



DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

ENVIRONMENT STUDIES

MODULE 2

S.NO	QUESTION	A	B	C	D
1	% of world's total water supply that is considered easily accessible fresh water for human use	1%	10%	20%	100%
2	The permissible limit of the important constituent Lead in domestic potable water as per BIS is	0.05mg/L	0.005mg/L	5mg/L	1mg/L
3	Cholera, typhoid, meningitis, hepatitis A & E are the diseases caused due to	Electromagnetic radiation	Radioactivity of nuclear reaction	Dirty water	Deforestation
4	Presence of high levels of nitrates in water causes	Dehydration	Obesity	Blood disorders (blue baby syndrome)	Fluorosis
5	Presence of pesticides in water causes cancer and neurological disorders because of	CO ₂	DDT and heptachlor	Methane	sulphur dioxide
6	Fluoride though is an effective agent to preventing dental caries, has a permissible limit of	0.5mg/L of water	1.5mg/L of water	5mg/L of water	15mg/L of water
7	Fluorosis is caused due to	No fluoride intake	Low fluoride intake	Excessive fluoride intake	None of the above

8	Major source of fluoride is	Water	Tooth paste	Food stuff	None of the above
9	Mineral resources are	Renewable	Non renewable	Equality distributed	None of the above
10	The major renewable and important forest resources is	Water	Mineral	Biodiversity	Wood
11	Forests are extremely important because it	Provides clean water & air	Provides habitat for wild life	Provides recreation	All the above
12	Respiration of the following is not an adverse effect of deforestation	Nitrogen cycle	Sulphur cycle	Carbon cycle	Hydrological cycle
13	Carbon cycle involves	Ammonia, nitrate & proteins	carbon dioxide, water & energy	SO ₂ , sulphate and proteins	None of the above
14	Which of the following does not add to release of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere in a carbon cycle	Combustion of fossil fuels	Respiration by animals	Volcanoes and in limestone	Respiration by plants
15	Denitrification is a process where in	Soil microorganisms break down soil nitrate into nitrogen	Plant and animals release nitrogen to atmosphere	Decay of dead organic residue releases nitrogen to atmosphere	Release of nitrogen through volcanoes
16	which of the following is not a source of organic residue in a N ₂ cycle	Decay of plants & animals	Excreta of animals	Water	Micro organisms

17	Extensive plantings of trees to increase forest cover is called	Afforestation	Agro forestation	Deforestation	Social forestry
18	Both power and manure is provided by	Nuclear plants	Thermal plants	Biogas plants	Hydroelectric plants
19	The important 3 minerals mined to the maximum extent are	coal,petroleum,mercury	coal,petroleum,iron ore	petroleum,radium,xenon	helium,xenon,coal
20	Carbon content is higher in	Soil	Atmosphere	Water	Living matter
21	Plants use _____ gas for photosynthesis	oxygen	methane	nitrogen	carbon dioxide
22	Deforestation means	preservation of forests	destruction of forests	monocrop cultivation	agriculture
23	What % of its geographical area of a country should be under forest cover?	23%	43%	13%	33%
24	About _____ % of earth's surface is covered by water	53%	19%	71%	90%
25	During photosynthesis trees produce	oxygen	carbon dioxide, water & energy	nitrogen	carbon monoxide
26	Forests prevent soil erosion by binding soil particles in their	stems	roots	leaves	buds
27	Major causes of deforestation are	shifting cultivation	fuel requirements	raw materials for industries	All the above

28	Blue baby syndrome is caused by the contamination of water due to	phosphates	Sulphur cycle	arsenic	nitrates
29	Which of the following statements about forest is not correct?	forests reduce soil erosion	provides recreational opportunities	provides a source of economic development	None of the above
30	India has the largest share of which of the following?	manganese	mica	copper	diamond
31	Out of the following nutrients in fertilizer, which one causes minimum water pollution?	Nitrogen cycle	phosphorous	potassium	organic matter
32	What is the permissible range of pH for drinking water as per the Indian standards?	6 to 9	6.5 to 7.5	6 to 8.5	6.5 to 8.5
33	What is the maximum allowable conc. of fluorides in drinking water?	1mg/L	1.25mg/L	1.5mg/L	1.75mg/L
34	Excess fluorides in drinking water is likely to cause	blue babies	fluorosis	taste and odour	intestinal irritation
35	The depletion of trees is causing accumulation of	NO ₂	SO ₂	CO ₂	O ₂
36	Earth's atmosphere contains ____% nitrogen	98%	12%	21%	78%
37	Plants can take up nitrogen in two forms ____	NH ₄ ⁺ & NO ₃	NH ₃ & N ₂	NO ₃	NO ₂
38	Conversion of ammonium of NO ₃ by chemical oxidation is termed as	Mineralisation	Leaching	nitrification	denitrification
39	Nitrogen fixing bacteria exists in ____ of plants	Leaf	roots	stem	flower
40	Livestock wastes release large amount of ____ into environment	NH ₄	NH ₃	NO ₃	NO ₄
41	Forest rich area in Karnataka is found in ____	Western Ghats	bandipur	nagarhole	Mangalore

42	_____ are referred to as earths lungs	forests	carbon cycle	water resources	mines
43	Cholera & typhoid are caused by	worms	virus	bacteria	fungus
44	Major sources of fluoride is	river water	Tooth paste	ground water	food products
45	Excessive nitrate in drinking water causes	fever	cough and chill	blue babies	gastro enteritis
46	Which of the following is not a natural mineral?	asbestos	feldspar	phosphate	nitrogen
47	The required iron content in drinking water as specified by BIS is	300mg/l	30mg/l	3mg/l	0.3mg/l
48	Pick out which is not concerned to carbon cycle	respiration	combustion of fossil fuels	photosynthesis	transpiration
49	Fixation of nitrogen is done by	lightening	fixing bacteria	fertiliser factory	All the above
50	The ground water depends on	amount of rain fall	geological formations	run off	All the above
51	Identify the renewable source of energy from the following	coal	wind power	uranium	oil
52	Which of the following is not a fossil fuel	gas	oil	peat	uranium
53	Coal is a dirty fuel to burn mainly because it emits	O2	N2	H2	SO2
54	Ash is a by-product of combustion of	crude petroleum	coal	uranium	none of these
55	Natural gas consists mainly of	ethane	propane	butane	methane
56	LPG is a mixture of	N2 & H2S	CO2 & N2	propane & butane	methane & ethane
57	The lost important fuel used by nuclear power plant	235 Uranium	238 Uranium	245 Uranium	248 Uranium
58	Nuclear fusion reaction occurs in	the sun	stars	hydrogen bomb	all the above

59	The atom bomb in a nuclear explosive is based on	nuclear fission	nuclear hydrogen	nuclear fusion	all the above
60	Solar energy is an ideal energy source because of	unlimited supply	no air & water pollution	free of by products	all the above
61	A solar cell generates electricity from sunlight by	flow of charge carriers	flow of heat	flow of energy	flow of electrolyte
62	Biomass power generation uses	crops	animal dung	wood	all the above
63	Production of biomass energy mainly involves	release of methane	water pollution	soil damage	SO ₂
64	Biogas fuel is produced by	microbial activity	harvesting crops	both A and B	neither A or B
65	Dams and reservoirs mainly focus on	power production	irrigation & flood control	recreation	none of these
66	Dams construction leads to	Irrecoverable loss of species	deforestation	water logging	all the above
67	Current annual production of coal would last for the next	200 year	1000 year	25 year	10 year
68	Oil and natural gas are preferred to fossil fuels because of	easy transportation	higher availability	strong smell	all the above
69	Nuclear fission reaction involves the bombardment of ²³⁵ uranium by	electrons	neutrons	protons	alpha radiation
70	The important alternative source of energy that requires research	hydrogen production	nuclear fission reaction	hydropower	electromagnetic radiation
71	The most important source of EMR is	water	radiant heat	natural gas	the sun
72	Which of the following is considered as an	CNG	kerosene	coal	petrol

	alternative promising fuel?				
73	Solar radiation consists of	UV	visible light	infra-red	all the above
74	Reduction in usage of fuels cannot be brought about by	using alternate fuels	changing lifestyles	reducing car taxes	both A and B
75	Oil and gas are preferred because of	easy transportation	cheap	strong smell	all the above
76	Chernobyl nuclear disaster occurred in the year	1984	1952	1986	1987
77	Which of the following is not a renewable source of energy?	fossil fuels	solar energy	tidal wave energy	wind energy
78	Which of the following source of energy is less eco-friendly?	biogas	wind power	solar	nuclear
79	India's position in the bio gas plants globally	5th	2nd	4th	7th
80	Which resources are inexhaustible?	renewable	fossil fuel	non renewable	mineral
81	Identify the non-renewable source of energy from the following	coal	fuel cells	wind power	wave power
82	Electromagnetic radiation can cause	plague	malaria	cancer	dengue fever
83	Harnessing the wind energy is done by	wind mill	ball mill	flour mill	pig mill
84	Wind farms are located in	river basin	plain area	hilly area	valley area
85	Wind energy generation depends on	direction of wind	velocity of wind	humidity	precipitation
86	With a minimum resources maximum energy can be created by	solar radiation	wind	nuclear fuels	tidal waves
87	Direct conversion of solar energy is attained by	solar photovoltaic system	solar diesel hybrid system	solar thermal system	solar air heater

88	In hydrothermal plants power is generated by	hot springs	wind	sun	water
89	Hydrogen energy can be tapped through	heat pumps	fuel cells	photovoltaic cells	gasifiers
90	Problems of hydrogen fuel cell is	storage and distribution	availability of hydrogen	creates pollution	none of these
91	Nuclear power is being produced from	carbon 14	nuclear fission reaction	petroleum combustion	natural gas
92	Bio mass consists of	lignin	hemi cellulose	cellulose	all the above
93	Nuclear fusion uses the following as a fuel	carbon 14	helium	hydrogen bomb	water
94	Nuclear wastes is active for	5years	10years	50years	centuries
95	Nuclear power plant in Karnataka is located at	bhadravathi	sandbur	raichur	kaiga
96	Which place in India the tidal energy has been experimented	Goa	Karnataka	Kerala	Tamilnadu
97	Highest producer of oil and petroleum is	middle east countries	America	china	India
98	Molasses from sugar industry is used to generate	biodiesel	hydrogen	bioethanol	bio methanol
99	OTEC is an energy technology that converts	energy in large tides of ocean to generate electricity	energy in ocean waves to generate electricity	energy in ocean due to thermal gradient to generate electricity	energy in the fast moving ocean currents to generate electricity
100	Which of the following ia an hazard of a nuclear power plant	Accident risk when tankers containing fuel cause spills	Radioactive waste of the plant remains highly toxic for centuries	Release of toxic gases during processing	none of these
101	Major limitation of hydrogen fuel is:	High calorific value	Storage and transportation	Easy leakage detection	Abundant availability

			difficulties		
102	Which country is leading in hydrogen-based pilot projects?	USA	Japan	Germany	India
103	Which country has the largest installed solar power capacity?	India	China	USA	Germany
104	OTEC works on the principle of:	Temperature difference between ocean surface and deep water	Ocean currents	Wave energy	Tidal rise and fall
105	OTEC plants are mainly suitable for:	Temperate regions	Polar regions	Tropical oceans	Desert regions
106	OTEC plants generate not only power but also:	Drinking water	Crude oil	Coal gas	Nuclear fuel
107	Tidal power generation is based on:	Temperature gradient	Wind speed	Gravitational pull of moon and sun	Ocean currents
108	Which Indian state is exploring tidal energy?	Gujarat	Karnataka	Punjab	Maharashtra
109	Wind energy is converted to electricity using:	Boilers	Turbines	Fuel cells	Compressors
110	The largest wind power producing state in India is:	Gujarat	Karnataka	Tamil Nadu	Maharashtra
111	NDMA in India stands for:	National Disaster Mitigation Authority	National Disaster Management Authority	Natural Disaster Monitoring Association	National Disaster Mapping Agency

112	Earthquake intensity is measured by:	Kelvin scale	Beaufort scale	Richter scale	Celsius scale
113	Sustainable mining aims at:	Maximizing profit at any cost	Balancing environmental, social, and economic aspects	Ignoring rehabilitation	Only exporting minerals
114	One of the key principles of sustainable mining is:	Reduce, Reuse, Recycle	More extraction, less care	Ignoring environment	Dumping waste in rivers
115	The Kyoto Protocol introduced the concept of:	Carbon neutrality	Carbon trading	Sustainable agriculture	Nuclear disarmament
116	One carbon credit is equal to reduction of:	10 kg CO ₂	100 kg CO ₂	1 ton CO ₂	10 tons CO ₂
117	Water conservation technique in India's arid regions is	Bore well drilling	Rainwater harvesting	Dam removal	Soil erosion
118	The Chipko Movement was related to:	Forest conservation	River pollution	Mining safety	Wildlife protection
119	The Indian agency responsible for carbon credit approval is:	SEBI	NITI Aayog	MoEFCC	RBI
120	Which industry in India earns maximum carbon credits?	IT Industry	Renewable Energy Projects	Textile Industry	Automobile Sector