

## MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

### CHAPTER 1

#### ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN ACTIVITIES

1. Troposphere is mainly consists of ;  
(a)  $\text{CO}_2$                       (b)  $\text{H}_2$                       (c)  $\text{O}_2$                       (d)  $\text{O}_2$  and  $\text{N}_2$
2. The major chemical species in stratosphere are ;  
(a)  $\text{O}_3$                       (b)  $\text{O}_2$                       (c)  $\text{N}_2$                       (d) All
3. Which of the conceptual sphere of the environment is having the less storage capacity for matter ?  
(a) Biosphere      (b) Hydrosphere (c) Lithosphere (d) Atmosphere
4. Biosphere is  
(a) Occupies the maximum volume of all the spheres  
(b) The solid shell of inorganic materials on the surface of the earth.  
(c) The thin shell of organic matter on the earth surface comprising of all the living things  
(d) None
5. Ionosphere consists of electrically charged particles of  
(a)  $\text{NO}^+_2$                       (b)  $\text{O}^+$                       (c)  $\text{O}^+_2$                       (d) All
6. Troposphere extends upto  
(a) 5 to 10 km      (b) 0 to 20 km      (c) 0 to 12 km      (d) 10 to 15 km
7. The temperature difference of stratosphere is  
(a)  $25^\circ \text{C}$  to  $55^\circ \text{C}$                       (b)  $-56^\circ \text{C}$  to  $-2^\circ \text{C}$   
(c)  $10^\circ \text{C}$  to  $-5^\circ \text{C}$                       (d) None
8. Mesosphere extends roughly to the altitude of  
(a) 80 to 90 km                      (b) 75 to 105 km  
(c) 55 to 100 km                      (d) 65 to 125 km
9. The upper most layer of atmosphere is called  
(a) Thermosphere                      (b) Exosphere  
(c) Mesosphere                      (d) None
10. The word ecology is proposed by  
(a) Ernst Haeckel                      (b) Helena Curtis  
(c) Charles Southwick                      (d) Charles Alton

11. The word ecology is derived from
  - (a) Greek word
  - (b) French word
  - (c) English word
  - (d) Spanish word
12. Ecology is defined as the study of
  - (a) relation between organisms to their environment
  - (b) relation between groups of organisms to their environment
  - (c) both (a) and (b)
  - (d) None
13. Which of the following is a ecosystem ?
  - (a) Forest
  - (b) Desert
  - (c) Mountain
  - (d) All
14. Which of the following is an ecosystem ?
  - (a) Lake
  - (b) River
  - (c) Ocean
  - (d) All
15. Which of the following is a producer ?
  - (a) Animals
  - (b) Human beings
  - (c) Plants and bacterial
  - (d) Fish
16. A trophic level of organism represents,
  - (a) An organism's position in a biome
  - (b) An organism's position in a food chain
  - (c) Group of organism's in the food chain
  - (d) An organism's position in an ecosystem
17. Physical environment includes
  - (a) Hydrosphere
  - (b) Lithosphere
  - (c) Atmosphere
  - (d) All
18. Which among the following is a climatic factor ?
  - (a) Light
  - (b) Humidity
  - (c) Temperature
  - (d) All
19. Concentration of pollutants in successive trophic levels is known as
  - (a) Bio-magnification
  - (b) Bio-remediation
  - (c) Bio-accumulation
  - (d) All
20. Phytoplankton in an aquatic system can be considered as a ;
  - (a) Macro-consumer
  - (b) Consumer
  - (c) Producer
  - (d) Organism
21. Which of the following is the terrestrial ecosystem ?
  - (a) Forest
  - (b) Grass land
  - (c) Desert
  - (d) All
22. Ecological pyramids are studies of
  - (a) Pyramid of numbers
  - (b) Pyramid of biomass
  - (c) Pyramid of energy
  - (d) All
23. The sedimentary cycle exemplified by
  - (a) Phosphorus
  - (b) Iodine
  - (c) Sulfur
  - (d) All
24. Major activities that is carrying environmental change is
  - (a) Agriculture
  - (b) Industry
  - (c) Urbanisation
  - (d) All
25. "Millennium Development Goals" conference of united nations was held in the year
  - (a) 2002
  - (b) 2000
  - (c) 2005
  - (d) None
26. Food and Agricultural organisation (FAO) of the United Nation providing the information on
  - (a) Each countries total food supplies
  - (b) Dietary differences of the countries
  - (c) Quality of food produced
  - (d) None
27. World food summit (1996) is pledged to reduce the number of hungry people to.
  - (a) 500 million
  - (b) 400 million
  - (c) 250 million
  - (d) 100 million
28. Intensive farming technologies required massive amount of
  - (a) Energy
  - (b) Irrigation
  - (c) Fertilizer and Pesticides
  - (d) All
29. How many countries of the world are dependent on food imports ?
  - (a) 200
  - (b) 183
  - (c) 150
  - (d) 125
30. Undernourished population is more in
  - (a) Asia and Pacific
  - (b) Europe
  - (c) Australia
  - (d) South America
31. The current amount of the India's land area used for food grain production is
  - (a) 99.3 million hectare
  - (b) 127.5 million hectare
  - (c) 170 million hectare
  - (d) 210.0 million hectare
32. Urban population of India as per census 2001 was
  - (a) 300 million
  - (b) 533 million
  - (c) 285.3 million
  - (d) 415 million

33. The annual rate of change of urban population for the year 2005-2010 is  
(a) 2.25% (b) 2.52% (c) 2.73% (d) 0.82%
34. In the year 2001, the housing stock of rural areas was around  
(a) 72.2 million (b) 209.2 million  
(c) 137.0 million (d) 56.7 million
35. The government of India adopted the National Housing and Habitat Policy in the year  
(a) 1998 (b) 2000 (c) 2002 (d) 1995
36. Traditional source of economic security are  
(a) Assets (b) Labour (c) Family (d) All
37. Economic and social security is required against  
(a) Unemployment (b) Illness  
(c) Old age (d) All
38. Economic security is measured on the basis of  
(a) Income (b) Labour markets & employment  
(c) Work, Jobs and skills (d) All
39. Due to globalisation, the per capita economic growth rate in most of countries is  
(a) Increasing (b) Declining (c) Constant (d) None
40. Employment security is diminishing due to the  
(a) Out-sourcing  
(b) Informalisation of economic activity  
(c) regulatory reforms  
(d) All
41. Social security is one of the most important programmes providing benefits to,  
(a) Worker/Employee (b) Un-employee  
(c) Families of deceased (d) All
42. Social security system provides benefits such as  
(a) Life time retirement benefits  
(b) Disability insurance for workers and their families  
(c) Survivors insurance for the families of deceased workers  
(d) All

43. The large family units are decreasing due to  
(a) Increasing migration (b) Urbanisation  
(c) Demographic changes (d) All
44. Socio-economic hardships are caused due to  
(a) Lack of labour law coverage  
(b) Seasonal and temporary nature of occupations  
(c) High labour mobility and Casualization of labour  
(d) All

## CHAPTER 2

## EFFECTS OF HUMAN ACTIVITIES ON ENVIRONMENT

1. From the past 50 years, the environment has been experiencing enormous stress due to  
(a) Climatic change (b) Deforestation  
(c) Species loss (d) All
2. The major environmental impact of agriculture is  
(a) Conversion of forest land to crop land  
(b) Conversion of grass-land to crop land  
(c) Planting trees in crop land  
(d) both (a) and (b)
3. Green revolution crop varieties yield increases depend on the use of  
(a) Inorganic fertilizers (b) Pesticides  
(c) Energy (d) All
4. Intensive agriculture led to deposition of excessive quantity of ..... into aquatic and terrestrial ecosystem  
(a) Nitrogen (b) Phosphorus  
(c) Sulphur (d) None
5. After some point of time the intensive farming leads to  
(a) dropping of yield (b) loss of fertility of soil  
(c) pollution due to pesticides (d) All
6. Effect of modern agriculture on soil is due to  
(a) Erosion (b) Acidification  
(c) Salinization (d) All



7. Pesticides are having
  - (a) Short self life
  - (b) Long self life
  - (c) Definite self life
  - (d) None
8. Application of pesticides increased the food production by
  - (a) 10 fold
  - (b) 50 fold
  - (c) 100 fold
  - (d) None
9. Increased of pesticides causes
  - (a) Genetic damage
  - (b) Genetic resistance
  - (c) both (a) and (b)
  - (d) None
10. Organic farming is a farming without
  - (a) Synthetic fertilizers
  - (b) Pesticides
  - (c) Green manures
  - (d) both (a) and (b)
11. Which play a major role in maintaining and improving soil condition and fertility
  - (a) Micro-fauna
  - (b) Micro-flora
  - (c) Insects
  - (d) both (a) and (b)
12. Housing has become inaccessible to the poor due to
  - (a) Increased population
  - (b) High cost
  - (c) Non-availability of land
  - (d) None
13. The growth rate of slums in India with respect to urban is
  - (a) 5 times
  - (b) 3 times
  - (c) 8 times
  - (d) 10 times
14. How much percentage of population is living in urban area ;
  - (a) 21.7
  - (b) 30
  - (c) 45
  - (d) 10
15. Building materials causes environmental problems such as
  - (a) Resource consumption
  - (b) Water and air pollution
  - (c) Habitat loss
  - (d) All
16. Which of the following activities fall under the primary sector of Industry
  - (a) Mining
  - (b) Fishing
  - (c) agribusiness
  - (d) All
17. Secondary sector of industries consumes large amount of
  - (a) Energy
  - (b) Raw materials
  - (c) Land
  - (d) both (a) and (b)
18. Service industry includes
  - (a) Insurance
  - (b) Education
  - (c) Health care
  - (d) All

Multiple Choice Questions

19. Chemicals that may recycled through industrial ecosystem are
  - (a) Solvents
  - (b) Acids
  - (c) Metals
  - (d) All
20. How many chemicals are extensively used in the industrial processes ?
  - (a) 20,000
  - (b) 50,000
  - (c) 1,00,000
  - (d) 5 million
21. Minamata episode of Japan is due to the poisoning of
  - (a) Lead
  - (b) Nickel
  - (c) Mercury
  - (d) Cadmium
22. Discharge of industrial wastewater cause
  - (a) Depletion of dissolved oxygen
  - (b) Destroy aquatic life
  - (c) Impair biological activity
  - (d) All
23. Major problems due to industrialization is
  - (a) Urbanisation
  - (b) Migration of peoples
  - (c) Development of slums
  - (d) All
24. Most common type of mineral used in
  - (a) Soil
  - (b) Iron
  - (c) Coal
  - (d) Copper
25. Gold occurs in
  - (a) Sedimentary deposits
  - (b) Places deposits
  - (c) Hydrothermal deposits
  - (d) None
26. Mining of ore is done by
  - (a) Surface mining
  - (b) Sub-surface mining
  - (c) Tunneling
  - (d) both (a) and (b)
27. Environmental issues of mining activities are
  - (a) Contamination of ground water by chemicals
  - (b) Loss of biodiversity
  - (c) Formation of sink holes and deep holes
  - (d) All
28. Out-flow of acidic water from abandoned metal mines is called
  - (a) Alkaline liquor
  - (b) Acid mine drainage
  - (c) Acid rock drainage
  - (d) both (b) and (c)
29. Remediation means the removal of contaminants from
  - (a) Soil
  - (b) Waste water
  - (c) Ground water
  - (d) both (a) and (c)

30. Advantages of Road transport system is
  - (a) Cost of vehicles is relatively less
  - (b) High relative speed of vehicles
  - (c) Easily available in markets
  - (d) both (a) and (b)
31. Land use and transport in metropolitan areas depends on
  - (a) Urban mobility systems
  - (b) Economics of the city
  - (c) Society and Urban space
  - (d) All
32. Direct effects of transportation systems are
  - (a) Construction of highways, parking lots etc.,
  - (b) Automobiles emissions
  - (c) both (a) and (b)
  - (d) None
33. Indirect environmental effects of widespread use of automobiles are
  - (a) Urban sprawl
  - (b) Paving of vast areas of watershed
  - (c) Alteration of run-off patterns
  - (d) All
34. Emission from automobiles causes environmental effect such as :
  - (a) Green house effect
  - (b) Global climate change
  - (c) both (a) and (b)
  - (d) None
35. Green house gas emission from burning fuel in automobiles is around
  - (a) 16%
  - (b) 10%
  - (c) 20%
  - (d) 5%
36. One of the environmental risk involved with the transportation network is
  - (a) Biosecurity risks
  - (b) Security risks
  - (c) Controlling the speed of vehicles
  - (d) both (a) and (b)
37. Major goals of EIA is
  - (a) Resource conservation
  - (b) Waste minimisation
  - (c) Monitoring environment
  - (d) both (a) and (b)

38. EIA is used to
  - (a) Establishing the environmental base line data
  - (b) Impact identification
  - (c) both (a) and (b)
  - (d) To identify alternate industries
39. EIA is not required for projects like
  - (a) Dams
  - (b) Highways
  - (c) Urbanization
  - (d) None
40. Sustainable use is applicable to :
  - (a) Renewable resources
  - (b) Non-renewable resources
  - (c) Physical growth
  - (d) None
41. Sustainable approach is based on
  - (a) Understanding the long-term impact of our activities on the environment
  - (b) Mitigate the pollution
  - (c) Present the biological life
  - (d) both (a) and (b)
42. Sustainability requires :
  - (a) Conservation of resources
  - (b) Minimizing depletion of non-renewable resources
  - (c) Using sustainable practices for managing renewable resources
  - (d) All
43. Sustainable development requires change in
  - (a) Utilization of natural resources
  - (b) Elimination of waste
  - (c) Consumption of energy
  - (d) All

### CHAPTER 3 NATURAL RESOURCES

1. All forms of life on the earth need resources such as
  - (a) Food
  - (b) Water
  - (c) Shelter
  - (d) All
2. Conservation of natural resources is the major focus of
  - (a) Ecology movement
  - (b) Environmentalism
  - (c) Green Parties
  - (d) All

3. Solar energy is called \_\_\_\_\_ source of energy  
(a) Renewable (b) Continuous  
(c) Non-Renewable (d) None
4. An important potential renewable resource on earth is  
(a) Biodiversity (b) Energy (c) Soil (d) All
5. The rate of sustainable use of a renewable resource is determined by  
(a) Replacement rate (b) Amounts of standing stock  
(c) both (a) and (b) (d) None
6. Which of the following is a recyclable non-renewable resources ?  
(a) Minerals (b) Nutrients (c) Metals (d) All
7. Non-renewable resource that cannot be recycled is  
(a) Fossil fuels (b) Uranium (c) Oil (d) All
8. As per the FAO, What is the percentage of depletion of tree cover to consider as deforestation.  
(a) 50% (b) 90% (c) 70% (d) 60%
9. Which of the following statement about forest is in-correct ?  
(a) Provides recreational opportunities  
(b) Provides a source of economic development  
(c) Reduces soil erosion  
(d) None of the above
10. Which of the following is biotic ?  
(a) Forest (b) Iron (c) Water land (d) None
11. Which of the following is natural resources ?  
(a) Soil (b) Flora and Fauna  
(c) Water (d) All
12. Water plays key role in the evaluation of  
(a) Earth's ecosystems (b) Moderate climate  
(c) both (a) and (b) (d) None
13. Forms of water in nature is  
(a) Atmospheric moisture (b) Rain water  
(c) Spring water (d) All

14. Percentage of fresh water available on the earth is  
(a) 2.8% (b) 2.2% (c) 0.6% (d) 2.15%
15. What is the percentage of fresh water available in lakes and streams ?  
(a) 0.04% (b) 0.01% (c) 0.25% (d) 0.1%
16. Which of the following uses maximum quantity of water ?  
(a) Agriculture (b) Domestic  
(c) Recreation (d) Animal husbandry
17. The major factors that affects the water crisis is  
(a) Growing world population (b) Pollution of ground water  
(c) In-efficient irrigation (d) All
18. Important phases of the hydrologic cycle is  
(a) Evaporation (b) Precipitation  
(c) both (a) and (b) (d) None
19. Surface run-off can be stored in  
(a) Ponds (b) Dams (c) both (a) and (b) (d) None
20. Number of major rivers in India  
(a) 10 (b) 14 (c) 20 (d) 8
21. Surface water potential of Indian rivers is  
(a) 160 M ha-m (b) 188.14 M ha-m  
(c) 210.10 M ha-m (d) None
22. Which of the following is a perennial river ?  
(a) Mahanadi (b) Pennar (c) Narmada (d) Tapi
23. Surface water potential of Karnataka State is around  
(a) 20 M ha-m (b) 18 M ha-m  
(c) 17 M ha-m (d) 28 M ha-m
24. Water quality is depending on  
(a) Biological characteristics (b) Aesthetic characteristic  
(c) Physical characteristics (d) All
25. Water quality is depends upon  
(a) Land use pattern (b) Surrounding environment  
(c) both (a) and (b) (d) None



26. Storm-water is rich in
  - (a) Pollutants
  - (b) Organic matters
  - (c) Nutrients
  - (d) All
27. What is the max allowable pH of the drinking water ?
  - (a) 7.0 to 8.5
  - (b) 5.5 to 7.5
  - (c) 6.2 to 8.0
  - (d) 6.5 to 9.2
28. Maximum total hardness allowed in the drinking water
  - (a) 600 mg/l
  - (b) 1000 mg/l
  - (c) 1500 mg/l
  - (d) 750 mg/l
29. In the primary treatment, aeration of water is done to
  - (a) Decrease the oxygen content
  - (b) Remove solids
  - (c) Remove iron and manganese
  - (d) None
30. The most commonly used coagulant is
  - (a) Aluminium sulphate
  - (b) Calcium Chloride
  - (c) Talc
  - (d) None
31. Disinfection of water is done to destroy
  - (a) Pathogens and Bacteria
  - (b) Worms
  - (c) Chloro-organics
  - (d) None
32. Discharge of industrial effluents into surface water increases.
  - (a) Toxic compounds
  - (b) Organic matter
  - (c) Acidity and alkalinity
  - (d) All
33. Water borne diseases are caused due to the
  - (a) Fecal contamination
  - (b) Sewage contamination
  - (c) both (a) and (b)
  - (d) Toxic matter
34. Percentage of diseases caused due to contamination of water is
  - (a) 80%
  - (b) 50%
  - (c) 95%
  - (d) 35%
35. Which of the following is not a water-borne disease.
  - (a) Cholera
  - (b) Cancer
  - (c) Polio
  - (d) Typhoid
36. Malaria is a
  - (a) Water-borne disease
  - (b) Water induced disease
  - (c) both (a) and (b)
  - (d) None
37. Excessive concentration of nitrates in water causes
  - (a) Dental fluorosis
  - (b) Tooth decay
  - (c) Methemoglobinemia
  - (d) None

38. Desired concentration of fluoride in drinking water is
  - (a) 1 to 1.5 mg/l
  - (b) 0.5 to 2.0 mg/l
  - (c) 2 to 5 mg/l
  - (d) None
39. Fluoride concentration of more than 1.5 mg/l in drinking water causes
  - (a) Dental fluorosis
  - (b) Dental caries
  - (c) Bone brittling
  - (d) None
40. Which district of Karnataka contain highest fluoride content ?
  - (a) Kolar
  - (b) Gulbarga
  - (c) Chitradurga
  - (d) Raichur
41. Mineral is a
  - (a) Organic matter
  - (b) Naturally occurring inorganic substance
  - (c) Synthetic compound
  - (d) None
42. Ore is a
  - (a) Metallic element
  - (b) Non-metallic element
  - (c) both (a) and (b)
  - (d) None
43. Ore deposits enclosed in a rock is called
  - (a) Hot rock
  - (b) Deposit rock
  - (c) Secondary deposit rock
  - (d) both (a) and (b)
44. The gold field in Karnataka
  - (a) Ramgiri
  - (b) Hutti
  - (c) Talcher
  - (d) Singrauli
45. India is the world leader in the production of
  - (a) Mica
  - (b) Iron
  - (c) Coal
  - (d) None
46. Thorium oxide is available in
  - (a) Orissa
  - (b) Kerala
  - (c) Tamilnadu
  - (d) All
47. Forests are effective sinks of
  - (a)  $O_2$
  - (b)  $CO_2$
  - (c) NO
  - (d) All
48. Which country is having the highest forest cover
  - (a) Japan
  - (b) Nepal
  - (c) USA
  - (d) Europe
49. At present Karnataka is having forest cover of
  - (a) 20.19%
  - (b) 18.10%
  - (c) 28.00%
  - (d) 16.4%
50. Which of the following falls under sedimentary cycles ?
  - (a) Sulphur
  - (b) Carbon
  - (c) Nitrogen
  - (d) All

### CHAPTER 4 ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT

- Which of the following is conventional source of energy ?  
(a) Hydel-Power (b) Thermal Power  
(c) Nuclear Power (d) All
- Which of the following is non-conventional source of energy ?  
(a) Wind energy (b) Source energy  
(c) Biogas (d) All
- One Joule of energy is equivalent to  
(a) 0.2389 calories (b) 23.89 calories  
(c) 238.9 calories (d) 2.389 calories
- Which of the following is not the renewable source of energy ?  
(a) Solar energy (b) Biomass (c) Nuclear (d) Bio-gas
- The world's annual energy consumption rate is increasing at a rate of  
(a) 5 to 10% (b) 10 to 20% (c) 2 to 5% (d) None
- Radiated energy can be transferred in  
(a) Medium of air (b) Free space  
(c) Solid medium (d) both (a) and (b)
- EMR propagates energy with a velocity of  
(a)  $3 \times 10^6$  m/se (b)  $3 \times 10^8$  m/se  
(c)  $0.3 \times 10^8$  m/se (d)  $30 \times 10^4$  m/se
- Electromagnetic radiation can cause  
(a) Leukemia (b) Genetic Damage  
(c) Cancer (d) All
- Non-renewable sources of energy contributes for ..... percentage of world's energy.  
(a) 100% (b) 91% (c) 85% (d) 75%
- Hydro-electric energy generation causes environmental problem such as  
(a) Earthquake (b) Habitat loss (c) Deforestation (d) All
- Mini hydro power plants generate energy upto  
(a) 100 MW (b) 1000 MW (c) 15 MW (d) 500 MW

- Which of the following is the major source of thermal pollution  
(a) Nuclear power plants (b) Coal fired power plants  
(c) Solar power generation (d) Bio-gas generation
- A long term atmospheric impact of burning fossil fuel is  
(a) Oxygen consumption (b) Global warming  
(c) Reduction in photosynthesis (d) All
- One micro curie is  
(a) One thousand of a curie (b) One lakh of a curie  
(c) One millionth of a curie (d) None
- Chernobyl nuclear disaster took place in  
(a) 1986 (b) 1982 (c) 1992 (d) 1996
- Which of the following is used as moderator in nuclear reactor ?  
(a) Graphite (b) Helium gas (c) Heavy water (d) All
- What is the limitation of solar energy ?  
(a) Cost of conversion is very high  
(b) Storage of energy is essential  
(c) Energy density is low  
(d) All
- Which solar system can be used to achieve temperature of  $1000^\circ\text{C}$  ?  
(a) Flat plate collector (b) Parabolic dish collectors  
(c) Parabolic through collector (d) None
- Solar Photo-voltaic systems are more suitable for  
(a) domestic lighting (b) Street lighting  
(c) Small power plants (d) All
- Physical and chemical characteristics of coal depends on  
(a) Temperature of formation (b) Pressure of formation  
(c) both (a) and (b) (d) None
- Heating of coal, in absence of air to produce coal gas is called  
(a) Carbonization of coal (b) Coal gasification  
(c) Coal liquification (d) None
- Percentage of ash content in Indian coal is  
(a) 35 to 45 (b) 25 to 50 (c) 10 to 28 (d) 18 to 35



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(c) 238.9 calories (d) 2.389 calories
- Which of the following is not the renewable source of energy ?  
(a) Solar energy (b) Biomass (c) Nuclear (d) Bio-gas
- The world's annual energy consumption rate is increasing at a rate of  
(a) 5 to 10% (b) 10 to 20% (c) 2 to 5% (d) None
- Radiated energy can be transferred in  
(a) Medium of air (b) Free space  
(c) Solid medium (d) both (a) and (b)
- EMR propagates energy with a velocity of  
(a)  $3 \times 10^6$  m/se (b)  $3 \times 10^8$  m/se  
(c)  $0.3 \times 10^8$  m/se (d)  $30 \times 10^4$  m/se
- Electromagnetic radiation can cause  
(a) Leukemia (b) Genetic Damage  
(c) Cancer (d) All
- Non-renewable sources of energy contributes for ..... percentage of world's energy.  
(a) 100% (b) 91% (c) 85% (d) 75%
- Hydro-electric energy generation causes environmental problem such as  
(a) Earthquake (b) Habitat loss (c) Deforestation (d) All
- Mini hydro power plants generate energy upto  
(a) 100 MW (b) 1000 MW (c) 15 MW (d) 500 MW

### Multiple Choice Questions

- Which of the following is the major source of thermal pollution  
(a) Nuclear power plants (b) Coal fired power plants  
(c) Solar power generation (d) Bio-gas generation
- A long term atmospheric impact of burning fossil fuel is  
(a) Oxygen consumption (b) Global warming  
(c) Reduction in photosynthesis (d) All
- One micro curie is  
(a) One thousand of a curie (b) One lakh of a curie  
(c) One millionth of a curie (d) None
- Chernobyl nuclear disaster took place in  
(a) 1986 (b) 1982 (c) 1992 (d) 1996
- Which of the following is used as moderator in nuclear reactor ?  
(a) Graphite (b) Helium gas (c) Heavy water (d) All
- What is the limitation of solar energy ?  
(a) Cost of conversion is very high  
(b) Storage of energy is essential  
(c) Energy density is low  
(d) All
- Which solar system can be used to achieve temperature of  $1000^\circ\text{C}$  ?  
(a) Flat plate collector (b) Parabolic dish collectors  
(c) Parabolic through collector (d) None
- Solar Photo-voltaic systems are more suitable for  
(a) domestic lighting (b) Street lighting  
(c) Small power plants (d) All
- Physical and chemical characteristics of coal depends on  
(a) Temperature of formation (b) Pressure of formation  
(c) both (a) and (b) (d) None
- Heating of coal in absence of air to produce coal gas is called  
(a) Carbonization of coal (b) Coal gasification  
(c) Coal liquification (d) None
- Percentage of ash content in Indian coal is  
(a) 35 to 45 (b) 25 to 50 (c) 10 to 28 (d) 18 to 35

- One gram of Uranium-U235 can give electrical energy equivalent to:  
 (a) 100 MW (b) 1000 KW (c) 1 MW (d) 1000 MW
- How much percentage of world electric requirement is produced by the nuclear power plants.  
 (a) 30 (b) 15 (c) 18 (d) 50
- The first nuclear fission reactor in the world became critical in  
 (a) June 1972 (b) December 1942  
 (c) July 1974 (d) August 1943
- Biomass consists of  
 (a) Lignin (b) Cellulose (c) Hemicellulose (d) All
- The different routes of bio-conversion processes is  
 (a) Bio-chemical conversion (b) Thermo-chemical conversion  
 (c) Incineration (d) All
- Most popular bio-gas plants in rural India is having the capacity of  
 (a) 0.5 m<sup>3</sup>/day (b) 3 m<sup>3</sup>/day (c) 10 m<sup>3</sup>/day (d) 650 m<sup>3</sup>/day
- A wind farm may consist of ..... wind-turbine units.  
 (a) 5 to 50 (b) 10 to 25 (c) 1 to 10 (d) 10 to 100
- Wind energy potentials of India is around  
 (a) 45,000 MW (b) 75,000 MW (c) 25,000 MW (d) 1,00,000 MW
- The sources of hydrogen are  
 (a) Biomass (b) Coal (c) Water (d) All
- Hydrogen can be produced commercially by  
 (a) Cracking of ammonia (b) Electrolysis of water  
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) Gasification

#### CHAPTER 5 ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

- What is the pH range of drinking water?  
 (a) 6 to 9 (b) 6.5 to 8.5 (c) 6 to 8.5 (d) 6.5 to 7.5
- The permissible colour for drinking water is  
 (a) 5 ppm (b) 20 ppm (c) 50 ppm (d) 100 ppm
- Temporary hardness of water is due to  
 (a) Chloride hardness (b) Manganese hardness  
 (c) Calcium hardness (d) Carbonate hardness

4. The Red brownish colour of water is due to the presence of  
 (a) Iron and manganese (b) Sulphates  
 (c) Arsenic (d) Copper
5. Maximum allowable concentration of fluoride in drinking water is  
 (a) 1.25 mg/l (b) 1.50 mg/l (c) 1.0 mg/l (d) 2.00 mg/l
6. Excess of fluoride in drinking water is likely to cause  
 (a) Taste and odour (b) Blue baby  
 (c) Fluorosis (d) Dental caries
7. Nitrate concentration more than 50 mg/L leads to a disease called  
 (a) Gastroenteritis (b) Methemoglobinemia  
 (c) Typhoid (d) None
8. Excess of iron in water is likely to cause  
 (a) Hardness (b) Taste (c) Colour (d) All of the above
9. The process of killing organisms in water is called,  
 (a) Aeration (b) Coagulation (c) Disinfection (d) Sedimentation
10. Disinfection of water is used to remove  
 (a) Bacteria (b) Odour (c) Turbidity (d) Colour
11. The process of killing infective micro-organisms is called  
 (a) Disinfection (b) Sedimentation  
 (c) Sterilisation (d) Coagulation
12. Water without fluoride causes  
 (a) Corrosion (b) Dental cavities  
 (c) Scale formation (d) Tooth decay
13. Aeration of water removes,  
 (a) Suspended impurities (b) Dissolved gases  
 (c) Dissolved salts (d) Floating impurities
14. In water treatment, alum is used for  
 (a) Softening (b) Coagulation (c) Filtration (d) disinfection
15. The amount of chlorine available in water after disinfection is  
 (a) Free chlorine (b) Free available chlorine  
 (c) Residual chlorine (d) combined chlorine

16. In water treatment lime soda process is used to remove
  - (a) Colour and taste
  - (b) Permanent hardness
  - (c) Fe and Mn
  - (d) Temporary hardness
17. The liquid wastewater from baths and kitchen etc., is called
  - (a) Sullage
  - (b) Domestic sewage
  - (c) Storm water
  - (d) Run-off
18. Sanitary sewage / domestic sewage is
  - (a) Wastewater generated from kitchen and bathrooms
  - (b) Wastewater from industries
  - (c) Wastewater generated due to rainfall
  - (d) Wastewater generated from residential areas
19. The process of decomposing organic waste in the presence of air is called
  - (a) Reduction
  - (b) Oxidation
  - (c) Incineration
  - (d) Pulverising
20. Biological treatment of sewage takes place in ?
  - (a) Sedimentation chamber
  - (b) Screen chamber
  - (c) Grit chamber
  - (d) Trickling filters
21. BOD is
  - (a) Usually less than COD
  - (b) A measure of the organic matter present in wastewater
  - (c) Biochemical oxygen demand
  - (d) all of the above
22. The rain represent by snow, dew, fog and mist is called
  - (a) Dry deposition
  - (b) Wet deposition
  - (c) Acid rain
  - (d) None
23. The organ of a baby usually damaged from lead poisoning
  - (a) Kidney
  - (b) Lungs
  - (c) Liver
  - (d) Heart
24. Which of the following is the source of  $\text{CO}_2$  in the atmosphere ?
  - (a) Putrification
  - (b) Fermentation
  - (c) Combustion
  - (d) All
25. The important sinks of atmospheric gases are
  - (a) Vegetation
  - (b) Oceans
  - (c) Both
  - (d) None
26. Atmospheric pollutants are largely present in
  - (a) Troposphere
  - (b) Stratosphere
  - (c) Mesosphere
  - (d) All

27. Which of the following are the byproducts of burning of wood, coal and fossil fuels.
  - (a) CO
  - (b)  $\text{NO}_x$
  - (c)  $\text{SO}_2$
  - (d) All
28. Major source of  $\text{NO}_x$  pollution are
  - (a) Combustion of coal and oil
  - (b) Natural gas
  - (c) Gasoline
  - (d) All
29. Sources of  $\text{SO}_x$  pollution
  - (a) Volcanoes
  - (b) Fossil fuel combustion
  - (c) Thermal power plant
  - (d) All
30. Which of the following is a source of benzpyrene ?
  - (a) Charcoal
  - (b) Gasoline exhausts
  - (c) Tobacco
  - (d) All
31. Petroleum based vehicles emit
  - (a) Polynuclear hydrocarbons
  - (b) CO
  - (c) Aldehydes
  - (d) All
32. Fossil fuel burning contributes ?
  - (a) NO
  - (b)  $\text{SO}_2$
  - (c)  $\text{O}_3$
  - (d) All
33. Which of the following is an aerosol ?
  - (a) Smoke
  - (b) Fume
  - (c) Mist
  - (d) All
34. Main components of smog are
  - (a) Unsaturated hydrocarbons
  - (b)  $\text{NO}_x$
  - (c) Sulphur compound
  - (d) All
35. Which of the following is a secondary pollutant ?
  - (a) PAN
  - (b) Formaldehyde
  - (c) Smog
  - (d) All
36. Inhalation of Hg affects on
  - (a) Nervous system
  - (b) Skin
  - (c) Hair
  - (d) Kidney
37. Effect of  $\text{SO}_2$  on plant indicate
  - (a) Darkening of the leaves
  - (b) Falling of leaves
  - (c) Bleaching of the leaves
  - (d) All
38. The green house gas is
  - (a)  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$
  - (b)  $\text{CH}_4$
  - (c)  $\text{CO}_2$
  - (d) All



39. Which of the following is fossil fuel  
(a) Coal (b) Petroleum (c) Natural gas (d) All
40. World Environmental day is on  
(a) 5 May (b) 5 June (c) 18 July (d) 15 August
41. Many people died in London in 1952 as a result of  
(a) Smog (b) Fog (c) Mist (d) Smoke
42. Which of the following is not a major air pollutant in automobile exhausts?  
(a) CO (b)  $\text{NO}_x$   
(c) hydro-carbon (d)  $\text{SO}_2$
43. Haemoglobin of the blood forms carboxy-haemoglobin with  
(a)  $\text{CO}_2$  (b)  $\text{SO}_2$  (c)  $\text{NO}_2$  (d) CO
44. Least controllable man made source of pollution  
(a) Thermal power plants  
(b) Exhausts of automobiles  
(c) Chemical and industrial effluents  
(d) Domestic cooking
45. Plants grown by the roadside have higher content of  
(a) Pb (b) Fe (c) Cr (d) Ca
46. The cigarette smoke contains carcinogenic compounds such as  
(a) Phosgene (b)  $\text{CO}_2$   
(c) Benzopyrene (d) both (a) and (b)
47. Bhopal gas tragedy occurred in the year 1984 was due to  
(a) Methyl isocyanate (b) Mercury  
(c) Arsenic (d) Lead
48. Which is not a natural source of pollution?  
(a) Volcanoes (b) Forest fire (c) Coal fire (d) Dust storms
49. Which of the following is a greenhouse gas?  
(a)  $\text{CH}_4$  (b)  $\text{CO}_2$   
(c) Chlorofluorocarbons (d) All
50. It is dangerous to leave the engine of a car running in a closed garage, because, it may cause poisoning due to  
(a) C (b) CO (c)  $\text{SO}_2$  (d)  $\text{CO}_2$
51. What happens during inversion?  
(a) Temperature decrease with altitude  
(b) Temperature is almost constant  
(c) Temperature increase with altitude  
(d) None of the above
52. The air pollution control device suitable for removing the finest dust from the air  
(a) Cyclone separator (b) Fabric filter  
(c) Settling chamber (d) Electrostatic precipitator
53. Air pollution from automobiles can be controlled by providing  
(a) Wet collector (b) Scrubbers  
(c) Catalytic converter (d) All
54. The major cause of soil pollution is due to  
(a) Chemical fertilizers and pesticides from agricultural lands  
(b) Improper solid waste disposal  
(c) Accidental spillage of waste materials  
(d) All of the above
55. The largest contributor of oil into the sea is  
(a) Off shore oil wells  
(b) Oil spillage from tankers  
(c) Oil reaching the oceans from land  
(d) None
56. The urban solid waste is known as  
(a) Garbage (b) Rubbish (c) Refuse (d) Silt
57. Nutrients present as nitrogen in the soil are,  
(a)  $\text{NO}_2^-$  (b)  $\text{NH}_4^+$  (c)  $\text{NO}_3^-$  (d) All
58. The soluble salts present in the soil are  
(a)  $\text{Na}^+$ ,  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  (b)  $\text{Cl}^-$ ,  $\text{NO}_3^-$  (c)  $\text{HCO}_3^-$ ,  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$  (d) All
59. What is noise?  
(a) Loud sound (b) Sound of high frequency  
(c) Un-wanted sound (d) Continuous sound

60. Which of the following is an outdoor noise ?  
 (a) Loud speaker (b) Industrial machines  
 (c) Aeroplane (d) All
61. Natural source of noise is,  
 (a) Car (b) Railway (c) Thunder (d) Speaking
62. Normal sound level of quiet speech is  
 (a) 120 dB (b) 90 dB (c) 140 dB (d) 50 dB
63. The noise level human can hear without discomfort is  
 (a) 140 dB (b) 110 dB (c) 80 dB (d) 190 dB
64. The major source of thermal pollution of water  
 (a) Domestic discharge (b) Industrial wastewater  
 (c) Thermal power plants (d) Municipal wastewater
65. Which of the following is not a marine pollution ?  
 (a) Plastics (b) Oil  
 (c) Industrial discharge (d) Dissolved oxygen
66. Management of high level radioactive waste can be done by  
 (a) Neutralization (b) Incineration  
 (c) Composting (d) Store indefinitely
67. Disposal of bio-medical waste is by  
 (a) Autoclaving and land filling (b) incineration  
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) land filling
68. Activated sludge process is  
 (a) Anaerobic method (b) Aerobic method  
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) None
69. Management option for air pollution ?  
 (a) Emission charger (b) Transport planning  
 (c) Regulation and standards (d) All

#### CHAPTER 6 SOCIAL ISSUES AND ENVIRONMENT

1. The world population in the year 2000 was around  
 (a) 6.1 billion (b) 5.1 billion (c) 8 billion (d) 6.5 billion

2. The major factors contributing for the decrease in death rate in the 20th century were  
 (a) Endemic poverty, low levels of education  
 (b) Better agricultural practices and industrialization  
 (c) Increased birth rate and availability of food  
 (d) Improved medicine, sanitation and nutrition
3. In the year 1960 the world population was around  
 (a) 3 billion (b) 4 billion (c) 2 billion (d) 5 billion
4. The major cause for the global population increase in the 19th century was due to  
 (a) Decrease in birth rate (b) Industrial revolution  
 (c) Decrease in death rate (d) Green revolution
5. The main cause for the decline of the population of Europe in the 12th and 13th centuries was  
 (a) Diptheria (b) Cholera (c) Plague (d) Meningitis
6. The objectives of integrated child development services (ICDS) are  
 (a) Health check-up  
 (b) Pre-schooling and non-formal education  
 (c) Immunization  
 (d) All of the above
7. The major objectives of Family welfare programmes in India is  
 (a) Population growth rate control  
 (b) Employment generation  
 (c) Disease control  
 (d) Increase children birth rate
8. The average life expectancy around the world is  
 (a) Stabilizing (b) not changing (c) decreasing (d) Increasing
9. India population project (IPP) - VIII was aimed at  
 (a) Improving health and family welfare service in the urban, slums of Mumbai, Calcutta, Delhi and Hyderabad  
 (b) Improving health and family welfare services in India  
 (c) To control birth rate in India  
 (d) To increase life expectancy of Indian population

10. Green house effect causes ?
  - (a) Rise in temperature of the earth
  - (b) Increase in rain fall
  - (c) Lowering of acid rain
  - (d) Lowering in temperature of the earth
11. During the day time the green plants absorb
  - (a) CO
  - (b) O<sub>2</sub>
  - (c) CO<sub>2</sub>
  - (d) NO<sub>2</sub>
12. Which of the following is not a green house gas
  - (a) O<sub>2</sub>
  - (b) CO<sub>2</sub>
  - (c) CH<sub>4</sub>
  - (d) CFC's
13. Global warming effects on
  - (a) Food production
  - (b) Melting of glaciers
  - (c) Climate change
  - (d) All
14. Which of the following can reduce global warming ?
  - (a) Planting more trees
  - (b) Reducing fossil fuel consumption
  - (c) both (a) and (b)
  - (d) None
15. Population of India according to census 2001
  - (a) 1103 million
  - (b) 1000 million
  - (c) 950 million
  - (d) 1027 million
16. India's density of population according to census 2001
  - (a) 350 per sq.km
  - (b) 375 per sq.km
  - (c) 324 per sq.km
  - (d) 425 per sq.km
17. India's projected population for the year 2050
  - (a) 1628 million
  - (b) 1525 million
  - (c) 1650 million
  - (d) 1375 million
18. What is the percentage of women literacy rate of India, according to census 2001
  - (a) 65%
  - (b) 55%
  - (c) 54.16%
  - (d) 75.85%
19. The growth of India's population between 1981-2001 is
  - (a) Steady state
  - (b) steady growth
  - (c) Exponential growth
  - (d) high rate of growth
20. Population growth in developing countries creates environmental and socio-economic problems such as
  - (a) Poverty
  - (b) natural resource depletion
  - (c) food problems
  - (d) All

21. In the past three centuries the amount of cultivated land in the world is increased by
  - (a) 20 million sq.km
  - (b) 30 million sq.km
  - (c) 15 million sq.km
  - (d) 22 million sq.km
22. Average long-term weather of an area is called
  - (a) weather conditions
  - (b) seasonal variations
  - (c) average weather
  - (d) climate
23. Climate and global air circulations are mainly affected by the properties of
  - (a) Water and air
  - (b) Temperature
  - (c) Precipitation
  - (d) none
24. The decades of 1990s is called the \_\_\_\_\_ millennium
  - (a) Wettest
  - (b) Hottest
  - (c) coldest
  - (d) none
25. The global warming potential of CO<sub>2</sub> is
  - (a) 10
  - (b) 11
  - (c) 1
  - (d) 500
26. The global warming potential of CFC's is
  - (a) 11
  - (b) 100
  - (c) 500
  - (d) 1500
27. For how many years the CO<sub>2</sub> remains active in the atmosphere ?
  - (a) 100 years
  - (b) 11 years
  - (c) 150 years
  - (d) 200 years
28. What is the approximate contribution of energy uses for the global warming
  - (a) 14%
  - (b) 24%
  - (c) 49%
  - (d) 13%
29. Reduction of green house gases can be achieved by
  - (a) Improving the efficiency of electricity generation
  - (b) Switching to less polluting fossil fuels
  - (c) both (a) and (b)
  - (d) none
30. The estimated sea level rise by the year 2030 due to global warming is
  - (a) 5 to 10cm
  - (b) 10 to 30cm
  - (c) 30 to 100cm
  - (d) 10 to 50 cm
31. Global warming could affect
  - (a) Food production
  - (b) Melting of glaciers
  - (c) climate
  - (d) All



32. Urbanization can lead to the environmental degradation such as:  
 (a) Conversion of agricultural and forest land  
 (b) Depletion of natural resources  
 (c) Disposal of the waste  
 (d) All
33. Urbanisation can alter the nature of  
 (a) Temperature (b) Precipitation  
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) None
34. The temperature difference with the size of the city is called  
 (a) Heat effect (b) Urban heat island  
 (c) Heat wave effect (d) both (a) and (b)
35. Most of the urban areas are facing the problem of  
 (a) Excessive noise (b) Vehicular traffic  
 (c) Social activities (d) All
36. How much earth's total surface is urbanized now?  
 (a) 10% (b) 5% (c) 1% (d) 15%
37. The main impact of urbanization on plant and animals is  
 (a) Increase in species (b) ~~Loss of species~~  
 (c) Mutation in species (d) both (b) and (c)
38. Heavy duty diesel (HSD) vehicles mainly contribute?  
 (a)  $\text{NO}_x$  (b) Particulate matter  
 (c)  $\text{SO}_2$  (d) Both (a) and (b)
39. Light duty petrol vehicles mainly contribute  
 (a) CO (b) Hydrocarbon  
 (c) NO (d) Both (a) and (b)
40. Diesel vehicles pollute the environment largely through  
 (a) CO (b)  $\text{NO}_x$  (c) Particulates (d) All
41. Poisonous gas in exhaust fumes of a car is  
 (a) CO (b)  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2$  (c)  $\text{CO}_2$  (d)  $\text{NO}_x$
42. Which of the following contains a high content of lead?  
 (a) Coal (b) High octane fuel  
 (c) Diesel (d) Low octane fuel

43. The vehicular population of the world as on 2002 is  
 (a) 400 million (b) 350 million (c) 530 million (d) 750 million
44. The number of two-wheels vehicles are growing at the rate of  
 (a) 15% (b) 20% (c) 30% (d) 25%
45. The emission from petrol engines are generally from  
 (a) Exhaust emission (b) Crank case emission  
 (c) evaporating emission (d) All
46. The crank case emission in diesel engines is  
 (a) Highest (b) Negligible (c) Zero (d) Moderate
47. The factors influencing on the vehicular pollution is  
 (a) Age of the vehicle (b) Poor road condition  
 (c) Out dated technology (d) All
48. Which of the Euro standard introduced in 1992  
 (a) Euro - I (b) Euro - II (c) Euro - III (d) Euro - V
49. Bharat - III emission standard came in effect from  
 (a) April 2005 (b) April 2000 (c) May 2003 (d) August 1999
50. The vehicle population of Bangalore in the year 2004 is around  
 (a) 15 lakhs (b) 18 lakhs (c) 21 lakhs (d) 25 lakhs
51. Use of compressed natural gas (CNG) came into effect from  
 (a) Dec 2002 (b) Dec 2004 (c) Jan 2000 (d) Sept. 2003

#### CHAPTER 7 CURRENT - ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

1. The primary cause of acid rain is due to  
 (a)  $\text{SO}_2$  (b)  $\text{O}_3$  (c)  $\text{CO}_2$  (d) CO
2. The pH of acid rain is  
 (a) less than 5.2 (b) less than 5.6 (c) less than 6.2 (d) less than 5.8
3. The major source of  $\text{SO}_2$  is  
 (a) Smelters (b) Power station  
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) refineries
4. Acid rain has been increasing day by day due to  
 (a) Urbanisation (b) Industrialisation  
 (c) Increase in vehicle population (d) none

5. Acid rain effects on
  - (a) Materials (b) Plants (c) Soil (d) All
6. Which is responsible for ozone depletion ?
  - (a) Methyl bromide (b) CFC's
  - (c) Hydro chlorofluorocarbons (d) All
7. An average thickness of zone layer in stratosphere is
  - (a) 1000 DU (b) 100 DU
  - (c) 50 DU (d) 230 DU
8. Ozone layer is present in
  - (a) Troposphere (b) Mesosphere
  - (c) Stratosphere (d) Thermosphere
9. Ozone layer thickness is measured in
  - (a) Centimeters (b) Millimeter
  - (c) Dobson unit (d) Decibels
10. The international protocol to protect the ozone layer is
  - (a) Kyoto protocol (b) Basal protocol
  - (c) Montreal protocol (d) Vienna protocol
11. The major compound responsible for the ozone layer destruction is
  - (a) CFC (b) Oxygen
  - (c) Methane (d) Carbon dioxide
12. The ozone layer is located up to \_\_\_\_\_ km above the earth surface
  - (a) 10 (b) 50 (c) 80 (d) 100
13. The steady decline of ozone in the stratosphere is called
  - (a) Ozone destruction (b) Ozone hole
  - (c) Ozone thinning (d) none
14. CFC's and halons are expected to phased out by
  - (a) 2010 (b) 2020 (c) 2000 (d) 2025
15. Agriculture in general is one of the
  - (a) Resource intensive (b) Environmentally damaging
  - (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none
16. Which can play a major role in depriving the world's poor from food ?
  - (a) Western life styles (b) dietary practices
  - (c) Lack of food (d) both (a) and (b)

17. How much of gross feed energy can be converted to milk food energy by the dairy cows ?
  - (a) 55 to 67% (b) 45 to 55% (c) 70 to 85% (d) 25 to 30%
18. How much of gross feed energy is converted into food for human consumption by beef cattle ?
  - (a) 10% (b) 65% (c) 2.5% (d) 25%
19. Livestock production requires excessive
  - (a) Land (b) Water (c) Energy (d) All
20. Land required to produce one kilogram of pork is
  - (a) 8.9 m<sup>2</sup> (b) 10 m<sup>2</sup> (c) 20m<sup>2</sup> (d) 50m<sup>2</sup>
21. Aquaculture requires more of
  - (a) Energy (b) Feed (c) Plants (d) both (a) and (b)

#### CHAPTER 8 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

1. To achieve the goal of clean environment, important strategies required are
  - (a) Effective laws
  - (b) Active participation of the public
  - (c) Active participation of NGO's
  - (d) both (a) and (b)
2. The first united national conference on Human Environment was held at
  - (a) Stockholm (b) Newyork (c) Montreal (d) Basal
3. The first united nations conference on Human Environment was held at Stockholm in
  - (a) December 1972 (b) June 1972
  - (c) June 1974 (d) June 1992
4. World Environmental day is celebrated on
  - (a) June 5 (b) August 15 (c) December 5 (d) September 5
5. An international conference on Environmental Education was held in December 1982 at
  - (a) Kyoto (b) Vienna (c) New Delhi (d) London

6. The constitution of India makes provisions for Environmental protection in the chapters on
  - (a) Fundamental rights
  - (b) Directive principles of state policy
  - (c) Fundamental duties
  - (d) All ✓
7. Environmental protection is a fundamental duties of the citizen of India under the article
  - (a) 51-A(g) ✓
  - (b) 48-A
  - (c) 47
  - (d) 21
8. Environmental pollution is a
  - (a) States problem
  - (b) Global problem ✓
  - (c) Countries problem
  - (d) Regional problem
9. There are provisions for protection of our environment under
  - (a) Indian penal code
  - (b) Police Act
  - (c) Municipal Act
  - (d) All ✓
10. Which is the first country amended laws for the punishment of crimes relating to environmental pollution ?
  - (a) Spain
  - (b) Brazil
  - (c) US
  - (d) Japan ✓
11. The Government of India enacted the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act in the year
  - (a) 1972
  - (b) 1974 ✓
  - (c) 1977
  - (d) 1978
12. The Environmental (Protection) Act of India was enacted in the year
  - (a) 1986 ✓
  - (b) 1992
  - (c) 1984
  - (d) 1974
13. Central Pollution Control Board was established under the provision of
  - (a) The Environmental (Protection) Act 1986
  - (b) The water (Prevention and control of pollution) Act 1974 ✓
  - (c) The Water (Prevention and control of pollution) cess Ruler 1978
  - (d) The Air (Prevention and control of pollution) Act 1981
14. The principal functions of the CPCB are
  - (a) To promote cleanliness of streams and wells
  - (b) To improve quality of air
  - (c) To monitor State Pollution Control Boards
  - (d) both (a) and (b) ✓

15. Karnataka state "Pollution Control Board" was established in the year
  - (a) 1974 ✓
  - (b) 1982
  - (c) 1986
  - (d) 1976
16. The Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986 deals with
  - (a) Air
  - (b) Water
  - (c) Land
  - (d) All ✓
17. The objectives of the wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 is
  - (a) To preserve the bio-diversity
  - (b) To maintain essential ecological and life supporting systems
  - (c) Protection and conservation of wildlife
  - (d) All ✓
18. The Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 deals with
  - (a) In discriminate diversion of forest lands for non-forestry uses
  - (b) To maintain balance between the developmental needs of the country
  - (c) Conservation of natural resources
  - (d) All ✓
19. Basal Convention 1989 deals with
  - (a) Monitoring the movement of nuclear material
  - (b) Transboundary movement of hazardous wastes ✓
  - (c) Movement of timber
  - (d) None
20. Ozone depleting substance are controlled under
  - (a) UN convention on climate change
  - (b) Montreal protocol ✓
  - (c) Basal convention
  - (d) None
21. Which of the following is an NGO
  - (a) Narmada Bachao Andolan
  - (b) Bombay Natural History Society
  - (c) Centre for Science and Environment
  - (d) All ✓
22. Environmental Education is targeted to
  - (a) General Public
  - (b) Professional and social groups
  - (c) Technicians and Scientists
  - (d) All ✓



23. A five day global forum on environmental education for sustainable development (1993) was held in  
(a) Tbilisi (b) Belgrade (c) New Delhi (d) Vienna
24. The study of environmental system and their interaction is fall under  
(a) Environmental science (b) Environmental Engineering  
(c) Environmental Management (d) both (a) and (c)
25. In which year the Hon. Supreme court of India, directed to made environmental education as a compulsory subject at all level of education  
(a) 2003 (b) 1997 (c) 2002 (d) 1986
26. As per the census of India 2001, the women literacy rate is  
(a) 64.35% (b) 54.16% (c) 35.15% (d) 48.50%
27. Illiterate women have  
(a) High level of fertility and mortality  
(b) Poor nutritional status  
(c) low earning potential  
(d) All
28. Kerala state is having women literacy rate of  
(a) 98% (b) 99.5% (c) 100% (d) 85.5%

#### ANSWERS - CHAPTER 1 Environment and Human Activities

- 1) d, 2) d, 3) d, 4) c, 5) a, 6) c, 7) b, 8) a, 9) b, 10) a  
11) a, 12) c, 13) d, 14) d, 15) c, 16) b, 17) d, 18) d, 19) a, 20) c  
21) d, 22) d, 23) d, 24) d, 25) a, 26) a, 27) b, 28) d, 29) b, 30) a  
31) c, 32) c, 33) c, 34) c, 35) a, 36) d, 37) d, 38) d, 39) b, 40) d  
41) a, 42) d, 43) d, 44) d

#### ANSWERS - CHAPTER 2 Effects of Human Activities on Environment

- 1) d, 2) d, 3) d, 4) a, 5) d, 6) d, 7) b, 8) a, 9) b, 10) d  
11) c, 12) b, 13) b, 14) a, 15) d, 16) d, 17) d, 18) d, 19) d, 20) b  
21) c, 22) d, 23) d, 24) a, 25) b, 26) d, 27) d, 28) d, 29) d, 30) c  
31) d, 32) c, 33) d, 34) c, 35) a, 36) a, 37) c, 38) c, 39) d, 40) a  
41) a, 42) d, 43) d

#### ANSWERS - CHAPTER 3 Natural Resources

- 1) d, 2) d, 3) a, 4) a, 5) c, 6) d, 7) d, 8) b, 9) d, 10) a  
11) d, 12) c, 13) d, 14) a, 15) b, 16) a, 17) d, 18) c, 19) c, 20) b  
21) b, 22) a, 23) c, 24) d, 25) c, 26) d, 27) b, 28) a, 29) c, 30) a  
31) a, 32) d, 33) c, 34) a, 35) b, 36) b, 37) c, 38) a, 39) a, 40) b  
41) b, 42) a, 43) a, 44) b, 45) a, 46) d, 47) b, 48) a, 49) a, 50) a

#### ANSWERS - CHAPTER 4 Energy and Environment

- 1) d, 2) d, 3) a, 4) c, 5) c, 6) d, 7) b, 8) d, 9) b, 10) d  
11) a, 12) b, 13) b, 14) c, 15) a, 16) d, 17) d, 18) b, 19) d, 20) c  
21) a, 22) b, 23) c, 24) b, 25) b, 26) d, 27) d, 28) b, 29) a, 30) a  
31) d, 32) c

#### ANSWERS - CHAPTER 5 Environmental Pollution

- 1) b, 2) b, 3) c, 4) a, 5) b, 6) c, 7) b, 8) d, 9) c, 10) a  
11) c, 12) b, 13) b, 14) b, 15) c, 16) d, 17) a, 18) d, 19) b, 20) d  
21) d, 22) b, 23) c, 24) d, 25) c, 26) a, 27) d, 28) d, 29) d, 30) d  
31) d, 32) d, 33) d, 34) d, 35) d, 36) a, 37) c, 38) d, 39) d, 40) b  
41) a, 42) d, 43) d, 44) d, 45) a, 46) d, 47) a, 48) c, 49) d, 50) b  
51) c, 52) d, 53) c, 54) d, 55) c, 56) c, 57) d, 58) d, 59) c, 60) d  
61) c, 62) d, 63) c, 64) c, 65) d, 66) d, 67) c, 68) b, 69) d

#### ANSWERS - CHAPTER 6 Social Issues and Environment

- 1) a, 2) d, 3) a, 4) b, 5) c, 6) d, 7) a, 8) d, 9) a, 10) a  
11) c, 12) a, 13) d, 14) c, 15) d, 16) c, 17) a, 18) c, 19) c, 20) d  
21) c, 22) d, 23) a, 24) b, 25) c, 26) d, 27) a, 28) c, 29) c, 30) b  
31) d, 32) d, 33) c, 34) b, 35) d, 36) c, 37) b, 38) c, 39) d, 40) d  
41) a, 42) b, 43) c, 44) b, 45) d, 46) b, 47) d, 48) a, 49) a, 50) b  
51) a

Answers - CHAPTER 7  
Current - Environmental Issues

- 1) a, 2) a, 3) c, 4) b, 5) d, 6) d, 7) d, 8) c, 9) c, 10) c  
11) a, 12) b, 13) b, 14) c, 15) c, 16) d, 17) a, 18) c, 19) d, 20) a  
21) d

Answers - CHAPTER 8  
Environmental Protection

- 1) d, 2) a, 3) b, 4) a, 5) c, 6) d, 7) a, 8) b, 9) d, 10) d  
11) b, 12) a, 13) b, 14) d, 15) a, 16) d, 17) d, 18) d, 19) b, 20) b  
21) d, 22) d, 23) c, 24) a, 25) a, 26) b, 27) d, 28) c