

CBCS SCHEME

18CIV59

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Question Paper Version : **A**

Fifth Semester B.E Degree Examination, Jan./Feb. 2021

Environmental Studies

(COMMON TO ALL BRANCHES)

Time: 2 hrs.]

[Max. Marks: 100

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES

1. Answer all the hundred questions, each question carries one mark.
2. Use only **Black ball point pen** for writing / darkening the circles.
3. **For each question, after selecting your answer, darken the appropriate circle corresponding to the same question number on the OMR sheet.**
4. Darkening two circles for the same question makes the answer invalid.
5. **Damaging/overwriting, using whiteners** on the **OMR** sheets are strictly prohibited.

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1. Which of the following is not the meaning of ecosystem?
a) Unit where in all organisms live a healthy life
b) A small unit that can be self sufficient
c) Co-existence of diverse things by mutual adjustment
d) A unit which includes all the organisms in a given area interacting with physical environment to form a natural unit of stability
 2. The factors responsible for stable ecosystem are balance between
a) Predators and prey
b) Vegetation, herbivores and carnivores
c) Competing species and biotic factors
d) All of these
 3. Which of it is not an example of ecosystem?
a) Forest
b) Desert
c) Water
d) Grassland
 4. E.I.A can be expanded as
a) Environment and Industrial Act
b) Environment and Impact Activities
c) Environmental Impact Assessment
d) Environmentally Important Activity
 5. Earth day is held every year on
a) 5th June
b) 23rd Nov
c) 22nd April
d) 26th Jan
 6. Soil erosion removes surface soil which contains
a) Organic matter
b) Plant nutrients
c) Both a and b
d) None of these
 7. Mineral resources are
a) Renewable
b) Non-renewable
c) Equally distributed
d) None of these

8. Fluoride though is an effective agent to prevent dental caries has a permissible limit of
 - a) 0.5 mg/lit of water
 - b) 1.5 mg/lit of water
 - c) 5 mg/lit of water
 - d) 1.0 mg/lit of water
9. Deforestation means
 - a) Maintenance of forest for recreation
 - b) Creating land for habitation of wild life
 - c) Conversion of forest land to agricultural land homes etc
 - d) Planting trees
10. Decrease of oxygen level in water mainly causes
 - a) Fluorosis
 - b) Death of aquatic life
 - c) Water purification
 - d) All of these
11. Extensive planting of trees to increase forest cover is called
 - a) Afforestation
 - b) Deforestation
 - c) Agro forestation
 - d) None of these
12. The percentage of geographical area of country under forest cover is
 - a) 23%
 - b) 43%
 - c) 13%
 - d) 33%
13. What is the permissible range of pH for drinking water as per Indian standards?
 - a) 6 to 9
 - b) 6.5 to 7.5
 - c) 6 to 8.5
 - d) 6.5 to 8.5
14. Forest rich area in Karnataka is found in
 - a) Western Ghats
 - b) Bandipur
 - c) Nagarhole
 - d) Mangalore
15. Major sources of fluoride is
 - a) River water
 - b) Tooth paste
 - c) Ground water
 - d) food products
16. The oceans are the largest storage of water on earth containing
 - a) 95% of earth's water
 - b) 85% of earth's water
 - c) 97% earth's water
 - d) 75% of earth's water
17. Solar energy is an ideal energy source because of
 - a) Unlimited supply
 - b) No air and water pollution
 - c) No hazardous byproducts
 - d) All of these
18. The only disadvantages of hydrogen energy source
 - a) Takes more energy to produce hydrogen than the energy that could be obtained from it.
 - b) Causes air and water pollution
 - c) Releases toxic byproducts
 - d) Hazardous effect due to risk of leakage
19. Wind energy generation depends on
 - a) Directions of wind
 - b) Velocity of wind
 - c) Humidity
 - d) All of these
20. 'OTEC' is an energy technology that converts
 - a) Energy in large tides of ocean to generate electricity
 - b) Energy in ocean waves to generate electricity
 - c) Energy in ocean due to thermal gradient to generate electricity
 - d) Energy in fast moving ocean currents to generate electricity

21. Select the correct statement about biodiversity.
 - a) The desert animals of Rajasthan and Gujrat have a very high of animal species as well as rare animals.
 - b) Large scale planting of biodiversity cotton has no adverse effect on biodiversity
 - c) Western Ghats have a very high degree of species richness and endemism
 - d) Conservation biodiversity is just a fad pursued by developing countries
22. Global warming can be controlled by
 - a) Reducing deforestation and cutting down the use of fossil fuel
 - b) Reducing afforestation and increasing the use of fossil fuel
 - c) Increasing the deforestation and increasing the growth of human population
 - d) Increasing deforestation and increasing the use of fossil fuels
23. Bhopal Gas Disaster is a kind of
 - a) Natural disaster
 - b) Man-made disaster
 - c) None of these
 - d) Water leakage
24. The instrument which records earthquake wave is called
 - a) Climograph
 - b) Seismograph
 - c) Hyther graph
 - d) None of these
25. Which of the following diseases appeared as public health concern in the last quarter of 20th century?
 - a) HIV
 - b) Ebola virus
 - c) Corona Virus
 - d) All of these
26. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) is headed by
 - a) President of India
 - b) Prime minister of India
 - c) Governor of States
 - d) Chief Minister of States
27. Cloud seeding is process of
 - a) Adding chemical material to cloud to obtain precipitation
 - b) To get more rainfall
 - c) It is artificial process to get rainfall during drought
 - d) All the above
28. Which of the following has been used to seed clouds?
 - a) Silver iodide
 - b) Silver chromate
 - c) Sodium Chloride
 - d) Potassium chromate
29. The scientist who experimented cloud seeding first time
 - a) Isaac Newton
 - b) Vincent Schaefer
 - c) Rutherford
 - d) C.V. Raman
30. Carbon trading deals
 - a) Carbon emissions
 - b) Acid rain
 - c) Sulphur dioxide emissions
 - d) None of these
31. COD is
 - a) Chemical Oxygen Demand
 - b) Measure of dissolved impurities in water
 - c) Amount of oxygen required to oxidize organic and organic impurities
 - d) All the above
32. Which of the following compounds may be toxic to human beings?
 - a) Amino acids
 - b) Polychlorinated biphenyl
 - c) Vitamins
 - d) Proteins

33. Many rivers polluted due to
 a) Heavy flux of sewage
 b) Industrial effluents
 c) Agricultural and domestic waste
 d) All of these
34. The sound intensity is measured in
 a) dB
 b) NB
 c) Horse power
 d) MB
35. Air Pollution from automobiles can be controlled by fitting
 a) Electrostatic precipitator
 b) Wet Scrubber
 c) Catalytic converter
 d) All of these
36. Sound above what level are considered hazardous noise pollution
 a) above 75 dB
 b) above 30 dB
 c) above 150 dB
 d) above 120 dB
37. Noise pollution at residential area
 a) 45 dB
 b) 80 dB
 c) 55 dB
 d) 90 dB
38. Which of the following is not a man-made hazard?
 a) Leakage of toxic waste
 b) Wars and civil strife
 c) Drought
 d) Environmental pollution
39. The Bhopal gas tragedy was caused due to
 a) Methyl isocyanate leakage
 b) Nitrous oxide leakage
 c) Acid rain
 d) Radioactive poisoning
40. The Kyoto protocol is
 a) The response to treat the climate change
 b) To reduce the emission of green house gases
 c) a and b
 d) To give permission to emit green house gases
41. The primary source of Green House Gases (GHG) is
 a) Wind
 b) Fossil fuel
 c) Water
 d) Green plants
42. The Kyoto protocol was adopted at the
 a) Third conference of UNFCCC in 1997
 b) Convention on the trans boundary effects of industrial accidents
 c) United nations framework convention on climate change in 1992
 d) convention on Biological diversity
43. Which one of following is not a green house gas?
 a) Water vapour
 b) Oxygen
 c) Methane
 d) Carbon monoxide
44. E.T.S stands for
 a) Emission Tracking system
 b) Europe Trading System
 c) Environmental Tracking System
 d) Engine Tracking System
45. The primary cause of acid rain around the world is due to
 a) Carbon dioxide
 b) Sulphur dioxide
 c) Carbon monoxide
 d) Ozone
46. Ozone layer is present in
 a) Troposphere
 b) Stratosphere
 c) Mesosphere
 d) Thermosphere

47. Sustainable development means
 - a) Meeting present needs without compromising on future needs
 - b) Progress in human well beings
 - c) Balance between human needs and ability of earth to provide the resources
 - d) All the above
48. Which of the following element make e-waste hazardous in nature?
 - a) Lead
 - b) Glass
 - c) Plastic
 - d) Iron
49. What is the hazardous pollutant released from LED?
 - a) Arsenic
 - b) Barium
 - c) Cobalt
 - d) Cadmium
50. Cytotoxic and expired drugs are disposed off by
 - a) Dumping
 - b) Autoclave
 - c) Incineration
 - d) Chemical disinfection
51. Excess fluoride in drinking water is likely to cause
 - a) Blue babies
 - b) Fluorosis
 - c) Fever
 - d) Cough and chill
52. All the following waste can be incinerated except
 - a) Reactive Chemical Waste
 - b) Vaccine
 - c) Mutilated parts
 - d) Discarded drugs
53. Which Vaccination should be given to workers who deals with biomedical waste?
 - a) Hbs Ag
 - b) Tetanus
 - c) Rabies
 - d) Both a and b
54. Nickel is released from
 - a) Alloys
 - b) Display
 - c) Calculators
 - d) Circuit boards
55. Which of the following solid wastes describes the term 'Municipal Solid Waste'?
 - a) Toxic
 - b) Hazardous
 - c) Non toxic
 - d) Non-hazardous
56. The blue baby syndrome is caused by the contamination of water due to
 - a) Phosphates
 - b) Sulphur
 - c) Arsenic
 - d) Nitrates
57. The organic material of solid waste will decompose
 - a) By the flow of water
 - b) By filtration
 - c) By drying
 - d) By the oxidation in presence of oxygen
58. The pH value of the acid rain water is
 - a) 5.7
 - b) 7.0
 - c) 8.5
 - d) 7.5
59. The global warming may bring about the following changes in atmosphere
 - a) Increase in temperature of earth
 - b) Drought
 - c) direct impact on human health
 - d) All of these
60. Which agency deals with the health effect that may occur from environmental exposure to toxic chemicals?
 - a) Environmental Protection Agency
 - b) The Center for Disease Control and Prevention
 - c) The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
 - d) The Nuclear Regulatory Commission

61. Eco-toxicology is study of
 - a) Chemical interaction of organism and environment
 - b) Physical interactions of organism and environment
 - c) Thermal interaction of organism and environment
 - d) Biological interaction organism and environment
62. What is the 1st step in primary treatment plants?
 - a) Fine screening b) Course screening c) Chlorination d) Oxidation
63. What are the sources of air pollutants in the atmosphere?
 - a) Coal fired power station b) Vehicle exhaust
 - c) Industries d) Coal
64. Which of the following chemicals damage the ozone layer?
 - a) Polyvinyl chloride b) Chlorofluorocarbons
 - c) DDT d) Hydrofluorocarbons
65. Which of these energy source is renewable?
 - a) Wind b) Nuclear c) Coal d) Oil
66. Which one of the following is a great achievement of the Chipko movement?
 - a) More trees are planted b) Development in Himalayan region
 - c) Successfully resisted deforestation d) Soil erosion gets declined
67. The percentage of forest cover in India is
 - a) 14.69% b) 15.39% c) 19.39% d) 19.67%
68. GIS stands for
 - a) Geographic Information System b) Generic Information System
 - c) Geological Information System d) Geographic Information Sharing
69. The effect of Acid Rain is
 - a) Reduces soil fertility b) Increases atmospheric temperature
 - c) Causing respiratory problem d) Skin cancer
70. Environmental protection is reasonability of
 - a) Government of India b) NGO
 - c) Individual d) All of these
71. World Summit on sustainable development was held at
 - a) Johansberg in 2002 b) Rio de Janerio in 1992
 - c) Kyoto in 1994 d) Stockholm in 2000
72. Ozone layer thickness is measured in
 - a) PPM b) PPB c) Decibels d) Dobson units
73. Which of following related to GIS?
 - a) Euclidean space b) Ramanujan space c) Pythagorean space d) None of these
74. Remote sensing techniques make use of the properties of following radiation by the sensed objects
 - a) Electric waves b) Sound waves
 - c) Electromagnetic waves d) Wind waves

75. What is the fullform of NGOs?
 a) Non Governmental Organization b) Null Governmental Organizations
 c) Nice Governmental Organization d) None of these
76. Which one of the following has maximum genetic diversity in India?
 a) Tea b) Teak c) Mango d) Wheat
77. The carbon "credit is permit" is permit representing the right to emit
 a) One tone of Carbon Dioxide b) 10 tonnes of Carbon Dioxide
 c) 5 tonnes of Carbon Dioxide d) 15 tonnes of Carbon Dioxide
78. What is the role of NGOs in natural resource management?
 a) Creating awareness among the public on current environmental issues and solution
 b) Being involved in the protection of human rights to a clean environment
 c) Data generation on natural resources time line and history
 d) Making profit from Government
79. The primary objective of ISO14001 is
 a) An internationally agreed standard sets out the requirements for an environmental manage system
 b) It helps organizations to improve their environmental performance through more efficient use of resources
 c) It helps organization for the reduction of waste gaining competitive advantage and trust of stakeholders
 d) All the above
80. Which one of the following in not a renewable exhaustible natural resource?
 a) Aquatic animals b) Wild life c) Soil fertility d) Minerals
81. People who are exposed to radon in drinking of water may have risk of getting
 a) Cancer b) Typhoid
 c) Blue baby syndrome d) Cholera
82. Remote sensing uses which of the following waves in its procedure.
 a) Sonar waves b) Electromagnetic waves
 c) Gamma ray d) None of these
83. What is called for the practice of regulating forest resources to meet the society and industry while preserving forest health?
 a) Environmental Protection b) Sustainable forest management
 c) forest policy d) Unsustainable forest management
84. Soil erosion is prevented by
 a) Deforestation b) Afforestation
 c) Overgrazing d) Removal of vegetation
85. Which one of the following states is the leading produce of iron ore?
 a) Chhattisgarh b) Jharkhand c) Karnataka d) Madhya Pradesh
86. Prevention and Control of Air Pollution Act in India was passed
 a) 1970 b) 1975 c) 1981 d) 1990

87. An important NGO involved in Global Environmental Protection.
a) UNICEF b) Green Peace c) WHO d) CPCB
88. Which one of the following is a source of sulphur dioxide in atmosphere?
a) Volcanoes b) Thermal power station
c) H₂SO₄ manufacturing d) All of these
89. The important non-metallic resource is
a) Petroleum b) Bauxite c) Sidertile d) None of these
90. Which of the following reservoirs contain most water?
a) Atmosphere b) biosphere c) Ground water d) Lakes and rivers
91. The Environmental Protection Act 1986 deals with
a) Water b) Air c) Soil d) All of these
92. How to remove leachate from landfill?
a) By gravity b) By pumping from low points
c) Both a and b d) None of these
93. Ground water is a source of trouble at which place
a) Plains b) Slopes c) Rivers d) Lakes
94. The hot spots of biodiversity are characterized by
a) Low endemcity and low threat of extinction
b) Low endemcity and high threat of extinction
c) High endemcity and low threat of extinction
d) High intensity and threat of extinction
95. The world environment day is on
a) 5th June b) 3rd October c) 25th December d) 11th July
96. Fossil fuels are converted into energy by
a) Burning b) Cooling c) Sublimation d) Melting
97. Which place in India the tidal energy has been experimented?
a) Goa b) Karnataka c) Kerala d) Tamil Nadu
98. India has the largest share of
a) Manganese b) Mica c) Copper d) Diamond
99. Which of the following are major environmental issues involved in mining?
a) Air pollution from dust b) Water pollution
c) Soil degradation d) all of these
100. In an ecosystem the flow of energy is
a) Bidirectional b) Cyclic c) Unidirectional d) Multidirectional

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