



Maratha Vidya Prasarak Samaj's

Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj Polytechnic, Nashik

Udoji Maratha Boarding Campus, Near Pumping Station, Gangapur Road, Nashik-13.

Affiliated to MSBTE Mumbai, Approved by AICTE New Delhi, DTE Mumbai & Govt. of Maharashtra, Mumbai.

Subject: - Environmental Studies

(22447)



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SYLLABUS

Chapter No.	Name of chapter	Marks Without Options
1	Environment	10
2	Energy Resources	16
3	Ecosystem and Biodiversity	12
4	Environmental Pollution	20
5	Social Issues and Environmental Education	12
Total Marks :-		70



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COURSE OUTCOME (CO)

COURSE:-EST (22447)

PROGRAMME: - ME,EE

CO.NO	Course Outcome
CO-447.1	Develop Public awareness about Environment.
CO-447.2	Select alternative Energy Resources for Engineering Practices.
CO-447.3	Conserve Ecosystem and Biodiversity.
CO-447.4	Apply techniques to reduce Environmental Pollution
CO-447.5	Manage Social Issues and Environmental Ethics as lifelong learning.



1. Environment

Total Marks:10

MCQ Question

(Total number of Question=Marks*3=10*3=30)

- 1 Which of them can be recycled?
A) paper
B) plastic
C) metal
D) **All of these**
- 2 Recycle of plastic can also minimize air pollution.
A) **yes**
B) No
C) Neither yes or No
D) None
- 3 Recycling is best process to control pollution.
A) **TRUE**
B) FALSE
C) Neither true or false
D) None
- 4 O₃ is known as .
A) Atmosphere
B) **Ozone**
C) Oxygen
D) All of these
- 5 Ozone get ruptured by reaction of NO_x with a
A) Sunlight
B) Water
C) **Volatile Organic components**
D) None
- 6 Third world war have impact .
A) Lithosphere
B) Hydrosphere
C) Bio-sphere
D) **All of these**
- 7 Environment consist of
A) Lithosphere
B) Hydrosphere
C) Bio-sphere
D) **All of these**
- 8 Lithosphere, Hydrosphere, Bio-sphere and Atmosphere form .
A) **Environment**
B) Pollution
C) Pollutant
D) Non of the above
- 9 Atomic oxygen reacts with to give acyl radical.
A) **Hydrocarbon**
B) CFS
C) so₂
D) None of the above
- 10 The environment consists of various segments such as atmosphere, hydrosphere, lithosphere and
A) Hemisphere
C) Soil sphere



- B) o₂ Sphere
D) **Bio sphere**
- 11 Theis the protective blanket of gases which is
A) Hemisphere
C) lithosphere
B) **atmosphere**
D) Bio sphere
- 12of the total water supply is available as fresh water in the form of rivers,lakes.,streams and ground water for human consumption and other uses.
A) 1%
C) **3%**
B) 2%
D) 4%
- 13 The lithosphere consists of upper mantle and the
A) Atmosphere
C) thrust
B) **crust**
D) None of the above
- 14 Atmosphere allows transmission of significant amount of radiation only in the regions of.....
A) 100-200 nm
C) 300-2500 nm
B) **200-500 nm**
D) None of the above
- 15 Atmosphere acts as a source for.....for plant photosynthesis
A) O₂ and Co₂
C) No₂ and Co₂
B) Co₂ and N₂
D) **Co₂ and O₂**
- 16acts as a source for nitrogen for nitrogen fixing bacteria and ammonia producing plants.
A) **Atmosphere**
C) Hydrosphere
B) Lithosphere
D) Nano sphere
- 17 The biosphere is very large and complex and is divided into smaller units called.....
A) **Organisms**
C) Modules
B) Ecosystems
D) None of these
- 18is a natural process that warms the Earth's surface.
A) Global warming
C) Deforestation
B) **Greenhouse effect**
D) None of these
- 19 How is the greenhouse effect experienced on earth?
A) Global warming
C) Both a and b
B) Pollution
D) **None of these**
- 20 Which of the following gases is/are responsible for global warming?
A) **Carbon dioxide (co₂)**
C) Both a and b
B) water vapour (H₂O)
D) None of these
- 21 In desert areas, there is large difference between day and night temperature mainly because of
A) Presence of carbon dioxide in air as it acts as barrier for emanating infrared radiation from the earth surface.
B) Presence of water vapour in air as it acts as barrier for emanating infrared radiation from the earth surface.
C) Absence of carbon dioxide in air as it acts as barrier for emanating infrared



- radiation from the earth surface.
- D) **Absence of water vapour in air as it acts as barrier for emanating infrared radiation from the earth surface.**
- 22 The radiation energy from the sun is produced by
- A) Fission Reaction C) Both a. and b.
B) **Fusion reaction** D) None of the above
- 23 Which of the following mentioned GHGs has the highest atmosphere lifetime?
- A) **Carbon tetrafluoride** C) Methane
B) Nitrogen oxide D) CFC
- 24 Volcanic eruption contribute to the global greenhouse phenomenon.
- A) **TRUE**
B) FALSE
- 25 Gas molecules that absorb thermal infrared radiation and are present in large quantity to change climate system are known as.....
- A) Alpha radiations C) Ozone gases
B) Beta radiations D) **Greenhouse gases**
- 26 Greenhouse gases which is present in very high quantity is.....
- A) Propane C) **Carbon dioxide**
B) Ethane D) methane
- 27 Exchange of outgoing and incoming radiations that keep earth warm is known as.....
- A) **Greenhouse effect** C) Infrared effect
B) Radiation effect D) Ozone layer depletion
- 28 Wavelength of infrared radiations is.....
- A) Greenhouse effect C) **Infrared effect**
B) Radiation effect D) ozone layer depletion
- 29 Greenhouse gases effect on earth's atmosphere is increased by.....
- A) CFCs(chlorofluorocarbons) C) Perfumes
B) Air conditioners D) **Burning fossil fuels**
- 30 If atmosphere doesn't act like greenhouse, temperature of earth would become.....
- A) too pleasant to enjoy C) too hot to survive
B) **too cold to survive** D) too terrible to survive
- 31 Waves that pass through glass walls of greenhouse are in form of.....
- A) gamma rays C) **infrared waves**
B) X-rays D) Radio waves
- 32 Global warming effects.....
- A) forests around the globe C) **wind and moisture of the globe**
B) temperature of the globe D) water around the globe



2. Energy Resources

Total Marks:16

MCQ Question

(Total number of Question=Marks*3=16*3=48)

- 1 This area has no permanent roads or settlements and is maintained primarily for its primitive character and non-motorized recreation. It is a.....
 - A) **wilderness area**
 - B) primitive recreation area
 - C) national park
 - D) national forest
- 2 Where will the water sit the longest (longest renewal time)?
 - A) atmosphere
 - B) **freshwater lake**
 - C) glacier
 - D) ocean
- 3 Which one is not a disadvantage of a big dam?
 - A) extremely expensive
 - B) flooding of prime arable land
 - C) **electric energy generated from hydropower**
 - D) blocking upstream migration of salmon
- 4 Which of the following sources provides the least energy for industrialized countries?
 - A) Petroleum
 - B) Nuclear fuels
 - C) **Coal**
 - D) Gas
- 5 Which of the following energy sources provides a substantial amount of the energy needs for developed countries?
 - A) hydropower
 - B) **wood**
 - C) solar
 - D) charcoal
- 6 Which of the following is a highly exploited natural resource?
 - A) water
 - B) air
 - C) soil
 - D) **none of these**
- 7 What are called "Pastures of the sea"?
 - A) **Estuaries**
 - B) Antarctic divergence
 - C) Coastal water
 - D) All of the above
- 8 Which inhibits the native plant life on Antarctica from flourishing?
 - A) **temperature**
 - B) volcanoes
 - C) drought
 - D) ice
- 9 Soil containing many single soil called
 - A) **pedon**
 - C) regolith



- 23 About million species are found in the tropical forest alone.
A) **5** C) 7
B) 10 D) 100
- 24 As per MOEF Annual Report(2005-06) in India total forest area is about
A) 68,000,000 ha C) **10,686,800 ha**
B) 10,000,000 ha D) 20 ha
- 25 Chhota Nagpur is famous for
A) sugar C) rose gardens
B) **tea gardens** D) rice mills
- 26 About % of the earth's surface is covered by water.
A) 10 C) 90
B) 100 D) **75**
- 27 A layer of sediment or rock that is highly permeable and contains water is called
A) **aquifer** C) glacier
B) spring D) seepage
- 28 Diamond is the non-metallic mineral.
A) **True** B) False
- 29 Graphite is the non-metallic mineral.
A) True B) **False**
- 30 FAO stands for
A) Food And Agriculture Organizations C) Frequent Agriculture Organization
B) Food And Agro Organization D) **Flood And Agriculture Organization**
- 31 CNG stand for
A) cooling natural gas C) compound natural gas
B) **compressed natural gas** D) critical natural gas
- 32 During photosynthesis trees produce
A) oxygen C) CO
B) **CO₂** D) nitrogen
- 33 Forests prevent soil erosion by binding soil particles by their
A) stems C) **roots**
B) leaves D) buds
- 34 Wood pulp is used for making
A) lumber C) chipboard
B) **roots** D) gum
- 35 Per capita use of water is the highest in
A) USA C) Indonesia
B) India D) **Kuwait**
- 36 Blue baby syndrome (Methaemoglobinemia)
A) Sulphur C) phosphates
B) arsenic D) **nitrites**
- 37 As per environmentalists we should ideally have cover of forest



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- A) 33% C) 53%
B) **43%** D) 63%
- 38% of water on the earth is salt water
A) **97** C) 77
B) 87 D) 67
- 39 Which one of the following is an example of non-renewable resources?
A) Wind C) **coal and minerals**
B) vegetation D) Water
- 40 Which of the following is renewable resource?
A) Wind C) **flora and fauna**
B) Water D) All of the above
- 41 Floods can be prevented by
A) **afforestation** C) cutting the forest
B) removing the top soil D) tilling the land
- 42 Biogas generation mainly based on the principle of.....
A) **anaerobic degradation** C) putrefaction
B) aerobic decomposition D) none of the above
- 43 Which one of the following is not fossil fuel?
A) Petroleum C) Natural gas
B) Coal D) **Uranium**
- 44 The death of the last individual of a species is called.....
A) **extinction** C) neither nor
B) endanger D) diversity
- 45 Atomic energy is obtained by using ores of
A) copper C) lead
B) **uranium** D) crude oil
- 46is the major new material for biogas.
A) Tree leaves C) **cow dung**
B) Grass D) Waste from kitchen
- 47 In the atmosphere the layer above the troposphere is.....
A) exosphere C) **stratosphere**
B) mesosphere D) thermosphere
- 48 Both power and matter provided by.....
A) exosphere C) **stratosphere**
B) mesosphere D) thermosphere
- 49 Which of the following is not considered to be a natural resource
A) soil C) scenery
B) river D) **all of the above are example natural resources**
- 50 Total earth's surface covered by water is.....
A) **75%** C) 60%
B) 80% D) 65%



3. Ecosystem and Biodiversity

Total Marks:12

MCQ Question

(Total number of Question=Marks*3=12*3=36)

- 1 The study of ecosystems is called as
A) Environment C) E-study
B) **Ecology** D) cosnos
- 2 The term Ecology was given by..... in 1869
A) **Earnest Haeckel** C) S. W. Flemig
B) Newtons D) S. D. Lal
- 3 Photosynthesis is also known as
A) photo citosis C) photo autotrophs
B) photo-crysis D) **photo-geology**
- 4 The sequence of eating and being eaten in an ecosystem is known as
A) Food supply C) Food habit
B) Food constant D) **Food chain**
- 5 Grass Rabbit Fox is an example of
A) parallel food chain C) **animal food chain**
B) grazing food chain D) detritus food chain
- 6 There are mainly two types of food chain, one is grazing food chain and other is
A) animal food chain C) grazing-auto food chain
B) auto food chain D) **detritus food chain**
- 7 The grazing food chain derives energy from..... ..energy.
A) **plant** C) animals
B) fish D) sun
- 8 To maintain ecological balance and regulate the population size of different animals, this is useful
A) sun chain C) **food chain**
B) wind chain D) grass chain
- 9 Food web is a network of
A) food resort C) **food chains**
B) food balance D) food supply and demand



- 10 Number of options of eating and being eaten at each trophic level is available in
A) food chain C) solar chain
B) **food web** D) cosmos web
- 11 Ecological pyramids are of three types. One is pyramid of numbers, second is pyramid of biomass and third is pyramid of
A) sun C) wind
B) water D) **energy**
- 12 The most important feature of energy flow in ecosystem is that it is
A) **one way flow** C) Three way flow
B) Two way flow D) no way flow
- 13 The flow of energy follows the two laws of
A) kinetics C) statistics
B) kinematics D) **thermodynamics**
- 14 Energy flow through an ecosystem was explained by
A) E. P. Odum C) E. P. Zen
B) E.P. Rax D) **E. P. Watson**
- 15 Double channel energy flow model is also called as.....
A) X-shaped energy flow model C) Z-shaped energy flow model
B) **Y-shaped energy flow model** D) A-shaped energy flow model
- 16 About 1/3rd of our land area is covered by
A) **deserts** C) water
B) Glassland D) forest
- 17 Dal lake is in
A) **Srinagar** C) Yawatmal
B) Delhi D) Nainital
- 18 Fishes are the example of.....organisms.
A) Neustons C) Benthos
B) Nektons D) **Periphyatons**
- 19 Herbivores means
A) **plant eaters** C) both plant and meat eaters
B) meet eaters D) none of these
- 20 Herbivores are also called as
A) **primary consumers** C) tertiary consumers
B) secondary Consumers D) none of these
- 21 The organisms who feed directly on producers are called
A) carnivores C) omnivores
B) **herbivores** D) none of these
- 22 Carnivores means
A) plant eaters C) fish eaters
B) **meat eaters** D) none of these
- 23 Carnivores are also called as
A) primary consumers C) tertiary consumers



- B) **secondary consumers** D) omnivores
- 24 Pyramid of..... is always upright.
A) **energy** C) forest
B) biomass D) mass
- 25 Movement of nutrients in an ecosystem is cyclic, while flow of energy is
A) zero directional C) Two directional
B) **uni directional** D) y and Z directional
- 26 The organisms which fed on dead organic matter is called as
A) **saprotrophs** C) zooplanktons
B) fungi D) algae
- 27 The organisms which feed on dead organisms, wastes of living organisms are called
A) Chemotrophs C) Detritivores
B) Carnivores D) **Decomposers**
- 28 The progressive accumulation of some non-biodegradable chemicals through the food chain is known as
A) Ecological balance C) **Biological magnification**
B) Biological infection D) Bio-degradation
- 29 The totality of genes, species and ecosystem of a region is called as
A) Bio-society C) Bio-living
B) **Biodiversity** D) Bio-physics
- 30 Approximately% of the known species are insects.
A) 31 C) 11
B) 21 D) **61**
- 31 Thar in India is a
A) **desert** C) river
B) sea D) muddy land
- 32 Chilka lake is in
A) Maharashtra C) **orisa**
B) Bihar D) U P
- 33 The biological diversity include three hierarchical levels (1) genetic diversity, (2) species diversity and third is
A) **community and ecosystem diversity** C) local diversity
B) animal and plant diversity D) mollusks diversity
- 34 The genetic variation existing within a species is called
A) **genetic diversity** C) species diversity
B) local animal diversity D) ecosystem diversity
- 35 plays a key role in the maintenance of diversity at species and community level.
A) speciation C) **roll of species in land**
B) Species richness D) Evenness of species



- 36 The evolution of new species is called as
A) citation C) mitigation
B) mutation D) **speciation**
- 37 The diversity within the community is involves in
A) sigma diversity C) gamma diversity
B) Beta diversity D) **alpha Diversity**
- 38 Diversity between the communities is refers in
A) sigma diversity C) **gamma diversity**
B) Beta diversity D) alpha diversity
- 39 refers to the diversity of the habitats over the total landscape or geographical area.
A) Beta diversity C) Sigma diversity
B) Alpha diversity D) **Gamma diversity**
- 40 Species determining the ability of large number of other species to persist in the community is called as
A) **keystone species** C) grass species
B) alpha species D) variant species
- 41 About% of the Indian landmass is occupied by Deccan peninsula
A) 25 C) 42
B) 35 D) **61**



4. Environmental Pollution

Total Marks:20

MCQ Question

(Total number of Question=Marks*3=20*3=60)

- 1 The pollutants that can be broken down rapidly by the natural process is called
A) Organic pollutants
B) Inorganic pollutants
C) Non-degradable pollutants
D) **Degradable pollutants**
- 2 Mercury, lead, tin are example of.
A) **Natural pollutants**
B) Artificial pollutants
C) Persistence pollutants
D) Non-degradable pollutants
- 3 Pesticides, fertilizers are called as.
A) **Degradable pollutants**
B) Non-persistent pollutants
C) Persistent pollutants
D) Non-degradable pollutants
- 4 Salinization means: .
A) **Increase of salt in soil**
B) Increase of Na⁺, K⁺, Ca²⁺, Mg²⁺
C) All above
D) None of these.
- 5 The suspended particulate matter is released into air by .
A) Stone crushing
B) Thermal power plant
C) Automobile exhaust
D) **All the above**
- 6 The metal such as lead, nickel, tin are present in the form of solid particle produce by .
A) Metallurgical process
B) Metabolism process
C) Salinization process
D) Degradation process
- 7 Biological particulate mainly consist of : .
A) **Bacterial cells and fungal spores**
B) Zinc, titanium and mercury.
C) Organic and inorganic material.
D) None of these.
- 8 Which of these is a radioactive waste?
A) Gold
B) Silver
C) Mercury
D) **Uranium**
- 9 Smog causes : .
A) Water pollution
B) **Air pollution**
C) Soil pollution
D) None of these
- 10 Weedicides is which type of pollutant : .



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- A) Agro-pesticides
B) Domestic waste
C) Gases
D) **None of these**
- 11 Nuclear ash from atomic reactor consist of.
A) Domestic waste
B) **Radioactive waste**
C) Metal waste
D) Agricultural waste
- 12 Soot, Smoke, tar, dust get release from: .
A) Automobile
B) Agriculture
C) Industries
D) **Automobile reactors.**
- 13 Which of these causes the sea level change over flooding due to melting of snow?
A) Global warming
B) **Ozone layer damaging**
C) Both
D) None of these
- 14 Necrosis means : .
A) **Damaging the ozone layer**
B) Damaging the leaves
C) Premature fall of leaves
D) Disturbing photosynthesis.
- 15 The rise in ozone causes.
A) Necrosis
B) Abscission
C) Destroying chlorophyll
D) **Disturbing photosynthesis.**
- 16 The rise in NO₂ causes .
A) Crop production
B) **Increase in soil corrosion**
C) Premature fall of leaves
D) Disturbing photosynthesis.
- 17 Radioactive dust causes : .
A) Physical disorder
B) Mental disorders
C) Genetic effect
D) **All the above**
- 18 The rise in SO₂causes: .
A) Greening of leaves
B) increase in rate of photosynthesis
C) decrease in plant growth
D) yellowing of leaves
- 19 The nature has its own mechanism to remove the pollutant which is called as.
A) Photosynthesis
B) **Scavenging**
C) Dispersion
D) Chlorosis
- 20 Radioactive dust causes genetic effect on the next generation .
A) **True**
B) False
- 21 Global warming causes over flooding: .
A) **True**
B) **False**
- 22 Cigarette smoking causes cardio vascular diseases due to.
A) **Cadmium Particulates**
B) lead Particulates
C) Titanium Particulates
D) Mercury Particulates
- 23 The..... from combustion of fossil fuel affects the nerves, brain and kidney
A) **Lead**
B) Uranium
C) Tungsten
D) Mercury
- 24 Convulsion, delirium, coma causes due to .
A) Lead Poisoning
C) Intake of Poisoning



- B) Food Poisoning
25 Percentage of pollutant from fuel combustion is
A) 30%
B) 90%
26 Smog is formed due to chemical reaction of
A) Sunlight + dust
B) **Sunlight + NO_x**
27 Acid rain is formed due to chemical reaction of
A) **Water+ SO_x**
B) Water + Sunlight
28 Ozone is formed by chemical reaction of
A) Non- volatile organic compounds
B) **Volatile organic Compounds**
30 A harmful mixture formed by gases of nitrogen particulate matter due to photochemical reactions under the influence of strong sunlight is called as ...
A) Photosynthesis
B) Chlorosis
31 Moisture/Water + SO₂ / SO₃ --(Atmospheric H₂SO₄ which causes _____.
A) rain
B) Harmful rain
32 Presence or addition of any contaminant to the air which causes harm to the health of living organisms is called as
A) Water pollution
B) acid rain
33 Ozone layer in atmosphere gets mostly affected due to
A) **Chloro-floro-carbon**
B) Hydrochloric acid
34 The quality of paper and leather get affected by
A) **SO₂ and H₂O**
B) H₂S and water
35 The paints get decolourised by
A) SO₂ and HCl
B) SO₂ and H₂S
36 The building material gets affected by
A) SO₂ and acid rains
B) SO₂ and O₃
37 Acidic gases like O₃, SO₂,NO₂ affect the strength of.....
A) building
B) **Bridge**
38 Balanced atmospheric percentage of carbon dioxide in atmosphere is
A) **33%**
B) 39%
D) None of these
C) 50%
D) **27%**
C) Sunlight + CO
D) Sunlight + water
C) Water + Lead
D) Water + Salt
C) Volatile inorganic Compound
D) Non-Volatile inorganic compound
C) **photochemical smog**
D) Smoke
C) Water rain
D) **Acid rain**
C) air pollutants
D) **air pollution**
C) hydrogen Sulphate
D) Hydrogen Nitrate
C) SO₂ and acid gases
D) SO₂ and O₂
C) SO₂ and O₃
D) **SO₂ and NO₂**
C) **SO₂ and H₂S**
D) SO₂ and water
C) Textile
D) iron bars
C) 31%
D) 35%



- 39 To reduce air pollution due to industrial activities, what step should be taken?
A) Use electrostatic precipitator C) Construction of tall chimneys
B) Use gravitational settling chamber D) **all of these**
- 40 In case of automobile pollution use of better quality and use of Converters will help to reduce the air pollution
A) Fuel, catalytic C) Fuel, water
B) **Fuel, isotopes** D) Fuel, air
- 41 Can help to reduce the air pollution in the mining area
A) **construction of tall chimneys** C) Better quality fuel
B) Sprinkling water D) development of tall buildings
- 42 In Bhopal gas tragedy which toxic gas got released?
A) Methane Gas C) **Methyl isocyanategas**
B) Butane gas D) propane gas
- 43 Natural mechanism of self-clearing the atmospheric air are.....
A) **Dispersion** C) Absorption
B) Settling D) All of these
- 44 Natural mechanism of self-clearing the atmospheric air are.....
A) Dispersion, Settling, absorption C) **none of these**
B) suspending, hanging, exhausting D) photosynthesis, Chlorosis, volcano eruption
- 45 The self-clearing system of nature to remove pollutants is called as Scavenging
A) **True**
B) false
- 46 Man-made mechanism to control air pollution includes
A) **Dispersion** C) centrifugal separators
B) Settling D) Absorption
- 47 Natural mechanism to control air pollution includes
A) Centrifugal separators C) Wet scrubbers bag filter
B) Absorption D) **Gravitational settling chambers**
- 48 Bhopal gas tragedy occurred at
A) Thermal power plant C) **Geothermal plant**
B) Biogas plant D) Pesticide plant
- 49 The clean air act of 1970 which mandates the setting of standards for four primary pollutants and one secondary pollutant. Which is that second pollutant?
A) **Smog** C) Smoke
B) Ozone D) Fog
- 50 Which of the natural sources of primary pollutant created by nature is not in human control?
A) Volcanoes eruption C) **pollens**
B) Breaking seas D) All of these
- 51 Which of the primary pollutant created by nature is emphasized by human?
A) Volcanoes C) Fire



- B) **Bacteria and Viruses** D) b and c
- 52 Primary pollutants created by nature and not emphasized by human are.....
- A) Bacteria and fire C) **Volcanoes and blowing dust**
- B) pollen and breaking seas D) Bacteria and viruses.
- 53 human activities creating primary pollutants are
- chemical processes and atomic
- A) processes C) Farming / Mining
- Combustion process / heating
- B) process D) **all of these**
- 54 56. The dissolved material in water must not be more than.....p.p.m.
- A) **150** C) 152
- B) 140 D) 151
- 55 The dissolved material in water not be less than 150 p.p.m. is desirable
- A) **True** B) False
- 56 The pH of water should be between 7 to 8.5.
- A) **True** B) False
- 57 The pH of water should be between
- A) 7-8 C) **7-8.5**
- B) 8-10 D) 0-7
- 58 The presence of impurities and foreign substance in water in such a quantity that lowers its quality and makes it unfit for consumption and causes health hazard is called as
- A) . pH of water C) **water pollution**
- B) pollutant in soil D) None of these
- 59 Direct source of water pollution includes
- A) Discharge from factories C) oil wells
- B) Discharge from power plant D) **All of these**
- 60 Indirect source of water pollution is
- A) Discharge from factories C) **Agricultural fields**
- B) Discharges from power plants D) Oill wells
- 61 indirect source of water pollution includes
- A) agricultural fields C) Domestication
- B) Feed lots D) **All of these**
- The high biological demand (BOD) makes water useless for other domestic
- 62 uses.
- A) **TRUE** B) FALSE



- 8 Which of the following gases cause greenhouse effect?
A) **CO₂, NO_x, CH₄** C) H₂, CL₂, N₂
B) CO₂, CH₄, H₂ D) None of the above
- 9 Which of the following get released out of combustion of fossil fuels?
A) **CO₂, NO_x** C) H₂, SO₂
B) H₂, N₂ D) None of the above
- 10Released from mobile phones also contribute to photochemical smog?
A) **Hydrocarbon** C) Sound
B) Radiation D) None of the above
- 11 Runoff water from surface is conserved by method.
A) Rainwater water conservation C) Water storage and conservation
B) **Rainwater harvesting** D) None of the above
- 12 The Open water reservoirs face of water
A) **Evaporation** C) Waste waters
B) Reduction D) None of the Above
- 13 The suspended impurities can be trapped by using
A) Membrane C) **Filter paper**
B) Mesh D) None of the above
- 14 Environmental economic and social developments are constituents of a good.....
A) Sustainable development C) **Human Development**
B) Un-Sustainable development D) None of the above
- 15 The suspended impurities can be trapped by using.....
A) Membrane C) **Filter paper**
B) Mesh D) None of the above
- 16 Shortage of waterfaced can be solved by.....
A) Waterstorage C) **Rain water harvesting**
B) Well D) None of the above
- 17 The main advantage of watershed approach is.....
A) High cost C) **Environment friendly**
B) Time consuming D) None of the above
- 18 The prime objective of watershed management is focus on water.....
A) Utilization C) Analysis
B) **Conservation** D) None of the above
- 19 Rain water harvestingis done by.....
A) **Local catchments, capturing rain water and water shed management** C) Capturing nun off water only
B) Local catchment only D) None of the above
- 20 _____ of rivers help to redistribute water logging.
A) Interlinking C) Diverting water
B) DAM D) **None of the above**



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Udoji Maratha Boarding Campus, Near Pumping Station, Gangapur Road, Nashik-13.

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- 21 Article (48-A) of Indian Constitution deals with_____.
- A) **Conservation and improvement of Environment** C) Water Conservation
B) Sustainable Development D) Deforestation
- 22 Article _____ of Indian Constitution deals with fundamental duties.
- A) **51-A (g)** C) 21
B) 48-A D) 19
- 23 Along with Government, _____ also put efforts to educate people.
- A) Companies C) **NGOs**
B) Schools D) None of the above
- 24 An organization that works outside government_____.
- A) **NGO** C) Activists
B) Nature lover D) Antisocial
- 25 NGO has freedom to take issue in_____.
- A) **Society** C) Municipality
B) Parliament D) None of the above
- 26 _____ technology is highly useful for Environment and health.
- A) Digital C) **Information**
B) Chemical D) Computational
- 27 _____ is stage 1 of Environmental Clearance.
- A) **Screening** C) Collecting
B) Filtering D) Arranging
- 28 Education on human rights is important activity of NGO.
- A) **True** C) Not sure
B) FALSE D) None
- 29 NGO is a _____.
- A) National Growth organization C) Natural Growth Organization
B) **Non-Government organization** D) None
- 30 Indoor Pollutants affect human health causes _____.
- A) Gastric Diseases C) Reproductive Disorders
B) **Respiratory Disorders** D) None
- 31 The world as World environmental day is celebrated on _____
- A) December 1 C) November 14
B) **June 5** D) August 15
- 32 The forest (Conservation) act was enacted in the year _____
- A) **1986** C) 1980
B) 1974 D) 1972
- 33 Penalty for conservation of the provisions of the forest Act is under:
- A) **Section 3A** C) Section 12A
B) Section 4A D) Section 8A
- 34 The wildlife (Protection) Act was enacted in the year _____
- A) 1986 C) 1994



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- B) 1974
35 The wildlife (Protection) Act contains _____
A) **7 chapters** C) 5 chapters
B) 6 chapters D) 8 chapters
- 36 The functions of central board are given under _____
A) Section 16 C) Section 25
B) **Section 19** D) Section 24
- 37 NGOs stands for _____
A) **Non-governmental organization** C) Non-gained organization
B) Nine-governmental organization D) National-gained organization
- 38 How many nuclear power stations are there in India?
A) 5 C) **7**
B) 6 D) 8
- 39 Correct examples of non-renewable resources are _____
A) **petrol, coal and gas** C) water, petrol and gas
B) sun fossil fuel and wind D) water, wind and sunlight
- 40 Agricultural activity such as tilling, harvesting, heating and ventilation are direct consumes of _____
A) **energy** C) sun
B) air D) heat
- 41 Which of the following is not the effect of modern agriculture?
A) Nitrate pollution C) Bio-magnification
B) Eutrophication D) **Ozone depletion**