

Unit 3- Environmental Problems and global environmental issues

1. Environmental problems are generally classified into:

- a) Local and regional
- b) Regional and global
- c) Local, regional, and global
- d) Only global

Answer: c

2. A **local environmental problem** mainly affects:

- a) The whole planet
- b) A specific area or region
- c) Only oceans
- d) None

Answer: b

3. **Deforestation** is an example of:

- a) Local problem
- b) Global problem
- c) Regional problem
- d) All of these

Answer: d

4. **Global environmental problems** are those that:

- a) Affect the entire Earth
- b) Affect only urban areas
- c) Are caused naturally
- d) Are temporary

Answer: a

5. **Air pollution** in a city is a:

- a) Local problem
- b) Regional problem
- c) Global problem
- d) None

Answer: a

6. **Ozone depletion** is a:

- a) Local problem
- b) Regional problem
- c) Global problem
- d) Temporary issue

Answer: c

7. **Water pollution** in a lake is:

- a) Global
- b) Local
- c) National
- d) None

Answer: b

8. **Acid rain** is a:

- a) Local problem
- b) Transboundary regional problem
- c) Global problem
- d) None

Answer: b

9. **Climate change** belongs to which category of environmental problem?

- a) Local
- b) Regional
- c) Global
- d) None

Answer: c

10. Major causes of environmental problems include:

- a) Population growth
- b) Industrialization
- c) Urbanization
- d) All of the above

Answer: d

11. **Loss of biodiversity** is considered a:

- a) Local issue
- b) Global issue
- c) Regional issue
- d) Minor issue

Answer: b

12. **Waste disposal** problem is mainly:

- a) Global
- b) Local
- c) Regional
- d) None

Answer: b

13. Environmental degradation means:

- a) Improvement of environment
- b) Decline in environmental quality
- c) Reforestation
- d) Sustainable use of resources

Answer: b

14. Major pollutants in urban areas include:

- a) CO, NO_x, SO₂
- b) H₂, N₂
- c) CO₂ only
- d) None

Answer: a

15. Which of the following is **not** an environmental problem?

- a) Deforestation
- b) Soil erosion
- c) Rainfall
- d) Desertification

Answer: c

16. The global environmental issues are addressed by:

- a) Local governments only
- b) International agreements and conventions
- c) NGOs only
- d) None

Answer: b

17. A **transboundary problem** affects:

- a) Only one country

- b) Several countries
- c) Only oceans
- d) None

Answer: b

18. **Plastic pollution** in oceans is a:

- a) Local
- b) Regional
- c) Global
- d) Temporary

Answer: c

19. **Noise pollution** is primarily:

- a) Local
- b) Regional
- c) Global
- d) Natural

Answer: a

20. Environmental issues can be broadly grouped as:

- a) Physical, chemical, and biological
- b) Urban and rural
- c) Renewable and non-renewable
- d) None

Answer: a

21. The **Greenhouse Effect** refers to:

- a) Warming of Earth due to trapped heat by gases
- b) Cooling of atmosphere
- c) Air pollution
- d) None

Answer: a

22. Major greenhouse gases include:

- a) CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, and water vapor
- b) O₂ and N₂
- c) Only CO₂
- d) None

Answer: a

23. Which gas contributes most to greenhouse effect?

- a) CO₂
- b) CH₄
- c) N₂O
- d) O₃

Answer: a

24. Which human activity adds the most greenhouse gases?

- a) Fossil fuel burning
- b) Fishing
- c) Mining
- d) Agriculture

Answer: a

25. The natural greenhouse effect is:

- a) Harmful
- b) Essential for maintaining Earth's temperature
- c) Irrelevant

d) None

Answer: b

26. Without greenhouse gases, Earth's average temperature would be:

a) +15°C

b) -18°C

c) 0°C

d) 30°C

Answer: b

27. The enhanced greenhouse effect leads to:

a) Global cooling

b) Global warming

c) Ozone recovery

d) None

Answer: b

28. The "Global Warming Potential" (GWP) of methane is about:

a) 10 times CO₂

b) 25 times CO₂

c) 100 times CO₂

d) Equal to CO₂

Answer: b

29. **Nitrous oxide** mainly comes from:

a) Fertilizer use

b) Deforestation

c) Industry

d) Sea spray

Answer: a

30. The **Kyoto Protocol** aims to:

a) Reduce greenhouse gas emissions

b) Protect forests

c) Save endangered species

d) None

Answer: a

31. Greenhouse gases trap:

a) Ultraviolet radiation

b) Infrared radiation

c) X-rays

d) Visible light

Answer: b

32. The most abundant greenhouse gas is:

a) Water vapor

b) CO₂

c) CH₄

d) O₃

Answer: a

33. "Carbon footprint" measures:

a) Water use

b) Amount of CO₂ emissions per person

c) Soil erosion rate

d) None

Answer: b

34. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was established in:
- a) 1972
 - b) 1988
 - c) 1992
 - d) 2000

Answer: b

35. The first commitment period of Kyoto Protocol was:
- a) 1990–1995
 - b) 2008–2012
 - c) 2012–2015
 - d) 2020–2025

Answer: b

36. The main cause of recent climate change is:
- a) Natural variability
 - b) Human-induced greenhouse gas emissions
 - c) Earth's orbit change
 - d) Volcanic eruptions

Answer: b

37. **Global warming** is primarily due to increase in:
- a) CO₂ concentration
 - b) O₃ concentration
 - c) N₂ concentration
 - d) None

Answer: a

38. One effect of climate change is:
- a) Sea-level rise
 - b) Glacier growth
 - c) Decrease in temperature
 - d) None

Answer: a

39. Which sector contributes most to CO₂ emissions?
- a) Agriculture
 - b) Energy production
 - c) Transport
 - d) Forestry

Answer: b

40. Which protocol deals with climate change?
- a) Kyoto Protocol
 - b) Montreal Protocol
 - c) Ramsar Convention
 - d) Basel Convention

Answer: a

41. Climate change affects agriculture by:
- a) Altering rainfall patterns
 - b) Increasing pests
 - c) Changing growing seasons
 - d) All of these

Answer: d

42. Melting of glaciers leads to:
- a) Flooding

- b) Sea-level rise
- c) Habitat loss
- d) All of the above

Answer: d

43. The **Paris Agreement** was signed in:

- a) 1992
- b) 1997
- c) 2015
- d) 2021

Answer: c

44. Paris Agreement aims to limit global warming to:

- a) Below 2°C
- b) Below 4°C
- c) 3°C
- d) 1°C

Answer: a

45. The main greenhouse gas responsible for long-term warming is:

- a) CO₂
- b) CH₄
- c) N₂O
- d) CFCs

Answer: a

46. Since 1880 Global average temperature has risen by about:

- a) 0.1°C
- b) 1.1°C
- c) 5°C
- d) 10°C

Answer: b

47. Coral bleaching is caused by:

- a) Acid rain
- b) Rising ocean temperature
- c) Oil spills
- d) None

Answer: b

48. Which of the following countries emits the most CO₂?

- a) USA
- b) China
- c) India
- d) Russia

Answer: b

49. The **IPCC Assessment Reports** are released every:

- a) 2 years
- b) 5–7 years
- c) 10 years
- d) None

Answer: b

50. The **main sink** for CO₂ is:

- a) Forests and oceans
- b) Soil only
- c) Atmosphere

d) None

Answer: a

51. Acid deposition is commonly known as:

a) Smog

b) Acid rain

c) Fog

d) Haze

Answer: b

52. The main gases responsible for acid rain are:

a) CO₂ and CH₄

b) SO₂ and NO_x

c) CO and O₂

d) N₂ and O₃

Answer: b

53. Acid rain was first observed in:

a) India

b) Europe

c) USA

d) China

Answer: b

54. The pH of normal rainwater is about:

a) 7

b) 5.6

c) 6.5

d) 4

Answer: b

55. Acid rain mainly damages:

a) Monuments

b) Soil and vegetation

c) Aquatic life

d) All of the above

Answer: d

56. Taj Mahal is affected by acid rain due to:

a) Industrial emissions

b) Vehicle exhaust

c) Both a and b

d) None

Answer: c

57. The most common acid formed in acid rain is:

a) HCl

b) H₂SO₄

c) H₂CO₃

d) H₃PO₄

Answer: b

58. **Limestone** buildings get damaged by acid rain because:

a) It reacts with acid

b) It absorbs water

c) It is fragile

d) None

Answer: a

59. The process of acid rain formation is an example of:

- a) Primary pollution
- b) Secondary pollution
- c) Natural phenomenon
- d) None

Answer: b

60. Major control for acid rain involves:

- a) Removing SO₂ and NO_x emissions
- b) Filtering air
- c) Planting trees
- d) None

Answer: a

61. Acid rain affects lakes by:

- a) Increasing fish population
- b) Lowering pH
- c) Increasing oxygen
- d) None

Answer: b

62. The threshold pH below which aquatic life is threatened is:

- a) 6.5
- b) 5.0
- c) 4.5
- d) 3.0

Answer: b

63. Acid rain is most common in:

- a) Industrial regions
- b) Polar regions
- c) Deserts
- d) Forest interiors

Answer: a

64. The **Clean Air Act** was introduced to control:

- a) Water pollution
- b) Air pollution and acid rain
- c) Solid waste
- d) None

Answer: b

65. Long-term solution for acid rain is:

- a) Energy conservation and renewable energy use
- b) Adding lime to lakes
- c) Relocating industries
- d) None

Answer: a

66. Desertification is:

- a) Expansion of desert areas
- b) Conversion of fertile land into desert
- c) Forest development
- d) None

Answer: b

67. Major cause of desertification is:

- a) Overgrazing

- b) Deforestation
- c) Poor irrigation
- d) All of these

Answer: d

68. The **UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)** was established in:

- a) 1990
- b) 1994
- c) 1997
- d) 2000

Answer: b

69. Desertification mostly affects:

- a) Polar regions
- b) Arid and semi-arid regions
- c) Tropical rainforests
- d) None

Answer: b

70. The Thar Desert in India is expanding due to:

- a) Overgrazing
- b) Deforestation
- c) Climate change
- d) All of these

Answer: d

71. Desertification results in:

- a) Loss of topsoil
- b) Reduced productivity
- c) Migration of people
- d) All of the above

Answer: d

72. Main indicator of desertification is:

- a) Increase in forest area
- b) Decline in vegetation cover
- c) Rise in groundwater
- d) None

Answer: b

73. The process of soil degradation includes:

- a) Erosion and salinization
- b) Flooding
- c) Melting
- d) None

Answer: a

74. Salinization of soil is caused by:

- a) Poor drainage
- b) Over-irrigation
- c) Both a and b
- d) None

Answer: c

75. The **Great Green Wall** initiative in Africa aims to:

- a) Prevent desert expansion
- b) Build infrastructure
- c) Control floods

d) None

Answer: a

76. Deforestation leads to desertification by:

- a) Increasing soil erosion
- b) Increasing groundwater recharge
- c) Increasing rainfall
- d) None

Answer: a

77. Sand dunes move due to:

- a) Wind action
- b) Rainfall
- c) Earthquakes
- d) None

Answer: a

78. Major mitigation for desertification is:

- a) Afforestation
- b) Water conservation
- c) Sustainable land use
- d) All of these

Answer: d

79. The term “Arid” refers to:

- a) Moist regions
- b) Dry regions with little rainfall
- c) Cold regions
- d) None

Answer: b

80. One effective measure to prevent soil erosion is:

- a) Contour ploughing
- b) Deforestation
- c) Burning residues
- d) Overgrazing

Answer: a

81. The ozone layer is found in the:

- a) Troposphere
- b) Stratosphere
- c) Mesosphere
- d) Thermosphere

Answer: b

82. Ozone absorbs:

- a) Infrared radiation
- b) Ultraviolet radiation
- c) Visible light
- d) None

Answer: b

83. The major cause of ozone depletion is:

- a) CFCs (Chlorofluorocarbons)
- b) CO₂
- c) CH₄
- d) SO₂

Answer: a

84. The **Ozone Hole** was first detected over:

- a) Arctic
- b) Antarctica
- c) Africa
- d) Europe

Answer: b

85. The ozone hole appears mostly in:

- a) Winter
- b) Spring
- c) Summer
- d) Autumn

Answer: b

86. The **Montreal Protocol (1987)** aims to:

- a) Reduce CFC emissions
- b) Control deforestation
- c) Reduce CO₂
- d) None

Answer: a

87. Ozone depletion increases:

- a) Skin cancer risk
- b) Cataracts
- c) Crop damage
- d) All of these

Answer: d

88. The most damaging wavelength of UV radiation is:

- a) UV-A
- b) UV-B
- c) UV-C
- d) Visible light

Answer: b

89. Which gas destroys ozone molecules in the stratosphere?

- a) Chlorine
- b) Hydrogen
- c) Oxygen
- d) Nitrogen

Answer: a

90. Recovery of ozone layer is expected due to:

- a) Implementation of Montreal Protocol
- b) Increase in greenhouse gases
- c) Deforestation
- d) None

Answer: a

91. Mitigation means:

- a) Reducing the severity of environmental problems
- b) Ignoring pollution
- c) Postponing actions
- d) None

Answer: a

92. The best strategy for pollution control is:

- a) Prevention

- b) Treatment
- c) Dumping
- d) Dilution

Answer: a

93. **Afforestation** helps in mitigating:

- a) Air pollution
- b) Climate change
- c) Soil erosion
- d) All of the above

Answer: d

94. Switching to renewable energy reduces:

- a) Greenhouse gas emissions
- b) Ozone depletion
- c) Desertification
- d) None

Answer: a

95. Sustainable development focuses on:

- a) Meeting present needs without compromising future generations
- b) Rapid industrial growth
- c) Resource exploitation
- d) None

Answer: a

96. Use of **clean technology** means:

- a) Less pollution generation
- b) High resource waste
- c) More emissions
- d) None

Answer: a

97. Reuse and recycling are examples of:

- a) Waste minimization
- b) Pollution increase
- c) Dumping
- d) None

Answer: a

98. Public awareness is important because:

- a) It encourages responsible behavior
- b) It enforces law
- c) It increases pollution
- d) None

Answer: a

99. Government initiative for climate action in India is:

- a) National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC)
- b) Kyoto Protocol
- c) CITES
- d) None

Answer: a

100. The long-term goal of environmental mitigation is:

- a) Ecological balance and sustainability
- b) Economic profit
- c) Resource depletion

d) None

Answer: a