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Internal Assessment Test 2 – Dec 2024

Sub	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES					Sub Code	BCS508	Branch	Common to All
Date	15.12.2024	Duration:	90 mins	Max Marks:	50	Sem	V		

`Answer all the questions (Each carry 1 mark)

1	What is groundwater? (a) Water flowing in rivers and streams (b) Water stored in lakes and reservoirs (c) Water located below the Earth's surface in aquifers (d) Water in the atmosphere in the form of clouds
2	What is the process of water moving through the soil and rock layers to recharge an aquifer called? (a) Evaporation (b) Transpiration (c) Infiltration (d) Precipitation
3	What is the term for the process of drawing water from an aquifer using a well or pump? (a) Aquifer extraction (b) Aquifer recharge (c) Aquifer depletion (d) Aquifer filtration
4	Which of the fallowing is the main cause of saltwater intrusion in coastal aquifers? (a) Excessive pumping of freshwater from the aquifer (b) Increased rainfall and runoff (c) Natural geothermal activity (d) Volcanic eruptions
5	Which of the following is a potential consequence of groundwater depletion? (a) Increased water availability for irrigation (b) Lowering of the water table and reduced well yields (c) Decreased risk of sinkholes and subsidence (d) Enhanced groundwater quality
6	The percentage of a rock's total volume that is taken up by pore space is called the _____ (a) permeability (b) recharge (c) aquifer (d) porosity
7	The best groundwater reservoirs have _____ (a) low permeability and low porosity (b) low permeability and high porosity (c) high permeability and low porosity (d) high permeability and high porosity
8	Excessive pumping in relation to recharge can cause _____ (a) the water table to decline (b) a cone of depression forms in well (c) the well to go dry (d) all of these
9	Which of the fallowing is not a method of ground water recharge process? (a) Check Dams (b) Farm Ponds (c) Paved surfaces (d) Recharge pits
10	_____is an injection well used to directly recharge the deep-water bearing strata (a) Recharge Wells (b) Spreading Basins (c) Farm Ponds (d) Check Dams
11	Which of the fallowing is not a greenhouse gas? (a) Carbon dioxide (b) Methane (c) Carbon monoxide (d) None of the above
12	In terms of efficiency, the most potent greenhouse gas is _____ (a) N2O (b) CH4 (c) C2O (d) CFC
13	On the ozone layer, the CFC has continuing effect as _____ **(a)** Reactions use up by the Cl atoms formed by them leading to the degradation of ozone **(b)** their efficient absorption by water vapours of the atmosphere **(c)** In reactions, the Cl atoms formed by them serve as catalysts leading to the degradation of ozone **(d)** they are constantly produced in increasing quantities, globally
14	The reason why presence of ample carbon dioxide causes an increase in the greenhouse effect is because carbon dioxide_____. (a) reduces atmospheric pressure (b) precipitates atmospheric dust (c) is not opaque to infrared rays (d) is opaque to infrared rays
15	Increase in earth's temperature refers to: ____ (a) Sustainability (b)Equilibrium (d)Greenhouse effect (d)Global warming
16	Which of the following are consequences of ozone depletion (a). Skin cancer and cataract (b). Reduced growth in plants (C). Shortening of zooplanktons and their breeding period (d). All of the above
17	Yellowing of Taj Mahal is an effect of_____ (a) Acid rain (b) Global warming (c) Ozone depletion (d) All of the above
18	Identify the aftermaths of acid rain from the following (a) Dissolving and washing away of nutrients from the soil (b) Increasing the acidity of soils, thereby hindering the growth of plants (c) Damaging the building materials/ heritage sites (d) All of the above
19	The main contributors of acid rain are _____ (a) Sulphur oxides and carbon oxides (b) nitrogen oxides and Sulphur oxides (c) carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide (d) nitrogen oxides and carbon oxides
20	Who coined the term acid rain? (a) Christ Ralph (b) Elmer Joseph Clark (c) Ernest Flower (d) Robert Angus Smith
21	The pH below which the precipitation is regarded as acid rain is_____ (a) 6 (b) 7 (c) 5.6 (d) 7.3
22	Acids in the rain react with the calcium compounds in the stones to create (a) Gypsum (b) Calcium carbonate (c) Calcium hydroxide (d) None of the above

23	Which of the following is (are) the type(s) of acid rain deposition? (a) Wet deposition (b) Dry deposition (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) misty deposition
24	The term BOD used in waste water treatment stands for_____ (a) Biotic oxidation demand (b) Biological oxygen demand (c) Biological oxidation demand (d) Biochemical oxygen demand
25	Biochemical oxygen demand means_____ (a) industrial pollution (b) air pollution (c) polluting capacity of effluent (d) dissolved O2 needed by microbes to decompose organic waste
26	Approximately 99% of systemic fluoride is retained in which of the following: (a) Kidneys (b) Mineralized tissues (c) Blood plasma (d) Oral mucosa
27	All of the following are topical effects of fluoride in preventing dental caries EXCEPT _____ (a) Inhibits demineralization (b) Enhances remineralization (c) Inhibits bacterial activity (d) Decreases oral pH
28	The minimum concentration at which Dental Fluorosis can begin at levels over _____. (a) 2 ppm (b) 8 ppm (c) 4 ppm (d) 1.7 ppm
29	The minimum concentration at which, Skeletal fluorosis is seen in drinking water fluoride levels is over_____ (a) 2 ppm (b) 40 ppm (c) 20 ppm (d) 8 ppm
30	What is the half-life period of Radon? (a) 1.3 days. (b) 2.5 days. (c) 3.8 days. (d) 4.5 days.
31	radon gas forms when_____ (a) Uranium breaks down (b) Radium breaks down (c) Lithium breaks down (d) Neon breaks down
32	Breathing radon in indoor air can cause (a) Lung cancer (b) Tung cancer. (c) Blood cancer (d) Bone cancer.
33	Bioaccumulation refers to: _____ (a) The rapid breakdown of toxins in the environment (b) The complete elimination of toxins from an ecosystem (c) The gradual build-up of toxins in the tissues of organisms over time (d) The process of toxins being released into the atmosphere
34	What is the main focus of ecotoxicology? a) The study of toxins in a controlled laboratory environment b) The effects of toxins on human health c) The effects of toxins on individual species and ecosystems d) The production of toxic substances for industrial use
35	What is the precautionary principle in environmental toxicology? a) Avoiding all forms of chemical exposure b) Taking preventive action in the face of uncertainty to avoid potential harm c) Testing all chemicals in the environment for toxicity d) Ignoring potential risks and hazards from toxins

36	What are the components of community-based rehabilitation? (a) Health, Education, Community, Social and Empowerment (b) Education, Livelihood, Accessibility, Social and Empowerment (c) Health, Education, Livelihood, Social and Empowerment (d) Health, Facilities, Livelihood, Social and Empowerment
37	The Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI) was set up as a registered society in ___ (a) 1986 (b) 1972 (c) 1998 (d) 1967
38	The mantra that is the heart and soul of green living is “Reduce, Reuse and:_____ (a) Recycle (b) Repair (c) Refrain (d) Restore
39	EIA(Environmental impact assessment) predicts_____ (a) Environmental consequences of Dam construction (b) Environmental consequences of mining operations (c) Environmental consequences of Highway construction(d) All the above
40	_____is the internationally recognized standard for environmental management systems (EMS) (a) ISO 14001 (b) ISO 18001 (c) ISO 9001 (d) ISO 7001
41	Which of the following statements is/are correct about the process of scoping Environment Impact Assessment? 1. It is a process of detailing the terms of reference of EIA. 2. Quantifiable impacts are to be assessed on the basis of factors like magnitude, prevalence, frequency and duration. Select the correct option from the codes given below a) 1 only b) 2 only c) Both 1 and 2 d) Neither 1 not 2
42	Which of the following phases are involved in Environment Impact Assessment process in India? 1. Screening 2. Scoping 3. Baseline data collection 4. Impact prediction a) 1 & 2 only b) 1, 2 and 3 only c) 1, 3 and 4 only d) 1, 2, 3 & 4
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Course instructor CCI HOD

EVS Solution for IAT-2

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