

Unit 1: Environmental Studies (ID) – 4th Semester MCQs

1. What is the full form of NAAQS in the context of air pollution in India?

National Ambient Air Quality Standards
National Association for Air Quality Studies
National Authority for Air Quality Safety
National Agency for Air Quality and Sanitation

Answer: National Ambient Air Quality Standards

2. Which of the following is a primary air pollutant?

Ozone
Peroxyacetyl nitrate (PAN)
Carbon monoxide
Smog

Answer: Carbon monoxide

3. Which air pollutant is most associated with respiratory problems?

SO₂
O₃
PM_{2.5}
CO₂

Answer: PM_{2.5}

4. Which pollutant is mainly responsible for acid rain?

CO
SO₂
CO₂
CH₄

Answer: SO₂

5. Which of the following is an effect of indoor air pollution?

Ozone layer depletion
Cardiovascular diseases
Soil degradation
Noise disturbance

Answer: Cardiovascular diseases

6. Which of the following is a secondary air pollutant?

Sulphur dioxide
Carbon monoxide
Ozone
Methane

Answer: Ozone

7. What does AQI stand for in environmental monitoring?

Air Quality Index
Atmospheric Quotient Indicator
Ambient Quality Indicator
Air Quantity Index

Answer: Air Quality Index

8. Which gas is a major contributor to the greenhouse effect?

Oxygen
Nitrogen
Carbon dioxide
Hydrogen

Answer: Carbon dioxide

9. Eutrophication in water bodies is caused by excess of?

Phosphates and nitrates
Heavy metals
Oil spills
Pesticides

Answer: Phosphates and nitrates

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Unit 2: Environmental Studies (ID) – 4th Semester MCQs

1. Article 48A of the Indian Constitution deals with:

Protection of environment
Right to education
Freedom of speech
Taxation laws

Answer: Protection of environment

2. The Wildlife Protection Act was passed in which year?

1972
1980
1986

2002

Answer: 1972

3. The main aim of the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 is to:

Promote afforestation
Regulate deforestation
Encourage timber trade
Control pollution

Answer: Regulate deforestation

4. Which Article in the Indian Constitution imposes a duty on citizens to protect the environment?

51A(g)
21
32
14

Answer: 51A(g)

5. The Chipko Movement is associated with:

Forest conservation
Air pollution control
River cleaning
Wildlife protection

Answer: Forest conservation

6. Which Act provides for the establishment of the National Green Tribunal?

The Air Act, 1981
The NGT Act, 2010
The Environment Protection Act, 1986
The Water Act, 1974

Answer: The NGT Act, 2010

7. Ecomark is a labeling scheme for:

Organic food
Eco-friendly products
Biodegradable waste
Hazardous chemicals

Answer: Eco-friendly products

8. Which tribe is known for their environmental ethics in Rajasthan?

Santhals
Gonds
Bishnois
Bhils

Answer: Bishnois

9. The Environment (Protection) Act was enacted in:

1974
1981
1986
2002

Answer: 1986

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The Noise Pollution Rules, 2000
The Air Act, 1981
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UNIT 3: Solid and Hazardous Waste Management

1. What is the main source of urban solid waste?

Household waste
 Agricultural residues
 Radioactive waste
 Marine litter

Answer: Household waste

2. Which method is commonly used for the disposal of biomedical waste?

Open dumping
 Autoclaving
 Land reclamation
 Composting

Answer: Autoclaving

3. Which of the following is classified as hazardous waste?

Used syringes
 Kitchen scraps
 Dry leaves
 Broken furniture

Answer: Used syringes

4. E-waste is generated primarily from:

Construction debris
 Electrical and electronic devices
 Agricultural tools
 Chemical refineries

Answer: Electrical and electronic devices

5. What does the '4R' principle in waste management stand for?

Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Recover
 Reform, Restrict, Reallocate, Recycle
 Remove, Reuse, Restructure, Rebuild
 Refine, Repair, Replace, Regulate

Answer: Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Recover

6. Which of the following is NOT a correct method of solid waste collection?

Door-to-door collection
 Segregated bins
 Open burning in residential areas
 Community containers

Answer: Open burning in residential areas

7. The major environmental risk from landfilling of solid waste is:

Overpopulation

Air pollution

Soil and groundwater contamination

Noise pollution

Answer: Soil and groundwater contamination

8. The term "municipal solid waste" refers to:

Industrial by-products

Construction debris

Residential and commercial refuse

Toxic laboratory chemicals

Answer: Residential and commercial refuse

9. Which type of waste includes expired medicines and infected dressings?

Hazardous waste

Municipal waste

E-waste

Organic waste

Answer: Hazardous waste

10. One of the major drawbacks in current waste disposal systems in India is:

Overdependence on organic fertilizers

Efficient collection methods

Inadequate segregation at source

Low cost of transportation

Answer: Inadequate segregation at source

11. Which of the following is a biodegradable waste?

Plastic bags

Food scraps

Glass bottles

Aluminum cans

Answer: Food scraps

12. Which method is preferred for managing organic solid waste?

Landfilling

Incineration

Composting

Chemical treatment

Answer: Composting

13. The term "leachate" is associated with:

Air quality in cities

Surface water purification

Runoff from landfills

Noise pollution levels

Answer: Runoff from landfills

14. Hazardous waste is characterized by:

Inert chemical composition

Non-toxic properties

Reactivity and toxicity

High nutrient content

Answer: Reactivity and toxicity

15. Which waste category does broken mobile phones belong to?

Municipal waste

Hazardous waste

E-waste

Compostable waste

Answer: E-waste

16. Biomedical waste should be disposed of using:

Ordinary bins

Open dumping

Color-coded containers

Natural composting

Answer: Color-coded containers

17. Which of the following practices is crucial for effective solid waste management?

Mixing waste types

Segregation at source

Use of plastic everywhere

Open incineration

Answer: Segregation at source

18. What is the environmental effect of improper hazardous waste disposal?

Reduction in soil fertility

Increased biodiversity

Groundwater pollution

Decreased waste production

Answer: Groundwater pollution

19. Which industry commonly generates non-hazardous industrial waste?

Chemical manufacturing

Mining

Textile and food processing

Pesticide formulation

Answer: Textile and food processing

20. What is a key challenge in e-waste management?

Overproduction of paper

Lack of composting units

Recovery of valuable metals

Increased rainwater harvesting

Answer: Recovery of valuable metals

21. Which method is commonly used for disposal of solid waste in rural areas?

Recycling plants

Plasma gasification

Open dumping

Landfilling

Answer: Open dumping

22. Which gas is commonly produced in landfills?

Ozone

Carbon dioxide

Methane

Nitrogen

Answer: Methane

23. Which material is considered recyclable?

Plastic wrappers

Used tissues

Aluminum cans

Styrofoam

Answer: Aluminum cans

24. What is the main objective of waste segregation?

To increase landfill area

To mix hazardous and non-hazardous waste

To ease transportation

To improve waste recycling and treatment

Answer: To improve waste recycling and treatment

25. Which waste type poses significant biological risks?

E-waste

Biomedical waste

Construction debris

Glass waste

Answer: Biomedical waste

26. Solid waste management includes all of the following EXCEPT:

Collection

Segregation

Transportation

Deforestation

Answer: Deforestation

27. Which practice is considered a part of sustainable waste management?

Burning plastics

Disposing food waste in rivers

Recycling paper and plastics

Dumping hazardous chemicals

Answer: Recycling paper and plastics

28. Hazardous industrial waste often contains:

Heavy metals

Vegetable peels

Compostable material

Organic fertilizers

Answer: Heavy metals

29. The best method to manage kitchen waste at the household level is:

Landfilling

Open burning

Composting

Chemical treatment

Answer: Composting

30. Which color bin is typically used for biomedical waste in hospitals?

Green

Yellow

Blue

White

Answer: Yellow

1. Which waste is most suitable for anaerobic digestion?

E-waste

Glass bottles

Organic kitchen waste

Construction debris

Answer: Organic kitchen waste

2. Incineration is mainly used for:

Plastic recycling

Biomedical waste treatment

Glass disposal

Metal recovery

Answer: Biomedical waste treatment

3. Which waste handling method reduces waste volume significantly but may cause air pollution?

Recycling

Composting

Incineration

Landfilling

Answer: Incineration

4. What is the main hazard of improperly handled hazardous waste?

Odour nuisance

Radio signal interference

Contamination of soil and water

Excess noise

Answer: Contamination of soil and water

5. What does "waste characterization" help determine?

The economic value of property

The types and quantities of waste generated

The chemical formula of water

The shape of landfills

Answer: The types and quantities of waste generated

6. Which facility is essential for segregated biomedical waste treatment?

Transfer station

Sewage treatment plant

Common Biomedical Waste Treatment Facility (CBWTF)

Fertilizer plant

Answer: Common Biomedical Waste Treatment Facility (CBWTF)

7. What type of waste is generated by diagnostic laboratories?

Plastic packaging

E-waste

Biomedical waste

Fly ash

Answer: Biomedical waste

8. Which of the following is a common component in hazardous industrial waste?

Sugar

Lead

Cellulose

Clay

Answer: Lead

9. Which technique is recommended for handling large amounts of paper waste?

Deep burial

Incineration

Recycling

Leachate absorption

Answer: Recycling

10. Which of the following can help reduce solid waste generation at source?

Public incinerators

Buying in bulk to reduce packaging

Open burning

Increasing landfill space

Answer: Buying in bulk to reduce packaging

31. The main risk associated with electronic waste is:

Depletion of forests

Airborne pollen

Toxic heavy metals like lead and mercury

Increased rainfall

Answer: Toxic heavy metals like lead and mercury

32. Which of the following is not biodegradable?

Vegetable peels

Plastic bottle

Paper

Cotton cloth

Answer: Plastic bottle

33. In composting, the breakdown of organic material occurs due to:

Freezing

Ultraviolet radiation

Microbial activity

Magnetism

Answer: Microbial activity

34. What is the main objective of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 in India?

To increase garbage export

To reduce taxes

To regulate generation, collection, and treatment of waste

To ban use of solar panels

Answer: To regulate generation, collection, and treatment of waste

35. Which waste should be incinerated rather than composted?

Food leftovers

Dry leaves

Paper cups

Soiled surgical dressings

Answer: Soiled surgical dressings

36. Which device is used for reducing volume of waste through burning at high temperatures?

Autoclave

Landfill pit

Incinerator

Composter

Answer: Incinerator

37. The long-term storage of solid waste without treatment can lead to:

Biodiversity increase

Contamination of groundwater

Improved sanitation

Reduction in waste volume

Answer: Contamination of groundwater

38. The best approach for waste minimization is:

Waste import

Incineration

Source reduction

Illegal dumping

Answer: Source reduction

39. Which factor is essential for composting to occur?

- Chlorine gas
- Oxygen
- Petroleum
- Plastic sheets

Answer: Oxygen

40. Which waste material requires a secured landfill due to its toxicity?

- Coconut shells
- Fly ash
- Iron nails
- Lead batteries

Answer: Lead batteries

41. **UNIT 4: Environmental Impact Assessment**

42. What does Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) primarily evaluate?

- Cultural trends
- Environmental consequences of proposed actions
- Population dynamics
- Market share of industries

Answer: Environmental consequences of proposed actions

43. Which document outlines potential environmental effects of a proposed project?

- Biodiversity Register
- Hazard Risk Map
- Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)
- Sanitation Certificate

Answer: Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

44. Which of the following is a key step in the EIA process?

- Award of project contract
- Financial auditing
- Impact prediction
- Road traffic analysis

Answer: Impact prediction

45. What is the purpose of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP)?

- To manage budget allocation
- To control social unrest
- To mitigate environmental impacts
- To implement health programs

Answer: To mitigate environmental impacts

46. ISO 14000 is a series related to:

- Energy efficiency

Financial investments

Environmental management standards

Public transport

Answer: Environmental management standards

47. Which of the following is considered during an environmental audit?

- Employee salaries
- Noise and air quality compliance
- Social preferences
- Religious affiliations

Answer: Noise and air quality compliance

48. Sustainable development aims to:

- Increase urbanization at all costs
- Maximize resource extraction
- Meet present needs without compromising future generations
- Reduce economic activities

Answer: Meet present needs without compromising future generations

49. The EIA process in India is governed by:

- The Water Act, 1974
- The Air Act, 1981
- The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
- The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972

Answer: The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

50. Who is generally responsible for preparing the EIA report?

- Ministry of Finance
- NGOs
- Project proponent or consultant
- State Assembly

Answer: Project proponent or consultant

51. Public hearing in EIA is conducted to:

- Increase profits
- Collect taxes
- Invite local community opinion
- Approve foreign direct investment

Answer: Invite local community opinion

52) Which of the following is NOT a component of EIA?

- Scoping
- Mitigation
- Economic forecasting
- Public consultation

Answer: Economic forecasting

53) What is scoping in the EIA process?

- Defining project goals
- Identifying stakeholders

Determining significant issues

Budgeting project expenses

Answer: Determining significant issues

54) The goal of an environmental audit is to:

Promote tourism

Monitor industrial profits

Assess compliance with environmental regulations

Build employee morale

Answer: Assess compliance with environmental regulations

55) What is one major limitation of the EIA process?

It promotes conservation

It's mandatory for all projects

It sometimes lacks accurate baseline data

It ensures full public participation

Answer: It sometimes lacks accurate baseline data

56) Who reviews the final EIA report in India?

Municipal Corporations

NGOs

Expert Appraisal Committees (EAC)

Finance Ministry

Answer: Expert Appraisal Committees (EAC)

57) Which ISO standard focuses specifically on environmental performance evaluation?

ISO 9001

ISO 31000

ISO 14031

ISO 45001

Answer: ISO 14031

58) In India, which project requires EIA under the notification of 2006?

Household constructions

Shopping malls below 20,000 sq.m.

Large hydroelectric projects

Rural schools

Answer: Large hydroelectric projects

59) Which of the following ensures continual improvement in environmental performance?

Environmental Audit

Urban Planning Survey

Economic Impact Study

Building Codes

Answer: Environmental Audit

60) The precautionary principle in EIA means:

Delay the project until approved

Take preventive action before damage occurs

Wait for full scientific evidence

Ignore minor environmental effects

Answer: Take preventive action before damage occurs

61) EIA is considered an important tool for:

Political campaigning

Industrial lobbying

Sustainable development

Real estate speculation

Answer: Sustainable development

62) Which organization is responsible for environmental clearance in India?

Ministry of Road Transport

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)

Reserve Bank of India

Indian Space Research Organisation

Answer: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)

63) Which of the following is a limitation of the EIA process?

Helps in public participation

Lack of enforcement after project approval

Promotes long-term planning

Encourages environmental safeguards

Answer: Lack of enforcement after project approval

64) In the EIA process, mitigation measures are:

Implemented after project approval

Only applicable to urban projects

Strategies to reduce environmental impacts

Measures to increase project cost

Answer: Strategies to reduce environmental impacts

65) What is the first step in conducting an EIA?

Environmental Management Plan
Impact mitigation
Screening

Construction approval

Answer: Screening

66) What is a key benefit of ISO 14001 certification?

Increased entertainment value

Improved environmental performance

Greater tax collection

Better real estate management

Answer: Improved environmental performance

67) A good EIA report should include:

Historical fiction

Political opinions

Scientific data and stakeholder input

Advertisement material

Answer: Scientific data and stakeholder input

68) Which term describes monitoring changes after project implementation?

EIS

Post-clearance monitoring

Scoping

Economic planning

Answer: Post-clearance monitoring

69) EIA helps in:

Monitoring rainfall

Urban poverty reduction

Minimizing environmental risks

Maximizing project subsidies

Answer: Minimizing environmental risks

70) What is the role of baseline data in EIA?

To predict inflation

To assess environmental status before project implementation

To allocate project funds

To promote advertisements

Answer: To assess environmental status before project implementation

71) A major aim of public consultation in EIA is:

To gain environmental clearance

To record citizens' opinions and concerns

To recruit project staff

To reduce budget expenses

Answer: To record citizens' opinions and concerns

72) EIA can help in:

Promoting monoculture

Identifying pollution control measures

Suppressing citizen voices

Speeding up industrial clearance without review

Answer: Identifying pollution control measures

73) What does "screening" in the EIA process involve?

Installing pollution control equipment

Deciding if a project requires EIA

Hiring project workers

Calculating final profits

Answer: Deciding if a project requires EIA

74) Which of the following methods is used for predicting environmental impact?

Flow charting

Environmental baselining

Leopold Matrix

Waste segregation

Answer: Leopold Matrix

75) ISO 14001 certification helps an organization:

Improve energy use alone

Manage environmental responsibilities systematically

Replace all fossil fuel use

Develop financial reports

Answer: Manage environmental responsibilities systematically

76) Which of the following is a feature of a good EIA?

Lack of transparency

Public exclusion

Scientific and evidence-based assessment

Avoidance of stakeholder participation

Answer: Scientific and evidence-based assessment

77) The key purpose of environmental auditing is:

To assess tax liabilities

To analyze profits

To assess compliance and effectiveness

of environmental practices

To finalize EIA approvals

Answer: To assess compliance and effectiveness of environmental practices

78) What is a direct benefit of integrating

EIA in policy-making?

Increased traffic

Delayed industrial growth

Informed decisions with reduced environmental impact

Uncontrolled construction

Answer: Informed decisions with reduced environmental impact

79) What is a baseline study in EIA?

Study of company assets

Study of environmental conditions before the project

Study of market dynamics

Study of historical monuments

Answer: Study of environmental conditions before the project

80) Sustainable development in EIA

emphasizes:

Present needs only

Only economic development

Balancing economic, environmental, and social needs

Avoiding development completely

Answer: Balancing economic, environmental, and social needs

81) What is the term for steps taken to

prevent or minimize negative environmental impacts?

Compliance planning

Impact mitigation

Ecosystem removal

Site demolition

Answer: Impact mitigation

82) Which sector's projects typically require a mandatory EIA?

Small-scale retail

Residential housing

Mining and large dams

Street food stalls

Answer: Mining and large dams

83) Who conducts public hearings during the EIA process?

Private developers

Pollution Control Boards

Political parties

Local transport unions

Answer: Pollution Control Boards

84) Which of the following is a limitation of EIA?

It integrates environmental concerns

It delays harmful projects

It ignores economic viability

It may not include all indirect impacts

Answer: It may not include all indirect impacts

85) Environmental audits are generally conducted:

Before project execution

Only during elections

Post-project implementation

By international agencies only

Answer: Post-project implementation

86) Which of the following is a legal basis for conducting EIA in India?

Factories Act, 1948

Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

Motor Vehicles Act, 1988

Panchayati Raj Act

Answer: Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

87) What does "carrying capacity" refer to in environmental assessment?

Ability of a government to spend money

Population that an environment can support without degradation

Number of factories allowed in a zone

Water capacity of a container

Answer: Population that an environment can support without degradation

88) The EIA notification of 2006 was issued under:

The Forest Act

The Water Act

The Environment (Protection) Act

The Wildlife Act

Answer: The Environment (Protection) Act

89) Which component in EIA helps in identifying and managing risk?

Scoping
Mitigation Plan
Stakeholder consent
Urban mapping

Answer: Mitigation Plan

90) What is the importance of stakeholder involvement in EIA?

It increases opposition
It improves environmental compliance and accountability
It reduces transparency
It delays approval

Answer: It improves environmental compliance and accountability

91) Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) focuses on:

Individual industrial projects only
Environmental education
Policies, plans, and programs
Community awareness alone

Answer: Policies, plans, and programs

Sample questions, IDC 4th Sem