

Environmental Health - 30 MCQs With Options & Answers

1. Environment is defined as:

- A) Physical factors only
- B) Chemical factors only
- C) Biological factors only
- D) All physical, chemical, and biological factors external to a person

Answer: D

2. Environmental Health is:

- A) Study of diseases only
- B) Study of drugs
- C) Study of how the environment affects health
- D) Study of hospitals

Answer: C

3. Which of the following is considered a hazard?

- A) Oxygen
- B) Food
- C) Loud noise
- D) Vitamins

Answer: C

4. Hazards can be:

- A) Natural only
- B) Man-made only

C) Both natural and man-made

D) None

Answer: C

5. Approximately what percentage of global deaths are linked to environmental factors?

A) 10%

B) 15%

C) 24%

D) 50%

Answer: C

6. Toxicology is the science of:

A) Nutrition

B) Poisons

C) Genetics

D) Ecology

Answer: B

7. Environmental toxicology studies:

A) Hospital infections

B) Drug interactions

C) How environmental hazards enter the body and cause disease

D) Surgery complications

Answer: C

8. Lead chromate is:

- A) Toxic substance mixture
- B) Toxic chemical
- C) Organic toxin
- D) Biological hazard

Answer: B

9. Gasoline is considered:

- A) Toxic chemical
- B) Toxic substance (mixture)
- C) Nutrient
- D) Organic toxin

Answer: B

10. Organic toxins are derived from:

- A) Living organisms
- B) Minerals
- C) Metals
- D) Rocks

Answer: A

11. Exposure refers to:

- A) Amount entering the body
- B) Contact with a hazard
- C) Recovery from disease
- D) Immune response

Answer: B

12. Dose refers to:

- A) Contact only
- B) Environmental concentration
- C) Amount of hazard entering the body
- D) Risk level

Answer: C

13. Dose depends on:

- A) Duration
- B) Frequency
- C) Body weight
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

14. Acute exposure usually lasts:

- A) Less than 24 hours
- B) Less than 1 month
- C) 1-3 months
- D) More than 3 months

Answer: A

15. Chronic exposure means:

- A) Single exposure
- B) Exposure less than 24 h
- C) Repeated exposure > 3 months

D) Exposure for one week

Answer: C

16. The fastest route of exposure effect is:

A) Dermal

B) Ingestion

C) Inhalation

D) Intravenous

Answer: D

17. Which is a route of environmental hazard intake?

A) Inhalation

B) Ingestion

C) Dermal absorption

D) All of the above

Answer: D

18. The dose-response relationship means:

A) Lower dose → greater effect

B) Dose has no effect

C) Higher dose → more severe response

D) Only age matters

Answer: C

19. The dose-response curve is usually:

A) Linear

- B) Circular
- C) Sigmoid
- D) Triangular

Answer: C

20. The point at which toxicity first appears is:

- A) Maximum dose
- B) Threshold dose
- C) Acute dose
- D) Response limit

Answer: B

21. Children, elderly, and pregnant women are examples of:

- A) Low-risk groups
- B) Individual susceptibility groups
- C) Environmental pathways
- D) Dose groups

Answer: B

22. Air pollution is contamination by:

- A) Chemical agents only
- B) Physical agents only
- C) Biological agents only
- D) Chemical, physical, or biological agents

Answer: D

23. A common source of air pollution is:

- A) Motor vehicles
- B) Factories
- C) Forest fires
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

24. Carbon monoxide is:

- A) A major air pollutant
- B) A nutrient
- C) A vitamin
- D) A microorganism

Answer: A

25. Most air toxics originate from:

- A) Human-made sources
- B) Plants only
- C) Animals only
- D) Water only

Answer: A

26. Examples of stationary sources include:

- A) Cars
- B) Buses
- C) Factories
- D) Bicycles

Answer: C

27. Risk assessment includes:

A) Analyzing risks and benefits

B) Ignoring costs

C) Studying genetics only

D) Reducing taxes

Answer: A

28. Environmental Justice emerged in:

A) 1970s California

B) 1980s North Carolina

C) 1990s Texas

D) 1960s Florida

Answer: B

29. Environmental Justice means:

A) Only reducing pollution

B) Everyone has a right to a healthy environment

C) Industrial expansion

D) Building more factories

Answer: B

30. Environmental Justice requires:

A) Fair treatment and involvement of all people

B) Protection of rich communities only

C) Ignoring minorities

D) No community participation

Answer: A