USN

Internal Assessment Test 2 – November 2025

Sub	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES					Sub Code	BESK508	Branch	ECE
Date	29.11.2025	Duration:	90 mins	Max Marks:	50	Sem	V		

`Answer all the questions (Each carry 1 mark)

1. Which of the following is a primary air pollutant?
A) Ozone (O3) B) Carbon monoxide (CO) C) Sulphur trioxide (SO3) D) Nitrate

2. Which of the following pollutants is the main cause of global warming?
A) Nitrogen dioxide (NO2) B) Carbon dioxide (CO2)
C) Methane (CH4) D) Ozone (O3)

3. Which layer of the atmosphere is most affected by the depletion of the ozone layer?
A) Troposphere B) Stratosphere C) Mesosphere D) Thermosphere

4. Which gas is primarily responsible for the greenhouse effect?
A) Oxygen B) Carbon dioxide C) Nitrogen D) Helium

5. Which type of pollution occurs when heat discharged into water bodies raises the temperature, harming aquatic life?
A) Chemical pollution B) Radioactive pollution
C) Thermal pollution D) Noise pollution

6. Which of the following is NOT a source of indoor air pollution?
A) Asbestos from insulation materials B) Carbon monoxide from stoves
C) Radon gas seepage D) Tree pollen

7. Which chemical is primarily responsible for the thinning of the ozone layer?
A) Carbon dioxide B) Methane
C) Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) D) Sulfur dioxide

8. Which of the following is a major cause of water pollution?
A) Fossil fuel consumption B) Industrial waste discharge
C) Solar energy usage D) Wind energy production

9. Which of the following substances is NOT considered a primary pollutant in water bodies?
A) Plastic waste B) Oxygen C) Heavy metals D) Nitrates

10. Which water pollutant is primarily responsible for causing Minamata disease?
A) Lead B) Mercury C) Arsenic D) Nitrate

11. What is the main consequence of eutrophication in aquatic environments?
A) Increased oxygen levels B) Decrease in algae growth
C) Decrease in dissolved oxygen due to algae decomposition
D) Improved water clarity

12. Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) is an indicator of:
A) Oxygen levels in the air B) The amount of organic matter in water
C) The presence of harmful metals D) The temperature of water

13. Which of the following methods is commonly used to remove suspended particles and contaminants from wastewater before discharge?
A) Chlorination B) Distillation C) Sedimentation and filtration D) Combustion

14. Which of the following is a major source of water pollution in urban areas?
A) Agricultural runoff B) Industrial effluents C) Domestic sewage D) Oil spills

15. What is the primary source of nutrient pollution in freshwater bodies?
A) Industrial waste B) Heavy metals
C) Fertilizer runoff from agriculture D) Household cleaning products

16. Which technology is commonly used to treat wastewater before it is released into the environment?
A) Incineration B) Biological treatment
C) Thermal desorption D) Chemical stabilization

17. Which indicator organism is commonly used to assess the microbiological quality of drinking water?
A) E. coli B) Salmonella C) Vibrio cholerae D) Giardia

18. Which of the following is a major consequence of thermal pollution?
A) Increased solubility of oxygen in water
B) Decreased metabolic rates in aquatic organisms
C) Disruption of fish spawning cycles D) Reduction of harmful algae blooms

19. Which type of water treatment involves the use of chemicals to remove contaminants?
A) Physical treatment B) Biological treatment
C) Chemical treatment D) Thermal treatment

20. Which unit is commonly used to measure noise levels?
A) Decibel (dB) B) Hertz (Hz) C) Watt (W) D) Ampere (A)

21. Which of the following noise levels is considered potentially harmful to human hearing?
A) 40 dB B) 60 dB C) 85 dB D) 100 dB

22. Construction activities primarily contribute to noise pollution through the use of:
A) Hand tools B) Heavy machinery C) Personal vehicles D) Household appliances

23. Which of the following is a common source of noise pollution in residential areas?
A) River sounds B) Loud music from neighbors

	C) Birds chirping D) Wind blowing through trees
24	Prolonged exposure to noise pollution can lead to: A) Improved mental health B) Hearing loss C) Increased concentration D) Decreased blood pressure
25	Which of the following is a potential psychological impact of noise pollution? A) Decreased anxiety B) Improved mood C) Stress and irritability D) Enhanced creativity
26	Noise pollution can affect sleep patterns by causing: A) Deeper sleep B) Insomnia and disrupted sleep C) Increased REM sleep D) No effect on sleep
27	What is an effective way to reduce noise pollution in cities? A) Increasing traffic speed limits B) Planting trees and vegetation C) Encouraging nighttime construction D) Removing sound barriers
28	Which regulation helps control noise pollution in residential areas? A) Clean Air Act B) National Environmental Policy Act C) Noise Control Act D) Clean Water Act
29	Which group of people is most vulnerable to noise pollution? A) Young adults B) Elderly individuals C) Children D) All of the above
30	Which of the following is a primary source of noise pollution in urban areas? A) Wind B) Traffic C) Natural disasters D) Solar activity
31	The main cause of acid rain is: A) Carbon dioxide and methane emissions B) Emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO2) and nitrogen oxides (NOx) C) Depletion of ozone layer D) Carbon monoxide emissions
32	The pollution that causes respiratory issues and lung disease is primarily due to: A) Heavy metals B) Water pollutants C) Airborne particulate matter D) Soil contamination
33	Which of the following is a major source of water pollution? A) Burning fossil fuels B) Industrial waste discharge C) Solar power generation D) Wind energy farms
34	Eutrophication is primarily caused by excess: A) Oxygen B) Nitrogen and phosphorus C) Carbon dioxide D) Sulfur compounds
35	The main effect of noise pollution on humans is: A) Respiratory problems B) Visual impairment C) Hearing loss and stress D) Skin irritation
36	Which of the following pollutants is associated with an increased risk of cardiovascular diseases? A) Ozone (O3) B) Carbon dioxide (CO2) C) Methane (CH4) D) Sulfur hexafluoride (SF6)
37	What is the purpose of the Air Quality Index (AQI)? A) To measure humidity levels B) To indicate the safety of outdoor air for public health C) To monitor water quality D) To assess soil pollution
38	Which group is particularly vulnerable to the effects of air pollution? A) Healthy adults B) Elderly individuals and children C) Athletes D) Office workers
39	Which technology can be used to reduce emissions from industrial sources? A) Air fresheners B) Scrubbers and filters C) Incinerators D) Open burning
40	Long-term exposure to air pollution can lead to which chronic disease? A) Diabetes B) Asthma C) Osteoporosis D) Hypertension
41	Which of the following is a natural source of air pollution? A) Factories B) Forest fires C) Motor vehicles D) Power plants
42	Which of the following is the largest source of air pollution globally? A) Transportation B) Industrial processes C) Agricultural activities D) Residential heating
43	Which environmental factor is NOT directly affected by noise pollution? A) Wildlife behavior B) Soil quality C) Human health D) Water quality
44	Exposure to high levels of noise can lead to hearing loss, particularly in which frequency range? A) Low frequency B) Mid frequency C) High frequency D) All frequencies equally
45	Chronic exposure to noise pollution is linked to an increased risk of which condition? A) Diabetes B) Heart disease C) Asthma D) Osteoporosis
46	Which of the following activities is a common contributor to occupational noise pollution? A) Reading B) Construction work C) Gardening D) Cooking
47	The process by which nutrients, especially nitrogen and phosphorus, accumulate in water bodies, leading to excessive algae growth, is known as: A) Bioaccumulation B) Biomagnification C) Eutrophication D) Sedimentation
48	Which type of water pollution results in the rapid spread of diseases like cholera and dysentery? A) Thermal pollution B) Pathogenic microbial pollution C) Chemical pollution D) Nutrient pollution
49	Which regulation is aimed at controlling water pollution in the United States? A) Clean Air Act B) Clean Water Act C) Resource Conservation and Recovery Act D) National Environmental Policy Act
50	Which of the following is the major source of noise pollution in urban areas? A) Trains B) Aircraft C) Road traffic D) Industrial machinery

Course instructor

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