

1.	<b>D</b>	<p>From following devices which device is used to control particulate matter in industries</p> <p><u>A.</u> Gravitational settling chamber</p> <p><u>B.</u> Wet Scrubber</p> <p><u>C.</u> Only B</p> <p><u>D.</u> Both A &amp; B</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	<b>A</b>	<p>From following devices which device is used to control gaseous pollutant in industries</p> <p><u>A.</u> Absorption unit</p> <p><u>B.</u> Wet Scrubber</p> <p><u>C.</u> ESP</p> <p><u>D.</u> Cyclone separator</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	<b>C</b>	<p>Decrease of temperature with height is called as</p> <p><u>A.</u> Positive lapse rate</p> <p><u>B.</u> Subsidence inversion</p> <p><u>C.</u> Adiabatic lapse rate</p> <p><u>D.</u> Radiation inversion</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	<b>C</b>	<p>Which of the following pollutants are responsible for the cause of SMOG?</p> <p>(a) From incinerators</p> <p>(b) Emissions from vehicles</p> <p>(c) Both incinerators and emissions from vehicles</p> <p>(d) None of the above</p>	
5.	<b>B</b>	<p>Which of the following is called the secondary air pollutant?</p> <p>(a) PANs</p> <p>(b) Ozone</p> <p>(c) Carbon monoxide</p> <p>(d) Nitrogen Dioxide</p>	

6.	<b>C</b>	<p>Which of the following particles is called the particulate pollutants?</p> <p>(a) Ozone  (b) Radon  (c) Fly Ash  (d) Ethylene</p>
7.	<b>C</b>	<p>Which of the following agents is responsible for turning the Taj Mahal yellow?</p> <p>(a) Sulphur  (b) Chlorine  (c) Sulphur dioxide  (d) Nitrogen dioxide</p>
8.	<b>D</b>	<p>Which of the following statements is true about SMOG?</p> <p>(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</p>
9.	<b>B</b>	<p>Which of the following statements is true about the Air Quality Index?</p> <p>(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.</p>
10.	<b>B</b>	<p>The major photochemical smog is_____.</p> <p>(a) Hydrogen peroxide  (b) Chlorofluorocarbon  (c) Peroxyacetyl nitrate  (d) All of the above</p>

11.	<b>D</b>	<p>Which of the following diseases are caused by smog?</p> <p>(a) Rickets  (b) Bronchitis  (c) Breathing Problems  (d) All of the above</p>
12.	<b>D</b>	<p>DDT and Aluminium cans are examples of _____.</p> <p>(a) Primary Pollutants  (b) Secondary pollutants  (c) Biodegradable Pollutants  (d) Non Biodegradable Pollutants</p>
13.	<b>D</b>	<p>Which of the following agents is mainly responsible for the secondary pollutants?</p> <p>(a) Smog and Ozone  (b) Sulphur trioxide  (c) Nitrogen dioxide  (d) All of the above</p>
14.	<b>A</b>	<p>Smoke, fumes, ash, dust, nitric oxide and sulphur dioxide are the main sources of _____.</p> <p>(a) Primary Pollutants  (b) Secondary pollutants  (c) Bio-Degradable Pollutants  (d) None of the above</p>
15.	<b>B</b>	<p>Which of the following gas is more in percentage in the air?</p> <p>(a) Oxygen gas  (b) Nitrogen gas  (c) Water vapour  (d) Carbon dioxide gas</p>

16.	<b>C</b>	<p>What is the total percentage of nitrogen gas in the air?</p> <p>(a) 12 per cent  (b) 21 per cent  (c) 78 per cent  (d) 87 per cent</p>
17.	<b>D</b>	<p>Which of the following gases are called Greenhouse gases?</p> <p>(a) Methane  (b) Nitrogen  (c) Carbon dioxide  (d) Both a and c</p>
18.	<b>A</b>	<p>The major contributor of Carbon monoxide is</p> <p>a) Motor vehicle  b) Industrial processes  c) Stationary fuel combustion  d) None of the above</p>
19.	<b>C</b>	<p>Ozone of found in</p> <p>a) Mesosphere  b) Ionosphere  c) Stratosphere  d) Exosphere</p>
20.	<b>A</b>	<p>Ozone is formed in the upper atmosphere by a photochemical reaction with</p> <p>a) Ultra violet solar radiation  b) Infra red radiation  c) Visible light  d) All of the above</p>

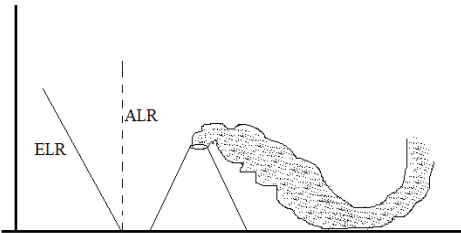
21.	<b>C</b>	Which of the following is a liquid form of aerosol? a) Fume b) Dust c) Mist d) Smoke
22.	<b>C</b>	The maximum size of fly ash is _____ a) 1µm b) 100µm c) 1000µm d) 10µm
23.	<b>B</b>	Which of the following is a secondary air pollutant? a) SPM b) PAN c) SO <sub>2</sub> d) NO <sub>2</sub>
24.	<b>A</b>	The permissible concentration of PM 10 in the air is _____ a) 60µg/m <sup>3</sup> b) 40µg/m <sup>3</sup> c) 50µg/m <sup>3</sup> d) 20µg/m <sup>3</sup>
25.	<b>A</b>	What do you mean by PAN a) Peroxy acyl nitrate b) Peroxy aceate nitrate c) Peroxy alkali nitries d) None of these
26.	<b>A</b>	The maximum permissible concentration in ambient air of sulphur dioxide in residential area is a) 60µg/m <sup>3</sup> b) 40µg/m <sup>3</sup> c) 50µg/m <sup>3</sup> d) 20µg/m <sup>3</sup>

27.	<b>B</b>	The maximum permissible concentration in ambient air of Total suspended particulate matter in residential area is a) 170 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ b) 140 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ c) 60 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ d) 300 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
28.	<b>A</b>	The maximum permissible concentration in ambient air of CO in residential area is a) 2000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ b) 500 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ c) 1000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ d) 3000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
29.	<b>D</b>	Which method is used to measurement ozone a) UV photometric b) Chemiluminescence c) Only A d) Both A & B
30.	<b>A</b>	Which method is used to measurement ozone a) High volume sampler e) UV photometric b) Wet scrubber c) Chemical method
31.	<b>E</b>	Atmosphere not content a) Troposphere b) Stratosphere c) Mesosphere d) Lithosphere
32.	<b>A</b>	Bottommost layer of atmosphere is a) Troposphere b) Stratosphere c) Mesosphere d) Thermosphere

33.	<b>D</b>	Topmost layer of atmosphere is a) Troposphere b) Stratosphere c) Mesosphere d) Thermosphere
34.	<b>C</b>	Ionosphere is combination of following two layer a) Troposphere, Stratosphere b) Stratosphere, Mesosphere c) Mesosphere, Thermosphere d) Thermosphere, Stratosphere
35.	<b>A</b>	Stratosphere available at height (KM) from earth is a) 11-50 b) 50-100 c) 85-120 d) 0-11
36.	<b>B</b>	Temperature in mesosphere is a) Increased as in increase in height from earth b) Decreased as in increase in height from earth c) Constant as in increase in height from earth d) none of these
37.	<b>B</b>	The line lies between troposphere and stratosphere is called as a) Stratopause b) Tropopause c) Neutral line d) Line of separation
38.	<b>D</b>	Troposphere available at height (KM) from earth is a) 3-50 b) 0-30 c) 80-90 d) 0-11

39.	<b>B</b>	<p>What is the total percentage of Oxygen gas in the air?</p> <p>(a) 12.20 per cent  (b) 20.95 per cent  (c) 19.95 per cent  (d) 78.28 per cent</p>
40.	<b>B</b>	<p>What is the total percentage of <math>\text{CO}_2</math> and Ar gas in the air (%) ?</p> <p>a. 0.93 and 0.028 respectively  b. 0.032 and 0.93 respectively  c. 0.028 and 0.93 respectively  d. 0.93 and 0.032 respectively</p>
41.	<b>D</b>	<p>Following scale is not used to find out problem of air pollution</p> <p>a) Micro scale  b) Meso-scale and  c) Macro scale.  d) Nano scale</p>
42.	<b>A</b>	<p>Organic air pollutant mean which are</p> <p>a) Contain hydrocarbon  b) No contain Hydrocarbon  c) Only A  d) Both A &amp; B</p>
43.	<b>A</b>	<p>Which gas combine with hymoglobin present in blood</p> <p>a) CO  b) <math>\text{CO}_2</math>  c) <math>\text{NO}_x</math>  d) <math>\text{SO}_2</math></p>
44.	<b>A</b>	<p>Bhopal disagster cause due to gas</p> <p>a) Methyl isocynate  b) Methyl isofinite  c) Sulphur hydroxide  d) Sulphur dioxide</p>



45.	<b>B</b>	Bhopal disaster occurred on a) Dec 1986 b) Dec 1984 c) Nov 1984 d) Nov 1986
46.	<b>A</b>	Meuse valley disaster caused due to gas a) Inversion b) Radiation c) MIC d) Isolation
47.	<b>D</b>	Coriolis Effect is caused by a) Air moving parallel to the ground is called wind b) Air moving up or down. c) Air pressure differences d) Earth spinning on its axis
48.	<b>D</b>	Primary meteorological parameter that influence air pollution not include a) Wind direction b) Temperature c) Mixing height d) Humidity
49.	<b>D</b>	Secondary meteorological parameter that influence air pollution include e) Wind direction f) Atmospheric stability g) Mixing height h) Solar radiation
50.	<b>B</b>	 <p>The diagram illustrates a looping plume. A vertical line on the left represents the ground level. A solid line labeled 'ELR' (Effective Lapse Rate) slopes downwards from the ground. A dashed vertical line labeled 'ALR' (Actual Lapse Rate) is shown. The plume itself is depicted as a shaded, looping shape that rises above the ground level, indicating that the actual atmospheric conditions are more stable than the environmental lapse rate.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Fig: Looping Plume</b></p>

		<p>This picture indicate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) Coning plume</li><li>b) Looping Plume</li><li>c) Lofting Plume</li><li>d) Fanning Plume</li></ul>
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