

Scheme G
Sample Test Paper -I

Course Name : All branches

Course Code : All Branches

Semester : Fourth

17401

Subject Title : Environmental Studies

Marks : 25

Time: 1 hour

Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory and multiple choice questions
2. Only one response is correct in each question
3. All question carry equal mark i.e. One mark per question
4. There is no negative marking

1. Political decision are made with respect to political jurisdictions; environmental problems
i) often transcend these jurisdictions

ii) respect political boundaries

iii) often have little to do with regional economic decisions

iv) none of the above.

2. Which of the following follow the concept of sustainable development?

(1) Fishing the mature fish instead of the young fish.

(2) Using wind power instead of burning coal to generate electricity.

(3) The prohibition of trading endangered species.

i) (1) and (2) only

ii) (1) and (3) only

iii) (2) and (3) only

iv) (1), (2) and (3)

3. World Environment Day is celebrated on:

i) 5th June

ii) 1st July

iii) 1st December

iv) 15th September

4. He is known for his “Chipko Movement”

i) AtalBehari

- ii) Kuldeepsingh
- iii) SunderlalBahuguna
- iv) M. C. Mehta

5. The death of the last individual of a species is called_____.

- i) extinction
- ii) endanger
- iii) neither i) nor ii)
- iv) diversity

6. Among the given options, which one is not correct for the use of large amount of fertilisers and pesticides ?

- i) They are eco-friendly
- ii) They turn the fields barren after some time
- iii) They adversely affect the useful component from the soil
- iv) They destroy the soil fertility

7. Which is not true?

- i) Lithosphere includes the crust and the uppermost mantle
- ii) Lithosphere is underlain by the asthenosphere
- iii) Lithosphere provides timber
- iv) lithosphere is broken into tectonic plates

8. Demand for a resource does not change with the change in_____

- i) idea
- ii) need
- iii) technology
- iv) economy

9. Which of the following is a renewable resource?

- i) salmon population that is farm raised
- ii) sulfur
- iii) light sweet crude oil shipped from Saudi Arabia
- iv) iron ore that is commercially mined

10. Fertile soil is always a renewable resource.

- i) True
- ii) False

11. Oxygen is returned to the atmosphere mainly by_____

- i) respiration
- ii) photosynthesis
- iii) fungi
- iv) burning of fuels

12. A renewable resource is a resource which is replaced_____

- i) naturally
- ii) by human
- iii) by animals
- iv) all of the above

13. Progress that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs is

- i)the tragedy of commons.
- ii)sustainable development.
- iii)net primary productivity (NPP).
- iv)the impossibility theorem.

14. Percentage of total water found as fresh water is_____

- i) 87.5%
- ii) 2.5%
- iii) 97.5%
- iv) 75%

15. All of the following statements concerning characteristics of predator-prey relationships are correct EXCEPT:

- i) A rise in the population of prey is often followed by a rise in the population of predators.
- ii A rise in the population of predators is followed by a decrease in the population of prey.
- iii) The population of predators most often eliminates the population of prey.
- iv) Camouflage is an adaptation that protects prey.
- v) The production of large numbers of offspring within very short periods of time ensures the survival of some prey populations.

16. Which of the following is true about secondary consumers in an ecosystem?

- i) They are fewer in number than are primary consumers.
- ii) They eat only plants.
- iii) They are eaten by primary consumers.
- iv They are smaller and weaker than are primary consumers.
- v) They contain the greatest total biomass in the system.

17. In an ecosystem, which one shows one way passage?

- i) Nitrogen
- ii) Carbon
- iii) Potassium
- iv) Free Energy

18. Upper part of sea/aquatic ecosystem contains

- i) Plankton
- ii) Nekton
- iii) Benthos
- iv) Plankton and Nekton

19. Lime is added to the soil which is too

- i) Sandy
- ii) Salty
- iii) Alkaline
- iv) Acidic

20. Which one of the following is not used for ex situ plant conservation?

- i) Field gene banks
- ii) Seed banks
- iii) Shifting cultivation
- iv) Botanical Garden

21. The least porous soil among the following is a

- i) Loamy soil
- ii) Silty soil
- iii) Clayey soil
- iv) Peaty soil

22. Which one of the following is an example of ex-situ conservation?

- i) National park
- ii) Wildlife sanctuary
- iii) Seed bank
- iv) Sacred groves

23. Sacred groves are specially useful in

- i) Generating environmental awareness
- ii) Preventing soil erosion
- iii) Year-round flow of water in rivers

iv) Conserving rare and threatened species

24. The term Alpha diversity refers to

- i) Genetic diversity
- ii) Community and ecosystem diversity
- iii) Species diversity
- iv) Diversity among the plants

25. Which of the following are likely to be present in photochemical smog?

- i) Sulphur dioxide
- ii) Sulphur
- iii) Chlorofluorocarbon
- iv) Ozone

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01. Which of the following devices is suitable for the removal of gaseous pollutants?

- i) Cyclone separator
- ii) Electrostatic precipitator
- iii) Fabric filter
- iv) Wet scrubber

02. Which of the following air pollution control devices is suitable for the removing the finest dust from the air?

- i) Cyclone separator
- ii) Electrostatic precipitator
- iii) Fabric filter
- iv) Wet scrubber

03. Air pollution from automobiles can be controlled by fitting:

- i) Cyclone separator
- ii) Electrostatic precipitator
- iii) Catalytic converter
- iv) Wet scrubber

04. Septic tank is:

- i) An aerobic attached growth treatment system
- ii) An aerobic suspended growth biological treatment system

- iii) An anaerobic attached growth biological treatment system
- iv) An anaerobic suspended growth treatment system

05. Noise is:

- i) Loud sound
- ii) Sound of high frequency
- iii) Unwanted sound
- iv) Constant sound

06. Acidic deposition _____.

- i) causes ozone depletion
- ii) is a major component of indoor air pollution
- iii) causes eutrophication in streams and rivers
- iv) often crosses national boundaries, creating international disputes
- v) is primarily a local problem near point sources

07. You have been hired by a rapidly growing small city to improve the air quality, which has deteriorated in the past 10 years. Your first suggestion is to _____.

- i) try to negotiate with the large city downwind whose factories produce large amounts of pollution
- ii) decrease the amount of CFCs used locally
- iii) move or close the cattle feed lots near the river
- iv) improve transportation options, including carpool lanes, buses, and light rail
- v) remove the hydroelectric dam on the river

08. Closing down (decommissioning) a nuclear power plant can cost more than building the plant in the first place.

- i) True
- ii) False

09. Carbon credit is meant for

- i) Deforestation
- ii) Protection of environment
- iii) Rural infrastructure
- iv) Diamond trading

10. Which one of the following is not true about the term "CARBON CREDITS"?

- i) A Carbon credit gives the owner the right to emit one tonne of carbon dioxide.
- ii) Carbon credits are a tradable permit scheme and can be exchanged between businesses having short of quotas or below the quotas.

- iii) These can be bought and sold in international/national market at the Govt. controlled prices.
- iv) The need arises because International treaties such as Kyoto Protocol set quotas on the amount of greenhouse gases that those countries can produce.
- v) All the above are true.

11. The current practice for disposal of high level wastes from nuclear power plants is to

- i) sell the wastes to developing countries for use in their own nuclear power plants.
- ii) bury the wastes deep underground.
- iii) allow the military to reprocess the wastes for nuclear weapons.
- iv) drop the wastes into the deepest parts of the ocean.
- v) use the space shuttle to carry the wastes to outer space.

12. Ozone is a pollutant at ground level, but it is a desirable chemical in the stratosphere because it blocks dangerous ultraviolet radiation.

- i) True
- ii) False

13. Which state has made it compulsory to harvest rain water for all buildings?

- i) Rajasthan
- ii) West Bengal
- iii) Tamilnadu
- iv) Maharashtra

14. In Mumbai, what is the minimum plot area for which rain water harvesting is mandatory?

- i) 2000 sq m
- ii) 500 sq m
- iii) 1000 sq m
- iv) 1500 sq m

15. Which one is not greenhouse gas?

- i) CO₂
- ii) Ozone
- iii) CH₄
- iv) CFC

16. Which of these countries has the highest per capita carbon dioxide emissions?

- i) United States
- ii) Australia
- iii) Saudi Arabia
- iv) China

17. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 has relaxed the rule of “Locus Standi” and because of such relaxation even a common citizen can approach the Court provided he has given a notice of----

- i) 40 days
- ii) 60 days
- iii) 30 days
- iv) 120 days

18. In the commission of the offence under this Act by Government Department, the Act holds the Head of the Department as guilty of the offence unless

- i) the head of the Department proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.
- ii) the head of the Department proves that the offence was committed with the knowledge to his superiors
- iii) the head of the Department was on tour
- iv) the head of the Department was on leaves

19. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 ----- to the officers of the Government for any act done under the provisions of this Act or under the powers vested in them or functions assigned to them under this Act.

- i) does not grant immunity
- ii) grants immunity
- iii) grants awards
- iv) grants scholarships

20. The Act debars the Civil Courts from having any jurisdiction to entertain any suit or proceeding in respect of—

- i) an action,
- ii) direction,
- iii) order issued by Central Government
- iv) other statutory authority under this Act.
- v) all of the above

21. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act was enacted in year

- i) 1981
- ii) 1986
- iii) 1974
- iv) 1972

22. As compared to all other laws on environment protection which law is a more effective and bold measure to fight the problem of pollution

- i) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act
- ii) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act
- iii) The Environment (Protection) Act
- iv) National Environment Appellate Authority Act

23. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act was enacted in year

- i) 1981
- ii) 1986
- iii) 1974
- iv) 1972

24. The Environment (Protection) Act was enacted in year

- i) 1981
- ii) 1986
- iii) 1974
- iv) 1972

25. What would the Kyoto Protocol do?

- i) It would not allow developing countries like China to modify their coal-burning equipment to prevent further increases in carbon dioxide levels.
- ii) It would curb all CO₂ emissions from all countries to bring them about 15 to 20% down from the levels reached in 1990.
- iii) It would completely ban production of CFCs.
- iv) By 2012, it would curb CO₂ emissions from all developed countries to bring them about 6 to 8%

Sample Question Paper

Course Name : All branches

Course Code : All Branches

Semester : Fourth

Subject Title : Environmental Studies

Marks : 50

17401

Time: 01 hour

Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory and multiple choice questions
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1. Environmental Studies:

- i) is an interdisciplinary academic field
- ii) methodically studies human interaction with the environment
- iii) includes the natural environment, built environment, and the sets of relationships between them
- iv) all of the above

2. Environmental Studies does not involve:

- i) psychology
- ii) demography
- iii) ethics
- iv) literature

3. Van Mahotsav is an annual tree-planting festival in India, celebrated on:

- i) 2nd June
- ii) 1st July
- iii) 1st December
- iv) 15th September

4. Which of the following global trends is of great concern for the future of our environment?

- i) degradation of fertile soils
- ii) changes in the global atmosphere

- iii) species extinction leading to the loss of biodiversity
- iv) population growth and increasing per capita consumption of resources
- v) all of the above

5. Which is false about biosphere?

- i) It is the global sum of all ecosystems
- ii) It can also be called the zone of life on Earth
- iii) It does not contain microbes
- iv) It has evolved at least some 3.5 billion years ago

6. Which option below is not an example of pollution?

- i) smog in Delhi
- ii) nuclear waste
- iii) overpopulation
- iv) untreated sewage

7. Which one is not a disadvantage of a big dam?

- i) extremely expensive
- ii) flooding of prime arable land
- iii) electric energy generated from hydropower
- iv) blocking upstream migration of salmon
- v) water loss with evaporation

8. This area has no permanent roads or settlements and is maintained primarily for its primitive character and non-motorized recreation. It is a _____.

- i) wilderness area
- ii) primitive recreation area
- iii) national park
- iv) national forest

9. Which is true?

- i) Oxygen content may not get reduced if forest cover is not sufficient on the earth
- ii) Forests can be said to behave like non-renewable resources if not overused.
- iii) Fishes are capable of reproducing at the rate at which they are being caught.
- iv) None of the above
- v) All of the above

10. Non-renewable resources, once used__

- i) remain on earth in a different form

- ii) become waste material
- iii) are recycled
- iv) all of the above
- v) none of the above

11. Which one of the following is an example of non-renewable resources?

- i) Wind
- ii) Vegetation
- iii) Coal and minerals
- iv) Water

12. Which one of the following is not a fossil fuel?

- i) Petroleum
- ii) Coal
- iii) Natural gas
- iv) Uranium

13. _____ is the major raw material for biogas.

- i) Tree leaves
- ii) Grass
- iii) Cow dung
- iv) Waste from kitchen

14. Total earth's surface covered by water is _____

- i) 75%
- ii) 80%
- iii) 60%
- iv) 65%

15. What is true of Ecosystem?

- i) Primary consumers are least dependent upon producers
- ii) Primary consumers outnumber producers
- iii) Producers are more than primary consumers
- iv) Secondary consumers are largest and powerful

16. Pick up the correct food chain

- i) grass-chameleon-insect-bird
- ii) grass-fox-rabbit-bird
- iii) fallen leaves-bacteria-insect larvae
- iv) phytoplankton-zooplankton-fish

17. Association of animals when both partners are benefited

- i) Mutualism
- ii) Colony
- iii) Commensalism
- iv) Ammensalism

18. The dominant second trophic level in a lake ecosystem is

- i) Plankton
- ii) Phytoplankton
- iii) Benthos
- iv) Zooplankton

19. The percentage of forest cover recommended by the National Forest policy (1988) is

- i) 33% for plains and 67% for hills
- ii) 37% for plains and 63% for hills
- iii) 20% for plains and 70% for hills
- iv) 23% for plains and 77% for hills

20. Select the correct statement about biodiversity

- i) The desert areas of Rajasthan and Gujarat have a very high level of desert animal species as well as numerous rare animals
- ii) Large scale planting of BT cotton has no adverse effect on biodiversity
- iii) Western Ghats have a very high degree of species richness and endemism
- iv) Conservation of biodiversity is just a fad pursued by the developed countries

21. The Red Data Book maintains a record of the

- i) Plants and animals present in the whole world
- ii) Relationship between man and biosphere
- iii) Plants and animals which are known to be endangered
- iv) Forest wealth in the whole world

22. In a national park protection is given to

- i) The entire flora
- ii) The entire fauna
- iii) The plants and animals
- iv) The entire ecosystem

23. The phenomenon of the entry of toxic chemicals into the food chains and more concentrated at higher trophic levels is called

- i) Biological control
- ii) biomagnification
- iii) Algal bloom
- iv) Red tide

24. Bharatpur bird sanctuary is situated in

- i) Kerala
- ii) Karnataka
- iii) Gujarat
- iv) Rajasthan

25. Which of the following is an air pollutant?

- i) Nitrogen
- ii) Carbon
- iii) Carbon monoxide
- iv) Oxygen

26. Which of the following is a secondary air pollutant?

- i) Ozone
- ii) Carbon dioxide
- iii) Carbon monoxide
- iv) Sulphur dioxide

27. During Inversion:

- i) Temperature increases with altitude
- ii) Temperature decreases with altitude
- iii) Temperature remains constant
- iv) None of the above

28. Which of the following on inhalation dissolved in the blood hemoglobin more rapidly than oxygen?

- i) Sulphur dioxide
- ii) Carbon mono-oxide
- iii) Ozone
- iv) Nitrous oxide

29. TajMahal is said to be suffering from "Marble Cancer " . What is Marble Cancer?

- i) Acidic Rain which corrodes marble.
- ii) Large number of Fungus in Taj Mahal marbles

- iii) Yellowing of the marble on account of Soot particles
- iv) Smokes filling the Taj Mahal from adjoining industries

30. DDT is

- i) Green house gas
- ii) Non-degradable pollutant
- iii) Degradable pollutant
- iv) None of these

31. Greenhouse effect is caused by

- i) Green plants
- ii) Infrared rays
- iii) UV rays
- iv) X-rays

32. How the biological oxygen demand gets affected with the increased presence of organic matter in water?

- i) the oxygen demand increases
- ii) the oxygen demand decreases
- iii) the oxygen demand remains unchanged
- iv) None of the above

33. Large cities in developed countries are impossible without automobile ownership by a high percentage of the cities' residents.

- i) True
- ii) False

34. City dwellers must rely on rural areas for production of all of their foodstuffs.

- i) True
- ii) False

35. A single person can not help in efforts to work towards a sustainable society.

- i) True
- ii) False

36. Shifting back to a more localized production of food and other resources would lead to all of the following, except

- i) reduced local environmental sustainability
- ii) more stable source of jobs and income

- iii) more profits circulating within each community
- iv) reduced transportation fuel use
- v) reduced greenhouse gas emissions

37. Which of the following would not traditionally support an environmental-friendly economy?

- i) Shift taxes from wages and profits to pollution and waste.
- ii) Improve energy efficiency.
- iii) Shift from a carbon-based economy to a renewable fuel-based economy.
- iv) Repair ecological damage.
- v) Decrease subsidies for alternative fuel vehicles.

38. Which of the following is not true of watershed management?

- i) Watershed management is continuous and needs a multidisciplinary approach
- ii) A watershed management framework supports partnering, using sound science, taking well planned actions and achieving results
- iii) Watersheds are natural systems that we can work with
- iv) Watersheds are a type of building for storing bottled water

39. What is a watershed?

- i) area of land that water flows across as it moves toward a larger water body
- ii) area of land from which water drains to a particular water body
- iii) moisture released from clouds in the form of rain, snow, hail, etc.
- iv) both i) and ii)

40. Which is not a treatment measures for watershed development

- i) Contour bunding
- ii) Gravity dam
- iii) Contour trenching
- iv) Contour stone walls
- v) Bench terraces

41. A sustainable society

- i) returns to a more primitive style of living.
- ii) meets the needs and aspirations of the present without compromising those of the future.
- iii) curtails all further development.
- iv) continues as always and assumes that things will work out for the best.
- v) is inconsistent with the goals of environmentalism.

42. Rain water harvesting is not_____

- i) catching and holding rain where it falls and using it

- ii) storing it in tanks
- iii) recharging groundwater
- iv) harvesting the crops with rain water

43. The Environment Protection Act, 1986 does not provide

- i) a framework for the co-ordination of central and state authorities established under the Water (Prevention and Control) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control) Act, 1981.
- ii) power to state govt. for protection and improvement of environment
- iii) power to the central government to take measures necessary to protect and improve the quality of the environment
- iv) none of the above
- v) all of the above

44. Under EPA 1986, the central government is empowered to take measures necessary to protect and improve the quality of the environment by

- i) setting standards for emissions and discharges
- ii) regulating the location of industries
- iii) management of hazardous wastes
- iv) none of the above
- v) all of the above

45. As per EPA 1986, Environment does NOT include

- i) air
- ii) space
- iii) land
- iv) water

46. Match correctly the following and choose the correct option

- | | |
|--|---------|
| a. Environment Protection Act | A. 1974 |
| b. Air Prevention & Control of Pollution Act | B. 1987 |
| c. Water Act | C. 1986 |
| d. Amendment of Air Act to include noise | D. 1981 |

The correct matches is;

- i) A b, B a, C d, D c
- ii) A c, B b, C d, D a
- iii) A c, B d, C a, D b
- iv) A c, B b, C d, D a

47. Chapter 3 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 deals with

- i) General Powers of the Central Government

- ii) Prevention, Control, and Abatement of Environmental Pollution
- iii) Miscellaneous
- iv) Preliminary

48. The minimum penalty for contravention or violation of any provision of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 is

- i) an imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years or fine up to one lakh rupees, or both
- ii) an imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years or fine up to one lakh rupees, or both
- iii) an imprisonment for a term which may extend to six years or fine up to two lakh rupees, or both
- iv) an imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years or fine up to two lakh rupees, or both

49. The Act also provides for the further penalty if the failure or contravention continues after the date of conviction. It is

- i) Rs 5000 per week
- ii) Rs 10000 per week
- iii) Rs 10000 per day
- iv) Rs 5000 per day

50. The Central Government or any other person duly authorised is empowered to collect the samples of -----as evidence of the offences under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

- i) air
- ii) water
- iii) soil
- iv) any substance