USN

CMRIT

Internal Assessment Test 1 – November 2021

Sub	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES	Sub Code	18CIV59	Branch	Common to All
Date	Duration 90 mins	Max Marks 50	Sem	V	

S. N **Answer all the questions (Each carry 1 mark)**

1 What is called for an organism which breakdown dead or waste matter into simpler substances?
a) Consumers
b) Insects
c) Decomposers
d) Producers

2 The dominant second tropic level in a lake ecosystem is:
a) Zooplankton
b) Plankton
c) Benthos
d) Phytoplankton

3 What is the food habitant of secondary consumers?
a) Depends on tertiary consumers
b) Feed on primary consumers
c) Produce their own energy
d) Eat dead animals

4 Consumer for food that feeds on producers is known as
a) Consumers
b) Producers
c) Herbivores
d) Carnivores

5 Most types of algae are classified as producers.
a) False
b) True

6 Which of the following shows the numbers of the producers, herbivores and carnivores at their successive trophic levels?
a) Pyramid of numbers
b) Food web
c) Food chain
d) Pyramid of biomass

7 What is called for an organism that eats both plants and animals?
a) Herbivore
b) Carnivore
c) Omnivore
d) Decomposers

8 Which form of Sun's energy is trapped by the producers in the energy flow?
a) Pressure energy
b) Wind energy
c) Light energy
d) Chemical energy

9 Which of the following organisms begins marine food chains?
a) Zooplankton
b) Fishes
c) Phytoplankton
d) Corals

10 Which of the following is the important pool of carbon?
a) Forest
b) Land
c) Air
d) Water

11 Why most of the Sun light does not penetrate to the ground in evergreen forest?
a) Because of snowfall
b) Because of less temperature
c) Because of trees overlap with each other
d) Because of less rainfall

12 Dodo is
a) endangered
b) critically endangered
c) rare
d) extinct

13 Blue whale is placed under
a) endangered
b) critically endangered
c) rare
d) extinct

14 Conservation within the natural habitat is
a) insitu conservation
b) exsitu conservation
c) invivo conservation
d) exvivo conservation

15 All are insitu conservation efforts except
a) National parks
b) Sanctuaries
c) Zoo
d) biosphere reserves

16 The red data book contains data of
a) all plant species
b) all animal species
c) economically important species
d) threatened species

17 What type of function is erosion control in forest resources
a) Protective
b) Productive
c) Commercial
d) Destructive

18 What are the environmental effects of Deforestation
a) Ecological Imbalance
b) Flood
c) Global Warming
d) All of the Above

19 The layer of soil which is permeable has the ability to store water is called
a) Aquitard
b) Aquifer
c) Aquifuge
d) Aquiclude

20 How floods can be managed
a) Dams
b) Reservoirs
c) Embankment
d) All of the Above

21 How erosion controlled by forest?
a) By reducing in the sunlight penetration
b) By reducing the rainfall's force on the soil's surface
c) By reducing the pressure
d) By increasing the rainfall's force on the soil's surface

22 From the following, what is a threat to Biodiversity
a) Afforestation
b) Reforestation
c) Poaching of Wildlife
d) None of the Above

23 What are the criteria for determining the hotspots of biodiversity?
a) Number of endemic species
b) Degree of Threat
c) All of the above
d) None of the Above

24 The succession in which climax community is formed is called
a) Primary Succession
b) Secondary Succession
c) Cyclic Succession
d) None of the Above

25 The succession in which pioneer species are formed is called
a) Primary Succession
b) Secondary Succession
c) Cyclic Succession
d) None of the Above

26 The only nutrient cycle which does not have gaseous state is
a) Carbon Cycle
b) Oxygen Cycle
c) Nitrogen Cycle
d) Phosphorous Cycle

27 Nitrogen fixation is the conversion of
a) N_2 to N
b) N_2 to NH_3
c) N_2 to NO_3–
d) N_2 to urea

28 Conversion of nitrates to nitrogen is called
a) Ammonification
b) Nitrification
c) Nitrogen fixation
d) Denitrification

29 The source of carbon to plants in the carbon cycle is
a) fossil fuels
b) carbonate rocks
c) atmospheric carbon dioxide
d) all of the above

30 Respiration and photosynthesis are central to this process
a) nitrogen cycle
b) phosphorous cycle
c) carbon cycle
d) sulphur cycle

31 Where we can find the inverted pyramids of biomass?
a) Terrestrial ecosystem
b) Aquatic ecosystem
c) Grassland ecosystem
d) Desert ecosystem

32 Which of the following shows the numbers of the producers, herbivores and the carnivores at their successive trophic levels?
a) Food web
b) Food chain
c) Pyramid of biomass
d) Pyramid of numbers

33 In an energy pyramid, which way does energy transfer occur?
a) From both top to bottom and bottom to top of pyramid
b) From middle of pyramid
c) From top to the bottom of pyramid
d) From bottom to the top of pyramid

34 How many types of ecological pyramids are there?
a) One
b) Two
c) Three
d) Four

35 Who is the natural reservoir of phosphorous?
a) Atmospheric gases
b) Rocks
c) Water
d) Dead organisms

36 Which one of the following is the simplified sequence of phosphorus cycling in a terrestrial ecosystem?
a) Soil ⟶ Producers ⟶ Rock minerals ⟶ Consumers ⟶ Decomposers
b) Rock minerals ⟶ Soil ⟶ Producers ⟶ Consumers ⟶ Decomposers
c) Rock minerals ⟶ Decomposers ⟶ Producers ⟶ Consumers
d) Decomposers ⟶ Rock minerals ⟶ Consumers ⟶ Producers

37 The first link in any food chain is always a green plant because
a) they are widely distributed
b) they are firmly fixed to soil
c) they alone have the capacity to fix atmospheric carbon dioxide in the presence of sunlight
d) there are more herbivorous animals than carnivores

38 Which of the following requires maximum energy?
a) Secondary consumer
b) Decomposer
c) Primary consumer
d) Primary producer

39 In an ecosystem, the energy flow is always
a) Always unidirectional
b) Always bidirectional
c) In any direction
d) Always down directional

40 Ecosystem may be defined as
a) A species along with environment
b) Plants found in water
c) Plants found on land
d) Call plants and animals species along with environment

41 The most important organisms for an ecosystem are
a) Herbivorous
b) Carnivorous
c) Green plants
d) Protozoa

42 Trophic leaves in a food chain are formed by
a) Producers
b) Consumers
c) Decomposers
d) All the above

43 Secondary consumers are
a) Green plants
b) Herbivorous
c) Carnivorous
d) All the above

44 In grassland ecosystem, the pyramid of biomass is
a) Linear
b) Upright
c) Inverted
d) Inverted upright

45 Which one is not a factor of the abiotic environment?
a) Sunlight
b) Decomposers
c) Water
d) Temperature

46 Food web
a) Increases variety of food at each trophic level
b) Delicately balances the inter relations amongst organisms
c) Decreases variety of food but increases quantity of food at each trophic level
d) Increases variety as well as quantity of food at each trophic level

47 The largest Ecosystem of Earth is
a) Biosphere
b) Biome
c) Hydrosphere
d) Lithosphere

48 In an Ecosystem Energy
a) Absorbs
b) Flows
c) Release
d) None of the Above

49 Which is the most stable ecosystem
a) Marine
b) Forest
c) Mountain
d) Desert

50 In an ecosystem, the energy flow is always
a) Always unidirectional
b) Always bidirectional
c) In any direction
d) Always down directional

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Name:	
Branch:	
Semester / Section:	
Course Name:	
Course Code:	
Date of Exam:	
Invigilator Signature:	

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	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
1	○	○	●	○	11	○	○	●	○	21	○	●	○	○	31	○	●	○	○	41	○	○	●	○
2	●	○	○	○	12	○	○	○	●	22	○	○	●	○	32	○	○	○	●	42	○	○	○	●
3	○	●	○	○	13	●	○	○	○	23	○	○	●	○	33	○	○	○	●	43	○	○	●	○
4	○	○	●	○	14	●	○	○	○	24	○	●	○	○	34	○	○	●	○	44	○	●	○	○
5	○	●	○	○	15	○	○	●	○	25	●	○	○	○	35	○	●	○	○	45	○	●	○	○
6	●	○	○	○	16	○	○	○	●	26	○	○	○	●	36	○	●	○	○	46	○	●	○	○
7	○	○	●	○	17	●	○	○	○	27	○	●	○	○	37	○	○	●	○	47	○	○	●	○
8	○	○	○	●	18	○	○	○	●	28	○	○	○	●	38	○	○	○	●	48	○	●	○	○
9	○	○	●	○	19	○	●	○	○	29	○	○	●	○	39	●	○	○	○	49	●	○	○	○
10	●	○	○	○	20	○	○	○	●	30	○	○	●	○	40	○	○	○	●	50	●	○	○	○

Maximum Marks	50	Marks Obtained	
Course Instructor Signature			

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