QUESTION BANK

MODULE 1

1. Which of the following statements define Environmental Engineering?
   a) Information on environment
   b) Waste disposal
   c) Pollution control of various kinds
   d) All of the mentioned
   Answer: d) All of the mentioned
2. Which of the following is a renewable source of energy?
   a) Ocean currents
   b) Solar energy
   c) Biomass
   d) All of the above
   Answer: d) All of the above
3. What is the estimated percentage of forest land that India should ideally have?
   a) 15%
   b) 50%
   c) 44%
   d) 33%
   Answer: (d) 33%
4. An extensive number of chains interlinked in an ecosystem form a _____ together.
   a) Food chain
   b) Food web
   c) Carbon cycle
   d) Nitrogen cycle
   Answer: (b) Food web
5. Which one of these does NOT refer to the direct use of forest products?
   a) Grass for grazing
   b) Gums and resins
   c) Medicine
   d) Bamboo for baskets
   Answer: (b) Gums and resins
6. Name the day that is celebrated as the World Environment Day.
   a) June 5th
   b) June 6th
   c) June 8th
   d) June 10th
   Answer: a. June 5th
7. What's the reason behind the blue color of the sky?
   a) The water vapor is present
   b) The sunlight gets scattered due to the air molecules

c) The blue light gets absorbed by the air
d) The blue light is emitted through the atmosphere
Answer: b. The sunlight gets scattered due to the air molecules

8. Environmental science is defined by which of the following statements?
   a) study of the interactions between the environment's and humans only
   b) study of the interactions between the environment's and physical components
   c) study of the interactions between the environment's and chemical component
   d) study of the interactions between the environment's physical, chemical, and biological components
   Answer: d) study of the interactions between the environment's physical, chemical, and biological components
9. Which of the following is a non-renewable energy source?
   a) Solar power
   b) Wind power
   c) Natural gas
   d) Biomass
   Answer: C) Natural gas
10. What does the term "biodiversity" refer to __
a) The variety of life forms in a given area
b) The number of endangered species
c) The rate of species extinction
d) The spread of invasive species
Answer: A) The variety of life forms in a given area
11. What does the global environment consists of __
   a) Atmosphere
   b) Hydrosphere
   c) Biosphere
   d) All of the above
   Answer: d) All of the above
12. What are the physical hazards to the environment?
   a) Radioactive and UV radiation
   b) Pesticides and heavy metals
   c) Bacteria and viruses
   d) None of the above
   Answer: a) Radioactive and UV radiation
13. Plants utilize solar energy and make their own food through __
   a) Wind energy
   b) Fossil Fuels
   c) Hydro power
   d) Photosynthesis
   Answer: d) Photosynthesis
14. Photosynthesis is a process by which green plants turn____ into food using energy from sunlight.

a) Carbon-dioxide and water
b) Hydrogen Sulphide
c) NO_2
d) Water
Answer: a) Carbon-dioxide and water

15. _____ is the power that is generated from moving water such as river.
a) Electric charge
b) Hydro power
c) Bio-gas
d) None of the above
Answer: b) Hydro power

16. Which of the following are the fossil fuels?
a) Coal
b) Natural gas
c) Petroleum
d) All of the above
Answer: d) All of the above

17. Abiotic components of an ecosystem includes _____
a) Producers
b) Living organisms
c) Organic components
d) None of the above
Answer: c) Organic components

18. The biotic components of an ecosystem includes _____
a) Living organisms
b) Organic components
c) Consumers
d) None of the above
Answer: a) Living organisms

19. Biotic components is classified into __
a) Producers
b) Consumers
c) Decomposers
d) All of the above
Answer: d) All of the above

20. The primary class of the consumers is called __
a) Herbivore
b) Carnivore
c) Tertiary
d) Omnivores
Answer: a) Herbivore

21. Gross primary productivity (GPP) is called __
a) Organic matter synthesized per unit time

b) Organic matter synthesized per unit area
c) Rate of increase in body weight plus loss through respiration, grazing and damages
d) All of the above
Answer: d) All of the above

22. Net primary productivity (NPP) is called __
a) Organic matter stored per unit time
b) Organic matter stored per unit area
c) Organic matter synthesized by photosynthesis minus utilization in respiration and losses
d) All of the above
Answer: d) All of the above

23. Types of ground detritus are __
a) Dried plants
b) Underground Dead animals
c) Dead roots
d) None of the above
Answer: a) Drier plants

24. Types of below ground detritus are __
a) Dead plants
b) Underground Dead animals and plants
c) Animals remains
d) Excretions
Answer: b) Underground Dead animals

25. Energy “flows” through the ecosystem in the form of _____
a) Hydrogen-Hydrogen bonds
b) Carbon-Hydrogen bonds
c) Carbon-Carbon bonds
d) Hydrogen-Oxygen bonds
Answer: c) Carbon-Carbon bonds

26. The autotrophs obtain the inorganic nutrients from the inorganic nutrient pool, which is usually the soil or water surrounding the plants or algae. The inorganic nutrients include __
a) The phosphorous in our teeth, bones, and cellular membranes
b) The nitrogen in our amino acids
c) The iron in our blood
d) All of the above
Answer: d) All of the above

27. _____ is the gradual process by which ecosystems change and develop over a period of time
a) Inhibition Hypothesis
b) Ecological succession
c) Food Chain
d) None of these

Answer: b) Ecological succession

28. _____ is the path of food from a given final consumer back to a producer
    a) Food chain
    b) Producer
    c) Inhibition Hypothesis
    d) None of above

Answer: a) Food chain

29. How many number of tropical levels are present in Food chain?
    a) 2-4
    b) 3-5
    c) 3-6
    d) 6-9

    Answer: c) 3-6

30. An ecological pyramid is a _____ representation of an ecological parameter.
    a) Postural
    b) Graphical
    c) Numeral
    d) None of these

    Answer: b) Graphical

31. The word bio-diversity refers to the variety of living organisms which includes
    a) Flora
    b) Fauna
    c) Both flora and fauna
    d) None of the above

    Answer: c) Both flora and fauna

32. The process of using the raw material from which new species arise through evolution like breed new crop varieties and disease resistant crops is called __
    a) Species diversity
    b) Ecosystem diversity
    c) Genetic diversity
    d) All of the above

    Answer: c) Genetic diversity

33. Species diversity is seen in __
    a) Natural ecosystem
    b) Agricultural ecosystem
    c) Both natural and agricultural ecosystem
    d) None of the above

    Answer: c) Both natural and agricultural ecosystem

34. Distinctive ecosystem includes __
    a) Forest
    b) Deserts
    c) Aquatic ecosystem
    d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

35. Ecosystem consists of __
    a) Terrestrial
    b) Aquatic
    c) Both terrestrial and aquatic
    d) None of the above
    Answer: c) Both terrestrial and aquatic

MODULE 2

36. Which of the following is/are types of pollution that affect the environment?
    a) Air pollution
    b) Water pollution
    c) Land pollution
    d) All of the above
    Answer: d) All of the above
37. Which of the following is NOT a primary pollutant?
    a) Oxygen
    b) Ground-level ozone
    c) Carbon monoxide
    d) Carbon dioxide
    Answer: a) Oxygen
38. Solid waste can be classified into __
    a) Municipal solid waste (MSW) and agricultural waste
    b) Hazardous and industrial waste
    c) Agricultural waste
    d) All of the above
    Answer: d) All of the above
39. Which of the following air pollution control device has maximum efficiency?
    a) Spray tower
    b) Wet cyclonic scrubber
    c) Dynamic precipitator
    d) Electrostatic precipitator
    Answer: d) Electrostatic precipitator
40. Which of the following is not a part of photochemical smog?
    a) SPM (Suspended Particulate Matter)
    b) SO2
    c) O3
    d) NO2
    Answer: a) SPM
41. The high level of lead air pollutant exposure causes __
    a. Blue baby disease
    b. Fluorosis

c. Damage to blood, brain, kidney and reproductive system
d. Bone barrow diease

Answer: c) Damage to blood, brain, kidney and reproductive system

42. The air pollutants released to the atmosphere by burning of hydrocarbons combined with nitrogen oxide compounds are __
    a. CO
    b. O3
    c. Suspended Particulate Matter
    d. Dust particles

    Answer: c) O3
43. The catalytic converter converts the harmful pollutants into __
    a. CO2,H2O and N2
    b. CO
    c. Hydrocarbons
    d. NOx and SO2

    Answer: a) CO2,H2O and N2
44. The effect of air pollution on property causes __
    a. Killing of tissues
    b. Erosion and corrosion
    c. Effects the respiratory system
    d. Causes lack of appetite, air born dieases etc.

    Answer: b) Erosion and corrosion
45. Oxygen depleting waste water pollution causes __
    a. Sediment erosion
    b. Radioisotopes
    c. Fish killing and oxygen depletion
    d. None of the above

    Answer: c) Fish killing and oxygen depletion
46. Poisoning of water is caused by __
    a. Hazardous waste
    b. Hot water
    c. Human waste
    d. Paper and cardboards

    Answer: a) Hazardous waste
47. Which of the following type of pollution is Cultural eutrophication?
    a) Noise pollution
    b) Thermal pollution
    c) Soil pollution
    d) Water pollution

    Answer: d) Water pollution
48. What is the cause of the soil pollution?
    a) Acid rain
    b) Ozone

c) Aerosol
d) None of the above
Answer: a) Acid rain

49. The disease caused by Fluorine contamination in drinking water?
a) Fluorosis
b) Blue baby disease
c) Bone marrow disease
d) None of the above
Answer: a) Fluorosis

50. Which of the mentioned devices are used for removing vapour phase/gaseous pollutants?
a) Wet scrubber
b) Absorption towers
c) Catalytic converters
d) All of the above
Answer: d) All of above

51. Which of the following gas is not colorless?
a) SO3
b) Pb
c) NO
d) O3
Answer: c) NO

52. Which of these gases is not permitted to be released by the Prevention and Control of Pollution Act by the Government?
a. Sulphur Dioxide
b. Carbon Monoxide
c. Nitrogen Oxide
d. All of the above
Answer: d) All of the above

53. Which of these elements is present in the drinking water that can lead to numerous fatal diseases?
a. Phosphorus
b. Calcium
c. Arsenic
d. None of the above
Answer: c) Arsenic

54. Which of the following gases is the primary cause of acid rain?
a. Nitrogen
b. Carbon dioxide
c. Sulfur dioxide
d. Methane
Answer: c) Sulfur dioxide

55. What are the classification of air pollution sources __
a. Stationary sources
b. Mobile sources
c. Stationary and mobile sources
d. None of the above

Answer: c) Stationary and mobile sources

56. Effects of air pollution on plants are __
    a. Necrosis
    b. Chlorosis
    c. Abcission
    d. All of the above
    Answer: d) All of the above
57. Sources of water pollution are __
    a. Industrial effluents
    b. Domestic sewage
    c. Fertilizers and pesticides
    d. All of the above
    Answer: d) All of the above
58. Excess pesticides causes
    a. Biomagnifications
    b. Eutrophication
    c. Sediments
    d. Thermal pollution
    Answer: a) Biomagnifications
59. NO3 contamination in drinking water causes __
    a. Biomagnifications
    b. Fluorosis
    c. Methaemoglobinaceae (Blue baby diease)
    d. None of the above
    Answer: c) Methaemoglobinaceae (Blue baby diease)
60. Solid waste is classified as __
    a. Municipal solid waste
    b. Industrial waste
    c. Hazardous and biomedical waste
    d. All of the above
    Answer: d) All of the above
61. Municipal solid waste is also called as _____
    a. Bio-medical waste
    b. Industrial waste
    c. Leachate
    d. Trash and garbage
    Answer: d) Trash and garbage
62. Composting of solid waste generates __
    a. Medical waste
    b. Manure (Fertilizer)
    c. Hazardous waste
    d. None of above
    Answer: b) Manure (Fertilizer)

63. A engineered facility used for disposal of solid waste on land is called __
    a. Dumping yard
    b. Industries
    c. Landfills
    d. Transport trucks
    Answer: c) Landfills
64. Bio-medical waste which is a disposal of bio-hazardous material is generated mainly in __
    a. Schools and colleges
    b. Hotels
    c. Hospitals and nursing homes
    d. Municipal area
    Answer: c) Hospitals and nursing homes
65. How many categories of bio-medical waste are classified by The Ministry of Environment and Forests?
    a. 7
    b. 8
    c. 9
    d. 10
    Answer: c) 9
66. Burning of recover metal from wires and cables leads to emissions of _____
    a. Carbon dioxide
    b. Hydrogen Sulphide
    c. Brominated and Chlorinated dioxins
    d. None of these
    Answer: c) Brominated and Chlorinated dioxins
67. Disposal of E-waste into soil leads to toxic substances mainly __
    a. Lead
    b. Mercury
    c. Cadmium
    d. All of the above
    Answer: d) All of the above
68. Disposal of E-waste into the environment causes __
    a. Atmospheric pollution by dismantling activities
    b. Pollution of underground aquifer and groundwater
    c. Soil pollution by toxic substances deposited in landfills
    d. All of the above
    Answer: d) All of the above
69. Construction and demolition waste (C&D) are categorized into three categories __
    a. Non-dangerous, hazardous, and semi-hazardous
    b. Dangerous, hazardous, and semi-hazardous
    c. Hazardous
    d. Dirt and recyclable

Answer: a) Non-dangerous, hazardous, and semi-hazardous

70. Main causes of construction waste are _____
    a. Irresponsible beam cutting and fabrication
    b. Inaccurate quantifying concrete
    c. Improper material storage
    d. All of the above
    Answer: d) All of the above
71. The second leading cause of construction waste production is __
    a. Recycling and reuse of material
    b. Pipes and wires
    c. Improper material storage
    d. Steel reinforcement
    Answer: c) Improper material storage
72. Noise is a _____ sound
    a. Unwanted
    b. Wanted
    c. Urbanization
    d. Heavy and light machinery work
    Answer: a) Unwanted
73. What are the sources of noise pollution?
    a. Road traffic
    b. Industry
    c. Construction
    d. All of the above
    Answer: d) All of the above
74. The ear registers pain due to noise pollution at _____ decibel
    a. 40
    b. 85
    c. 120
    d. None of the above
    Answer: c) 120
75. The guidelines on C&D waste management follow the waste managing hierarchy framework which includes _____ in order to reduce waste of materials.
    a. Recovery
    b. Repurpose
    c. Reconstruct
    d. None of the above
    Answer: a) Recovery

MODULE 3

76. Which of the following is an effect of deforestation?
    a. Increased oxygen levels
    b. Soil erosion

c. Decreased greenhouse gases
d. Increase in biodiversity

Answer: b) Soil erosion

77. What is the primary cause of deforestation?
a. Urbanization and construction
b. Agriculture
c. UV radiation
d. None of the above

Answer: a. Urbanization and construction

78. Which of the following greenhouse gas is contributed by cattle farming?
a. Carbon monoxide
b. Nitrous oxide
c. Methane
d. All of the mentioned

Answer: c) Methane

79. Name the gas that is vital in maintaining atmospheric temperature.
a. Oxygen
b. Carbon Dioxide
c. Nitrogen
d. None of the above

Answer: b) Carbon Dioxide

80. Why carbon dioxide is called a greenhouse gas?
a. Because they absorb heat
b. Because they absorb moisture
c. Because they absorb oxygen
d. Because they absorb hydrogen

Answer: a) Because they absorb heat

81. Which of the following is the main reason for producing the atmospheric greenhouse effect?
a. Absorption and re-emission of ultraviolet radiations by the atmosphere
b. Absorption and re-emission of infrared radiations by the atmosphere
c. Absorption and re-emission of visible light by the atmosphere
d. None of the above

Answer: b) Absorption and re-emission of infrared radiations by the atmosphere

82. Which of the following is a greenhouse gas?
a. Nitrogen
b. Oxygen
c. Carbon dioxide
d. Argon

Answer: c) Carbon dioxide

83. What would be the temperature of the earth without greenhouse gas?
a. 15˚C
b. -18˚C
c. 27˚C
d. 40˚C

Answer: b. -18˚C

84. What is the primary cause of global warming?
a. Deforestation

b. Increased use of fossil fuels
c. Industrial pollution
d. All of the above
Answer: d) All of the above

85. Which of the following radiations of the sun do greenhouse gases trap?
a. Infrared radiations
b. UV radiations
c. Visible radiations
d. All the radiations
Answer: a) Infrared radiations

86. Which of the following is not a part of photochemical smog?
a. SPM
b. PAN
c. O3
d. NO2
Answer: a) SPM

87. Which of these layers of the atmosphere consists of the ozone layer that is responsible for absorbing the Ultra-Violet (UV) light?
a. Troposphere
b. Mesosphere
c. Stratosphere
d. None of these
Answer: c) Stratosphere

88. Which of these elements is considered to be the largest source of commercial energy consumption in the world?
a. Nuclear
b. Natural gas
c. Oil
d. Coal
Answer: c) Oil

89. Name the most frequent as well as naturally happening disaster.
a. Earthquake
b. Flood
c. Tsunami
d. None of the above
Answer: b) Flood

90. Why are radiations harmful?
a. Radiations leads to skin cancer
b. Radiations cause anemia
c. Radiations changes body tissues
d. Radiations are not stable
Answer: a) Radiations leads to skin cancer

91. Which of the following statements means water vapor?
a. Water vapor is the gaseous phase of water
b. Water vapor is the liquid phase of water
c. Water vapor is the solid phase of water
d. All of the mentioned

Answer: a) Water vapor is the gaseous phase of water

92. Name the most frequent as well as naturally happening disaster.
    a. Earthquake
    b. Flood
    c. Tsunami
    d. None of the above

    Answer: b) Flood
93. Which of the following practices can help in water conservation?
    a. Drip irrigation
    b. Over-irrigation
    c. Excessive use of fertilizers
    d. Deforestation

    Answer: a) Drip irrigation
94. Due to solar radiations, wind and current etc, the plastic breakdown into __
    a. Water
    b. Tyre
    c. Microplastics and nanoplastics
    d. Macroplastics

    Answer: c. Microplastics and nanoplastics
95. The size of the microplastics?
    a. Less than 10 mm
    b. Less than 8 mm
    c. Less than 15 mm
    d. Less than 5 mm

    Answer: d. Less than 5 mm
96. The size of the nanoplastics?
    a. Less than 100 nm
    b. Less than 100 mm
    c. Less than 500 nm
    d. Less than 5 mm

    Answer: a. Less than 100 nm
97. Several chemicals used in the production of plastic materials are known to be __
    a. Income decline
    b. Economic loss
    c. Carcinogenic in nature
    d. None of these

    Answer: c. Carcinogenic in nature
98. The type of gases released by Incinerated plastic waste are __
    a. Dioxins, Methane and carbon dioxide
    b. CO_2
    c. H_2O
    d. All of the above

    Answer: a. Dioxins, Methane and carbon dioxide
99. Average % textile dyes have been found in wastewater from the textile industry?

a. 2 %
b. 10 %
c. 10- 25 %
d. 20 %
Answer: c. 10- 25 %

100. Name the three major types of pollution caused by the textile industry.
a. Water pollution
b. Air pollution
c. Soil pollution
d. All of the above
Answer: d. All of the above

101. How many litres of water are required to produce 1 Kg of cotton?
a. 1,000
b. 10,000
c. 500
d. 5,000
Answer: b. 10,000

102. The chemical and dyeing process release _____ into the atmosphere
a. VOC
b. Methane
c. Water
d. Carbon
Answer: a. VOC

103. How to prevent textile pollution?
a. Using Chemicals
b. Using pesticides
c. Using detergents
d. Using natural dyes
Answer: d. Using natural dyes

104. The rainwater with pH less than 5.7 is called __
a. Rain
b. Hailstorm
c. Acid rain
d. None of the above
Answer: c. Acid rain

105. Acid rain is caused by oxides of ____.
a. Nitric acid
b. SO_2 and NO_3
c. Sulphur
d. None of the above
Answer: b. SO_2 and NO_3

106. Name the state which has witnessed nearly 1,000 forest fires up to April 2021
    a. Karanataka
    b. Uttarakand
    c. Bhupal
    d. Bangalore
    Answer: b. Uttarakand
107. Effects of forest fire is __
    a. Regrowth
    b. Huge loss of economy
    c. Huge loss of tress
    d. None of the above
    Answer: c. Huge loss of tress
108. The condition when water quantity of any region exceed the normal requirement level is called ____
    a. Drought
    b. Floods
    c. Arid
    d. Physical destruction
    Answer: b. Floods
109. The extreme situation, due to insufficiency of precipitation over a longer period causing damages to crops is called ___
    a. Floods
    b. Hurricane
    c. Drought
    d. Damage to air
    Answer: c. Drought
110. Name the types of floods.
    a. Slow-on set and Rapid-on set Flood
    b. Ice dammed and coastal floods
    c. Strom surge flood
    d. All of the above
    Answer: d. All of the above
111. Soil moisture drought is also called as ____
    a. Agricultural drought
    b. Meteorological drought
    c. Hydrological drought
    d. None of the above
    Answer: a. Agricultural drought
112. Hydrological drought condition is caused by __
    a. Evapotranspiration
    b. Negative anomalies in surface and subsurface water

c. Increase in the depth to water
d. None of the above
Answer: b. Negative anomalies in surface and subsurface water

113. What are the causes of drought?
a. Deforestation
b. Global warming
c. Climate change
d. All of the above
Answer: d. All of the above

114. Meteorological drought is caused by __
a. Storms
b. Hailstorms
c. Lack of precipitation
d. Lower ground water table
Answer: c. Lack of precipitation

115. The shaking of the surface of the Earth, with sudden release of energy is called ___
a. Volcanoes
b. Hailstorms
c. Hurricane
d. Earthquakes
Answer: d. Earthquakes

116. The earthquake is the sudden release of energy in form of ____ on the surface of earth
a. Tsunami
b. Seismic energy
c. Platonic wave
d. Nuclear wave
Answer: b. Seismic energy

117. When earthquakes occur under sea it causes ___.
a. Hurricane
b. Storms
c. Tsunami
d. Soil liquefaction
Answer: c. Tsunami

118. Earthquake with magnitude 7.5 or more causes ___
a. Serious damage
b. Can totally destroy communities near epicenter
c. Slight damage
d. Less damage
Answer: b. Can totally destroy communities near epicenter

119. When earthquake occurs under the sea it causes ___

a. Floods
b. Tsunami
c. Fires
d. Volcanoes
Answer: b. Tsunami

120. The ruptures in the crust of earth's surface that allow hot gases and molten lava is called ___
a. Earthquake
b. Floods
c. Drought
d. Volcanoes
Answer: d. Volcanoes

121. Ocean acidification directly depends on the level of _____ absorbed by the ocean
a. Carbon
b. Carbon dioxide
c. Water
d. Methane
Answer: b. Carbon dioxide

122. The carbon dioxide absorbed by the ocean reacts with the water to produce ____
a. Bicarbonate ions
b. H^+ ions
c. Carbonic acid
d. Water
Answer: c. Carbonic acid

123. The increase of the CO_2 in the atmosphere is majorly caused by ___
a. Burning of fossil fuels
b. Increase in flora and fauna
c. High temperature
d. Increased rainfall
Answer: a. Burning of fossil fuels

124. The effect of ocean acidification is ___
a. Loss of marine biodiversity and coral reefs
b. Increase in the fish biodiversity
c. Loss of genetic diversity
d. None of above
Answer: a. Loss of marine biodiversity and coral reefs

125. The negative impacts of mining are __
a. Soil erosion
b. contamination of soil and groundwater
c. Sinkholes
d. All of the above

Answer: d. All of the above

126.____ is the a significant environmental issues, refers to the loss of soil quality due to incorrect usage generally for industrial, agricultural etc.
a. Increase in biodiversity
b. Sinholes
c. Soil degradation
d. Critical resources
Answer: c. Soil degradation

127.The chemical factors may contribute to soil degradation is ___
a. Water clogging
b. Erosion of top soil
c. Loss of microbial acitivity
d. None of the above
Answer: a. Water clogging

128.The physical factors may contribute to soil degradation is ___
a. Water clogging
b. Erosion of top soil
c. Loss of microbial acitivity
d. None of the above
Answer: b. Erosion of top soil

129.The biological factors may contribute to soil degradation is ___
a. Water clogging
b. Erosion of top soil
c. Loss of microbial acitivity and microflora
d. None of the above
Answer: c. Loss of microbial acitivity and microflora

130.A important method of controlling soil erosion is __
a. Contour farming
b. Deforestration
c. Heavy winds
d. None of the above
Answer: a. Contour farming

131.Important methods of controlling soil erosion are __
a. Contour farming
b. Rotation of crops
c. Using wind brakes
d. All of the above
Answer: d. All of the above

132.Causes of soil erosion are __
a. Farming
b. Grazing

c. Mining and construction
d. All of the above
Answer: d. All of the above

133. The degraded lands lose the water holding capacity resulting in ___
a. Droughts
b. Floods
c. Dry weather
d. Emissions
Answer: b. Floods

134. The single most important gas which account for 55% of the change in intensity of greenhouse effect is __
a. H_2O
b. CO_2
c. HCO_3
d. SO_2
Answer: b. CO_2

135. Name the type of plastic found in human blood, placenta, foods and drinks etc
a. Macro plastics
b. Polytin bags
c. Micro plastics
d. None of these
Answer: c. Micro plastics

MODULE 4

136. Clonal multiplication can be achieved through techniques of ___
a. Culture
b. Tissue culture
c. Micro culture
d. None of the above
Answer: b. Tissue culture

137. Reforestation can be defined as
a. Replanting the trees
b. Cutting of trees
c. Culture
d. None of above
Answer: a. Replanting the trees

138. Use of renewable resources includes
a. Reduced carbon emissions
b. Lower energy costs

c. Less global warming
d. All of the above
Answer: d. All of the above

139. Physical treatment method of treatment of industrial effluent removes __
a. Bacteria
b. Acids
c. Alkalis
d. Suspended solids
Answer: d. Suspended solids

140. Chemical treatment method of treatment of industrial effluent removes __
a. Neutralize acids and alkalis
b. Suspended solids
c. Organic matter
d. Precipitation
Answer: a. Neutralize acids and alkalis

141. Biological treatment method includes __
a. Activated sludge and tricking filters
b. Sedimentation
c. Coagulation
d. Screening
Answer: a. Activated sludge and tricking filters

142. Physical treatment methods are not very effective at removing __
a. Suspended solids
b. Large particles
c. Dissolved solids
d. None of the above
Answer: c. Dissolved solids

143. Chemical treatment method remove specific pollutants namely __
a. Heavy metals
b. Water
c. SPM
d. Sludge
Answer: a. Heavy metals

144. The effective method to remove organic matter from the effluent?
a. Biological method
b. Physical method
c. advanced method
d. None of the above
Answer: a. Biological method

145. The most expensive and require specialized expertise for operating of a process is __
a. Biological methods
b. Physical methods
c. Chemical methods
d. Advanced methods
Answer: d. Advanced methods

146. In-situ conservation of biodiversity means ____
    a. On site
    b. Ex-situ
    c. Zoos
    d. None of the above
    Answer: a. On site
147. Zoos, botanical gardens and seed banks are examples of __
    a. Ex-situ conservation
    b. In-situ conservation
    c. Zoos
    d. None of the above
    Answer: a. Ex-situ conservation
148. _____ implies complete protection and leaving the natural resources totally untouched
    a. Preservation
    b. Conservation
    c. Both preservation and conservation
    d. None of the above
    Answer: a. Preservation
149. ____ implies the management of resources on a sustainable yield basis
    a. Preservation
    b. Conservation
    c. Both preservation and conservation
    d. None of the above
    Answer: b. Conservation
150. Project tiger was launched to save ____ from brick of extinction.
    a. Tigers
    b. Elephant
    c. Lions
    d. Monkey
    Answer: a. Tigers
151. Project tiger was launched in the year of ___
    a. 1960
    b. 1973
    c. 1991
    d. 1992
    Answer: b. 1973
152. The government of India launched this project with the objective of saving the __
    a. Tigers
    b. Asiatic elephant
    c. Birds
    d. None of the above
    Answer: b. Asiatic elephant
153. The government of India launched this project elephant in ___
    a. 1991-92
    b. 1992-93

c. 1994-95
d. None of the above
Answer: a. 1991-92

154.___ are engineered marshes that duplicate natural processes to cleanse water.
a. Constructed wetlands
b. Aquatic treatment systems
c. Domestic Treatment system
d. None of the above
Answer: a. Constructed wetlands

155.The basic type of constructed wetlands is __
a. Free Water Surface Wetlands
b. Aquatic treatment systems
c. Domestic Treatment system
d. None of the above
Answer: a. Free Water Surface

156.The basic type of constructed wetlands is __
a. Subsurface Flow wetlands
b. Aquatic treatment systems
c. Domestic Treatment system
d. None of the above
Answer: a. Subsurface Flow wetlands

157.Marine conservation is also known as __
a. Vermi composting
b. Marine life
c. Ocean conservation
d. None of the above
Answer: c. Ocean conservation

158.Marine conservation issues includes ___
a. Ocean acidification
b. Climate change and global warming
c. Sea level rise
d. All of the above
Answer: d. All of the above

159.____ can be defined as an agricultural process that uses biological fertilizers and pest control acquired from animal or plant waste.
a. Pesticides
b. Integrated farming
c. Organic Farming
d. None of the above
Answer: c. Organic farming

160.Advantages of the organic farming are ___
a. Nutritional and eco-friendly
b. Incompetent
c. Uneconomical
d. Shorter life-span
Answer: a. Nutritional and eco-friendly

161. Disadvantages of the organic farming is ___
    a. Environmental friendly
    b. Economical
    c. Less production
    d. All of the above
    Answer: c. Less production
162. ____ farming means avoiding all unnatural chemicals.
    a. Integrated organic farming
    b. Pure organic farming
    c. Organic farming
    d. None of the above
    Answer: b. Pure organic farming
163. _____ farming includes the integration of pest management and nutrients management.
    a. Integrated organic farming
    b. Pure organic farming
    c. Organic farming
    d. None of the above
    Answer: a. Integrated organic farming
164. System of farming that uses organic inputs like green manures, cow dung, etc., for cultivation is called __
    a. Conventional farming
    b. Integrated farming
    c. Organic farming
    d. None of the above
    Answer: c. Organic farming
165. Limitation of the organic farming is ___
    a. Less price
    b. Less Output
    c. Environmental friendly
    d. Expensive process
    Answer: b. Less Output
166. The relevance of organic farming is __
    a. Low energy
    b. High nutritional value
    c. Higher price
    d. Shorter lifespan
    Answer: b. High nutritional value
167. ___ is a process in which the earthworms convert the organic waste into manure rich in high nutritional content.
    a. Treatment of industrial effluents
    b. Worm-farming
    c. Vermi-composting

d. Varmicasts
Answer: c. Vermi-composting

168. Vermiculture means ___
a. Worm-farming
b. Varmicasts
c. Cattle farming
d. None of the above
Answer: a. Worm-farming

169. Earthworms feed on the organic waste materials and give out excreta in the form of __
a. Vermicasts
b. Excreta
c. Worm-farming
d. None of the above
Answer: a. Vermicasts

170. ___ is the method in which the organic matter is collected in cemented pits.
a. Bed method
b. Pit method
c. Landfills
d. Constructed wetlands
Answer: b. Pit method

171. __ increases the fertility and water-resistance of the soil.
a. Fertilizers
b. Rainwater
c. Vermicompost
d. All of the above
Answer: c. Vermicompost

172. __ nurtures soil with plant growth hormones such as auxins, gibberellic acid, etc
a. Pesticides
b. Cattle feed
c. Water
d. Vermicompost
Answer: d. Vermicompost

173. Disadvantages of vermicomposting is __
a. Shortlife
b. Economical
c. Easy to handle
d. Time-consuming
Answer: d. Time-consuming

174. __ is an eco-friendly process that recycles organic waste into compost and produces valuable nutrients

a. Cattle farming
b. Vegetable farming
c. Vermicomposting
d. All of the above
Answer: c. Vermi-composting

175.___ is the process of augmenting the natural filtration of rainwater into the underground formation by some artificial methods.
a. Vegetable harvesting
b. Rainwater harvesting
c. Groundwater recharge
d. None of the above
Answer: b. Rainwater harvesting

176.Conscious collection and storage of rainwater to cater to demands of water, for drinking, domestic purpose & irrigation is termed as __.
a. Rainwater harvesting
b. Aquifer recharge
c. Groundwater recharge
d. Farming
Answer: a. Rainwater Harvesting

177.Why harvest rainwater?
a. To conserve surface water runoff during monsoon
b. To inculcate a culture of water conservation
c. To arrest ground water decline and augment ground water table
d. All of the above
Answer: d. All of the above

178.The system of catching rainwater where it falls is called __
a. Roof top rainwater harvesting
b. Surface runoff harvesting
c. Direct use of rainwater
d. None of the above
Answer: a. Roof top rainwater harvesting

179.__ water should not be used for recharging the ground water.
a. Pure water
b. Natural water
c. Polluted water
d. Unused water
Answer: c. Polluted water

180.The practice to be followed to ensure that the rainwater caught is free from pollutants
a. Roof should not be painted
b. Roof should be cleaned
c. Filter media should be cleaned

d. All of the above
Answer: d. All of the above

MODULE 5

181.__ is the science and art of acquiring information (spectral, spatial, temporal) about material objects etc without coming into physical contact
a. Satellite
b. Remote sensing
c. GSAT
d. None of the above
Answer: b. Remote sensing

182.In remote sensing, information transfer is accomplished by use of __
a. Ultraviolet rays
b. X-rays
c. Gamma rays
d. Electromagnetic radiation (EMR)
Answer: d. Electromagnetic radiation (EMR)

183.__ have already successfully been applied to map the distribution of several plant and animal species, their ecosystems, landscapes, bio-climatic conditions etc
a. Remote sensing and GIS
b. EMR
c. Radio waves and wavelength
d. None of the above
Answer: a. Remote sensing and GIS

184.__ is generally based on acquisition of image data of Earth's surface simultaneously in multiple wavelengths.
a. EMR
b. Multispectral remote sensing
c. Remote Sensing
d. GIS
Answer: b. Multispectral remote sensing

185.__, one of the more common multispectral imagers, is widely used for monitoring a wide range of landscape scale properties.
a. LANDSAT
b. INSAT
c. IRS
d. HySIS
Answer: a. LANDSAT

186.__ has significant advantages over the multispectral data, which has hundreds of contiguous spectral bands with narrow spectrum.
a. Multispectral data

b. Hyperspectral data
c. Remote sensing
d. GIS
Answer: b. Hyperspectral data

187. __ are used to collect, store, analyse, disseminate, and manipulate information that can be referenced to a geographical location.
a. Remote sensing
b. LSAT images
c. GIS
d. None of the above
Answer: c. GIS

188. __ is a powerful tool for understanding the processing and managing potential impacts of human activities on environment.
a. GIS
b. LSAT
c. Multispectral data
d. Land images
Answer: a. GIS

189. __ (imaging spectrometry) is an excellent tool to study the environmental impacts due to mining activities.
a. Camera images
b. Wavelengths
c. High-resolution multispectral satellite data
d. Multispectral satellite data
Answer: c. High-resolution multispectral satellite data

190. The environment and flood linkage has been recognized, and many environmental programs could be implemented through __
a. RS and GIS
b. LSAT
c. Visible radiations
d. High resolution images
Answer: a. RS and GIS

191. Digital Elevation Models (DEMs) are mainly used for __
a. Trees
b. Water quality
c. Buildings
d. Topographic surface
Answer: d. Topographic surface

192. __ provides an important source of data for urban land use/land cover mapping and environmental monitoring
a. LSAT

b. DEM images
c. Remote sensing
d. Land images
Answer: c. Remote sensing

193.__ provides the identification and preparedness of oil spill incidents in offshore area through Digital Image processing and GIS.
a. Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI)
b. Reach Sensitivity Index (RSI)
c. ESI and RSI
d. None of the above
Answer: c. ESI and RSI

194.__ are common data type for wetland classification and its spatial-temporal dynamic change.
a. Landsat MSS, TM, and SPOT
b. SPOT
c. ESI and RSI
d. RS and GIS
Answer: a. Landsat MSS, TM, and SPOT

195.The effective tool used for analyzing the acquired data for the effective monitoring and mapping of temporal dynamics of glaciers is __
a. GIS
b. RS
c. GIS and GPS
d. GPS
Answer: c. GIS and GPS

196.__ is a systematic process of identifying future consequences of a current or proposed action
a. EIA
b. EIS
c. RS and GIS
d. None of the above
Answer: a. EIA

197.Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) should contain the information of __
a. Possibility of earthquakes and cyclones
b. Economic and demographic factors
c. Effects on vegetation, wildlife and endangered species
d. All of the above
Answer: d. All of the above

198.The first step of the 5 R process is __
a. Reuse
b. Refuse

c. Reduce
d. Recycle
Answer: b. Refuse

199. Printing a document, double-sided to slash your waste output in half is an example of __.
a. Recycle
b. Refuse
c. Reuse
d. Reduce
Answer: d. Reduce

200. The green community often refers to this method __ as 'upcycling'
a. Recycle
b. Reuse
c. Repurpose
d. Refuse
Answer: c. Repurpose

201. __ measures the total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions caused directly and indirectly by an individual, organization, event, or product.
a. Carbon credit
b. Carbon trading
c. Carbon Footprint
d. Carbon credit and trading
Answer: c. Carbon Footprint

202. Carbon footprint is typically measured in equivalent tons of__, the most prevalent GHG.
a. CO_2
b. Methane
c. H_2O
d. H_2S
Answer: a. CO_2

203. Example of direct emissions (Carbon Footprint) is __
a. Supply chain
b. Waste
c. Industrial Processes
d. None of these
Answer: c. Industrial Processes

204. Example of indirect emissions (Carbon Footprint) is __
a. Land use
b. Energy use
c. Industrial processes
d. Carbon storage

Answer: a. Land use

205. Carbon offsetting can be achieved through
   a. Deforestation
   b. Renewable energy projects
   c. Burning of fossil fuels
   d. GHG's
   Answer: b. Renewable energy projects

206. __ are part of international and national policies to combat climate change.
   a. Carbon credit
   b. Carbon footprint
   c. Carbon credit and trading
   d. Carbon trading
   Answer: c. Carbon credit and trading

207. One carbon credit equals one ton of __
   a. H_2O
   b. CH_4
   c. CO_2
   d. N_2
   Answer: c. CO_2

208. Carbon credits are created through various method namely __
   a. Reforestation
   b. Renewable energy projects
   c. Energy efficiency improvements
   d. All of the above
   Answer: d. All of the above

209. Carbon trading, also known as __ trading.
   a. Emission
   b. Stock
   c. Money exchange
   d. None of these
   Answer: a. Emission

210. The largest and first major carbon market, which caps emissions from more than 11,000 heavy energy-using installations is called __
   a. EU Emissions Trading System
   b. California Cap-and-Trade Program
   c. EU ETS and C CTP
   d. None of the above
   Answer: a. EU Emissions Trading System

211. Sustainable buildings are also known as __
   a. Commercial buildings
   b. Industries
   c. Green buildings
   d. Schools

Answer: c. Green buildings

212. Energy-efficient Lighting can be achieved through __
    a. UV bulbs
    b. Light bulb
    c. LED bulbs
    d. Linear bulb
    Answer: c. LED bulbs

213. Water Efficiency can be achieved through __
    a. Sustainable transport
    b. Insulation
    c. Renewable energy resources
    d. Greywater recycling
    Answer: d. Greywater recycling

214. ___ refers to materials that are environmentally friendly, sustainable, and have a low impact on the environment
    a. Bike and car
    b. Fossil fuels
    c. Green materials
    d. Water
    Answer: c. Green materials

215. __ refers to using less energy to perform the same task or produce the same outcome
    a. Energy efficiency
    b. Green Materials
    c. Recyclability
    d. Sustainability
    Answer: a. Energy efficiency

216. Streamlining industrial processes to minimize energy waste is called __
    a. Energy Recovery
    b. Green materials
    c. Efficient Motors and Drives
    d. Process Optimization
    Answer: d. Process Optimization

217. Implementing systems to recover and reuse waste energy is called __
    a. Process optimization
    b. Energy recovery
    c. Efficient drives
    d. Energy efficiency
    Answer: b. Energy recovery

218. Urban development designed to maximize access to public transport is called _
    a. Complete Streets
    b. Bike Lanes and Bike Sharing Programs
    c. Transit-Oriented Development (TOD)
    d. Public Transportation
    Answer: c. Transit-Oriented Development (TOD)

219.___ is a framework that helps an organization achieve its environmental goals through consistent control of its operations.
a. Environmental Impact Assessment
b. Environmental Management System (EMS)
c. Environmental Audit
d. Environmental Sustainability
Answer: b. Environmental Management System (EMS)

220.___ is a voluntary program set by a company to measure the company's environmental performance.
a. Environmental management
b. Environmental audit
c. Environmental protection
d. Energy efficiency
Answer: b. Environmental audit

221.__ is a set of standards created to help companies around the world reduce their adverse impact on the environment.
a. ISO 9000
b. ISO 4000
c. ISO 14000
d. EMS
Answer: c. ISO 14000

222.___ focuses on the best management practices for quality assurance.
a. ISO 14000
b. ISO 9000
c. ISO 4000
d. None of the above
Answer: b. ISO 9000

223.The core of the ISO 14000 standards is contained in __, which lays out the guidelines for putting an environmental management system (EMS) in place.
a. ISO 14000
b. ISO 14001
c. ISO 14002
d. ISO 14016
Answer: b. ISO 14001

224.__ which offers additional insight and specialized standards for implementing an EMS.
a. ISO 14000
b. ISO 14001
c. ISO 14001 and ISO 14002
d. ISO 14004
Answer: d. ISO 14004

225.__ refers to the responsible use and protection of the natural environment through conservation and sustainable practices.
a. Environmental Management
b. Environmental Audit

c. Environmental stewardship
d. Environmental policy
Answer: c. Environmental stewardship

226. Promoting corporate transparency and accountability regarding environmental impacts is called __
a. Environmental Education and Advocacy
b. Corporate Social Responsibility
c. Sustainable Practices
d. Conservation of Natural Resources
Answer: b. Corporate Social Responsibility

227. Environmental Performance Evaluation is performed under ISO ___ audit.
a. ISO 14001 and ISO 14002
b. ISO 14004
c. ISO 14015
d. ISO 14030 and ISO 14031
Answer: d. ISO 14030 and ISO 14031

228. Environmental Auditing and Related Activities is performed under ISO __ audit
a. ISO 14001 and ISO 14002
b. ISO 14004
c. ISO 14020, ISO 14021, and ISO 14024
d. ISO 14015, ISO 14016, and ISO 14017
Answer: d. ISO 14015, ISO 14016, and ISO 14017

229. Habitat and Biodiversity Protection includes __
a. Preserving natural habitats
b. Protecting endangered species
c. Restoring damaged ecosystems
d. All of the above
Answer: d. All of the above