Environmental Science and Technology

(Exam-4)

Time: 60 minutes ***Total Marks: 35***

I. Choose the correct answer (For each question there are four options choose the correct one and write only answer along with question number- 25 marks)

1. The phenomenon of accumulation of non-biodegradable pesticides in human beings
   Biomagnification; Bioaccumulation; Biodegradation; Bioremediation

2. The place where worst nuclear disaster took place
   Washington; Chernobyl; Bhopal; Japan

3. Total amount of living material at the various trophic levels of a food chain is depicted by pyramid of
   Numbers; Energy; Biomass; All of these

4. ---- is the regulatory authority of quality of India
   CPCB; PCBC; CBCP; CPBC

5. A great deal of indoor air pollution comes from
   Sludge; Carbon monoxide; Cooking; Carpet and furniture

6. As it travels along the food chain, the concentration of DDT
   Increases, decreases, remains constant, fluctuates randomly

7. Extensive planting of trees to increase forest cover is called
   Afforestation, Agroforestry, Deforestation, Social forestry

8. Carbon sequestration is a strategy used to control
   Pollution, population explosion, Desertification, Global warming

9. If we uncover half of the forest, covering of the earth what crisis will be produced at the most and first
   Some species will be extincted; Population and ecological imbalance will rise up
   Energy crisis will occur; Rest half of forests will maintain this imbalance

10. In an aquatic ecosystem, the depth to which light penetrates is called
    Aphotic; Photic; Euphotic; Nonphotic

11. Lion-tailed macaque is found in __:
    Eastern Ghats; Western Ghats; East Himalayas; West Himalayas

12. Which of the following panel was established in 1988 by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to evaluate the risk of climate change caused by human activity?
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change; Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate Change; Global Environment Facility; UNEP

13. Aerosols are minute particles suspended in the atmosphere, and are known to reduce primary productivity on earth. How they contribute in reducing primary productivity?
By decreasing oxygen concentration; by preventing nitrogen fixation
By decreasing atmospheric albedo; by increasing atmospheric albedo

14. World environment day is on:
5th May; 5th June; 18th July; 16th August

15. The adverse effect of modern agriculture is
Water pollution; Soil degradation; Water logging; All of the above

16. Environmental impact assessment
Is the study of feasibility of a project; is a study of bio-physical characteristics of the environment that may result from a human action; both a and b; none of the above

17. The true end of any food chain is the
Decomposer; Predator; Consumer; Human

18. Deserts, grasslands, forests and tundra regions are the examples of
Biomes; Biogeographically regions; Ecosystems; Biospheres

19. Which one of the following is not a gaseous biogeochemical cycle
Nitrogen cycle; Carbon cycle; Sulphur cycle; Phosphorus cycle

20. The process of restoring forests that once existed but was removed at some time in the past is known as
Afforestation; Reforestation; Deforestation; None of these

21. The most important reason for decrease in biodiversity is
Habitat pollution; Over exploitation; Habitat destruction; Introduction of exotic species

22. The unfavorable alteration of environment by human activities is termed as
Ecological disturbance; Ecological degradation; Pollution; Catastrophe

23. What is Kyoto Protocol?
It is an agreement among countries to take steps for reducing global warming.
It is an agreement among countries to take steps for reducing acid rain.
It is an agreement among countries to take steps for planting trees to control pollution.
It is an agreement among countries to start using nuclear energy.

24. Which of the following are major causes of land degradation?
Soil erosion; Water logging; Deforestation; Desertification

25. Excess atmospheric carbon dioxide increases green house effect as carbon dioxide
Precipitates dust in the atmosphere; Is opaque to infrared rays
Reduces atmospheric pressure; Is heavier than other gases

II. Attempt to assess the level of damage to the environment due to your actions that have occurred during your last working day, the last week, and the last year. Then estimate the damage you are likely to do in your lifetime if you continue in your present ways. (**10 marks)**

Use any one of the following examples for the above exercise:

Example – Plastic: Plastic bags, plastic ball pens
Think about all the articles you use daily that are made from plastic. Plastic plays an important part in our modern lives.
Make a list of the plastic articles you usually use.
How can you reduce the amount of plastic you use?
What effects does plastic have on our environment? Where did the plastic come from/ how is it made?
What happens to it when you throw it away/ where does it go?

Example – Paper:
What is it made from?
Where does it come from and what happens during manufacture?
How much do you use and how much do you waste? How can you prevent it from being? Wasted?

Example – Electrical Energy:
How much do you use every day? Where does it come from?
How do you waste it? How can you conserve energy