

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

- 1.** Pollution is undesirable changes in physical, chemical and biological properties. Which among the following is not air pollution induced plant injury –
 - (1) Reduced growth and yield
 - (2) Premature death of plant
 - (3) Clogging of Stomata
 - (4) Oxygen binding ability
 - 2.** Harmful effects of air pollutants depends on –
 - (1) Concentration of pollutants
 - (2) Duration of exposure
 - (3) Organism
 - (4) All the above
 - 3.** Electrostatic precipitators can remove how much percentage of particulate matter present in exhaust from a thermal power plant –
 - (1) 90% (2) 95%
 - (3) 99% (4) 100%
 - 4.** Scrubber is one of the device used to remove air pollutants. Which of the following gaseous pollutant can be removed through it –
 - (1) NO_x (2) SO₂
 - (3) CO (4) CO₂
 - 5.** According to CPCB particulate size ≤ 2.5 micrometer are responsible for causing greatest harm to human health. They can cause various harms except –
 - (1) Breathing and Respiratory symptoms
 - (2) Respiratory Irritation
 - (3) Inflammation and damage to lungs
 - (4) Lack of sleep
 - 6.** Which of the following devices is best for reducing emission of poisonous gases –
 - (1) Scrubber
 - (2) Catalytic converters
 - (3) Electrostatic precipitators
 - (4) Filters
 - 7.** Which of the following is not associated with catalytic converters –
 - (1) Conversion of unburnt hydrocarbon to CO₂ & H₂O
 - (2) Conversion of CO to CO₂
 - (3) Conversion of NO_x to N₂
 - (4) Conversion of SO₂ to S
 - 8.** Motor vehicles equipped with catalytic converter should use unleaded petrol because –
 - (1) Lead in petrol inactivates the catalyst
 - (2) Lead in petrol act as catalyst
 - (3) Lead in petrol start to burn along petrol
 - (4) Lead in petrol leads to checking burning of petrol
 - 9.** In 1990s what was the rank of Delhi among the 41 most polluted cities of the world –
 - (1) 1st (2) 2nd
 - (3) 3rd (4) 4th
 - 10.** What was the main step taken in Delhi to control air pollution after Public interest litigation (PIL) filed in Supreme court. –
 - (1) Reduction in vehicles
 - (2) Use of CNG in buses instead of Diesel
 - (3) Use of catalytic converter
 - (4) Plantation
 - 11.** All the buses of Delhi were converted to run on CNG by The end of 2002. Why CNG is better than Diesel–
 - (1) CNG burns most efficiently
 - (2) Little of it is left unburnt
 - (3) Inactivate catalyst of catalytic converter
 - (4) Both (1) and (2)

12. What is the main problem with switching over to CNG from petrol and diesel ?
 - (1) High cost
 - (2) Difficulty of laying down pipelines to deliver CNG for uninterrupted supply
 - (3) Lack of suitable engines
 - (4) All the above
 13. Beside use of CNG, simultaneously parallel steps taken in Delhi for reducing vehicular pollution, except–
 - (1) Use of unleaded petrol
 - (2) Use of low sulphur petrol and diesel
 - (3) Use of catalytic convertors
 - (4) Use of Electrostatic precipitators
 14. The Government of India through a new auto fuel policy has laid out a road map to cut down vehicular pollution in Indian cities. Most stringent norms for fuels means–
 - (1) Steadily reducing the sulphur content in petrol
 - (2) Steadily reducing the aromatics content in petrol
 - (3) Steadily reducing the sulphur and aromatics content in petrol and diesel
 - (4) Steadily reducing the particulated matter in petrol and Diesel
 15. According Euro-III norms, what should be the level of sulphur in diesel and petrol respectively –
 - (1) 150 ppm & 350 ppm
 - (2) 350 ppm & 150 ppm
 - (3) 250 ppm & 350 ppm
 - (4) 350 ppm & 250 ppm
 16. According to Euro-III norms, which among the following standard is not true –
 - (1) Sulphur should be controlled at 350 ppm in Diesel
 - (2) Sulphur should be controlled at 150 ppm in petrol
 - (3) Aromatic hydrocarbons should be contained at 42 percent
 - (4) Sulphur content should be controlled at 50 ppm in petrol and diesel
 17. The goal of Euro-IV norms, according to roadmap is to reduce sulphur to –
 - (1) 50 ppm in petrol and diesel
 - (2) 150 ppm in petrol and diesel
 - (3) 350 ppm in petrol and diesel
 - (4) 250 ppm in petrol and diesel
 18. According to Euro-III norms, In petrol or diesel aromatic hydrocarbons are to be contained at 42 percent and goal of it to bring down the level of sulphur –
 - (1) 30%
 - (2) 40%
 - (3) 42%
 - (4) 35%
 19. The Bharat Stage-III, norms for reducing the level of vehicular pollutant, is equivalent to –
 - (1) Euro-I norms
 - (2) Euro-II norms
 - (3) Euro-III norms
 - (4) Euro-IV norms
 20. The Bharat Stage-III norms of Automobiles are applicable throughout the country from –
 - (1) 1 October 2005
 - (2) 1 October 2010
 - (3) 1 October 2009
 - (4) 1 October 2012
 21. All automobiles and fuel petrol and diesel - were to have met the Euro-IV emission specification in 13 highly polluted cities of India from –
 - (1) 1 April 2002
 - (2) 1 April 2005
 - (3) 1 April 2010
 - (4) 1 April 2012
 22. In India, the **Air (prevention and control of pollution) act**, came in to force in –
 - (1) 1972
 - (2) 1981
 - (3) 1987
 - (4) 1992
 23. Air (Prevention and control of pollution) act 1981 was amended in 1987 to include _____ as an air pollutant. –
 - (1) Particulated matter
 - (2) Hydrocarbons
 - (3) Noise
 - (4) Radioactive pollutants

- 24.** The Specific intensity of noise, which may damage ear drums and causes permanently impairing hearing ability is –
- (1) Equal and less than 150 dB
 - (2) Equal and more than 150 dB
 - (3) Less than 20 dB
 - (4) Less than 80 dB
- 25.** Noise as one of the important air pollutant is not responsible for –
- (1) Sleeplessness
 - (2) Increase heart beating
 - (3) Altered breathing pattern
 - (4) Decreased oxygen carrying capacity
- 26.** To safe guard our water resources, water (prevention and control of pollution) act was came in force –
- (1) 1971 (2) 1972
 - (3) 1974 (4) 1981
- 27.** Regarding to composition of waste water which among the following is not true –
- (1) Suspended solid – sand, silt & clay
 - (2) Colloidal matter – faecal matter, bacteria & cloth
 - (3) Dissolved material – nitrate, ammonia & phosphate
 - (4) Dissolved material – faecal matter, bacteria & nutrients
- 28.** Domestic sewage primarily contains –
- (1) Suspended solid
 - (2) Colloidal matter
 - (3) Biodegradable matter
 - (4) Dissolved matter
- 29.** About highly sewage polluted water, what is true –
- (1) High DO and BOD
 - (2) High DO and less BOD
 - (3) Low DO and low BOD
 - (4) Low DO and high BOD
- 30.** Unlike domestic sewage, waste water from industries like petroleum, paper manufacturing, metal extractions and processing etc. are often important source of water pollution. Out of these heavy metals are –
- (1) Elements with density $< 5 \text{ g/cm}^3$
 - (2) Elements with density $< 5 \text{ g/cm}^2$
 - (3) Elements with density $> 5 \text{ g/cm}^3$
 - (4) Elements with density $> 5 \text{ g/cm}^2$
- 31.** Biomagnification - an increase in concentration of toxic substances at successive trophic levels, is well known for –
- (1) DDT
 - (2) Mercury
 - (3) CO
 - (4) Both (1) and (2)
- 32.** Pollutants from man's activities like effluents from industries and homes can radically accelerate the aging of lake, that is known as –
- (1) Cultural Eutrophication
 - (2) Accelerated Eutrophication
 - (3) Rising Eutrophication
 - (4) Both (1) & (2)
- 33.** Integrated waste water treatment plant of town of Arcata is supported by biologists of Humboldt state university, involves –
- (1) Conventional sedimentation
 - (2) Filtration
 - (3) Series of six marshes
 - (4) All the above
- 34.** Series of six connected marshes over 60 hectares of marshland, with appropriate plants, algae, fungi and bacteria is responsible for –
- (1) Neutrilisation of pollutants
 - (2) Absorbtion of pollutants
 - (3) Assimilation of pollutants
 - (4) All the above

- 35.** Practical ,hygienic efficient and cost effective solution to human waste disposal is –
- (1) Eco - San toilets (2) Natural toilets
 - (3) Ecofriendly toilets (4) Ecological sanitation
- 36.** Open dumps often serve as breeding ground for rats and flies and not burnt to completion. Which among the following were adopted as the substitute for open burning dumps –
- (1) Eco san
 - (2) Electronic Burners
 - (3) Sanitary Landfills
 - (4) Solar Burners
- 37.** Which among the following was developed by company of Ahmed Khan by a fine powder of recycled modified plastic –
- (1) Polysterene (2) Polyblend
 - (3) Polyethylene (4) Polyplastic
- 38.** With which polyblend was mixed to lay roads. Which show increased water repellant properties –
- (1) Polysterene (2) Bitumen
 - (3) Polyethylene (4) Plastic
- 39.** e - wastes generated in developed countries, is used by developing countries for recovery of –
- (1) Gold (2) Nickel
 - (3) Copper (4) All the above
- 40.** Which among the following is a cyclical, zero waste procedure, where waste products from one process are cycled in as nutrients for other processes–
- (1) Integrated organic farming
 - (2) Integrated remedy for plastic waste
 - (3) Integrated waste water treatment
 - (4) Sustainable waste treatment
- 41.** The unique idea of integrated organic farming was executed by–
- (1) Ramesh Chandra Dagar
 - (2) Ahmed Khan
 - (3) Amrita Devi
 - (4) Sunderlal Bahuguna
- 42.** Green house effect leads to deleterious changes in the environment and resulting in odd climatic changes. Which among the following is not the control measure of it –
- (1) Cutting down the use of fossil fuel
 - (2) Improving efficiency of energy usage
 - (3) Increasing deforestation
 - (4) Slowing down the human population
- 43.** The thickness of the ozone in a column of air from ground to top of the atmosphere is measured in terms of –
- (1) Decibel (2) Dobson
 - (3) Deby (4) Dalton
- 44.** Cl atoms released from CFC show degradation of ozone in which layer of atmosphere –
- (1) Troposphere
 - (2) Stratosphere
 - (3) Ionosphere
 - (4) Thermosphere
- 45.** Which among the following is not the influence of UV-B on human health –
- (1) Aging of skin
 - (2) Inflammation of cornea
 - (3) Cancer of skin
 - (4) Depigmentation
- 46.** Montreal Protocol was come in action from –
- (1) 1987 (2) 1988
 - (3) 1989 (4) 1992
- 47.** The ozone hole over Antarctica develops each year between –
- (1) Late August and early October
 - (2) Early August and late October
 - (3) Early October and early December
 - (4) Late October and late December
- 48.** Which of the following is not a result of water logging–
- (1) Deposition of salt crust on land
 - (2) Collection of salts around root
 - (3) Damage to agriculture
 - (4) Leaching of salts

