



CBCS SCHEME

21CIV57

USN

Question Paper Version : A

Fifth Semester B.E./B.Tech. Degree Examination, Dec.2025/Jan.2026

Environmental Studies

Time: 1 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. Which ecosystem is characterized by an abundance of trees and is essential for carbon sequestration?
a) Desert b) Wetland c) Forest d) River
2. Which ecosystem is known for its high productivity and diverse marine life?
a) Desert b) Wetlands c) Oceanic d) River
3. Wetlands are characterized by,
a) Scarcity of water b) Frequent flooding
c) Extreme temperatures d) Absence of vegetarian
4. What is the term for the variety of life on earth, including the variety of species ecosystem and genetic diversity?
a) Uniformity b) Diversity
c) Homogeneity d) Montony
5. Which type of biodiversity refers to the variety of different ecosystems on earth?
a) Genetic biodiversity b) Species biodiversity
c) Ecosystem biodiversity d) Ecological biodiversity
6. Biodiversity hotspots are areas that are characterized by,
a) Low species richness b) High species richness and high treat levels
c) Moderate species richness and low threat levels d) No threat to biodiversity
7. Which of the following is an example of a non renewable forest resource?
a) Timber b) Bamboo c) Fruits d) Medicinal plants

8. Deforestation is defined as,
 a) The sustainable use of forests
 b) The conversion of forested areas into nonforest land
 c) The protection of forests from human activities
 d) The artificial planting of trees in deforested areas
9. What is a consequence of deforestation?
 a) Increased biodiversity
 b) Improved water quality
 c) Enhanced carbon sequestration
 d) Soil erosion
10. Forest wealth includes the value derived from :
 a) Logging activities
 b) Recreational activities
 c) Agricultural expansion
 d) All of these
11. What is a significant merit of hydrogen as an energy carrier?
 a) High energy density
 b) Limited availability
 c) High Carbon emission
 d) Unreliable technology
12. Which renewable energy source harnesses energy from ocean temperature differences?
 a) Solar
 b) Wind
 c) Ocean Thermal Energy conversion
 d) Hydrogen
13. What is the global status of tidal energy utilization?
 a) Widespread adoption
 b) Limited development
 c) Declining popularity
 d) Abandonment of projects
14. Which concept focuses on reducing the carbon footprint by offsetting emissions through investment in environmentally friendly projects?
 a) Sustainable mining
 b) Disaster management
 c) Carbon Trading
 d) Renewable energy
15. A case study related to disaster management would likely involve :
 a) Exploration of natural resources
 b) Mitigation and response to natural disasters
 c) Exploitation of fossil fuels
 d) Deforestation for agricultural expansion
16. Which natural resource management practice focuses on ensuring the responsible use of forests and other ecosystems to meet current needs without compromising future generations?
 a) Sustainable mining
 b) Carbon trading
 c) Disaster management
 d) Sustainable forestry
17. A case study related to carbon trading might involve :
 a) Implementing renewable energy projects
 b) Expanding fossil fuel extraction
 c) Deforestation for agricultural purposes
 d) Disposal of hazardous waste
18. Which of the following is a source of surface water pollution?
 a) Deforestation
 b) Industrial discharges
 c) Volcanic eruptions
 d) Wind erosion
19. What is a common impact of air pollution on human health?
 a) Increased respiratory problems
 b) Enhanced Immune systems
 c) Improved cardiovascular health
 d) Reduced allergies

33. Radon in drinking water primarily originates from,
 a) Agricultural runoff
 b) Industrial discharges
 c) Underground rock formation
 d) Atmospheric deposition
34. Long term exposure to high levels of radon in drinking water is associated with an increased risk of,
 a) Skin cancer
 b) Respiratory problems
 c) Bone fractures
 d) Stomach ulcers
35. Fluoride levels in drinking water are regulated to prevent,
 a) Dental fluorosis
 b) Iron deficiency
 c) Arsenic contamination
 d) Lead poisoning
36. Resettlement of communities is often required due to,
 a) Increasing property values
 b) Infrastructure development
 c) Preservation of cultural heritage
 d) Environmental conservation
37. The primary goal of rehabilitation in the context of community resettlement is to,
 a) Minimize economic profits
 b) Maximize economic profits
 c) Accelerate urbanization
 d) Ignore cultural diversity
38. Resettlement programs should prioritize :
 a) Quick implementation without community involvement
 b) Adequate compensation and livelihood restoration
 c) Ignoring Environmental Impact Assessment
 d) Disregarding cultural heritage preservation
39. In environmental impact assessments for resettlement consideration should be given to:
 a) Accelerating industrial growth
 b) Minimizing public participation
 c) Identifying and mitigating potential environmental and social impacts
 d) Ignoring long term sustainability concerns
40. Environmental toxicology primarily focuses on :
 a) Maximizing chemical production
 b) Minimizing waste generation
 c) Understanding the adverse effects of pollutants on living organisms
 d) Ignoring ecological balance
41. Bio accumulation refers to the,
 a) Rapid breakdown of pollutants in the environment
 b) Accumulation of pollutants in the tissues of organisms over time
 c) Volatility of chemicals in the air
 d) Dispersal of pollutants through water bodies
42. What does GIS stand for?
 a) Geographic Information System
 b) Geological Information System
 c) Global Information System
 d) General Information System
43. Which type of imagery is commonly used in Remote sensing?
 a) Ultraviolet
 b) Infrared
 c) X rays
 d) Radio waves

