

- Q.20 What are effects of air pollution on living ?
(Refer Section 5.7.4)
- Q.21 Explain Noise pollution causes, effects and Preventive measures. (Refer Section 5.8)
- Q.22 What are permissible noise levels at various zones of a city ? (Refer Section 5.8)
- Q.23 Explain prevention of noise pollution.
(Refer Section 5.8.5)
- Q.24 Write a note on Municipal Solid waste and its treatment. (Refer Section 5.9)
- Q.25 Write a note on biomedical waste and its treatment.
(Refer Section 5.10)
- Q.26 Write a note on E-waste sources, Generation, Characteristics and effects and its Management.
(Refer Section 5.11)
- Q.27 Definition of E-Pollution. Define E-waste.
(Refer Section 5.11.1)

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q.1 An undesirable change in chemical, _____ and biological characteristics of air, water and soil, which causes the health problem to all the living beings is called as environmental pollution.

- (i) Physical
- (ii) Botanical
- (iii) Mental
- (iv) All the above

Ans.: (i)

Q.2 The pollutants that can be broken down rapidly by the natural process is called as _____.

- (i) Organic pollutants
- (ii) Inorganic pollutants
- (iii) Non-degradable pollutants
- (iv) Degradable pollutants

Ans.: (iv)

Q.3 Mercury, lead, tin are examples of _____.

- (i) Natural pollutants
- (ii) Artificial pollutants
- (iii) Persistence pollutants
- (iv) Non-degradable pollutants

Ans.: (iv)

- Q.4 Pesticides, fertilizers are called as _____.
 - (i) Degradable pollutants
 - (ii) Non-persistent pollutants
 - (iii) Persistent pollutants
 - (iv) Non-degradable pollutants

Ans.: (iii)

- Q.5 Salinization means : _____.
 - (i) Increase of salt in soil
 - (ii) Increase of Na^+ , k^+ , Ca^{2+} , Mg^{2+} and Cl^-
 - (iii) All above (i) and (ii)
 - (iv) None of these.

Ans.: (iii)

- Q.6 The suspended particulate matter is released into air by _____.
 - (i) Stone crushing
 - (ii) Thermal power plant
 - (iii) Automobile exhaust
 - (iv) All the above

Ans.: (iv)

- Q.7 The metal such as lead, nickel, tin are present in the form of solid particle produced by _____.
 - (i) Metallurgical process
 - (ii) Metabolism process
 - (iii) Salinization process
 - (iv) Degradation process

Ans.: (ii)

- Q.8 Biological particulate mainly consist of : _____.
 - (i) Bacterial cells, fungal spores and pollens.
 - (ii) Zinc, titanium and mercury.
 - (iii) Organic and inorganic material.
 - (iv) None of these.

Ans.: (i)

- Q.9 Which of these is a radioactive waste ?
 - (i) Gold
 - (ii) Silver
 - (iii) Mercury
 - (iv) Uranium

Ans.: (iv)



Q. 10 Smog causes : _____.

- (i) Water pollution (ii) Air pollution
(iii) Soil pollution (iv) None of these

Ans. : (ii)

Q. 11 Weedcides is which type of pollutant : _____.

- (i) Agro-pesticides (ii) Domestic waste
(iii) Gases (iv) None of these.

Ans. : (i)

Q. 12 Nuclear ash from atomic reactor consist of _____.

- (i) Domestic waste (ii) Radioactive waste
(iii) Metal waste (iv) Agricultural waste.

Ans. : (ii)

Q. 13 Soot, Smoke, tar, dust get release from : _____.

- (i) Automobile (ii) Agriculture
 (iii) Industries (iv) Automatic reactors.

Ans. : (iii)

Q. 14 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. 15 Necrosis means : _____.

- (i) Damaging the ozone layer
(ii) Damaging the leaves
(iii) Premature fall of leaves
 (iv) Damaging the leaves.

Ans. : (iv)

Q. 16 The rise in ozone causes _____.

- (i) Necrosis
(ii) Abscission
(iii) Destroying chlorophyll
(iv) Disturbing photosynthesis.

Ans. : (i)

Q. 17 The rise in NO₂ causes _____.

- (i) Crop production
(ii) Increase in soil corrosion

(iii) Premature fall of leaves

(iv) Disturbing photosynthesis.

Ans. : (iii)

Q. 18 Radioactive dust causes : _____.

- (i) Physical disorder (ii) Mental disorder
(iii) Genetic effect (iv) All the above

Ans. : (iv)

Q. 19 The rise in SO₂ causes : _____.

- (i) Greening of leaves
(ii) Increase in rate of photosynthesis
(iii) Decrease in plant growth
 (iv) Yellowing of leaves.

Ans. : (iv)

Q. 20 The nature has its own mechanism to remove the pollutant. This mechanism is called as _____.

- (i) Photosynthesis (ii) Scavenging
(iii) Dispersion (iv) Chlorosis.

Ans. : (ii)

Q. 21 Radioactive dust causes genetic effect on the next generation _____.

- (i) True
(ii) False
(iii) None of these
(iv) Neither true nor false.

Ans. : (i)

Q. 22 Global warming causes over flooding : _____.

- (i) False (ii) True
(iii) None (iv) All the above

Ans. : (ii)

Q. 23 Cigarette smoking causes cardio vascular diseases due to : _____.

- (i) Cadmium particulates
(ii) Lead particulates
(iii) Titanium particulates
(iv) Mercury particulates.

Ans. : (i)

Q. 24 The _____ from combustion of fossil fuel affects the nerves, brain, and kidney.

- (i) Lead
- (ii) Uranium
- (iii) Tungsten
- (iv) Mercury

Ans.: (iv)

Q. 25 Convulsion, delirium, coma causes due to _____.

- (i) Lead poisoning
- (ii) Food poisoning
- (iii) Intake of poisoning
- (iv) None of these.

Ans.: (i)

Q. 26 Percentage of pollutant from fuel combustion is _____.

- (i) 30%
- (ii) 90%
- (iii) 50%
- (iv) 27%

Ans.: (iv)

Q. 27 Smog is formed due to chemical reaction of :

- (i) Sunlight + Dust
- (ii) Sunlight + NO_x
- (iii) Sunlight + CO
- (iv) Sunlight + Water

Ans.: (ii)

Q. 28 Acid rain formed due to chemical reaction of :

- (i) Water + SO_x
- (ii) Water + sunlight
- (iii) Water + Lead
- (iv) Water + Salt

Ans.: (i)

Q. 29 Ozone formed due to chemical reaction of :

- (i) Non-volatile organic compounds
- (ii) Volatile organic compounds.
- (iii) Volatile inorganic compound.
- (iv) Non-volatile inorganic compound

Ans.: (ii)

Q. 30 Primary pollutants means those pollutants _____.

- (i) Released by chemical reaction.
- (ii) Released by process of hydration.
- (iii) Released by process of photosynthesis.
- (iv) Released directly into air.

Ans.: (iv)

Q. 31 A harmful mixture formed by gases of nitrogen particulate matter due to photochemical reactions under the influence of strong sunlight is called as _____.

- (i) Photosynthesis
- (ii) Chlorosis
- (iii) Photochemical smog
- (iv) Smoke

Ans.: (iii)

Q. 32 Moisture / water + SO₂ / SO₃ → Atmospheric H₂SO₄

which causes → _____.

- (i) Rain
- (ii) Harmful rain
- (iii) Water Rain
- (iv) Acid Rain.

Ans.: (iv)

Q. 33 Presence / addition of any contaminant to the air which causes harm to the health of living organisms is called as _____.

- (i) Water pollution
- (ii) Acid rain
- (iii) Air pollutants
- (iv) Air pollution

Ans.: (iv)

Q. 34 Ozone layer in atmosphere gets mostly affected due to _____.

- (i) Chlоро – Floro – Carbon
- (ii) Hydro Chloric acid
- (iii) Hydrogen Sulphate
- (iv) Hydrogen Nitrate

Ans.: (i)

Q. 35 The quality of paper and leather get affected by _____.

- (i) SO₂ and H₂O
- (ii) H₂S and water.
- (iii) SO₂ and acid gases.
- (iv) SO₂ and O₂

Ans.: (ii)

Q. 36 The paints get decolourised by _____.

- (i) SO₂ and HCl
- (ii) SO₂ and H₂S
- (iii) SO₂ and O₃
- (iv) SO₂ and NO₂

Ans.: (ii)

Q. 37 The building material gets affected by _____.

- (i) SO₂ and Acid rains
- (ii) SO₂ and O₃

(iii) SO_2 and H_2S (iv) SO_2 and water.**Ans. :** (i)**Q. 38** The acidic gases like O_3 , SO_2 , NO_2 affect the strength of _____.

(i) Building

(ii) Bridges.

 (iii) Textile

(iv) Iron bars

Ans. : (iii)**Q. 39** Balanced atmospheric percentage of carbon dioxide in atmosphere is _____. (i) 33 %

(ii) 39 %

(iii) 31 %

(iv) 35 %

Ans. : (i)**Q. 40** To reduce air pollution due to industrial activities what step should be taken?

(i) Use electrostatic precipitators.

(ii) Use gravitational settling chamber.

(iii) Construction of tall chimneys.

 (iv) All the above**Ans. :** (iv)**Q. 41** In case of automobile pollution use of better quality _____ and use of _____ converters will help to reduce the air pollution. (i) Fuel, catalytic

(ii) Fuel, isotopes.

(iii) Fuel, water.

(iv) Fuel, air.

Ans. : (i)**Q. 42** _____ can help to reduce the air pollution in the mining area.

(i) Construction of tall chimneys.

 (ii) Sprinkling water.

(iii) Better quality fuel.

(iv) Development of tall buildings.

Ans. : (ii)**Q. 43** In Bhopal Gas tragedy which toxic gas get released _____.

(i) Methane gas

(ii) Butane gas

 (iii) Methyl isocyanate gas

(iv) Propane gas.

Ans. : (iii)**Q. 44** The clean Air act of 1970" which mandates the setting of standards of _____ primary pollutants and _____ secondary pollutants.

(i) Three, four

 (ii) four, one

(iii) One, many

(iv) All the above.

Ans. : (ii)**Q. 45** Natural mechanism of self clearing the atmospheric air are _____.

(i) Dispersion

 (ii) Settling

(iii) Absorption

 (iv) All the above**Ans. :** (iv)**Q. 46** Natural mechanism of self clearing atmospheric air are _____. (i) Dispersion, settling, Absorption.

(ii) Suspending, Hanging, exhausting.

(iii) None of these.

(iv) Photosynthesis, chlorosis, volcano eruption.

Ans. : (i)**Q. 47** The self clearing (natural mechanics) system of nature to remove pollutants are called as scavenging.

(i) False

 (ii) True

(iii) None

(iv) Neither true nor false.

Ans. : (ii)**Q. 48** Man-made mechanism to control air pollution includes _____.

(i) Dispersion

 (ii) Settling (iii) Centrifugal separators

(iv) Absorption

Ans. : (iii)**Q. 49** Natural mechanism to control air pollution includes _____.

(i) Centrifugal separators

 (ii) Absorption

(iii) Wet scrubbers bag filter.

(iv) Gravitational settling chambers.

Ans. : (ii)

Q. 50 Bhopal gas Tragedy occurred at _____.

- (i) Thermal Power plant
- (ii) Biogas plant
- (iii) Geothermal Plant.
- (iv) Pesticide plant.

Ans. : (iv)

Q. 51 "The clean air act of 1970" which mandates the setting of standards for four primary pollutants and one secondary pollutants. So which is that secondary pollutant?

- (i) Smog
- (ii) Ozone
- (iii) Smoke
- (iv) Fog

Ans. : (ii)

Q. 52 Which of the natural sources of primary pollutant created by nature is not in human control?

- (i) Volcanoes eruption
- (ii) Breaking seas.
- (iii) Pollens
- (iv) All the above

Ans. : (iv)

Q. 53 Which of the primary pollutant created by nature is emphasized by Human?

- (i) Volcanoes
- (ii) Bacteria or viruses
- (iii) Fire
- (iv) (ii) and (iii)

Ans. : (iv)

Q. 54 Primary pollutants created by nature and not emphasized by human are _____.

- (i) Bacteria and fire.
- (ii) Pollen and Breaking seas.
- (iii) Volcanoes and Blowing dust
- (iv) Bacteria and viruses.

Ans. : (ii)

Q. 55 Human activities creating primary pollutants are _____.

- (i) Chemical processes and atomic processes
- (ii) Combustion process / heating process
- (iii) Farming / mining
- (iv) All the above.

Ans. : (iv)

Q. 56 The dissolved material in water must not be more than _____ p.p.m.

- (i) 150
- (ii) 140
- (iii) 152
- (iv) 151

Ans. : (i)

Q. 57 The dissolved material in water not be less than 150 p.p.m is desirable.

- (i) True
- (ii) False
- (iii) Neither true nor false
- (iv) None of these

Ans. : (ii)

Q. 58 The pH of water should be between 7 to 8.5, true or false?

- (i) True
- (ii) False
- (iii) Neither true nor false.
- (iv) None of these.

Ans. : (i)

Q. 59 The pH of water should be between _____.

- (i) 7 – 8
- (ii) 8 – 10
- (iii) 7 – 8.5
- (iv) 0 – 7

Ans. : (iii)

Q. 60 The presence of impurities and foreign substance in water in such a quantity that lowers its quality and makes it unfit for consumption and causes health hazard is called as _____.

- (i) pH of water
- (ii) Pollutant in soil
- (iii) Water pollution.
- (iv) None of these.

Ans. : (iii)

Q. 61 Direct source of water pollution includes _____.

- (i) Discharge from factories
- (ii) Discharges from power plants.
- (iii) Oil wells
- (iv) All of these

Ans. : (iv)

Q. 62 Indirect source of water pollution is _____.

- (i) Discharged from factories
- (ii) Discharge from power plants
- (iii) Agricultural fields.
- (iv) Oil wells.

Ans. : (iii)



Q. 63 Indirect source of water pollution includes ____.

- (i) Agricultural fields
- (ii) Feed lots
- (iii) Domestication
- (iv) All of these.

Ans. : (iv)

Q. 64 The high biological oxygen demand (BOD), makes water useless for other domestic uses. (True / False)

- (i) True
- (ii) false
- (iii) Neither false nor true
- (iv) None of these.

Ans. : (i)

Q. 65 If _____ value high, the water useless for other domestic uses also.

- (i) Biological Hydrogen Demand.
- (ii) Biological Oxygen Demand.
- (iii) Biological Demand.
- (iv) All of these.

Ans. : (ii)

Q. 66 _____ helps the growth of algae in water.

- (i) Hydrogen.
- (ii) Mercury
- (iii) Phosphates.
- (iv) Calcium.

Ans. : (iii)

Q. 67 Algae consume the dissolved _____ from water and make it polluted.

- (i) Hydrogen
- (ii) Sulphate
- (iii) Cadmium
- (iv) Oxygen

Ans. : (iv)

Q. 68 The consumption of oxygen from water by algae, leads decomposition of plant and produces toxins as _____.

- (i) Cadmium
- (ii) Strychnine
- (iii) Chlorosis
- (iv) Chlоро - Fluoro - Carbon

Ans. : (i)

Q. 69 Lack of oxygen in water decomposes some plants and produce strychnine. (True/False)

- (i) True
- (ii) False
- (iii) Neither false nor true
- (iv) All of these

Ans. : (i)

Q. 70 Foul smell is an indication of _____ pollution:

- (i) Soil
- (ii) Earth
- (iii) Water
- (iv) Air

Ans. : (iii)

Q. 71 Industrial discharge includes _____.

- (i) Soils
- (ii) Plant
- (iii) Sodium
- (iv) Fresh water

Ans. : (iii)

Q. 72 Industrial discharge includes _____.

- (i) Na
- (ii) Cu
- (iii) Hg
- (iv) All of these

Ans. : (iv)

Q. 73 Agricultural discharge includes _____.

- (i) Pesticides
- (ii) Herbicides
- (iii) Weedicides
- (iv) All of these

Ans. : (iv)

Q. 74 Agricultural discharge after _____ of water.

- (i) pH
- (ii) Oxygen
- (iii) Both (i) and (ii)
- (iv) None of these.

Ans. : (iii)

Q. 75 _____ plants are natural purifiers of water.

- (i) Rose
- (ii) Neem
- (iii) Aqua
- (iv) Living

Ans. : (iii)

Q. 76 The phosphates and nitrates in the fertilizers, make the water rich with nutrients and it becomes more producing. This process is called as _____.

- (i) Photosynthesis
- (ii) Eutrophication
- (iii) Electrolysis
- (iv) Decomposition

Ans. : (ii)

Q.77 The process of eutrophication ____ in water.

- (i) Increases water level and decrease soil level.
- (ii) Increases organic level and decrease inorganic level.
- (iii) Increases oxygen level and decreases CO_2 level.
- (iv) Decreases oxygen level and increases CO_2 level.

Ans.: (iv)

Q.78 Aqua plants are also natural purifier of water ____.

- (i) True
- (ii) False
- (iii) Neither true nor false
- (iv) None of these.

Ans.: (i)

Q.79 The main toxic solid substance gets released in water from industry are ____.

- (i) Mercury and carbon
- (ii) Lead and mercury
- (iii) Phosphate and Nitrate
- (iv) Oxygen and Hydrogen.

Ans.: (ii)

Q.80 The consumption of water polluted with lead by Human leads to ____.

- (i) Damage to hair and nails
- (ii) Damage to skin and hair
- (iii) Damage to liver and kidney
- (iv) Damage in respiration and metabolism

Ans.: (iii)

Q.81 Lead affect the ____ which leads to coma or death.

- (i) Central respiratory system.
- (ii) Central nervous system.
- (iii) Central circulatory system.
- (iv) All the above

Ans.: (ii)

Q.82 Lead pollution reduces ____ formation.

- (i) Haemoglobin
- (ii) Mucus
- (iii) Hair
- (iv) Digestive juice

Ans.: (i)

Q.83 Central nervous system gets affected by ____.

- (i) Oxygen
- (ii) phosphorus
- (iii) Lead
- (iv) Titanium

Ans.: (iii)

Q.84 The main source of lead to water is fluorescent light tubes (True / false).

- (i) False
- (ii) True
- (iii) None of these
- (iv) neither true or false

Ans.: (ii)

Q.85 The mercury compound enter in water bodies and get converted into ____.

- (i) Butyl mercury compound
- (ii) Methyl mercury compound
- (iii) Carbonate mercury compound
- (iv) Only (i) and (iii)

Ans.: (iv)

Q.86 The mercury in water bodies get converted into methyl mercury compound due to ____.

- (i) Pathogenic microbes
- (ii) Viral microbes
- (iii) Water microbes
- (iv) Anaerobic microbes

Ans.: (iv)

Q.87 Oil can pollute water (True or False):

- (i) True
- (ii) False
- (iii) Neither true nor false
- (iv) Either true or false.

Ans.: (i)

Q.88 ____ causes serious effect to human being.

- (i) Soil
- (ii) Air
- (iii) Radio-active elements
- (iv) Hydrogen

Ans.: (iii)



Q. 89 Dental and industrial problems caused due to excess amount of _____.

- (i) Uranium
- (ii) Lead
- (iii) Mercury
- (iv) Fluorides

Ans. : (iv)

Q. 90 Excess amount of fluorides causes _____.

- (i) Mental problem
- (ii) Typhoid
- (iii) Dental problem
- (iv) Both (ii) and (iii)

Ans. : (iv)

Q. 91 The process of killing the organic life from water is called as _____.

- (i) Sedimentation
- (ii) Disinfection
- (iii) Filtration
- (iv) None of these.

Ans. : (ii)

Q. 92 In the process of disinfection of water _____ is used.

- (i) Phosphate
- (ii) Nitrate
- (iii) Chlorine
- (iv) Fluoride

Ans. : (iii)

Q. 93 Disinfection is done by using _____.

- (i) Soda powder
- (ii) Talc power
- (iii) Fluoride powder
- (iv) Bleaching powder

Ans. : (iv)

Q. 94 The process to remove suspended material from water is called as _____.

- (i) Sedimentation
- (ii) Dehydration
- (iii) Filtration
- (iv) Disinfectant

Ans. : (i)

Q. 95 The process of removing sludge and settled material from water is called as _____.

- (i) Dehydration
- (ii) Sedimentation
- (iii) Filtration
- (iv) Disinfectant

Ans. : (ii)

Q. 96 The process in which water is allowed to pass through a bed of coarse and fine sand is called as _____.

- (i) Dehydration
- (ii) Sedimentation
- (iii) Filtration
- (iv) Disinfectant

Ans. : (iii)

Q. 97 Filtration through coarser and fine sand removes _____.

- (i) Color, taste
- (ii) Odor
- (iii) Bacteria
- (iv) All the above

Ans. : (iv)

Q. 98 Pressure and gravity are the types of _____.

- (i) Disinfectant
- (ii) Filters
- (iii) Purification
- (iv) All the above

Ans. : (ii)

Q. 99 To remove hardness of the water _____ methods are used.

- (i) Boiling water
- (ii) Adding lime
- (iii) Both (i) and (ii)
- (iv) None of these

Ans. : (iii)

Q. 100 Softening of water is done by _____.

- (i) Boiling and adding lime
- (ii) Cooling and Heating
- (iii) Adding chloride and fluoride
- (iv) None of these

Ans. : (i)

Q. 101 Minamata disease caused by _____.

- (i) Neurological syndrome
- (ii) Kidney disorder
- (iii) Respiratory disorder
- (iv) None of these

Ans. : (i)

Q. 102 Minamata disease caused by _____.

- (i) Lead poisoning
- (ii) Mercury poisoning
- (iii) Phosphate poisoning
- (iv) Nitrate poisoning

Ans. : (ii)

Q. 103 Minamata disease was first discovered in _____.

- (i) China
- (ii) Austria
- (iii) Japan
- (iv) All of these

Ans. : (iii)

Q. 104 Minamata caused by the release of _____.

- (i) Methyl phosphate
- (ii) Methyl nitrate

- (iii) Methyl carbonate
 (iv) Methyl Mercury

Ans.: (iv)
 Q. 105 Minamata disease caused due to release of methyl mercury from _____ in Japan
 (i) Chemical factory (ii) Fertilizer factory
 (iii) Textile factory (iv) All the above

Ans.: (i)
 Q. 106 The mixture of minerals, organic matter, inorganic material, air and water in the form of thin layer is called as.

- (i) Sedimentary Rock (ii) Soil
 (iii) Fertile soil (iv) Stone

Ans.: (ii)
 Q. 107 Over grazing, deforestation, burning of grassland, etc causes _____.

- (i) Soil corrosion (ii) Soil fertilization
 (iii) Soil erosion (iv) None of these

Ans.: (iii)
 Q. 108 Water holding capacity gets reduced due to _____.

- (i) Soil corrosion (ii) Soil fertilization
 (iii) Both (i) and (ii) (iv) Soil erosion

Ans.: (iv)
 Q. 109 _____ is used an organic fertilizer to increase the crop yields.

- (i) Human Excreta (ii) Animal Excreta
 (iii) Both (i) and (ii) (iv) None of these

Ans.: (iii)
 Q. 110 If excreta contain _____ soil and crops get contaminated.

- (i) Bacteria (ii) Algae
 (iii) Insect (iv) Pathogens

Ans.: (iv)
 Q. 111 Radioactive waste can also affect soil _____.

- (i) True
 (ii) False
 (iii) Neither true nor false
 (iv) None of these

Ans.: (i)

Q. 112 The water mixed with human excretes, sewage and sludge, kills _____ of soil and reduces its fertility.

- (i) Pathogens (ii) Micro-organisms
 (iii) Bacteria (iv) Viruses

Ans.: (ii)
 Q. 113 If fluorides are absorbed by crops, through soil and get consumed by human being it causes _____.

- (i) Chlorosis (ii) Neurosis
 (iii) Fluorosis (iv) Photosynthesis

Ans.: (iii)
 Q. 114 Measures to control quantitative losses of soil what step are taken _____.

- (i) By making vegetation cover
 (ii) By terrace or contour bounding
 (iii) By controlling the grazing activities
 (iv) All the above

Ans.: (iv)
 Q. 115 Plugging the gullies can also recharge _____.

- (i) Ground water (ii) Stop soil erosion
 (iii) Both (i) and (ii) (iv) None of these

Ans.: (iii)
 Q. 116 Soil waste material include _____.

- (i) Paper waste (ii) Plastic waste
 (iii) Metal waste (iv) All the above

Ans.: (iv)
 Q. 117 Soil can be saved from degradation by method _____.

- (i) Composting of bio-degradable waste
 (ii) Burning of the non-degradable waste
 (iii) Both (i) and (ii)
 (iv) None of these

Ans.: (iii)
 Q. 118 By treating the heavy metals and toxic material from industries can measure the control to soil pollution.

- (i) True
 (ii) False
 (iii) Neither true nor false
 (iv) None of these

Ans.: (i)



Q. 119 The improvement in faulty sanitation method do reduce soil pollution _____.

- (I) False
- (II) True
- (III) Neither true nor false
- (IV) None of these

Ans. : (II)

Q. 120 The unpleasant, high intensity sound is called as _____.

- (I) Music
- (II) Song
- (III) Noise
- (IV) All the above

Ans. : (III)

Q. 121 The sound from Airports, industrial complexes, mining areas, power generation station are examples.

- (I) Air pollution
- (II) Soil pollution
- (III) Both (I) and (II)
- (IV) Noise pollution

Ans. : (IV)

Q. 122 Unit of measurement of sound is _____.

- (I) Decibel
- (II) dB
- (III) Both (I) and (II)
- (IV) None

Ans. : (III)

Q. 123 The intensity of sound must be between _____.

- (I) 1 to 140 dB
- (II) 140 to 180 dB
- (III) Less than 1 dB
- (IV) None

Ans. : (I)

Q. 124 The noise intensity less than _____ cannot be heard.

- (I) 100 dB
- (II) 140 dB
- (III) 1 dB
- (IV) 0 dB

Ans. : (III)

Q. 125 High _____ and High _____ makes noise pollution.

- (I) Altitude, latitude
- (II) Intensity, frequency
- (III) Intensity, density
- (IV) Density, volume

Ans. : (II)

Q. 126 Normal talk creates sound intensity about _____.

- (I) 10 dB
- (II) 20 dB
- (III) 30 dB
- (IV) 40 dB

Ans. : (IV)

Q. 127 While shouting sound intensity reaches _____.

- (I) Below 40 dB
- (II) Above 40 dB
- (III) Below 30 dB
- (IV) Above 60 dB

Ans. : (IV)

Q. 128 Large industries using big auto machines create sound _____.

- (I) Below 60 dB
- (II) Above 90 dB
- (III) Below 100 dB
- (IV) Above 100 dB

Ans. : (II)

Q. 129 The natural source of noise are _____.

- (I) Thunder
- (II) Lightening
- (III) Both (I) and (II)
- (IV) None of these

Ans. : (III)

Q. 130 The rocket engine creates the noise pollution _____.

- (I) Below 190 dB
- (II) Below 100 dB
- (III) Above 190 dB
- (IV) Above 100 dB

Ans. : (III)

Q. 131 Industrial activities, transport activities, cultural activities are main source of _____.

- (I) Noise pollution
- (II) Generation of sound
- (III) Both (I) and (II)
- (IV) None

Ans. : (I)

Q. 132 Noise pollution causes _____.

- (I) Physical effect
- (II) Physiological effect
- (III) Psychological effect
- (IV) All the above

Ans. : (IV)

Q. 133 Damage to tympanic membrane caused due to _____.

- (I) Noise pollution
- (II) Soil pollution
- (III) Air pollution
- (IV) None

Ans. : (I)

Q. 134 Areas like hospital, schools must be kept as _____.

- (I) Noise zone
- (II) Clean zone
- (III) Silence zone
- (IV) None

Ans. : (III)

- Q. 135** Law regarding noise pollution must be followed.
- True
 - False
 - Neither true nor false
 - None

- Ans. :** (I)
- Q. 136** The heavy vehicles should be allowed into narrow streets _____.
- True
 - False
 - Neither False nor true
 - None

- Ans. :** (II)
- Q. 137** The noise pollution can have physical, physiological and psychological effects.
- True
 - False
 - Neither true nor false
 - None

- Ans. :** (I)
- Q. 138** Landslides and earthquakes are natural sources of noise pollution.
- True
 - False
 - Neither false nor true
 - None

- Ans. :** (I)
- Q. 139** Rise in blood pressure caused due to noise pollution.
- False
 - True
 - Neither false nor true
 - None

- Ans. :** (II)
- Q. 140** Temporary hearing problem caused due to _____.
- High noise
 - Noise above 140 dB
 - Noise pollution
 - All the above

- Ans. :** (IV)
- Q. 141** Unpleasant sound is called as _____.
- Soil pollution
 - Air pollution
 - Noise pollution
 - None

- Ans. :** (III)
- Q. 142** Which of them can be recycled?

- Paper
- Plastic
- Metal
- All of these

Ans. : (IV)

- Q. 143** Recycle of plastic can also minimize air pollution.

- Yes
- No
- Neither yes nor false
- None

Ans. : (I)

- Q. 144** Recycling is best process to control pollution.
- True
 - False
 - Neither true nor false
 - None

Ans. : (I)

- Q. 145** Use of natural fertilizer doesn't create soil pollution.
- False
 - True
 - Neither true nor false
 - None

Ans. : (II)

- Q. 146** D.D.T., Aldrin, benzene are used as _____.
- Insecticides
 - Fertilizers
 - Weedicides
 - Pesticides

Ans. : (I)

- Q. 147** _____ get percolated in soil.
- Insecticides
 - Fertilizers
 - Weedicides
 - Pesticides

Ans. : (IV)

- Q. 148** Percolation of pesticides in soil, and then consume by human being causes disorder in _____.

- Mental activities
- Physical activities
- Both (i) and (ii)
- Metabolic activities

Ans. : (IV)

- Q. 149** Use to domestic garbage, industrial waste and decomposed organic matter may cause _____.

- Mental disease
- Kidney disease
- Stomach disease
- Chronic disease

Ans. : (IV)

- Q. 150** Metabolic activities may cause _____.

- Unconsciousness
- Muscular pain
- Dizziness and general weakness
- None

Ans. : (III)



Q. 151 Bad odour of decomposed material may cause _____.

- (i) Chronic disease (ii) kidney disease
- (iii) Mental disease (iv) stomach disease

Ans. : (I)

Q. 152 O₃ is known as _____.

- (i) Atmosphere (ii) Ozone
- (iii) Oxygen (iv) All of these

Ans. : (II)

Q. 153 Sulphur compounds consist of _____.

- (i) SO₂ (ii) H₂S
- (iii) H₂SO₄ (iv) All the above

Ans. : (IV)

Q. 154 Photochemical product includes _____.

- (i) PAN (ii) PB₂N
- (iii) Both (i) and (ii) (iv) None

Ans. : (III)

Q. 155 Suspended particulate matter includes _____.

- (i) Soot (ii) Ash
- (iii) Dust (iv) All (i), (ii), (iii)

Ans. : (IV)

Q. 156 Nitrogen oxide source of air – pollution includes _____.

- (i) NO (ii) NO₂
- (iii) HNO₃ (iv) All the above

Ans. : (IV)

Q. 157 Metals released in air due to metallurgical process includes _____.

- (i) Lead (ii) Titanium
- (iii) Nickel (iv) All the above

Ans. : (IV)

Q. 158 Air pollution causes reduction in the crop production.

- (i) True (ii) False
- (iii) Neither false nor true (iv) None

Ans. : (I)

Q. 159 Abscission caused by NO₂.

- (i) True (ii) False
- (iii) Neither true nor false (iv) None

Ans. : (I)

Q. 160 Bacteria cells, fungal spores and pollens are _____.

- (i) Suspended particulate matter
- (ii) Biological particulate
- (iii) Photochemical matter
- (iv) Hydrocarbons

Ans. : (II)

Q. 161 Sources of air pollutions are _____.

- (i) Carbon compounds
- (ii) Hydrocarbons
- (iii) Both (i) and (ii)
- (iv) None

Ans. : (III)

Q. 162 Petrol and diesel causes air pollution _____.

- (i) True (ii) False
- (iii) Neither true nor false (iv) None

Ans. : (I)

Q. 163 Air pollutants are classified as _____.

- (i) Primary pollutant
- (ii) Secondary pollutant
- (iii) Both (i) and (ii)
- (iv) None

Ans. : (III)

Q. 164 Transportation create _____ of air pollution.

- (i) Approx 75% (ii) Approx 46%
- (iii) Approx 30% (iv) Approx 42%

Ans. : (II)

Q. 165 Fuel combustion create _____ of air pollution.

- (i) Approx 27% (ii) Approx 20%
- (iii) Approx 28% (iv) Approx 23%

Ans. : (I)

Q. 166 Industrial processes create _____ of air pollution.

- (i) Approx 16-18% (ii) Approx 14-15%
- (iii) Approx 20-21% (iv) Approx 10-11%

Ans. : (II)

Q. 167 SO₂ causes approximately 16% of air pollution.

- (i) True (ii) False
- (iii) Neither true nor false (iv) None

Ans. : (I)

Q. 168 Smog created by reaction of sunlight with _____.

- (i) SO_x
- (ii) CO
- (iii) NO_x
- (iv) Lead

Ans.: (iii)

Q. 169 Ozone get rupture by reaction of NO_x with _____.

- (i) Sunlight
- (ii) Water
- (iii) Volatile organic compounds
- (iv) None

Ans.: (iii)

Q. 170 Pollen and spores are natural pollutant _____.

- (i) True
- (ii) False
- (iii) Neither true nor false
- (iv) None

Ans.: (i)

Q. 171 Electronic waste includes _____.

- (i) Computer
- (ii) Satellites
- (iii) Mixers
- (iv) All the above

Ans.: (iv)

Q. 172 Waste from IT sector also causes pollution _____.

- (i) True
- (ii) False
- (iii) Neither true nor false
- (iv) None

Ans.: (i)

Q. 173 Which of them are pollutant _____.

- (i) Spores
- (ii) Soot
- (iii) Pollen grains
- (iv) All the above

Ans.: (iv)

Q. 174 Herbicides, Fungicides, Bactericides, Weedicides are used in _____.

- (i) Factory
- (ii) agriculture
- (iii) Industries
- (iv) power plant

Ans.: (ii)

Q. 175 Agro pesticides includes _____.

- (i) Herbicides
- (ii) Fungicides
- (iii) Bactericides
- (iv) All the above

Ans.: (iv)

Q. 176 Environmental pollution includes _____.

- (i) Air pollution
- (ii) Noise pollution
- (iii) Nuclear pollution
- (iv) All the above

Ans.: (iv)

Q. 177 Nuclear pollution caused due to _____.

- (i) Uranium
- (ii) Atomic reactor
- (iii) Nuclear plant
- (iv) All the above

Ans.: (iv)

Q. 178 The change in _____, _____, _____, causes environmental pollution.

- (i) Air
- (ii) water
- (iii) Soil
- (iv) All the above

Ans.: (iv)

Q. 179 Which of them causes pollution _____.

- (i) Industrialization
- (ii) Urbanization
- (iii) Both (i) and (ii)
- (iv) None

Ans.: (iii)

Q. 180 Due to fast transport linkage the "sound" has been converted into _____.

- (i) "Noise"
- (ii) "Song"
- (iii) "Music"
- (iv) Both (i) and (iii)

Ans.: (i)

Q. 181 Third world war have impact _____.

- (i) Lithosphere
- (ii) Hydrosphere
- (iii) Bio-sphere
- (iv) All the above

Ans.: (iv)

Q. 182 Environment consist of _____.

- (i) Lithosphere
- (ii) Hydrosphere
- (iii) Bio-sphere
- (iv) All the above

Ans.: (iv)

Q. 183 Lithosphere, Hydrosphere, Bio-sphere and atmosphere form _____.

- (i) Environment
- (ii) Pollution
- (iii) Pollutant
- (iv) None

Ans.: (i)

Q. 184 The urban waste and industrial waste have made our natural environment very _____.

- (i) Fresh
- (ii) Suitable to live in
- (iii) Toxic
- (iv) Both (i) and (ii)

Ans.: (iii)



Q. 185 Pollutant includes substance in which form _____.

- (i) Gaseous
- (ii) Liquid
- (iii) Solid
- (iv) All the above

Ans. : (iv)

Q. 186 Aerosols are example of _____.

- (i) Degradable pollutant
- (ii) Non degradable pollutant
- (iii) Slowly degradable pollutant
- (iv) None

Ans. : (iii)

Q. 187 Air pollution was traced a way back to the period of _____.

- (i) 400 BC
- (ii) 500 BC
- (iii) 600 BC
- (iv) None

Ans. : (i)

Q. 188 In 1952, _____ was attacked by smog.

- (i) India
- (ii) Canada
- (iii) London
- (iv) China

Ans. : (iii)

Q. 189 Industrial revolution in _____ made the air pollution a serious problem _____.

- (i) African countries
- (ii) European countries
- (iii) American countries
- (iv) South African countries

Ans. : (ii)

Q. 190 First Anti-pollution act restrict people for using _____.

- (i) Coal
- (ii) Fuel
- (iii) Both (i) and (ii)
- (iv) Petrol

Ans. : (i)

Q. 191 First anti-pollution act restrict people from using coal for _____.

- (i) Industrial purpose
- (ii) Party purpose
- (iii) Domestic purpose
- (iv) Fuel purpose

Ans. : (iii)

Q. 192 First anti-pollution act was made in which year?

- (i) 1972
- (ii) 1992
- (iii) 1271
- (iv) 1273

Ans. : (iv)

Q. 193 First anti-pollution act was made by ?

- (i) Thermos Edison
- (ii) Isaac Newton
- (iii) King Edward I
- (iv) Martin Luther king

Ans. : (iii)

Q. 194 London was attacked by smog in _____.

- (i) 1973
- (ii) 1952
- (iii) 1962
- (iv) 1983

Ans. : (ii)

Q. 195 Use of _____ as the domestic energy producer, made air pollution more pronounced.

- (i) Coal
- (ii) Petrol
- (iii) Diesel
- (iv) Uranium

Ans. : (i)

Q. 196 Air pollution was traced way back to the period of _____.

- (i) Hippocrates
- (ii) Homo sapiens
- (iii) Homo sapiens sapiens
- (iv) None

Ans. : (i)

Q. 197 Asbestosis is disease of _____.

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

Ans. : (ii)

Q. 198 Bhopal gas tragedy occurred in year _____.

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

Ans. : (i)

Q. 199 Gas leaked in Bhopal in 1984 is _____.

- (i) MIC
- (ii) CO₂
- (iii) NO₂
- (iv) None of the above

Ans. : (i)

Q. 200 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. 201 Leakage of MIC happened in _____.
 (i) Midnight (ii) Morning
 (iii) Noon (iv) Evening

- Ans.: (i)
 Q. 202 Progressive accumulation of toxic components is _____.
 (i) Bio-accumulation (ii) Precipitation
 (iii) Decantation (iv) None of the above

- Ans.: (i)
 Q. 203 Bioaccumulation is also known as _____.
 (i) Biodiversity (ii) Biomagnification
 (iii) Precipitation (iv) None of the above

- Ans.: (ii)
 Q. 204 Waste originating mainly from hospitals and clinics is _____.
 (i) Biomedical waste
 (ii) Biological waste
 (iii) Biochemical waste
 (iv) None of the above

- Ans.: (i)
 Q. 205 Electronic waste generated _____.
 (i) E-waste
 (ii) Solid waste
 (iii) Biomedical waste
 (iv) Electronic waste

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

- Ans.: (i)
 Q. 210 Process of burning waste material to ashes in incinerator _____.
 (i) Incineration (ii) Combustion
 (iii) Burning (iv) Disposal

- Ans.: (i)
 Q. 211 Process of burning waste material in special furnace called as _____.
 (i) Incineration (ii) Ash formation
 (iii) Combustion (iv) Disposal

- Ans.: (i)
 Q. 212 Outside city where municipal waste is dumped is _____.
 (i) Land fill (ii) Wet land
 (iii) Garbage (iv) Grass land

- Ans.: (i)
 Q. 213 High level of unpleasant sound causes _____.
 (i) Noise pollution (ii) Disturbance
 (iii) Irritation (iv) Music

- Ans.: (i)
 Q. 214 High level sound causes annoyance _____.
 (i) Noise (ii) Melody
 (iii) Pollution (iv) None of the above

- Ans.: (i)
 Q. 215 Not decomposable by biological means _____.
 (i) Degradable
 (ii) Non-degradable
 (iii) Non-biodegradable
 (iv) None of the above

- Ans.: (iii)
 Q. 216 The matter which cannot be degraded in nature is _____.
 (i) Non-degradable
 (ii) Non-biodegradable



- Q. 216 (iii) Non-renewable
 (iv) None of the above

Ans.: (i) Non-renewable

Q. 217 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) Non-point source

Q. 218 Release of pollutants from identifiable source _____.

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

Ans.: (i) Point source

Q. 219 Sewage treatment plant is example of _____.

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

Ans.: (iii) Non-point source

Q. 220 A company or individual responsible for pollution _____.

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

Ans.: (i) Polluter

Q. 221 Addition of contaminants to atmosphere causing disturbance in natural condition _____.

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

Ans.: (i) Pollution

Q. 222 _____ is used to clean waste gases.

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

Ans.: (i) Scrubber

Q. 223 Scrubber is a device used to _____ waste gases.

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

Ans.: (i) Clean

Q. 224 Soil pollution occurs due to _____.

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

Ans.: (iii) Both of above

Q. 225 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) Soil pollution

Q. 226 Soil pollution is due to excessive use of _____.

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

Ans.: (i) Fertilisers

Q. 227 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) Air and soil pollution-both

Q. 228 Waste matter which is hard and needs dilution _____.

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

Ans.: (i) Solid waste

Q. 229 Safe method of disposing waste is _____.

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

Ans.: (i) Waste disposal

Q. 230 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) Waste management

Q. 231 Water borne diseases include _____.

- (i) Cardiovascular diseases
- (ii) Psychosocial disturbances
- (iii) Hypothermia
- (iv) None of the above

Ans. : (iv)

Q. 232 Water borne disease includes _____.

- (i) Hepatitis A
- (ii) Hypothermia
- (iii) Psychosocial
- (iv) Cardiovascular incidents

Ans. : (i)

Q. 233 Water borne diseases include _____.

- (i) Pathogenic, E-coli/Shigella
- (ii) Hepatitis A, Leptospirosis
- (iii) Giardiasis, Amoebiasis
- (iv) All the above.

Ans. : (iv)

Q. 234 The photochemical smog results due to which of the following ?

- (i) Air stagnation + Abundant sunlight + Hydrocarbons + NOx.
- (ii) Sunlight + Hydrocarbon + NOx
- (iii) Sunlight + Green house gases
- (iv) None of the above

Ans. : (i)

Q. 235 The atmosphere was attacked by photochemical smog - first time in Los Angeles in year _____.

- (i) 1947
- (ii) 1945
- (iii) 1940
- (iv) None of the above

Ans. : (iii)

Q. 236 The photochemical smog in India is maximum in which of following cities ?

- (i) Chennai and Hyderabad
- (ii) Mumbai, Kolkata
- (iii) Mumbai
- (iv) None of the above

Ans. : (ii)

Q. 237 Which one of following play vital role in photochemical smog ?

- (i) Industrial or automobile emissions of HC and NOx
- (ii) Acidic gases like SO₂
- (iii) HC and NOx only
- (iv) None of the above

Ans. : (i)

Q. 238 Hydrocarbons and NOx 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. 239 Hydrocarbons and NO_x undergo chemical reactions and form corresponding products like aldehydes, ketones etc. These products are called as _____.

- (i) Primary pollutants
- (ii) Secondary pollutants
- (iii) Tertiary pollutants
- (iv) None of the above

Ans. : (ii)

Q. 240 In the formation of photochemical smog in atmosphere which of the primary pollutants take part ?

- (i) Hydrocarbon and NOx
- (ii) Ozone
- (iii) Chlorine gas
- (iv) None of the above

Ans. : (i)

Q. 241 Which of the following in USA faced problem of photochemical smog in 1940?

- (i) California
- (ii) Los Angles
- (iii) Southern America
- (iv) None of the above

Ans. : (ii)



Q. 242 In atmosphere, aldehydes are attacked by _____ to form hydroxyl radical.

- (i) Atomic hydrogen (ii) Atomic oxygen
(iii) Oxygen radical (iv) None of the above

Ans. : (ii)

Q. 243 Photochemical smog causes irritation of _____.

- (i) Ears (ii) Skin
 (iii) Eyes (iv) None of the above

Ans. : (iii)

Q. 244 One of following disorder is resulted due to photochemical smog _____.

- (i) Digestive disorder
(ii) Reproductive disorder
 (iii) Respiratory disorder
(iv) None of the above

Ans. : (iii)

Q. 245 Photochemical smog causes reduction in _____.

- (i) Hearing (ii) Visibility
(iii) Communication (iv) None of the above

Ans. : (ii)

Q. 246 Photochemical smog affect _____ of plant species.

- (i) Growth (ii) Sowing
(iii) Harvesting (iv) None of the above

Ans. : (i)

Q. 247 To avoid/control photochemical smog, the release of following gas must be reduced _____.

- (i) CO₂ (ii) NO_x
(iii) CO (iv) None of the above

Ans. : (ii)

Chapter Ends...