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First/Second Semester B.E Degree Examination, Dec.2016/Jan.2017
Environmental Studies
(COMMON TO ALL BRANCHES)

Time: 2 hrs.]

[Max. Marks: 50

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES

1. Answer all the fifty 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.**

1. The study of interactions between living organisms and environment is called as,
a) Ecosystem b) Ecology c) Phytogeography d) Phytosociology
2. The short term properties of the atmosphere at a given place and time is referred as,
a) Climate b) Microclimate c) Season d) Weather
3. Common energy source in Indian villages is,
a) Electricity b) Coal c) Sun d) Wood and animal dung.
4. Fossil fuels and metallic minerals are,
a) Renewable resources b) In exhaustible resources
c) Non-renewable resources d) None of these
5. Bath power and manure is provided by,
a) Nuclear plants b) Thermal plants c) Biogas plants d) Hydroelectric plants
6. Deforestation generally decreases,
a) Rainfall b) Soil erosion c) Drought d) Global warming
7. Chipko movement was started to conserve,
a) Forest b) Grass land c) Deserts d) Soil

8. Terrace farming is practiced in,
 a) Coastal areas b) Deserts c) Hills d) Plains
9. Which ecological pyramid is always straight?
 a) Pyramid of biomass b) Pyramid of numbers
 c) Pyramid of energy d) Pyramid of numbers and biomass.
10. Increases in fauna and decrease in flora would be harmful due to increase in,
 a) Diseases b) CO₂ c) O₂ d) Radioactive pollution
11. Tropical forest occurs in India in,
 a) Jammu and Kashmir b) Rajasthan c) Kerala and Assam d) No where
12. If all the plants of the earth die suddenly all the animals die due to deficiency of ,
 a) Food b) Shade c) Oxygen d) Shelter
13. In our country the percentage of land under forest is about,
 a) 20% b) 19% c) 25% d) 30%
14. The area reserved for the welfare of wildlife is called,
 a) National park b) Botanical garden c) Sanctuary d) Forest
15. Acid rain is caused by increase in the atmospheric concentration of,
 a) Ozone and dust b) SO₂ and NO₂ c) SO₃ & CO d) CO₂ & CO
16. Gas leaked in Bhopal tragedy was,
 a) Potassium isothiocyanate b) Sodium isothiocyanate
 c) Ethyl isocyanate d) Methyl isocyanate
17. Ozone layer of upper atmosphere is being destroyed by,
 a) Sulphur dioxide b) Photochemical oxidants
 c) Chlorofluorocarbon d) Smog
18. Dysentery spread due to,
 a) Food adultration b) Humid weather
 c) Water pollution d) Air pollution
19. Maximum deposition of DDT will occur in,
 a) Phytoplankton b) Crab
 c) Eel d) Sea gull
20. Disease caused by eating fish inhabiting mercury contaminated water is,
 a) Bright's disease b) Minimata diseases
 c) Hashimoto disease d) Osteosclerosis
21. Fluoride pollution mainly affects,
 a) Kidney b) Brain c) Heart d) Teeth

22. Which of the following is not a greenhouse gas?
a) Oxygen b) CO₂ c) Chlorofluorocarbons d) Methane
23. Study of trends in human population growth and prediction of future growth is called,
a) Demography b) Biography c) Kalography d) Psychology
24. The number of babies produced per thousand individuals is called,
a) Natality b) Mortality c) Immigration d) Emigration
25. A pesticide/insecticide which has reported to cause physical deformities and disease in infants in Karnataka and Kerala state recently is,
a) Endosulfan b) DDT c) Amitraz d) None of these
26. The highest concentration of people with HIV infection have been recorded from,
a) USA b) India c) China d) Africa
27. Vasectomy is the method of sterilization in,
a) Man b) Woman c) Both Man and Woman d) None of these
28. ICDS is a welfare scheme for,
a) Public b) Women c) Men d) Children
29. The common pollutants present in ponds and pools nearby agricultural fields are,
a) Dust b) Straw c) Pollons d) Chemical fertilizer & pesticide
30. The non-green plants which obtains food from other plants are called,
a) Hosts b) Parasites c) Saprophytes d) Insectivorous plants
31. The liquid wastes from bathroom and kitchens are called,
a) Sullage b) Domestic sewage c) Storm water d) Runoff
32. EIA is abbreviated form for,
a) Energy impact assessment b) Ecological impact assessment
c) Environmental impact assessment d) Emission impact assessment
33. The fossil fuel which cause maximum environmental pollution due to its use in generation of thermal power is,
a) Coal b) Oil c) Natural gas d) None of these
34. Most stable ecosystem is,
a) Forest b) Desert c) Ocean d) Mountains
35. What is the pH range of drinking water,
a) 6 to 9 b) 6.5 to 8.5 c) 6 to 8.5 d) 6.5 to 7.5
36. Biogas is mostly made of,
a) Hydrogen b) Carbon dioxide c) ethane d) Methane

37. Which of the following is not a natural disaster:
 a) Cyclone b) Nuclear explosion c) Earthquake d) Volcane
38. Which state is having highest women illiteracy rate in India?
 a) Karnataka b) Punjab c) Rajasthan d) Kerala
39. The percentage of water accounted by oceans and seas is,
 a) 90% b) 87% c) 97% d) 99%
40. Which of the is not a biodegradable pollutant?
 a) Plastic b) Skins of vegetables and fruits c) Dry leaves d) Paper
41. The concept of BOD comprises of _____?
 a) Biochemical oxygen demand b) Usually less than C.O.D
 c) A measure of the organic matter present in waste water d) All of these
42. Environmental (protection) act was enacted in the year,
 a) 1986 b) 1992 c) 1984 d) 1974
43. Which of the following devices is most suitable for removal of gaseous pollutant?
 a) Cyclonic separator b) Fabric filter
 c) Electrostatic precipitator d) Wet collector
44. ISO14000 standard deals with,
 a) Pollution management b) Risk management
 c) Environmental management d) None of these
45. Sound becomes hazardous when noise pollution at _____ decibels.
 a) above 30 b) above 80 c) above 100 d) above 120
46. A major nitrogen storage reservoir is,
 a) River b) Atmosphere c) Oceans d) Trees
47. Hydrological cycle mainly involves,
 a) Air and Water b) Sun and Water c) Animal and Water d) Mountain and Water
48. Khetri (Rajasthan) is famous for,
 a) Gold mines b) Copper mines c) Granite stone d) Marble stone
49. Cauvery water dispute is in between,
 a) India and Pakistan b) Punjab and Haryana
 c) Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh d) Karnataka and Tamilnadu
50. National park concerned with rhinoceros is,
 a) Corbett b) Ranthambore c) Kaziranga d) Valley of flower

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