

# MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

**Q. 1** Which of these causes the sea level change over flooding due to process of melting of snow ?

- (i) Global warming
- (ii) Ozone layer damaging
- (iii) Both (i) and (ii)
- (iv) None of these.

**Ans. :** (iii)

**Q. 2** Which of them can be recycled ?

- (i) Paper
- (ii) Plastic
- (iii) Metal
- (iv) All of these

**Ans. :** (iv)



- Q. 3** Recycle of plastic can also minimize air pollution.
- () Yes      (ii) No  
(iii) Neither yes nor false      (iv) None

**Ans. :** (i)

- Q. 4** Recycling is best process to control pollution.
- () True      (ii) False  
(iii) Neither true nor false      (iv) None

**Ans. :** (i)

- Q. 5** O<sub>3</sub> is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (i) Atmosphere      () Ozone  
(iii) Oxygen      (iv) All of these

**Ans. :** (ii)

- Q. 6** Ozone get rupture by reaction of NO<sub>x</sub> with \_\_\_\_\_.
- (i) Sunlight      (ii) Water  
() Volatile organic compounds      (iv) None

**Ans. :** (iii)

- Q. 7** Third world war have impact \_\_\_\_\_.
- (i) Lithosphere      (ii) Hydrosphere  
(iii) Bio-sphere      () All the above

**Ans. :** (iv)

- Q. 8** Environment consist of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (i) Lithosphere      (ii) Hydrosphere  
(iii) Bio-sphere      () All the above

**Ans. :** (iv)

- Q. 9** Lithosphere, Hydrosphere, Bio-sphere and atmosphere form \_\_\_\_\_.
- () Environment      (ii) Pollution  
(iii) Pollutant      (iv) None

**Ans. :** (i)

- Q. 10** Which gas gets deposited in lower layer of atmosphere due to decomposition of organic matter?
- () Methane      (ii) Ethane  
(iii) Nitrogen      (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

- Q. 11** The refrigeration industries contribute one of following gas which adds to green house effect.
- () Chloro fluoro carbon [CFC]  
(ii) Chloro fluoro chloride [CFCI]  
(iii) Chloro fluoro carbonate (CFC)  
(iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

- Q. 12** CFC, if added at a particular level of atmosphere affects ozone layer. Name the level
- () Higher level      (ii) Middle level  
(iii) Lower level      (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

- Q. 13** Which of the following term describes rise in temperature of atmosphere due to green house gases?
- (i) Paradoxical warming  
() Global warming  
(iii) Sun stroke  
(iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (ii)

- Q. 14** Due to global warming, there is melting of snow in Arctic Region. During 100 years i.e. 1901 to 2001, how much is approximate average rise in sea level?
- (i) 2 cms      () 10 cms  
(iii) 20 cms      (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (ii)

- Q. 15** When SO<sub>2</sub>, HNO<sub>3</sub> and HCl are released from chemical Industries, if these mix with Rainfall/moisture in atmosphere which of following effect occurs?
- () Acid Rain      (ii) Green House effect  
(iii) Global warming      (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

- Q. 16** Due to acid rain, how pH of soil gets affected?
- () pH decreases      (ii) pH increases  
(iii) pH is unaffected      (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)



**Q. 17** Due to acid rain, how fertility of soil gets affected ?

- (i) Soil gets more fertile
- (ii) Soil remains unaffected
- (iii) Fertility of soil reduces
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (iii)

**Q. 18** Ozonosphere is a separate layer in stratosphere, at a height of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) 10-20 kms from sea level
- (ii) 15-30 kms from sea level
- (iii) 30-40 kms from sea level
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (ii)

**Q. 19** Which of the following radiations from sun are absorbed by ozone gas ?

- (i) U.V. radiation
- (ii)  $\alpha$ -radiation
- (iii) Gamma radiation
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 20** Chloro Fluoro Carbons dissociate giving out toxic substances. Which of the following is mainly responsible for depletion of ozone layer,

- (i) Fluorine
- (ii) Chlorine atoms
- (iii) Carbon atoms
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (ii)

**Q. 21** One chlorine atom is estimated to destroy up to how many ozone molecules approximately ?

- (i) About 1 lakh
- (ii) About 2 lakh
- (iii) More than 5 lakh
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 22** Which of following helps to minimise depletion of ozone layer ?

- (i) If freons are replaced by halogens.
- (ii) If freons, halons both are used to lesser extent.
- (iii) By making use of CFC.
- (iv) None of the above.

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 23** Which of the following makes it difficult to use only eco-friendly chemicals, so that ozone depletion stops/minimises?

- (i) Due to their high cost
- (ii) Due to non-availability
- (iii) Due to lesser availability
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 24** Which of the following diseases is caused to humans due to ozone layer depletion?

- (i) Skin, lungs and blood cancer
- (ii) Brain tumor
- (iii) Heart attack
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 25** Hydrocarbons and  $\text{NO}_x$  interact leading to formation of photochemical smog in atmosphere. In which layer of atmosphere such an interaction takes place ?

- (i) Middle layer of atmosphere
- (ii) Lower layer of atmosphere
- (iii) Higher layer of atmosphere
- (iv) None of the above

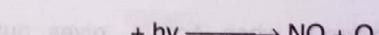
**Ans. :** (ii)

**Q. 26** In the formation of photochemical smog in atmosphere which of the primary pollutants take part ?

- (i) Hydrocarbon and  $\text{NO}_x$
- (ii) Ozone
- (iii) Chlorine gas
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 27** Which gas reacts with light in following reaction ?



- (i)  $\text{NO}_2$
- (ii)  $\text{SO}_2$
- (iii) HC
- (iv) None of the above

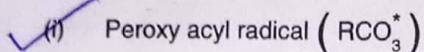
**Ans. :** (i)



- Q. 28** Atomic oxygen reacts with \_\_\_\_\_ to give acyl radical.
- Hydrocarbon
  - CFC
  - $\text{SO}_2$
  - None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

- Q. 29** By the reaction between acyl free radical ( $\text{RCO}^*$ ) and  $\text{O}_2$ , one of following is formed :



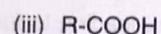
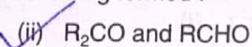
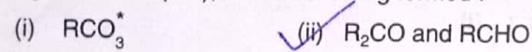
(ii) CFC

(iii) Hydrocarbon compounds

(iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

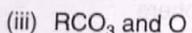
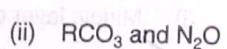
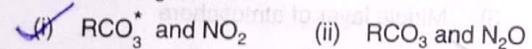
- Q. 30** By reaction between acyl radical ( $\text{RCO}^*$ ) and Hydrocarbon (HC), one of following formed :



(iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (ii)

- Q. 31** By reaction between  $\text{RCO}^*$  and NO, which one of the following formed ?



(iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

- Q. 32** During life cycle of a nuclear fuel, accidents occurs \_\_\_\_\_.

(i) Only once

(ii) Frequently

(iii) At any stage

(iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (iii)

- Q. 33** Nuclear accident may occur due to \_\_\_\_\_.

(i) Leakage or reactions

(ii) Nuclear weapons or war

(iii) Nuclear war / weapons / reactions / fuel leakage

(iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (iii)

- Q. 34** Nuclear accidents, when occurs, gives out soot which is \_\_\_\_\_ in colour.

(i) Hazy white

(ii) Cloudy grey

(iii) Black

(iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (iii)

- Q. 35** The soot emerging due to nuclear accidents spread to \_\_\_\_\_.
- Environment
  - Stratosphere
  - Lithosphere
  - None of the above

**Ans. :** (ii)

- Q. 36** The black soot spreaded absorbs radiations.

(i) Gamma

(ii) UV

(iii) Solar

(iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (iii)

- Q. 37** The solar radiations do not reach earth at the time of nuclear accident because these are absorbed by \_\_\_\_\_.

(i) Fog

(ii) Smog

(iii) Soot spreaded in stratosphere

(iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (iii)

- Q. 38** \_\_\_\_\_ is effected/felt, as solar radiations are absorbed by soot, cannot reach earth.

(i) Raining

(ii) Cooling

(iii) Thundering

(iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (ii)

- Q. 39** Cooling resulted during nuclear accidents, also reduce water vapours and \_\_\_\_\_ gas.

(i)  $\text{SO}_2$

(ii)  $\text{CO}_2$

(iii)  $\text{NO}_2$

(iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (ii)

- Q. 40** During nuclear accidents, \_\_\_\_\_ rays, reradiated from atmosphere, remain partially absorbed.

(i) UV Rays

(ii) Infrared Rays

(iii) Gamma Rays

(iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (iii)

- Q. 41** Due to nuclear accidents a phenomenon \_\_\_\_\_ to global warming occurs.

(i) Similar

(ii) Opposite

(iii) Same

(iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (ii)



**Q. 42** \_\_\_\_\_ is phenomenon opposite to global warming.

- (i) Nuclear winter
- (ii) Nuclear reaction
- (iii) Nuclear war
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 43** Phenomenon opposite to global warming is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Infra red
- (ii) Nuclear winter
- (iii) UV radiations.
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (ii)

**Q. 44** Modern fusion bombs are also known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Nuclear bombs
- (ii) Explosives of H<sub>2</sub>
- (iii) Fire extinguishers
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 45** Explosive force of modern fusion bombs is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) 100 kilotons
- (ii) 500 kilotons
- (iii) > 100 kilotons
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (ii)

**Q. 46** \_\_\_\_\_ megatons is explosive force of nuclear bombs.

- (i) 10
- (ii) 500
- (iii) 300
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 47** Nuclear Bombardment cause burning of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Wood, plastics
- (ii) Forests, petroleum
- (iii) Both above
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (iii)

**Q. 48** Nuclear accidents \_\_\_\_\_ global temperature.

- (i) Increase
- (ii) Lower
- (iii) Multiply
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (ii)

**Q. 49** Nuclear accidents drastically affects \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Machine production
- (ii) Crop production
- (iii) Power
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (ii)

**Q. 50** Nuclear accidents cause \_\_\_\_\_ of soil.

- (i) Reddening
- (ii) Drying
- (iii) Infertility
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (iii)

**Q. 51** Crop productivity \_\_\_\_\_ substantially due to nuclear accidents.

- (i) Increase
- (ii) Reduce
- (iii) Will not affect
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (ii)

**Q. 52** Nuclear explosions \_\_\_\_\_ for long persisting adverse effects.

- (i) Water
- (ii) Sky
- (iii) Troposphere
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 53** In Japan, in 1945, two bombs were dropped on \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Hiroshima and Nagasaki
- (ii) Dresden
- (iii) Tokio
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 54** The hydrosphere covers about \_\_\_\_\_ of the surface of earth.

- (i) 70 %
- (ii) 90 %
- (iii) 60 %
- (iv) 50 %

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 55** Environmental education emphasises on \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Air
- (ii) Water
- (iii) Environmental issues
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (iii)

**Q. 56** Environmental issues are discussed and solved in \_\_\_\_\_ subject.

- (i) Sociology
- (ii) Economics
- (iii) EVS
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (iii)



**Q. 57** Civilization is major cause of \_\_\_\_\_ pollution.

- () Environmental      (ii) Physical  
(iii) Chemical      (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 58** \_\_\_\_\_ is to be understood to protect environment.

- (i) Quality issues  
(ii) Health requirement  
() Environmental balance  
(iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (iii)

**Q. 59** EVS is important in both \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ countries.

- (i) USA and UK  
(ii) China and India  
() Developing and Developed  
(iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (iii)

**Q. 60** Study of EVS covers \_\_\_\_\_.

- () Pure and applied sciences  
(ii) Only environment  
(iii) Only chemistry  
(iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 61** Dealing with functioning of natural environment is \_\_\_\_\_.

- () Environmental education  
(ii) EVS  
(iii) Environmental chemistry  
(iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 62** \_\_\_\_\_ is one of objective of environmental education.

- (i) Private schools  
(ii) Private company  
() Public awareness  
(iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (iii)

**Q. 63** In India, Environmental education is included in \_\_\_\_\_.

- () Curriculum      (ii) Habitat  
(iii) Atmosphere      (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 64** \_\_\_\_\_ term is used to describe all efforts of government and NGOs to educate people.

- (i) EVS  
(ii) EC  
() Environmental education  
(iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (iii)

**Q. 65** \_\_\_\_\_ is important to save environment.

- () Environmental protection  
(ii) EVS  
(iii) Environmental pollution  
(iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 66** Along with government, \_\_\_\_\_ also put efforts to educate people.

- (i) Companies      (ii) Schools  
() NGOs      (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (iii)

**Q. 67** \_\_\_\_\_ is a green house gas.

- () CO<sub>2</sub>      (ii) H<sub>2</sub>S  
(iii) N<sub>2</sub>      (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 68** \_\_\_\_\_ gas causes acid rain.

- () SO<sub>2</sub>      (ii) O<sub>2</sub>  
(iii) N<sub>2</sub>      (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 69** Acid rain caused when \_\_\_\_\_ mixes \_\_\_\_\_.

- () Moisture, SO<sub>x</sub>  
(ii) Humidity, nitrogen  
(iii) Water vapour, Hydrogen  
(iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)





**Q. 83** Poor sanitation affects quality of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Water sources
- (ii) Management of contaminants
- (iii) Air
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 84** Rivers, wells and ponds get polluted with \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Heavy metals
- (ii) Aquatic animals
- (iii) Chemical compounds
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 85** Contaminated agricultural run off pollutes \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Food chain and food webs
- (ii) Air
- (iii) Pesticides
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 86** WHO stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) World Hygiene Observation
- (ii) World Health Organization
- (iii) Wild Hazardous Organisms
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (ii)

**Q. 87** According to UNO, amongst the present world population, \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) About 1 billion do not get potable water
- (ii) About 50% people get potable water
- (iii) No one faces water crisis
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 88** According to WHO, up to \_\_\_\_\_ population, suffers from water borne diseases.

- (i) Half of total
- (ii) One fourth of total
- (iii) 10% of total
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 89** Guinea worm to hook worm occurs due to poor \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Air quality
- (ii) Drinking water
- (iii) Sanitation and drinking water
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (iii)

**Q. 90** Diarrhoea is a \_\_\_\_\_ borne disease.

- (i) Normal water
- (ii) Air
- (iii) Dirty water
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (iii)

**Q. 91** UN suggests \_\_\_\_\_ quantity of safe water per day per person.

- (i) 20-50 litres
- (ii) > 40 litres
- (iii) < 40 litres
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 92** In dry Northern China, water table drops \_\_\_\_\_ meter per year due to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) One, over pumping
- (ii) Ten, over using
- (iii) Five, over pumping
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 93** Chinese rivers are highly polluted with \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Chemicals
- (ii) Metals
- (iii) Heavy metals
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (iii)

**Q. 94** Many water conserving technologies are invented by \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Japan
- (ii) Israel
- (iii) China
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (ii)

**Q. 95** Without \_\_\_\_\_ sanitation, \_\_\_\_\_ drinking water is impossible.

- (i) Safe, safe
- (ii) Proper, proper
- (iii) Safe, plenty
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 96** Safe water is essential for \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Hygiene
- (ii) Washing
- (iii) Pumping
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)



Q. 97 Lack of safe sanitation leads to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Diseases
- (ii) Water crisis
- (iii) Healthy environment
- (iv) None of the above

Ans. : (i)

Q. 98 "It is human right to water and sanitation" explicitly recognized by

- (i) Human Rights commission
- (ii) UN General Assembly
- (iii) Both of above
- (iv) None of the above

Ans. : (iii)

Q. 99 Sanitation facilities should be hygienically \_\_\_\_\_ to use.

- (i) Safe
- (ii) Unsafe
- (iii) Proper
- (iv) None of the above

Ans. : (i)

Q. 100 The price of water and sanitation should be \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) High
- (ii) Low
- (iii) Different
- (iv) None of the above

Ans. : (ii)

Q. 101 Sanitation facilities should be \_\_\_\_\_ accepted.

- (i) Culturally
- (ii) Politically
- (iii) Technically
- (iv) None of the above

Ans. : (i)

Q. 102 Sanitation facilities are constructed and made \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Common to all
- (ii) Gender specific
- (iii) Only for women
- (iv) None of the above

Ans. : (ii)

Q. 103 Crisis related to land is due to rise in \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Prices
- (ii) Population
- (iii) Reforestation
- (iv) None of the above

Ans. : (ii)

Q. 104 Public awareness aims at \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Protecting natural resources
- (ii) Utilizing natural resources

(iii) Exploiting natural resources

(iv) None of the above

Ans. : (i)

Q. 105 Our natural environment has \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ values.

- (i) Qualitative and quantitative
- (ii) Preservation and conservation
- (iii) Utilization and recreation
- (iv) None of the above

Ans. : (i)

Q. 106 The species in world have numerous number of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Complex chemicals
- (ii) Toxic elements
- (iii) Useless substances
- (iv) None of the above

Ans. : (i)

Q. 107 Some plants are useful as they produce \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Medicines
- (ii) Fruits
- (iii) Flowers
- (iv) None of the above

Ans. : (i)

Q. 108 Plants are valuable resources for many \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Vegetables and fruits
- (ii) Life saving medicines
- (iii) Both of above
- (iv) None of the above

Ans. : (iii)

Q. 109 Aesthetic value of environment is enhanced by

- (i) Dry plants
- (ii) Green plants
- (iii) Plants with colourful flowers
- (iv) None of the above

Ans. : (iii)

Q. 110 Plants are also sources of many \_\_\_\_\_ for industries.

- (i) Raw materials
- (ii) Medicines
- (iii) Flowers
- (iv) None of the above

Ans. : (i)



**Q. 111** The growth of plants are \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Habitat specific
- (ii) Water specific
- (iii) Air specific
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 112** We have to \_\_\_\_\_ extinction of rare plants.

- (i) Encourage
- (ii) Help
- (iii) Protect
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (iii)

**Q. 113** Once a plant/ insect species is lost, it is lost \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) For time being
- (ii) Forever
- (iii) For a season
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (ii)

**Q. 114** Humans do not have capacity to \_\_\_\_\_ the lost species.

- (i) Destroy
- (ii) Reproduce
- (iii) Grow
- (iv) Generate

**Ans. :** (ii)

**Q. 115** By law, no person is allowed to \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ the wild species.

- (i) Care, protect
- (ii) Kill, sell
- (iii) Purchase, protect
- (iv) Care, kill

**Ans. :** (ii)

**Q. 116** Deforestation destroys natural \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Environment
- (ii) Life
- (iii) Cycle
- (iv) Balance

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 117** Wetland areas should not be \_\_\_\_\_ to protect environment.

- (i) Destroyed
- (ii) Protected
- (iii) Preserved
- (iv) Produced

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 118** The environmental awareness starts with \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Country
- (ii) State
- (iii) Individual
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (iii)

**Q. 119** Public awareness to protect environment would spread by \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) An individual
- (ii) Women
- (iii) Children
- (iv) Society

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 120** To protect wild species, \_\_\_\_\_ parks help

- (i) Regional
- (ii) National
- (iii) Water
- (iv) All of the above

**Ans. :** (ii)

**Q. 121** Wild life sanctuaries are developed to protect wild species of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Birds
- (ii) Animals
- (iii) Tribals
- (iv) All of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 122** Bio reserves add to \_\_\_\_\_ value of natural environment.

- (i) Protective
- (ii) Productive
- (iii) Preservative
- (iv) Preparative

**Ans. :** (ii)

**Q. 123** Mother earth is a \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ planet.

- (i) Caring and living
- (ii) Green and water
- (iii) Growing and safe
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (ii)

**Q. 124** On bank of river Nile, \_\_\_\_\_ civilization developed.

- (i) Japanese
- (ii) Egyptian
- (iii) Chinese
- (iv) African

**Ans. :** (ii)

**Q. 125** Natural beautiful environment inspires \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Artists
- (ii) Writers and poets
- (iii) All above
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (iii)

**Q. 126** Great Indian poet kalidas has written, \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Meghdut
- (ii) Shakuntal
- (iii) Mrutyunjay
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)



**Q. 127** The all time great book "meghdut" is written by the great Indian writer/poet, \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Picasso
- (ii) Kalidas
- (iii) Vyas
- (iv) Sharatchandra

**Ans. :** (ii)

**Q. 128** Natural environment serves \_\_\_\_\_ as basis of our life.

- (i) Politics
- (ii) Philosophy
- (iii) Culture
- (iv) Cycle

**Ans. :** (ii)

**Q. 129** In urban development, places are reserved for \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Gardens and parks
- (ii) Schools and hospitals
- (iii) All of above
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (iii)

**Q. 130** For sustainable development \_\_\_\_\_ R are followed.

- (i) 5
- (ii) 2
- (iii) 4
- (iv) 3

**Ans. :** (iii)

**Q. 131** Reduce, Recycle, Reuse and Refuse are popularly known as, \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) 4 R for sustainable development
- (ii) R's to be followed
- (iii) Essential R's for better life.
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 132** \_\_\_\_\_ better than cure.

- (i) Protection
- (ii) Conservation
- (iii) Prevention
- (iv) Production

**Ans. :** (iii)

**Q. 133** Conservation of forest is \_\_\_\_\_ than regeneration of forest.

- (i) Less costly
- (ii) More expensive
- (iii) More difficult
- (iv) Easier

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 134** \_\_\_\_\_ is a public movement.

- (i) Sardar sarovar
- (ii) Sagar dam
- (iii) 4R
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 135** Mr. Sunderlal Bahuguna headed popular movement \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Chipko Andolan
- (ii) Ecofriendly project development
- (iii) Dam developments
- (iv) Sardar sarovar

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 136** Chipko Andolan was done in \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Jharkhand
- (ii) Uttarakhand
- (iii) Kerala
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (ii)

**Q. 137** Chipko Andolan was headed by \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Political leader
- (ii) Nature lover
- (iii) Spiritual leader
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (ii)

**Q. 138** Sardar sarovar project is in \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Andhra Pradesh
- (ii) Gujarat
- (iii) Maharashtra
- (iv) Punjab

**Ans. :** (ii)

**Q. 139** In south India, near palghat \_\_\_\_\_ project is developed.

- (i) Sardar sarovar
- (ii) Silent valley
- (iii) Sagar dam
- (iv) Ecofriendly

**Ans. :** (ii)

**Q. 140** Using mineral and power resources at high speed would be \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Short sightedness
- (ii) Foresight
- (iii) Futuristic
- (iv) Long living

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 141** The modern living style would lead to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Sustainable development
- (ii) Unsustainable development
- (iii) Realistic approach
- (iv) All of the above

**Ans. :** (ii)



**Q. 142** The wrong pattern of modern life style can be corrected by following \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) 4R
- (ii) Regeneration
- (iii) Redevelopment
- (iv) 3R

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 143** The \_\_\_\_\_ value of environment gives us peace.

- (i) Aesthetic
- (ii) 4R
- (iii) Futuristic
- (iv) Spiritual

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 144** A system without life \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Abiotic
- (ii) Biotic
- (iii) Sustainable
- (iv) Organic

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 145** Acid rain occurs due to dissolution of \_\_\_\_\_ in rain water.

- (i) Gases
- (ii) Particles
- (iii) Smoke
- (iv) Soot

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 146** Organisms adjust with environmental conditions is called as \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Adaptation
- (ii) Reproduction
- (iii) Development
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 147** Establishment of forests by planting trees is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Afforestation
- (ii) Reforestation
- (iii) Deforestation
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 148** Asbestosis is disease of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Heart
- (ii) Lungs
- (iii) Eyes
- (iv) Kidney

**Ans. :** (ii)

**Q. 149** Bhopal gas tragedy occurred in year \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) 1984
- (ii) 1985
- (iii) 1990
- (iv) 1987

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 150** Gas leaked in Bhopal in 1984 is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) MIC
- (ii) CO<sub>2</sub>
- (iii) NO<sub>2</sub>
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 151** Leakage of MIC took place from storage tanks of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Union carbide
- (ii) National company
- (iii) State company
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 152** Leakage of MIC happened in \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Midnight
- (ii) Morning
- (iii) Noon
- (iv) Evening

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 153** Progressive accumulation of toxic components is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Bio-accumulation
- (ii) Precipitation
- (iii) Decantation
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 154** Wide range of flora and fauna is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Nature
- (ii) Biodiversity
- (iii) Environment
- (iv) Ecosystem

**Ans. :** (ii)

**Q. 155** Bioaccumulation is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Biodiversity
- (ii) Biomagnification
- (iii) Precipitation
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (ii)

**Q. 156** Requirement of O<sub>2</sub> for microbial degradation of organic matter in water is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) BOD
- (ii) COD
- (iii) PPT
- (iv) PPM

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 157** Geographically ecological region with similarity in vegetation and climate is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Abiotic
- (ii) Biome
- (iii) Biotic
- (iv) All of the above

**Ans. :** (ii)

**Q. 158** Waste originating mainly from hospitals and clinics \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Biomedical waste
- (ii) Biological waste
- (iii) Biochemical waste
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)



**Q. 159** Lithosphere, hydrosphere, atmosphere together is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Biosphere
- (ii) Environment
- (iii) Stratosphere
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 160** Plants, animals and micro organisms from ecosystem make \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Biota
- (ii) Biosphere
- (iii) Environment
- (iv) Biome

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 161** Technology that manipulates the genes in an organism to modify characteristics \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Biology
- (ii) Microbiology
- (iii) Biotechnology
- (iv) Genetology

**Ans. :** (iii)

**Q. 162** Cyclic movement of carbon, to and fro, between environment and organism, \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Carbon cycle
- (ii) Carbonization
- (iii) Coalition
- (iv) Carboxylation

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 163** A flesh-eating animal \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Carnivore
- (ii) Herbivore
- (iii) Both
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 164** Maximum number of a species that can be accommodated in given area (per square kilometer) \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Carrying capacity
- (ii) Accommodating power
- (iii) Accommodating quantity
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 165** Tree hugging movement in Uttarakhand, \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Chipko Andolan
- (ii) Asbestosis
- (iii) Agenda 21
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 166** Oxygen required by non-biodegradable substances in water \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) COD
- (ii) BOD
- (iii) Oxidation
- (iv) Oxygenation

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 167** Movement by women in Tehri-Garhwal in Ultarakhand, \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Chipko Andolan
- (ii) Women liberalization
- (iii) Agenda 21
- (iv) Women Development

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 168** Gaseous compounds of carbon, fluorine and chlorine \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) CFC
- (ii) HCP
- (iii) CHC
- (iv) HC

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 169** CFC used widely as \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Coolant
- (ii) Refrigerant
- (iii) Air coolers
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (ii)

**Q. 170** A stove that uses wood or charcoal as fuel \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Chulha
- (ii) Open store
- (iii) Furnace
- (iv) Sigri

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 171** Organism that feeds on producer \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Heterotroph
- (ii) Herbivore
- (iii) Carnivore
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 172** Total economic and social returns against expenditure \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Cost Benefit analysis
- (ii) Cost - profit analysis
- (iii) Price - profit estimate
- (iv) Total Analysis

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 173** \_\_\_\_\_ is number of live births per 1000 people population in a year.

- (i) Crude Birth rate
- (ii) Total Birth chart
- (iii) Additional births
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 174** \_\_\_\_\_ is number of deaths per 1000 people population in a year.

- (i) Depth %
- (ii) Death chart %
- (iii) Crude death rate
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (iii)



**Q. 175** \_\_\_\_\_ is Total socially transmitted behavior in a community.

- (i) Culture
- (ii) Habits
- (iii) Customs
- (iv) Rituals

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 176** Wind circulates round an area of low pressure anticlockwise \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Cyclone
- (ii) Storm
- (iii) Anticyclone
- (iv) Wind power

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 177** Wind speed reaches 100 km per hour or more during ?

- (i) Storm
- (ii) Tsunami
- (iii) Cyclone
- (iv) Wind mill

**Ans. :** (iii)

**Q. 178** In \_\_\_\_\_, wind circulates anticlockwise in Northern Hemisphere

- (i) Anticyclone
- (ii) Storm
- (iii) Cyclone
- (iv) Tsunami

**Ans. :** (iii)

**Q. 179** In cyclone wind circulates \_\_\_\_\_ in Northern Hemisphere.

- (i) Anticlockwise
- (ii) Clockwise
- (iii) Without direction
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 180** In \_\_\_\_\_, wind circulates clockwise in Southern Hemisphere.

- (i) Cyclone
- (ii) Anticyclone
- (iii) Tropical storm
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 181** Unit of sound intensity is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Decibel
- (ii) Bel
- (iii) Frequency unit
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 182** Audibility of human ear is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) 1 to 130 decibel
- (ii) > 100 decibel
- (iii) < 100 decibel
- (iv) 50 - 100 dB

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 183** Land degradation due to human activities \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Desertification
- (ii) Erosion
- (iii) Land slide
- (iv) Corrosion

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 184** Physical or biological complexity of a system is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Biodiversity
- (ii) Diversity
- (iii) Ecosystem
- (iv) Culture

**Ans. :** (ii)

**Q. 185** A technique to distinguish between individuals of same species using DNA.

- (i) DNA testing
- (ii) DNA finger printing
- (iii) DNA analysis
- (iv) DNA Tracing

**Ans. :** (ii)

**Q. 186** A high level inter governmental meeting on environment of earth.

- (i) Earth summit
- (ii) Save earth
- (iii) Save planet
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 187** Earth summit was held at \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Japan
- (ii) Rio-de-Janero in Brazil
- (iii) UK
- (iv) USA

**Ans. :** (ii)

**Q. 188** Earth summit at Rio-de-Janero was held in year \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) 1992
- (ii) 1985
- (iii) 1981
- (iv) 1993

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 189** United nations conference on environment and development (UNCED) is popularly known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Earth summit
- (ii) Save environment movement
- (iii) Save earth movement
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 190** DNA fingerprinting uses sample of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) RNA
- (ii) Nails
- (iii) DNA
- (iv) Tissue

**Ans. :** (iii)



**Q. 191** DNA fingerprinting can help to distinguish between \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Different individuals of same species.
- (ii) Different individuals of different species.
- (iii) Individuals from different regions.
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 192** The points of agreement of "Earth summit" circulated as \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Rio Declaration
- (ii) UNCED minutes
- (iii) Rio-de-Janero Declaration
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 193** The shaking and trembling of earth is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Earth Vibrations
- (ii) Tremors
- (iii) Earthquake
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (ii)

**Q. 194** Scale to measure intensity of earthquake is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Richter scale
- (ii) Vector
- (iii) Scalar
- (iv) dB

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 195** Richter scale is unit to measure \_\_\_\_\_ of earthquake.

- (i) Intensity
- (ii) Vibration
- (iii) Frequency
- (iv) Severity

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 196** The variety of habitats is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Ecosystem Diversity
- (ii) Ecological Variation
- (iii) Biodiversity
- (iv) Diversity

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 197** A group of co-existing organisms which interact with the environment.

- (i) Diversity
- (ii) Ecosystem
- (iii) Biodiversity
- (iv) Will

**Ans. :** (ii)

**Q. 198** One is able to do work due to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Energy
- (ii) Heat
- (iii) Force
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 199** "Something that environs" is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Environment
- (ii) Surrounding
- (iii) Encircle
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 200** Evaluation of short/long term effect on environment is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Environment Impact Assessment
- (ii) Environmental influence
- (iii) Environmental Impact Analysis
- (iv) Environment Impact Assurance

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 201** Activity that protects environment \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Ecofriendly
- (ii) Safe
- (iii) Green
- (iv) Ecology

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 202** Code of conduct based on moral values \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Attitude
- (ii) Aesthetic
- (iii) Ethics
- (iv) Morals

**Ans. :** (iii)

**Q. 203** Electronic waste generated \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) E-waste
- (ii) Solid waste
- (iii) Biomedical waste
- (iv) Electronic waste

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 204** Regional animals and animal life \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Fauna
- (ii) Flora
- (iii) Ecosystem
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 205** Regional plants growing naturally \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Flora
- (ii) Fauna
- (iii) Ecosystem
- (iv) Forest

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 206** Excessive intake of fluoride causes \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Thyroid problem
- (ii) Fluorosis
- (iii) Fluorination
- (iv) Fluorolysis

**Ans. :** (ii)



**Q. 207** Fluorosis is caused due to excessive intake of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Iodine
- (ii) Fluorine
- (iii) CFC
- (iv) Fluorides

**Ans. :** (ii)

**Q. 208** Fly Ash is \_\_\_\_\_ portion of solid fuel.

- (i) Combustible
- (ii) Non-combustible
- (iii) Partially burnt
- (iv) Harmful

**Ans. :** (ii)

**Q. 209** Particles floating in air due to non-combustible portion of solid fuel are \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Fly Ash
- (ii) Ash
- (iii) Dust
- (iv) Particles

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 210** Chain of food transfer from primary producer to various consumers \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Food chain
- (ii) Food web
- (iii) Food cycle
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 211** Large no. of trees naturally grown in area \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Forest
- (ii) Garden
- (iii) Mangrove
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 212** Remains of organisms converted into fuels \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Fossil fuels
- (ii) Carbon credits
- (iii) Carbon ppt.
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 213** "Frugivorous" term is used for animals / creatures which depend only on \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Fruits
- (ii) Vegetables
- (iii) Grass
- (iv) Seeds

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 214** Slow gradual rise in temperature of earth due to green house gases \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Global warming
- (ii) Thermal pollution
- (iii) Heat Transfer
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 215** Green House gases are responsible for \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Global warming
- (ii) Excess Heat
- (iii) Acid Rain
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 216** Region suitable for grass to few trees to grow \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Wet land
- (ii) Grass land
- (iii) Green park
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (ii)

**Q. 217** Effect due to green house gases \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Green House effect
- (ii) Green park
- (iii) Green chemistry
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 218** CO<sub>2</sub> is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Green House Gas
- (ii) Red in colour
- (iii) Insoluble in water
- (iv) Heavier than air

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 219** During second half of twentieth century the world saw \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Famine
- (ii) Green Revolution
- (iii) Desertification
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (ii)

**Q. 220** Green Revolution is \_\_\_\_\_ growth of world food production.

- (i) Steady
- (ii) Rapid
- (iii) Slow
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (ii)

**Q. 221** Green Revolution was mainly in \_\_\_\_\_ countries.

- (i) Developing
- (ii) Developed
- (iii) Small
- (iv) Large

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 222** An area where biological population occurs.

- (i) Ecosystem
- (ii) Habitat
- (iii) Divinity
- (iv) Diversity

**Ans. :** (ii)





**Q. 240** An organization that works outside government \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) NGO
- (ii) Nature lovers
- (iii) Activists
- (iv) Antisocial

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 241** NGO has freedom to take issues in \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Society
- (ii) Parliament
- (iii) Municipality
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 242** High level of unpleasant sound causes \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Noise pollution
- (ii) Disturbance
- (iii) Irritation
- (iv) Music

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 243** High level sound causes annoyance \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Noise
- (ii) Melody
- (iii) Pollution
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 244** Not decomposable by biological means \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Degradable
- (ii) Non-degradable
- (iii) Non-biodegradable
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (iii)

**Q. 245** The matter which cannot be degraded in nature \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Non-degradable
- (ii) Non-biodegradable
- (iii) Non-renewable
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 246** Any exhaustible natural resource which cannot be replaced \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Non-renewable
- (ii) Non-replaceable
- (iii) Non-destructive
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 247** Waste generated from many points, so difficult to locate source.

- (i) Non-point source
- (ii) Point less pollution
- (iii) Point source
- (iv) Fixed source

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 248** Any exhaustible natural resource which cannot be replaced \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Non-renewable resource
- (ii) Non-replaceable resource
- (iii) Exhausting resource
- (iv) Degradable

**Ans. :** (ii)

**Q. 249** Coal and Petroleum are \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Renewable resources
- (ii) Non renewable resources
- (iii) Precious resources
- (iv) Degradable

**Ans. :** (ii)

**Q. 250** Destruction of ozone molecules in stratosphere causes \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Ozone depletion
- (ii) Ozone deterioration
- (iii) Ozone hole
- (iv) Ozonisation

**Ans. :** (iii)

**Q. 251** A very thin area in stratosphere is due to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Ozone depletion
- (ii) Ozone molecules
- (iii) Ozonisation
- (iv) Ozone deterioration

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 252** A layer of gas 10 to 50 kms above the earth capable of absorbing UV rays from sunlight is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Stratosphere
- (ii) Ozone layer
- (iii) Gas layer
- (iv) Lithosphere

**Ans. :** (ii)

**Q. 253** UV rays from sunlight are not allowed to reach earth due to \_\_\_\_\_ gas in atmosphere.

- (i) CO<sub>2</sub>
- (ii) O<sub>3</sub>
- (iii) Cl<sub>2</sub>
- (iv) HC

**Ans. :** (ii)

**Q. 254** A layer of \_\_\_\_\_ gas in stratosphere, absorbs UV rays from sunlight.

- (i) O<sub>2</sub>
- (ii) N<sub>2</sub>
- (iii) O<sub>3</sub>
- (iv) CO<sub>2</sub>

**Ans. :** (iii)

**Q. 255** Organic compounds which get bioaccumulated without degradation.

- (i) POPs
- (ii) VOCs
- (iii) CFCs
- (iv) HC

**Ans. :** (i)



Q. 256 Smoke + Fog makes \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Smoky fog
- (ii) Foggy smoke
- (iii) Smog
- (iv) Snow

Ans. : (iii)

Q. 257 Reaction between Hydro carbon, ozone in sunlight leads to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Photochemical smog
- (ii) Photochemical ozonisation of Hydrocarbon
- (iii) Hydrocarbon degradation
- (iv) Chemical smog

Ans. : (i)

Q. 258 Photochemical smog is an \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Indoor air pollution
- (ii) Outdoor air pollution
- (iii) Example of air pollution
- (iv) None of the above

Ans. : (ii)

Q. 259 Process of synthesis of food by plants in sunlight \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Photosynthesis
- (ii) Photogenesis
- (iii) Photokinetics
- (iv) Photolysis

Ans. : (i)

Q. 260 Photo synthesis is characteristic feature of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Grasses
- (ii) Green plants
- (iii) Dry plants
- (iv) None of the above

Ans. : (ii)

Q. 261 Release of pollutants from identifiable source \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Point source
- (ii) Sourcing point
- (iii) Release point
- (iv) Fixed point

Ans. : (i)

Q. 262 Smoke stack of factory is example of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Non-point source
- (ii) Point source
- (iii) Industrial source
- (iv) Fixed point

Ans. : (ii)

Q. 263 Sewage treatment plant is example of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Plant source
- (ii) Point source
- (iii) Non-point source
- (iv) General source

Ans. : (iii)

Q. 264 A company or individual responsible for pollution \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Polluter
- (ii) Pollutant
- (iii) Producer
- (iv) Pollution

Ans. : (i)

Q. 265 Addition of contaminants to atmosphere causing disturbance in natural condition \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Pollution
- (ii) Polluter
- (iii) Pollutant
- (iv) Polluting

Ans. : (i)

Q. 266 A plant that can produce food is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Provider
- (ii) Producer
- (iii) Consumer
- (iv) Developer

Ans. : (ii)

Q. 267 Amount of rain in an area over a period of time measured in cms or inches.

- (i) Rainfall
- (ii) Flood
- (iii) Rain level
- (iv) None of the above

Ans. : (i)

Q. 268 Rain fall is measured in \_\_\_\_\_ units.

- (i) Centimeters or Inches
- (ii) Millimeters or kilometers
- (iii) Inches or kilometers
- (iv) PPM

Ans. : (i)

Q. 269 A tropical forest having high rainfall is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Rain forest
- (ii) Rainfall forest
- (iii) Rainy forest
- (iv) None of the above

Ans. : (i)

Q. 270 A rain forest usually gets rains more than \_\_\_\_\_ cm.

- (i) 500
- (ii) 250
- (iii) 100
- (iv) 350

Ans. : (ii)

Q. 271 Process of converting waste into useful material \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Recycling
- (ii) Refused
- (iii) Reduced
- (iv) Reforming

Ans. : (i)



**Q. 272** Metals, glass, plastics can be \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Recycled
- (ii) Refused
- (iii) Reduced
- (iv) Reformed

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 273** Growing more trees in area of forest \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Reforestation
- (ii) Forest depletion
- (iii) Forestation
- (iv) Afforestation

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 274** The resources which are inexhaustible or which last long \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Renewable resources
- (ii) Recyclable resources
- (iii) Reusable resources
- (iv) Evergreen resources

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 275** A 27 page document approved at Rio-de-Janero Earth summit in 1992.

- (i) Rio declaration
- (ii) Earth summit directives
- (iii) Rio directives
- (iv) Riodirectives

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 276** Percentage of salt in water is expressed as \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Salt
- (ii) Salinity
- (iii) Saltiness
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (ii)

**Q. 277** \_\_\_\_\_ is used to clean waste gases.

- (i) Scrubber
- (ii) Cleaner
- (iii) Rubber
- (iv) Filter

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 278** Scrubber is a device used to \_\_\_\_\_ waste gases.

- (i) Clean
- (ii) Wash
- (iii) Dilute
- (iv) Filter

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 279** Soil pollution occurs due to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Excessive insecticides /pesticides.
- (ii) Dumping garbage, rubbish etc.
- (iii) Both of above
- (iv) Needicid

**Ans. :** (iii)

**Q. 280** Use of land as atomic test site leads to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Soil pollution
- (ii) Increase in fertility
- (iii) Soil enrichment
- (iv) Water level rise

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 281** Soil pollution is due to excessive use of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Fertilisers
- (ii) Water
- (iii) Seeds
- (iv) Soil

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 282** Fly Ash from thermal power stations causes \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Air pollution only
- (ii) Soil pollution only
- (iii) Air and soil pollution-both
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (iii)

**Q. 283** Waste matter which is hard and needs dilution \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Solid waste
- (ii) Industrial waste
- (iii) E-waste
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 284** Planting a tree to give fruits is example of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Sustainability
- (ii) Adding to pollution
- (iii) De forestation
- (iv) Afforestation

**Ans. :** (i)

**Q. 285** Developmental action-meeting present requirements – not affecting future needs is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Appropriate action
- (ii) Proper development
- (iii) Sustainable Development
- (iv) Redevelopment

**Ans. :** (iii)

**Q. 286** Adverse effect of heat release-resulting in rise in atmospheric temperature is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Thermal pollution
- (ii) Atmospheric heating
- (iii) Global warming
- (iv) None of the above

**Ans. :** (i)



Q. 287 Power plant cooling tower causes \_\_\_\_\_ pollution in surrounding area.

- (i) Thermal      (ii) Water  
(iii) Atmospheric      (iv) Air

Ans. : (i)

Q. 288 A species existing but in declining no. is \_\_\_\_\_ species.

- (i) Threatened      (ii) Endangered  
(iii) Normal      (iv) Extinguishing

Ans. : (i)

Q. 289 A species needs conservation measures is \_\_\_\_\_ species.

- (i) Threatened      (ii) Normal  
(iii) Dangerous      (iv) Extinct

Ans. : (i)

Q. 290 Due to earthquake \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Tsunami      (ii) Cyclone  
(iii) Anticyclone      (iv) Occurs

Ans. : (i)

Q. 291 \_\_\_\_\_ caused major disaster in Kerala in 2011.

- (i) Cyclone       (ii) Tsunami  
(iii) Storm      (iv) Environment problem

Ans. : (ii)

Q. 292 Antarctic Treaty formalized in year \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) 1959      (ii) 1992      (iii) 1981      (iv) 1980

Ans. : (i)

Q. 293 Antarctic Treaty is outcome of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) UNEP      (ii) UNCED      (iii) UN      (iv) UNO

Ans. : (i)

Q. 294 UN organized Biodiversity convention in year \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) 1992      (ii) 1985      (iii) 1959      (iv) 1989

Ans. : (i)

Q. 295 A protocol put forth by UNEP on ozone depleting substances \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) UNCED       (ii) Montreal  
(iii) Biodiversity      (iv) UNEP

Ans. : (ii)

Q. 296 Safe method of disposing waste is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Waste disposal      (ii) Waste dispersion  
(iii) Waste treatment      (iv) 4R

Ans. : (i)

Q. 297 Procedures taken up in collection, treatment and disposal of waste is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) Waste management      (ii) Waste dispersion  
(iii) Waste disposal      (iv) None of the above

Ans. : (i)

□□□

Chapter Ends...