

M.C.Q.

1. The pollutants which are already present in nature, but are released in substantial amounts by man are known as
 - (a) Quantitative pollutants
 - (b) Qualitative pollutants
 - (c) Degradable pollutants
 - (d) Primary pollutants.
2. The biological amplification of DDT in the various trophic levels is known as
 - (a) Greenhouse effect
 - (b) Biomagnification
 - (c) Eutrophication
 - (d) Pollution.
3. Smog is produced due to
 - (a) Air and metal dust
 - (b) Water and nitrogen oxide
 - (c) Smoke and fog
 - (d) None of the above.
4. The photochemical smog is formed by
 - (a) Nitrogen oxides
 - (b) Hydrocarbons
 - (c) Nitrogen oxides and hydrocarbons
 - (d) Solar radiations upon nitrogen oxides and hydrocarbons.
5. In troposphere O_3 promotes
 - (a) Oxidation of biochemicals
 - (b) Destruction of chlorenchyma
 - (c) Both a and b
 - (d) Growth of plants.
6. In metropolitan cities the automobiles cause air pollution
 - (a) 80%
 - (b) 60%
 - (c) 50%
 - (d) 100%.
7. Bhopal gas tragedy was due to
 - (a) Air pollution
 - (b) Soil pollution
 - (c) Water pollution
 - (d) None of the above.
8. Maximum air pollution is at
 - (a) Delhi
 - (b) Bhopal
 - (c) Kolkata
 - (d) Bangalore.
9. Huge quantity of sewage is dumped in a river. The BOD will
 - (a) Increase.
 - (b) Decrease
 - (c) Slightly decrease
 - (d) Remain unchanged.
10. Jet aeroplane releases pollutants in air called
 - (a) Smog
 - (b) Photo-chemical oxidants
 - (c) Aerosols
 - (d) Algae and bacteria.
11. Fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides may cause
 - (a) Air pollution
 - (b) Water pollution
 - (c) Both a and b
 - (d) None of the above.
12. The gas released in Bhopal tragedy was
 - (a) MIC
 - (b) $COCl_2$
 - (c) Phosgene
 - (d) None of the above.

13. Pollutants directly emanating from human activities are
(a) Quantitative pollutants (b) Qualitative pollutants
(c) Air pollutants (d) Water pollutants.
14. Atmospheric pollutants formed by human activities constitute of the total
(a) 95% (b) 75% (c) 25% (d) 0.05%.
15. Most atmospheric pollutants do not rise above
(a) 600 m (b) 1000 m (c) 2000 m (d) 200 m.
16. Aerosol is a system of colloidal particles having a size of
(a) $5\ \mu\text{m}$ (b) $1 - 2\ \mu\text{m}$ (c) Less than $1\ \mu\text{m}$ (d) More than $10\ \mu\text{m}$
17. A secondary pollutant is
(a) O_2 (b) CO (c) CH_4 (d) Pb.
18. A colourless, non-irritant, highly toxic gas that impairs respiration is
(a) SO_2 (b) NO_2 (c) CO_2 (d) CO.
19. Lead pollution in Indian cities had been mainly due to
(a) Lead pencils (b) Batteries (c) Automobiles (d) Electronic gadgets.
20. Pollutant likely to deplete ozone layer is
(a) CO (b) Nitrogen oxides
(c) Chlorofluorocarbons (d) Both b and c.
21. Acid rain is caused by
(a) Excess production of coal gas
(b) Excess release of CO_2 due to increasing combustion and respiration
(c) Excess release of SO_2 and NO_2 from burning fossil fuels
(d) Excess production of gaseous hydrocarbons.
22. SO_2 pollution is indicated by destruction of
(a) Climbers (b) Lichens (c) Mosses (d) Grasses.
23. Freon is
(a) Ferrous sulphide pollutant (b) Chlorofluorocarbon
(c) Iron containing polycyclic hydrocarbons (d) Metal fluoride.
24. Maximum atmospheric NO_2 pollution is found in
(a) Baroda/Vadodar (b) Chennai (c) Nagpur (d) Mumbai.
25. Photochemical smog brings about
(a) Defoliation (b) Bleaching and blaring of foliage
(c) Floral bud shedding (d) Discolouration and curling of petals.
26. Water-soaked appearance of leaves due to sulphur dioxide pollution is caused by
(a) Destruction of chlorophyll (b) Damage to membranes
(c) Both a and b (d) Corrosive action over metals.

27. In addition to SO_2 , metals and textiles are damaged by
(a) Nitrogen oxides (b) Fluorides (c) Carbon monoxide (d) Aldehydes.
28. Photochemical reaction of nitrogen oxides with unsaturated hydrocarbons produces
(a) Methyl isocyanate (b) Phosgene
(c) Benzopyrene (d) Peroxyacetyl nitrates.
29. Level of atmospheric CO_2 has increased from
(a) 220 ppm to 360 ppm (b) 250 ppm to 300 ppm
(c) 300 ppm to 340 ppm (d) 330 ppm to 350 ppm.
30. Gravity settling tanks/porous filters are used to remove particles larger than
(a) $2\ \mu\text{m}$ (b) $50\ \mu\text{m}$ (c) $20\ \mu\text{m}$ (d) $10\ \mu\text{m}$
31. Electrostatic precipitators are employed to remove particulate pollutants of the size of
(a) $5\text{--}20\ \mu\text{m}$ (b) $20\text{--}50\ \mu\text{m}$ (c) $50\ \mu\text{m}$ and larger (d) $0.5\text{--}5.0\ \mu\text{m}$
32. B.O.D. is related to
(a) Detergents (b) Putrescibility (c) Inorganic pollutants (d) Organic pollutants.
33. A persistent insecticide is
(a) Organophosphates (b) Carbamates
(c) Thiocarbamates (d) Chlorinated hydrocarbons.
34. An organochlorine insecticide is
(a) DDT/aldrin (b) Malathion
(c) Tetraethyl pyrophosphate (d) Thiocarbamate.
35. Domestic waste is
(a) Effluent (b) Biodegradable (c) Nonbiodegradable (d) Air pollutant.
36. The first atomic bomb was thrown over
(a) Nagasaki (b) Hiroshima (c) Tokyo (d) Hong Kong.
37. Atomic bomb was used during World War-II in
(a) 1941 (b) 1939 (c) 1943 (d) 1945.
38. Atomic explosion has the ability to make radioactive material
(a) Iodine-131 (b) Cesium-137 (c) Strontium-90 (d) All of the above.
39. The most significant attribute of noise is its
(a) Duration (b) Unpleasant nature
(c) Loudness (d) Frequency
40. Loud noise causes
(a) Irritation (b) Irrationality
(c) Impairment of hearing (d) Dilation of blood vessels

41. The first effect of noise is
(a) Constriction of blood vessels (b) Anxiety and stress reactions
(c) Increased heart beat (d) Digestive spasm.
42. Climate of the world is threatened by
(a) Increasing concentration of atmospheric oxygen
(b) Decreasing amount of atmospheric oxygen
(c) Increasing amount of atmospheric carbon dioxide
(d) Decreasing amount of atmospheric carbon dioxide.
43. Green-house gases are
(a) Absorbers of long-wave radiations from earth
(b) Transparent to both solar radiations and long-wave radiations from earth
(c) Absorbers of solar radiations for warming the atmosphere of earth
(d) Transparent to emissions from earth for passage into outer space
44. Earth is protected from ultra-violet radiations by means of
(a) Ozone layer (b) Nitrogen (c) Oxygen (d) Carbon dioxide
45. Ozone layer occurs in
(a) Ionosphere (b) Stratosphere (c) Thermosphere (d) Troposphere.
46. Global warming will cause
(a) Rise in level of oceans (b) Decrease in glaciers
(c) Reduction in ice caps (d) All the above.
47. Etching of marble, limestone, jewellery, etc. is caused by pollutant
(a) CO_2 (b) CO (c) SO_2 (d) CH_4 .
48. Cyclone collectors and electrostatic precipitators are meant for controlling
(a) Sewage pollution (b) Air pollution
(c) Pesticide pollution (d) Natural pollution.
49. Photochemical smog was first observed in
(a) Los Angeles (b) Tokyo (c) New York (d) Sydney
50. Classical smog was first observed in
(a) Tokyo (b) New York (c) Sydney (d) London
51. Acid rain is due to
(a) Water pollution (b) Air pollution
(c) Automobile pollution (d) Pesticide pollution
52. Non-biodegradable pollutants are extremely harmful because they
(a) Undergo biomagnification (b) Remain in position for long
(c) Do not get recycled (d) Both b and c
53. Primary pollutant is the one which
(a) Enters environment directly (b) Is formed naturally
(c) Is the by-product of reactions between two or more pollutant components
(d) Is anthropogenic

54. A primary air pollutant is
(a) CH_4 (b) H_2S (c) CO (d) All of the above
55. A pollutant that causes irritation in eyes, throat and nose
(a) CO (b) SO_2 (c) CH_4 (d) Chlorofluorocarbons
56. Pulmonary oedema is caused by
(a) Sulphur oxides (b) Carbon oxides (c) Nitrogen oxides (d) Hydrocarbons
57. In thermal inversion
(a) Warm ground air gets overlapped by cool air
(b) Cool ground air gets overlapped by warm air
(c) Ground temperature becomes high in winter
(d) Ground temperature becomes low in summer
58. After thermal inversion, pollutants pile up in
(a) Hanging cool air (b) Hanging warm air
(c) At the boundary of cool and warm airs (d) Soil
59. In India 50% of all sickness and 30% of all deaths occur due to polluted and contaminated
(a) Soil (b) Air (c) Water (d) Industries
60. Detergents are water pollutants because they contain
(a) Sulphates (b) Nitrates (c) Carbonates (d) Phosphates
61. Eutrophication of waterbody occurs due to addition of
(a) Detergents (b) Fertilisers (c) Sewage (d) All of the above
62. Air and water pollution are interconnected through
(a) Smog (b) Acid rain (c) Aerosols (d) Radioactive pollution
63. Aerosol is a suspension of
(a) Liquid drops in air (b) Solid particles in air
(c) Liquid or solid particles of less than $1.0 \mu\text{m}$
(d) Liquid or solid particles of more than $1.0 \mu\text{m}$.
64. Ozone present in stratosphere comes from
(a) Photosynthetic activity from earth
(b) Reaction between nitrogen oxides and O_2
(c) Photochemical interactions of oxygen molecules
(d) Microbial decay on earth
65. In pollution, the term synergism is used for
(a) Biomagnification of non-degradable pollutants
(b) Dangerous effect when two pollutants are present together
(c) Decreasing effect to a degradable pollutant
(d) Formation of more potent secondary pollutant from primary pollutants

66. Oil slick causes mass scale death of fish due to
(a) Clogging of gills (b) Non-availability of oxygen in water
(c) Non-availability of food (d) Disruption of food-chain
67. Ozone hole is widest over
(a) Equator (b) North pole (c) North temperate area (d) Antarctica
68. Two components of automobile exhausts which can interact to produce secondary pollutants are
(a) Carbon monoxide and nitrogen oxides (b) Nitrogen oxides and hydrocarbons
(c) Carbon dioxide and sulphur dioxide (d) Sulphur and nitrogen oxides
69. SPM causes
(a) Respiratory diseases (b) Bone deformities
(c) Skin diseases (d) All of the above
70. Corrosion of statues and monuments occurs due to
(a) Photochemical smog (b) Carbon monoxide (c) Acid Rain (d) Methane
71. Combustion of coal forms
(a) Sulphur oxides (b) Nitrogen oxides (c) Carbon oxides (d) All the above
72. Where was the painful bone disease itai-itai reported first?
(a) Britain (b) India (c) Japan (d) USA
73. Which one of the following is not a green house gas?
(a) CO_2 (b) CH_4 (c) O_2 (d) CFCs
74. UV radiations in the stratosphere are absorbed by
(a) Oxygen (b) Ozone (c) Sulphur dioxide (d) Argon
75. Montreal Protocol was signed in
(a) 1978 (b) 1987 (c) 1991 (d) 1993
76. Earth Summit 1992 was held at
(a) Rio-de-Janeiro (b) Stockholm (c) New York (d) Geneva
77. World Environment Day is
(a) 22nd December (b) 1st May (c) 6th February (d) 5th June
78. World Environment Day coincides with the commemoration of
(a) Montreal Protocol (b) Vienna Convention
(c) First United Nations Conference on Human Environment
(d) Helsinki Declaration
79. Part of ozone is destroyed over poles during
(a) Polar spring (b) Winter (c) Summer (d) Period of snowfall
80. Ozone present in stratosphere filters out
(a) UV-A (b) UV-B (c) UV-C (d) All of the above
81. Ozone hole over Antarctica was first detected by
(a) Molina and Rowland (b) Farman et al (c) Angus (d) Molina and Molina

82. **Ozone hole over Antarctica appears during**
(a) August-September (b) March-April
(c) October-November (d) January-February
83. **ODS means**
(a) Ozone developing substance (b) Ozone depleting substance
(c) Ozone data source (d) Office data secrecy.
84. **CFCs split up in stratosphere to release chlorine by the action of**
(a) UV-A (b) UV-B (c) UV - C (d) All the above
85. **The reaction in which the same chemical reacts again and again with the substrate is**
(a) Catalytic (b) Enzymatic (c) Chainamictic (d) Both a and b
86. **Ozone depletion shall cause higher incidence of**
(a) Skin cancers (b) Cataract (c) Decreased immunity (d) All the above
87. **Montreal Protocol was connected with**
(a) Phasing out ODS (b) Reduction in CFCs
(c) Replacing CFCs with Chlorine and Bromine (d) All the above
88. **Kyoto Conference is connected with**
(a) Limiting production of CO_2 (b) Developing alternatives to ODS
(c) Both a and b (d) Reduction in use of energy
89. **In the absence of greenhouse gases, the temperature of earth's surface will fall to**
(a) 0°C (b) -5°C (c) -10°C (d) -20°C
90. **Surface of earth is kept warm by**
(a) Solar radiations (b) Geothermal energy
(c) Greenhouse flux (d) Absorption of infra-red radiations by greenhouse gases
91. **Noise was recognised as air pollutant through amendment of**
(a) Environment (Protection) Act
(b) Air (Prevention and control of pollution) Act
(c) Noise (Control and Pollution) Act (d) All the above
92. **Carbon dioxide fertilisation effect is**
(a) Warming effect of CO_2
(b) Photosynthetic enhancement of elevated CO_2 level
(c) Both summer and winter rainfall of higher latitudes
(d) Poleward shifting of temperate zone.
93. **Black Foot disease in humans is caused by**
(a) Arsenic (b) SPM (c) Fluorine (d) Cadmium
94. **Blue baby syndrome is caused by pollution by**
(a) CO (b) Fluorine (c) Nitrate (d) Mercury

95. At DO below 4 mg/l, water at normal temperature is
(a) Heavily polluted (b) Moderately polluted
(c) Little polluted (d) Nearly pure
96. National Institute of Oceanography is located at
(a) Mumbai (b) Panaji (c) Madras (d) Lucknow
97. Ecological balance of a mining area is restored through
(a) Conversion into agricultural area (b) Revegetation of area
(c) Prevention of soil erosion (d) Protection against grazing
98. Major aerosol pollutant in jet plane emission is
(a) Sulphur dioxide (b) Carbon monoxide (c) Methane (d) Fluorocarbon
99. Terrestrial life would become impossible with
(a) Change in orbit of earth
(b) Change in atmosphere permitting all solar radiations to reach lithosphere
(c) Disappearance of moon
(d) Decrease in mean annual temperature by 10°C
100. Disease aggravated by pollution is
(a) Scurvy (b) Rheumatism (c) Haemophillia (d) Bronchitis
101. Atmosphere of big/metropolitan cities is polluted most by
(a) Automobile exhausts (b) Pesticide residue
(c) Household waste (d) Radio-active fall-out.
102. Chief air pollutant which is likely to deplete ozone layer is
(a) Sulphur dioxide (b) Carbon dioxide
(c) Carbon monoxide (d) Nitrogen oxides and fluorocarbons.
103. Which one is not a pollutant normally ?
(a) Hydrocarbons (b) Carbon dioxide (c) Carbon monoxide (d) Sulphur dioxide
104. Gas released during Bhopal tragedy was
(a) Methyl isocyanate (b) Potassium isothiocyanate
(c) Sodium isothiocyanate (d) Ethyl isothiocyanate.
105. Minamata disease is due to pollution of
(a) Organic waste into drinking water (b) Oil spill in water
(c) Industrial waste mercury into fishing water (d) Arsenic into the atmosphere
106. Cyclone collector is used for minimising
(a) Radioactive pollution (b) Air pollution
(c) Noise pollution (d) Water pollution.
107. Ultra-violet light causes
(a) Formation of pyrimidines (b) Sticky metaphases
(c) Photodynamic action
(d) Destruction of hydrogen bonds between complementary DNA strands.

108. Sulphur dioxide affects
(a) Cell wall (b) Plasmodesmata (c) All membrane systems (d) Nucleus.
109. Addition of phosphates and nitrates/fertilizers into water leads to
(a) Increased growth of decomposers (b) Reduced algal growth
(c) Increased algal growth (d) Nutrient enrichment/Eutrophication.
110. Pollution produces necrosis or chlorosis of
(a) Leaf margin and tip (b) Stem (c) Petiole but not lamina (d) Midrib
111. Air pollution is maximum in
(a) Sewage and pesticides (b) Sewage and effluents
(c) Detergents and pesticides
(d) Automobile exhausts and chemicals from industries.
112. Air pollutant photochemical oxidants include
(a) Nitrous oxide, nitric acid and nitric oxide
(b) Oxygen, chlorine and nitric acid
(c) Ozone, peroxyacetyl nitrate and aldehydes
(d) Carbon monoxide and sulphur dioxide.
113. Ultraviolet radiations are lethal because of inactivation of
(a) Proteins, nucleic acids and pigments (b) Minerals, air and water
(c) Carbohydrates, fats and vitamins (d) Water, carbon dioxide and oxygen.
114. Pollutant of automobile exhausts that affects nervous system/produces mental diseases is
(a) Mercury (b) Lead (c) Nitrogen oxide (d) Sulphur oxide.
115. SO_2 and NO_2 produce pollution by increasing
(a) Alkalinity (b) Acidity (c) Neutrality (d) Buffer action.
116. Non-ionising radiations with specific biological effects are
(a) UV radiations (b) Beta-rays (c) Gamma rays (d) X-rays.
117. Carbon monoxide is a pollutant as it
(a) Inactivates nerves (b) Inhibits glycolysis
(c) Combines with oxygen (d) Combines with haemoglobin.
118. Air pollutants that produce photochemical oxidants include
(a) CO_2 , CO and SO_2 (b) Nitrous oxide, nitric oxide and nitric acid
(c) Oxygen, chlorine and nitric acid (d) Ozone, chlorine and sulphur dioxide.
119. Acid rains are produced by
(a) Excess NO_2 and SO_2 from burning fossil fuels
(b) Excess production of NH_3 by industry and coal gas
(c) Excess release of carbon monoxide by incomplete combustion
(d) Excess formation of CO_2 by combustion and animal respiration.

120. Spraying of DDT produces pollution of
(a) Air (b) Air and water (c) Air and soil (d) Air, water and soil
121. Most abundant water pollutant is
(a) Detergents (b) Pesticides (c) Industrial wastes (d) Ammonia.
122. Atmospheric pollutant is
(a) CO_2 (b) CO (c) O_2 (d) N_2 .
123. Atmospheric content of CO_2 is
(a) 0.0036% (b) 0.036% (c) 0.36% (d) 3.6%
124. Burning of fossil fuels is the main source of a-pollution
(a) Nitrogen oxide (b) Nitric oxide (c) Nitrous oxide (d) Sulphur dioxide.
125. Modes of controlling pollution in large cities include
(a) Cleanliness and less use of insecticides
(b) Proper disposal of organic wastes, sewage and industrial effluents
(c) Broader roads and shifting of factories out of the residential areas
(d) All the above.
126. Domestic waste constitutes
(a) Non-biodegradable pollution (b) Biodegradable pollution
(c) Effluents (d) Air pollution.
127. National Environmental Planning Engineering Organisation at Nagpur is
(a) NEERI (b) CIPHER (c) ICAR (d) CSIR.
128. Ozone layer of upper atmosphere is being destroyed by
(a) Chlorofluorocarbon (b) SO_2
(c) Photochemical oxidants/ O_2 and CO_2 (d) Smog.
129. SO_2 pollution is indicated by
(a) Deschampsia (grasses) (b) Sphagnum (mosses)
(c) Usnea (lichens) (d) Cucurbita (climbers).
130. Increased asthmatic attacks in certain seasons are related to
(a) Inhalation of seasonal pollen (b) Eating of seasonal vegetables
(c) Low temperature (d) Wet and dry environment.
131. Ozone depletion in stratosphere shall result in
(a) Forest fires (b) Increased incidence of skin cancer
(c) Global warming (d) None of the above.
132. Which one of the following dissolves more rapidly in blood haemoglobin than oxygen?
(a) Ozone (b) Nitrous oxide (c) Sulphur dioxide (d) Carbon monoxide.
133. Which of the following forms a toxic substance in blood by combining with haemoglobin?
(a) Carbon dioxide (b) Carbon monoxide (c) Oxygen (d) Methane

134. DDT is
(a) Greenhouse gas (b) Degradable pollutant
(c) Non-degradable pollutant (d) None of the above.
135. Ultraviolet radiations from sunlight causes reaction that produces
(a) Fluorides (b) Carbon monoxide (c) Sulphur dioxide (d) Ozone.
136. The most polluted city of the world is
(a) New York (b) Tokyo (c) Mexico (d) Kolkata.
137. Noise pollution is measured in
(a) Hertz (b) Fathoms (c) Nanometres (d) Decibels.
138. Most hazardous metal pollutant of automobile exhausts is
(a) Mercury (b) Cadmium (c) Lead (d) Copper.
139. Beauty of Taj may be destroyed by
(a) Flood in Yamuna (b) Temperature mediated spoilage of marble
(c) Air pollutants from Mathura refiner (d) All the above.
140. Smog occurs in places of
(a) Excess SO_2 (b) Low temperature
(c) High temperature (d) Excess NH_3
141. Which is not a pollutant from exhaust of motor vehicle ?
(a) Hydrocarbon gas (b) Fly-ash (c) SO_2 (d) CO.
142. Acid rain is due to increase in atmospheric concentration of
(a) Ozone and dust (b) CO and CO (c) SO_3 and CO (d) SO_2 and NO_2 .
143. Major pollution-causing agent is
(a) Hydrocarbons (b) Animals (c) Man (d) None of the above.
144. Major air pollutants in Mumbai and Kolkata are
(a) Marsh gas and algal spores (b) O_3
(c) Hydrocarbons and hot air (d) CO and oxides of sulphur.
145. Pollution is
(a) Removal of top soil
(b) Release of toxic/undesirable materials in environment
(c) Conservation of energy (d) All the above.
146. Effect of pollution is most marked on
(a) Natural balance of nature (b) Natural geochemical cycles
(c) Natural flora of a place (d) All the above.
147. Chief source of water and soil pollution is
(a) Mining (b) Thermal power plant (c) Agro industry (d) All the above.
148. Ultimate environmental hazard to mankind is due to
(a) Nuclear pollution (b) Water pollution (c) Air pollution (d) Noise pollution.
149. Strontium of radio-active fall out is
(a) Sr-90 (b) Sr-95 (c) Sr-85 (d) Sr-80.

150. Effect of to-day's radioactive fall-out will be more on future children than children living to-day due to
(a) Infant susceptibility to radiations
(b) Increase of susceptibility to radiations with age
(c) Mutated genes which are usually recessive
(d) Radiations have delayed effect
151. Lead is
(a) Air pollutant (b) Soil pollutant (c) Radioactive pollutant (d) Noise pollutant
152. Which will not cause atmospheric pollution?
(a) SO_2 (b) CO_2 (c) CO (d) H_2
153. Which causes water pollution?
(a) Smoke/fly-ash (b) Automobile exhausts (c) Aeroplanes (d) 2,4-D and pesticides
154. Pollution is controlled by
(a) Banning atomic blasts (b) Use of electrically operated automobiles
(c) Sewage treatment (d) All the above.
155. Air pollution is not caused by
(a) Pollen grains (b) Hydroelectric power (c) Industries (d) Automobiles.
156. Carbon monoxide is harmful to human beings as it is
(a) Carcinogenic (b) Antagonistic to CO_2
(c) with higher affinity for haemoglobin as compared to oxygen
(d) Destructive to O_2
157. Highest DDT deposition shall occur in
(a) Phytoplankton (b) Sea Gull/Birds (c) Crab (d) Eel
158. Gas being produced by paddy fields and involved in global warming is
(a) Chlorine (b) Methane (c) CO_2 (d) H_2S
159. Greenhouse effect is warming due to
(a) Infra-red rays reaching earth (b) Moisture layer in atmosphere
(c) Increase in temperature due to increase in carbon dioxide concentration of atmosphere
(d) Greenhouse gas like ozone layer.
160. The blue baby syndrome is caused by the contamination of water due to
(a) Phosphate (b) Arsenic (c) Nitrate.
161. The most important air pollutant for petrol cars is—
(a) CO_2 (b) SO_2 (c) Hydrocarbons.
162. Bhopal gas tragedy the occurred due to leakage of—
(a) Methyl isocyanate (b) Sulphur dioxide (c) NO_2
163. The water-body with very high nutrient-content is known as—
(a) Mesotrophic (b) Oligotrophic (c) Eutrophic.
164. The book written by Rachel Carson is—
(a) Silent Spring (b) The Voyage of the Beagle (c) The Old Man and the Sea

ANSWERS

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (c) 6. (a) 7. (a) 8. (c) 9. (a) 10. (c) 11. (c) 12. (a) 13. (b)
14. (d) 15. (a) 16. (c) 17. (a) 18. (d) 19. (c) 20. (d) 21. (c) 22. (b) 23. (b) 24. (a) 25.
(b) 26. (c) 27. (a) 28. (d) 29. (a) 30. (b) 31. (a) 32. (d) 33. (d) 34. (a) 35. (b) 36. (b)
37. (d) 38. (d) 39. (c) 40. (c) 41. (b) 42. (c) 43. (a) 44. (a) 45. (b) 46. (d) 47. (c) 48.
(b) 49. (a) 50. (d) 51. (b) 52. (a) 53. (a) 54. (d) 55. (b) 56. (c) 57. (b) 58. (a) 59. (c)
60. (d) 61. (d) 62. (b) 63. (c) 64. (c) 65. (d) 66. (a) 67. (d) 68. (b) 69. (a) 70. (c) 71.
(d) 72. (c) 73. (c) 74. (b) 75. (b) 76. (a) 77. (d) 78. (c) 79. (a) 80. (b) 81. (b) 82. (a)
83. (b) 84. (c) 85. (c) 86. (d) 87. (b) 88. (c) 89. (d) 90. (c) 91. (b) 92. (b) 93. (a) 94.
(c) 95. (a) 96. (b) 97. (b) 98. (d) 99. (b) 100. (d) 101. (a) 102. (d) 103. (b) 104. (a)
105. (c) 106. (b) 107. (d)
108. (c) 109. (d) 110. (a) 111. (d) 112. (c) 113. (a) 114. (b) 115. (b) 116. (a) 117. (d)
118. (b) 119. (a) 120. (d) 121. (c) 122. (b) 123. (b) 124. (d) 125. (d) 126. (b) 127. (a)
128. (a) 129. (c) 130. (a) 131. (b) 132. (d) 133. (b) 134. (c) 135. (d) 136. (b) 137. (d)
138. (c) 139. (c) 140. (a) 141. (b) 142. (d) 143. (c) 144. (d) 145. (b) 146. (a) 147. (d)
148. (a) 149. (a) 150. (c) 151. (b) 152. (d) 153. (d) 154. (d) 155. (b) 156. (c) 157. (d)
158. (b) 159. (c) 160. (c) 161. (c) 162. (a) 163. (c) 164. (a)

...to/circles corresponding to