

ECAT Chemistry Chapter 27 Environmental Chemistry Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which is not a component of environment	A. Biosphere B. Lithosphere C. Hydrosphere D. None of these
2	The % of CO ₂ in the atmosphere is	A. 3.0% B. 0.03% C. 0.3% D. 0.5%
3	Oceans cover _____ percent of the surface of the earth	A. 60 B. 70 C. 80 D. 97
4	The region of earth capable of supporting life is	A. Hydrosphere B. Lithosphere C. Biosphere D. Atmosphere
5	The 95.5% mass of Lithosphere is made of 11 elements i.e. O ₂ , Si, Al, Fe, Ca, Na, K, Mg, Ti, H ₂ and P. Which element is present in trace amount	A. Iodine B. Bromine C. Lead D. Carbon
6	A pollutant affects	A. Human health B. Quality of life C. Functioning of ecosystem D. All of these
7	Which factor is helping to reduce the environmental pollution	A. Rapid growth of population B. Urbanization C. Industrialization D. Increase of plantation
8	Which one of the following is not air pollutant gas	A. CO B. CO ₂ C. NO D. SO ₂
9	Which is not the effect of polluted air on environment	A. Acid rain B. Smog C. Ozone D. Global warming
10	CFCs destroy ozone layer. How many ozone molecules a chlorine free radical can destroy	A. 10,000 B. 20,000 C. 100,000 D. 50,000
11	Surface and ground water sources are contaminated by various human activities. Which of the followings is not a human activity that causes contamination in fresh water	A. Live stock waste B. Oil leaks and spills C. Disposal of industrial effluents D. Rain
12	Which gas is not a constituent of atmosphere	A. Xe B. O ₃ C. H ₂ D. F ₂
13	Exposure to CO results in	A. Headache B. Fatigue C. Unconsciousness D. All of these
14	Value of chemical oxygen demand (COD) is a measure of chemically oxidizable matter in water. Which value of COD will indicate more polluted water	A. Low value B. Higher value C. Both values D. None of these
15	Potable water is considered to be	A. Safe for human consumption B. Not safe for human consumption C. The surface water D. The ground water

16	Which step is unnecessary for purification of water for drinking purposes	A. Aeration B. Coagulation C. Treatment with chlorine D. Treatment with iodine
17	Industrial effluents have toxic synthetic organic compounds as well as heavy metals like	A. Pb B. Cr C. Hg D. All of these
18	Chromium (VI) is highly toxic and can cause	A. Blindness B. Cancer C. Liver problems D. Blood problems
19	In incinerating the waste is burnt at	A. 1000°C B. 100°C C. 2000°C D. 1500°C
20	Which of the following waste material is not recycled for use again	A. Paper B. Plastic C. Hides of animals D. Glass
21	The pH range of the acid rain is	A. 8 - 7 B. 7 - 6.5 C. 6.5 - 6 D. Less than 5
22	SO ₂ Makes _____ acid rains	A. Carbonic acid B. Sulfuric C. Nitric acid D. All of these
23	Which heavy metals do not have any safe limits	A. As B. Hg C. Cr D. All of these
24	A single chlorine free radical can destroy how many ozone molecules	A. 100 B. 100000 C. 10000 D. 10
25	Fungicides are the pesticides which	A. Control the growth of fungus B. Kill insects C. Kill plants D. Kill herbs
26	Ecosystem is a smaller unit of	A. Hydrosphere B. Lithosphere C. Biosphere D. Atmosphere
27	Which is not a method for solid waste management	A. Landfill B. Incinerating C. Recycling D. None of these
28	In purification of potable water the coagulant used is	A. Nickle sulpahte B. Copper sulpahte C. Barium sulpahte D. Alum
29	Which gasses are produced from landfills	A. NH ₃ B. H ₂ S C. N ₂ D. All of these
30	Chromium (VI) is highly toxic and can cause	A. Blindness B. Cancer C. Liver problems D. Blood problems
31	Hydrocarbans, SO ₂ , CO, NH ₃ , nitrogen oxides and compounds of fluorine are called	A. Primary pollutant B. Secondary pollutant C. Tertiary pollutant D. None of these
32	The film forming components of paints are	A. Resins B. Thinners C. Pigments D. Driers
33	In the atmosphere, O ₂ is about	A. 10% B. 15% C. 21%

		<p>C. 25%</p>
34	In the atmosphere, CO ₂ is about	<p>A. 0.01%</p> <p>B. 0.03%</p> <p>C. 0.05%</p> <p>D. 0.09%</p>
35	The amount of oxygen in the lithosphere is about	<p>A. 35.50%</p> <p>B. 40.60%</p> <p>C. 56.60%</p> <p>D. 50.50%</p>
36	The amount of Si in the lithosphere is about	<p>A. 27.72%</p> <p>B. 30.35%</p> <p>C. 35.30%</p> <p>D. 40.21%</p>
37	The normal amount of overhead ozone is about	<p>A. 250 DU</p> <p>B. 300 DU</p> <p>C. 350 DU</p> <p>D. 400 DU</p>
38	Ozone in most of the tropical regions acts as a pollutant and causes	<p>A. Damages to eyes</p> <p>B. Aggravates asthma</p> <p>C. Chest discomfort</p> <p>D. All of these</p>
39	When chlorofluoro carbon are subjected to U.V. they form	<p>A. Cations</p> <p>B. Anions</p> <p>C. Free radicals</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
40	Which of the following human activities are contaminating surface and ground waters	<p>A. Pesticides</p> <p>B. Septic tanks</p> <p>C. Petroleum and natural gas production</p> <p>D. All of these</p>
41	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons are taught to be	<p>A. Disinfectant</p> <p>B. Carcinogenic</p> <p>C. Helpful</p> <p>D. Reactive</p>
42	The toxic organic compounds and heavy metals and metalloids results in contamination of	<p>A. Surface water</p> <p>B. Ground water</p> <p>C. Both surface and ground water</p> <p>D. Neither surface nor ground waters</p>
43	In water the most important oxidizing agent is dissolved molecular oxygen which ranges from	<p>A. 2 - 4 ppm</p> <p>B. 4 - 6 ppm</p> <p>C. 2 - 5 ppm</p> <p>D. 4 - 8 ppm</p>
44	The largest item which is recycled is	<p>A. Newspaper</p> <p>B. Plastic</p> <p>C. Aluminium</p> <p>D. Oil</p>
45	Any substance in the environment which adversely affects the human health and natural functioning of the Ecosystem is known as	<p>A. Environment</p> <p>B. Hydrosphere</p> <p>C. Pollutant</p> <p>D. Biosphere</p>
46	NO and NO ₂ gases in atmosphere are represented by	<p>A. NO</p> <p>B. NO₄</p> <p>C. NO_x</p> <p>D. N_xO_y</p>
47	The pH of the rain water in areas where acid rain is the cause of pollution may be	<p>A. 6.5</p> <p>B. 5.6</p> <p>C. 4.5</p> <p>D. 2.2</p>
48	Acid rain is caused when various atmospheric gases dissolve in rain water. What are the gases that cause rain water	<p>A. SO₂</p> <p>B. NO₂</p> <p>C. CO</p> <p>D. A and b only</p>
49	Which is not the condition for the formation of smog	<p>A. There must be sufficient NO gas</p> <p>B. There must be sunlight to help photo chemical reaction to take place</p> <p>C. Air must be blowing swiftly</p> <p>D. There must be SO₂ in the air</p>
50	Chlorofluorocarbon, CF ₂ Cl ₂ , plays an effective role in removing O ₃ (ozone) in the stratosphere. Which reaction does not cause the depletion of ozone	

51	Ground and surface waters are contaminated and become polluted due to the human activity. Which human activity will not cause water pollution	A. Live stock waste B. Agricultural pesticides C. Oil breaks and spills D. All of the above
52	What is the cause of water pollution	A. Chemical and bacterial contents in live stock B. The spilled oil in rivers and ponds C. Wide spread use of pesticides D. All of the above
53	Water which is considered to be safe for human consumption is known as	A. Distilled water B. Contaminated water C. Potable water D. Rain water
54	To purify water which has mud dissolved in it, A substance which coagulates the suspended particles is used. The coagulant may be	A. Ag^+ B. Cu^{2+} C. Al^{3+} D. Si^{4+}
55	Contamination of Hg comes into surface water from chlor industrial wastes. Why is Hg toxic	A. It attaches to sulphur of the disulphide link B. Hg is a heavy metal C. Hg is liquid at room temperature D. Hg is non reactive chemically
56	Ecology is a science of environment and deals specially with	A. Stratosphere B. Biosphere C. Lithosphere D. Hydrosphere
57	One of the environmental problem is the formation of oil slicks when oil is spilled from tankers in sea water. Which treatment is suitable to remove oil slicks	A. Blow air B. Add Na_2CO_3 C. Use a specially made sorbent having flouring trapped in it D. Use a sorbent having Al_2O_3 trapped in it
58	Soil remediation means	A. To make it suitable for cultivation of crops B. To make it acidic C. To make it alkaline D. To add manure into it
59	Atmosphere of big/metropolitan cities is polluted most by	A. Automobile exhausts B. Pesticide residue C. Household waste D. Radio-active fall out
60	Chief air pollutant which is likely to deplete ozone layer	A. Sulphure dioxide B. Carbon dioxide C. Nitrogen oxides and chloro fluorocarbons
61	Which one is not a pollutant normally?	A. Hydrocarbons B. Carbon dioxide C. Carbon monoxide D. Sulphur dioxide
62	Minamata disease is due to pollution of	A. Organic waste into drinking water B. Oil spill in water C. Industrial waste containing mercury into fishing water D. Arsenic into the atmosphere
63	Cyclone collector is used for minimizing	A. Radioactive pollution B. Air pollution C. Noise pollution D. Water pollution
64	Sulphur dioxide affects	A. Cell wall B. Plasmodesmata C. All membrane systems D. Nucleus
65	Pollutant of automobile exhausts that affects nervous system/produces mental diseases is	A. Mercury B. Lead C. Nitrogen oxide D. Sulphuric oxide
66	SO_2 and NO_2 produce pollution by increasing	A. Alkalinity B. Acidity C. Neutrality D. Buffer action
		A. Inactivates nerves

67	Carbon monoxide is pollutant as it	B. Inhibits glycolysis C. Combines with oxygen D. Combines with hemoglobin
68	Acid rains are produced by	A. Excess NO_2 and SO_2 from burning fossil fuels B. Excess production of NH_3 by industry and coal gas C. Excess release of carbon monoxide by incomplete combustion D. Excess formation of CO_2 by combustion and animal respiration
69	Spraying of DDT produces pollution of	A. Air B. Air and water C. Air and soil D. Air, water and soil
70	Atmospheric pollutant is	A. CO_2 B. CO C. O_2 D. N_2
71	Burning of fossil fuels is the main source of pollution	A. Nitrogen oxide B. Nitric oxide C. Nitrous oxide D. Sulphur dioxide
72	Domestic waste mostly constitutes	A. Non-biodegradable pollution B. Biodegradable pollution C. Effluents D. Air pollution
73	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
74	Ozone depletion in stratosphere shall result in	A. Forest fires B. Increased incidence of skin cancer C. Global warming D. None of the above
75	Which one of the following dissolves more rapidly in blood hemoglobin than oxygen?	A. Ozone B. Nitrous oxide C. Sulphur dioxide D. Carbon monoxide
76	Which of the following forms a toxic substance in blood by combining with hemoglobin?	A. Carbon dioxide B. Carbon monoxide C. Oxygen D. Methane
77	Ultraviolet radiation from sun causes a reaction that produces	A. Fluorides B. Carbon monoxide C. Sulphur dioxide D. Ozone
78	Shahi Qilla may be destroyed by	A. Flood in Ravi B. Temperature mediated spoilage of marble C. Air pollutants from Lahore chemical industries D. All the above
79	Classical smog occurs in places of	A. Excess SO_2 B. Low temperature C. High temperature D. Excess NH_3
80	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
81	Pollution is	A. Removal of top soil B. Release of toxic/undesirable materials in environment C. Conservation of energy D. All the above
82	Chief source of water and soil pollution is	A. Mining B. Thermal power plant C. Agro-industry D. All the above

D. All the above

83	Which causes water pollution?	A. Smoke/fly ash B. Automobile exhausts C. Aeroplmes D. 2,4-D and pesticides
84	Air pollution is not caused by	A. Pollen grains B. Hydroelectric power C. Industries D. Automobiles
85	Carbon monoxide is harmful to human beings as it	A. Is carcinogenic B. Is antagonistic to CO ₂ C. Has higher affinity for hemoglobin as compared to oxygen D. Is destructive to O ₃
86	Drawback DDT as presticide is	A. I becomes ineffective after some time B. It is less effective than others C. It is not easily/rapidly degraded in nature D. Its high cost
87	Drained sewage has B.O.D	A. More than that of water B. Less than that of water C. Equal to that of water D. None of the above
88	B.O.D is connected with	A. Organic matter B. Microbes C. Mircrobes and organic matter D. None of the above
89	UV radiations bring about	A. Skin cancer B. Mouth cancer C. Lung cancer D. Liver cancer
90	Which one is the most toxic?	A. Carbon B. CO C. CO ₂ D. SO ₂
91	BOD is	A. Biological oxygen deficit B. Biosphere oxygen demand C. Biological oxygen demand D. None of the above
92	Which one is the major reason for pollution in high cities?	A. Fossil fuel B. Acid rain C. Heat dispersion D. None of the above
93	Soil salinity can be measured by	A. Calorimeter B. Potometer C. Porometer D. Conductivity meter
94	Biodegradable pollutant is	A. Plastic B. Asbestos C. Sewage D. Mercury
95	Increasing skin cancer and high mutation rate are due to	A. Acid rain B. Ozone depletion C. CO pollution D. CO ₂ Pollution
96	Chlorofluorocarbon releases a chemical harmful to ozone	A. Fluorine B. Chlorine C. Nitrogen peroxide D. Sulphure dioxdie
97	Eutrophication causes reduction in	A. Dissolved hydrogen B. Dissolved oxygen C. Dissolved salts D. All the above
98	Water pollution is mainly due to	A. Sulphure dioxide B. Carbon dioxide C. Oxygen D. Industrial discharges
99	Ozone hole is maximum over	A. Europe B. Antarctica C. Asia D. Africa

100	Phosphate pollution is caused by	A. Weathering of phosphate rocks only B. Agricultural fertilizers C. Phosphate rocks and sewage D. Sewage and agricultural fertilizers
101	Swage water is purified by	A. Microorganisms B. Light C. Fishes D. Aquatic plants
102	Carbon monoxide, emitted by automobiles, prevents transport of oxygen in body due	A. Combining with oxygen to form carbon dioxide B. Destruction of hemoglobin C. Preventing reaction between oxygen and hemoglobin D. Forming stable compound with hemoglobin
103	Ozone hole refers to	A. Hole in ozone layers B. Reduction in thickness of ozone layer in stratosphere C. Reduction of thickness of ozone in troposphere D. Increase concentration of ozone
104	Most hazardous metal pollutant of automobile exhaust is	A. Mercury B. Lead C. Cadmium D. Copper
105	Depletion of ozone layer is due to	A. Oxides of nitrogen B. Oxides of carbon C. Oxides of sulphur D. None of the above
106	DDT is	A. Biodegradable pollutant B. Nondegradable pollutant C. Not a pollutant D. An antibiotic
107	Ozone layer of stratosphere requires protection from indiscriminate use of	A. Fungicides, insecticides, bactericides and medicines B. Aerosols and high flying jets C. Atomic explosions and industrial wastes D. Balloons and turbo-prop aeroplanes
108	Environmental pollution affects	A. Biotic components B. Plants only C. Man only D. Biotic and abiotic components of environment
109	Water is often treated with chlorine to	A. Increase oxygen content B. Kill germs C. Remove hardness D. Remove suspended particles
110	Mottling of teeth is due to presence of an element in drinking water	A. Mercury B. Fluorine C. Boron D. Chlorine
111	As it passes into food chain, the concentration of DDT	A. Remains same B. Decreases C. Increases D. Unpredictable
112	Photochemical smog is caused by	A. CO B. CO ₂ C. O ₃ D. NO ₂
113	Result of ozone hole is	A. Green house effect B. Global warming C. Acid rain D. UV rays reach the earth
114	When rain is accompanied by a thunderstorm, the collected rain water will have a pH value	A. Uninfluenced by occurrence of thunderstorm B. Which depends on the amount of dust in air C. Slightly lower than that of rain water without thunderstorm D. Slightly higher than that when the thunderstorm is not there
115	Which of the following is responsible for depletion of the ozone layer in the upper strata of	A. Fullerenes B. Freons

115	the atmosphere?	C. Polyhalogens D. Ferrocene
116	Which of the following is not an air	A. N_2 B. N_2O C. NO D. CO
117	Pick up the correct statement	A. CO which is major pollutant resulting from the combustion of fuels in automobile plays a major role in photochemical smog B. Classical smog has an oxidizing character while the photochemical smog is reducing in character C. Photochemical smog occurs in day time whereas the classical smog occurs in early morning hours D. During formation of smog the level of ozone in the atmosphere goes down
118	In Antarctica ozone depletion is due to the formation of following compound	A. Acrolein B. Peroxy acetyl nitrate C. SO_2 and SO_3 D. Chlorine nitrate