

Previous Year May 2019 Question and Answer

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Q1. Explain ozone layer depletion with its effect and preventive measures.

Answer:- Ozone layer exists in the lower region of stratosphere about 20-30 km above the surface of earth. The thickness of the ozone layer is about 3 to 5 mm. This thickness fluctuates a lot depending upon the season and geography.

Ozone layer consists of ozone. Ozone is a naturally occurring molecule containing three oxygen atoms. The concentration of ozone in the ozone layer is usually 10 p.p.m. while average concentration of ozone in the atmosphere is about 0.3 p.p.m.

Ultraviolet rays can cause deadly disorders such as skin cancer, cataract and damage to the immune system. Ozone layer is capable of absorbing 97-99% of harmful ultraviolet rays emitted by sun.

The serious effects of ozone layer depletion are as follow:

1. Damage to Human Health.
2. Damage to Animal.
3. Impact on Certain Materials.
4. Devastation to Environment.
5. Threat to marine Life.

Solutions to prevent ozone layer depletion

1. Not to use Pesticides.
2. Prohibiting the use of Nitrous Oxide.
3. Discourage Driving of Private Vehicles.
4. Using Environment Friendly Cleaning Products.

Q2. Explain Air (Prevention and control of pollution) act 1981.

Answer:- Air (Prevention and control of pollution) Act 1981 was enacted for prevention control and abatement of air pollution. The functions of Central Board and State Board are as follow:

Functions of Central Board:

1. To advise the Central Government on any matter concerning the improvement of the quality of air and the prevention, control or abatement of air pollution, control or abatement of air pollution.
2. To plan and organize a nation-wide programme for the prevention, control or abatement of air pollution.
3. To coordinate the activities of the state boards and resolve disputes among them.
4. To provide technical assistance and guidance to the State Boards, carry on and sponsor investigations and research relating to problems of air pollution and prevention, control or abatement or air pollution.
5. To organize through mass media a comprehensive programme regarding the prevention, control or abatement of air pollution.

Function of State Board:

1. To plan a comprehensive programme for prevention, control or abatement of air pollution and to secure the execution thereof.
2. To advise the State Government on any matter concerning the prevention, control or abatement of air pollution.
3. To collect and disseminate information relating to air pollution.
4. To collaborate with the Central Board in organizing the Training of persons engaged or to be engaged in programmes relating to prevention control.
5. To inspect air pollution control areas at such intervals as it may think necessary, assess the quality of air therein and take steps for prevention, control or abatement of air pollution in such areas.

Q3. Write a short note on Green buildings.

Answer:- A 'green' building is a building that, in its design, construction or operation, reduces or eliminates negative impacts, and can create positive impacts, on our climate and natural environment. Green buildings preserve precious natural resources and improve our quality of life.

Site planning and design. Affordable housing works best when residents have easy access to key services and transit. ...

Community. ...

Indoor Air Quality. ...

Energy. ...

Materials. ...

Waste....

Water....

Commissioning.

Q4. How soil pollution can be controlled.

Answer Soil pollution can be controlled by limiting the use of chemical fertilizers and by substituting them with bio-fertilizers and manures. Reducing the use of pesticides and applying biological methods also reduces soil pollution.

control measures of soil pollution - definition

1. Use of pesticides should be minimized.
2. Use of fertilizers should be judicious.
3. Cropping techniques should be improved to prevent growth of weeds.
4. Special pits should be selected for dumping wastes.
5. Controlled grazing and forest management.

Q5. Tabulate the methods to control noise pollution.

Answer

1. Turn off Appliances at Home and offices....
2. Shut the Door when using noisy Machines....
3. Use Earplugs....
4. Lower the volume....
5. Stay away from Noisy area....
6. Follow the Limits of Noise level....
7. Control Noise level near sensitive areas....
8. Go Green by planting trees.

Q6. Explain the sources of soil pollution.

Answer 1. Industrial wastes

2. Urban wastes

3. Agricultural practices

4. Radioactive pollutants

5. Biological agents

Q7. Describe three major functions of State pollution control board.

Answer 1. The State Pollution Control Board is to plan a comprehensive programme for the prevention, control or abatement of pollution of streams and wells in the state and to secure the execution thereof.

2. The State Pollution Control Board is to advise the state government on any matter concerning the prevention, control or abatement of water pollution.

3. The State Pollution Control Board is to collect and disseminate information relating to water pollution and the prevention, control or abatement thereof.

4. The State Pollution Control Board is to encourage, conduct and participate in investigation and research relating to problems of water pollution and prevention, control or abatement of water pollution.

Q8. Describe environmental benefits of green buildings.

1. Low Maintenance and Operation Cost. Green buildings incorporate unique construction features that ensure efficient use of resources such as water and energy....
2. Energy Efficiency....
3. Enhances Indoor Environment Quality....
4. Water Efficiency....
5. Better Health....
6. Material Efficiency....
7. Better Environment....
8. Reduces Strain on Local Resources

Q9. Explain four advantages of recycling.

1. more economic - less energy is needed to produce a metal.
2. less damage to the environment - fewer quarries and mines,
3. less noise and less heavy traffic.
4. saves valuable raw materials - reserves of metal ores will last longer.

Q10. Illustrate four ill-effects of Acid rain.

Answer 1. Acid Rain Can Cause Health Problems in People

2. Acid Rain Harms Forests
3. Acid Rain Damages Lakes and Streams
4. Acid Rain Damages Buildings and Objects

Q11. Explain how to control global warming.

1. Change light. Replacing one regular light bulb with a compact fluorescent light bulb will save 150 pounds of carbon dioxide a year.
2. Drive less. Walk, bike, carpool or take mass transit more often....
3. Recycle more....
4. Check your tires....
5. Use less hot water....
6. Avoid products with a lot of packaging....
7. Adjust your thermostat....
8. Plant a tree.

Q12. Illustrate four effects of noise pollution on human health.

1. Hearing Problems
2. Difficulty in sleeping
3. Reduced cognitive functioning
4. Emotion and behavioral change
5. Reproduction problems

Q13. Explain two advantages of composting.

1. Reduces Landfill Waste. Yard and food scraps make up 25-50% of what we throw away....
2. Creates Nutrient Rich Soil....
3. Helps to Reduce Gross Greenhouse Gas Emissions....
4. Positively Affects Air Quality....
5. Averts Garden Pests....
6. Neutralizes Soil....
7. Increases Biodiversity....
8. Reduces Erosion.

Q14. Define environmental legislation.

Environmental legislation is the collection of laws and regulation pertaining to air quality, water quality endangered wildlife and other environmental factors. Environmental legislation which work together towards a common goal. Environment legislation regulates the interaction between man and the nature to reduce threats to the environment and increase public health.

Q15. List two example of non-biodegradable solid waste.

Examples of non-biodegradable wastes are plastics, glasses, metals, toxic chemicals, toxins, plastic products like plastic bags, grocery bags, plastic containers, and plastic water bottles are also non-biodegradable

Q16. Describe any two gases responsible for Green house effect.

The primary greenhouse gases in Earth's atmosphere are water vapor, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide.

Q17. Identify any two sources of Solid waste.

Food wastes, paper, cardboard, plastics, textiles, leather, yard wastes, wood, glass, metals, ashes, special wastes (e.g., bulky items, consumer electronics, white goods, batteries, oil, tires), and household hazardous wastes. Light and heavy manufacturing, fabrication, construction sites, power and chemical plants.

Q18. Define Noise pollution.

Noise pollution is generally defined as regular exposure to elevated sound levels that may lead to adverse effects in humans or other living organisms. ... airports, with constant elevated sounds from air traffic, i.e. planes taking off or landing. workplace sounds, often common in open-space offices.

Q19. EIA: Environment Impact

Assessment

Q20 CFC chloro fluoro carbon

Q21 full form of IGBC Indian Green Building Council

Q22 Tell the components of 3R's hierarchy.

The three R's – reduce, reuse and recycle

Q23 Define recycling of material.

Recycling is the process of converting waste materials into new materials and objects.

Q24 Sound becomes hazardous noise pollution above _____

Answer 80 decibels

Q25 List any one example of municipal solid waste.

durable goods (e.g., tires, furniture), nondurable goods (e.g., newspapers, plastic plates/cups)