

Topic 1: Nature of Environmental Studies (4 Marks)

Q. No.	Question	Option i	Option ii	Option iii	Option iv	Answer Key
1	The unlimited Exploitation of Nature by Human being resulted in	Environmental pollution	Health Problems	decrease in biodiversity	all the given	all the given
2	The conservation of natural resources	Was not encouraged in ancient India	was encouraged in ancient india.	Is recently being used in India	None of these	was encouraged in ancient india.
3	Thee conservation of natural resources	Was not encouraged in ancient India	was encouraged in ancient india.	Is recently being used in India	None of these	was encouraged in ancient india.
4	The Global Action plan adopted at Earth summit held at Rio de Janeiro in June 1972 is also known as	Agenda 20	Agenda 22	Agenda 23	Agenda 21	Agenda 21
5	Environmental Issues are discussed and solved in subject	Sociology	Economics	EVS	None of the above	EVS
6	As per the French word Environner means	Atmosphere	Earth & Sun	Encircle & Surround	Earth & Energy	Encircle & Surround
7	USCB is short form for	United states Census Bureau	United states Community Bureau	United Society for Communist & Beaurocrates	None of the above	United states Census Bureau
8	Earth Day is on	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Ape-22	Ape-22
9	Environmental Studies:	is an interdisciplinary academic field	methodically studies human interaction with the environment	includes the natural environment, built environment, and the sets of relationship between them	all of the above	all of the above
10	Environmental Studies does not involve:	psychology	demography	ethics	literature	literature
11	Van Mahotsav is an annual tree-planting festival in India, celebrated on:	2nd June	1st July	1st December	15th September	1st July
12	Which of the following global trend is of great concern for the future of our environment?	degradation of fertile soils	change in the global atmosphere	species extinction leading to the loss of biodiversity	All of the above	All of the above

Topic 2: Natural Resources and Associated Problems (10 Marks)

Q. No.	Question	Option i	Option ii	Option iii	Option iv	Answer Key
1	which of the following is not a renewable resource?	coal	wind power	geothermal energy	dentoethermal energy	coal
2	forest is responsible for a	watershed protection	land erosion control	land erosion control	providing economic and environment al benefits.	all of given
3	any material that can be transformed into more valuable and usefull product or service is called	resource	mineral	product	none of the above .	resource
4	India has largest reserve of -----after Brazil.	iron ore	bauxite	coal	copper.	iron ore
5	a sudden uncontrol descent of a mass of earth under the force gravity is called.	soil erosion	minning	landslide	earth quake	landslide
6	hydroscopic and combined water .	are used by plants during transpiration	stored in xylem tissues of plants	are of no use for plants.	compensate for loss due to evapotranspiration by plants .	are of no use for plants.
7	the constituents of producer gas are.	25 percent water vapour,75 percent methane .	42percent methane ,8 percent propane ,rest is carbon dioxide.	55 percent methane,45percentcarbon dioxide.	45percent methane ,20percent carbondioxide,35 percentpropane .	55 percent methane,45percentcarbon dioxide.
8	the least quality of the coal with 95%carbon conent and 5% volatile matter is	lignite coal	anthracite coal	bituminous coal	peat coal .	anthracite coal
9	which of the following methods of timber extraction cause minimum environmental damage?	clear felling	hand logging	slective logging d)reduced impact logging	reduced impact logging	reduced impact logging

Q. No.	Question	Option i	Option ii	Option iii	Option iv	Answer Key
10	the main purpose of dam construction	irrigation	flood control	hydroelctricity	provide water to industry	hydroelctricity
11	Which one of the following is an example of Non - Renawable Energy Resource	Wind	Vegetation	Coal & Minerals	Water	Coal & Minerals
12	Who have started reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation	Russia & Europe	UK & Brazil	United States & World Bank	All of the Above	United States & World Bank
13	What was the approximate world population of humans in the year 2008	667 million	66 billion	6.67 billion	6.67 million	6.67 billion
14	Dam makes Water Toxic ----	TRUE	FALSE	Both	None of the above	TRUE
15	Industralized agriculture involves use of ----	Fossil Fuel	Water	Commertial Fertilizers	All of the Above	All of the Above
16	When the concentration of nitrates in water exceeds 45 mg/L, they become the cause of a serious health hazard called ----	Luckemia	Blue baby syndrome	Cancer	Paralysis	Blue baby syndrome
17	Which is not True?	Lithosphere includes the crust and the uppermost mantle	Lithosphere is underlain by the atmosphere	Lithosphere provides Timber	Lithosphere is broken into tectonic plates	Lithosphere provides Timber
18	The biggest crises of the 21st century was caused due to ----	Short fall in over all crop production in the world	Short fall in over all crop production in India	Short fall in over all crop production in Asia	None of the above	Short fall in over all crop production in the world
19	Green rovolution takes place in year ----	1969/70 till 1979/80	1963/64 till 1973/74	1967/70 till 1977/78	1946/47 till 1956/57	1967/70 till 1977/78
20	Soil erosion due to mining is ---- times more than all rivers	10	20	30	15	10

Q. No.	Question	Option i	Option ii	Option iii	Option iv	Answer Key
21	Which is false about biosphere?	It is the global sum of all the ecosystems	It can also be called the zone of life on Earth	It does not contain microbes	It has evolved at least some 3.5 billion years ago	It does not contain microbes
22	Which option below is not an example of pollution?	smog in delhi	nuclear waste	overpopulation	untreated sewage	overpopulation
23	Which one of the not a disadvantages of the big dam?	extremely expensive	flooding of prime arable land	electric energy generated from hydropower	blocking upstream migration of salmon	electric energy generated from hydropower
24	This area has no permanent roads or settlements and is maintained primarily for its primitive character and non-motorized recreation. It is a.....	wilderness area	primitive recreation area	national park	national forest	wilderness area
25	Which is true?	Oxygen content may not get reduced if forest cover is not sufficient on the earth	Forests can be said to behave like non-renewable resources if not overused.	Fishes are capable of reproducing at the rate at which they are being caught.	None of the above	None of the above
26	Non-renewable resources, once used.....	remain on earth in a different form	become waste material	are recycled	all of the above	all of the above
27	Which one of the following is an example of non-renewable resources?	Wind	Vegetation	Coal and Minerals	Water	Coal and Minerals
28	Which one of the following in not a fossil fuel?	Petroleum	Coal	Natural gas	Uranium	Uranium
29	_____ is the major raw material for biogas.	Tree leaves	Grass	Cow dung	Waste from kitchen	Cow dung
30	The earth's surface covered by water is _____	75%	80%	60%	65%	75%
31	What is true of Ecosystem?	Primary consumers are least dependent upon producers	Primary consumers outnumber producers	Producers are more than primary consumers	Secondary consumers are largest and powerful	Producers are more than primary consumers

Q. No.	Question	Option i	Option ii	Option iii	Option iv	Answer Key
32	pick up the correct food chain	grass-chameleon-insect-bird	grass-fox-rabbit-bird	fallen leaves-bacteria-insect larvae	phytoplankton-zooplankton-fish	phytoplankton-zooplankton-fish
33	Association of animals when both partners are benefited	Mutualism	Colony	Commensalism	Ammensalism	Mutualism
34	The dominant second trophic level in a lakh ecosystem is	Plankton	Phytoplankton	Benthos	Zooplankton	Zooplankton

Topic 3. Ecosystems (4 Marks)

Q. No.	Question	Option i	Option ii	Option iii	Option iv	Answer Key
1	Men engineered ecosystem consists of	agriculture and aquaculture ecosystem	desert and forest ecosystem	grassland and tree	all of the above	agriculture and aquaculture ecosystem
2	The interdependence of the living organisms among themselves and with the environment is called	Ecology	biology	Ecosystem	ontology	Ecosystem
3	The food chain in an ecosystem helps to maintain	The feeding relationship in nature, thus biodiversity	Passage of nutrients in the ecosystem	Flow of energy in the ecosystem	all the given	all the given
4	The graphical representation of the interrelation of producer and consumer in an ecosystem is termed as	Ecological niche	Ecological pyramid	Food web	Trophic level	Ecological pyramid
5	Biotic & Abiotic components together form an _____	Ecosystem	Pond	River	None of the above	Ecosystem
6	"Tundra" is an example of _____ type of Ecosystem	Marine	Terrestrial	Microbiological	None of the above	Terrestrial
7	Ecological pyramid is a _____ representation	Geological	Pyramidal	Graphical	None of the above	Graphical
8	In Alpine, Animals have _____ blood vessels	More	Large	Thick	None of the above	More
9	The percentage of forest cover recommended by the National Forest Policy(1988) is	33% for plains and 67% for hills	37% for plains and 63% for hills	20% for plains and 70% for hills	23% for plains and 77% for hills	33% for plains and 67% for hills
10	Select the correct statement of biodiversity	The desert area of Rajasthan and Gujarat have a very high level of desert animal species as well as numerous rare animals	Large scale planting of BT cotton has no adverse effect on biodiversity	Western Ghats have a very high degree of species richness and endemism	Conservation of biodiversity in just a fad pursued by the developed countries	Western Ghats have a very high degree of species richness and endemism

Q. No.	Question	Option i	Option ii	Option iii	Option iv	Answer Key
11	The Red Data Book maintains a record of the	Plants and animals present in the whole world	Relationship between man and biosphere	Plants and animals which are known to be endangered	Forest wealth in the whole world	Plants and animals which are known to be endangered
12	In a national park protection is given to	The entire flora	The entire fauna	The plants and animals	The entire ecosystem	The entire ecosystem

Topic 4. Biodiversity and Its Conservation (6 Marks)

Q. No.	Question	Option i	Option ii	Option iii	Option iv	Answer Key
1	the scientific study of the geographic distribution of plants and animals is called as	biodiversity.	biogeography.	ecology	biology	biogeography.
2	The total area of India is classified into following number of biogeographical zones	Six.	Eight.	Nine.	Ten.	Ten.
3	Species with very restricted distribution over relatively small ranges is called	endangerd species.	extinct species	endemic species.	None of the given	endemic species.
4	which of the following is a biodiversity hotspot of India	Secculant Karoo.	Mediterranean Basin.	Sundland	Eastern Himalayas.	Eastern Himalayas.
5	Extinction of a weaker species by an aggressive alien species is the result of	endemism of weaker species.	habitat loss	the Domino effect	all of the given	the Domino effect
6	Protection of endangered species by preserving the entire ecosystem is known as	in-situ conservation	ex-situ conservation	biodiversity conservatin.	none of the given	in-situ conservation
7	The species with thin population localised within restricted area is said to be	Rare	Treatened	Endangered	Vulnerable	Rare
8	Bharatpur bird sanctuary is situated in...	Kerala	Karnataka	Gujarat	Rajasthan	Rajasthan
9	Which of the following is major biodiversity in Maharashtra	Deccan Peninsula - Chhota Nagpur	Deccan Peninsula - Deccan South	Deccan Peninsula - Central Highlands	None of the above	Deccan Peninsula - Chhota Nagpur
10	Himalayan mountain falls in which region	2A, 2B, 2C, 2D	8A	6B	None of the above	2A, 2B, 2C, 2D
11	"Genetic Pollution" may be originated due to one of the following. Which of the following may be possible reason	Uncontrolled Hybridization	Unprofitability	Natural Phenomenon	None of the above	Uncontrolled Hybridization
12	A world map of hot spots with details of Flora & Fauna is prepared by	The national geographic society	Scientific Organizations	Environmentalists	None of the above	The national geographic society

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13	The phenomenon of the entry of toxic chemicals into the food chains and more concentrated at higher trophic levels is called	Biological control	Biomagnification	Algal bloom	Red tide	Biomagnification
14	Bharatpur bird sanctuary is situated in	Kerala	Karnataka	Gujarat	Rajasthan	Rajasthan
15	Which of the following is an air pollutant?	Nitrogen	Carbon	Carbon monoxide	Oxygen	Carbon monoxide
16	Which of the following is a secondary air pollutant?	Ozone	Carbon Dioxide	Carbon monoxide	Sulphur dioxide	Ozone
17	During Inversion:	Temperature increases with altitude	Temperature decreases with altitude	Temperature remains constant	None of the above	Temperature increases with altitude
18	Which of the following on inhalation dissolved in the blood hemoglobin more rapidly than oxygen?	Sulphur dioxide	Carbon mono-oxide	Ozone	Nitrous oxide	Carbon mono-oxide

Topic 5. Environmental Pollution (8 Marks)

Q. No	Question	Option i	Option ii	Option iii	Option iv	Answer Key
1	Depending upon the generation of different air pollution, they can be classified as	Point source or non-point pollutants	Primary And secondary pollutants.	Natural or anthropogenic pollutants.	Primary and secondary pollutants.No ne of the given	
2	PAN is a secondary pollutant that	Forms when hydrocarbon radical react with nitrogen oxide	Causes photochemical smog	May cause respiratory diseases in humans	all of the given	All of the given
3	Used batteries, mobile phones, calculators and other such stuff are better known as	Hazardous waste.	Solid waste	Industrial waste	Electronic or e-waste.	Electronic or e-waste.
4	Fluorosis result in	Exostosis	Increased bone mass	Increased trabecular bone volume	All of the given	All of the given
5	More scientific method than BOD to determine water quality parameter	COD	DO	Both of the given	None of the above	COD
6	The main discharge form of thermal power plant is	Smog	Dust particulates	Smoke	Fly Ash	Fly Ash
7	The itai-itai disease of japan was caused due to	Arsenic pollution	Cyanide pollution	Cadmium pollution	Lead pollution	Cadmium pollution
8	The common conversion of solid waste into manure & biogas, using bacteria & fungi is called	Recycling of waste	Disposal of waste.	Composting	Incineration	composting
9	The pollutants that can be broken down rapidly by the natural process is called as	Organic Pollutants	Inorganic pollutants	Non - Degradable Pollutants	Degradable pollutants	Degradable pollutants
10	The rise in Ozone causes	Necrosis	Abscission	Destroying Chlorophyll	Disturbing Photosynthesis	Necrosis
11	Primary pollutants means those pollutants	Released by Chemical Reaction	Released by process of hydrogen	Released by process of photosynthesis	Released directly into Air	Released directly into Air
12	Bhopal Gas tragedy occurred at	Thermal power plant	Biogas Plant	Geothermal Plant	Pesticide Plant	Pesticide Plant

Q. No	Question	Option i	Option ii	Option iii	Option iv	Answer Key
13	Dental & Industrial problems caused due to excess amount of _____	Uranium	Lead	Mercury	Fluorides	Fluorides
14	Normal talk creates sound intensity about	10 db	20db	30 db	40 db	40 db
15	The Noise pollution can have physical, physiological and psychological effects	TRUE	FALSE	Neither TRUE nor FALSE	None of the above	TRUE
16	Industrial revolution in _____ made the air pollution a serious problem in	African Countries	European Countries	American Countries	South African Countries	European Countries
17	Which of the following is an air pollutant?	Nitrogen	Carbon	Carbon monoxide	Oxygen	Carbon monoxide
18	Which of the following is a secondary air pollutant?	Ozone	Carbon Dioxide	Carbon monoxide	Sulphur dioxide	Ozone
19	During Inversion:	Temperature increases with altitude	Temperature decreases with altitude	Temperature remains constant	None of the above	Temperature increases with altitude
20	Which of the following on inhalation dissolved in the blood hemoglobin more rapidly than oxygen?	Sulphur dioxide	Carbon mono-oxide	Ozone	Nitrous oxide	Carbon mono-oxide
21	TajMahal is said to be suffering from "Marble Cancer", What is Marbal Cancer?	Acidic Rain which corrodes marble	Large number of fungus in TajMahal marbles	Yellowing of the marble on account of Soot particles	Smokes filling the TajMahal from adjoining industries	Acidic Rain which corrodes marble
22	DDT is	Green house gas	Non- degradable pollutant	Degradable pollutant	None of these	Non- degradable pollutant
23	Greenhouse effect is caused by	Green plants	infrared rays	UV rays	X- rays	infrared rays
24	How the biological oxygen demand gets affected with the increased presence of organic matter in water?	the oxygen demand increases	the oxygen demand decreases	the oxygen demand remains unchanged	None of the above	the oxygen demand increases
25	Which of the following devices is suitable for the removal of gaseous pollutants?	Cyclone separator	Electrostatic precipitator	Fabric filter	Wet scrubber	Wet scrubber

Topic 6. Social Issues and Environment (10 Marks)

Q. No	Question	Option i	Option ii	Option iii	Option iv	Answer Key
1	A geographic unit that collects, stores, and releases water is	wasteland	watershed	wetland	water devider	watershed
2	saline and alkaline lands are types of	barrren land	fallow land	uncultivable land	wasteland	wasteland
3	Smog is an odd combination of	mist and fog	smoke and fog	smoke and fog	smoke ,fog and mist	smoke and fog
4	The Appiko Movement (treehugging)was started in	Karnataka	Dehli	Orisa	Gujrat.	Karnataka
5	the United Nations Conference on Human Environment was organized at	Rio de JANERIO	Paris	Stockholm	Dehli	Stockholm
6	acid rain is any rain with pH	below 5.6	above 5.6	equal to 5.6	exactly equal to 7	below 5.6
7	the Apex body of standardization in the world formed in 1946 is.	the International society of standardization.	the International organization of standardization .	the International of standard organization.	The council of International standardization.	the International of standard organization.
8	PAN is byproduct of	photochemical smog	London smog	sulphurous smog.	reducing smog .	photochemical smog
9	Chlorofluorocarbons and freons are	used as coolants in refrigerators	air conditioners	responsible for ozone layer depletion.	all of the given	all of the given
10	Carbon trading	is fundamental concept of national environmental laws and regulations.	monitors impact of pollution upon environmental, social and economic justice.	suggests that funding for environmental improvement should be obtained from its beneficiaries.	monitors emission of hydrocarbons from automobiles.	monitors impact of pollution upon environmental, social and economic justice.
11	Which of the following are terms used to describe types of development?	Financial, Educational	General, Specific	Static, Dynamic	None of the above	Static, Dynamic
12	Which of the following gases cause Green House Effects?	CO ₂ , NO _x , CH ₄	CO ₂ , CH ₄ , H ₂	H ₂ , Cl ₂ , N ₂	None of the above	CO ₂ , NO _x , CH ₄

Q. No	Question	Option i	Option ii	Option iii	Option iv	Answer Key
13	Which of the following term describes the rise in temperature of atmosphere due to green house gases?	Paradoxical warming	Global warming	Sun stroke	None of the above	Global warming
14	Which of the following makes it difficult to use only eco – friendly chemicals, so that ozone depletion stops / minimizes?	Due to their high cost	Due to non – availability	Due to lesser availability	None of the above	Due to their high cost
15	Hydrocarbon's and NOx undergo chemical reactions and form corresponding products like aldehydes, ketones, etc. these products are called,	Primary pollutants	Secondary pollutants	Tertiary pollutants	None of the above	Secondary pollutants
16	Photochemical smog causes irritation of,	Ears	Skin	Eyes	None of the above	Eyes
17	Water stored using rain water harvesting useful for,	All purposes	Drinking only	Agriculture only	None of the above	All purposes
18	Carbon credits is a ____ given to countries reducing green house emission,	Certificate	Value	Price	None of the above	Certificate
19	Modern fusion bombs are also known as,	Nuclear bombs	Explosives of H ₂	Fire extinguishers	None of the above	Nuclear bombs
20	One carbon credit represents ____ of ____ gas removed from atmosphere or saved from being emitted.	One Tonne, CO ₂	Half Tonne, CO ₂	One Tonne, SO ₂	None of the above	One Tonne, CO ₂
21	Which of the following devices is suitable for the removal of gaseous pollutants?	Cyclone separator	Electrostatic precipitator	Fabric filter	Wet scrubber	Wet scrubber
22	The death of the last individual of a species is called_____.	extinction	endanger	neither i) nor ii)	diversity	extinction

Q. No	Question	Option i	Option ii	Option iii	Option iv	Answer Key
23	Which one of the following is not true about the term "CARBON CREDITS"?	A Carbon credit gives the owner the right to emit one tonne of carbon dioxide.	Carbon credits are a tradable permit scheme and can be exchanged between businesses having short of quotas or below the quotas.	These can be bought and sold in international/national market at the Govt. controlled prices.	All the above are true.	All the above are true.
24	Shifting back to a more localized production of food and other resources would lead to all of the following except	reduced local environmental sustainability	more stable source of jobs and income	more profits circulating within each community	reduced transportation fuel use	reduced local environmental sustainability
25	Which of the following would not traditionally support an environmental-friendly economy?	Shift taxes from wages and profits to pollution and waste.	Improve energy efficiency.	Shift from a carbon-based economy to a renewable fuel-based economy.	Decrease subsidies for alternative fuel vehicles	Decrease subsidies for alternative fuel vehicles
26	Which of the following is not true of watershed management?	Watershed management is continuous and needs a multidisciplinary approach	A watershed management framework supports partnering, using sound science, taking well planned actions and achieving results	Watersheds are natural systems that we can work with	Watersheds are a type of building for storing bottled water	A watershed management framework supports partnering, using sound science, taking well planned actions and achieving results
27	What is watershed?	area of land that water flows across as it moves toward a larger water body	area of land from which water drains to a particular water body	moisture released from clouds in the form of rain, snow, hail, etc.	both I) and II)	both I) and II)
28	Which is not a treatment measures for watershed development	Contour bunding	Gravity dam	Contour trenching	Contour stone walls	Gravity dam

Q. No	Question	Option i	Option ii	Option iii	Option iv	Answer Key
29	A sustainable society	returns to a more primitive style of living.	meets the needs and aspirations of the present without compromising those of the future.	curtails all further development.	continues as always and assumes that things will work out for the best.	meets the needs and aspirations of the present without compromising those of the future.
30	Rain Water harvesting is not_____	catching and holding rain where it falls and using it	storing it in tanks	recharging groundwater	harvesting the crops with rain water	harvesting the crops with rain water

Topic 7. Environmental Protection (8 Marks)

Q. No.	Question	Option i	Option ii	Option iii	Option iv	Answer Key
1	The history of human evolution and civilization is about	3 million years old	100 million years old	1 billion years old	Only 50,000 years old	
2	ORS is used in case of	Dehydration	Fluid and salt replacement due to diarrhea and vomiting	Severe electrolyte depletion	All of the given	All of the given
3	Diarrhea is caused ethics	Bacteria and protozoa	Viruses and fungi	Viruses only	Bacteria and viruses	Bacteria and viruses
4	equity and social justice are essential components of	Value education	Conservation of biodiversity	Human rights	Environment ethics	Human rights
5	The process of conversion of electricity (energy) from waste is called	Pyrolysis	Vermicomposting	Sanitary landfill	Plastic recycling	Pyrolysis
6	Hormones and pheromones are	first generation pesticides.	Second generation pesticides.	Third generation pesticides.	Fourth generation pesticides.	Third generation pesticides.
7	_____ gives an empirical value to water quality and is a parameter for the matter present in water.organic	(a) BOD	COD	DO	NOD	COD
8	The common conversion of solid waste into manure & biogas, using bacteria & fungi is called	(a) BOD	COD	DO	NOD	COD
9	In India sevral Acts were passed from	1970 - 1980	1969 - 1989	1972 - 1986	None of the above	1972 - 1986
10	Environmental (Protection) rules 1986 involves state government and gives power	To promote the actions of the effective implementation of the act	To emphasise the action of the effective implementation of the act	To cocordinate the action of the effective implementation of the act	None of the above	To cocordinate the action of the effective implementation of the act

Q. No.	Question	Option i	Option ii	Option iii	Option iv	Answer Key
11	Environmental (Protection) Rules were amended in 1994 for EIA which stands for,	"Environmental Impact Assessment" of various development projects	"Economical Investment Assessment" of various development projects	"Evaluation of Importance and Assessment" of various development projects	None of the above	"Environmental Impact Assessment" of various development projects
12	SPCB stands for	State Pollution Control Board	Service Protection Control Bureau	Security Protection Control Board	None of the above	State Pollution Control Board
13	Wildlife (Protection) Act is adopted by all the states of India except	Jharkhand	Jammu & Kashmir	Union Territories	None of the above	Jammu & Kashmir
14	National Parks are declared by state government as per the wildlife (Protection) Act under section	Section 7	Section 18	Section 35	None of the above	Section 35
15	Under wildlife (Protection) Act, in 1992, which of the following rules was made,	"Recognition of Zoo Rules" for evaluation and recognition of Zoos	Declaration of an area of "Sanctuary" Rule	"National Park" declaration Rule	None of the above	"Recognition of Zoo Rules" for evaluation and recognition of Zoos
16	The 42nd amendment to the constitution of India, transferred forests from state list to the concurrent list. Which year the said amendment done?	1972	1976	1980	None of the above	1976

Q. No.	Question	Option i	Option ii	Option iii	Option iv	Answer Key
17	The Environment Protection Act, 1986 does not provide	a framework for the co-ordination of central and state authorities established under the water(Prevention and Control) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control) Act, 1981	power to state govt. for protection and improvement of environment	power to the central government to take measures necessary to protect and improve the quality of the environment	None of the above	power to state govt. for protection and improvement of environment
18	Under EPA 1986, the central government is empowered to take measures necessary to protect and improve the quality of the environment by	setting standards for emissions and discharges	regulating the location of industries	management of hazardous wastes	All of the above	All of the above
19	As per EPA 1986, Environment does NOT include	air	space	land	water	space
20	Match correctly the following and choose the correct option a. Environment Protection Act A. 1974 b. Air Prevention & Control of Pollution Act B. 1987 c. Water Act C. 1986 d. Amendment of Air Act to include noise D. 1981 The correct matches is:	A b, B a, C d, D c	A c, B b, C d, D a	A c, B d, C a, D b	A c, B b, C d, D a	A c, B d, C a, D b
21	Chapter 3 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 deals with	General Powers of the Central Government	Prevention, Control, and Abatement of Environmental pollution	Miscellaneous	Preliminary	Prevention, Control, and Abatement of Environmental pollution

Q. No.	Question	Option i	Option ii	Option iii	Option iv	Answer Key
22	The minimum penalty for contravention or violation of any provision of the Environment(Protection) Act, 1986 is	an imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years or fine up to one lakh rupees, or both	an imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years or fine up to one lakh rupees, or both	an imprisonment for a term which may extend to six years or fine up to two lakh rupees, or both	an imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years or fine up to two lakh rupees, or both	an imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years or fine up to one lakh rupees, or both
23	The Act also provides for the further penalty if the failure or contravention continues after the date of conviction. It is	Rs 5000 per week	Rs 10000 per week	Rs 10000 per day	Rs 5000 per day	Rs 5000 per day
24	The Central Government or any other person duly authorised is empowerd to collect the samples ofas evidence of the offences under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.	air	water	soil	any substance	any substance