

## \* Air Pollution \*

- 1) Who made the first anti-pollution law to restrict people from using coal for domestic heating in the year 1273?
- (A) Hippocrates      (C) Ali ibn Eidwan  
(B) King Edward I      (D) Ibn Jumay
- 2) In which year Act was passed for banning the use of coal?
- (A) 1300      (B) 1952      (C) 1889      (D) 2000
- 3) In 1952 which major disaster was recorded and that result 4000 deaths?
- (A) America Smog      (B) Smog      (C) London Smog      (D) Smog
- 4) In Europe, around the 19<sup>th</sup> century which was noticed in industrial areas?
- (A) a black form of the peppered moth  
(B) a green form of the peppered moth  
(C) Both (A) & (B)  
(D) a red form of the peppered moth
- 5) In 1981 which act was passed?
- (A) Motor Vehicle Act      (C) London Smog Act  
(B) Anti pollution Act  
(E) Air Pollution Control Act

- 6) When and where greatest industrial disaster leading to serious air pollution, extremely poisonous methyl isocyanide gas was released?
- (A) 3<sup>rd</sup> Dec 1984 in Bhopal  
(B) 9<sup>th</sup> Nov 1884 in Ahmedabad  
(C) 12<sup>th</sup> May 1984 in Jaipur  
(D) 3<sup>rd</sup> Dec 1948 in Bhopal
- 7) The atmosphere is normally composed of
- (A) 80% N<sub>2</sub>, 30% O<sub>2</sub>, 1% Other Gas  
(B) 90% N<sub>2</sub>, 80% O<sub>2</sub>, 30% Other Gas  
(C) 79% N<sub>2</sub>, 20% O<sub>2</sub>, 1% Other Gas  
(D) 76% N<sub>2</sub>, 22% O<sub>2</sub>, 2% Other Gas
- 8) Second highest layer of Earth's atmosphere is
- (A) Stratosphere      (B) Mesosphere  
(C) Troposphere      (D) Thermosphere
- 9) Introduction of chemical into atmosphere is known as
- (A) Air Pollution      (B) Radioactive Pollution  
(C) Atmospheric Pollution      (D) Dense Pollution
- 10) Troposphere layer of atmosphere extends from earth to
- (A) 38 km      (B) 32 km      (C) 20 km      (D) 17 km
- 11) Troposphere is bounded by boundary which is known as
- (A) Thermopause      (B) Stratopause  
(C) Tropopause      (D) Mesopause

- 12) Layer of atmosphere which separates Stratosphere and Troposphere is called  
(A) Mesopause (B) Tropopause (C) Stratopause (D) Thermopause
- 13) Ozone layer is part of layer of \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) Mesosphere (B) Stratosphere (C) Thermosphere (D) Troposphere
- 14) Which one the pollutants?  
(A) Nitrogen oxides, Nitric Acid, Sulphuric Acid  
(B) Sulphuric acid, Nitric acid, Carbonic Acid  
(C) Sulphuric acid, Nitric Acid  
(D) Carbon Oxides, Nitrogen Oxides, Sulphuric Acid
- 15) Which one the primary pollutants?  
(A) Carbon Oxides, Nitrogen Oxides, Sulphur Oxides  
(B) Sulphuric Acids, Nitric Acids, Carbonic Acid  
(C) Nitrogen, Oxygen  
(D) Nitrogen Oxides, Sulphuric Acid
- 16) Which are a group of compounds consisting of carbon & hydrogen atoms?  
(A) Nitrogen oxides (B) Hydrocarbons (C) Particulates (D) Lead
- 17) Carbon Monoxide  
(A) Colourless, Odourless (B) Colourless  
(C) Odourless (D) Colourless, odourless & Toxic Gas
- 18) Which pollutant are produced when sulphur containing Fossil Fuels are burnt?  
(A) Nitrogen oxides (B) Sulphur oxides  
(C) Both (A) & (B) (D) None of the above

- 19) A small pieces of solid material dispersed into the atmosphere is known as ?  
(A) Lead (B) Carbon monoxide (C) Particulates (D) Hydro carbon
- 20) Which is a major air pollutant that remains largely unmonitored and is emitted by vehicles?  
(A) Carbon dioxide (B) Hydro carbon  
(C) Lead (D) Particulates
- 21) Geometrical shape or form of the smoke coming out of a chimney?  
(A) Smog (B) Fog (C) Fume (D) Plume
- 22) Zinc/Lead one e.g. of which particulates?  
(A) Aerosol (B) Fume (C) Fog (D) Dust
- 23) What is smog?  
(A) Fog + Wind (B) Smoke + Fog  
(C) Smoke + wind (D) None of these
- 24) When was London Smog occurred?  
(A) 1952 (B) 1953 (C) 1954 (D) 1951
- 25) When acid deposition is harmful?  
(A) When pH falls below 5.1 for terrestrial & 5.5 for aquatic system  
(B) When pH falls below 5.3 for terrestrial & 5.3 for aquatic system  
(C) When pH falls below 5.4 for terrestrial & 5.5 for aquatic system  
(D) When pH falls below 5.1 for terrestrial & 5.3 for aquatic system.

- 26) What is responsible for the greatest expose to carbon mono oxide ?  
 (A) Cigarette smoking (B) Smoke from vehicles  
(C) Smoke from factories (D) All of these
- 27) How acid rain is caused ?  
 (A) Due to emmission of Sulphuric dioxido  
(B) Due to emmission of Nitrogen oxide  
(C) Due to emmission of carbon dioxide  
 (D) Both A & B
- 28) What lead to excessive soil Nitrogen level ?  
 (A) Nitric Acid (B) Nitrate & Soil in Acid deposition  
(C) Both A & B (D) None
- 29) The velocity of the wind affects the dispersal of —  
 (A) Pollution (B) Atmosphere (C) Pollutants (D) None
- 30) Effect of Nitrogen Oxide  
 (A) Irritate the lungs (B) Aggravate asthma or chronic bronchitis  
(C) Increase Respiratory Infection (D) All of these
- 31) The white fog accumulated over the city turned black forming a — smog with almost visibility.  
 (A) Nia-soup (B) Pob-soup (C) Pae-soup (D) Pea-soup
- 32) In how many forms the descend on the earth surface during acid rain ?  
 (A) 12 (B) 3 (C) 1 (D) 4

- 33) What is ozone depletion?
- (A) Damage of ozone layer
  - (B) Changes in ozone layer
  - (C) Formation of ozone layers
  - (D) None of these
- 34) What effects does ozone depletion have on human health?
- (A) Cancer, Sunburn, Cataract, Aging
  - (B) Tuberculosis
  - (C) Drastic changes of body features
  - (D) All of these
- 35) How is food production being effected due to ozone depletion?
- (A) By the rays of UV radiation
  - (B) Through composition of species
  - (C) As plankton form the basic of marine food
  - (D) All of these
- 36) Does ozone depletion have a great effect on materials?
- (A) Yes (B) No (C) Some sort (D) Maybe
- 37) What is "Greenhouse effect"?
- (A) Observation of earth have shown atmospheric constituents of water vapour, CO<sub>2</sub>, methane, nitrogen oxide, etc that traps heat in the form of infrared radiation on earth surface
  - (B) When the earth has heated much more than its actual temperature

- 38) Major pollutants of ozone depletion is ?  
(A) CFC's (B) Nitrogen Oxide (C) Hydrocarbons (D) All of them
- 39) What should be considered before placing industries?  
(A) Tropography (B) Lithography  
(C) Typography (D) Topography
- 40) Pollutants from the five gases can be removed through  
(A) Filters (B) Precipitators (C) Scrubbers (D) Stackes
- 41) Identify the correct statement regarding electrostatic precipitators.  
(A) Collect the particles before they escape  
(B) Has low maintenance cost  
(C) Doesn't cause any freezing problem  
(D) Can be operated at high temperature
- 42) Air pollutants can be removed with the use of which device?  
(A) Dry collector (B) Wet collector  
(C) Dry & wet collector (D) Dry scrubber
- 43) Chronic exposure of the leaves to air pollutants leads to  
(A) Formation of waxy coating  
(B) Breakdown of waxy coating  
(C) Forms another harming layer  
(D) Breakdown of leaf
- 44) What makes the flower buds become stiff & hard?  
(A) Lower conc. of  $\text{SO}_2$  (B) Carbon dioxide  
(C) Higher conc. of  $\text{SO}_2$  (D) Higher conc. of  $\text{SO}_3$

45) Which of the following leads to air pollution?

(A) Coal Burning power plants

(B) Urban & Suburban area

(C) Industrial Units

(D) All of the above

46) Monuments may be damaged by

(A) Sulphur dioxide (C) Hydrogen

(B) Chlorine (D) Oxygen

47) A chemical industry is not a cause of

(A) Air pollution (B) Noise pollution

(C) Water pollution (D) Nuclear pollution

48) How many industries in the vicinity to others adopt pollution control measures or shut down by the Supreme court orders?

(A) 290 (B) 250 (C) 292

(D) 282

49) The full form of NAAQm

(A) National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring

(B) National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring

(C) National Ambient Air Quality Maintain

(D) National Ambient Air Quality Maintain

50) In Industrial area & mixed use air in India  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$   $\text{SO}_2$

(A) 120 (B) 130 (C) 122 (D) 133

- 51) In Industrial area and mixed use  $\text{mg/m}^3$  CO quality air in India.  
(A) 10,000 (B) 7,000 (C) 5,000 (D) 6,000
- 52) In Industrial area & mixed use  $\text{mg/m}^3$   $\text{NO}_2$  quality air in India  
(A) 110 (B) 140 (C) 130 (D) 120
- 53) In residential area  $\text{mg/m}^3$   $\text{SO}_2$  quality air in India  
(A) 90 (B) 70 (C) 80 (D) 88
- 54) In residential area  $\text{mg/m}^3$  CO quality air in India  
(A) 2000 (B) 3000 (C) 2200 (D) 3200
- 55) In residential area  $\text{mg/m}^3$  NO quality air in India  
(A) 90 (B) 70 (C) 88 (D) 80
- 56) In sensitive area  $\text{mg/m}^3$   $\text{SO}_2$  quality air in India  
(A) 3 (B) 4 (C) 8 (D) 6
- 57) In sensitive area  $\text{mg/m}^3$  CO quality air in India  
(A) 1100 (B) 1000 (C) 900 (D) 800
- 58) In sensitive area  $\text{mg/m}^3$   $\text{NO}_2$  quality air in India  
(A) 30 (B) 40 (C) 20 (D) 80

## \* Solid Waste Management \*

- 1) How many major sources of solid waste are there based on their origin ?  
(A) 10      (B) 5      (C) 9      (D) 6
- 2) Which of the below is not an idea behind solid waste management ?  
(A) Control of waste generation  
(B) Storage & Collection  
(C) Disposal  
(D) Stop waste Generation
- 3) The no. of functional components of solid waste management are —  
(A) 5      (B) 3      (C) 6      (D) 4
- 4) The term ISWM refers to —  
(A) International Solid Waste Management  
(B) Integrated Solid Waste Management  
(C) Integrated Solid Waste mechanism  
(D) International Solid Waste machine
- 5) Under which rule of government, guideline for solid waste management are following today?  
(A) Municipal Solid Rules, 2000  
(B) Municipal Solid Rules, 2016  
(C) Solid waste Rules, 2000  
(D) Solid waste Rules, 2016

- 6) There are \_\_\_\_ ways to treat waste thermally.  
(A) 5 (B) 3 (C) 2 (D) 6
- 7) How many types of landfills are there?  
(A) 3 (B) 2 (C) 5 (D) 4
- 8) Bio-medical waste can be effectively managed by thermal process  
(A) True (B) False (C) Both (A) & (B) (D) None
- 9) The WHO has classified the biomedical waste in \_\_\_\_\_ categories.  
(A) 5 (B) 4 (C) 3 (D) 2
- 10) The average composition of municipal solid waste is  
(A) 41% Organic, 40% Inert & 19% of recyclable  
(B) 20% Organic, 60% Inert & 20% recyclable  
(C) 30% Organic, 20% Inert & 50% recyclable  
(D) 19% Organic, 41% Inert & 40% recyclable
- 11) Which gas produced in open dumps from decomposition of biodegradable waste?  
(A) Ethane (B) Methane (C) Propene (D) Ethene
- 12) Which process improves efficiency of solid waste management?  
(A) Processing (B) Collection (C) Composting (D) Disposal
- 13) Radioactive contaminants are \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Carcinogenic (B) PAN  
(C) Heart Disease (D) All of these

- 14) Chlrophenols are toxic to bacteria and \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) Fish (B) Birds (C) Tigers (D) Insects
- 15) Manmade radioactive pollution are use of radioactive materials from power plant and \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) Nuclear weapons (B) Forests  
(C) Animals (D) Fossil fuels
- 16) What is conc. of carbon dioxide in atmosphere?  
(A) 670 ppm (B) 350 ppm (C) 450 ppm (D) 30 ppm
- 17) Which of the following is a biodegradable waste?  
(A) Polythene Bags (B) Synthetic fiber  
(C) Food waste (D) Paper
- 18) In which method of disposal of municipal solid waste, the waste is dumped in the soil?  
(A) Incineration (B) Composting (C) Land filling (D) Shredding
- 19) The density of ash produced in the municipal solid waste is \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) 100 kg/m<sup>3</sup> (B) 450 kg/m<sup>3</sup> (C) 700 kg/m<sup>3</sup> (D) 1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>
- 20) The process of biodegradable solid waste by earthworms is called \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) Land fills (B) Shredding  
(C) Vermi-composting (D) Composting

- 21) The waste produced in cotton mills are  
 (A) Municipal Solid Waste (B) Hazardous Waste  
 (C) Non Bio-Degradable Waste (D) Non-Hazardous Waste
- 22) Which of the following is not the land filling method?  
 (A) Bangalore method (B) Area method  
 (C) Depression method (D) Trench method
- 23) \_\_\_\_\_ is a liquid that passes through solid waste and extract suspended impurities from it.  
 (A) Leachate (B) Sludge (C) Distilled water (D) None
- 24) Which of the following is not the municipal solid waste?  
 (A) Radioactive substance (B) Ashes  
 (C) Food waste (D) Rubbish
- 25) Which of the following waste can be decomposed by bacteria?  
 (A) Food waste (B) Radioactive substance  
 (C) Ashes (D) Rubbish
- 26) \_\_\_\_\_ is the activity of cutting and tearing of municipal solid waste.  
 (A) Land fills (B) Shredding (C) Composting (D) None
- 27) \_\_\_\_\_ is the crushing & grinding of municipal solid waste.  
 (A) Land fills (B) Shredding (C) Pulverization  
 (D) Composting

- 28) In which method of composting decomposition of anaerobic waste takes place?
- (A) Indian method      (B) Depression method  
(C) Bangalore method      (D) Trench method
- 29) Which of the following is a biological method of disposal of municipal solid waste?
- (A) Land fills      (B) Shredding      (C) Pyrolysis      (D) Composition
- 30) The process of burning of municipal solid waste at high temp. is called
- (A) Incineration      (B) Composting  
(C) Land filling      (D) Shredding

### \* Water pollution \*

- 1) Which of the following reservoirs contains the most water?
- (A) Atmosphere      (B) Biosphere      (C) Ground water      (D) Lakes & Rivers
- 2) What is the process by which water enters the small pore spaces between particles in soil or rocks?
- (A) Transpiration      (B) Infiltration      (C) Precipitation      (D) Sublimation
- 3) The best ground water reservoirs have?
- (A) Low permeability & low porosity  
(B) Low permeability & high porosity  
(C) High permeability & low porosity  
(D) High permeability & high porosity

- 4) Groundwater is — to clean up pollutants than surface water  
(A) Easier (B) Less costly (C) Harder (D) Quicker
- 5) Chemical reactions take place more rapidly in —  
(A) Colder (B) Turbid (C) Warmer (D) Cloudy
- 6) The source of Prsenic in water is —  
(A) Industrial wastes (B) Fertilizers  
(C) Phosphate Rocks (D) All of the above
- 7) Grand water is polluted due to —  
(A) Leachate from landfills  
(B) mining wastes  
(C) Industrial waste storage leachates  
(D) All of the above
- 8) Which flows are slow and not turbulent hence the contaminants are not effectively diluted and dispersed as compared to surface water —  
(A) Groundwater (B) Lakes & Rivers (C) Biosphere  
(D) Atmosphere
- 9) In extreme clauses of eutrophication bodies no longer support —  
(A) Pollution (B) Fishes (C) Nutrients (D) Algae
- 10) What are most common metals found in industrial processing?  
(A) Mercury, Lead & copper (B) Manganese, Nickel & Arsenic  
(C) Both A & B (D) Toxic industrial waste.

- 11) Pesticides are destroying land  
(A) Fauna (B) Flora (C) Both A&B (D) None
- 12) Which lake in Sindh Pakistan has destroyed flora and fauna due to high salinity and high release of chemicals in water  
(A) Atachad lake (B) Banjosa lake  
(C) Saif ul maluk lake (D) Munchan lake
- 13) Polluted water causes what diseases in human?  
(A) Sickness & Diarrhea (B) TB  
(C) Fever (D) Abdominal Pain
- 14) Mass tourism is associated with  
(A) Mountain Areas (B) Coastal Areas  
(C) Plan landscapes (D) Forests
- 15) Natural vegetation is cleared for construction of  
(A) Resorts (B) Pavements (C) Waste dumping areas (D) All of These
- 16) What percent of fresh water consists of lakes on earth?  
(A) 0.01% (B) 0.04% (C) 0.03% (D) 0.30%
- 17) Coral reefs are known as the  
(A) Biodiversity (B) Marine life  
(C) Rainforests of sea (D) Ecosystem
- 18) Tropical mangroves are dredged to make way for  
(A) Tourists (B) Marinus (C) Local people (D) Animals

- 19) How many percent of earth surface is covered by water?  
(A) 68%. (B) 89%. (C) 781.71% (D) 34%.
- 20) How many percent water is available on earth is found in ocean & it is too salty for drinking or irrigation?  
(A) 97%. (B) 94%. (C) 93 %. (D) 97%.
- 21) How many percent freshwater is available on earth?  
(A) 0.5%. (B) 3%. (C) 2%. (D) 7%.
- 22) From remaining freshwater how many Percent water was located by ice caps or glaciers?  
(A) 1.60978%. (B) 2.6180%. (C) 2.997%. (D) 3.6080%.
- 23) Which of the following is the most harmful of oceanic water pollution?  
(A) Plastic waste (B) Industrial effluvia  
(C) Oil spills (D) Domestic waste
- 24) In the GAP phase II in 1997 seven consumption plan which river was not included?  
(A) Yamuna (B) Gomti (C) Damodar (D) Purna
- 25) India always had a tradition of worshipping  
(A) Mountains (B) Properties (C) Rivers (D) None
- 26) In which year India launched the GAP  
(A) 1983 (B) 1985 (C) 1990 (D) 1982

27) In 1995 which river conservation plan (water) launched

- (A) International River      (B) State River  
(C) National River      (D) Village River

28) Water from \_\_\_ area drawn for irrigation through the network of canals.

- (A) Yamuna & Krishna      (B) Ganga & Krishna  
(C) Ganga & Yamuna      (D) Ganga & Puona

29) \_\_\_ is the essential element that makes life on earth possible

- (A) Water (B) Solar (C) Soil (D) Food

30) About \_\_\_ of the total water available on earth is found in oceans.

- (A) 71% (B) 97% (C) 29% (D) 31%

31) If the withdrawal rate of an aquifer exceeds its natural recharge rate the water table is -

- (A) highest (B) lowest (C) Average (D) None

32) The winds blow from the \_\_\_ direction in different seasons

- (A) Opposite (B) Right-to-left  
(C) Left-to-right (D) None

33) The rain may be heavier than usual over one part than over another all those may cause

- (A) Floods (B) Drought (C) Both (D) None of these

- 34) Human wastes contain <sup>concentrated conc. pop</sup> population of Coliform bacteria such as \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) Escherichia coli      (B) Streptococcus faecalis  
(C) Toxoa      (D) Both A & B.
- 35) Potentially harmful bacteria from hum waste may also be present in \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) Smaller no. (B) Bigger No. (C) Average (D) None
- 36) All the following are notorious spills except  
(A) Deep Water Horizon, 2010  
(B) Exxon Valdez, 1991  
(C) Love & Disaster      (D) Both A & B.
- 37) Eutrophication by sewage pollution refers to \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) Nutrient enrichment of fresh water bodies  
(B) Nutrient depletion of fresh water bodies  
(C) Toxic chemical present in freshwater bodies  
(D) Heavy metal accumulation in fresh water bodies
- 38) Which is at least lighter than the normal is discharged back into the water body?  
(A)  $16^{\circ}\text{C}$  (B)  $15^{\circ}\text{C}$  (C)  $150^{\circ}\text{C}$  (D)  $160^{\circ}\text{C}$
- 39) The Sora of Arsenic in water is \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) Industrial waste (B) Fertilizers  
(C) Phosphate Rate (D) All of these
- 40) Which plan is the largest ever river clean up operation of the country?  
(A) GAP (B) PAP (C) CAP (D) DAP

- 41) Which river is not tributaries of Ganga ?  
(A) Yamuna (B) Gomti (C) Cavery (D) Damodar
- 42) Which year GAP plan was launched ?  
(A) 1920 (B) 1985 (C) 2000 (D) 2018
- 43) What is pushed through the porous stem of the reeds into the follow roots ?  
(A) Hydrogen (B) Nitrogen (C) oxygen (D) Helium
- 44) In 1995, which plan was launched ?  
(A) National River Conservation (B) National River Conserving  
(C) National River Cleaning (D) Both A & C

### \* Soil Pollution \*

- 1) The uppermost layer of the soil is called —  
(A) Horizon A (B) Horizon B (C) Horizon C (D) None
- 2) What is important in the development of the soil?  
(A) Climate (B) Time (C) Both A & B (D) None
- 3) Which can be defined as the movement of surface litter & topsoil from one place to another?  
(A) Soil horizon (B) Soil erosion (C) Soil profile (D) None
- 4) DDT in temp. regions of the world has a half life of how many years?  
(A) 10 to 15 yrs. (B) 10 to 20 yrs (C) 20 to 30 yrs (D) 2000 yrs

- 5) Under ideal condition self parent material may develop into a centimetre of soil with how much time?  
(A) 10 yrs. (B) 16 yrs. (C) 15 yrs. (D) 5 yrs.
- 6) What is soil pollution?  
(A) This is the contamination of environment with hazardous chemical & waste  
(B) Contamination of one's home  
(C) Both A & B  
(D) Cutting to make furniture
- 7) While driving Ramesh throws his ex chubby bottle in a nearby open is a form of soil pollution?  
(A) True (B) False
- 8) Which of these factor is not a cause in increase in soil pollution?  
(A) Increase in soil waste of garbage on open lands.  
(B) Toxic waste  
(C) Proper disposal of cans in bin  
(D) Radioactive waste
- 9) Minse is a solution to soil pollution?  
(A) True (B) False
- 10) Consumer should use shopping bags made of?  
(A) Biodegradable materials  
(B) Plastics  
(C) Leather  
(D) None

11) Used automotive oils, batteries, glass, paper & cans  
can be recycled.

- (A) True (B) False

12) What is a soil horizon?

- (A) A factor influencing how soil is formed  
(B) A layer of soil  
(C) An organism found within soil  
(D) A technique used to map soils.

13) Which three layers form soil profile?

- (A) Air, Water & Soil  
(B) Minerals, Organic matter & Living Organism  
(C) Clay, Silt & Sand  
(D) The topsoil, subsoil & parent material.

14) How does a 'Sandy soil' feel like to touch?

- (A) Sticky (B) Gritty (C) Smooth (D) None

15) Why is organic matter an important part of soil?

- (A) It helps to improve water infiltration  
(B) It can break down organic pollution  
(C) It convert by plants  
(D) It is rich in nutrients, which is important for fertility

16) Approximately how many microorganisms can be found in a teaspoonful of soil?

- (A) 4 Billion (B) 50,000  
(C) 50 Billion (D) 1000

- 17) How many foodwaste on soil?  
(A) 13.5% (B) 14.5% (C) 0.5% (D) 12.5%
- 18) Which have adverse — complete the sentence.  
(A) effects on plants, grain & animal body  
(B) effects on plants growth & animal healthy  
(C) effects on plants growth & human health  
(D) effects on chemicals.
- 19) Black Soil is found in?  
(A) Surat (B) Maharashtra (C) Goa (D) Tamil Nadu
- 20) Per soil are dominant in?  
(A) India (B) Tamil Nadu (C) Goa (D) Surat
- 21) Recently formed soil order is?  
(A) Entisols (B) Nontisols (C) A&B (D) None
- 22) Real estate development can cause?  
(A) Air pollution (B) Land pollution (C) Water pollution (D) None
- 23) Which bioproduct of farming practices that result in contamination in agree welfare soil?  
(A) Biotic (B) Flower Degradation (C) Abiotic (D) Botanical
- 24) Normally which contain produce a soil pollution?  
(A) Industrial waste (B) Plant waste  
(C) Flower waste (D) Vegetable waste
- 25) Terracing is an effective method of soil.  
(A) Desert area (B) Plains (C) Riverine Area (D) Hilly Area

26) Deforestation causes: (A) Soil Erosion (B) Pollution (C) Floods (D) None

27) Main indicator of soil erosion is \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) Deforestation (B) Aforestation  
(C) Ozone Layer (D) Goats & Grazing Animals

28) Which of the following is NOT a common reason why soil maps are used?

- (A) To determine the land drainage area  
(B) To determine the suitability of soil crops  
(C) To identify soil properties  
(D) To record how soil are used by people

29) Which of the following creatures will NOT find in the soil?

- (A) Earthworm (B) Springtail (C) Mite (D) None

30) Which of the following is NOT a threat commonly faced by soil?

- (A) Soil erosion (B) Percolation (C) Deforestation  
(D) Climate changes

\* Noise pollution \*

1) What is the unit to measure sound?

- (A) Decibel (B) Picobel (C) Nanobel (D) Millibel

2) At what sound level no hearing loss doesn't occur?

- (A) 40dBA (B) 80dBA (C) 20dBA (D) 90dBA

- 3) What is the full form of TTS?
- (A) Temporary Thersold Shift
  - (B) Temporary Time Shift
  - (C) Temporary Thersold Sound
  - (D) Thersold Temporary Shift
- 4) What is full form of NIPTS?
- (A) Noise Induced Permanent Time Shift
  - (B) Noise Induced Permanent Time Sound
  - (C) Noise Induced Permanent Temporary Sound
  - (D) Noise Induced Permanent Threshold Shift
- 5) What are the sound levels of the temporary effects.
- (A) 70-8120 dB A
  - (B) 80-130 dB A
  - (C) 60-8110 dB A
  - (D) 20-8120 dB A
- 6) The sound level of \_\_\_ dB A or more can physically rupture the human eardrum.
- (A) 140 dB A
  - (B) 150 dB A
  - (C) 130 dB A
  - (D) 110 dB A
- 7) What are the harmful effects of excessive sound level?
- (A) Mental disorder
  - (B) Circulatory System by blood pressure & pulse rate
  - (C) More concentration
  - (D) None
- 8) Noise can also cause emotional or psychological effects such as
- (A) Night-Blindness
  - (B) Blood Pressure High
  - (C) Irritability, Anxiety & Stress
  - (D) Head-ache

- 9) Which is the fundamental way to control noise  
(A) Dead Noise (B) Reduce Noise at source  
(C) Stop sound (D) Use Earplugs
- 10) What is ambient noise level for silent zone in day time & night-time  
(A) 20 & 40 dBA (B) 10 & 10 dBA  
(C) 20 & 90 dBA (D) 50 & 40 dBA
- 11) What is the noise level for Industrial zone in day & night time?  
(A) 70 & 70 dBA (B) 40 & 20 dBA  
(C) 30 & 50 dBA (D) 10 & 60 dBA
- 12) What is noise level for Residential zone in day & night time?  
(A) 25 & 15 dBA (B) 45 & 90 dBA  
(C) 55 & 45 dBA (D) 35 & 35 dBA
- 13) What is sound level of subway train?  
(A) 80 dBA (B) 90 dBA (C) 70 dBA (D) 100 dBA
- 14) What is sound level of Rock band?  
(A) 50 dBA (B) 120 dBA (C) 100 dBA (D) 110 dBA
- 15) What is common sound level of threshold of hearing  
(A) 1.5 (B) 0 (C) 2 (D) 5
- 16) Which of the following zones correctly matched with permitted zone?  
(A) 70 dBA (B) 125 dBA (C) 100 dBA (D) 90 dBA

- 17) Which of Noise is \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) Desirable & Unwanted sound  
(B) Undesirable & Unwanted sound  
(C) High volume & Unwanted sound  
(D) Desirable & Wanted sound
- 18) How many ways are there to control noise pollution  
(A) 4 (B) 5 (C) 6 (D) 7
- 19) Which is the significant health effects of noise?  
(A) More concentration (B) Mental Disorders  
(C) Lack of concentration & mental fatigue (D) None
- 20) What is the sound level required for instantaneous  
rupture of membrane?  
(A) 140 dB A (B) 150 dB A (C) 160 dB A (D) 190 dB A
- 21) Doubling the speed of vehicle increases the sound  
level by \_\_\_\_  
(A) 2 dB A (B) 1 dB A (C) 3 dB A (D) 4 dB A
- 22) \_\_\_\_\_ around houses can also act as effective  
noise barriers.  
(A) Making industries (C) Controlling Water Pollution  
(B) Controlling Air Pollution (D) Planting of trees
- 23) What is the sound level reduction due to using  
of designed earmuffs?  
(A) 30 dB A (B) 40 dB A (C) 50 dB A (D) 10 dB A

- 24) What is the ambient noise level of commercial zone in day & night?
- (A) 45 & 35 dBA    (B) 55 & 45 dBA  
(C) 65 & 55 dBA    (D) 75 & 65 dBA
- 25) Most people exposed to more than \_\_\_\_\_ dBA will experience permanent hearing loss to some degree.
- (A) 105    (B) 100    (C) 110    (D) 120
- 26) Vehicles Noise comes from the movement of vehicle tires on \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Noise resistance    (C) Pavement & Wind resistance  
(B) Air resistance    (D) None
- 27) What is the sound level of light traffic noise?
- (A) 74 dBA    (B) 73 dBA    (C) 75 dBA    (D) 76 dBA
- 28) Sound level for Symphony Orchestra is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) 90 dBA    (B) 100 dBA    (C) 120 dBA    (D) 110 dBA
- 29) What is the sound level of Broadcasting studio?
- (A) 20 dBA    (B) 25 dBA    (C) 30 dBA    (D) 35 dBA
- 30) For atleast 30 sec of time duration the sound level leads to hearing loss is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) 120 dBA    (B) 130 dBA    (C) 110 dBA    (D) 190 dBA

- 31) Effects of Noise pollution lets on  
(A) Physical Health (B) Born (C) & (B)  
(B) Mental Health (D) None
- 32) What is the sound level of Aircraft takeoff?  
(A) 146 dB A (B) 120 dB A (C) 110 dB A (D) 100 dB A
- 33) Sound level of conversational speech (at 1m) is — dB A.  
(A) 60 (B) 70 (C) 80 (D) 90
- 34) The sound level of average Radio.  
(A) 60 dB A (B) 70 dB A (C) 50 dB A (D) 80 dB A
- 35) Sound level at Bedroom in Night is — dB A  
(A) 30 (B) 40 (C) 50 (D) 60

### \* Environmental Ethics \*

- 1) When Anil Agrawal published the first report on the status of India's Environment  
(A) 1980 (B) 1985 (C) 1990 (D) 1987
- 2) Anil Agrawal invited may different works on engaged with  
(A) 8 (B) 7 (C) 9 (D) 6
- 3) What is mainly due to environmental degradation  
(A) Consumption of reach (B) Recovery of source energy  
(C) Maintaining Environmental Cycle (D) Consume resources

- 4) Who is the Human Nature Interactions a third world country?  
(A) Charles Duravirn (C) Anil Agrawal  
(B) Medha Patkar (D) M. S. Swaminathan
- 5) Anil Agrawal wrote the first report on the — in 1982.  
(A) Origin of species (B) Silent Spring  
(C) State of India's Environment (D) Book of Indian Bharat
- 6) Our human environment in the — rural & wilderness sector  
(A) Nature (B) Urban (C) Holistic (D) None
- 7) There is a strong — basis for the rights of animals & plants to exist on earth.  
(A) Ethical (B) Theoretical (C) Moral (D) None
- 8) Every — has a right to life as a part of our earth's community of living things.  
(A) Plant (B) Animal (C) Both A & B (D) None
- 9) Who's philosophy was based on the assumption that human beings were not masters of the other forms of life he believed that humans were transitors of the lower animal kingdom?  
(A) Sardar Patel (B) Mahatma Gandhi  
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru (D) Rajendra Prasad

- 10) Mahatma Gandhi believed that —  
(A) human was the masters of the lower animal kingdom  
 (B) human beings were not masters of the other forms of life.  
(C) Both A & B  
(D) None of the above
- 11) Human beings are one small — in the wheel of life on earth.  
(A) piece  (B) cog  (C) Both A & B  (D) None
- 12) Who is supervisor of the field  
 (A) Ramalingam  (B) Kanthamma  
(C) Rammalingam's wife  (D) Rammalingam daughter
- 13) A man engaged in making iron goods tools, instruments etc  
(A) Labour  (B) Potter  (C) Teacher  (D) Blacksmith
- 14) Giving water to the crop is known as —  
(A) Planning  (B) Weeding  (C) Irrigation  (D) None
- 15) Farmers need to take loan for the following seasons except  
(A) Tourism  (B) Purchase seeds  (C) Fertilizers  
(D) Pesticides
- 16) Which one of the following is the crop which is grown in the villages?  
(A) Paddy  (B) Wheat  (C) Maize  (D) Cereals

- 17) Which of the following is not the source of livelihood for the people in rural areas  
(A) Selling milk in near by village  
(B) Animal husbandry  
(C) Fishing  
(D) Selling goods in malls
- 18) Places that are located near equator get  
(A) more sunlight directly  
(B) less sunlight directly  
(C) less sunlight rain directly  
(D) less snow directly
- 19) Imaginary lines that are parallel to equator are called  
(A) South Poles  
(B) Latitudes  
(C) Longitudes  
(D) North Poles
- 20) Half of equator as south is classified as  
(A) Southern Hemisphere  
(B) Northern Hemisphere  
(C) South pole  
(D) North pole
- 21) Half of equator as north is classified as  
(A) South pole  
(B) North pole  
(C) Northern Hemisphere  
(D) Southern Hemisphere
- 22) In which area of India you can see that women work more than men.  
(A) Jungle sector  
(B) Rural sector  
(C) City sector  
(D) Village Sector

- 23) Which ~~one~~ the woman was collecting constantly?  
(A) Fruits (B) Animal skin (C) Fuelwood (D) Seeds
- 24) For which purpose women was collecting fuelwood?  
(A) For their homes & selling in urban areas.  
(B) For making furniture for house  
(C) Both A & B  
(D) For selling in rich area
- 25) In which type of environment women are cooking?  
(A) In foggy atmosphere (B) In cold atmosphere  
(C) In hot atmosphere (D) In smoky unhealthy atmosphere
- 26) How much time women are working daily?  
(A) 2 to 4 hrs (B) 6 to 8 hrs  
(C) 8 to 10 hrs (D) 10 to 12 hrs
- 27) What type of role done by men for environment?  
(A) Managing the village commons & resources  
(B) They grown more trees in the jungle.  
(C) They are collecting more fuelwood than woman  
(D) They give security to the trees & animals.
- 28) In Hindu scriptures, Buddhist philosophy & especially in the \_\_\_\_\_ religion, each and every species on earth is supposed to have a place in the schema of life.  
(A) Jain (B) Hindu (C) Muslim (D) Buddhist

29) For which reason women have not an equal opportunity?

- (A) because they are not educated
- (B) because of gender equality
- (C) because of their mind set
- (D) because they are not leaders of society

30) What the society was understand for environment.

- (A) the leaders of society have create a better living environment.
- (B) the boys of society have create a better living environment.
- (C) the boys & girls both one create a better living environment.
- (D) the girls of society have create a better living environment.

31)

Which made the woman play a great role for collecting natural resource?

- (A) their education
- (B) Their tradition
- (C) their mindset
- (D) their love about environment

32) For which reason woman appreciate the value of natural resources?

- (A) because they deeply connected with environment more than man
- (B) because of their education
- (C) because of their tradition
- (D) because of their mindset.

## \* Environmental Human Health \*

1) What is resources in weather?

- (A) Heavy Rains (B) Floods (C) Hurricane (D) All of these

2) Which one weather condition?

- (A) Rainfall (B) Temperature (C) Both A & B (D) None

3) Benzene can lead to —

- (A) Leukemia (B) Blood Cancer (C) Both A & B (D) None

4) Malaria disease was discovered in which year?

- (A) 1880 (B) 1780 (C) 1890 (D) 1980

5) TB is spread through —

- (A) Air (B) Water (C) Food (D) All of these

6) Which two cancers are common in men?

- (A) Lung (B) Stomach (C) Both (D) None

7) Which two cancers are common in women?

- (A) Breast (B) Cervical (C) Both (D) None

8) The cyclone in \_\_\_\_\_ in 1999 caused 10000 deaths

- (A) Orissa (B) Maharashtra (C) Dubai (D) Africa

9) Which disease does experts feel that this will be greatest killer?

- (A) TB (B) Malaria (C) Typhoid (D) Both A & B

10)

Fluke increases the risks of cancer of the bile ducts.

- (A) Liver (B) Heart (C) Both A & B (D) None

11) How many types of diseases are there related to water?

- (A) 3 (B) 4 (C) 5 (D) 2

12) How many people globally live under highly unsanitary conditions?

- (A) 1 Billion (B) 2.5 Billion (C) 3 Billion (D) 2.4 Billion

13) <sup>In</sup> What is drinking water is a serious harmful hazard to human health?

- (A) Arsenic (B) CO<sub>2</sub> (C) O<sub>2</sub> (D) NO<sub>2</sub>

14) What is the main cause of diarrhea?

- (A) Bacteria in clothes (C) In hands & feet.  
(B) Bacteria in contaminated water (D) None

15) The cure and treatment to diarrhea is

- (A) Oral Rehydration Salts Solution (B) Antibiotic Drug (C) Both A & B (D) None

16) What is the solution for diarrhea?

- (A) Don't eat at all (B) Chelation therapy  
(C) continue eating nutritious food (D) None

17) Prevention for diarrhea

- (A) Access to clean drinking water (C) Good personal hygiene  
(B) Improve scute (D) All of these

18) What is the full form of VCZD?

- (A)
- (B)
- (C)
- (D) None of these.

19) Cancer is caused by \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) Uncontrolled growth
- (B) Spread or abnormalities
- (C) Mosquitos
- (D) Both A & B

20) How many types of cancers in the world?

- (A) one
- (B) three
- (C) five
- (D) two

21) Cancer is preventable by \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) Stopping Smoking
- (B) Clean Water
- (C) Make clean at your place
- (D) All of these

22) What is the single largest preventable cause of cancer in the world?

- (A) Smoking
- (B) Tobacco, Smoking
- (C) Tumors
- (D) None

23) Tobacco smoking cause \_\_\_\_% of lung cancer deaths.

- (A) 30%
- (B) 70%
- (C) 80% to 90%
- (D) 75% to 80%

24) What is the important approach to cancer controls?

- (A) Stop Smoking
- (B) Stop drinking alcohol
- (C) Dietary modification
- (D) All of these

- 25) WHO means  
(A) World Health Organization  
(B) World Human Organization  
(C) Weak Health Organization  
(D) World Heritage Organization
- 26) Which of the below is not a factor of environment?  
(A) Physical (B) Biological (C) Social (D) Electronic
- 27) Public health depends on sufficient amount of  
(A) good quality food (B) safe drinking water  
(C) Both A & B (D) None of the above
- 28) Which of the below affects on human health.  
(A) Climate (B) Weathers (C) Natural Disasters  
(D) All of these
- 29) Which organization is working on environment human health?  
(A) WHO (B) CHO (C) WRO (D) RHO
- 30) Stratosphere is found at which atmosphere?  
(A) Top atmosphere (B) Middle atmosphere  
(C) Bottom atmosphere (D) None
- 31) Ozone depletion is being at which atmosphere?  
(A) Stratosphere (C) ~~Troposphere~~ Troposphere  
(B) Thermosphere (D) Mesosphere

- 32) Ozone depletion is being by \_\_\_\_ rays.  
(A) X-rays (B) UV-rays (C) UR-rays (D) Y-rays

### \* Marine pollution and Thermal Pollution \*

- 1) Which pollution is similar to marine pollution?  
(A) General water pollution (C) Air pollution  
(B) Thermal pollution (D) Land pollution
- 2) Which one ushaed the land by \_\_\_\_  
(A) Water (B) Rain (C) Water, Rain (D) Oil
- 3) Oil exploration and extraction also pollute \_\_\_\_  
(A) Sea water (B) Rain (C) Water (D) None
- 4) Which is dissolved in the water is vital for the plant and animals living in it?  
(A) Carbon dioxide (B) Organic nature  
(C) Carbon-monoxide (D) Oxygen
- 5) Marine pollution is \_\_\_\_ compound.  
(A) Stable (C) Stable organic  
(B) Un-stable (D) None of these
- 6) What is the full form of BOD.  
(A) Biology Oxygen Demand  
(B) Biology Organic Demand  
(C) Biological Oxygen Demand  
(D) Biology Organic Demand

- 7) In which treatment plants uses a physical process.  
(A) Primary Treatment  
(B) Both A & C  
(C) Secondary Treatment  
(D) None of these
- 8) How many percent primary treatment normally remove the BOD  
(A) 45% (B) 35% (C) 49% (D) 10%
- 9) How many percent gas produced in the digester is methane?  
(A) 25% (B) 45% (C) 55% (D) 60%
- 10) What is way to reduce marine water pollution?  
(A) Primary treatment (B) Advance sewage treatment  
(B) Secondary treatment (D) Sewage treatment plants
- 11) What is a source of thermal pollution?  
(A) Sun (B) NBA (C) Power Plants (D) None
- 12) How does thermal pollution effect the environment?  
(A) dissolve wastes in large bodies of water  
(B) dissolve oxygen in large bodies of water  
(C) Both A & B  
(D) None
- 13) The discharge of warm water into a river is usually called a —  
(A) Thermal pollution (C) Land pollution  
(B) Water pollution (D) None

- 14) Tropical marine animals are generally unable to withstand a temp. increase of \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) 2 to 3°C (B) 3 to 4°C (C) 4 to 6°C (D) 6 to 8°C
- 15) Thermal pollution is directly responsible for mortality of \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) Aquatic Organisms (C) Adaina Atahulpa  
(B) Agra catellae (D) None
- 16) What is the prevention for thermal pollution?  
(A) Cooling Ponds (C) Putting discharges in water.  
(B) Leave it as it is (D) All of these.
- 17) Which of the following are the ways to reduce thermal pollution?  
(A) to construct a large shallow ponds  
(B) To use a cooling tower.  
(C) Both A & B  
(D) None
- 18) The waste heat is dissipated into the atmosphere about \_\_\_\_\_ meter above the base of the water in cooling tower.  
(A) 500 (B) 750 (C) 100 (D) 290
- 19) In cooling water method the cooled water is collected at the floor of the tower and \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) Evaporated  
(B) Recycled back to the power plant.  
(C) Both A & B  
(D) None

- 20) What is the disadvantage of both large shallow pond & cooling water method?
- (A) Increases the water pollution
  - (B) Water will get dirty
  - (C) Both A & B
  - (D) Large amount of water are lost by evaporation
- 21) How much of crude oil is produced in a year?
- (A) 5 billion tones
  - (C) 10 billion tones
  - (B) 3 billion tones
  - (D) 6 Billion tones
- 22) In which system of reduce oil pollution the compartments are cleaned by high pressure jets of water?
- (A) Crude Oil washing
  - (B) load-on-top
  - (C) Both A & B
  - (D) None
- 23) When Exxon Valdez oil spill occurred?
- (A) 28 Feb 1959
  - (B) 27 July 1981
  - (C) 24 Mar 1989
  - (D) 31 June 1989
- 24) Offshore drilling operations considerate negative effects on \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) Marine & Other Wildlife
  - (C) Human Life
  - (B) Seashore life
  - (D) All of these
- 25) Which is used in order to restrict the burning area, especially when controlled burning is applied?
- (A) Skimmers
  - (C) Booms
  - (B) Natural Materials
  - (D) All

26) Red tides causes the water to be discoloured due to large amount of \_\_\_\_\_

(A) Chemical waste (B) Garbage

(C) Organic waste (D) All of these

27) \_\_\_\_\_ imparts an unpleasant flavour to fish &

seafood & is detectable even at extremely low level of contamination

(A) Disinfect (B) Clean (C) Tainting (D) Dirty

28) The air layer in birds is necessary to provide \_\_\_\_\_

(A) Water insulation (C) Both A & B

(B) Buoyancy & thermal insulation (D) None

29) Birds often clean their plumage by \_\_\_\_\_

(A) Preening (B) wings (C) neck (D) None

30) \_\_\_\_\_ is used to decelerate the natural process of emulsification of oil in water

(A) Physical Dispensants (C) Both A & B

(B) Chemical Dispensants (D) Organic waste

\* Nuclear Hazards, Nuclear Accident & Holocaust \*

1) How much energy generated in the world comes from nuclear power plant?

(A) 17% of electrical energy (B) 18% of electrical energy

(C) 19% of electrical energy (D) 20% of electrical energy

2) Who was the 1<sup>st</sup> country to develop an atomic bomb?

(A) India (B) China (C) US (D) UK

- 3) Who was built its 1<sup>st</sup> Nuclear reactor in 1954.  
(A) Soviet Union (B) India (C) China (D) UK
- 4) Which process increases the U-235 content from 0.7 to 3 percent?  
(A) The enrichment process  
(B) Fuel fabrication process  
(C) Both A&B  
(D) None
- 5) Naturally occurring Uranium contains \_\_\_\_\_ percentage of fissionable U-235?  
(A) 0.71 (B) 0.72 (C) 0.73 (D) 0.74
- 6) The only use of nuclear power in war in history is occurred at which place?  
(A) Hiroshima & Nagasaki (C) Nagasaki & Tokyo  
(B) Tokyo & Benin (D) None
- 7) Approximately \_\_\_\_% of electrical energy is generated in the world comes from nuclear plants?  
(A) 17% (B) 29% (C) 22% (D) 17.5%
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ is the splitting of the nucleus of the atom  
(A) Nuclear Fission (C) Both A&B  
(B) Nuclear Fusion (D) None
- 9) The 1<sup>st</sup> controlled fission of atom was carried out in \_\_\_\_\_ in 1938.  
(A) India (B) Germany (C) China (D) US

- 10) In — seconds the energy level of the reactor increased to two thousand times  
(A) 4.5 (B) 3.5 (C) 5.5 (D) 5.9
- 11) Which element is used in nuclear power ?  
(A) U-235 (B) U-238 (C) Platinum (D) Radium
- 12) When Chernobyl disaster occurred ?  
(A) 1982 (B) 1984 (C) 1992 (D) 1978
- 13) Which rays is we used in routine days ?  
(A)  $\alpha$ -rays (B)  $\beta$ -rays (C)  $\gamma$ -rays (D) X-rays
- 14) — percentage of electrical energy comes from nuclear power plant.  
(A) 20% (B) 50% (C) 90% (D) 12%
- 15) Naturally occurring U-235 is how much fissionable?  
(A) 0.7 (B) 0.3 (C) 0.1 (D) 0.07
- 16) Nuclear energy is —  
(A) Harmful (B) Beneficial (C) Both A & B (D) None
- 17) — energy is used for nuclear power plant  
(A) mechanical (B) electrical (C) solar (D) None

- (18) The first ever electricity generating factor was constructed in \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) US, 1951 (B) UK, 1952 (C) India, 1959 (D) China, 1954
- (19) Nuclear accident can cause \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) long term illness (B) loss of life (C) destruction of property on large scale for a long period of time (D) All of these
- (20) Radioactivity fall leads to \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) Cancer (B) Genetic disorders (C) Death (D) All of these
- (21) The efficiency of a nuclear power plant is in comparison to a conventional thermal power plant is \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) more (B) same (C) less (D) unpredictable
- (22) Which is not identical for an atom & an isotope?
- (A) Mass no. (B) atomic no. (C) Both A & B (D) None
- (23) The nuclear energy is measured in \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) Mev (B) Curie (C) meter (D) MW
- (24) The total energy released in fission of U is \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) 9 mev (B) 10 mev (C) 199 Mev (D) 11 mev