QUESTION BANK FOR HS102 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Ans. key
1.	Environment is derived from the French word a) environner b) environem c) envis d) none of the above	a
2.	World Environment Day is celebrated on _____ every year. a) 12 June b) 5th June c) 8th June d) 20th June	b
3.	Ozone day is observed on a) January 30 b) October 2 c) September 16 d) March 16	c
4.	Globally, Earth Day is celebrated on _____. a) April 22 b) June 5 c) July 15 d) September 16	a
5.	In our country, Vanamahotsav day is celebrated on _____. a) October 2 b) July 1 c) June 5 d) September 16	b
6.	An eco-friendly slogan: a) 'Do or die' b) 'Birds of same feather fly together' c) 'Say no to crackers' d) 'Time and tide wait for none'	c
7.	Presence of offensive, but not necessarily infectious matter in the environment is a) Contamination b) Pollution c) Infection d) Infestation	b
8.	Chipko movement was led by _____. a) Sunderlal Bahuguna b) Medha Patkar c) Vandana Shiva d) Suresh Heblikar	a
9.	In Karnataka, Chipko movement is termed as _____ movement. a) Appiko b) Chipko-Appiko c) Appko d) None of the above	a
10.	Narmada Bachao Andolan was led by _____. a) Sunderlal Bahuguna b) Medha Patkar c) Vandana Shiva d) Suresh Heblikar	b
11.	Environmental Education should be imparted only at a) primary school stage b) secondary school stage c) college stage d) at all stages	d
12.	Which is not correctly matched? a) ISO = International Organization of Standards b) EMS = Environmental Management System c) EIA = Environmental Impact Assessment d) WTO = Whole Trade Output	d
13.	The projects of which of the following are being assessed for Environmental Impact? a) Irrigation and Power b) Administration c) Public investment d) All of these	a
14.	What is the primary difference between renewable resources and nonrenewable resources? a) how easily they are discovered b) the amount of the resource c) the length of time it takes for them to be replenished d) how fast they are being used up	c
15.	Natural resources that occur at specific places are termed as _____ resources. a) Ubiquitous b) localized c) non-renewable d) exhaustive	b
16.	_____natural resources occur everywhere. a) Ubiquitous b) renewable c) non-renewable d) exhaustive	a
17.	_____ is an example of ubiquitous resource. a) Mineral bi) Coal c) Oxygen d) Pertroleum	c
18.	Wildlife is classified as _____ resource. a) renewable b) non-renewable c) inexhaustible d) exhaustible	a
19.	An example of a renewable resource is: a) clay b) sand c) water d) fossil fuels	c
20.	The chief source of energy is _____. a) wind b) sun c) water d) none	b
21.	Which of the following would not be considered part of the direct input of energy from the sun? a) solar energy b) hydropower c) biomass d) geothermal	d
22.	The maximum reserves of natural gas is in _____ a) Russia b) UK c) Iran d) USA	a
23.	Geothermal energy is season _____. a) dependent b) independent c) both a and b d) None	b
24.	Tidal power can be tapped in the form of _____ energy. a) Kinetic b) Potential c) Both (a) and (b) d) None of the above	c

25.	Gulf of Kambhat is ideal for the development of _____ power. a) wave b) tidal c) bio d) none of the above	b
26.	Common energy sources in Indian villages is _____ a) electricity b) sun c) coal d) wood and animal dung	d
27.	Wind energy generation depends on a) velocity of wind b) humidity c) precipitation d) None of the above	a
28.	Wind energy is the _____ energy associated with the movement of atmospheric air. a) potential b) kinetic c) mechanical d) gravitational	b
29.	The world's largest wind farm is located in _____ a) California b) Scotland c) India d) Texas	d
30.	OTEC stands for _____ a) Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion b)Ocean Temperature Energy Conversion c) Ocean Temperature Energy Conservation d)none of the above	a
31.	Natural geysers which operate due to geothermal energy are present in a) Manikaran in Kullu b) Sohana in Haryana c) both (a) and (b) d) None of the above	a
32.	A potential site for tidal energy development in India is identified as _____. a) Sunderbans b) Vishakapattinam c) Chennai d) Puga	a
33.	Nuclear power plant in Karnataka is located at a) Sandur b) Bellary c) Kaiga d) Raichur	c
34.	It is necessary to use energy to get energy. The difference between what you get and what you use to get it is termed as _____. a) loss b) gross energy c) profit d) net energy	d
35.	Brundtland Commission coined the term a) Conservation b) Sustainable Development c) Pollutant d) Toxicant	b
36.	Judicious usage of natural resources is termed as _____. a) Conservation b) economical c) Pollutant d) Toxicant	a
37.	When a resource has been economically depleted, we can do all of the following, except _____. a) use other supplies. b) recycle existing supplies. c) Waste less. d) use less.	a
38.	The concept of sustainable society is based on the idea that _____. a) the earth resources has unlimited natural resources b) recycling can solve most of the earth's environmental problems c) solutions to environmental problems can be found by working with nature d) the earth has natural mechanism for maintaining an environmental equilibrium	c
39.	Socio-economic security in environmental aspects is provided involves a) Fairness and 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	d
40.	The highest rate at which a renewable resource can be used indefinitely without reducing its available supply is called _____. a) conservation b) sustainable yield c) preservation d) perpetual resource	b
41.	The environmental planning is: a) The analysis of how we can prevent the poaching of environment b) the analysis of how people impact natural resources c) the analysis of how we can preserve our biodiversity d) the supply of management tool to conserve our environment	b
42.	Nature reveals four basic principles that could help us to transition to sustainable societies. Which of the following is not one of those principles? a) reliance on solar energy b) biodiversity c) survival of the fittest d) population control	d
43.	The study of interactions between living organisms and man is called as _____. a) Ecosystem b) Ecology c) Phytogeography d) Phytoecology	a
44.	The two components of the ecosystem are _____. a) plants and animals b) plants and light c) abiotic and biotic d) weeds and micro-organisms	c
45.	The largest unit of living organisms on Earth is _____. a) Ecosystem b) Atmosphere c) Biome d) Biosphere	d
46.	An ecosystem consists of _____. a) producers b) decomposers c) producers and decomposers d) producers, consumers and decomposers	d

47.	The total organic matter present in the ecosystem is termed as _____. a) biome b) biomass c) biotic community d) litter	b
48.	Most stable ecosystem is _____. a) Forest b) Desert c) Ocean d) Grassland	c
49.	Decomposers include _____. a) bacteria b) fungi c) both d) animals	c
50.	A leaf adapted to a warm dry climate is: a) large and thin b) small and thin c) large and thick d) small and thick	d
51.	Which ecological pyramid is always straight? a) Pyramid of biomass b) Pyramid of numbers c) Pyramid of energy d) Pyramid of numbers and biomass	c
52.	Energy flow in an ecosystem is a) multi-directional b) unidirectional c) 2-way flow d) None of the above	b
53.	The transfer of "food energy" through a chain of organisms from one trophic level to another is known as _____. a) Energy chain b) Food chain c) Trophic chain d) Organism chain	b
54.	The gradual build up of the concentration of chemicals as they transfer through higher levels of the food chain is called _____. a) Biomagnification b) Bioconcentration c) Biodegradation d) Biomethanation	a
55.	Usable energy is lost at each level of a food chain in the form of _____. a) heat b) chemical energy c) light d) mechanical energy	a
56.	The atmosphere is divided into spherical layers based upon the a) density of each layer b) concentration of ozone in each layer c) temperature changes from variations in absorption of solar energy d) concentration of oxygen in each layer	c
57.	Air near Earth's surface tends to be _____. a) warmer and wetter; then it rises, expanding and cooling b) warmer and drier; then it rises, condensing and gathering moisture c) cooler and wetter; then it rises, is warmed by the sun, and sinks again d) cooler and drier; it rises when it is displaced by sinking warm air	a
58.	The meteorological parameters vary widely as a function of _____. a) Latitude b) Season c) Topography d) all the above	d
59.	The largest portion of atmospheric gases by weight is _____. a) oxygen b) nitrogen c) sulphur d) ozone	b
60.	The correct sequence of layers of the atmosphere from innermost to outermost is a) mesosphere—stratosphere—thermosphere—troposphere b) troposphere—stratosphere—mesosphere—thermosphere c) stratosphere—thermosphere—troposphere—mesosphere d) thermosphere—stratosphere—mesosphere—troposphere	b
61.	The atmospheric layer containing 75% of the mass of earth's air is the a) thermosphere b) mesosphere c) stratosphere d) troposphere	b
62.	Troposphere displays _____ lapse rate. a) positive b) negative c) neutral d) none	b
63.	Weather patterns are largely dependent on a) mesosphere b) stratosphere c) troposphere d) thermosphere	c
64.	The lower most layer of the atmosphere is a) stratosphere b) thermosphere c) troposphere d) ionosphere	c
65.	The atmosphere in the stratosphere is _____ a) Quiescent b) Turbulent c) Both a & b d) None of the above	a
66.	Stratospheric ozone is responsible for all of the following, except a) screening out ultraviolet radiation b) allowing the evolution of life on land c) preventing ozone formation in the troposphere d) lowering atmospheric water vapor	d
67.	The reason that temperature increases with altitude through most of the stratosphere is _____. a) heat released by absorption of UV radiation by oxygen and ozone b) sunlight is more intense in the stratosphere c) water vapor levels are high and store heat d) greenhouse gases warm the air	a

68.	Ozone layer is measured in a) Centimeters b) Millimeters c) Decibels d) Dobson unit	d
69.	Which of the following is the primary gas in natural gas? a) ethane b) methane c) propane d) butane	b
70.	Which of the following statements are natural sources of air pollution? a) volcanic eruption b) solar flair c) earthquake d) all of the above	d
71.	Which green house gas is known as colourless, non-flammable, and laughing gas? a) Ethane b) Nitrous oxide c) Methane d) Sulphur hexabenzene	b
72.	One molecule of chlorine causes destruction of _____ O_3 molecules. a) One lakh b) Ten thousand c) One crore d) One billion	a
73.	The chief chemical compound responsible for ozone hole is a) chlorofluorocarbon b) chlorine c) methane d) nitrous oxide	b
74.	Chlorofluorocarbons rise to the stratosphere and _____. a) react directly with stratospheric ozone to destroy it b) after interacting with UV energy, become free radicals, which destroy ozone c) become free radicals that react with oxygen to create ozone d) react with free radicals to remove carbon dioxide	b
75.	One of the problems that occurs as a consequence of CFC pollution is _____. a) increasing skin cancer in humans b) toxins accumulating in homes c) damage to human red blood cells d) movement of toxins into lakes and rivers, which poisons fish	a
76.	What is the harm from the depletion of Earth's ozone layer a) The average temperature of earth's surface will increase gradually b) The oxygen content of the atmosphere will decrease c) Increased amount of Ultra violet radiation will reach earth's surface d) Sea levels will rise as the polar ice caps will gradually melt	c
77.	The effects of ozone depletion on humans includes all of the following, except _____. a) more cataracts b) suppression of immune system c) more brain cancers d) worse sunburn	c
78.	Mesosphere has a _____ lapse rate. a) negative b) positive c) both (a) and (b) d) neutral	a
79.	The important chemical species in the mesosphere are _____ a) O_2^+, NO^{+2} b) O_3+, N+ c) O+, CO_2 d) O_2+, NO+	d
80.	The following are major types of air pollutants, EXCEPT a) Oxides of Carbon b) Oxides of Sulphur c) Oxides of Nitrogen d) Oxides of Hydrogen	d
81.	Harmful chemicals emitted directly into the air from natural processes and human activities are called _____. a) primary pollutants b) secondary pollutants c) smog d) tertiary pollutants	a
82.	An example of secondary pollutant is _____. a) SO_2 b) CO_2 c) Acid rain d) NOx	c
83.	Nonpoint sources of pollution include all of the following except _____. a) wind carrying dirt and pesticides from croplands b) runoff from a stockyard c) a smokestack from a power plant d) fertilizer runoff from lawns	c
84.	Mobile sources with definite routes are classified as _____ sources a) area b) line c) point d) non-point	b
85.	Acid rain is formed due to contribution from the following pair of gases a) Methane and ozone b) Oxygen and nitrous oxide c) methane and sulphur dioxide d) Carbon dioxide and sulphur dioxide	b
86.	The major automobile pollutants are _____. a) CO, NOx, HCs and CH_4 b) CO, NOx, HCs and SPM c) CO_2, NOx, HCs and SO_2 d) All of the above	b
87.	You have been hired by a rapidly growing small city to improve the air quality, which has deteriorated in the past 10 years. Your first suggestion is to _____. a) try to negotiate with the large city downwind whose factories produce large amounts of pollution b) decrease the amount of CFCs used locally c) improve transportation options, including carpool lanes, buses, and light rail d) remove the hydroelectric dam on the river	c
88.	The pollution caused by the transportation / vehicular activity depends on _____. a) type of vehicle engine b) age of the vehicle c) traffic congestion d) all of the above	d

89.	Global warming may bring about the following changes in the climate of the Earth. a) Increase in rainfall b) desertification c) drought d) all of the above	d
90.	The Green House Effect is due to the _____. a) Impermeability of long wavelength radiations through CO_2 of the atmosphere. b) Penetrability of short wavelength radiations through O_3 layer. c) Penetrability of short wavelength radiations through CO_2. d) Impermeability of long wavelength radiations through O_3 layer.	a
91.	_____has the highest global warming potential. a) CFC b) methane c) nitrous oxide d) carbon dioxide	a
92.	The global warming potential of CO_2 is the _____ among the green house gases. a) highest b) least c) average d) none	b
93.	Greenhouse gases prevent most of the outgoing _____radiation from the surface and lower atmosphere from escaping into outer space. a) UV b) gamma c) microwave d) infra-red	d
94.	The maximum contribution of green house gases to the atmosphere is from _____ sector. a) Transportation fuels b) Power stations c) Agricultural by products d) Waste treatment	b
95.	Climate models predict that global warming will be most severe in which regions? a) Australia b) North America c) Polar regions d) Africa	c
96.	A temperature inversion is the result of _____. a) precipitation b) cold air drainage c) a lid of warm air on top of cooler, stagnant air d) a cold blanket of air that prevents warm air from rising	c
97.	Subsidence inversion is generally seen in _____ areas. a) Cyclonic b) Anticylonic c) Both a) and b) d) Neither a) nor b)	b
98.	Inverse condition is the a)increase in temperature with latitude b) decrease in temperature with altitude c) increase in temperature with altitude d) decrease in temperature with latitude	c
99.	Smog is a combination of the words a) smoke and fog b) snow and fog c) smoke and snow d) all of the above	a
100.	Photochemical smog is characteristic of urban areas with many vehicles and a climate that is _____. a) cool, wet, and cloudy b) cool, dry, and sunny c) warm, dry, and sunny d) warm, wet, and cloudy	c
101.	Photochemical smog peaks in the _____. a) Morning b) Evening c) Afternoon d) Twilight	c
102.	Photochemical smog is _____ type of smog. a) reducing b) oxidizing c) neutral d) none of the above	b
103.	_____ gives the photochemical smog its distinctive color. a) NO_2 b) SOx c) SPM d) HC	a
104.	PAN stands for a) peroxy acetyl nitrite b) peroxy acetyl nitrate c) peroxyl acetyl nitrate d) peroxy acetic nitrate	b
105.	London smog was caused mainly due to excess of oxides of _____ in atmosphere. a) nitrogen b) sulphur c) carbon d) phosphorus	b
106.	Sulphurous smog is _____ type of smog. a) Reducing b) Oxidizing c) Neutral d) Exploding	a
107.	Which of the following statements about carbon monoxide is true? a) Forms complex with hemoglobin b) Formed by complete combustion of fossil fuels c) Forms complex with monoglobin d) None of the above	a
108.	Silicosis is caused in the a) Textile industry b) Sugar industry c) Stone crushers d) Storage battery industries	c
109.	The major effect of air pollutants on paper is _____ a) discoloration b) corrosion c) embrittlement d) tarnishing	c
110.	The most important indoor air pollutant is a) SO_2 b) CO_2 c) NO_2 d) Radon gas	d
111.	Sick Building Syndrome is linked to all of the following, except a) headaches b) coughing and sneezing c) lung cancer d) chronic fatigue	c

112.	Respiratory illnesses in developing countries are most likely to be caused by a) formaldehyde b) cigarette smoke c) particulate matter d) asbestos	b
113.	One way to reduce indoor air pollution in developed countries, especially VOCs, is to do which of the following? a) Put new filters on furnaces and air conditioners. b) Leave the windows open a little bit. c) Leave absorbent charcoal in key areas. d) Use houseplants to absorb the VOCs.	d
114.	Major contribution of indoor air pollutants comes from _____. a) room fresheners b) cooking c) carpets and furniture d) washing dishes	c
115.	Bacterial and fungal spores can be included as _____. a) contributors to indoor pollutants b) VOCs and POPs c) the cause of high pesticide use in the home d) sources of radon in the home	a
116.	Furniture stuffing, paneling, particle board, and foam insulation may be sources of _____. a) chloroform b) formaldehyde c) carbon monoxide d) asbestos	b
117.	Air pollution control devices suitable for removing fine dust from the air is _____. a) cyclone separator b) electrostatic precipitator c) settling chamber d) fabric filter	b
118.	An average ecological footprint of an individual in a given country or area is called _____. a) per capita gross GNP b) ecological footprint c) per capita GDP PPP d) per capita ecological footprint	d
119.	An example of area sources of pollution is a) Industry b) Sewage treatment plant c) Agricultural land d) None of the above	c
120.	Which of the following is a non-point source of pollution? a) Industries b) Sewage treatment plants c) Agricultural lands d) All of the above	c
121.	Liquid state of the environment is termed as _____ a) Hydrosphere b) Thermosphere c) Mantle d) Lithosphere	a
122.	The main source of water is: a) rivers b) rain c) ponds d) canals	b
123.	How much of Earth's water is fresh water? a) 97% b) 50% c) 3% d) 10%	c
124.	What are the three states of water on Earth? a) groundwater, lakes, and clouds b) liquid water, frozen water, and water vapor c) gas, steam, and vapor d) groundwater, oceans, and ice	b
125.	Which of the following is not a part of the hydrological cycle? a) Precipitation b) Infiltration c) Transpiration d) Perspiration	d
126.	All of the following are part of the freshwater aquatic life zones, except _____. a) lakes b) mangrove forests c) inland wetlands d) streams	b
127.	A layer of sediment or rock that is highly permeable and contains ground water is called an a) aquifer b) well c) both (a) and (b) d) None of the above	a
128.	How is water stored in an aquifer? a) in an open underground lake b) in cracks and spaces in rocks c) in impermeable rock d) in wells and springs	b
129.	The term subsidence refers to _____. a) failure of the groundwater supply b) accumulation of silt behind a dam c) sinking of ground when water has been withdrawn d) intrusion of salt water into a freshwater aquifer	c
130.	Withdrawing too much water from an aquifer can cause all of the following except _____. a) droughts b) land subsidence c) sinkholes d) freshwater contaminated with saltwater	a
131.	Enrichment of nutrients in the water body is termed as _____ a) Oligitrophication b) Eutrophication c) Dystrophication d) Putrification	b
132.	The lack of sufficient water to meet the needs of the people in a country or region is called a) water deficit b) water shortage c) hydrological poverty d) hydrological shortage	c
133.	Throughout the world, the majority of water is used for a) industrial uses b) animals and humans c) transportation d) irrigation	d
134.	A measure of the severity of the exposure resulting from the exposure is the _____relationship. a) toxicant-response b) concentration-response c) (c) both (a) and (b) d) none of the above	b
135.	Name one non-biodegradable waste which may pollute the earth to dangerous levels of toxicity, if not handled properly. a) DDT b) CFC c) Radioactive substances d) PAN	c

136.	Discharge of industrial wastewater cause all except _____. a) depletion of dissolved oxygen b) destroy aquatic life c) change in climate d) impair biological activity	c
137.	Which of the following is non-biodegradable? a) Animal bones b) Nylon c) Eucalyptus leaves d) Wool	b
138.	Which of the following is by far the leading cause of water pollution? a) mining b) factories c) sewage treatment plants d) agriculture activities	d
139.	Nitrate poisoning in infants causes _____ a) Methemogolbinemia b) leukemia c) anemia d) skin cancer	a
140.	Pathogenic bacteria enter wastewater , primarily from, a) Industrial waste b) Domestic waste c) Both industrial & domestic waste d) Infiltration from surrounding soils	b
141.	Biochemical oxygen demand measures _____. a) industrial pollution b) air pollution c) polluting capacity by industries d) dissolved O_2 needed by microbes to decompose organic wastes	d
142.	The amount of oxygen required to oxidize reactive chemicals in a water system, typically determined by a standard test procedure refers to: a) Biological oxygen demand b) Chemical Oxygen demand c) Biochemical oxygen demand d) All of the above	b
143.	_____ is an index of water pollution. a) BOD b) COD c) Turbidity d) Nitrates	a
144.	A body of water can be depleted of its oxygen by a) organic wastes b) sediments and suspended solids c) inorganic wastes d) radioactive wastes	a
145.	Presence of high algal content in water indicates water is _____. a) Hard b) Alkaline c) Soft d) Acidic	d
146.	Sources of mercury in hospitals are: a) Drugs b) Ultra Sound Gel c) Dental Amalgam d) None of the above	c
147.	Itai-Itai disease is caused by the contamination of water due to _____. a) cadmium b) mercury c) lead d) all	a
148.	The following disease is not caused by water pollution: a) Jaundice b) dysentery c) malaria d) typhoid	c
149.	The pH range of drinking water is _____. a) 6.0 - 9.9 b) 6.5 - 8.5 c) 6.0 - 8.5 d) 6.5 - 7.5	d
150.	The pH value of rain water is _____ a) 5.7 b) 7.0 c) 6.5 d) 8.0	a
151.	Physical pollution of water is due to a) pH b) dissolved oxygen c) turbidity d) nitrates	c
152.	_____ accumulates in bones and teeth and replaces Ca. a) Sr-90 b) Ra c) Th d) U	a
153.	Fluoride pollution mainly affects _____. a) kidney b) brain c) teeth d) lungs	c
154.	What is the maximum available concentration of fluorides in drinking water? a) 1.0 mg/l b) 1.8 mg/l c) 2.0 mg/l d) 0.5 mg/l	a
155.	The liquid waste from bath and kitchens is called a) sullage b) domestic sewage c) storm waste d) run-off	a
156.	When the fluoride concentration in water exceeds 1.5 mg/l or so, the disease that may be caused is a) Methemoglobinemia b) Dental carries in children c) Fluorosis d) Poliomyelitis	c
157.	Blue baby syndrome is also termed as _____ a) methemoglobinemia b) leukemia c) anemia d) skin cancer	a
158.	Nitrosoamines are suspected to be agents of _____ cancer. a) lung b) stomach c) intestine d) skin	b
159.	Siltation of water bodies leads to _____. a) Change in pH b) turbidity c) change in temperature d) coloration	b
160.	Sediments act as _____ to trace metals a) pollutants b) leachate c) repository d) none of these	c

161.	Which of the following is not likely to be a result of agriculture's use of water? a) sediment pollution and increased runoff b) pollution from pesticides and fertilizers c) recharged aquifers from agricultural activities d) fertilizers causing algal blooms in lakes and streams	c
162.	The term 'dead' with respect to a water body refers to: a) The inability of a water body to sustain aquatic life b) The ability of a water body to sustain aquatic life c) The inability of a water body to flow d) The heating or cooling of a water body	a
163.	Which of the following statements about lakes is true? a) Stratified layers of lakes are characterized by vertical mixing. b) Stratification increases levels of dissolved oxygen, especially in the bottom layer. c) Lakes are more vulnerable than streams to contamination by plant nutrients, oil, pesticides, and toxic substances that can destroy bottom life. d) Lakes have more flushing than streams	c
164.	Contaminated groundwater cannot cleanse itself for all of the following reasons, except a) Groundwater does not move at all. b) Contaminants are not dispersed effectively. c) Lower concentrations of dissolved oxygen exist for decomposition. d) Usually cold temperatures slow down reactions.	a
165.	An important water contaminant is: a) Heavy metals b) Nitrogen oxides c) Carbon monoxide d) NO, and SO_2	a
166.	The effects of Hg are fatal as it is _____ a) neurotoxin b) mutagenic c) carcinogenic d) none of the above	a
167.	Lead interferes with _____ synthesis. a) heme b) positive c) both (a) and (b) d) neutral	a
168.	Cr VI is _____ toxic than Cr III a) more b) less c) equally d) none	a
169.	A water borne disease: a) Small Pox b) Meningitis c) Diarrhea d) Cholera	d
170.	The best method for disinfection of swimming pool water is a) U-V rays treatment b) Filtration c) Chlorination d) Heating	a
171.	The best household method to obtain potable water: a) Filtration b) Boiling c) Chemical treatment d) Decantation	b
172.	A good indicator of water quality is _____. a) ducks b) fish c) turtles d) coliform bacteria	d
173.	Of the following organisms, the group that is least likely to cause disease is a) bacteria b) protozoa c) algae d) virus	c
174.	Rise in temperature in water decreases _____ level. a) BOD b) COD c) DO d) CO_2	c
175.	The most serious environmental effect posed by hazardous wastes is a) air pollution b) contamination of groundwater c) increased use of land for landfills d) destruction of habitat	b
176.	The presence of high coliform counts in water indicate a) contamination by human wastes b) phosphorus contamination c) decreased biological oxygen demand d) hydrocarbon contamination	a
177.	The only effective way to protect groundwater is to a) prevent contamination b) use monitoring wells c) cover all wells carefully d) treat all water from underground sources	a
178.	Minamata episode of Japan is due to the poisoning of _____. a) lead b) mercury c) cadmium d) nickel	b
179.	Arsenic levels are 5–100 times the standard for 140 million people living in _____. a) the United States b) Western Europe and as far east as Poland c) Central and South America d) China, Bangladesh, and part of India	d

180.	The main reason that water supplies are “chlorinated” is _____. a) to filter out solids from the water b) to kill bacteria in the water. c) to make the water softer d) to remove lead salts from the water as insoluble lead chloride	b
181.	One method of desalination uses high pressure to force saltwater through a membrane filter. This method is called _____. a) diffusion b) distillation c) reverse osmosis d) active transport	c
182.	Which of the following is not a means of purifying water for drinking? a) protecting watersheds from pollution b) nanofilters c) carbon nanotubes d) centrifugation	d
183.	The phenomenon of corrosion of marble due to acid rain: a) Marble Fever b) Marble Cancer c) Marble Rain d) Marble Pain	B
184.	Experts rate acid rain as a a) high-risk ecological and human health problem b) medium-risk ecological problem and high-risk human health problem c) high-risk ecological and low-risk human health problem d) high-risk ecological problem and no-risk human health problem	b
185.	Reduction in the brightness of the famous Taj Mahal is due to the a) ozone depletion b) acid rain c) global warming d) deforestation	b
186.	Acid rain can be controlled by: a) reducing SO_2 and NO_2 emissions b) reducing particulates in air c) increasing the forest cover d) curtailing the emissions of GHGs	a
187.	The word soil is derived from the Latin word a) environner b) solum c) selenium d) none of the above	b
188.	The agents of soil erosion are _____ a) wind b) water c) both (a) and (b) d) none of the above	c
189.	What is the largest cause of soil erosion? a) moving water b) still water c) wind d) sink holes	a
190.	A typical productive soil consists of approximately _____ organic matter. a) 5% b) 10% c) 20% d) 50%	a
191.	Which of the following statement is false? a) Soil erosion affects the productivity of agricultural 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	d
192.	Land degradation is great challenge for India because of: a) the 83 mha forest land, over half is used to various degrees b) only 250 mha land of 330 mha posses any potential for production c) 406 million of livestock have to supported on 13 mha land d) All of the above	d
193.	When the productive potential of soil, especially on arid or semiarid land, falls by 10% or more because of prolonged drought and human activities, it is called _____. a) salinization b) desertification c) soil erosion d) overgrazing	b
194.	E = f(C, T, R, V, S, ….., H), Where, S = _____. a) slope b) slide c) salinity d) sodium	a
195.	In the equation E = f(C, T, R, V, S, ….., H), V stands for _____ a) voids b) vegetation c) vulnerability d) valley	b
196.	_____ causes thin and fragile egg shells in birds a) PCBs b) DDT c) Dieldrin d) none of the above	b
197.	The major plant nutrients are a) SPK b) NPK c) CPN d) NCS	b
198.	One of the most important characteristics of a pesticide is how long it will stay deadly in the environment, a characteristic called _____. a) lethal dose b) usefulness c) impact d) persistence	d
199.	Which of the following would most likely be used to mine coal on hilly terrain? a) open-pit mining b) contour mining c) area strip mining d) strip mining	b
200.	Excessive application / usage of NPK fertilizers leads to the reduction of _____ in plants. a) Protein b) Pigmentation c) Evapotranspiration d) Chlorophyll	a

201.	Water logging is a phenomena in which a) crops patterns are changed b) soil root zone becomes saturated due to over irrigation c) Erosion of soil d) None of the above	b
202.	The best soil for healthy and vigorous growth of plant is _____. a) clayey b) sandy c) loam d) clayey loam	c
203.	Formation of water layer on land is called a) water logging b) salinization c) overgrazing d) none of the above	a
204.	Some toxic chemicals, such as those in DDT, can be stored in the fat tissue of animals. As these animals become food for larger and larger animals, the amount of the toxin gets larger and larger. This process is called _____. a) biophilia b) biosphere c) biotechnology d) biomagnification	d
205.	Excessive mineral salt accumulation in soil is termed as _____ a) water logging b) salinization c) overgrazing d) none of the above	b
206.	Forests prevent soil erosion by binding soil particles in their a) stem b) leaves c) roots d) buds	c
207.	All of the following are alternatives to using pesticides, except _____. a) rotating crops planted in a field each year b) provide homes for pest enemies c) bring in natural enemies d) freeze the pests	d
208.	Neem is a a) Biopesticide b) Biofertilizer c) Herbicide d) Fungicide	a
209.	The word noise is derived from _____word. a) French b) Greek c) Latin d) None of the above	c
210.	The word noise is derived from Latin word _____ meaning a feeling of sickness. a) nausea b) nauseated c) noseated d) nauseas	a
211.	Sound is _____ form of energy a) kinetic b) potential c) both (a) and (b) d) none of these	a
212.	Sounds of frequency >20,000 Hz are called _____ a) ultrasound b) infrasound c) both (a) and (b) d) none of the above	a
213.	_____, as perceived by human ear, is the magnitude of a sound. a) pitch b) loudness c) sound levels d) sound intensity	b
214.	Annoyance is considered as a _____ effect of noise. a) auditory b) non-auditory c) both a & b d) none	b
215.	Interference with speech is termed as _____ effect of noise. a) non-auditory b) auditory c) both (a) and (b) d) neither (a) nor (b)	A
216.	Human hearing is sensitive to frequencies in the range of about_____ Hz a) 20 – 20,000 b)40 – 10,000 c) 100 – 10,000 d) None of the above	a
217.	Disturbance from household gadgets and community including musical instruments, etc. is termed as _____noise. a) Occupational b) Transportation c) Neighbourhood d)None of the above	c
218.	The areas up to the 100 meters around the premises such as hospitals, educational institutions and courts are: a) Silence Zones b) Atrophic Zones c) EMP Zones d) Irrigation Zones	a
219.	The prescribed limits of noise in residential area during day is _____ dBA a) 55 b) 45 c) 60 d) 50	a
220.	Garbage can be put under four categories: organic, toxic, soiled, and recyclable. Of the organic waste, this forms an important part. a) plastic bags b) vegetable peels c) glass d) metal	b
221.	Waste that includes paper, food wastes, cans, bottles, yard waste, glass, wood, and similar items is called ____. a) industrial solid waste b) hazardous waste c) municipal solid waste d) e-waste	c
222.	A solid waste characterization of depends on _____. a) density b) composition c) energy content d) all	d
223.	The organic acids present in solid wastes are metabolized into _____. (a) CO_2 and H_2S (b) CO_2 and H_2O (c) CO_2 and CH_4 (d) SO_2 and H_2O	b
224.	One of the following is added to the compost to get better results: a) ants b) bugs c) worms d) snakes	c
225.	In composting, the biological activity will decrease if _____ factor is increased. a) temperature b) phosphorus c) nitrogen d) none of the above.	a

226.	Optimal temperature during composting is _____^{o}C. a) 30-35 b) 40-50 c) 60 d) 66	b
227.	While composting, the maintenance of pH below 8.5 is better to minimize the loss of N_2 in the form of _____. a) nitric acid b) NO_2 c) ammonia d) amino acid	c
228.	For an optimum composting operation, C : N ratio has to be maintained at a) (65 -90) : 1 b) (85 -100) : 1 c) (20 -30) : 1 d) (35 -50) : 1	d
229.	Biogas is a mixture of CH_4, CO_2, H_2 and _____. a) CO b) N_2O c) H_2S d) SO_2	c
230.	Following is not recommended for management of plastic waste: a) Incineration b) Deep burial c) Autoclave/Hydroclave d) All of the above	a
231.	The chemical constituents of some organic wastes can be recovered by _____ of solid waste. a) incineration b) landfill c) ocean dumping d) pyrolysis	d
232.	Pyrolysis is an _____ process. a) exothermic b) endothermic c) both (a) and (b) d) neither (a) nor (b)	b
233.	Around _____% of the hospital waste generated is non-hazardous. a) 70 b) 60 c) 85 d) 90	c
234.	EPR is the abbreviation of _____. a) Extended Pollution Report b) External Pollution Result c) Extended Producer Responsibility d) both (a) and (b)	c
235.	E-waste can be best managed with _____. a) polluter pays principle b) extended producer responsibility c) ocean dumping d) none of these	b
236.	Solid waste is best managed through a) incineration b) open dumping c) sanitary landfill d) composting	c
237.	In a solid waste management program, the most favorable option is _____ . a) prevention of waste generation b) minimization of waste generation c) recycling d) energy recovery	a
238.	In waste hierarchy concept, the least favorable option is _____ of waste. a) composting b) disposal c) sanitary landfill d) recycling	b
239.	Standards for deep burial include following except: a) Depth of pit /trench should be 1 meter b) Depth of pit/trench should be at least 2 meters c) Burial must be performed under close and dedicated supervision d) It must be ensured that animals do not have access to burial sites	a
240.	The consolidated waste enclosed by earth at the end of the day's operation is called a_____. a) row b) chamber c) compost d) cell	d
241.	Landfills are the sites for the disposal of solid waste. While building a landfill it is very essential to take one of the following factors into consideration. a) below ground water level b) above ground water level c) both (a) and (b) d) none	a
242.	Improper lining of sanitary landfill leads to _____ pollution. a) air b) water c) both (a) and (b) d) none	b
243.	Love Canal Tragedy is attributed to _____. a) soil pollution b) hazardous waste c) air pollution d) none	b
244.	The company responsible for the dumping of toxic and cancer-causing wastes into an old canal excavation called the Love Canal was a) DuPont b) Monsanto c) Hooker Chemicals and Plastics Corporation d) the 3M Company	c
245.	Which is not a suitable option for the disposal of spent nuclear fuel? a) Seal it in deep pools. b) Monitor it in storage near the ground surface. c) Bury it deep within the Earth. d) Seal it in a landfill.	d
246.	In a low-waste approach, which of the following strategies should be given lowest priority? a) reuse b) reduce c) bury d) recycle	c
247.	Unscientific disposal of solid wastes leads to _____ a) air pollution b) surface water pollution c) ground water d) all of the above	d
248.	Waste which has been in contact with the blood or body fluids is termed as a) Radiological Waste b) Liquid waste c) Infectious Waste d) Cytotoxic Drugs	c
249.	The colour code for the biomedical waste to be autoclaved, disinfected is a) redb) black c) yellow d) blue/white	a

250.	The middle, partially melted zone of the interior of the earth is called the _____. a) crust b) tectonic plate c) core d) mantle	d
251.	Large sections of the earth's crust, called _____, move slowly on the mantle below them. a) asthenosphere b) mantle c) tectonic plates d) core	c
252.	When an oceanic plate collides with a continental plate the continental plate usually slides up and over the denser oceanic plate, pushing it down into the mantle, a process called a) production b) subduction c) induction d) convection	b
253.	Natural events leading to no loss of life and property are termed as _____. a) hazards b) disasters c) both (a) and (b) d) none	a
254.	All natural hazards are disasters and vice-versa. a) true b) false c) both (a) and (b) d) none of the above	b
255.	An example of the natural disaster caused by geological factors is _____ a) deforestation b) flood c) volcano d) drought	c
256.	Locust are of _____ origin. a) natural b) anthropogenic c) climatic d) both (a) and (b)	c
257.	Globally, the most prominent disasters are _____. a) volcanoes b) earthquake c) landslides d) floods	c
258.	In India, among the various natural disasters, _____ is common. a) earthquake b) drought c) floods d) landslides	c
259.	Four of the following are harmful environmental effects of a severe drought, one is not. Choose the one that is not. a) dries out soil b) reduces moisture in the air from evaporation c) reduces stream flows d) decreases tree growth and biomass	b
260.	An earthquake can be caused by a) a sudden slip on a fault b) by volcanic or magmatic activity c) sudden stress changes in the earth d) all of the above	d
261.	The point of origin of earthquake that lies below the earth's surface is called the _____ a) Epicenter b) Focus c) Ring d) Fault	b
262.	Seismic waves are measured on _____ scale. a) Ricter b) Ritcher c) Richer d) Rickter	b
263.	Seismic waves can travel in _____ direction. a) backward b) forward c) all d) both (a) and (b)	d
264.	Average duration of an earthquake is _____ seconds. a) 100 b) 60 c) 40 d) 30	c
265.	The severity of an earthquake is a measure of its seismic waves, and is called a) epicenter b) focus c) magnitude d) ridges	c
266.	Faulting earthquakes are also termed as _____ earthquakes. a) volcanic b) seismic c) faulting d) coseismic	c
267.	Which of the following enhance the frequency of an earthquake? a) big dams b) underground nuclear testing c) mining and exploration in seismic zones d) all of these	d
268.	_____ is identified as seismic zone. a) Lakshadweep Islands b) Deccan plateauc) Chota Nagpur d) Gulf of Mannar	b
269.	The term tsunami comes from the Japanese meaning _____ a) harbor b) shore c) bay d) tides	a
270.	Large waves generated in the ocean by an earthquake, landslide, or volcanic activity are called _____. a) pipe waves b) quake waves c) seismic waves d) tsunamis	d
271.	_____floods are caused by a significant and unexpected event a) Catastrophic b) Estuarine c) Coastal d) Riverine	a
272.	In India, _____is considered to be amongst the worst flood hit states of the country. a) Uttar Pradesh b) Bihar c) Karnataka d) Andhra Pradesh	a
273.	Which of the following is most likely to result in severe flooding of low-lying areas? a) tilling land in the flood plain b) digging subsurface mines in nearby mountains c) using grassland for cattle grazing d) skin cancer	a
274.	One of the major human activities that has contributed to flooding is a) constructing dams b) directing stream flow c) destroying vegetation d) irrigation	c

275.	Generally, tropical cyclone activity peaks during _____ season. a) winter b) late summer c) rainy d) none of the above.	b
276.	Tropical cyclones with maximum sustained surface winds of less than 39 mph are called _____. a) tropical depressions b) equator depressions c) hurricanes d) tornadoes	a
277.	Cyclone Aila of May 2009 can be classified as _____. a) equator depression b) cyclonic c) severe Cyclonic Storm d) hurricane	c
278.	Worldwide, the costliest tropical cyclone is _____. a) Hurricane Katrina b) Cyclone Bhola c) Cyclone Aila d) none of the	a
279.	Landslides occur in _____ seasons. a) summer b) rainy c) winter d) all	d
280.	Water leakage from utilities may lead to _____. a) volcanoes b) landslides c) earthquake d) none	b
281.	Head loading in a steep slope leads to occurrence of _____. a) landslides b) earthquakes c) deforestation d) all the above.	a
282.	Toe removal results in triggering of an _____ a) Earthquake b) landslide c) flood d) drought	b
283.	Landslides induced by earthquakes are termed as _____ landslides. a) seismic b) coseismic c) volcanic d) sliding	b
284.	Afforestation can aid in minimizing _____. a) earthquakes b) landslides c) tsunamis d) none	b
285.	Forest fires are of _____ origin. a) natural b) anthropogenic c) climatic d) both (a) and (b)	d
286.	_____ shelters are specifically constructed to offer some protection against blast pressure, initial radiation, heat, and fire. a) blast b) fallout c) both d) none	a
287.	Bhopal Gas Tragedy was caused due to the leakage of _____. a) methyl iso cyanate b) sulphur dioxide c) methyl iso cyanite d) methane	a
288.	Union Carbide India Ltd. Was manufacturing _____ pesticide. a) Carbaryl b) DDT c) Malathion d) None of the above	a
289.	MIC stands for a) methemoisocyanate b) methylisocyanite c) methylisocyanic d) methylisocyanate	d
290.	Most deaths from the Chernobyl accident were attributed to _____. a) blast b) fall-out c) both (a) and (b) d) none	b
291.	Chernobyl disaster is classified as _____ type of disaster. a) chemical b) nuclear c) explosion d) all the above	b
292.	Persons contaminated with radioactive particles usually feel a burning sensation on their skin. a) True b) False c) both (a) and (b) d) none of the above	b
293.	Which of the following statement is true? a) People exposed to certain biological agents may not become ill until many days later b) People exposed to certain biological agents may not become ill immediately c) People exposed to certain biological agents may not become ill at all d) all the above	d
294.	What is a hurricane a) a small area storm originating in a mountainous terrain b) a large intense storm originating in the tropics c) all of the above d) none of the above	b
295.	What is the most damaging result of a hurricane? a) rains b) storm surge c) high winds d) none of the above	b
296.	The top most priority in emergency response to disaster is a) search and rescue b) assessment of needs c) Livelihood and economy d) Finance	a
297.	_____ nail is the safety measure adopted for resisting hurricanes and earthquakes a) HurriVol b) HurriEarth c) CaneQuake d) HurriQuake	d
298.	Which of the following should you do well before an earthquake strikes? a) store sturdy shoes under your bed b) practice emergency drills with the family and meet at designated place c) prepare emergency kit that includes first aid, food, clothes and other supplies d) all of the above	d

299.	Retrofitting is one of the emergency preparedness measures for _____. a) landslides b) hurricanes c) earthquakes d) floods	c
300.	What should you do to prepare for a hurricane? a) prepare a safety route b) Prepare emergency kit that includes first aid, food, clothes and other supplies c) all of the above d) none of the above	c
301.	Biodiversity includes all of the following components except _____. a) functional diversity b) genetic diversity c) intellectual diversity d) ecosystem diversity	c
302.	Which of the following is true? a) The higher the species richness, the lower productivity. b) The lower the species richness, the more the productivity. c) The lower the species richness, the more the sustainability. d) The higher the species richness, the more the sustainability.	d
303.	The two most important factors determining the climate of an area are a) temperature and wind b) temperature and precipitation c) precipitation and light d) light and temperature	b
304.	The two hot spots of biodiversity in India are _____. a) Western and Eastern Himalayas b) Western and Eastern Ghats c) Western Ghats and Eastern Himalayas d) Western Ghats and Western Himalayas	c
305.	Over the world, there are _____ terrestrial hot spots identified for the conservation of biodiversity. a) 30 b) 40 c) 50 d) 25	d
306.	Because birds live in every climate and biome, and because they are easy to track and count, they serve as excellent a) keystone species b) scapegoats c) indicator species d) aesthetic indicators	c
307.	Which of the following is said to occur when one organism feeds on the body of, or the energy used by, another organism? a) inter specific competition b) predation c) parasitism d) mutualism	c
308.	Which of the following is said to occur when an interaction benefits one species but has little, if any, effect on the other? a) predation b) parasitism c) mutualism d) commensalism	d
309.	Illegal hunting for profit is called _____. a) subsistence hunting b) sport huntingc) commercial hunting d) poaching	d
310.	Project Tiger was launched by the Govt. of India with the support of _____ in the year 1973. a) WWF b) GEF c) UNCEF d) GEMS	a
311.	A biotic community that starts the process of succession in a habitat is called _____. a) Lichens b) Herbs c) Trees d) Animals	a
312.	A new approach towards conservation of biodiversity is _____. a) National Parks b) Sanctuaries c) Reserve Forests d) Biosphere Reserves	d
313.	_____ are the most common places for ex-situ conservation of biodiversity. a) Botanical gardens and zoos b) Tissue culture labs c) Parks and gardens d) Grassland	a
314.	Most photosynthesis in the open ocean occurs in the _____. a) abyssal zone b) euphotic zone c) estuary zone d) bathyal zone	b
315.	Clear-cutting does all of the following except a) greatly increases water runoff b) increases loss of soil nutrients c) increases death of vegetation d) enhances habitat and biodiversity through loss of vegetation	d
316.	According to researchers, the greatest threat to wild species is _____. a) habitat destruction b) invasive species c) population and resource use growth d) pollution	a
317.	In terms of habitat destruction, the greatest eliminator of species is a) pollution of streams, lakes, and oceans b) destruction of wetlands c) plowing of grasslands d) deforestation in tropical areas	d
318.	An endangered species _____. a) may soon become extinct over all or most of its range b) is one that is evolving into another species c) is one that may become rare in the next 100 years d) may eventually become threatened or rare	a

319.	The current mass extinction differs from previous mass extinctions in that _____. a) genotypes of endangered species are being preserved. b) the current extinction is caused by humans. c) it is taking place at a slower rate. d) genetic engineering will make recovery easier.	b
320.	Protected areas linking isolated reserves is a design called _____. a) habitat corridors b) buffer zone concept c) wilderness concept d) transition zones	a
321.	Captive breeding programs in zoos _____. a) eliminate the need to preserve critical habitats b) can be used for most species except mammals c) require the captive population to number between 100 and 500 d) increase the genetic variability of species	c
322.	Study of human population is termed as _____. a) Psychology b) Demography c) Sociology d) Biography	b
323.	Population change is calculated using which of the following formulas? a) (deaths + emigration) – (births + immigration) b) (births + immigration) – (deaths + emigration) c) (deaths + immigration) – (births + emigration) d) (births + emigration) – (deaths + immigration)	b
324.	Which of the following is true of demographic transition as countries become industrialized? a) Death rates drop, followed by birth rates. b) Birth rates drop, followed by death rates. c) Birth and death rates rise at the same time. d) Birth and death rates fall at the same time.	a
325.	Population explosion has occurred in the last _____ years. a) 600 b) 400 c) 800 d) 150	d
326.	How much of the world's population is found in developing countries? a) 97% b) 52% c) 18% d) 82%	d
327.	India _____ family planning program. a) had the world's first national b) has the world's most successful c) has the world's only national d) has the world's largest	a
328.	Which of the following is not true about India? a) One out of four people is poor. b) It has the second-fastest growing economy. c) 80% of rural people have adequate sanitation. d) Nearly one-half of the people are unemployed or underemployed.	d
329.	The term undernutrition refers to people who consume a) less than the basic number of daily calories b) unbalanced meals c) the wrong kinds of food d) poor quality foods	a
330.	The term malnutrition refers to people who consume a) less than the basic number of daily calories b) unbalanced meals c) the wrong kinds of foods d) poor quality foods	d
331.	The major goal of industrialized agriculture for any crop has been to steadily increase its a) tolerance to weeds b) tolerance of drought c) yield per unit of land d) purity	c
332.	A famine occurs when there is a severe shortage of food potentially accompanied by all of the following, except a) mass starvation b) economic chaos c) many deaths d) low emigration rate	d
333.	Needle-stick injuries have the potential of transmission of all except: a) Hepatitis B b) HIV c) Dysentery d) Tetanus	c
334.	Which of the following is not normally an effect of poverty? a) premature death from normally nonfatal diarrhea b) severe respiratory illness from openly burning wood indoors c) diseases from poor sanitation d) heart disease and diabetes from obesity	d
335.	The central principle of treaty law is expressed in the maxim pacta sunt servanda which means _____ a) pacts must be respected b) pacts can be breached c) pacts need not be respected d) pacts may be respected	a
336.	The Stockholm convention is a global treaty to protect human health from a) Green house gases b) Persistent Organic Pollutants c) Hospital acquired Infections d) Waste sharps	b
337.	The United Nations Conference on Human Environment is popularly known as _____ a) Rio de Janerio Conference b) Stockholm Conference c) Johannesburg Conference d) Earth Summit	b

338.	United Nations Environment Programme is an outcome of _____ conference. a) Rio de Janerio Conference b) Stockholm Conference c) Johannesburg Conference d) Earth Summit	b
339.	First international treaty seeking the management and conservation of wildlife was signed in the year _____ a) 1911 b) 1927 c) 1905 d) 1887	a
340.	_____ Convention governs the shipment of hazardous wastes. a) Montreal b) London c) Basel d) Kyoto	c
341.	Montreal Protocol was enforced on _____ a) Jan 1, 1989 b) March 22, 1989 c) Jan 15, 1989 d) Feb 1, 1989	a
342.	The production of which of the following classes of compounds was NOT limited by the Montreal Protocol of 1987 nor by its amendments: a) CFCs b) HCFCs c) Halons d) VOCs	d
343.	Results of the Montreal protocol include _____. a) greatly reduced production of CFCs b) increased production of alternatives to CFCs c) recycling of CFCs d) all the above	d
344.	Ramsar Convention focuses on the conservation and sustainable utilization of _____ a) wetlands b) marine waters c) forests d) land resources	a
345.	The Air (Prevention And Control Of Pollution) Act, 1981 came into force on _____ a) May 16 b) May 26 c) March 26 d) March 16	a
346.	The Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal are bounded by _____. a) Basel Convention b) Montreal Protocol c) UNCLOS d) Kyoto Protocol	a
347.	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in 1992 is informally known as the a) Basel Convention b) London Convention c) CAMBA d) Earth Summit	d
348.	_____discusses the international plan of action to sustainable development. a) Agenda 21 b) Montreal Protocol c) Ramsar Convention d) Kyoto Protocol	a
349.	_____addresses poverty, excessive consumption, health and education, cities and agriculture; food and natural resource management. a) Biological Convention b) Agenda 21 c) Kyoto Protocol d) Johannesburg Conference	b
350.	Earth Summit was held at _____. a) Rio de Janerio b) Texas c) Johannesburg d) Stockholm	a
351.	The main focus of the World Summit held at Johannesburg was_____. a) global warming b) ozone depletion c) sustainable development d) hazardous waste	c
352.	The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) issued a report in 2001 which attached probabilities to the predictions and statements made. Which prediction/statement was considered "Very Unlikely"? a) The temperatures in the northern hemisphere during the 20th century have been the highest for the past 1,000y . b) The observed warming over the past 100 years is due solely to climatic variability. c) Carbon dioxide contributes to higher global temperatures d) Increased carbon dioxide levels are a consequence of human activity.	b
353.	The Convention on Biological Diversity, ratified by 190 countries, seeks to reverse the global decline of biodiversity and share the benefits from the use of genetic resources, but has been slowed by a) lack of severe penalties for violators b) lack of enforcement mechanisms c) implementation delays d) all	d
354.	The agency that has laid down the standards for the control of pollution of air, water and noise is: a) Central Pollution Control Tribunal b) Central pollution Control Agency c) Ministry of Home Affairs d) Central Pollution Control Board	d
355.	Which article in constitution recognizes environmental protection as one of the fundamental duties of every citizen of India? a) Article 42 b) Article 48A c) Article 51A (g) d) Article 52	c
356.	Which article in constitution imposes a constitutional obligation on the state to protect and improve the environment and safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country? a) Article 42 b) Article 48A c) Article 51A (g) d) Article 52	b
357.	The rules pertaining to biomedical waste (India) notified under _____. a) Environmental (Protection) Act, 1980 b) Environmental (Protection) Act, 1983 c) Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986 d) Environmental (Protection) Act, 1988	c
358.	Amendments of Bio-medical Waste Management & Handling Rules were amended in_____. a) 2000 b) 2004 c) 2003 d) 2001	a

359.	According to Biomedical waste (Management & Handling) Rules 1998, waste should not be stored beyond _____.	b

371.	What is the comprehensive definition of the word-'ENVIRONMENT'. a) Entire surroundings of the earth b) All the flora and fauna of the universe c). The term environment can be defined as all external conditions and influences affecting *life, development* and ultimately, the *survival* of an organism d) Ecology	c

	a) 12 hours b) 48 hours c) 72 hours d) 96 hours	
360.	Radioactive waste management in our country is governed under a) Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008 b) Biomedical waste (Management & Handling) Rules 1998 c) Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 d) Atomic Energy Act, 1962	d
361.	_____ Act was enforced in the wake of Bhopal Gas Tragedy. a) The Water (Prevention and Control) of Pollution b) The Air (Prevention and Control) of Pollution c) The Environment Protection d) None of the above	c
362.	The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Bill was first passes in the year _____. a) 1974 b) 1975 c) 1983 d) 1986	a
363.	The principal aim of the National Forest Policy is to ensure _____. a) conservation of water b) conservation of trees c) ecological stability d) conservation of soil	c
364.	The Forest (Conservation) Act came into enforcement in _____. a) 1986 b) 1975 c) 1980 d) 1982	c
365.	The Wildlife (Protection) Act was enacted in the year _____. a) 1972 b) 1975 c) 1980 d) 1982	a
366.	_____ Act provides scope for captive breeding of endangered species. a) Forest b) Wildlife c) Both a and b d) None	b
367.	As per the National Forest Policy, it is essential to have a minimum of ____% of the total area of the country under forest or tree cover. a) 50 b) 25 c) 20 d) 33	d
368.	In our country, the total area under forest is approximately _____ %. a) 30 b) 33 c) 19 d) 25	c
369.	In India, tropical forests occur in _____. a) Jammu and Kashmir b) Rajasthan c) Kerala and Assam d) Nowhere	c
370.	State with highest percentage of land under forests is _____. a) Arunachal Pradesh b) Mizoram c) Assam d) Uttar Pradesh	b

372.	When the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) born? a) 5TH - 16TH June, 1972 b) 5th June 1970 c) 12th Dec. 1978 d) 1st November 2000	a
373.	Define 'Pollution' and give an example. a) Creating impurity b) Smoking everywhere c) Creating nuisance and dirt d) The presence of matter or energy whose nature, location and quantity produce undesired environmental effects. Example: Oxides of nitrogen cause air pollution.	d
374.	How can you say that the Modern Environment is dangerous? a) The radioactivity level is increasing. b) Modern Environment is dangerous because it contains elements that are noxious and changes so rapidly that it is difficult to make proper adaptations c) Because radon problem is a now a world problem. d) Environmentalists are making a propaganda	b
375.	What are the routes of entry of pollutants into the human body? a) Inhalation (respiratory rout); ingestion (food and drink through mouth); skin absorption (through skin) b) Through skin which is the largest organ of the body c) Through eyes and nose d) Through food and drink that we consume	a
376.	Why should we concern about pollution? a) Because all politicians and environmental engineers lose their jobs b) Large concentration of people in small area &Man's ability to pollute began to overmatch nature's capacity to purify c) Automobile companies prosper d) None of the above	b
377.	How do we define air-pollution? a) Air gets dark color b) Smoke and smog results in rain and cooling effect c) Allergens in the atomshphere causes coughing d) It is the presence of substances not normally the components of the atmosphere, in concentrations high enough to produce detectable damage or disruption to some aspect of human health, the economic activity or natural and artificial systems.	d
378.	What is an ATMOSPHERIC INVERSION? a) If temperature at surface becomes cooler than above (for any reason), then denser, cooler air near surface cannot rise, upwelling stops resulting in atmospheric inversion. b) Inverted temperature of air c) Climate becomes dark d) Global warming happens	a
379.	What is the effect of an atmospheric inversion? a) Atmospheric pollution lessens because of sudden cooling effect b) Many people fall sick or may die because of surge in air-pollution in short span of time. Eg. London smog episode. c) Heat rising in the stratosphere d) Rain during all nights	b
380.	What are ideal conditions for an atmospheric inversion to occur?	d

	a) Night times and cloudy b) During early summers c) Near oceans d) Cool ocean air blowing on surface of earth; Cloudless clear sky;mountain range & winter season	