

**NEET MCQ QUESTIONS**  
**CHAPTER-16: ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES**

1. Amrita Devi Bishnoi award will be given to the individuals or communities who worked for protection of  
a) Wild plants    b) Wild animals    c) Wildlife    d) Plants and animals
2. Which of the following is used for removing particulate matter from polluted air.  
Electrostatic precipitator    b) Wet scrubber    c) Incubator    d) Incinerator
3. Name the metals that are present in catalytic converters.  
a) Platinum    b) Palladium    c) Rhodium    d) All three options
4. Biochemical oxygen demand is an indicator of pollution of  
a) Air    b) Water    c) Noise    d) Soil
5. In domestic sewage, indicate the percentage of impurities.  
a) 0.001    b) 0.01    c) 0.1    d) 1.0
6. The unit by which thickness of Ozone layer is measured.  
a) Psi    b) A.M.U.    c) dB    d) D.U.
7. Which of the following is made polyblend for construction of roads.  
a) Mr.A.K.Banerji    b) Mr.Ahmed Khan    c) Mr.Ramesh Chanra Dagar    d) Mr.B.K.Das
8. The process of burning solid wastes without oxygen is called.  
a) Combustion    b) Decomposition    c) Incineration    d) Eutrophication
9. Some aquatic animals die due to algal bloom because of lack of.  
a) Oxygen    b) Nitrogen    c) Carbon dioxide    d) Sculpture
10. The natural ageing of a lake by nutrient enrichment is called.  
a) Biomagnification    b) Eutrophication    c) Algal bloom    d) Desertificatio
11. According to CPCB, Which size of dust particles in air pollution are harmful to human beings  
a) 0.25 micrometers    b) 2.5 micrometers    c) Less than 2.5    d) Both b and c
12. In which year Govt. of India has introduced Joint Forest Policy.  
a) 1970    b) 1980    c) 1990    d) 2000
13. Which of following is responsible for depletion of ozone layer.  
a) Carbon dioxide    b) Hydrocarbons    c) Chlorofluorocarbons    d) Methane
14. What is the main reason for desertification ?  
a) Deforestation    b) Over-cultivation    c) Urbanisation    d) Over-grazing
15. As per NFP 1988 how much per cent forest cover for plains should be there in India  
a) 22    b) 33    c) 44    d) 55

16. What is the cause of decrease in the population of birds in an aquatic food chain  
a) Due to DDT b) Due to 2,4D c) Due to CFCs d) Due to ABA
17. Which of the following is the Terror of Bengal  
a) Banyan tree b) Water Hyacinth c) Hydrilla d) Vallisneria
18. Which of the following is the dominant among greenhouse gases  
a) Methane b) CFCs c) Oxides of nitrogen d) Carbon dioxide
19. What are the effects of UB-B radiations on human beings  
A) Ageing of skin b) Skin cancers c) Snow-blindness d) All the options
20. Name the problems associated with Green Revolution.  
a) Waterlogging b) Soil salinity c) Both a and b d) None
21. Which of the compounds are responsible for accelerated eutrophication  
a) Sulphates b) Nitrates c) Phosphates d) Both b and c
22. FOAM is associated with  
a) STDs b) STP c) MTP d) MOET
23. Which one of the following is a wrong statement?  
a Greenhouse effect is a natural phenomenon  
b Eutrophication is a natural phenomenon in freshwater bodies  
c Most of the forests have been lost in tropical areas  
d Ozone in upper part of atmosphere is harmful to animals
24. In an area where DDT had been used extensively, the population of birds declined significantly because  
a Cobras were feeding exclusively on birds  
b Many of the birds eggs laid, did not hatch  
c Birds stopped laying eggs  
d Earthworms in the area got eradicated
25. Measuring Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) is a method used for  
a Measuring the activity of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* in producing curd on a commercial scale  
b Working out the efficiency of R.B.Cs. about their capacity to carry oxygen  
c Estimating the amount of organic matter in sewage water  
d Working out the efficiency of oil driven automobile engines
26. dB is a standard abbreviation used for the quantitative expression of  
a The dominant *Bacillus* in a culture  
b The density of bacteria in a medium  
c A certain pesticide  
d A particular pollutant
27. Identify the correctly matched pair  
a Basal Convention – Biodiversity Conservation

- b Montreal Protocol - Global warming
- c Kyoto protocol – Climatic change
- d Ramsar Convention – Ground water pollution

28. Common indicator organism of water pollution is:

- a Entamoeba histolytica
- b Escherichia coli
- c Eichhornia crassipes
- d Lemna paucicostata

29. Shell of egg in bird becomes thin (not properly formed) due to the pollution of pesticides. This is due to interference in the activity of :

- a Calmodulin
- b Mg ATPase
- c Ca ATPase
- d None of these

30. Lichens can be used as :

- a Source of wood
- b Initial vegetation for waste lands
- c Bio-indicator for water and air pollution
- d To check the air pollution

31. Industrial melanism is an example of

- a Protective resemblance with the surrounding
- b Drug resistance
- c Defensive adaptation of skin against UV radiations
- d Darkening of skin due to industries

32. Carbon dioxide is called green-house gas because it is

- a Transparent to sunlight but traps heat
- b Transparent to heat but traps sunlight
- c Used in green-house to increase plant growth
- d Transparent to both sunlight and heat

33. Trichoderma harzianum has proved a useful microorganism for:

- a Reclamation of wastelands
- b Bioremediation of contaminated soils
- c Biological control of soil-borne plant pathogens
- d Gene transfer in higher plants

34. The two gases making highest relative contribution to the greenhouse gases are

- a CO<sub>2</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O
- b CO<sub>2</sub> and CH<sub>4</sub>
- c CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O

d CFC<sub>5</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O

35. The slow rate of decomposition of fallen logs in nature is due to their:

- a Poor nitrogen content
- b Low moisture content
- c Low cellulose content
- d Anaerobic environment around them

36. Which one of the following is not a bioindicator of water pollution?

- a Blood-worms
- b Sludge-worms
- c Sewage fungus
- d Stone flies

37. Which one of the following is the correct percentage of the two (out of the total of 4) green house gases that contribute to the total global warming?

- a CO<sub>2</sub> 40%, CFCs 30%
- b CFCs 14%, Methane 20%
- c Methane 20%, N<sub>2</sub>O 18%
- d N<sub>2</sub>O 6%, CO<sub>2</sub> 86%

38. UV Radiation from sunlight produces

- a) ozone
- b) sulphur dioxide
- c) CO
- d) Flourides

39. water pollution is due to

- a) sulphur dioxide
- b) carbon dioxide
- c) oxygen
- d) industrial discharges

40. which is most ionizing

- a) X-rays
- b) Y-rays
- c) β-rays
- d) α-rays

41. water blooms are formed by

- a) lemna
- b) hydrilla
- c) water hyacinath
- d) plankotonic algae

42. black lung disease common in

- a) farmers

- b)workers of petrochemical industry
- c)coal workers
- d) Refinery Workers

43. Acid rain will not affect

- a)Lithosphere
- b)plants
- c)Ozone layers
- d) animals

44. increased asthmatic attacks in certain season are related to

- a)inhalation of seasonal pollen
- b)eating of seasonal vegetables
- c) low temperature
- d)wet and dry environment

45.Aerosols having carbon and fluorine compounds are chiefly released by

- a)Refineries
- b)Automobiles
- c)Industries
- d)Jets

46.pollution caused by persistent pesticides is more hazardous to

- a)herbivores
- b)producers
- c)first level carnivores
- d)top carnivores

47. Increase in atmospheric temperature due to carbon dioxide is

- a)Pasteur effect
- b)Blackman effect
- c)Emerson effect
- d)Green house effect

48.for clean environment, which one is non essential

- a)producer
- b)polluter
- c)consumer
- d)decomposer

49.Air pollution is not caused by

- a)pollen grains
- b)hydroelectric power
- c)industries
- d)automobiles

50. Methane gas producing field is  
a)wheat field  
b)paddy field  
c)cotton field  
d)groundnut field

**Answer key**

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|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C  | 18. D | 35. C |
| 2. A  | 19. D | 36. A |
| 3. D  | 20. C | 37. C |
| 4. B  | 21. D | 38. A |
| 5. C  | 22. B | 39. D |
| 6. D  | 23. A | 40. A |
| 7. B  | 24. B | 41. D |
| 8. C  | 25. C | 42. C |
| 9. A  | 26. D | 43. C |
| 10. B | 27. C | 44. A |
| 11. D | 28. B | 45. D |
| 12. B | 29. C | 46. D |
| 13. C | 30. D | 47. D |
| 14. C | 31. D | 48. B |
| 15. B | 32. C | 49. B |
| 16. A | 33. C | 50. B |
| 17. B | 34. B |       |