aqua

1.1

**Environmental science is the interdesiplinary study of human interaction with:**

- Other organisms and Physical surroundings
- Only Physical environment
- Animals
- Plants

1.10

**Producers are also known as**

- Autotrophs
- Heterotrophs
- Autoheterotrophs
- Chemotrophs

1.11

**Heterotrophs includes**

- All from the list
- Herbivore
- Carnivore
- Omnivore

1.12

**Lions, tigers, Kites are examples for**

- Predators
- Autotrophs

- Photoautotrophs
- None from the list

1.13

**The organisms that are capable breaking organic matter without eating them are called as**

- Saprobes
- Autotrophs
- Chemotrophs
- None from the list

1.14

**Examples for decomposers are**

- Bacteria and fungi
- Tigers
- Plants
- All from the list

1.15

**Decomposers bring about organic break down by secreting**

- Enzymes
- Lipids
- Carbohydrates
- None from the list

1.16

**Decomposers derive their energy from**

- Dead organic matter
- Living organic matter
- Inorganic matter
- None from the list

1.17

**Organisms which derive their energy from other organisms are called**

- Heterotrophs
- Autotrophs
- Chemotrophs
- All from the list

1.18

**Self feeding organisms are called**

- Autotrophs
- Heterotrophs
- Bacteria
- Fungi

1.19

**Primary consumers feed on**

- Plants
- Animals
- Bacteria
- All from the list

1.2

**The components of biotic factors are**

- "Producers, Consumers and Decomposers"
- "Sunlight, Physical enrironment and Plants"
- Plants and animals
- All from the list

1.20

**Secondary consumers include**

- Carnivores and Omnivores
- Carnivores
- Omnivores
- None from the list

1.21

**The sequence of who eats whom in biological system is called**

- Food chain
- Food web
- Decompsition
- Detritivores

1.22

**Who among the food chain occupy the first trophic level**

- Plants
- Animals
- Decomposers
- All from the list

1.23

**"In the food chain, the first organism is always  "**

- Plants
- Sun
- Saprobe
- All from the list

1.24

**The first trophic level in food chain is occupied by**

- Producers
- Primary consumers
- Both Primary producers and consumers
- None from the list

1.25

**Each feeding level in ecosystem is called**

- Trophic level
- Food web
- Food chain
- None from the list

1.26

**"In the ecological pyramid, the position occupied by producers is"**

- Base of pyramid
- Can occupy any position
- Top of the pyramid
- All from the list

1.27

**"In the ecological pyramid, the position occupied by Quaternary consumers is"**

- Top of the pyramid
- Base of pyramid
- Can occupy any position
- All from the list

1.28

**"As we move up the ecological pyrmid, the total energy"**

- Goes on reducing
- Goes on increasing
- Can increase or decrease
- None from the list

1.29

**Conservation can be achieved by**

- All from the list
- Recycling
- Economical use of natural resources
- Pollution control

1.3

**Environmental science is the study of the working of:**

- Natural world, Mutual Interaction of humans with environment

- Producers
- Plants and animals
- None from the list

1.30

**Increased polulation has lead to increased**

- All from the list
- Land use
- use of minerals
- environmental pollution

1.4

**Biotic factors of the environment are composed of:**

- All from the list
- Plants
- Animals
- Microorganisms

1.5

**The physical components of Environment are**

- All from the list
- Atmosphere
- Hydrosphere
- Lithosphere

1.6

**The complete components of hydrosphere include**

- "Oceans, Rivers, Ponds, Lakes, Rain, Mist"
- "Oceans, Rivers, Ponds, Lakes"
- "Rivers, Ponds, Lakes, Rain, Mist"
- "Oceans, Rain, Mist"

1.7

**The layer which is closest to the earth surface is:**

- Trophosphere
- Stratosphere
- Mesosphere
- Thermosphere

1.8

**"The process of Water getting constantly cycled through the atmosphere, ocean and land is called "**

- Hydrological Cycle
- Hydrogen cycle
- Hydrogeological cycle
- None from the list

1.9

**Most important components of the ecosystem are:**

- Producers
- Consumers
- Decomposers
- None from the list

11

The organisms who directly feed on producers are called

- Herbivores
- Carnivores
- Decomposers
- Saprophytes

11.10

Eutrophication associated with _____

- The enrichment of nutrients in the water bodies
- The enrichment of nutrients in the soil environment
- The enrichment of nutrients in plants
- Saturation of water in top soil

11.11

Water Logging is _____

- Phenomenon in which soil root zone becomes saturated due to over irrigation
- Rotation of crop patterns
- Enrichment of nutrients in soil
- Enrichment of nutrients in the water

11.12

Water logging is _____

- A phenomenon in which root zone has become completely saturated due to over irrigation
- Rotation of crop patterns
- Enrichment of crop patterns
- Enrichment of nutrients in water bodies

11.13

The main gas present in Troposphere is _____

- $N_2$
- $CO_2$
- $H_2$
- $O_2$

11.15

A community with no living green plant is _____

- The Deep ocean floor
- A mud flat
- Plankton
- Rocky Shore

11.18

Tiger conservation project is started in the year_____

- 1973
- 1985
- 1999

- 2004

11.19

The wildlife (protection) act was enacted in the year _____

- 1972
- 1996
- 1989
- 1986

11.6

The ecological pyramids were developed by----------

- **Charles Elton**
- James Lovestock
- Roy Clapham
- Ernst Haeckel

11.7

Primary succession on bare rock starts with

- Lichens
- Herbs
- Trees
- Animals

11.8

Species that arrive first in the newly created environment are called as

- Pioneer Community
- Artificial Community
- Biotic community
- Abiotic community

11.9

"Earth day" is celebrated on _____

- April 22$^{nd}$

- June 5th
- November 23rd
- January 26th

13

Producer in an ecosystem are

- Green Plants and Cyanobacteria
- Animals
- Decomposers
- All of the given

16

In aquatic ecosystem phytoplankton can be considered as a

- Producer
- Consumer
- Decomposer
- All of the given

17

The basic requirements of human beings are provided by

- Nature
- Urbanization
- Agriculture
- Industry

18

Environment is the life support system that includes

- All the given
- Air
- Water
- land

19

In an ecosystem biological cycling of materials is maintained by

- All the given
- Decomposer
- Producer
- Consumer

2

Significance of environmental studies

- All of the given
- Develop a concern and respect for the environment.
- Need of development without destruction of environment.
- Gain knowledge of different types of Environment and the effects of different environmental hazards.

20

Organisms which feed directly or indirectly on producers are called

- Consumers
- Prey
- Decomposers
- Detritus

21

The primary producers in a forest ecosystem are

- Chlorophyll containing trees and plants
- Bacteria and other microorganisms
- Herbivores
- Carnivores

22

Abiotic component includes

- All the given
- Water
- Temperature
- Soil

23

Which of the following statement is true?

- Green plants are self nourishing
- Producers depends on consumers
- Biotic components includes all non-living components
- Herbivores depend on Carnivores

24

Primary consumer is

- Herbivores
- Carnivores
- Macro-consumers
- Omnivores

25

A predator is ……..

- An animal that feeds upon another animal
- An animal that is fed upon
- Animal that feeds upon plants and animal
- Primary consumer

28

Fresh water ecosystem

- All the given
- Ponds
- Lakes
- Streams

3

Which of the following conceptual spheres of the environment is having the least storage capacity for matter?

- Atmosphere
- Lithosphere
- Hydrosphere

- Biosphere

30

Which atmospheric layer is farthest to the earth surface?

- Troposphere
- Stratosphere
- Mesosphere
- Exosphere

31

Which of the following is the terrestrial ecosystem?

- All the given
- Forest
- Grassland
- Desert

35

From atmosphere green plants absorb

- Carbon dioxide
- Water
- Nutrients
- Sun light

36

Autotrophs are called

- Producers
- Consumers
- Heterotrophs
- Decomposers

37

Producers are also known as convertors, because

- Convert solar energy into chemical bond energy of the organic compounds

- Convert solar energy into mechanical energy of the organic compounds
- Convert solar energy into physical energy of the inorganic compounds
- All of above

38

Goat, cattles, rabbits and deer are

- Herbivores
- Carnivores
- Omnivores
- Producers

42

Environmental education should be imparted at

- All the given stages
- Primary school stage
- Secondary school stage
- College stage

43

Increasing industrialization is causing much danger to man’s life by

- Polluting the environment
- Producing more goods
- Producing more food
- Utilizing waste lands

44

The environment which has been developed by human activities is called

- Anthropogenic environment
- Urban environment
- Modern environment.
- Natural environment

5

Biosphere can be defined as

- The area around the planet Earth or another planet where life exists
- Containing all the inorganic materials on the surface of the earth
- The sphere which occupies the maximum volume of all of the spheres
- All of the given

w3.10

Biotic and abiotic components are linked together through

- Energy flow and nutrient cycling
- Energy flow in an ecosystem
- Nutrient flow in an ecosystem
- None of the given

w3.11

Which of the following is the most environmental friendly agriculture Practice?

- Organic farming
- Using chemical fertilizers
- Using insecticides
- Intensive farming

w3.12

The adverse effect of modern agriculture is

- All of the given
- Water pollution
- Water logging
- Soil degradation

w3.13

Organic Farming

- All of the given
- Is farming without using pesticides and chemical fertilizers
- Enhances biodiversity
- Promotes soil biological activity

## w3.14

Pick the primary consumer

- Goat
- Bacteria
- Vulture
- Lion

## w3.16

In an ecosystem, the flow of energy is

- Unidirectional
- Multidirectional
- Cyclic
- Bidirectional

## w3.17

Which one is the correct food chain?

- Grass-Rat-Cat-Tiger
- Grass-Cat-Rat-Tiger
- Rat-Grass-Cat-Tiger
- Cat-Grass-Rat-Tiger

## w3.18

Dead remains of plants and animals are known as

- Detritus
- Organic Waste
- Plant waste
- Animal waste

## w3.19

Every food chain starts with_____

- Producers
- Consumers
- Decomposers
- Plants

## w3.2

Man-made ecosystem is

- Aquarium
- Lake
- Ocean
- Esturaries

## w3.20

Autotrophic Planktons are called _____.

- Phytoplankton
- Zooplankton
- Protozoan
- All the given

## w3.21

Each step in a food chain represents_____

- Trophic level
- Food web
- Food level
- Pyramids

## w3.3

Ecological pyramids are the graphical representation of

- Structure and function of trophic levels of an ecosystem
- Energy flow in an ecosystem
- Nutrient flow in an ecosystem
- None of the above

## w3.4

A food web consists of

- Interlocking food chains
- A portion of a food chain
- An organism’s position in a food chain
- A set of similar consumers

## w3.5

An ecostystem consists of two types of components

- Biotic and abiotic
- Producers and consumers
- Autotrophs and decomposers
- Heterotrophs and autotrophs

## w3.6

In a food chain, animals constitute the

- Intermediate trophic level
- First trophic level
- Second trophic level
- Ultimate trophic level.

## w3.7

Which one of the following is an abiotic component of the ecosystem

- All the given
- Temperature
- Sun light
- Precipitation

## w3.8

Food chain that goes from dead matter to micro-organisms is called as

- Saprophytic food chain
- Parasitic food chain
- Predator food chain
- Consumer food chain

w3.9

Lion and Tiger are

- Top carnivores
- Primary carnivores
- Primary producers
- Primary autotrophs

11.3

Permissible limit of pH in the drinking water is _____

- 6.5-8.5
- above 7
- Below 7
- 6-9

11.4

Water Stress is felt when there is _____

- Less water
- No water
- Abundant water
- None of the above

12.1

chipko movement started in the year

- 1973
- 1956
- 1965
- 1989

12.2

Effect of over utilization of ground water leads to _____

- Land Subsidance
- Global warming
- Acid Rain
- Increases  soil fertility

12.7

Identify the primary macronutrients _____

- **Nitrogen (N), Phosphorus (P), and Potassium (K)**.
- Calcium (Ca), Magnesium (Mg) and Nitrogen(N)
- Hydrogen ($H_2$), Nitrogen ($N_2$) and carbon(C)
- None of the above

2.B1

**Any material given to us by nature which can be transformed in a way that it becomes more valuable and useful**

- Natural resource
- Minerals
- Pollution
- None from the list

2.B10

**What is the most abundant pollutant from fossil fuel combustion?**

- Carbon Monixide
- Volatile Organics
- Sulphur dioxide
- Nitrogen dioxide

2.B11

**What form of energy is radiated by the earth and trapped by greenhouse gasses to cause global warming?**

- Infra Red
- Ultrra violet
- Gamma radiation
- None from the list

2.B2

**Which among the following are not natural resource**

- Electricity
- Water
- Wind
- Coal

2.B3

**Which among the following is NOT renewable natural resource**

- Coal
- Water
- Wind
- All from the list

2.B4

**Forest as a Natural resources helps in**

- All from the list
- Minimize floods
- Minimize wether extremities
- Prevent soil erosion

2.B5

**Reasons for largescale depletion of forest**

- All from the list
- Population
- Land mass expansion
- Commercial exploitation of the forest

2.B6

**Forest depletion leads to**

- All from the list
- Rise in temperature
- Loss of soil productivity
- Loss of biodiversity

2.B7

**The water trapped as glaciers and ice caps is**

- 2.05%
- 0.05%
- 15%
- None from the list

2.B8

**Which of the following is not a fossil fuel?**

- Uranium.
- Coal.
- Natural Gas
- Petroleum

2.B9

**Which of the following energy resources is renewable?**

- Hydroelectric power.
- Coal
- Petroleum
- Nuclear Power

4.1

**Agent of Soil erosion:**

- Water
- Temperature
- Humidity
- None from the list

4.10

**Which among the following does not belong to the category of Renewable Resource?**

- Coal
- Wind
- Sunlight
- Biomass energy

4.11

**Which from the following list cause the large-scale depletion of forest?**

- All from the list
- Forest fire
- Mining activities
- Commercial exploitation of the forest

4.12

**White powdery deposits seen on water taps, is because of:**

- Hardness
- Low pH
- High pH
- Flouride

4.13

**If you use RO water purifier in your house, then what property of water is changed because of RO filter?** (Choose the MOST appropriate one)

- Color
- Hardness
- Odor
- Turbidity

4.2

**As per CPHEEO for average size cities with piped water supply and existing sewerage system the recommended per capita water demand is _____**

- 135 lpcd
- 100 lpcd
- 150 lpcd
- 70 lpcs

4.3

**Chemical parameters of water quality assessment does not include:**

- Conductivity
- Acidity
- Hardness
- pH

4.4

**Physical parameters of water quality assessment does not include:**

- Hardness
- Color
- Odor
- Turbidity

4.5

**Soap not giving lather is because of:**

- Hardness
- Iron
- Chloride
- Less dissolved oxygen

4.6

**The energy which can be generated again and again are called:**

- Renewable energy
- Man-made energy
- Biomass energy
- None from the list

4.7

**The fresh water available for human use is only:**

- 0.7%
- 7.0%

- 0.07%
- None from the list

4.8

**Which among the following are natural resources?**

- All from the list
- Iron
- River
- Sunlight

4.9

**Which among the following are the outcome of deforestation?**

- All from the list
- Loss of biodiversity
- Lesser precipitation
- Loss of soil productivity

w5.1

**Which among the following is not true about minerals?**

- Are man made
- Has definite composition
- Has identifiable physical characteristics
- Takes millions of years for the formation

w5.10

**Minerals are deposited and accumulated in the stratas of which of the following rocks?**

- Sedimentary
- Igneous rocks
- Metamorphic rocks
- None of the above

w5.11

**Which one of the following is a non-metal?**

- Mica
- Goald
- Bronze
- Platinum

w5.12

**Gold is an example of minerals.**

- Non-ferrous
- Ferrous
- Both Non ferrous & ferrous
- None from the list

w5.13

**Energy obtained from the earth is known as:**

- Geothermal
- Nuclear energy
- Bio gas
- Thermal

w5.14

**Which of the following energy sources does not produce carbon dioxide?**

- Uranium
- Oil
- Coal
- Natural Gas

w5.2

**The energy rich substances formed from the remains of once-living organisms:**

- Fossil Fuel
- Radioactive Energy
- Minerals
- None from the list

w5.3

**Which among the following are NOT fossil fuel?**

- Geothermal energy
- Coal
- Oil
- Natural Gas

w5.4

**The Fossil fuel are made up of:**

- Hydrocarbons
- Minerals
- halogens
- None from the list

w5.5

**Coal is a solid fossil fuel formed from plant remains**

- Coai
- Natural Gas
- Petroleum
- All from the list

w5.6

**"Which among the following is formed from remains of small animals, algae and protists?"**

- Liquid fossil fuel
- Coal
- Compressed natural gas
- All from the list

w5.7

**An example of fossil fuel is**

- Coal
- Wood
- Animal waste

- All from the list

w5.8

**Minerals need to be conserved because**

**(i) They are renewable.**

**(ii) They are depleting rapidly.**

**(iii) They are needed for country's industrial development.**

**(iv) Their formation is very fast.**

- ii and iii
- i and ii
- i and iii
- All from the list

w5.9

**Which one of the following is a non- metallic mineral?**

- Limestone
- Lead
- Copper
- Tin

w6.1

**Which among the following is the most abundant element in nature?**

- Nitrogen
- Carbon
- Phosphorus
- Hydrogen

w6.10

**Conversion of ammonia to nitrite and then to nitrates is called:**

- Nitrification

- Ammonification
- Denitrification
- Assimilation

w6.11

**This factor contributes to the carbon cycle**

- All from the list
- Fossil fuel combustion
- Respiration
- Photosynthesis

w6.12

**The sulphur is released by:**

- The weathering of rocks
- Compression
- Mineralization
- None from the list

w6.13

**Kolar and Hutti in Karnataka are well known for**

- Gold Mine
- Gypsum
- Dolomite
- Copper

w6.14

**Sulphur cycle can be affected by human intervention**

- TRUE
- FALSE

w6.2

**Which among the following entities does NOT contain nitrogen?**

- Carbohydrates

- DNA
- Protein
- RNA

w6.3

**The process wherein N2 is converted to ammonium is called:**

- Nitrogen fixation
- nitration
- Nitrosification
- None from the list

w6.4

**The ammonium (NH4+) produced by bacteria is taken up by a host plant or another soil organism. This process is called:**

- Nitrogen uptake
- Denitrification
- Nitrogenation
- None from the list

w6.5

**The process of conversion of organic nitrogen to ammonium is called:**

- Nitrogen mineralization
- Assimilation
- Mineralization
- None from the list

w6.6

**Which form of the following can be easily be utilized by plants**

- NH3
- N2
- H2

- All of the these

w6.7

**Which of the following processes fixes atmospheric nitrogen into useable form of nitrogen:**

- All from the list
- Lightning
- Forest fire
- Hot Lava

w6.8

**Which among the following is the important step of carbon cycle?**

- Photosynthesis
- Carbon dating
- Denitrification
- None from the list

w6.9

**Nitrogen is absorbed by the plants in the form of**

- All from the list
- Ammonium
- Nitrites
- Nitrates

1

Environmental Pollution is defined as

- Unfavorable alteration of our surroundings.
- Favorable changes in our surroundings.
- Unfavorable alteration in human beings
- All the given

10

Plastic and DDT are

- Primary pollutants
- Secondary pollutants
- Quantitative pollutants
- All the given

100

Examples of non point source of pollution are

- Urban and suburban lands
- Factories
- Power plants
- Underground coal mines

101

Examples of point source of pollution are

- Oil wells
- Lawns
- Roads
- Construction sites

102

Biodegradable pollutants are those which

- Slowly degraded by microbial action
- Slowly decompose by artificial process
- Rapidly decompose by artificial process
- Rapidly decompose by natural process

103

Nuclear waste dumps, garbage dumps and pvc factories are major contributors to

- Land pollution
- Noise pollution
- Water pollution
- Air pollution

104

ISO 14000 standards deal with

- Environmental Management
- Risk management
- Pollution Management
- None of the given

11

Volcanoes emit

- Very small amount of sulphur dioxide
- No sulphur oxide at all
- Very large amount of sulphur trioxide
- Very small amount of sulphur trioxide

12

Noise pollution is

- Unwanted, unpleasent sound that causes discomfort for all living beings
- Pleasent sound that causes discomfort for all living beings
- Feel comfort with disagreeable sound
- None of the given

13

For effective waste management stress is given on 3 R's . What are they?

- Reduce, reuse and recycle
- Risk, reduce and rectify
- Recollect, reuse and remade
- All the given

14

Domestic, Commercial, Construction and Boimedical wastes are considered as

- Urban waste
- Indusrial waste

- Hazardous waste
- All the given

15

Example for non-biodegradable waste

- Polythene bags
- Egg shells
- Dry leaves
- Vegetables

16

Algal blooms are due to

- All the given
- Water pollution
- Water soluble compounds containing nitrate, phosphate and ammonium ions
- Plant nutrients

18

Incineration is a

- Hygienic way of disposing bio medical waste
- Common method of disposing solid waste
- Cheap method of disposing liquid waste
- None of the given

19

Which of the following is a solid waste disposal method

- All the given
- Landfill
- Incineration
- Composting

2

Which is the non-degradable pollutant

- All the given
- DDT
- PCB's
- Dioxins

20

The Bhopal Gas Trajedy happened

- Leakage of methyl isocyanate
- Leakage of methyl cyanate
- Leakage of methyl dicyanate
- Leakage of ethyl isocyanate

21

Sound intensity is measured in

- Decibels
- Decabels
- Hertz
- Amperes

22

Organic waste is converted into a fertilising manure by biological action

- Composting
- Incineration
- Landfilling
- All the given

23

Acoustical materials

- Absorb sound
- Adsorb sound
- Emit sound
- Transmit sound

24

Taj Mahal at Agra is getting damaged by

- Acid rain
- The emission of HCl by the Mathura oil refinery
- The emission of NO by the Mathura oil refinery
- The emission of CO by the Mathura oil refinery

25

Chloroflourocarbons (CFCs ) causes

- All the given
- Green house effect
- Ozone depletion
- Global warming

26

Chloroflourocarbons (CFCs ) is used as solvent in

- All the given
- Refrigerator
- Fire retardent
- Air-conditioner

27

Converting solid wastes into compost using earthworm

- Vermiculture
- Composting
- Incineration
- Landfilling

28

Secondary pollutants are formed by the

- Interaction among the primary pollutants
- Interaction among the secondary pollutants
- Interaction between primary and secondary pollutants
- None of the given

29

Bio-medical wastes are -------

- Anatomical and pathological wastes
- Domestic waste
- Radioactive wastes
- Industrial wastes

3

Example for Natural pollution

- All the given
- Ultraviolet rays
- Volcanic eruptions
- Soil erosion

30

The Environmental Protection Act (EPA) for

- Protection of air, water and soil quality and the control of the environmental pollutants including wastes
- Protection of land and the control of the environmental pollution
- Protection of air, water and soils
- Protection of the environmental pollutants

31

Noise pollution effects

- All the given
- Heart
- Brain
- Liver

32

Effects of depletion in ozone layer

- Skin cancer
- Lung cancer
- Bone cancer

- Blood cancer

33

Sound absorbing device in a automobile is

- Muffler
- Engine
- Muzzle
- Exhaust pipe

34

Air borne organic materials such as spores, pollen, bacteria, fur, feathers causes

- Hay fever
- Reduced vision
- Nervous problems
- None of the given

35

PAN (Peroxyacytyl nitrate) is a kind of

- Air pollutent.
- Water pollutent
- Land pollutent
- Noise pollutent

36

Hydrogen fluoride pollutant causes

- Mottling of teeth
- Cold and Sneezing
- Dry cough
- All the given

38

Air pollution can be controlled by

- All the given

- Selecting suitable fuel with low sulphur content
- Modifications in equipments to reduce emission
- Selection of suitable manufacturing site for industries

4

Primary pollutants

- Persist in the form in which they are added to the environment
- Are the one which change their form soon after added to the environment
- Are reacting with other pollutants and cause pollution
- Are reacting with other pollutants when their concentration is very high

41

Addition of organic or inorganic substance which degrade the quality of water is define as

- Water pollution
- Algal bloom
- Eutrophicationn
- Putrescibility

42

Point sources are

- Discharge of pollutants directly into the water
- Discharge of pollutants are scattered and do not have any particular path to water
- Discharge of pollutants are sprayed over the water
- None of the given

44

Smog is a

- Combination of smoke and fog
- Combination of smoke and dust
- Combination of smoke and gases

- None of the given

47

Decomposition of organic matter present in water by microorganisms using oxygen is

- Putrescibility
- Water pollution
- Algal bloom
- Eutrophicationn

48

Water pollution by organic wastes is measured in terms of

- Biochemical Oxygen Demand
- Oxygen Demand
- Chemical Oxygen Demand
- Biological Demand

49

Chlorosis is the reduction in the chlorophill, due to the

- Effect of air pollution on plants
- Effect of water pollution on plants
- Effect of soil pollution on plants
- Effect of noise pollution on plants

5

Nitrogen percentage in atmospheric air

- 79
- 71
- 20
- None of the given

50

Necrosis is the death of cells or tissues by the

- Effect of air pollution on plants

- Effect of water pollution on plants
- Effect of soil pollution on plants
- Effect of noise pollution on plants

51

Water contaminated with Mercury can cause

- Minamata disease
- Itai Itai disease
- Lung diseases
- All the above

52

Chemicals used to kill insects

- Insecticides
- Fungicides
- Algicides
- Rodenticides

54

Karnataka State Pollution Control Board was established in the year

- 1974
- 1956
- 1999
- 2005

55

Certain pollutants get accumulated in tissues in increasing concentration along the food chain is called

- Biomagnification
- Biological degradation
- Biochemical Magnification
- All the given

56

Accumulation of DDT in the tissues of organisms of aquatic food chain is an example for

- Biomagnification
- Soil pollution
- Biochemical Magnification
- All the given

58

Anthropogenic activities means

- Man made
- Natural made
- Biological
- Animal made

59

Water born diseases can be control by

- Vaccination
- Sterilization
- Defluoridation
- Incineration

6

Degradable pollutants

- Decompose rapidly by natural process
- Decompose rapidly by artificial process
- Do not decompose any of these processes
- None of the given

60

Environmental Protection Act (EPA) was enacted in the year

- 1986
- 1999
- 1948
- 2004

63

DDT

- Dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane
- Diphenyl-dichloro-trichloroethane
- Diphenyl-dichloro-tetrachloroethane
- Diphenyl-dichloro-dichloroethane

66

EPA of USA is

- Environmental protection agencies
- Environmental protection analysis
- Environmental protection act
- Environmental production act

67

Desirable limit of Mercury in drinking water is

- 0.001mg/l
- 0.002mg/l
- 0.003mg/l
- 0.004mg/l

69

Gas used in cigarette lighter

- Butane
- Methane
- Propane
- Radon

7

Example for Anthropogenic

- Agricultural pollution
- Tsunami
- Volcanic eruptions
- Earth quakes

70

Effect of Carbon monoxide is that

- Combines with haemoglobin and produces asphyxiation
- Dissolves in digestive fluids and stops digestion
- Attacks brain cells
- Causes allergy

72

Which chemical process is used to recover valuable materials from solid waste

- Pyrolysis
- Hydrolysis
- Tanning
- Slaking

73

Primary treatment of sewage water are

- Screening and sedimentation
- Salination
- Defluoridation
- Desalination

74

Secondary treatment of sewage water are

- Biological oxidation
- Chlorination
- Sedimentation
- All the given

75

Tertiary treatment of sewage waste are

- Chlorination
- Carbonation
- Desalination

- Salination

77

Desirable limit of Cyanide in drinking water

- 0.05mg/l
- 0.06mg/l
- 0.07mg/l
- 0.08mg/l

78

Out of the following nutrients in fertilizer, which one causes minimum water pollution?

- Potassium
- Nitrogen
- Phosphorous
- Organic matter

79

Water contaminated with cadmium can causes

- Itai Itai disease
- Lungs disease
- Minamata disease
- None the given

8

Primary air pollutants

- All the given
- CO
- NO
- SO2

80

The first International Earth Summit was held at

- Rio de Janeiro

- Johannesburg
- Kyoto
- Stockholm

81

The protocol meant to reduce greenhouse gases emissions in the atmosphere is

- Kyoto protocol
- Cartegena protocol
- Montreal protocol
- vienna protocol

82

Environmental pollution is said to be artificial when causes by

- Human activities
- Forest fires
- Volcanic eruptions
- Earth quakes

83

Biodegradable pollutants cause pollution

- When their production exceeds the capacity of the environment to degrade them.
- When their production less than the capacity of the environment to degrade them.
- When their production and the capacity of the environment to degrade them are same.
- None of the given

84

Non-degradable pollutants

- Do not decompose or are decomposed slowly in the natural environment
- Do not decompose in the artificial environment.
- Decompose in the natural environment

- All the given

85

Half-life period

- Is the amount of time required for a quantity of radioactive material to fall to half its value as measured at the beginning of the time period.
- Is the amount of energy required for a quantity to fall to half its value as measured at the beginning of the time period.
- Is the amount of temperature required for a quantity to fall to half its value as measured at the beginning of the time period.
- All the given

86

The Environmental (Protection ) Act 1986 deals with

- All the given
- Water
- Air
- Soil

87

Acid rain has been increasing day by day due to

- Industrialization
- Urbanization
- Increase in vehicle population
- None of the given

88

The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act was enacted in the year

- 1981
- 1996
- 2000
- 1974

89

The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act was enacted in the year

- 1974
- 1986
- 1994
- 2004

9

Carbon monoxide is formed

- During the incomplete combustion of carbon containing fuels
- During the complete combustion of carbon containing fuels
- During the incomplete combustion of carbon monoxide containing fuels
- All the given

90

Environmental protection is the responsibility of

- All the given
- Govt. of India
- NGO s
- Individual

91

pH value of acid rain water is

- <5.7
- >5.7
- 7.5
- 7

92

The effect of acid rain

- Reduces the soil fertility
- Increase atmospheric temperature

- Causing respiratory problems
- Skin cancer

93

The primary cause of acid rain around the world

- SO2
- CFC
- CO
- O3

95

Reduction in brightness of the famous Taj Mahal is due to

- Air pollution.
- Afforestation
- Ozone depletion
- Global warming

96

Major compound responsible for the destruction of stratospheric ozone

- CFC
- Oxygen
- Carbon dioxide
- Methane

97

Which of the following is not an ill effect of acid rain

- Causes catract
- Results in killing fish
- Causes marble cancer
- Reduces soil fertility

98

CFC releases_____ a chemical which is harmful to ozone

- Chlorine
- Nitrogen peroxide
- Fluorine
- Sox

99

Point source of pollutants

- Can be treated before they enter into the water
- Cannot be treated before they enter into the water
- Need not be treated before they enter into the water
- Do not require treatment before they enter into water

w7.1

**What percentage of fresh water is fit for human consumption ?**

- > 1%
- > 10%
- > 0.1%
- > 2%

w7.10

**Gastroentritis is caused by _____**

- E.coli
- B. subtillis
- P. aeruginosa
- P. fluorescence

w7.11

**Water borne disease account to nearly _____ of deaths in the world**

- 1/3rd
- 2/3rd
- 1/5th
- 1/4th

w7.12

**Wastewater comprises of _____ percentage of water and _____ percentage of solids**

- 99.9% and 0.1%
- 90% and 10%
- 95% and 5%
- 97% and 3%

w7.13

**"Proteins, carbohydrates and fats are examples for _____"**

- Organics
- Inorganics
- Sediments
- Salts

w7.14

**Chlorinator is in waste water plant for _____**

- Disinfection
- Primary treatment
- Secondary treatment
- Anearobic digestion of sludge

w7.2

**"Springs, wells and borewells are examples for _____"**

- Underground water
- Dam water
- Surface water
- Canal water

w7.3

**_____ gives information regarding the overall quality of water body**

- Water quality index
- Water quantity index
- Monds index
- Dows Index

w7.4

**The quality of water is said to be _____ if the value of index falls between 50-70**

- Medium
- Bad
- Very bad
- Excellent

w7.5

**_____ is usally caused by suspended and colloidal particles present in water**

- Turbidity
- Temporary hardness
- Permanant hardness
- Discoluration of steel

w7.6

**Oxygen carrying capacity of heamoglobin is reduced in _____**

- Blue baby's disease
- Alzheimer's disease
- Diabetes
- Respiratory disease

w7.7

**Excess of _____ leads to depleted dissolved oxygen conditions in water bodies leading to fiish kill**

- N and P
- C and N
- C and S

- S and N

w7.9

**Amoebic dysentry is caused by _____-**

- Entameoba histolytica
- Entameoba dispar
- Entameoba moshkovskii
- Entameoba polecki

w8.1

**Soil _____ takes several thousand years**

- Regeneration
- Degeneration
- Degradation
- Augmentation

w8.10

**Solid waste with high _____ can be converted to energy in waste to energy plants**

- Calorific value
- Iodine value
- Cetane value
- Moisture content

w8.11

**Composting and anerobic digestion are examples for _____ plants**

- Biological processing plants
- Thermal processing plants
- Biochemical processing plants
- Chemical processing plants

w8.12

**_____ system helps in cost effectively preventing global warming by reducing methane emissions**

- Composting systems
- Biogas plant
- Trickling filters
- Anerobic sludge process

w8.13

**"The 4R's used in waste management heirarchy are reduce, reuse, recycle and _____"**

- Recover
- Refuse
- Revive
- Rethink

w8.14

**Gasification can be effectively used for burning rice husk for _____ purposes**

- Rural electrification
- Composting
- Vermicomposting
- anerobic digestion

w8.2

**_____ is an example for natural disaster which causes land pollution**

- Volcanic eruption
- Agricultural practices
- Industrial operation
- Waste water treatment plant

w8.3

**Mining activities usually releases toxic substances which destroys lands due to _____**

- Seepage
- Storage
- Submergence

- Trickling

w8.4

**Cracks in _____ during solid waste managagement in land can lead to land pollution**

- Landfills
- Incinerators
- Gasifiers
- Composters

w8.5

**"The potential effect of soil contamination on human health include breathing disorder, birth defects, skin disease and _____"**

- Cancer
- Alzheimers disease
- Blue babys disease

w8.6

**Bioremediation usually uses _____ for treatment of land**

- Microbes
- Plants
- Animals
- Phytoplanktons

w8.7

**Phytoremediation is tne use of _____ for treatment of land**

- Plants
- Zooplanktons
- Animals
- Microbe

w8.9

**"Incineration, pyrolysis and gasification are examples for _____ conversion of solid waste "**

- Thermal
- Biological
- Biochemical
- Chemical

w9.1

**_____defined air pollution as "the excessive concentration of foreign matter in the air which adversely effects the wellbeing of the individual or causes damage to property**

- The American Medical Society
- The Australian Medical Society
- Indian council for medical research
- World health organization

w9.10

**NO2 and O3 react with unburnt hydrocarbons to produce PAN and _____**

- Formaldehyde
- Acetaldehyde
- Benzaldehyde
- Ketones

w9.11

**Threshold of hearing is the _____ volume in dB that can be heard by human ear**

- Minimum
- Maximum
- Negligible
- Greatest

w9.12

**Noise from automobiles like cars and busses are examples for _____**

- Transport noise
- Community noise
- Industrial noise
- Physiological noise

w9.13

**Animals become _____ due to detrimental effect pf noise**

- Inactive and dull
- Active and bright
- Sharp and clear
- Smart and dazzling

w9.14

**"When subjected to _____ dB of noise, an average person cannot sleep"**

- 45
- 60
- 25
- 79

w9.15

**"Noise abatement can be done at source level, in the path and at _____"**

- Receiver end
- Donor end
- Field end
- Chamber end

w9.2

**Based on states of matter the air pollutants are classified as gases and _____**

- Particulates
- Colloids
- Fine molecules
- Solids

w9.3

**_____ is an example of primary pollutant**

- SOX
- PAN
- Ozone
- Photochemical smog

w9.4

**_____ are directly emmitted from industrial operations**

- SOX
- PAN
- Ozone
- Photochemical smog

w9.5

**Forest fires are known to emit _____ to the atmosphere**

- CO and smoke
- CO2 and smoke
- Smoke and SOX
- Dust and NOX

w9.6

**Volcanoes are known to emit large concentration of _____ to the atmosphere**

- SOX
- NOX
- CO2
- CO

w9.7

**Flyash is typically emitted from _____**

- Thermal power plants
- Nuclear power plants
- Tidal power plants
- Geothermal power plants

w9.9

**"_____ harms the plants by causing aging, breakdown of tissues, shredding of leaves etc"**

- VOC's
- CO2
- CO
- NOX

1001

Direct energy we get from sun is

- Solar energy
- Physical energy
- Kinetic energy
- Chemical energy

1002

Solar energy harvesting devices are

- All the given
- Solar cells
- Solar heat collecters
- Solar water heaters

1003

Significance of Solar cell

- Noise and pollution free
- Can not be used in remote and isolated areas
- Require additional fuel

- None of the given

1004

Photovoltaic cells or solar cells are used in

- All the given
- Calculators
- Electronic watches
- Street lights

1005

Solar heat collectors are commonly used in

- Cold regions
- Hot regions
- Hilly regions
- Desert

1006

In hydropower plants power can be generated by

- Water
- Hydrogen
- Wind
- Sun

1007

"Solar energy, Wind energy and Tidal energy are"

- Renewable energy resources
- Non-renewable energy resources
- Centralised energy
- All the given

1008

Advantages of renewable energy resource

- All the given
- Wide availability

- Low pollution
- Lower running cost

1009

Which is the source of energy that can be replaced at the same rate at which it is used ?

- Biomass
- Coal
- Petroleum
- Oil

1010

Moving air is

- Wind
- Weather
- Climate
- Tides

1011

Significance of tidal energy

- All the given
- Do not require large land area
- Pollution-free energy resource
- Renewable energy

1012

Percentage of methane in biogas

- 70-80
- 95
- 35
- 20

1013

Biogas is obtained by the

- Anaerobic fermentation of animal dung or plant wastes in presence of water
- Anaerobic fermentation of animal dung or plant wastes in absence of water
- Anaerobic fermentation of animal dung or plant wastes in presence of air
- Anaerobic fermentation of animal dung or plant wastes in presence of air and water

1014

Hydrogen fuel possess

- High calorific value
- Low calorific value
- Medium calorific value
- None of the given

1015

Which of the following is considered as an alternate fuel?

- Biodiesel
- Kerosene
- Coal
- Petrol

1016

Hydropower is produced from the kinetic energy of water

- Falling from a height
- Flowing in a stream
- Flowing in a river
- None of the given

1017

Merits of hydroelectricity

- All the given
- Clean source of energy
- No emission of green house gases

- No consumption of fuel

1018

Biomass power generation uses

- All the given
- Crops
- Animal dung
- Wood

1019

Generation of wind energy is depends on

- Wind velocity
- Direction of wind
- Humidity of the area
- Precipitation of the area

1020

Biomass refers to

- All the given
- "All plant derived molecules, including grain, starch, sugar, oil "
- All plant structural components cellulose and hemi cellulose
- All waste materials of living plants

1021

Hydrogen can be converted directly into electrical energy by

- Fuel cells
- Photovoltaic cells
- Gasifiers
- Heat pumps

1022

Biogas is used for

- All the given

- Producing electricity
- Running trains
- Cooking and for street lighting

1023

Biogas is considered as good fuel because of

- All the given
- High calorific value
- Cheaper than other fuels
- Very convenient to use

1024

Cow dung is used as a

- All the given
- bio gas fuel resource
- fuel cake
- Manure

1025

Biogas is gaseous fuel composed mainly of

- Methane and Carbon dioxide
- Methane and hydrogen sulphide
- Methane and carbon monoxide
- None of the given

1026

Molasses from sugar industry is used to generate

- Ethanol
- Diesel
- Hydrogen
- Biomethanol

1027

Biomass consists of

- All the given
- Lignin
- Hemi cellulose
- Cellulose

1028

Tidal power is important because

- All the given
- It is renewable
- Pollution free
- More stable

1029

Biomass energy in green plants is produced in presence of

- All the given
- Carbon dioxide
- Water
- Sunlight

1030

Harnessing the wind energy is done by

- Wind mill
- Ball mill
- Flour mill
- Pig mill

1031

When a large number of wind mills are installed and joined together in a definite pattern it form a

- Wind farm
- Fuel farm
- Generator farm
- Energy farm

1032

Energy available due to difference in temperature of ocean water is called

- Ocean thermal energy
- Open thermal energy
- Open temperature emission
- All the given

1033

Solar radiation consists of

- All the given
- Visible light
- Infrared
- UV

1034

Photovoltaic cells convert direct solar energy into

- Electrical energy
- Mechanical energy
- Kinetic energy
- None of the given

1035

The first Solar power plant in India was established at

- "Jodhpur, Rajasthan"
- "Chennai, Tamil Nadu"
- "Nagpur, Maharashtra"
- "Hyderabad, A.P"

1036

Solar energy is stored in

- Carbon_carbon bonds
- Green leaves
- Fossil fuels
- Biomass

1037

Renewable energy resources are

- Natural resources
- Artificial resources
- Artificial and Natural resources
- None of the given

1038

Minimum wind speed required for wind mill

- 12 km/hr
- 50 km/hr
- 90 km/hr
- 25 km/hr

1039

Tides are produced by the gravitational froces between

- Earth and Moon
- Sun and Earth
- Sun and Moon
- All the given

1040

Hydrogen fuel can be produced by

- Electolysis of water
- Hydration of water
- Boiling of water
- None of the given

1041

Globally India's position (2016 data) in Wind power generation is ……..

- 4th
- 2nd
- 3rd

- 7th

1042

Formation of water by the chemical combination of hydrogen and oxygen

- Releases energy
- Absorb heat
- Extract the heat
- Increase the heat

1043

New biogas plant starts fuctioning after about

- 60 days
- 10 days
- One year
- Immediately

1044

Problems of Hydrogen fuel cell is

- Storage and distribution
- Availability of hydrogen
- Creates pollution
- None of the given

1045

Which place in India the tidal energy has been experimented

- Kerala
- Tamil Nadu
- Goa
- Andrapradesha

1046

Hydro-electric energy generation causes environmental problem such as

- All the given
- Earthquake
- Habitat loss
- Deforestation

1047

Biogas is produced by

- Microbial activity
- Harvesting crop
- Chemical reaction
- None of the given

1048

"In India, …….. State rank first in Wind energy production"

- Tamil Nadu
- Karnataka
- Kerala
- Maharashtra

1049

‘OTEC’ is an energy technology that converts

- Energy in ocean due to thermal gradient to generate electricity
- Energy in large tides of ocean to generate electricity
- Energy in ocean waves to generate electricity
- Energy in the fast moving ocean currents to generate electricity

901

The capacity to do work is

- Energy
- Food
- Resources
- All the given

902

The first form of energy is

- Fire
- Food
- Money
- Air

903

Which statement is true for wood and coal

- Wood is renewable energy where as coal is non-renewable energy resource
- Coal is renewable energy where as wood is non-renewable energy resource
- Both are renewable energy resources
- Both are non- renewable energy resources

904

Disadvantages of using coal

- All the given
- It produce toxic gases during burning.
- Causes global warming.
- When coal is burnt it produces CO2

905

Natural gas is found

- Above the oil in oil well
- Below the oil in oil well
- Mixed with the oil in oil well
- None of the above

906

Fossil fuels are formed by the decomposition of burried forests and other organic matter due to

- All the given

- Earthquake
- Landslides
- Volcanic eruptions

907

Example for solid fuels

- Coal
- Petroleum
- Natural gas
- All the given

908

Example for liquid fuels

- Petroleum
- Coal
- Natural gas
- All the given

909

Example for gaseous fuels

- Natural gas
- Petroleum
- Coal
- All the given

910

In Nuclear fission large amount of energy is released through

- Chain reactions
- Simple reactions
- Complex reactions
- All the given

911

Example for Nuclear fission

- Fission of U235
- Fission of U325
- Fission of U523
- Fission of U352

912

"In Nuclear fusion, two isotopes of a light elements are "

- Combined together at extremely high temperature to form a heavier nucleus releasing enormous amount of energy
- Combined together at extremely low temperature to form a heavier nucleus releasing enormous amount of energy
- Combined together at extremely low pressure to form a heavier nucleus releasing enormous amount of energy
- All the given

913

Which is not a eco-friendly energy resource?

- Nuclear energy
- Wind energy
- Tidal energy
- Solar energy

914

Advantages of non-renewable energy resource

- All the given
- Reliable supply
- Easy to store
- Available in highly concentrated form

915

Which of the following is conventional source of energy?

- All the given
- Coal
- Hydro power
- Petroleum

916

Nuclear waste is active for

- Centuries
- 50 years
- 5 years
- 1 year

917

Fossil fuels are converted into energy by

- Burning
- Cooling
- Sublimation
- Melting

918

One joule of energy is equivalent to

- 0.2389 calories
- 23.89calories
- 238.9calories
- 2.389calories

919

Non-renewable source of energy contribute for----- percentage of world's energy

- 80-85%
- 100%
- 40%
- 60%

920

A long term atmospheric impact of burning fossil fuel is

- Global warming
- Acid rain
- Ozone depletion

- All the given

921

One British Thermal Unit (BTU) is equivalent to

- The energy required to raise the temperature of 1 litre of water to 1 degree F
- The energy required to raise the temperature of 1 ml of water to 1 degree F
- The energy required to raise the temperature of 1 litre of water to 1 degree C
- None of the above

922

"Petroleum, Natural gas and Nuclear Fuels are"

- Non-renewable energy resources
- Renewable energy resources
- Sustainable energy
- None of the given

923

In nuclear reactor coolant is used for

- Extracting the heat
- Maintaining the heat
- Increasing the heat
- All the given

924

Nuclear power is being produced from

- Nuclear fission
- Coalification
- Liquification
- Carbon-14

925

Highest producer of Oil and petroleum is

- USA
- Iran
- China
- India

926

Which of the following is non-conventional source of energy?

- All the given
- Hydel-power
- Tidal Power
- Solar

927

Chernobyl nuclear disaster occurred in the year

- 1986
- 1984
- 1952
- 1987

928

Which is the sustainable energy resource?

- Nuclear energy
- Bio fuels
- Fossil fuels
- All the given

929

The most important fuel used by nuclear power plant is

- U – 235
- U- 238
- U – 245
- U – 248

930

Fukushima Nuclear Plant disaster in 2011 occurred due to

- Earthquake & Tsunami
- Earthquake only
- Tsunami washout
- Explosion of Reactor unit 1

931

India's largest crude oil supplier (2020)

- Middle east countries
- America
- Europe
- Africa

932

Power demand in measured in Mtoe. What is Mtoe

- Millions of tonnes of oil equivalent
- Metric tonnes oil exported
- Mega tonnes of energy
- Million Metric Tonnes of energy

933

Which one is called Black Coal?

- Anthracite
- Bitumin
- Lignite
- Sub bitumin

934

"In India, most of the coal is used for "

- Electricity generation
- Inductrial furnace
- Railways
- Steel plants

935

Which is the world's oldest operating petroleum refinery?

- "Digboi, Assam"
- "Reliance Petrochemicals, Jamnagar"
- Exxon Mobil Singapore Refinery
- "British Petroleum, UK"

936

If natural gas contains lower hydrocarbons like methane and ethane it is called

- Dry gas
- Wet gas
- Hot gas
- Cold gas

937

"If natural gas contains higher hydrocarbns like propane, butane along with methane it is called"

- Wet gas
- Dry gas
- Cold gas
- Hot gas

938

Who developed nuclear power in India

- Dr. H. Bhabha
- Dr. Sir. C.V.Raman
- J.C. Bose
- Dr. Ramanujam

939

"In Nuclear fission, the nucleus of certain isotopes"

- With large mass numbers are split into lighter nuclie on bombardment by neutrons
- With less mass numbers are split into lighter nuclie on bombardment by neutrons

- With less mass numbers are split into many nuclie on bombardment by electrons
- None of the given

940

The carbon dioxide released in to the atmosphere during energy production from Biomass fuel can be removed by

- Afforestation
- Deforesation
- Solar energy
- None of the given

941

Which is not a renewable energy resource?

- Fossil fuels
- Solar energy
- Tidal energy
- Wind energy

942

Which is not a renewable energy source?

- Nuclear energy
- Solar energy
- Wind energy
- Geothermal energy

943

With a minimum resource maximum energy can be created by

- Nuclear fuels
- Petroleum fuels
- Coal fuels
- Natural gas fuels

944

Heating of coal in absence of air to produce coal gas is called

- Carbonization of coal
- Coal gasification
- Coalification
- None of the given

945

Nuclear power plant in Karnataka is located at

- Kaiga
- Bhadravathi
- Sandur
- Raichur

946

Which of the following is the major source of thermal pollution

- Coal fired power plants
- Nuclear power plant
- Solar power generation
- Bio- gas generation

947

One micro curie is

- One millionth of a curie
- One thousand of a curie
- One lakh of a curie
- None of the given

948

Which of the following is used as moderator in the nuclear reactor?

- Heavy water
- Graphite
- Helium gas
- All the given

949

Atomic fusion in Sun release an energy of

- 6000? Kelvin
- 600? Kelvin
- 60? Kelvin
- 60000? Kelvin

2

The protocol meant for reducing green house gas emissions in atmosphere is

- Kyoto protocol
- Cartagena protocol
- Vienna protocol
- Montreal protocol

83

The Government of India approved the EIA clearance on

- April 03 1998
- Jan.26 1996
- Jan. 27 1994
- March 31 1998

84

The environmental impact assessment of development projects has so far been done on the basis of:

- The provisions of the Environment Protection Act, 1986
- The provisions of the Municipalities Act, 1986
- Executive order of the President
- All the given

86

IAIA is ……..

- The International Association for Impact Assessment
- The Impact Assessment by International Association
- International Awareness of Impact Assessment

- All the given

87

Which is not an objective of EIA?

- Assessment of international funding
- Recycling and reduction of waste
- Risk analysis and disaster management
- All the given

89

The impacts caused by construction of dams and reservoirs include:

- All the given
- Loss of vegetation cover
- Changes in microclimate
- Soil erosion

95

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

- Water act
- Air act
- Noise pollution rules
- Environmental act

w10.1

**Environmental effect of bigger projects is evaluated in advance by _____ studies**

- EIA
- EMP
- EAC
- BSL

w10.10

**EIA methodologies used are adhoc, matricess, network, checklist and _____**

- Overlay
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Prefeasibility study
- Feasibility study

w10.11

**Susceptible to bias and personal interests in an _____ of EIA**

- Limitation
- Strength
- Power
- Robustness

w10.12

**NOC from SPCB and forest department is a document that is required for EIA clearance by MoEFCC**

- TRUE
- FALSE

w10.13

**Bigger projects is presented by cosultant in front of _____ for environmental clearance**

- EAC
- NIOSH
- CPCB
- OSHA

w10.14

**The new draft EIA was released in _____**

- 2020
- 2019
- 2018

- 2017

w10.16

**The Government of India approved the EIA clearance on**

- April 03 1998
- Jan.26 1996
- Jan. 27 1994
- March 31 1998

w10.17

**The environmental impact assessment of development projects has so far been done on the basis of**

- The provisions of the Environment Protection Act, 1986
- The provisions of the Municipalities Act, 1986
- Executive order of the President
- All the given

w10.19

**Which is not an objective of EIA?**

- Assessment of international funding
- Recycling and reduction of waste
- Risk analysis and disaster management
- All the given

w10.2

**EIA was first introduced in _____ in 1970's**

- USA
- UK
- India
- Japan

w10.20

**The impacts caused by construction of dams and reservoirs include**

- All the given
- Loss of vegetation cover
- Changes in microclimate
- Soil erosion

w10.3

**In india EIA notification was passed in 1994 under _____ which made it compulsory for specified projects to undergo EIA before commencement**

- Environmental protection act
- National institute of occupational safety and health
- Occupational health and safety agency
- Central pollution control board

w10.4

**_____ percent of project cost will account for EIA cost**

- 10-15%
- 20-30%
- 2-4%
- 50-60%

w10.5

**_____ projects needs to be cleared from central government in Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEFCC) on recommendation by EAC**

- Category A
- Category B
- Category C
- Category D

w10.6

**The correct flow of EIA lifecycle is _____**

- Project concept-feasibility study- design- implementation- monitoring and evaluation

- Project concept-feasibility study- implementation-design-monitoring and evaluation
- Project concept-feasibility study-monitoring and evaluation-implementation-design
- Project concept--monitoring and evaluation-feasibility study-implementation-design

w10.7

**_____ projects needs clearance from state environment impact assesment authority**

- Category B
- Category A
- Category C
- Category D

w10.9

**_____ gives an oppurtunity for affected people to present their view**

- Public hearing
- EMP
- Baseline studies
- scoping studies

w11-8

**The global warming potential of CH4 is _____**

- 24
- 310
- 9000
- 11700

w11.1

**"If the polulation of a city in 1995 is 20250000 and that at 1990 was 10500000, what will be the poplulation growth rate "**

- 0.18

- 1.2
- 2.6
- 7.2

w11.10

**Gravity filters and _____ are examples for pollution control equipments which are used to tackel particulate matter**

- Bag filters
- Cyclone sperators
- Scrubbers
- Gasifiers

w11.11

**_____ has a hopper bottom which serves as collector of solids**

- Bag filters
- Cyclone sperators
- Scrubbers
- Gasifiers

w11.12

**Removal of SOX from flue gas can be done by spraying _____**

- CaCO3
- CaSO4
- H2SO4
- HNO3

w11.13

**_____ and _____ emitted by industries can lead to acid rain**

- NO2 and SO2
- CO2 and CO
- PAN and Ozone

- HFC and PFC

w11.14

**One chlorine atom can break down _____ ozone molecules**

- 100000
- 100
- 1000
- 1000000

w11.2

**Positive growth rate indicates that population of a area is _____**

- Increasing
- Decreasing
- remaining the same
- Does not have an impact

w11.3

**"During China's controversial _____ , the fertility fell from 6 births per woman in 1960 to 1.5 in 2014"**

- One child policy
- Two children policy
- Education policy
- Community development policy

w11.4

**"For an area to be declared as urban area, at least _____ of the working population should be involved in non-agricultural work"**

- 75%
- 50%
- 58%
- 90%

w11.5

**Good employment oppurtunities are examples for _____ that drive the migration leading to urbanaization**

- Pull factor
- Push factor
- Repel factor
- Knock factor

w11.6

**Urban area with polulation more than _____ is classified as metropolitan city**

- 10 lac
- 20 lac
- 5 lac
- 50 lac

w11.7

**Urban area with polulation more than _____ is classified as megapolitan city**

- 80 lac
- 70 lac
- 60 lac
- 50 lac

w11.9

**_____are emitted by commercial refrigerators and air conditioning systems**

- "HFC, PFC and SF6"
- CO
- NO2
- H2O2