

EXERCISE-I

1. Which of the following would be a natural pollution
(A) Forest fires
(B) Eutrophication
(C) Occurrence of smog
(D) Occurrence of NO_2 in atmosphere
2. Which of the following atmospheric pollutants cause general chlorosis *i.e.* destruction of chlorophyll
(A) CO (B) CO_2
(C) SO_2 (D) Hydrocarbons
3. Which component of a living cell is affected by the pollutant SO_2
(A) Nucleus
(B) Membrane system
(C) Cell wall
(D) Plasmodesmata
4. The major cause (80%) of air pollution in big cities is due to
(A) Transportation by automobiles
(B) Industrial activities
(C) Use of insecticides
(D) Radioactive fallouts
5. In metropolitan cities like Mumbai and Calcutta, the major atmospheric pollutants are
(A) Carbon monoxide and oxides of sulphur
(B) Hydrocarbons and hot air
(C) Pollens and marsh gas
(D) Ozone
6. Which of the following pollutants are inevitably associated with the existence of man
(A) Sewage
(B) Industrial waste
(C) Exhaust emissions
(D) Pesticides and insecticides
7. What is EIA
(A) Ecology in America
(B) Ecological investment and accounts
(C) Ecological impact analysis
(D) Environmental impact assessment
8. Non-ionising radiations damaging to DNA are
(A) X-rays (B) UV rays
(C) Gamma rays (D) Beta rays
9. Which of the following is a weightless pollutant
(A) Sewage and exhaust emissions
(B) SO_2 and NO_2
(C) Photochemical smog
(D) Heat, sound and radioactive waste
10. 3, 4-benzopyrene causes
(A) Leukaemia (B) Cytosilicosis
(C) Lung cancer (D) Tuberculosis
11. Leukaemia is caused by
(A) $Ca-40$ (B) $Sr-90$
(C) Caesium (D) Iodine
12. Problem associated with nuclear power plants is
(A) Thermal pollution
(B) Emission of hazardous radio-nuclides
(C) Disposal of radioactive waste
(D) All the above
13. Which of the following intensity of sound becomes a pollutant
(A) 40 db (B) 70 db
(C) 100 db (D) 200 db
14. The greatest air pollution disaster of last decade was observed in
(A) Calcutta (Bengal)
(B) Bhopal (M.P.)
(C) Ahmedabad (Gujrat)
(D) Agra (U.P.)

15. The reason of pollution is
(A) Population explosion
(B) Urbanisation
(C) Industrialisation
(D) All the above
16. Which of the following is a photochemical reaction product
(A) CO and CO_2 (B) SO_2
(C) O_3 (D) Fluorides
17. In a polluted lake, the index of pollution is
(A) BOD and *Daphnia*
(B) *DO* and *Artemisia*
(C) Presence of frogs
(D) Diatoms larvae
18. One of the following is the chief source of water and soil pollution
(A) Agro industry
(B) Mining
(C) Thermal power stations
(D) All of these
19. Carbon monoxide (CO) is harmful to man because
(A) It forms carbolic acid
(B) It generates excess CO_2
(C) It is carcinogenic
(D) It competes with O_2 for haemoglobin
20. Which of the following is not ionising radiation
(A) Alpha rays (B) Beta rays
(C) Infrared rays (D) Gamma rays
21. Radioactive strontium as a result of radioactive fall out, is
(A) Sr^{80} (B) Sr^{90}
(C) Sr^{85} (D) Sr^{95}
22. Spraying of D.D.T. on crops produces pollution of
(A) Air only
(B) Air and soil only
(C) Air, soil and water
(D) Air and water only
23. Lichens do not like to grow in cities
(A) Because of absence of the right type of algae and fungi
(B) Because of lack of moisture
(C) Because of SO_2 pollution
(D) Because natural habitat is missing
24. Thermal pollution of water bodies is due to
(A) Discharge of heat (hot water) from power plants
(B) Discharge of chemicals from industries
(C) Discharge of waste from mining
(D) Discharges of agricultural run off
25. Biological treatment of water pollution is done with the help of
(A) Phytoplankton
(B) Lichens
(C) Fungi
(D) None of the above
26. Major pollution causing agent is
(A) Man
(B) Animals
(C) Hydrocarbon gases
(D) None of the above
27. Effect of pollution is first and most marked on
(A) Natural flora of a place
(B) Natural geochemical cycle
(C) Natural gaseous cycle
(D) Natural balance of our environment
28. Green house effect is due to the presence of
(A) Ozone layer in the atmosphere
(B) Infrared light reaching the earth
(C) Moisture layer in the atmosphere
(D) CO_2 layer in the atmosphere
29. A pollutant is an agent which causes change in
(A) Balance of nature
(B) Local flora
(C) Geochemical cycles
(D) Local fauna

- 30.** Polluted water can be purified by using
(A) Micro-organisms (B) Algae
(C) Pesticides (D) Fishes
- 31.** Increase in the percentage of fauna and decrease in flora may be dangerous because it enhances
(A) Percentage of CO_2
(B) Percentage of radioactive fall out
(C) Percentage of O_2
(D) Percentage of diseases
- 32.** The pollution in city like Delhi may be controlled to great extent
(A) By proper sewage and proper exit of chemicals from factories
(B) By wide roads and factories away from the city
(C) By cleaning city and scanty use of pesticides
(D) All of the above
- 33.** Domestic waste contains
(A) Non-biodegradable pollutants
(B) Biodegradable pollutants
(C) Hydrocarbons
(D) None of the above
- 34.** Foul smell in the water of tanks, ponds etc. is due to
(A) Anaerobiosis
(B) Aerobiosis
(C) Biological magnification
(D) Psammophytes
- 35.** Measurement of the rate of O_2 consumption in unit volume of water over a period of time is done to find out
(A) Biogas generation
(B) Biological oxygen demand
(C) Biosynthetic pathways
(D) Fermentation
- 36.** Formation of ozone hole is maximum over
(A) India (B) Antarctica
(C) Europe (D) Africa
- 37.** Which one of the following organisms is used as indicator of water quality
(A) *Biggiata* (B) *Chlorella*
(C) *Azospirillum* (D) *Escherichia*
- 38.** Which of the following serves as an indicator of atmospheric pollution
(A) Ferns
(B) Liverworts
(C) Hornworts
(D) Epiphytic lichens
- 39.** Lead (Pb) causes
(A) Soil pollution
(B) Air pollution
(C) Radioactive pollution
(D) All the above
- 40.** The stratospheric ozone depletion leads to :
(A) Global warming
(B) Increase in the incidence of skin cancers
(C) Forest fires
(D) All the above
- 41.** The toxic effect of carbon monoxide is due to its greater affinity for haemoglobin as compared to oxygen by (approx.)
(A) 200 times (B) 2 times
(C) 1000 times (D) 20 times
- 42.** *Taj Mahal* is threatened due to the effect of
(A) Chlorine (B) Sulphur dioxide
(C) Oxygen (D) Hydrogen
- 43.** When huge amount of sewage is dumped into a river, the BOD will
(A) Increase
(B) Remain unchanged
(C) Slightly decrease
(D) Decrease

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- 44.** A dental disease characterised by mottling of teeth is due to presence of a certain chemical element in drinking water. Which is that element
(A) Boron (B) Chlorine
(C) Fluorine (D) Mercury
- 45.** Most harmful pollutant is
(A) CO_2 (B) SO_3
(C) NO_2 (D) SO_2
- 46.** Biodegradable pollutant is
(A) Plastic (B) Asbestos
(C) Sewage (D) All of these
- 47.** 'Heat islands' are produced due to
(A) Air pollution (B) Water pollution
(C) Land pollution (D) All the above
- 48.** In big cities, air pollution is due to
(A) Burning of fossil fuels
(B) Thermal power plant
(C) Sewage
(D) H_2S
- 49.** In the last decades, most serious nuclear reactor accident created MIC gas tragedy in
(A) Russia (1990) and Bhopal (1996)
(B) Ukraine (1986) and Bhopal (1984)
(C) Bhopal (1994) and Russia (1990)
(D) Ukraine and USA (1984)
- 50.** Which of the following country is responsible for releasing largest amount of green-house gases
(A) Russia (B) Germany
(C) Brazil (D) America (USA)
- 51.** The river 'Sone' receives wastes from
(A) Refinery (B) Distillery
(C) Textile mill (D) Paper mill
- 52.** Oxides of sulphur and nitrogen are important pollutants of
(A) Air and water (B) Air
(C) Water (D) Soil
- 53.** Leaf curling is caused by
(A) SO_2 (B) O_3
(C) H_2S (D) CO
- 54.** In coming years, skin related disorders will be more common due to
(A) Pollutants in air
(B) Use of detergents
(C) Water pollution
(D) Depletion of ozone layer
- 55.** Phosphate pollution is caused by
(A) Phosphate rock only
(B) Agricultural fertilizers only
(C) Sewage and phosphate rock
(D) Sewage and agricultural fertilizers
- 56.** PAN (Peroxyacetyl nitrate) is an important constituent of photochemical smog. It is a
(A) Primary pollutant
(B) Secondary pollutant
(C) Natural pollutant
(D) Corrollary pollutant
- 57.** Secondary pollutant which stops Hill reaction is
(A) Sulphuric acid
(B) Nitric acid
(C) Peroxyacetyl nitrate (PAN)
(D) Aldehydes
- 58.** Which of the following is the use of lichens in case of pollution
(A) They treat the polluted water
(B) They act as bioindicators of pollutions
(C) They promote pollution
(D) Lichens are not related with pollution
- 59.** In 1984, Bhopal gas tragedy was caused due to leakage of
(A) Sodium monoxide
(B) Sodium thiocyanate
(C) Potassium isocyanate
(D) Methyl isocyanate
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| <p>60. Green house effect refers to
 (A) Cooling of earth
 (B) Trapping of UV rays
 (C) Production of cereals
 (D) Warming of earth</p> <p>61. The ultimate environmental hazard to mankind is
 (A) Air pollution
 (B) Water pollution
 (C) Noise pollution
 (D) Nuclear pollution</p> <p>62. Aerosols reduce primary productivity by
 (A) Destroying leaf tissue
 (B) Premature leaf fall
 (C) Reducing crop yields
 (D) All of these</p> <p>63. Water pollution is caused by
 (A) Ammonia
 (B) Phytoplankton
 (C) Industrial effluents
 (D) Smoke</p> <p>64. The most adverse effect of radioactive pollutant is
 (A) Gene mutation (B) Hepatitis
 (C) Polio (D) T.B.</p> <p>65. The result of ozone hole is
 (A) Acid rain
 (B) UV radiations
 (C) Global warming
 (D) Green house effect</p> <p>66. Increase in the concentration of pollutants in higher trophic levels is called
 (A) Recycling
 (B) Eutrophication
 (C) Biodegradation
 (D) Biomagnification</p> <p>67. What is the intensity of sound in normal conversation
 (A) 10-20 dB (B) 40-60 dB
 (C) 90-120 dB (D) 120-150 dB</p> | <p>68. Which of the following is most poisonous
 (A) CO (B) CO₂
 (C) C (D) SO₂</p> <p>69. The high amount of <i>E. coli</i> in water is the indicator of
 (A) Hardness of water
 (B) Industrial pollution
 (C) Sewage pollution
 (D) Presence of chlorine in water</p> <p>70. Which is a degradable pollutant
 (A) D.D.T. (B) Aluminium foil
 (C) Domestic wastes (D) Mercury salts</p> <p>71. CO is more toxic than CO₂ because
 (A) It affects the nervous system
 (B) It damages lungs
 (C) It reduces the oxygen carrying capacity of hemoglobin
 (D) It forms acid with water</p> <p>72. Acid rain is the secondary effect of
 (A) Water pollution (B) Air pollution
 (C) Soil pollution (D) Sound pollution</p> <p>73. Which are sensitive to SO₂ pollution
 (A) Mosses (B) Algae
 (C) Lichen (D) Ferns</p> <p>74. Main air pollutant is
 (A) CO₂ (B) CO
 (C) N₂ (D) Sulphur</p> <p>75. Effect of pollution is on
 (A) Crossing over
 (B) Ecological balance
 (C) Linkage
 (D) Mutation</p> <p>76. A process that uses micro-organisms to convert harmful industrial wastes to less toxic or non-toxic compounds is
 (A) Complement fixation
 (B) Precipitation
 (C) Bioremediation
 (D) Bioconversion</p> |
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77. Gases referred to as “green house gases” are
 (A) CO_2 , O_2 , NO_2 , NH_3
 (B) Chlorofluoro carbon, CO_2 , NH_3 , N_2
 (C) CH_4 , N_2 , CO_2 , NH_3
 (D) Chlorofluoro carbon, CO_2 , CH_4 , NO_2
78. SO_2 pollution affects which part of the plant
 (A) Chloroplast (B) Mitochondria
 (C) E.R. (D) Lysosome
79. A range of loudness of sound of 70-90 decibels is rated as
 (A) Very loud (B) Uncomfortable
 (C) Painful (D) quiet
80. CFC are not recommended to be used in refrigerators because they
 (A) Increase temperature
 (B) Deplete ozone
 (C) Affect environment
 (D) Affect human body
81. Chernobyl tragedy occurred in
 (A) 26th May, 1966 (B) 26th April, 1986
 (C) 6th Aug., 1947 (D) 9th May, 1945
82. The main cause of water pollution is
 (A) Soap
 (B) Industrial effluents
 (C) Smoke
 (D) Ammonia
83. Which of the following is not a pollutant
 (A) Hydrogen
 (B) Carbon dioxide
 (C) Sulphur dioxide
 (D) Carbon Monoxide
84. The pesticide used as preventive measure in buildings is
 (A) Aldrin (B) Dieldrin
 (C) Endrin (D) DDT
85. Frequent occurrence of water blooms in a lake indicates
 (A) Nutrient deficiency
 (B) Oxygen deficiency
 (C) Excessive nutrient availability
 (D) Absence of herbivores in the lake
86. Which of the following pollutant is released in larger quantity from the exhaust emission of a petrol/diesel automobile
 (A) CO
 (B) CO_2
 (C) NO_2 , SO_2 and Pb
 (D) Hydrocarbons
87. The noise produced in office is normally at the level of
 (A) 20 db. (B) 30 db.
 (C) 40 db. (D) 60 db.
88. Nitrogen oxides produced from the emission of automobiles and power plants, are the source of line air borne particles which lead to
 (A) Photochemical smog
 (B) Dry acid deposition
 (C) Industrial smog
 (D) Wet acid deposition
89. A lake with an inflow of domestic sewage rich in organic waste may result in
 (A) Drying of the lake very soon due to algal bloom
 (B) An increase production of fish due to lot of nutrients
 (C) Death of fish due to lack of oxygen
 (D) Increased population of aquatic food web organisms
90. Minamata disease was caused due to the consumption of
 (A) Sea food containing lot of cadmium
 (B) Fish contaminated with mercury
 (C) Oysters with lot of pesticide
 (D) Sea food contaminated with selenium
91. In the treatment of waste water discharge, which treatment stage involves biological treatment
 (A) Primary treatment
 (B) Secondary treatment
 (C) Tertiary treatment
 (D) Reverse osmosis stage

92. Which of the following plant is used for the purification of water
(A) *Biggiata* (B) *Chlorella*
(C) *Spirogyra* (D) *Eichhornia*
93. Which of the following metal is a water pollutant and causes sterility in human being
(A) *As* (B) *Mn*
(C) *Mg* (D) *Hg*
94. Acid rain is due to the pollution by
(A) CO_2 (B) SO_2 and NO_2
(C) Dust particles (D) Automobiles
95. Eutrophication is caused by
(A) Acid rain
(B) Nitrates and phosphates
(C) Sulphates and carbonates
(D) CO_2 and CO