

**UNIT I (a)**

1. The term 'Environment' has been derived from the French word .....which means to encircle or surround  
a) **Environ**                      b) Oikos                      c) geo                      d) Aqua
2. The objective of environmental education is  
a) Raise consciousness about environmental conditions  
b) To teach environmentally appropriate behaviour  
c) Create an environmental ethic  
d) **All of the above**
3. Which of the following conceptual spheres of the environment is having the least storage capacity for matter?  
a) **Atmosphere**    b) Lithosphere                      c) Hydrosphere                      d) Biosphere
4. Which of the following components of the environment are effective transporters of matter?  
a) **Atmosphere and Hydrosphere**                      b) Atmosphere and Lithosphere  
c) Hydrosphere and Lithosphere                      d) Biosphere and Lithosphere
5. Biosphere is  
a) The solid shell of inorganic materials on the surface of the earth  
b) **The thin shell of organic matter on the surface of earth comprising of all the living things**  
c) the sphere which occupies the maximum volume of all of the spheres  
d) all of the above
6. Atmosphere consists of 78 % Nitrogen and 21 % Oxygen by  
a) **Volume**                      b) Weight                      c) Density                      d) All the three
7. Which of the following is a biotic component of an ecosystem?  
a) **Fungi**                      b) solar light                      c) temperature                      d) humidity
8. In an ecosystem, the flow of energy is  
a) Bidirectional                      b) Cyclic                      c) **Unidirectional**                      d) Multidirectional
9. Which Pyramid is always upright  
a) **Energy**                      b) biomass                      c) numbers                      d) food chain
10. In complex ecosystems the degree of species diversity is  
a) Poor                      b) **high**                      c) medium                      d) none
11. The organisms who directly feed on producers are called  
a) **Herbivores**                      b) Carnivores                      c) Decomposers                      d) Saprophytes

12. The sequence of eating and being eaten in an ecosystem is called  
a) **Food Chain**      b) carbon cycle      c) hydrological cycle      d) anthroposystem
13. Which of the following is a producer in an ecosystem  
a) **Plants and some bacteria capable of producing their own food**  
b) Animals  
c) Human beings  
d) Fish
14. Which of the following statements is false?  
a) Inorganic nutrients are recycled in an ecosystem  
b) Energy 'flows' through the ecosystem in the form of carbon-carbon bonds  
c) **Energy is recycled in an ecosystem**  
d) Respiration process releases energy
15. The largest reservoir of nitrogen in our planet is  
a) Oceans      **b) Atmosphere**      c) biosphere      d) Fossil fuels
16. In aquatic ecosystem phytoplankton can be considered as a  
a) Consumer      **b) producer**      c) Saprotrophic organisms      d) Macroconsumer
17. The basic requirements of human beings are provided by  
a) Industrialisation      b) Agriculture  
c) **Nature**      d) Urbanisation
18. Environment is the life support system that includes  
a) Air      b) Water  
c) Land      **d) All of the above**
19. In an ecosystem biological cycling of materials is maintained by  
a) Producer      b) Consumer  
c) Decomposer      **d) All of the above**
20. Organisms which feed directly or indirectly on producers are called  
a) Prey      **b) Consumers**  
c) Decomposers      d) Detritus
21. The primary producers in a forest ecosystem are  
a) **Chlorophyll containing trees and plants**      **b) Herbivores**  
c) Carnivores      d) Bacteria and other microorganisms
22. Abiotic component includes  
a) Soil      b) Temperature  
b) Water      **d) All of the above**

23. Which of the following statement is true  
a) **Green plants are self nourishing**  
b) Producers depends on consumers  
c) Biotic components includes all non-living components  
d) Herbivores depend on Carnivores
24. Primary consumer is  
a) **Herbivores**    (b)Carnivores    (c)Macroconsumers    (d)Omnivores
25. A predator is  
a) An animal that is fed upon  
b) **An animal that feeds upon another animal**  
c) Animal that feeds upon both plants and animals  
d) A primary consumer
26. Access to food is mainly determined by  
a. **Household income**    b) Food assistance programmes  
c. Human resources    d) Society/Community
27. The word 'Environment' is derived from  
a) Greek    b)**French**    c) Spanish    d) English
28. Which among the following is a climatic factor?  
a) pressure    b) humidity    c) temperature    d) **all of the above**
29. The major atmospheric gas layer in stratosphere is  
a) Hydrogen    b) Carbon dioxide    c) **Ozone**    (d) Helium
30. Which atmospheric sphere is closest to the earth surface ?  
a) **Troposphere**    b) stratosphere    c) mesosphere    d) Exosphere
31. Which of the following is the terrestrial ecosystem?  
a) forest    b) grass land    c) desert    d) **all of the above**
32. Ecological pyramids are studies of  
a. a) pyramid of numbers    b) pyramid of biomass  
b. c) pyramid of energy    d) **all of the above**
33. World Environment day is on  
a. a) 5<sup>th</sup> May    b) **5<sup>th</sup> June**    c) 18<sup>th</sup> July    d) 16<sup>th</sup> August
34. Factors responsible for balanced ecosystem are  
a. balance between predator and prey  
b. balance between vegetation, herbivorous and carnivorous  
c. balance between competing species and biotic factors  
d. **all of the above**

35. Which of the following is absorbed by green plants from the atmosphere?  
a. **Carbon dioxide**      (b) Water      (c) Nutrients      (e) All of above
36. Habitat refers to  
a. Physical conditions of the place where organisms live  
b. Chemical conditions of the place where organisms live  
c. **Both a & b**  
d. None of a or b
37. Essential component of social security are  
a. Meeting personal growth and development  
b. **Maintaining natural capital**  
c. Fairness and equity in distribution of costs of resources.  
d. Community resilience
38. Socio – economic security in environmental aspects involves  
a. Fairness & equity in distribution costs for complete existing generation  
b. Welfare of the present generation  
c. Intra and inter generational equity of resources  
d. **All of the above**
39. A food web consists of  
a. a portion of a food chain      b) an organism's position in a food chain  
c. **interlocking food chains**      d) a set of similar consumers
40. Which of the following statements are true?  
a. Man is not dependent on nature  
b. Resources are unlimited, so one can use them as per one's wish.  
c. **Energy can be converted from one form to another, but some**  
d. **percentage is lost into the environment**  
e. Matter can be generated afresh. It need not be recycled or reused.
41. Which of the following conditions must be fulfilled to ensure food security?  
a. Food must be available  
b. Each person must have access to it  
c. Food utilized/consumed must fulfill nutritional requirements  
d. **all of the above**

**UNIT I (b)**

1. Which of the following is not the environmental effect of industrialization, in general?  
a) Solid waste                      b) Water Pollution    c) Air pollution        **d) Economic growth**
2. Which of the following are major environmental issues involved in mining?  
a) Air pollution from dust   b) Water pollution   c) Soil degradation   **d) All of the above**
3. Sustainable development means  
a) Meeting present needs without compromising on the future needs  
b) Progress in human well beings  
c) Balance between human needs and the ability of Earth to provide the resources  
d) **All the above**
4. The most important remedy to avoid negative impact due to industrialization is  
a) Industry should be closed  
b) Don't allow new industrial units  
c) **Industry should treat all the wastes generated by it before disposal**  
d) Industries should be shifted far away from human habitats.
5. Mining means  
a) to conserve & preserve minerals        b) to check pollution due to mineral resources  
b) **to extract minerals and ores**              d) None
6. E.I.A. can be expanded as  
a) Environment & Industiral Act              b) Environment & Impact Activities  
c) **Environmental Impact Assessment**    d) Environmentally Important Activity
7. E.I.A. is related to  
a) Resource conservation                      b) Efficient equipment/process  
c) Waste minimization                        d) **All of the above**
8. In order to protect the health of people living along the adjoining areas of roads, one should.  
a) **Plant trees alongside of the roads**                      b) Not allow diesel driven vehicles  
b) Shift them (people) to other places                      d) None of the above
9. The pollution caused by transportation/vehicular activities depends on  
a) Age of the vehicle                              b) Type of the vehicle's engine  
c) Traffic congestion                              c) **All of the above**
10. Which of the following is a key element of EIA?  
a) Scoping   b) Screening   c) Identifying and evaluating alternatives        **d) all of the above**
11. 'Earth Day' is held every year on  
a) June 5<sup>th</sup>                      b) November 23<sup>rd</sup>                      **c) April 22<sup>nd</sup>**                      d) January 26<sup>th</sup>

12. Major purpose of most of the Dams around the world is  
a) Power generation      b) Drinking water supply      c) Flood control      **d) Irrigation**
13. Sustainable development will not aim at  
a) social economic development which optimizes the economic and societal benefits available in the present, without spoiling the likely potential for similar benefits in the future  
b) reasonable and equitably distributed level of economic well being that can be perpetuated continually  
c) **Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs**  
d) Maximizing the present day benefits through increased resource consumption
14. Eutrophication is  
a) an improved quality of water in lakes  
b) a process in carbon cycle  
c) **the result to accumulation of plant nutrients in water bodies**  
d) a water purification technique
15. Which of the following is the most environmental friendly agriculture practice?  
a) Using chemical fertilizers      b) Using insecticides  
c) **Organic farming**      d) none of the above
16. The adverse effect of modern agriculture is  
a) Water pollution      b) Soil degradation      c) Water logging      **d) All of the above**
17. Soil erosion removes surface soil which contains  
a) Organic matter      b) Plant nutrients      c) **Both a and b**      d) None of the above
18. Water logging is a phenomena in which  
a) Crop patterns are rotated      b) **Soil root zone becomes saturated due to over irrigation**  
c) Erosion of soil      d) None of the above
19. The impact of construction of dams  
a) Submerges forest      b) Loss of wild life habitat  
c) Damages downstream ecosystem      **d) All of the above**
20. Which of the following statement is false  
a) Soil erosion effects the productivity of agriculture fields  
b) It takes 300 years for one inch of agricultural top soil to form  
c) The amount of erosion depends on soil type, slope, drainage pattern and crop management practices  
d) **Soil erosion helps to retain water and nutrients in the root zone**

21. Which of the following statement is true
- a) Surface runoff do not carry pesticides into streams
  - b) Water percolating downward through agriculture lands carries with it dissolved chemicals and contaminate ground water
  - c) **Present agricultural practice does not contaminate water**
  - d) None of the above
22. Farmers have a tendency to
- a) Use optimum quantity of water
  - b) **To over irrigate their crops**
  - b) To conserve water
  - d) All of the above
23. Organic Farming is
- a) Farming without using pesticides and chemical fertilizers
  - b) Enhances biodiversity
  - c) Promotes soil biological activity
  - d) **All of the above**
24. What would you do to prevent environmental damage
- a) Plant trees
  - b) Halt deforestation
  - b) Control pollution
  - d) **All of the above**
25. Environmental impact assessment
- a) Is a study of feasibility of a project
  - b) Is a study of bio-physical characteristics of the environment that may result from a human action
  - c) Both 'a' and 'b'
  - d) None of the above
26. EIA study will help
- a) **Maximizing the benefits without overloading the planets ecosystem**
  - b) To estimate the future needs of the society
  - c) To smooth implementation of the project
  - d) To cope up with rapid growth of population
27. Ecosystem is disturbed by housing activity because
- a) **Large volume of raw materials like brick, stone, timber, cement, steel plastic etc are required to be produced**
  - b) Housing is required to provide shelter to growing population
  - c) Majority of housing projects are concentrated in cities only
  - d) Standard of living is increased by modern houses
28. Environmental impact of mining
- a) Brings order into social setup
  - b) **Devastation of ecosystem**
  - c) Present mining activity is a sustainable development
  - d) Mining has no adverse effect on ecosystem as it is located in remote areas

**29.** Effect of modern agriculture on soil is due to

- a) Erosion                      b) Acidification                      c) Salinization                      d) **All**

**30.** Bio-remediation means the removal of contaminants from

- a) Soil    b) Wastewater  
b) Groundwater                                      d) **Both Soil and Groundwater**



**UNIT I(c)**

1. Plants use .....gas for photosynthesis  
a) Oxygen                      b) methane                      c) Nitrogen                      **d) Carbon dioxide**
2. Deforestation means  
a) preservation of forests    **b) destruction of forests**    c) monocrop cultivation  
d) agriculture
3. What percentage of its geographical area of a country should be under forest cover?  
a) 23%                      b) 43%                      c) 13%                      **d) 33%**
4. About .....% of the earth's surface is covered by water  
a) 53%                      b) 19%                      **c) 71%**                      d) 90%
5. During photosynthesis, trees produce  
**a) Oxygen**                      b) Carbon Dioxide                      c) Nitrogen                      d) Carbon Monoxide
6. Forests prevent soil erosion by binding soil particles in their  
a) stems                      **b) roots**                      c) leaves                      d) buds
7. Major causes of deforestation are  
a) shifting cultivation                      b) Fuel requirements  
c) Raw materials for industries                      **d) All of these**
8. Blue baby syndrome (methaemoglobinemia) is caused by the contamination of water due to  
a) Phosphates                      b) Sulphur                      c) Arsenic                      **d) Nitrates**
9. Which of the following statements about forest is not correct?  
a) Forests reduces soil erosion                      b) Provides recreational opportunities  
c) Provides a source of economic development    **d) None of the above**
10. India has the largest share of which of the following?  
a) Manganese                      **b) Mica**                      c) Copper                      d) Diamond
11. Out of the following nutrients in fertilizer, which one causes minimum water pollution?  
a) Nitrogen                      b) Phosphorous                      **c) Potassium**                      d) Organic matter
12. What is the permissible range of pH for drinking water as per the Indian Standards?  
a) 6 to 9                      b) 6.5 to 7.5                      c) 6 to 8.5                      **d) 6.5 to 8.5**
13. What is the maximum allowable concentration of fluorides in drinking water?  
a) 1.0 milligram per liter                      b) 1.25 milligram per liter  
**c) 1.50 milligram per liter**                      d) 1.75 milligram per liter
14. Excess fluorides in drinking water is likely to cause  
a) Blue babies                      **b) fluorosis**                      c) taste and odour                      d) intestinal irritation



28. Important factor that causes water borne disease is
- Using contaminated sewage for Irrigation
  - Leaching of untreated fecal and urinary discharges into water bodies**
  - Discharge of industrial waste water
  - By eating contaminated food.
29. Cholera & typhoid are caused by
- Worms
  - Virus
  - Bacteria**
  - Fungus
30. Major sources of fluoride is
- River water
  - Tooth paste
  - Ground water**
  - Food products
31. Hepatitis is caused by
- Protozoa
  - Virus**
  - Bacteria
  - Fungus
32. Excessive Nitrate in drinking water causes
- Fever
  - Cough & chill
  - Blue babies**
  - Gastro Enteritis
33. Disfigurement in the teeth is caused by excessive amount of
- Mercury
  - Nitrate
  - Fluoride**
  - Lead
34. Mineral resources are
- Renewable
  - Available in plenty
  - Non renewable**
  - Equally distributed
35. Control of water borne diseases can be achieved effectively by
- Treatment of disease
  - By consuming mineral water
  - By proper treatment of waste water & protecting the source of water**
  - By vaccination
36. Which of the following is not a natural mineral?
- Asbestos
  - feldspar
  - Phosphate
  - Nitrogen**
37. Forests are extremely important because they
- provide clean water and clean air
  - provide habitat for wild life
  - provide recreation and a change from the hectic urban life
  - d) all of the above**
38. Deforestation means
- creation of new forest land for the wild life
  - planting trees in the cities
  - conversion of forest land for agriculture/ pasture/ homes etc.**
  - Not managing the forest properly
39. The oceans are the largest storage of water on earth containing:
- 95% of earths water
  - 85% of earths water
  - 97% of earths water**
  - 75% of earths water
40. Which of the following is not a part of the hydrological cycle?
- Precipitation
  - infiltration
  - transpiration
  - perspiration**

41. The ground water depends on  
a) Amount of rain fall      b) Geological formations      c) Run off      d) **All of the above**
42. In India ground water is rich in  
a) Plains of rivers Kaveri and Krishna      b) The plains of Netravati and Kapila  
b) **The Gangetic plains**      d) The Deccan plateau
43. The required Iron content in drinking water as specified by BIS is  
a) 300 mg/l      b) 30 mg/l      c) 3 mg/l      d) **0.3 mg/l**
44. Pick out which is not concerned to carbon cycle  
a) Respiration      b) Combustion of fossil fuels      c) Photo synthesis      d) **Transpiration**
45. Fixation of Nitrogen is done by  
a) Lightening      b) Fixing bacteria  
c) Fertilizer factory      d) **All of the above**
46. Sulphur dioxide is used in  
a) Paper manufacture      b) Textile manufacture  
b) Processing of fossil fuels      d) **Both (a) and (b)**

## **UNIT II**

1. Which of the following is considered as an alternate fuel?  
a) **CNG**                      b) Kerosene                      c) Coal                      d) Petrol
2. Solar radiation consists of  
a) UV                      b) Visible light                      c) Infrared                      **d) All of these**
3. Reduction in usage of fuels cannot be brought about by  
a) Using alternate fuels    b) Changing lifestyles    **c) Reducing car taxes**    d) Both a) & b)
4. Which of the following is a hazard of a nuclear power plant?  
a) Accident risk when tankers containing fuel cause spill  
**b) Radioactive waste of the power plant remains highly toxic for centuries**  
c) Release of toxic gases during processing  
d) All of these
5. The most important fuel used by nuclear power plant is  
**a) U – 235**    b) U- 238    c) U – 245    d) U – 248
6. Biogas is produced by  
**a) Microbial activity**    b) Harvesting crop    c) Both a) & b)    d) None of the above
7. Oil and Gas are preferred because of  
**a) Easy transportation**    b) Cheap    c) Strong smell    d) All of these
8. Biomass power generation uses  
a) Crops                      b) Animal dung                      c) Wood                      **d) All of these**
9. Chernobyl nuclear disaster occurred in the year  
a) 1984                      b) 1952                      **c) 1986**                      d) 1987
10. Which of the following is not a renewable source of energy?  
**a) Fossil fuels**    b) Solar energy    c) Tidal wave energy    d) Wind energy
11. Which of the following is a disadvantage of most of the renewable energy sources  
a) Highly polluting                      b) High waste disposal cost  
**c) Unreliable supply**                      d) High running cost
12. 'OTEC' is an energy technology that converts  
a. energy in large tides of ocean to generate electricity  
b. energy in ocean waves to generate electricity  
**c. energy in ocean due to thermal gradient to generate electricity**  
d. energy in the fast moving ocean currents to generate electricity
13. Which of the following source of energy is less ecofriendly?  
a) Biogas                      b) Wind                      c) Solar                      **d) Nuclear**

14. India's position in the Bio-gas plants globally  
a) 5<sup>th</sup>                      b) **2<sup>nd</sup>**                      c) 4<sup>th</sup>                      d) 7<sup>th</sup>
15. Solar energy is stored in  
a) **Carbon bonds**                      b) green leaves                      c) fossil fuels                      d) biomass
16. Which resources are inexhaustible?  
a) **Renewable**                      b) fossil fuel                      c) non renewable                      d) mineral
17. Identify the non-renewable source of energy from the following  
a) **Coal**                      b) Fuel cells                      c) Wind Power                      d) Wave power
18. Electromagnetic radiation can cause  
a) Plague                      b) Malaria                      c) **Cancer**                      d) Dengue Fever
19. Harnessing the wind energy is done by  
a) **Wind Mill**                      b) Ball mill                      c) Flour Mill                      d) Pig mill
20. Wind Farms are located in  
a) River basin                      b) Plain area                      c) **Hilly area**                      d) Valley area
21. Wind energy generation depends on  
a) Direction of wind                      b) **velocity of wind**                      c) humidity                      d) precipitation
22. With a minimum resource maximum energy can be created by  
a) Solar radiation                      b) wind                      c) **Nuclear fuels**                      d) tidal waves
23. Direct conversion of solar energy is attained by  
a) **Solar photo voltaic system**                      b) solar diesel hybrid system  
c) solar thermal system                      d) Solar air heater
24. In Hydropower plants power is generated by  
a) hot springs                      b) wind                      c) Sun                      d) **water**
25. Hydrogen energy can be tapped through  
a) heat pumps                      b) **fuel cells**                      c) photovoltaic cells                      d) gasifiers
26. Problems of Hydrogen fuel cell is  
a) **Storage and distribution**                      b) availability of hydrogen  
c) creates pollution                      d) None of the above
27. Nuclear power is being produced from  
a) Carbon-14                      b) **nuclear fission**                      c) petroleum combustion                      d) natural gas
28. Nuclear fusion uses the following as a fuel  
a) Carbon                      b) Helium                      c) **Hydrogen**                      d) water

29. Which is the source of energy that can be replaced at the same rate at which it is used?  
a) Coal                      b) petroleum                      c) Oil                      **d) Biomass**
30. Biomass consists of  
a) Lignin                      b) Hemi cellulose                      c) Cellulose                      **d) All of the above**
31. Which of the following is used as moderator in the nuclear reactor?  
a) Hydrogen gas                      b) Helium gas                      c) Heavy water                      d) None of the above
32. Nuclear wastes is active for  
a) 5 years                      b) 10 years                      c) 50 years                      **d) centuries**
33. Nuclear power plant in Karnataka is located at  
a) Bhadravathi                      b) Sandur                      c) Raichur                      **d) Kaiga**
34. Biomass energy in green plants is produced in presence of  
a) Carbon dioxide                      b) Water                      c) Sunlight                      **d) All of the above**
35. Fossil fuels are converted into energy by  
**a) Burning**                      b) cooling                      c) sublimation                      d) melting
36. Natural gas contains  
a) Carbon dioxide                      b) hydrogen                      **c) Methane**                      d) nitrogen
37. Which place in India the tidal energy has been experimented  
a) Goa                      b) Karnataka                      **c) Kerala**                      d) Tamil Nadu
38. Highest producer of Oil and petroleum is  
**a) Middle East countries**                      b) America                      c) China                      d) India
39. Cow Dung can be used  
a) As Manure                      b) for production of Bio gas                      c) as fuel                      **d) all of the above**
40. The source of Electromagnetic radiation is  
**a) Sun**                      b) Wind                      c) Tide                      d) Water
41. Biogas is gaseous fuel composed mainly of  
**a) Methane and Carbon dioxide**                      b) methane and hydrogen sulphide  
c) Methane and carbon monoxide                      d) none of the above
42. Molasses from sugar industry is used to generate  
a) Biodiesel                      b) Hydrogen                      **c) Bioethanol**                      d) Biomethanol

**UNIT III (a)**

1. Environmental pollution is due to  
a) Rapid Urbanization    b) deforestation    c) Afforestation    **d) a & b**
2. Which of the following is air pollutant?  
**a) CO**    b) O<sub>2</sub>    c) N<sub>2</sub>    d) all
3. Which of the following are natural sources of air pollution?  
a) Volcanic eruption    b) solar flair    c) earth quake    **d) all**
4. Which of the following are biodegradable pollutants?  
a) Plastics    **b) Domestic sewage**    c) detergent    d) all
5. Mining practices lead to  
a) Population growth    b) Rapid urbanization  
**c) Loss of grazing and fertile land**    d) None of these
6. Which of the following is the source of fly ash  
a) Vehicular exhaust    b) sewage    **c) Thermal power plant**    d) all
7. The liquid waste from baths and kitchens is called  
**a) Sullage**    b) Domestic sewage    c) Storm waste    d) Run off
8. Noise pollution can be minimized by  
a) Urbanization    b) Maintaining silence    **c) Reducing noise at source**    d) none
9. BOD Means  
a) **Biochemical oxygen demand**    b) chemical oxygen demand  
c) Biophysical oxygen demand    d) all
10. Which of the following industry generates colored waste?  
a) Software industry    **b) Textile industry**    c) Biomedical industry    d) none
11. Physical pollution of water is due to  
a) Dissolved oxygen    **b) Turbidity**    c) pH    d) none
12. Which of the following source is surface water?  
a) Springs    **b) streams**    c) deep wells    d) all
13. Deforestation can  
a) Increase the rain fall    b) Increase soil fertility  
**c) Introduce silt in the rivers**    d) None of these
14. Which of the following is non point source of water pollution?  
a) Factories    b) Sewage treatment plant    **c) Urban and Sub-urban land**    d) all of the above



15. Sound beyond which of the following level can be regarded as a pollutant  
a) 40dB                                      b) **80dB**                                      c) 120dB                                      d) 150dB
16. Which of the following is a major source of thermal pollution of water bodies  
a) Sewage treatment plants              b) **Thermal power plants**              c) Solid waste disposal              d) all
17. Smog is  
a) A natural phenomenon                                      b) **combination of smoke and fog**  
c) Colorless                                      d) all the above
18. Air pollution from automobiles can be controlled by fitting  
a) Electrostatic precipitator              b) wet scrubber              c) **Catalytic converter**              d) all
19. Which of the following statements about carbon monoxide is true?  
a) Forms complex with haemoglobin                                      b) Forms complex with leg-hemoglobin  
c) Form by the incomplete combustion of fossil fuels              d) **a and c**
20. Which of the following is a point source of water pollution?  
a) Factories    b) Sewage treatment plants    c) Urban and Sub-Urban lands              d) **a and b**
21. Definition of Noise is  
a) Loud sound                      b) **Unwanted sound**              c) Constant sound              d) Sound of high frequency
22. Noise pollution is controlled by  
a) reducing the noise at the source                                      b) preventing its transmission  
c) Protecting the receiver                                      d) **All**
23. Noise pollution limits at residential area  
a) **45dB**                                      b) 80 dB                                      c. 55 dB                                      d. 90 dB
24. Noise pollution limits in industrial area  
a) 45dB                                      b) 80 dB                                      c. **65 dB**                                      d. 90 dB
25. Which of the following are non-biodegradable  
a) Plastics                                      b) Domestic sewage    c) detergent                                      d) **a and c**
26. Which of the following is a secondary air pollutant?  
a) Carbon monoxide              b) Sulphur dioxide              c. **Ozone**                                      d. Carbon dioxide
27. Pesticide causes  
a) Eye irritation    b) Skin irritation              c) Respiratory ailments              d) **All the above**
28. Blarring sounds known to cause  
a) Mental distress                                      b) High cholesterol  
c) Neurological problems                                      d) **all of the above**

29. Which of the following is major cause of soil pollution?

- a) Accident involving vehicles that are transporting waste materials
- b) Pesticides and chemical fertilizers
- c) Improper solid waste disposal
- d) **all of the above**

30. “Minamata Disease” is caused due to

- a) Lead
- b) Arsenic
- c) **Mercury**
- d) Cadmium

**UNIT III (b)**

1. The major automobile pollutants include
  - a. **CO, NO<sub>x</sub>, Hydrocarbons and SPM**
  - b. CO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, Hydrocarbons and SPM
  - b)CO, NO<sub>x</sub>, Hydrocarbons and CH<sub>4</sub>
  - d)CO, NO<sub>x</sub>, Freon's and SPM
2. Petroleum based vehicles emit traces of
  - a. CO & NO<sub>x</sub>
  - c. **Aldehydes**
  - b)SPM
  - d)CH<sub>4</sub>
3. Heavy duty diesel vehicles contribute more
  - a. NO<sub>x</sub>
  - b. CO
  - b)Particulate matter
  - d)**Both a and b**
4. Major pollutants from light petrol vehicles are
  - a. **CO and Hydrocarbons**
  - c. CH<sub>4</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub>
  - b) CO and NO<sub>x</sub>
  - d) All the above
5. The 4-stroke engines produce less of the following as compared to 2-stroke engines
  - a. **CO and Hydrocarbons**
  - c. Both a and b
  - b) NO<sub>x</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub>
  - d) None of the above
6. Alternative eco-friendly fuel for automobiles is
  - a. Petrol
  - c. **CNG**
  - b) Diesel
  - d) Kerosene
7. Increase in asthma attacks has been linked to high levels of
  - a. Nitrogen
  - b. **Air-borne dust particles**
  - b) Oxygen
  - d) All the above
8. Population explosion will cause
  - a) Biodiversity
  - c) More employment
  - b) **Stress on ecosystem**
  - c) None of these
9. Which of the following is having high population density
  - a) **India**
  - b) China
  - c) USA
  - d) Western Europe
10. Which of the following is not the effect of urbanization
  - a) air pollution
  - c) Solid waste production
  - b) **Thermal pollution**
  - d) Noise pollution
11. Which of the following is the facility that the urban people enjoy?
  - a) **Better communication access**
  - c) Large land at cheap rates
  - b) Better quality of air
  - d) none of these

12. Urbanization is  
a) Local environmental issue  
b) National environmental issue  
c) **Both (a) and (b)**  
d) Not at all an issue
13. Which of the following is the ill effect of urbanization  
a) Decrease in agricultural land  
b) Loss of greenery  
c) Loss of water bodies  
d) **All of the above**
14. The major cause of global population growth in the 18 and 19 centuries was  
a) Decreases in death rates  
b) decrease in birth rates  
c) **Industrial revolution**  
d) None of these
15. The world population in 2000 was around  
a) 8 billion  
b) **6.1 billion**  
c) 4 billion  
d) 4.5 billion
16. The average life expectancy around the world is currently  
a) Decreasing  
b) **Increasing**  
c) Not changing  
d) Stabilizing
17. Which of the following is the problem not associated with population growth  
a) Increase resource consumption  
b) Environmental pollution  
c) Food and energy shortages  
d) **None of these**
18. The major objectives of family welfare programs in India is  
a) Disease control  
b) **Population growth rate control**  
c) Employment generation  
d) None of these
19. Population ageing is  
a) the increase in the average age of the population  
b) The result of decreased death and birth rates  
c) The trend where more people live to reach old age while fewer children are born  
d) **All of the above**
20. Which of the following is not population characteristic  
a) Doubling time  
b) Total fertility rate  
c) **Gross domestic product growth rate**  
d) Infant mortality rate
21. Demography is the study of  
a) Animals behavior  
b) **Population growth**  
c) River  
d) None of these
22. Which of the following is not a solution for global warming?  
a) Reducing fossil fuel consumption  
b) Planting more trees  
c) **De-forestation**  
d) None of the above

23. The meaning of global warming is  
a) **Increase in the temp. Of climate**                      b) A planet hotter than earth  
c) Solar radiation    d) Cooling effect
24. Global warming may bring about the following change in the climate of the earth  
a) Increase in the rain fall    b) Desertification  
c) Drought    d) **All of the above**
25. Which green house gas is known as colourless, non-flammable, sweetish odour & laughing gas?  
a) Methane    b) CO<sub>2</sub>  
c) **Nitrous Oxide**    d) Sulfur hexa fluoride
26. The first of the major environmental protection act to be promulgated in India was  
a) **Water act**    b) Air act  
c) Environmental act    d) Noise pollution rules
27. Which of the following substantially reduces CO<sub>2</sub> emission from automobiles?  
a) **Bio fuels like Ethanol and bio diesel**                      b) Fossil fuels like coal and lignite  
c) Nuclear element like Uranium                                      d) Voltaic cells
28. The international protocol to protect the Ozone layer is  
a) Vienna protocol    b) Kyoto protocol  
c) cartagena protocol    d) **Montreal protocol**
29. The protocol that reduces green house gas emissions are  
a) **Kyoto protocol**    b) cartagena protocol  
c) Montreal protocol    d) Vienna protocol
30. Population explosion will cause  
a) Socio economical problems    b) Food scarcity  
c) Energy crisis    d) **All of these**
31. Which of the following is not a green house gas?  
a) Hydro chlorofluorocarbons    b) Methane  
c) CO<sub>2</sub>    d) **SO<sub>2</sub>**
32. Global Warming could affect  
a) Climate    b) Increase in Sea level  
c) Melting of glaciers    d) **All the above**
33. Primary cause of acid rain around the world is due to  
a) Carbon dioxide                      b) **Sulphur dioxide**      c) Carbon Monoxide                      d) Ozone

34. Which of the following is not a solution for global warming?

- a) reducing fossil fuel consumption
- b) Planting more trees
- c) **deforestation**
- d) None of the above

35. Which of the following is an air pollutant

- a) Carbon dioxide
- b) Oxygen
- c) Nitrogen
- d) **Particulate matter**

**Unit III (c)**

1. The pH value of the acid rain water is  
a) **5.7**                                      b) 7.0                                      c) 8.5                                      d) 7.5
2. The primary cause of the acid rain around the world is  
a) CFC                                      b) **SO<sub>2</sub>**                                      c) CO                                      d) O<sub>3</sub>
3. Which of the following is the remedial measure for acid rain  
a) reducing the release of oxides of nitrogen and sulphur in to the atmosphere.  
b) use of coal, free from sulphur  
c) use of electrostatic precipitator & catalytic converters  
d) **all of the above**
4. Acid rain can be controlled by  
a) **reducing SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>2</sub> emissions.**                                      b) Reducing oxygen emission.  
c) Increasing number of lakes.                                      d) increasing the forest cover.
5. Atmospheric oxidation of SO<sub>2</sub> to SO<sub>3</sub> is influenced by  
a) Sunlight.                      b) Humidity                      c) presence of hydrocarbons                      d) **all of these**
6. Reduction in brightness of the famous TajMahal is due to  
a) global warming. b) **Air pollution**                      c) ozone depletion                      d) Afforestation.
7. The Effect of Acid rain  
a) **Reduces soil fertility.**                                      b) increases atmospheric temperature.  
c) Causing respiratory problems                                      d) skin cancer
8. The process of movement of nutrients from the soil by the Acid rain is called  
a) Transpiration.                      b) evapo transpiration                      c) **Leaching**                      d) Infiltration.
9. Ozone layer is present in  
a) Troposphere                      b) **Stratosphere**                      c) Mesosphere                      d) Thermosphere
10. Major compound responsible for the destruction of stratospheric ozone layer is  
a) Oxygen                      b) **CFC**                      c) Carbon dioxide                      d) Methane
11. Ozone layer thickness is measured in  
a) PPM                      b) PPB                      c) Decibels                      d) **Dobson units**
12. Which of the following statements about ozone is true?  
a) Ozone is a major constituent of photochemical smog  
b) Ozone protects us from the harmful uv radiation of sun  
c) Ozone is highly reactive  
d) **All of the above**

13. Normal average thickness of stratospheric ozone layer across the globe is around  
a) 200 DU      b) **300 DU**      c) 400 DU      d) 500 Du
14. Chloro Fluro Carbon's(CFC) are  
a) Non toxic      b) Non flammable      c) Non carcinogenic      d) **All the above**
15. Ozone layers absorbs  
a) **UV rays**      b) infra red rays      c) Cosmic rays      d) CO
16. Which of the following is not an ill effect of acid rain?  
a) Results in killing fish      b) causes stone leprosy.  
c) Leaches nutrients from the soil.      d) **Causes cataract.**
17. Formation of ozone layer is explained by  
a) Rosenmund reaction      b) Henderson's reaction  
c) **Chapman's reaction.**      d) Perkin's reaction
18. Each Chlorine free Radical can destroy the following number of ozone molecules.  
a) 1000      b) 10,000      c) **1,00,000**      d) 100
19. Freons are      a) HF      b)**CFC**      c) NFC      d) Hydrocarbons.
20. Which of the following statements about ozone is true?  
a) Ozone is a major constituent of photochemical smog  
b) Ozone is highly reactive  
c) Ozone protects us from the harmful UV radiation of sun.  
d) **All of the above**
21. Ozone depletion causes  
a) **Snow blindness**      b) Photochemical smog.      c) acid rain      d) vomiting
22. Which of the following statement is not true about animal husbandry?  
a) it is a part of agricultural activity.  
b) it is breeding, feeding and management of animals.  
c) it is livestock production.  
d) **it is protection of wild life**
23. Which of the following is the purpose of animal husbandry?  
a) conservation of animal husbandry.      b) **production of meat.**  
c) conservation of wildlife.      d) conservation of forests.
24. Domesticated animals are used for  
a) Dairy products.      b) production of fiber.  
c) production of meat.      d) **all of these**
25. Acid rain has been increasing day by day due to  
a) Urabnisation      b) **industrialization**  
c) increase in vehicle population      d) none of the above



26. Ozone hole was first discovered over  
a) Arctic  
b) **Antarctica**  
c) tropical region  
d) Africa
27. CFCs have been used as  
a) Solvent  
b) refrigerants  
c) blowing agents for polymer forms  
d) **all of these**
28. World Ozone day is being celebrated on  
a) September 5<sup>th</sup>  
b) October 15<sup>th</sup>  
c) **September 16<sup>th</sup>**  
d) September 11<sup>th</sup>
29. Bhopal Gas Tragedy caused due to leakage of  
a) Methyl Iso Cyanate (MIC)  
b) Sulphur dioxide  
c) Mustard gas  
d) methane
30. Animal husbandry results in  
a) **Global warming**  
b) Acid rain  
c) Ozone depletion  
d) none of these

**UNIT V**

1. Environmental (Protection) Act was enacted in the year  
a) **1986**                      b) 1992                      c) 1984                      d) 1974
2. The Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act was enacted in the year  
a) **1981**                      b) 1996                      c) 2000                      d) 1974
3. The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act was enacted in the year  
a) 1986                      b) **1974**                      c) 1994                      d) 2004
4. The Wild Life Protection Act was enacted in the year  
a) 1986                      b) 1974                      c) 1994                      d) **1972**
5. The Forest (Conservation) Act was enacted in the year  
a) 1986                      b) 1974                      c) **1980**                      d) 1972
6. The Karnataka State Pollution Control Board (KSPCB) was established in the year  
a) **1974**                      b) 1982                      c) 1986                      d) 1976
7. The first of the major environmental protection Act to be promulgated in India was :  
a) **The Wild Life Protection Act**                      b) The Air Act  
c) The Noise Pollution Act                      d) None of the above.
8. The Central Pollution Control Board was established under the provision of :  
a) Environmental (Protection) Act 1986  
b) Air (Prevention & Control) Act 1981  
c) **Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act 1974**  
d) None of the above.
9. Environmental protection is the responsibility of  
a) Govt. of India                      b) NGOs                      c) Individual                      d) **All**
10. 'Earth Day' is observed on:  
a) 1<sup>st</sup> December                      b) 5<sup>th</sup> June                      c) **April 22<sup>nd</sup>**                      d) 1<sup>st</sup> January.
11. Which of the followings is NGO :  
a) **Narmada Bachao Andolan**                      b) CPCB                      c) KSPCB                      d) None
12. Which of the following is empowered to take measures to protect & improve environment as per the Environment (Protection) Act.  
a) **Central Govt.**                      b) State Government                      c) Corporation                      d) None
13. Which of the following is the authority to monitor industrial effluents :  
a) Center for Science & Environment                      b) **State Pollution Control Board**  
c) Indian Environmental Association                      d) None



