

## **M.SC NUTRITION SEMESTER-III INTERNAL -2 QUESTION BANK**

### **PAPER-IV FOOD HYGIENE AND SANITATION**

#### **I. Multiple choice Questions**

1. The main source of fresh water on earth is:

- A. Sea
- B. Rivers
- C. Rain**
- D. Oceans

**Ans: C**

2. Which disease is caused by polluted water?

- A. Malaria
- B. Cholera**
- C. Tuberculosis
- D. Asthma

**Ans: B**

3. The process of killing germs in water using chlorine is called:

- A. Filtration
- B. Sedimentation
- C. Chlorination**
- D. Distillation

**Ans: C**

4. Alum is used in water purification for:

- A. Disinfection
- B. Filtration
- C. Coagulation**
- D. Boiling

**Ans: C**

5. Which is a small-scale water purification method?

- A. Sand filtration plant
- B. Sewage treatment
- C. Boiling**
- D. Coagulation tank

**Ans: C**

6. Solid waste disposal method useful for organic waste is:

- A. Landfilling
- B. Composting**
- C. Incineration
- D. Recycling

**Ans: B**

7. Liquid waste is commonly called:

- A. Sludge
- B. Garbage
- C. Sewage**
- D. Litter

**Ans: C**

8. Which device removes dust from industrial gases?

- A. Scrubber**
- B. Filter paper
- C. Septic tank
- D. Compost pit

**Ans: A**

9. Air pollution mainly affects which organ?

- A. Liver
- B. Heart
- C. Lungs**
- D. Kidney

**Ans: C**

10. Major source of air pollution in cities is:

- A. Trees
- B. Vehicles**
- C. Rivers
- D. Soil

**Ans: B**

11. Excessive use of pesticides causes:

- A. Air pollution
- B. Water cycle
- C. Soil pollution**
- D. Noise pollution

**Ans: C**

12. Which gas is mainly responsible for acid rain?

- A. Oxygen
- B. Nitrogen
- C. Sulphur dioxide**
- D. Hydrogen

**Ans: C**

13. Noise pollution is measured in:

- A. Hertz
- B. Decibel**
- C. Pascal
- D. Watt

**Ans: B**

14. Plantation helps in preventing:

- A. Noise pollution
- B. Air pollution**
- C. Water pollution
- D. Soil erosion

**Ans: B**

15. Wastewater is treated in:

- A. Well
- B. STP**
- C. Chimney
- D. Landfill

**Ans: B**

16. The best method to control solid waste pollution is:

- A. Burning
- B. Dumping
- C. Recycling**
- D. Throwing in rivers

**Ans: C**

17. Eutrophication occurs due to excess:

- A. Oxygen
- B. Nutrients**
- C. Heat
- D. Sand

**Ans: B**

18. Loudspeakers cause which pollution?

- A. Water
- B. Soil
- C. Air
- D. Noise**

**Ans: D**

19. Which fuel causes less air pollution?

- A. Coal
- B. Petrol
- C. Diesel
- D. CNG**

**Ans: D**

20. Plastic waste mainly causes:

- A. Water pollution
- B. Soil pollution**
- C. Air pollution
- D. Noise pollution

**Ans: B**

## II. Fill in the blanks

1. The main source of water is rain.
2. Disease caused by contaminated water is typhoid.
3. Addition of chlorine to water is called chlorination.
4. Bleaching powder is commonly used for disinfecting water.
5. Underground water is obtained from wells.
6. Solid waste includes plastic, glass and metal.
7. Liquid waste is known as sewage.
8. Incineration is the process of burning waste.
9. Air pollution affects the respiratory system.
10. Carbon monoxide is released from vehicles.
11. Excess fertilizer causes water pollution.
12. Soil pollution reduces soil fertility.
13. Noise pollution is measured in decibels.
14. Trees help in reducing air pollution.
15. Pesticides enter the food chain by biomagnification.
16. Sewage is treated in a sewage treatment plant.
17. Plastic waste is non-biodegradable.
18. Loud noise can cause hearing loss.
19. Recycling helps in reducing solid waste.
20. Reduce, Reuse, Recycle is the principle of waste management.

## III .ONE WORD ANSWERS

### 1. Disposal of solid waste

ANS:- Solid waste disposal is the final stage of managing unwanted materials by safely isolating or destroying them, using methods like engineered landfills, high-heat incineration, or converting waste to energy, all aimed at preventing environmental pollution and protecting public health.

### 2. Air pollution

ANS:- Air pollution is the contamination of the indoor or outdoor environment by harmful substances like gases (ozone, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides) and particulate matter (dust, soot, smoke) from sources like vehicles, factories, fires, and household

### 3. Disposal of gaseous waste

ANS:- Disposal of gaseous waste involves treating and managing harmful airborne byproducts (methane) from industries, vehicles, and processes, using methods like flaring, incineration, absorption, scrubbing, catalytic conversion, or filtration to minimize pollution, prevent health hazards, and control climate change before releasing cleaned air into the atmosphere or capturing valuable components

### 4. Uses of water

**ANS:-** Water use refers to the withdrawal and consumption of water for various essential purposes, including domestic (drinking, cooking, sanitation), agricultural (crop irrigation, livestock), industrial (cooling, manufacturing), energy production (hydroelectricity), and recreational (swimming, boating) activities, highlighting water's fundamental role in survival, economy, and daily life

## 5. Waste management

**ANS:-** Waste management is the systematic process of handling discarded materials from creation to final disposal, involving collection, sorting, transport, treatment (like recycling, composting, or incineration), and landfilling, all to minimize environmental harm, conserve resources, protect health, and promote sustainability

## 6. Water pollution

**ANS :-** Water pollution is the contamination of water bodies (lakes, rivers, oceans, groundwater) by harmful substances like chemicals, bacteria, plastics, or sewage, degrading water quality and making it toxic or unfit for humans, animals, and ecosystems, often from industrial, agricultural, or urban runoff.

## 7. Solid waste pollution

**ANS :-** Solid waste pollution happens when discarded solid materials (household trash, industrial byproducts, e-waste, etc.) contaminate air, soil, and water, harming ecosystems and health through toxic leachates, air pollutants from burning, disease vectors, and plastic entanglement

## 8. Hazards of water pollution

**ANS :-** Hazards of water pollution are severe health issues like cholera, typhoid, cancer, and reproductive problems from pathogens, heavy metals, and chemicals; ecosystem destruction through eutrophication and dead zones; economic impacts from unusable water; and contamination of food chains

## 9. Soil pollution

**ANS:-** Soil pollution is the contamination of soil with harmful substances like chemicals, heavy metals, or waste, altering its natural quality, reducing fertility, and posing risks to human health and ecosystems by impacting plant growth and contaminating food.

## 10. Contamination of water

**ANS :-** Water contamination (or pollution) is when harmful substances—like chemicals, bacteria, sewage, or industrial waste—enter water bodies (rivers, lakes, oceans, groundwater), making the water toxic, unusable for drinking or agriculture, and damaging aquatic ecosystems and human health, often causing diseases like cholera or typhoid.

