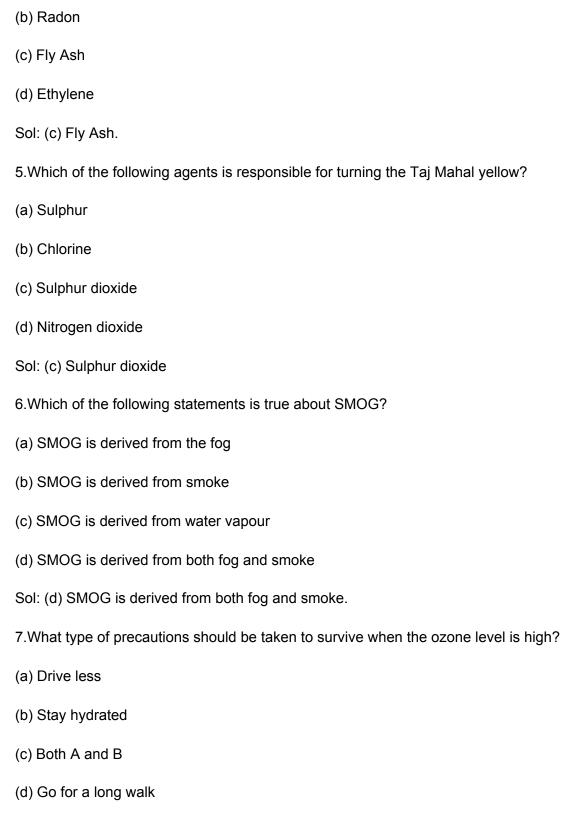
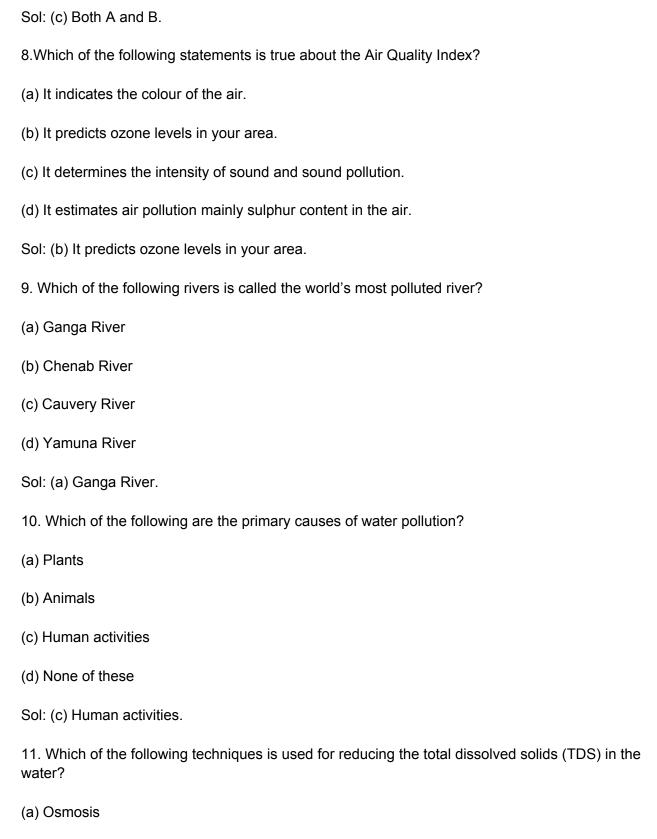


1. Who was the first scientist to coin the term SMOG and to describe the layers of SMOG?
(a) Nikola Tesla
(b) Stephen Hawking
(c) Dr Henry Antoine
(d) Nicolaus Copernicus
Sol: (c) Dr Henry Antoine.
2. Which of the following pollutants are responsible for the cause of SMOG?
(a) From incinerators
(b) Emissions 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

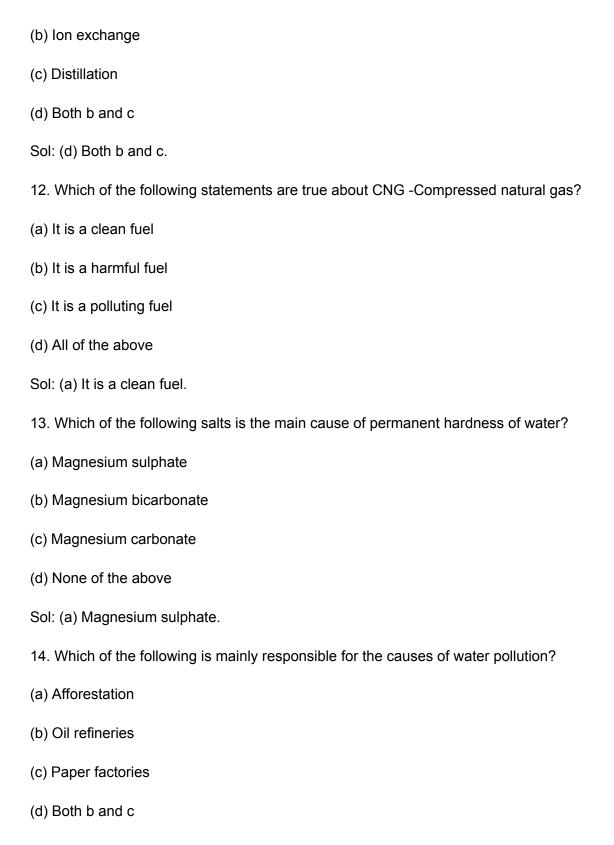














Sol: (d) Both b and c.
15. Chlorofluorocarbon are nonflammable chemicals mainly used in
(a) Perfumes
(b) Refrigerators
(c) Air conditioners
(d) All of the above
Sol:(d) All of the above.
16. Which of the following techniques is used to determine the concentration of odour compounds in the given water 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?



(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 (CaCo3) in soft water?
(a) 0 to 30 milligrams of CaCO3 per litre
(b) 30 to 60 milligrams of CaCO3 per litre
(c) 60 to 90 milligrams of CaCO3 per litre
(d) 90 to 120 milligrams of CaCO3 per litre
Sol: (b) 30 to 60 milligrams of CaCO3 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.



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



- (b) Typhoid
- (c) Cholera
- (d) Hepatitis

Sol: (a) Measles.