

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) NO₂
- 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) Dried 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 trophic 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 marrow disease

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. NO_x 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 diseases 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 disease)
- d. None of the above

Answer: c) Methaemoglobinaceae (Blue baby disease)

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. CO₂
- c. H₂O
- 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 activity
- 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 activity
- 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 activity and microflora
- d. None of the above

Answer: c. Loss of microbial activity and microflora

130. A important method of controlling soil erosion is ____

- a. Contour farming
- b. Deforestation
- 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. Polylin 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. CO₂
- b. Methane
- c. H₂O
- d. H₂S

Answer: a. CO₂

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. H₂O
- b. CH₄
- c. CO₂
- d. N₂

Answer: c. CO₂

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