



CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - MBD CHEMISTRY (ODIA ENGLISH)

ENVIRONMENTAL CHEMISTRY

Question Bank

1. What do you mean by primary pollutants?



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2. What are the secondary pollutants?



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3. What is meant by biodegradable pollutants
?



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4. What is meant by contamination?



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5. Name two biodegradable pollutants.



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6. Name two non-degradable pollutants.



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7. Give two examples of natural pollution.



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8. Define air pollution.



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9. Name two air pollutants.



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10. Which gas is responsible for green house effect ?



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11. Is CO_2 cause direct pollution ?



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12. Which gas is responsible for green house effect ?



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13. Name two green house gases.



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14. What is smog ?



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15. What are biodegradable and non-biodegradable detergents? Give one example of each.



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16. What are primary and secondary valencies?



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17. How NO is depleting ozone layer ?



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18. How are 'freons' creating a hole in the ozone layer ?



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19. How ozone layer is formed and acting as a protecting umbrella ?



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20. What are the chemical reactions involved in the ozone layer depletion?



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21. List the main points of difference between 'London smog' and 'Photochemical smog'?



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22. How smog is produced in the atmosphere?





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23. What is 'Acid Rain' ? What are its harmful effects ?



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24. What are the effects of oil pollution in sea water ?



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25. List at least five important sources responsible for water pollution.



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26. What are the main inorganic and organic pollutants present in water ?



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27. How synthetic detergents present as water pollutant create problem ?



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28. Define BOD



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29. Write about the structure of different regions of the atmosphere.



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30. What are hydrosphere, lithosphere and biosphere ?



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31. Define 'environmental chemistry'



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32. Define environmental pollution. List three episodes of recent past of environmental

pollution.



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33. Discuss the importance of dissolved oxygen in water. What processes are generally responsible for the deoxygenation of water ?



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34. How plant nutrients and pesticides act as water pollutants ?



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35. What do you understand by ozone hole ?

Why does it occur mainly over Antarctica ?



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36. What is 'Green House Effect' ?



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37. Why does green house effect lead to the global warming ?



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38. What could be the consequences of global warming ?



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39. What is ground water pollution ?



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40. How is the pollution of river water caused ?



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41. Define an environmental pollutant. What do you understand by an environmental pollution model ?



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42. What are the main sources of air pollution ?



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43. An example of a major air pollutant is :



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44. What are the effects of depletion of ozone layer ?



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45. What is 'Green House Effect' ?



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46. Briefly explain different methods used to control particulate pollutants.



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47. Write a short note on 'Industrial Air Pollution'.



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48. What are smogs ?Distinguish between classical and photochemical smogs.



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49. How many types water pollution are there?



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50. Write notes on : Acid rain



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51. What are the main components of our environment ?



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52. How photochemical smog can be controlled ?



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53. Name two different types of 'smog'. Explain briefly how are they formed ?



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54. Explain the strategy that has been adopted to control environmental pollution.



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55. Describe briefly the hydrocarbons and particulates as pollutants.



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56. How can you classify water pollutants into different types ?



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57. What is Environmental chemistry ? Discuss its social relevance.



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58. Describe sources of pollution, sinks, harmful effects and Methods to control the following pollutants : CO , NO_x and SO_x .



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59. List the different regions of the atmosphere



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60. What do you understand by BOD and COD ?



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61. Biodegradable pollutants is :

- A. plastic
- B. polythene
- C. sewage
- D. mercury

Answer: C



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62. Taj Mahal is threatened by pollution form:

A. chlrorine

B. sulphur dioxide

C. hydrogen

D. oxygen

Answer: B



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63. Drawback of DDT as pesticide is that :

A. it becomes ineffective after sometime

B. it is less effective than others

C. it is not easily/rapidly degraded in nature its cost is high

D. its cost is high

Answer: C



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64. BOD is :

- A. biological oxygen deficit
- B. biosphere oxyge demand
- C. biological oxygen demand
- D. none of the above

Answer: B



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65. Photochemical smog is caused by :

A. CO

B. CO_2

C. NO_2

D. O_3

Answer: C



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66. Carbon monoxide is harmful to human being as it :

A. is carcinogenic

B. Is antagonistic to CO_2

C. has higher affinity for haemoglobin as compared to oxygen

D. is destructive to O_3

Answer: C



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67. Most hazardous metal pollutant of automobile exhausts is :

A. mercury

B. cadmium

C. lead

D. copper

Answer: C



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68. Disease caused by eating fish found in water contaminated with industrial waste having mercury is :

- A. minamata disease
- B. bright's disease
- C. hashimoto's disease
- D. osteosclerosis

Answer: A



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69. Ultraviolet radiation from sun causes a reaction that produces:

A. fluorides

B. carbon monoxide

C. sulphur dioxide

D. ozone

Answer: D



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70. Which one is the most toxic ?

A. carbon

B. CO

C. CO_2

D. SO_2

Answer: B



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71. BOD is connected with :

A. organic matter

B. microbes

C. microbes and organic matter

D. None of the above

Answer: C



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72. Domestic waste mostly constitutes:

A. non-biodegradable pollutants

B. biodegradable pollutants

C. effluents

D. air pollutants

Answer: B



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73. Classical smog occurs in places of :

A. excess SO_2

B. cool and humid

C. high temperature

D. excess NH_3

Answer: B



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74. Acid rain is due to increase in atmospheric concentration of :

A. ozone and dust

B. CO_2 and CO

C. SO_3 and CO

D. SO_2 and NO_2

Answer: D



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75. UV radiations bring about :

A. skin cancer

B. mouth cancer

C. lung cancer

D. liver cancer

Answer: A



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76. Eutrophication causes reduction in :

A. dissolved hydrogen

B. dissolved oxygen

C. dissolved salts

D. all of the above

Answer: B



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77. Which causes water pollution ?

- A. smoke/fly ash
- B. automobile exhausts
- C. aeroplanes
- D. 2,4-D and pesticides

Answer: D



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78. Which is not a pollutant from exhaust of motor vehicle?

A. hydrocarbons

B. fly ash

C. NO_x

D. CO

Answer: B



79. Air pollution is not caused by:

- A. pollen grains
- B. hydroelectric power
- C. industries
- D. automobiles

Answer: B



80. DDT is :

- A. Green house gas
- B. degradable pollutant
- C. nondegradable pollutant
- D. none fo the above

Answer: C



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81. 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

Answer: A



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82. Ozone layer of upper atmosphere is being destroyed by :

A. chlorofluorocarbon

B. SO_2

C. photochemical oxidants O_2 and CO_2

D. smog

Answer: A



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83. Which one of the following dissolves more rapidly in blood haemoglobin than oxygen ?

A. ozone

B. nitrous oxide

C. sulphur dioxide

D. carbon monoxide

Answer: D



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84. Fishes die in water bodies polluted by sewage due to :

A. pathogens

B. clogging of gills by silt

C. reduction of O_2

D. foul smell

Answer: C



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85. Burning of fossil fuels is the main source of pollution due to :

A. nitrogen oxide

B. nitric oxide

C. nitrous oxide

D. sulphur dioxide

Answer: D



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86. Which one is the major reason for pollution in big cities ?

A. fossil fuel

B. acid rain

C. heat dispersion

D. none of the above

Answer: A



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87. What is the role of Torque?



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88. What type of aromatic compounds are present as particulates in the air ?



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89. What are 'asbestosis' and 'silicosis' ?



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90. Name two important sinks of CO_2 .



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91. What is marine pollution ?



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92. What type of pollution affects the sea-birds
?



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93. Why COD is preferred over BOD ?



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94. In which season and what time of the day, there is photochemical smog ?



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95. What is the nature of photochemical smog ?



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96. What acids are present in the acid rain ?



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97. What is the role of CO_2 in the greenhouse effect ?



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98. What should be the tolerable limit of fluoride ions in drinking water ? What happens if it is higher than 10 ppm.



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99. Name any four methods for waste management



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100. Name three methods generally used in green chemistry



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101. What is the approximate total mass of the atmosphere ?



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102. What is the temperature range of the atmosphere ?



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103. What is the role of builder in synthetic detergents ?



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104. What is BOD ?



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105. What is COD ? Which chemical substance is generally used in its measurement ?



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106. What are Polar Stratospheric Clouds (*PSCs*) ?



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107. In which season the depletion of ozone on Antarctica takes place and when is it replenished ?



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108. What is polar Vortex ? What is its effect ?



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109. What is humification ?





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110. What is loam soil ?



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111. What is the size range of particulates ?



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112. Name the different regions of the atmosphere alongwith their altitudes and temperature ranges.



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113. How are the flue gases from industries freed from oxides of nitrogen and sulphuric ?



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114. What is chlorosis ?



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115. What are the reactions involved in removing SO_2 from the atmosphere by passing it through a solute containing citrate ions ?



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116. How acid rain is produced ?



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117. Define photochemical oxidants.



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118. Name two photochemical oxidants.



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119. What is particulate ?



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120. Name four effects of air pollution.



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121. What is acid rain ?



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122. Which of the following is responsible for ozone layer depletion ?



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123. What are 'asbestosis' and 'silicosis' ?



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124. What is the composition of London smog?



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125. What is the nature of classical smog ?



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126. In which season and what time of the day, there is photochemical smog ?



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127. Name two important sinks of CO_2 .



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128. What is humification ?



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129. Why is normal rain slightly acidic ?



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130. What acids are present in the acid rain ?



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131. What primary pollutants are responsible for photochemical smog ?



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132. Name two green house gases.



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133. Select the gases which can absorb IR-radiation :

Oxygen, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrogen, chlorofluorocarbons.



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134. What are the principal chemical species present in the stratosphere ?



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135. What is the wavelength range of the ultraviolet radiation which is removed in the stratosphere ?



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136. What is pollution ?



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137. What are pollutants ?





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138. What are primary pollutants ? Give three examples .



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139. Name the regions of the atmosphere where global warming and ozone depletion phenomenon occur.



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140. Name five common water pollutants.



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141. Which of the following is more effective greenhouse gas : CO or H_2O ?



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142. Which of the following gases qualify as greenhouse gases ?

CO, NO, NO₂, Cl₂, H₂, Ne.



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143. Which gas leaked to bring havoc in Bhopal tragedy ?



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144. What is the compound formed when CO combines with haemoglobin ?



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145. What is anoxia ?



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146. Write about the structure of different regions of the atmosphere.



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147. Name the non-living components of environment.



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148. Name the zone of the atmosphere where ozone layer is present.



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149. Name two green house gases.



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150. Define the term biosphere.



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151. What are the secondary pollutants?



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152. What are the main sources of air pollution ?



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153. Name the two major man-made sources of oxides of nitrogen to the atmosphere.



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154. Which oxide of nitrogen is a major concern as an air pollutant ?



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155. Which is the largest air pollutant in urban atmosphere?



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156. In the absence of greenhouse effect, what would be the mean temperature of the earth?



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157. Define radiative forcing ?



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158. What is the relative contribution of carbon dioxide to the greenhouse effect ?



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159. Suggest three ways to reduce greenhouse effect ?



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160. How acid rain is produced ?



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161. What are viable and non-viable particulates ?



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162. Why there is ozone depletion mainly over Antarctica ?



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163. Explain the tropospheric pollution in 100 words .



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164. Carbon monoxide is more dangerous than carbon dioxide gas. Why ?



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165. Which gas is responsible for green house effect ?



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166. Statues and monuments of India are affected by acid rain. How ?



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167. Why is acid rain considered as a threat to Taj Mahal ?



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168. What are smogs ?Distinguish between classical and photochemical smogs.



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169. What are the reactions involved for ozone layer depletion in the atmosphere ?



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170. What are viable and non-viable particulates ?



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171. Fish do not grow as well in warm water as in cold water. Why ?



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172. What is pneumoconiosis ? How does it occur ?



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173. Which causes water pollution ?



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174. What do you mean by biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) ?



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175. Why COD is preferred over BOD ?



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176. What would have happened if the greenhouse gases were totally missing in the earth's atmosphere ? Discuss.



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177. What do you mean by green chemistry ?



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178. What can domestic waste be used as manure?



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179. What are pesticides ?



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180. Explain the term "Eutrophication".



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181. The cause of ozone depletion is due to release of chlorine atoms into the stratosphere. The chlorine atoms come from the breakdown of chlorofluorocarbons by ultraviolet radiation.



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182. Ozone is always useful when present in the atmosphere.





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183. Photochemical smog is a mixture of oxidising pollutants.



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184. The use of chemistry to prevent pollution is termed green chemistry.



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185. Chlorofluroocarbons are responsible for ozone depletion but do not play any role in global warming.



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186. Lung diseases are more in urban areas than in rural areas.



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187. The common damage caused by air pollutants to vegetation occurs in the leaf structure.



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188. Pesticides increase soil pollution.



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189. Trees can decrease sound pollution.



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190. Non-conventional sources of energy bring more pollution.



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191. Anything present in excess in the environment over the permissible limits causes pollution.



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192. Wastes which can be rapidly decomposed by micro-organisms are termed non-degradable pollutants.



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193. Ozone is a secondary air pollutant.



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194. smoke, fumes and dust are non-vibale particulate matters in the atmosphere.



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195. N_2O is a serious air pollutant.



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196. In environmental chemistry PAN stands for _____.



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197. Photochemical smog occurs at temperature.



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198. London smog is called _____ smog.



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199. _____ have maximum ozone depleting potential.



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200. In environmental chemistry ODP stands for _____.



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201. PAN is a _____ pollutant.



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202. Oxygen in milligrams required for five days in one litre of water at 20° for the microorganisms to metabolise organic waste is called _____.



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203. It is due to release of _____ from *CFCs*, *CCl₄* depletion of ozone takes place

in _____.



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204. Photochemical oxidant are _____ oxidants.



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205. Ozone reacts with hydrocarbon to form of _____ and _____.



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206. Lead is present in petrol in the form of _____ as _____ agent.



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207. DDT is a _____ type of pollutant.



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208. Classical smog consists of dust particles, _____ and _____.



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209. CO_2 in the atmosphere is about _____ by volume.



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210. In environmental chemistry BDO stands for_____.



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211. CO is _____ toxic than CO_2 and SO_2 .



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212. Acid rain consists of
mainly_____and_____.



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213. Name two photochemical oxidants.



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214. Nitrogen oxides photochemically react with unsaturated hydrocarbons to form _____.



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215. Ozone produced in the atmosphere due to combination of O_2 and nascent oxygen from _____.



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216. Match the Column-I with Column -II

1. **Column-I**

- a. Nitric Oxide
- b. Green house effect
- c. PAN
- d. Smoke

Column-II

- p. Particulate
- q. Photochemical oxidant
- r. Global warming
- s. Primary pollutant



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217. Match the Column-I with Column -II

Column-I

- a. Ozone depletion
- b. Plastic
- c. Noise
- d. Fluorosis

Column-II

- p. Non-biodegradable
- q. Bone disease
- r. Chlorofluorocarbon
- s. Physical pollutant



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218. Which of the following pollutants is main product of automobile exhaust ?

A. CO

B. CO_2

C. NO

D. Hydrocarbons

Answer: C



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219. Growing more trees help to :

A. Reduce oxygen in the environment

B. Increase carbon dioxide only in the environment

C. Reduce carbon dioxide only in the environment

D. Reduce CO_2 and increase O_2 in the environment

Answer: D



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220. The process which does not evolve CO_2 in air is :

A. Burning

B. Breathing

C. Organic decay

D. Photosynthesis

Answer: D



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221. Most poisonous pollutant in water is :

A. Zinc

B. Phosphate

C. Arsenic

D. Detergent

Answer: C



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222. Harmful chemical present in tobacco is:

A. Nicotine

B. Atropine

C. Tannic acid

D. Morphine

Answer: A



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223. Which of the following is a natural source of air pollution?

- A. Volcanic eruptions and lightening discharges
- B. Biological decay of vegetable matter
- C. Photochemical oxidation of organic matter
- D. All of the above

Answer: D



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224. It is dangerous to leave the car engine running in a closed garage, because it may cause serious pollution due to poisoning by emission of:

A. CO_2

B. CO

C. Unburnt petrol

D. SO_2

Answer: B



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225. Particulates ($< 10^{-6}$ m size) remaining suspended in air indefinitely and transported by wind currents are called :

A. Fumes

B. Mists

C. Smoke

D. Aerosols

Answer: D





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226. Which of the following is a man-made source of air pollution ?

A. Automobile exhaust

B. Forest fire

C. Bacterial action in soil and swamp areas

D. All of the above

Answer: A



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227. Particulate air pollutants are finely divided solids and liquids. Which of the given is not a 'particulate' ?

A. Dust and mists

B. Smoke and fumes

C. Photochemical smog and soot

D. None of the above

Answer: A



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228. The lowest layer of earth's atmosphere is :

A. Troposphere

B. Startosphere

C. Mesisogere

D. Ionosphere

Answer: A



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229. Ozone depletion in the stratosphere is mainly caused by :

A. SO_2

B. NO_2

C. NO

D. CFC_s

Answer: D



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230. Which of the following is not a pollutant ?

A. Carbon monoxide

B. Nitrogen peroxied

C. Carbon dioxide

D. sulphur dioxide

Answer: B



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231. Air pollution from the leakage of methyl isocyanate gas from the Union carbide factory in Bhopal caused a major tragedy on:

A. *Dec. 2, 1984*

B. *Dec. 15 1983*

C. *Dec. 10, 1982*

D. *Dec. 4, 1988*

Answer: A



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232. Eutrophication of a lake means, it :

A. Is low in nutrients

B. Is high in nutrients

C. Has a high temperature

D. Has excess amount of organic matter

Answer: D



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233. Which of the following gases present in air protects life on the earth from the harmful effects of UV rays from the sun ?

A. Carbon dioxide

B. Nitrogen

C. Oxygen

D. Ozone

Answer: D



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234. In the upper layer of the atmosphere, ozone is formed by the:

- A. Action of UV rays on oxygen
- B. Combination of oxygen molecules
- C. Action of electric discharge of oxygen molecules
- D. Effect of high pressures on oxygen

Answer: A



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235. A fertile soil is likely to have a pH of :

A. 3

B. 9

C. 6 – 7

D. 14

Answer: C



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236. Lack of oxygen at high altitude produces :

A. Bends

B. Anoxia

C. Asthma

D. Artificial respiration

Answer: B



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237. Solar ultraviolet radiation is absorbed by :

A. Exosphere

B. Ionosphere

C. Ozonosphere

D. Stratosphere

Answer: D



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238. The principal gas evolved from sludge digestion tank is :

A. CO

B. CO_2

C. CH_4

D. N_2

Answer: C



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239. Which of the following is the uppermost region of the atmosphere ?

A. Stratosphere

B. Troposphere

C. Exosphere

D. Thermosphere

Answer: C



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240. Which of the following processes is involved in the biochemical treatment of sewage effluents ?

A. Oxidation

B. Reduction

C. Dehydration

D. Fermentation

Answer: A



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241. Photochemical smog is formed in :

A. Summer during morning time

B. Summer during day time

C. Winter during morning time

D. Winter during day time

Answer: B



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242. Which of the following pollutants is not emitted during volcanic eruptions ?

A. SO_2

B. H_2S

C. CO

D. Hydrocarbons

Answer: D



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243. The aromatic compounds present as particulates are :

A. Benzene

B. Toluene

C. Nitrobenzene

D. Polycyclic hydrocarbons

Answer: B



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244. Most hazardous metal pollutant of automobile exhausts is :

A. CO

B. CO_2

C. NO

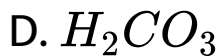
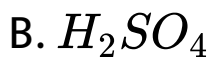
D. Hydrocarbons

Answer: A



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245. Which of the following is present in maximum amount in acid rain ?



Answer: B



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246. Which of the following statement is false ?

- A. London smog is oxidising in nature
- B. London smog contains H_2SO_4 droplets
- C. London smog is formed in winter
- D. London smog caused bronchitis

Answer: A



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247. Which of the following is true about photochemical smog ?

- A. It is reducing in nature
- B. It is formed in winter
- C. It is a mixture of smoke and fog
- D. It causes irritation in eyes

Answer: D



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248. The smog is essentially caused by the presence of :

A. O_3 and N_2

B. O_2 and N_2

C. Oxides of N and S

D. O_2 and O_3

Answer: C



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249. The gases which are responsible for photochemical smog are :

A. Oxides of nitrogen

B. Hydrocarbons

C. Carbon monoxide

D. All of these

Answer: D



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250. The gases which are responsible for acid rain :

A. Oxides of nitrogen

B. Oxides of sulphur

C. Hydrocarbons

D. Carbon monoxide

Answer: A::B



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251. The gases which absorb IR-radiation:

A. Oxygen

B. Nitrogen

C. Carbon dioxide

D. Chlorofluorocarbons

Answer: C::D



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252. Particulates are added to the atmosphere
by :

- A. Industrial processes
- B. Combustion fo fuels
- C. Agriculature burning
- D. All of these

Answer: D



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253. The following processes occur in the troposphere.

- A. Photosynthesis
- B. acid rain
- C. Greenhouse effect
- D. All of these

Answer: D



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254. If the greenhouse effect or global warming remains unchecked, it alter :

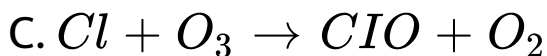
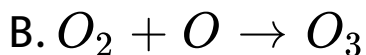
- A. Sea levels
- B. Temperature
- C. Rainfall
- D. All of these

Answer: D



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255. The following reactions occur in the stratosphere :



D. All of these

Answer: D



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256. Particulates ($< 10^{-6}$ m size) remaining suspended in air indefinitely and transported by wind currents are called :

A. Fumes

B. Mist

C. Aerosols

D. Soot

Answer: C



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257. Mercury is emitted into air by :

- A. Burning coal
- B. Burning garbage
- C. Coal fire
- D. Steam engine

Answer: B



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258. Persons working in cement plants and lime stone quarries are prone to disease like :

A. Cancer

B. Asthma

C. Silicosis

D. Pneumoconiosis

Answer: C



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259. Main source of lead pollution is from :

A. Sewage

B. Leaded gasoline

C. Tobacco

D. Insecticides

Answer: B



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260. Which of the following is secondary air pollutant?

A. Photochemical smog

B. NO_2

C. Dust particles

D. SO_2

Answer: D



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261. Which of the following is not green house gas(es) ?

A. CO_2

B. CFCs

C. CH_4

D. CH_3Br vapour

Answer: D



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262. Which of the following is not a pollutant ?

A. Mercury

B. Arsenic

C. Lead

D. Aluminium

Answer: D



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263. Though air pollutant, this gas acts as umbrella of life on earth :

A. SO_2

B. CO

C. CO_3

D. O_3

Answer: D



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264. The progressive warming up of the earth surface is mainly due to :

A. Automobile exhaust

B. Blanketing effect of carbon dioxide in atmosphere

C. Reforestation

D. Thickening of ozone layer

Answer: B



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265. Highly toxic gas which causes headache, visual paralysis and even death is :

A. CO_2

B. O_3

C. CO

D. All of these

Answer: C



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266. Depletion of ozone layer causes :

A. Blood cancer

B. Lung cancer

C. Skin cancer

D. Breast cancer

Answer: C



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267. The size of particulates of H_2SO_4 fog lies in the range :

A. $5 - 100nm$

B. $100 - 500nm$

C. $500 - 1000nm$

D. $1000 - 10000nm$

Answer: C



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

A. CO_2

B. CH_4

C. $CFCs$

D. O_2

Answer: D



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269. White lung cancer' is caused by :

A. Asbestosis

B. Silica

C. Textiles

D. Paper

Answer: C



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270. The depletion of ozone layer in the stratosphere would lead to :

- A. Increased human cataracts and skin cancer
- B. Reduction of planktons in ocean water
- C. Depletion of plants and crops
- D. All of the above

Answer: D



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271. Ozone layer is present in :

A. Troposphere

B. Stratosphere

C. Mesosphere

D. Exosphere

Answer: B



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272. Which causes water pollution ?

A. Heavy metals such as Cd, Pb ,Hg

B. Detergents

C. Polychlorobiphenyls

D. Freons

Answer: D



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273. Which of the following is a secondary pollutant?

A. NO

B. CO

C. SO_2

D. PAN

Answer: D



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274. Which is not an example of gaseous air pollutants ?

A. Oxides of halogens

B. Oxides of sulphur

C. Oxides of carbon

D. Oxides of nitrogen

Answer: A



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275. Which of the following is not considered to be a pollutant ?



Answer: B



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276. Aerobic oxidation is caused by :

A. Aerobic bacterias in presence of excess
of oxygen

B. Anaerobic bacterias in presence of
insufficient oxygen

C. Aerobic bacterias in the absence of
oxygen

D. Both anaerobic and aerobiotic bacterias
in any condition

Answer: A



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277. High concentration hydrocarbon pollutants in atmospheric air causes :

A. Cancer

B. Silicosis

C. Respiratory diseases(e.g.,asthma)

D. Reduced crop yield

Answer: A



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278. Which of the following can cause depletion of ozone ?

A. H_2S

B. NO

C. Smoke

D. Aerosols

Answer: D



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279. Man dies in the atmosphere of CO because it :

A. dries up the blood

B. combines with O_2 present in the body

C. reduces the organic matter of tissues

D. Comines with the haemoglobin of blood,
thereby making he later incapable of
absorbing O_2

Answer: D



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280. Lead in water can cause.

A. Eye disease

B. Arthritis

C. Kidney damage

D. Hair falling

Answer: C



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281. Smog is :

A. Nothing but black smoke

B. A combination of smoke and fog

C. A liquid particle resulting from vapour condensation

D. A solid particle, e.g., flyash

Answer: B



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282. Which of the following produces another air pollutant by reacting with oxides of nitrogen in presence of sunlight ?

A. HCl

B. SO_2

C. O_3

D. HCN gas

Answer: C



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283. Aerosols present in atmospheric air may be :

A. Positively charged

B. Negatively charged

C. Neutral

D. Conmination of all (a),(b) and (c)

Answer: D



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284. A 'body' which allows the short wavelength incoming solar radiation to enter

in but does not allow long wave outgoing infrared radiation to escape out is called :

- A. Global warming
- B. Green house
- C. Atmospheric effect
- D. Ionosphere

Answer: B



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285. Which of the following is not a major constituent of air pollutants ?

A. Oxides of sulphur

B. Oxides of nitrogen

C. Carbon monoxide

D. Hydrogen sulphide

Answer: D



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286. Which of the following is/are the main agents of soil erosion ?

A. Wind and water

B. Rocks

C. Sand

D. None of these

Answer: A



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287. Rain containing dissolved air pollutants like oxides of S, N are referred to as :

A. Artificial rain

B. acid rain

C. Hails

D. None of these

Answer: B



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288. Global warming of the atmosphere due to trapping of long infrared radiations is called :

- A. Air pollution
- B. Air heating
- C. Photosynthesis
- D. green house effect

Answer: D



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289. Saline soil contains :

A. High concentration of salt

B. Lot of moisture

C. Hard rocks

D. None of the above

Answer: A



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290. The oxygen present today in atmosphere :

- A. Is a plant product
- B. Came from ozone
- C. Was present in the beginning
- D. Produced by carbon dioxide

Answer: A



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291. Green house effect is accelerated by :

A. Deforestation

B. Rapid industrialization

C. Increased transportation activity

D. All of the above

Answer: D



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292. Many people died in London in 1952 as result of air pollution producing _____.

A. Mist

B. smog

C. both A and B

D. none of these

Answer: C



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293. Global warming may result in :

A. Flood

B. Cyclone

C. Decrease in forest productivity

D. All of the above

Answer: D



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294. Which is not a green house gas ?

A. CO_2

B. CH_4

C. N_2O

D. none of these

Answer: C



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295. DDT and BHC may act as :

A. Allergens

B. Carcinogens

C. Asthmatic agents

D. None of these

Answer: B



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296. Sulphur dioxide present in the industrial chimney exhaust causes :

A. Respiratory and lung disease

B. Reduction in plant's productivity owing to acid rain

C. Corrosion of building materials

D. All of the above

Answer: D



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297. Most efficient and suitable dust removal equipment for removal of flyash from flue gas in a thermal power plant is :

A. Gravity settling chamber

B. Cyclone separator

C. Electrostatic precipitator

D. Bag filter

Answer: C



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298. Lead exhausted in the atmosphere by automobiles using leaded petrol (i.e., tetraethyl

lead for improving octant number) is a lethal air pollutant, which causes :

- A. Paralysis of muscles and loss of appetite
- B. Nervous depression
- C. Gastritis and diarrhoea
- D. All of the above

Answer: D



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299. Main pollutant released from iron and steel industry are :

A. CO , CO_2 and SO_2

B. NO , SO_3 and H_2S

C. CO_2 , H_2S and NO_2

D. CO_2 , NO_2 and SO_3

Answer: A



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