

SUBJECT: ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES - SEM II
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Bio-medical Waste includes_____.
 - a. Agricultural
 - b. Hospital
 - c. Municipal
 - d. Industrial

2. Due to extraction, treatment and storage of minerals, _____waste is created.
 - a. Agricultural
 - b. Construction
 - c. Mining
 - d. Industrial

3. Any material which is used to contain, protect, and present goods is called _____ Waste.
 - a. Industrial
 - b. Mining
 - c. Municipal
 - d. Packaging

4. The Hospital or Industrial Waste which contain toxic material are called _____ waste.
 - a. Hazardous
 - b. E-waste
 - c. Mining
 - d. Municipal

5. The most common consumer product recycled is _____.
 - a. Steel
 - b. Iron goods

- c. Aluminium
- d. Gold

6. _____ is the most common thermal treatment process.

- a. Landfill
- b. Incineration
- c. Treatment
- d. Recycling

7. Bio-medical Waste includes_____.

- a. Agricultural
- b. Hospital
- c. Municipal
- d. Industrial

8. Any substance solid, liquid or gaseous for which no use can be found by the organism or system that produces it and for which a method of disposal must be devised is called _____.

- a. Waste material
- b. Disposable material
- c. Recyclable material
- d. Reusable material.

9. Pollution from solid waste leads to_____.

- a. Decrease in pollution
- b. Decrease in soil erosion
- c. Loss of biodiversity
- d. Increasing biodiversity

10. Electronic waste does not include_____ in it.

- a. Lead
- b. Cadmium
- c. Mercury
- d. Calcium

11. Effective waste management concept is based on _____ important principles.

- a. 5
- b. 8
- c. 7
- d. 4

12. Waste is classified into ____ different types on basis of moisture.

- a. 3
- b. 4
- c. 2
- d. 5

13. The collection, transport, processing, recycling, or disposal of waste is _____

- a. Waste distribution
- b. Waste segregation
- c. Waste characterization
- d. Waste management

14. Which of the following solid wastes describes the term 'Municipal Solid Waste'?

- a. Toxic
- b. Hazardous
- c. Non-toxic
- d. Non-hazardous

15. Why is it difficult to recycle plastics?

- a. It is very hard
- b. It comes in different sizes
- c. It is adhesive
- d. It contains different types of polymer resins

16. Which of the following is done on an individual level?
- Burning
 - Disposal
 - Recycling
 - Source reduction
17. Why is recycled paper banned for use in food containers?
- Because it creates a lot of spaces
 - Because it creates contamination
 - Because paper can be used only one time
 - Because paper is very thick and can't cover the food containers
18. Which of the following plans is used as a waste management plan?
- Plan for reuse
 - The integrated plan
 - Plan for recycling
 - Plan for reducing
19. The organic material of the solid waste will decompose
- By the flow of water
 - By the soil particles
 - By the action of microorganisms
 - By oxidation
20. Which of the following wastes is called the Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)?
- Food wastes
 - Wood pieces
 - Plastic cans
 - All of the above

21. The process of burning municipal solid wastes under suitable temperature and conditions in a specific furnace is called _____.

- a. Landfill
- b. Incineration
- c. Recycling
- d. Vermicomposting

22. The burning of solid waste is not recommended because

- a. It is very costly
- b. It requires a lot of space
- c. It requires modern technologies
- d. It causes several environmental issues

23. When the organic matter present in the sanitary landfill decomposes, it generates

- a. Methane
- b. Nitrogen
- c. Hydrogen
- d. All of the above

24. Which of the following is the oldest and the most common method used to dump solid wastes?

- a. River
- b. Ocean
- c. Landfill
- d. None of the above

25. The disposable wastes contain_____

- a. Solids
- b. Slurries
- c. Liquids
- d. All of the above

26. Which of the following methods is better for the solid waste problem?

- a. Recycling
- b. Landfilling
- c. Both a and b
- d. None of the above

27. Which of the following statements is incorrect for plastic wastes?

- a. It is used to make compost
- b. It lasts for a longer period of time
- c. Toxic fumes are produced when burnt
- d. All of the above

28. Which of the following can be recycled many times?

- a. Wood
- b. Plastic
- c. Aluminium
- d. Organic materials

29. Which of the following gas is produced from landfill wastes?

- a. Biogas
- b. Natural gas
- c. Liquified petroleum gas
- d. All of the above

30. Which of the following statements is true about zero waste management?

- a. Separate collection of each kind of waste
- b. Segregation of garbage at the source
- c. Community involvement
- d. All of the above

31. How many main components are there in integrated waste management?

- a. Two
- b. Three
- c. Seven
- d. Eleven

32. Waste is any material that is not needed by the

- a. owner
- b. producer
- c. processor
- d. all of the above

33. Which of the following is true?

- a. there is no real waste in nature
- b. the apparent waste from one process becomes input to another
- c. all processes of production and consumption produce waste
- d. all of the above

34. Most disposable wastes are in the form of

- a. solids
- b. liquids
- c. slurries
- d. all of the above

35. The simplest and most common method used in the cities is to collect and dump the waste in a ____

- a. landfill
- b. river
- c. ocean
- d. any of the above

36. Which of the following wastes is called the biomedical waste?

- a. wood
- b. food waste
- c. scrap metals
- d. swabs

37. The process of disposing solid waste in cities is _____

- a. Landfill
- b. incineration
- c. Recycling
- d. Vermicompost

38. Which one of the following is not an E waste?

- a. Plastic bag
- b. TV
- c. Refrigerator
- d. Mobile

39. Waste disposal is the responsibility of _____

- a. NGO
- b. Government
- c. Govt and citizens
- d. Govt organisations

40. _____ is an important method of handling municipal solid waste.

- a. Collection
- b. Disposal
- c. Segregation
- d. Burning

41. _____waste is waste that does not break down into natural components

- a. Non-biodegradable
- b. Biodegradable
- c. Biomedical
- d. Agricultural

42. Municipal waste includes mainly_____ waste

- a. Mining
- b. Industrial
- c. Household
- d. Construction

43. Environmental effect of municipal solid waste is _____

- a. Acid rain
- b. Increased health cost
- c. decline in crop production
- d. Malaria

44. Waste management does not include

- a. Prevention
- b. Reuse
- c. Recycle
- d. Disposal in sea

45. Any toxic and inflammable waste is considered as

- a. Safe
- b. Recyclable
- c. Hazardous
- d. Non-hazardous

46. Construction waste includes _____

- a. Sewage
- b. Waste chemicals
- c. electronics
- d. concrete

47. _____ waste can be used as compost in garden

- e. Toxic
- f. Industrial
- g. Organic
- h. Inorganic

48. The reduction or destruction of the lands biological potential, finally resulting in the appearance of desert conditions is called as _____

- a. Degradation
- b. Desertification
- c. Deforestation
- d. Deterioration

49. _____ is not a cause of Air pollution

- a. Automobiles
- b. Burning of fossil fuels
- c. Deforestation
- d. Reforestation

50. Which of the following is management option for air pollution?

- a. Regulations and standards
- b. Transport planning
- c. Using CNG as fuel
- d. All of these

51. Development activities on the hydrosphere cause
- Air pollution
 - Soil pollution
 - Water pollution
 - Soil erosion
52. Which of the following are major environmental issues involved in mining?
- air pollution
 - water pollution
 - soil degradation
 - all of the above
53. Sustainable development means_____
- meeting present needs without compromising on future needs
 - progress of human beings
 - balance between human needs and the ability of earth to provide the resources
 - all of the above
54. The adverse effect of modern agriculture is_____
- Water pollution
 - Soil degradation
 - Water logging
 - All of the above
55. Soil erosion removes surface soil which contains
- Organic matter
 - Plant nutrients
 - Both a and b
 - none of the above
56. What would you do to prevent environmental damage
- Plant trees
 - Halt deforestation

- c. Control pollution
- d. All of the above

57. Environmental impact assessment

- a. is the study of feasibility of a project
- b. is a study of bio-physical characteristics of the environment that may result from a human action
- c. Both a and b
- d. None of the above

58. Which of the following is the most environmentally friendly agricultural practice?

- a. Using chemical fertilizers
- b. Using insecticides
- c. Organic farming
- b. None of the above

59. Increasing skin cancer and high mutation rate are the result of

- a. Global warming
- b. Ozone depletion
- c. Acid rain
- d. Pollution

60. Which of the following processes adds to the removal of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere?

- a. Burning fossil fuels
- b. Photosynthesis
- c. Respiration
- b. Deforestation

61. Which of the following is not a greenhouse gas?

- a. Methane
- b. Ozone
- c. Water vapor
- d. Carbon dioxide

62. Which of the following effect is responsible for Global Warming?

- a. Greenhouse effect
- b. Radioactive effect
- c. Solar effect
- d. Nuclear effect

63. Which of the following greenhouse gas is entirely anthropogenic in origin?

- a. CFCs
- b. Methane
- c. Carbon dioxide
- d. Water vapor

64. Which of the following are major causes of land degradation?

- a. Soil erosion
- b. Water logging
- c. Deforestation
- d. Desertification

65. A poisonous gas given out of vehicles exhaust is

- a. Carbon monoxide
- b. Ethane
- c. Methane
- d. Carbon dioxide

66. Greenhouse effect is linked to

- a. Nitrogen oxides
- b. Sulphur dioxides
- c. Carbon dioxides
- d. Carbon monoxide

67. Main source of acid rain is

- a. Sulphur dioxide
- b. Nitrogen
- c. Carbon dioxide

d. Carbon monoxide

68. Many problems have arisen on the earth due to _____ interference in the nature.

- a. Plants
- b. clouds
- c. Non-living things
- d. human

69. _____ released in large quantities in the air causes air pollution.

- a. Smoke
- b. waste water
- c. oxygen
- d. Salt

70. The Ozone layer protects the living world of the earth from _____ rays radiating from the sun.

- a. Ultraviolet
- b. B. Gamma
- c. alpha
- d. radioactive

71. _____ causes erosion of buildings and historical monuments.

- a. Forest fire
- b. Acid rain
- c. Earthquake
- d. Cyclone

72. Air pollutants with _____ cause colour change in paints.

- a. Dust
- b. Uranium
- c. Oxygen
- d. Sulphur

73. The _____ Act was enacted in 1986.

- a. Environmental protection act
- b. Forest conservation act
- c. Water prevention and control of pollution act
- d. The air prevention and control of pollution act

74. _____ pollution slows down the rate of photosynthesis in plants.

- a. Sound
- b. Soil
- c. Air
- d. Space

75. Which one of the following is a biological pollutant?

- a. Virus
- b. Dust
- c. Insecticides
- d. soil

76. The ozone layer is present below _____

- a. troposphere
- b. ionosphere
- c. mesosphere
- d. stratosphere

77. pollution occurs due to mixing of human coasts, birds and animals.

- a. Air
- b. Water
- c. Soil
- d. Noise

78. The wearing off (displacement) of the top most layer of soil is called_____

- a. Soil erosion
- b. Soil formation
- c. Soil pollutants
- d. Soil fertility

79. Melting of icebergs and glaciers cause increase in_____

- a. Sea Level
- b. River
- c. Stream
- d. None of the above

80. Which one of the following diseases is not caused by water pollution?

- a. Hypertension
- b. Hepatitis
- c. Typhoid
- d. Asthma

81. Which of the following are not visible pollutants?

- a. Dust
- b. Soil present in water
- c. Smoke released from automobiles
- d. Radiations released from atomic energy plants.

82. Elements used in atomic energy plants that release radiation in air

- a. Uranium and platinum
- b. Oxygen and hydrogen
- c. Carbon dioxide
- d. Methane and ethane

83. Due to _____ pollution, crops do not grow in some areas.

- a. Soil
- b. Air
- c. Sound
- d. Space

84. The contamination of natural environment that will be harmful to _____ is called as pollution

- a. Solar system
- b. Ecosystem
- c. Population
- d. Organ systems

85. Which pollution seems to be appearing in Delhi during day hours due to fog?

- a. Air pollution
- b. Water pollution
- c. Soil pollution
- d. Noise pollution

86. Ammonia is one of the most hazardous gases emitted during _____ activities.

- a. Agriculture
- b. Honey collection
- c. Fishing
- d. Utensil making

87. The air pollutants suspend on water bodies and affect the _____

- a. Soil
- b. Aquatic life
- c. Ecosystem
- d. None of the above

88. _____ is not causes of water pollution.

- a. Sewage
- b. Oil spills
- c. Industrial effluents
- d. Global warming

89. Which environmental problem is not associated with land pollution.

- a. Over grazing
- b. Ozone layer depletion
- c. Deforestation
- d. In appropriate irrigation

90. _____ is not an effect of noise pollution.

- a. Hearing loss
- b. Hypertension
- c. Sleeping disorders
- d. Loss of soil nutrients

91. The _____ warm the plants and the air inside the greenhouse.

- a. Sun's radiations
- b. Radioactive radiations
- c. Thermal radiations
- d. Fossil fuel radiations.

92. _____ is naturally occurring phenomenon that is responsible for heating of Earth's surface and atmosphere.

- a. Global warming effect
- b. Greenhouse effect
- c. Photosynthesis
- d. Ozone layer

93. Excessive use of air conditioners and refrigerators has added _____ into the environment, result in depletion of ozone layer.

- a. Chlorofluorocarbon
- b. Nitrous oxide
- c. Methane
- d. Water vapour

94. _____ released by incomplete combustion of fossil fuels results in air pollution.

- a. Oxygen
- b. Carbon monoxide
- c. Hydrogen
- d. Calcium monoxide

95. Water pollution is said to occur when _____ and particulate matter are introduced into water bodies.

- a. Non-toxic pollutants
- b. Natural pollutants
- c. Toxic pollutants
- d. Fog pollutants

96. The pollutant that directly cause air pollution are know as _____ pollutions.

- a. Primary
- b. Secondary
- c. Tertiary
- d. None of the above.

97. Smog, formed by the intermingling of _____ and _____

- a. Coke & oxygen
- b. Fog & oxygen
- c. Smoke & oxygen
- d. Smoke & fog

98. Which of the following are causes related to air pollution.

- a. Eutrophication
- b. Oil spills
- c. Sewage treatment in water
- d. None of the above

99. A greenhouse is a house made of _____ that can be used to grow plants.

- a. Metal
- b. Glass
- c. Plastic
- d. Cement

100. Chemicals and pesticides affect the structure and fertility of soil by killing the soil_____

- a. Micro-organisms
- b. Abiotic organisms
- c. Macro organisms
- d. None of the above

101. The _____ of soil is reduced due to the addition of harmful substances like chemicals, pesticides and herbicides.

- a. Productivity
- b. Pollution
- c. Erosion
- d. Toxic chemicals

102. When the sound becomes noise it adversely affects the _____ system of human beings, animals and birds.

- a. Circulatory
- b. Digestive
- c. Auditory
- d. None of the above

103. Which of the following statement is true about SMOG?
- SMOG is derived from the fog
 - SMOG is derived from water vapour
 - SMOG is derived from smoke
 - SMOG is derived from both fog and smoke.
104. Which the following gases are called greenhouse gases?
- Methane
 - Oxygen
 - Carbon dioxide
 - Both (a) and (c)
105. Which of following are the primary causes of water pollution.
- Plants
 - Animals
 - Human activities
 - None of these
106. Chlorofluorocarbon are non-flammable chemicals mainly used in _____
- Perfumes
 - Refrigerators
 - Air conditioners
 - All the above
107. Which of the following is not a source of air pollution.
- Automobile exhaust
 - Windmill
 - Burning of firewood
 - Power plant

108. Discharge of hot water from power plants increase _____ in water.

- a. Temperature
- b. Coolness
- c. Salinity
- d. None of the above

109. What is noise?

- a. Desirable sound
- b. Desirable and unwanted sound
- c. undesirable and unwanted sound
- d. undesirable and wanted sound

110. Any unfavourable change in the quality of environment is called _____

- a. Pollution
- b. Degradation
- c. Prevention
- d. Conservation

111. _____ is the main activity responsible for land degradation

- a. Fishing
- b. Trade
- c. Transport
- d. Agriculture

112. Soil salinization is a direct effect of _____

- a. Forestry
- b. Mining
- c. Irrigation
- d. Construction of roads

113. The word tourism is related to tour which is derived from _____ word tornus.

- a. Latin
- b. French
- c. Indian
- d. German

114. _____ is the sum of the phenomenon and relationship arising from travel and stay of non-residents.

- a. Tourism
- b. Tourist
- c. Tour plan
- d. Policies

115. _____ is a person who make a tour for pleasure and a sightseeing traveller.

- a. Tourism
- b. Tourist
- c. Tour plan
- d. Policies

116. _____ tour promotes and brings tourists from foreign countries.

- a. Tour plan
- b. Inbound
- c. Outbound
- d. Flexible

117. _____ tour promotes foreign tours of local through the travel agents.

- a. Tour plan
- b. Inbound
- c. Outbound
- d. Flexible

118. _____ tours are also called package tours.
- Inclusive
 - Exclusive
 - Inbound
 - Outbound
119. _____ tourist want to enjoy the loneliness of the environs of such destination.
- Dark
 - Space
 - Wilderness
 - Eco
120. _____ tourism involving travel to sites associated with death and suffering.
- Dark
 - Space
 - Wilderness
 - Eco
121. _____ tourism is defined as travel to destination where the flora, fauna and cultural heritage are the primary attractions.
- Dark
 - Space
 - Wilderness
 - Eco
122. _____ tourism associated with high risk.
- Extreme
 - Hobby
 - Dark
 - Space

123. _____ tourism is for the purpose of gambling at the casinos.

- a. Drug
- b. Gambling
- c. Dark
- d. Space

124. _____ tourism is tourism alone or with group of participants in interest.

- a. Extreme
- b. Hobby
- c. Dark
- d. Space

125. _____ tourism involves travelling to places that are environmentally or otherwise threatened.

- a. Doom
- b. Hobby
- c. Soft
- d. Hard

126. _____ is growing form of tourism features travel for charitable or volunteer purpose.

- a. Voluntourism
- b. Non voluntourism
- c. Flexible
- d. Rigid

127. _____ adventure tourism is associated with those tourists who prefer adventures which do not involve the element of danger.

- a. Doom
- b. Hobby
- c. Soft
- d. Hard

128. _____ adventure tourism includes activities which include risk and challenges.

- a. Doom
- b. Hobby
- c. Soft
- d. Hard

129. _____ tourism includes tourism of native societies, ghettos, jungles and urban areas.

- a. Extreme
- b. Soft
- c. Hard
- d. Product

130. _____ approach is useful in providing a framework for analysing tourism and to contribution to a country's economy.

- a. Social
- b. Technical
- c. Economic
- d. Political

131. _____ approach economics social classes, habits and culture of both hosts and guests.

- a. Sociological
- b. Technical
- c. Economic
- d. Political

132. _____ approach shed light on the location of tourist areas, the movement of people created by tourism locals, the changes that tourism brings to the landscape.

- a. Sociological
- b. Technical
- c. Economic
- d. Geographical

133. _____ approach of tourism embraces virtually all aspects of our society.

- a. Interdisciplinary
- b. Intradisciplinary
- c. Flexible
- d. Rigidity

134. _____ approach take a macro viewpoint and examine the entire tourism system of a country, state or area.

- a. Systems
- b. Operator
- c. Agent
- d. Economical

135. An _____ is a travel plan that includes every information like the route of travel.

- a. Plan
- b. Manual
- c. Itinerary
- d. Tour

136. The place of attraction that are old and have been in place.

- a. Natural attraction
- b. Heritage attraction
- c. Event
- d. Traditional

137. Festivals, arts and handicrafts are _____.

- a. Natural attraction
- b. Heritage attraction
- c. Event
- d. Traditional

138. Most important hurdle in the development of tourism in India is poor development of _____.

- a. Accommodation facilities
- b. Transport facilities
- c. Entertainment facilities
- d. Shopping facilities

139. One of the most important attractions of any tourist place is _____ weather.

- a. Pleasant
- b. Fine
- c. Clear
- d. Cold

140. Many tourists in the world visit Egypt due to _____.

- a. Scenic beauty
- b. Pyramids
- c. Cultural heritage
- d. Wild life

141. _____ is the key factor for the growth and development of tourist movement.

- a. Accommodation
- b. Accessibility
- c. Cultural heritage
- d. Wild life

142. Due to globalisation _____ tourism have been developed.

- a. Business
- b. Medical
- c. Film
- d. Pilgrimage

143. _____ tourism is more developed in Goa.
- Cultural
 - Heritage
 - Historical
 - Seaside
144. _____ tourism is more developed in Switzerland.
- Adventure
 - Cultural
 - Entertainment
 - Medical
145. Tourism has become a _____ industry.
- Manufacturing
 - Primary
 - Secondary
 - Service
146. Tourism is the sum total of the operations, are mainly of _____ nature.
- Economic
 - Political
 - Social
 - None of the above
147. Tourism forms an important component of _____ studies.
- Social
 - Political
 - Geographical
 - Science
148. Tourism is a _____ phenomenon.
- Temporary
 - Permanent
 - Occasional
 - Fixed

149. Tourism is a highly _____ intensive industry.
- Manufacturing
 - Marketing
 - Production
 - Labour
150. _____ tourism consist of visiting within own country.
- Inbound
 - Outbound
 - Domestic
 - None of the above
151. _____ tourism consisting of visiting outside the country.
- Inbound
 - Outbound
 - Domestic
 - None of the above
152. _____ tourism that involves visiting natural areas in the remote and rural environment.
- Eco
 - Cultural
 - Traditional
 - Heritage
153. Development of tourism leads to improvement of _____.
- Business
 - Management
 - Infrastructure
 - Constructions
154. Every country wants to develop and expand tourism as an _____ earning activity.
- Export
 - Income
 - Sales

d. Import

155. Tourism provides _____ incentives for the development of many local craft and culture.

- a. Standard
- b. Welfare
- c. Monetary
- d. None of the above

156. A traveler who visits Golden temple, Amritsar for tourism is a _____ tourist.

- a. Religious
- b. Eco
- c. Adventure
- d. Nature

157. Corbett National Park is located in_____

- a. Madhya Pradesh
- b. Uttar Pradesh
- c. Gujarat
- d. Rajasthan

158. Agro tourism includes visits to_____

- a. Rural areas
- b. Urban areas
- c. Suburban areas
- d. Metro cities

159. Bangalore is called as _____ city.

- a. Garden
- b. Orange
- c. Blue
- d. Bright

160. _____ plays an important role in choice of destination by tourists

- a. Accommodation
- b. Amenities
- c. Attraction
- d. Distance

161. _____ an alternative form of sustainable tourism

- a. Ecotourism
- b. Medical tourism
- c. Health tourism
- d. Cultural tourism

162. The new tourism policy was introduced in _____

- a. 2003
- b. 2002
- c. 2004
- d. 2005

163. Tourism helps to increase in _____

- a. Stress
- b. Unemployment
- c. Poverty
- d. foreign exchange

164. _____ an alternative form of sustainable tourism

- a. Ecotourism
- b. Medical tourism
- c. Health tourism
- d. Cultural tourism

165. India has hill railway system in _____

- a. Mahabaleshwar
- b. Bangalore
- c. Matheran
- d. Chandigadh

166. The objectives of Wildlife Protection Act 1972 is _____.

- a. To preserve biodiversity
- b. To reduce biodiversity
- c. To degrade forests
- d. Deforestation

167. Environmental Protection Act was enacted in the year _____.

- a. 1994
- b. 1986
- c. 1989
- d. 1998

168. ISO stands for _____

- a. International Organisation for Standardisation
- b. International Standard Organization
- c. Interstate Organization for Standardisation
- d. Interstate Standardisation Organization

169. ISO- 16000 standards deal with _____.

- a. Indoor air pollution
- b. Environmental management
- c. Risk management
- d. Population management

170. The Chipko movement has the major objective of _____.

- a. Water conservation
- b. Population management
- c. Waste disposal
- d. Tree conservation

171. _____ involves management of all the components of physical environment.

- a. Environmental Management
- b. Environmental balance
- c. Environmental equilibriums
- d. Environmental solution

172. Environmental management is essential to draw a line of limit for _____ Environment.

- a. Human resources
- b. Resources use
- c. Ecology
- d. Development

173. United nation conference on Human Environment was held at _____ is Sweden in 1972.

- a. London
- b. Stockholm
- c. New York
- d. Toronto

174. It is the duty of every citizen to _____ natural environment.

- a. Protect
- b. Destroy
- c. Use
- d. Save

175. Environment protection act provides focus on protection of _____.

- a. Water
- b. Environment
- c. Air
- d. Industries

176. In international conference held at Stockholm on _____ was declared as World Environmental Day.

- a. 10th June
- b. 2nd June
- c. 15th June
- d. 5th June

177. According to Kyoto Protocol, rich industrialised countries agreed to reduce the emission of _____ gases.

- a. Carbon dioxide
- b. Chlorofluorocarbon
- c. Greenhouse
- d. Methane

178. _____ is helpful in maintaining environment outside the premises.

- a. ISO 14000
- b. ISO 16000
- c. ISO 15000
- d. ISO 17000

179. _____ is helpful in controlling indoor environment.

- a. ISO 14000
- b. ISO 16000
- c. ISO 15000

d. ISO 17000

180. Environment Impact Assessment is the _____ of environment protection.

- a. Instruments
- b. Tool
- c. Remedy
- d. Solutions

181. Chipko movement was mainly to stop_____

- a. Deforestation
- b. Wild life protection
- c. Wet region protection
- d. Conservation of birds

182. The primary reason for environmental impact assessment is to

- a. Mitigate existing environmental impact of development
- b. Predicate the size of impact of development
- c. Describe proposed development
- d. Identify the environmental consequences of development in advance

183. Impacts on which of the following should not be considered in an EIA.

- a. Ecological
- b. Human health
- c. Social
- d. Impact on environmental consultants

184. Projects requiring EIA may be subject to constant procedures

- a. At any point in the process
- b. After the EIA has been carried out
- c. Before the EIA has been carried out
- d. Whilst the EIA is being carried out

185. Which statement best summarizes public involvement?

- a. Informing the public about the project
- b. Engaging the public in participating in project impact evaluation
- c. Engaging the public in promoting the project
- d. Minimizing bad publicity about the project

186. Scoping is important to the EIA process because

- a. It decides from all the possible impacts which are the rotationally significance ones
- b. It saves the developer money
- c. It ensures the environmental effects of the project are all considered in detail
- d. It identifies all possible alternatives

187. Environmental impact assessment is necessary because?

- a. Development is bad for the environment
- b. There is growing interest in sustainability
- c. Environmental impact of developments are of public interest
- d. None of the above

188. Who among the following was associated with Bishnoi movement?

- a. Amrita Devi
- b. Gaura Devi
- c. Govind Singh Rawat
- d. Shamsher Singh Bisht

189. Appiko andolan started in _____

- a. North Maharashtra
- b. North Karnataka
- c. North Tamil Nadu
- d. North Kerala

190. Chipko andolan started in _____

- a. 1973
- b. 1974
- c. 1975
- d. 1976

191. International Standard Organisation (ISO) came into existence in

- a. 1945
- b. 1946
- c. 1947
- d. 1948

192. ISO headquarter is located in _____

- a. Switzerland
- b. Norway
- c. India
- d. USA

193. _____ is focused on indoor pollution monitoring.

- a. ISO 14000
- b. ISO 9000
- c. ISO 16000
- d. ISO 9001

194. EPA stands for _____

- a. Environment Protection Agency
- b. Environment Prevention Act
- c. Environment Protection Act
- d. Ecology Protection Act

195. EIA is a study to _____ the impact of development project on environment.

- a. Predict
- b. Monitor
- c. Announce
- d. Demonstrate

196. ISO 16000 intends to monitor _____ pollution

- a. water
- b. Environmental
- c. Air
- d. Indoor

197. Carbon _____ is an international initiative to reduce carbon emission

- a. Protocol

- b. Bank
- c. Credit
- d. Points

198. Environmental movement is also called as _____ movement

- a. Clean
- b. Collective
- c. Collaborative
- d. Green

199. _____ movement was known for Nonviolence

- a. Chipko
- b. Appiko
- c. NBA
- d. All of the above

200. Narmada Bachao Andolan was initiated by _____

- a. Sundarlal Bahuguna
- b. Indira Gandhi
- c. Medha Patkar
- d. Mahatma Gandhi

201. quality system Standards were developed and published under the series of ISO_____.

- a. ISO 14000
- b. ISO 9000
- c. ISO 16000
- d. ISO 9001

202. ISO is a _____organisation.

- a. Social

- b. Personal
- c. Governmental
- d. Non-Governmental

203. Environmental management is the management of _____ development.

- a. Eco-friendly
- b. Social
- c. Ecological
- d. Aquatic

204. Environmental management has _____ levels.

- a. 2
- b. 3
- c. 4
- d. 5

205 Environmental Impact Assessment is process to study the effect of any _____ from biological, physical and social point of view.

- a. Pollution
- b. Development
- c. Activities
- d. None of the above