

1. Who was the first scientist to coin the term SMOG and to describe the layers of SMOG?

- (a) Nikola Tesla
- (b) Stephen Hawking
- (c) Dr Henry Antoine
- (d) Nicolaus Copernicus

Sol: (c) Dr Henry Antoine.

2. Which of the following pollutants are responsible for the cause of SMOG?

- (a) From incinerators
- (b) Emissions from vehicles
- (c) Both incinerators and emissions from vehicles
- (d) None of the above

Sol: (c) Both incinerators and emissions from vehicles.

3. Which of the following is called the secondary air pollutant?

- (a) PANs
- (b) Ozone
- (c) Carbon monoxide
- (d) Nitrogen Dioxide

Sol: (b) Ozone.

4. Which of the following particles is called the particulate pollutants?

- (a) Ozone

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- (b) Radon
- (c) Fly Ash
- (d) Ethylene

Sol: (c) Fly Ash.

5. Which of the following agents is responsible for turning the Taj Mahal yellow?

- (a) Sulphur
- (b) Chlorine
- (c) Sulphur dioxide
- (d) Nitrogen dioxide

Sol: (c) Sulphur dioxide

6. Which of the following statements is true about SMOG?

- (a) SMOG is derived from the fog
- (b) SMOG is derived from smoke
- (c) SMOG is derived from water vapour
- (d) SMOG is derived from both fog and smoke

Sol: (d) SMOG is derived from both fog and smoke.

7. What type of precautions should be taken to survive when the ozone level is high?

- (a) Drive less
- (b) Stay hydrated
- (c) Both A and B
- (d) Go for a long walk

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Sol: (c) Both A and B.

8. Which of the following statements is true about the Air Quality Index?

- (a) It indicates the colour of the air.
- (b) It predicts ozone levels in your area.
- (c) It determines the intensity of sound and sound pollution.
- (d) It estimates air pollution mainly sulphur content in the air.

Sol: (b) It predicts ozone levels in your area.

9. Which of the following rivers is called the world's most polluted river?

- (a) Ganga River
- (b) Chenab River
- (c) Cauvery River
- (d) Yamuna River

Sol: (a) Ganga River.

10. Which of the following are the primary causes of water pollution?

- (a) Plants
- (b) Animals
- (c) Human activities
- (d) None of these

Sol: (c) Human activities.

11. Which of the following techniques is used for reducing the total dissolved solids (TDS) in the water?

- (a) Osmosis

(b) Ion exchange

(c) Distillation

(d) Both b and c

Sol: (d) Both b and c.

12. Which of the following statements are true about CNG -Compressed natural gas?

(a) It is a clean fuel

(b) It is a harmful fuel

(c) It is a polluting fuel

(d) All of the above

Sol: (a) It is a clean fuel.

13. Which of the following salts is the main cause of permanent hardness of water?

(a) Magnesium sulphate

(b) Magnesium bicarbonate

(c) Magnesium carbonate

(d) None of the above

Sol: (a) Magnesium sulphate.

14. Which of the following is mainly responsible for the causes of water pollution?

(a) Afforestation

(b) Oil refineries

(c) Paper factories

(d) Both b and c

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Sol: (d) Both b and c.

15. Chlorofluorocarbon are nonflammable chemicals mainly used in \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Perfumes
- (b) Refrigerators
- (c) Air conditioners
- (d) All of the above

Sol:(d) All of the above.

16. Which of the following techniques is used to determine the concentration of odour compounds in the given water sample?

- (a) Settling
- (b) Flushing
- (c) Stripping
- (d) Chlorination

Sol: (c) Stripping.

17. What is the health effects of excess fluoride in drinking water?

- (a) Fluorosis
- (b) Toothaches
- (c) Lung disease
- (d) Intestinal infection

Sol: (a) Fluorosis.

18. Which of the following techniques is used to remove fluorides from the water bodies?

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- (a) Osmosis
- (b) Ion exchange
- (c) Lime softening
- (d) Both b and c

Sol: (d) Both b and c.

19. Which of the following is a waterborne disease?

- (a) Typhoid
- (b) Cholera
- (c) Diarrhoea
- (d) All of the above

Sol: (d) All of the above

20. The main sources of Arsenic in water are \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Floods
- (b) Fertilizers
- (c) Industrial waste
- (d) Both b and c

Sol: (d) Both b and c.

21. In most freshwater lakes, the algal productivity is limited by the availability of which of the following inorganic ions?

- (a) Carbon
- (b) Nitrogen
- (c) Phosphorus

(d) All of the above

Sol: (c) Phosphorus.

22. Which of the following diseases or infections is caused due to poor water hygiene?

(a) Leprosy

(b) Trachoma

(c) Conjunctivitis

(d) All of the above

Sol: (d) All of the above.

23. Which of the following statements is true about the composition of Calcium Carbonate ( $\text{CaCO}_3$ ) in soft water?

(a) 0 to 30 milligrams of  $\text{CaCO}_3$  per litre

(b) 30 to 60 milligrams of  $\text{CaCO}_3$  per litre

(c) 60 to 90 milligrams of  $\text{CaCO}_3$  per litre

(d) 90 to 120 milligrams of  $\text{CaCO}_3$  per litre

Sol: (b) 30 to 60 milligrams of  $\text{CaCO}_3$  per litre.

24. Which of the following salts are the main causes of temporary hardness?

(a) Calcium sulphate

(b) Magnesium sulphate

(c) Magnesium chloride

(d) Magnesium carbonate

Sol: (d) Magnesium carbonate.

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25. According to the Geological survey, water with less than 1000 ml/litre of total dissolved solids is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Brine water
- (b) Freshwater
- (c) Slightly saline
- (d) Moderately saline

Sol: (b) Freshwater

26. The amount of dissolved solids passing through the filters in the process of filtration is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Independent of suspended solids
- (b) Sum of total solids and suspended solids
- (c) Difference between total solids and suspended solids
- (d) All of the above

Sol: (c) Difference between total solids and suspended solids.

27. Which of the following units is used for measuring the turbidity of water?

- (a) EAU Formazin Attenuation Units
- (b) FNU- Formazin Nephelometric Unit
- (c) NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- (d) All of the above

Sol: (d) All of the above.

28. Which of the following is not a waterborne disease?

- (a) Measles



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(b) Typhoid

(c) Cholera

(d) Hepatitis

Sol: (a) Measles.