UNIT I (a)

1.	• The term 'Environment' has been derived from the French word which r to encircle or surround				
	a) Environ	b) Oikos	c) geo	d) Aqua	
2.	b) To teach env	ousness about envir vironmentally approprimental ethic	conmental conditions		
3.	Which of the follocapacity for matter a) Atmosphere	?	c) Hydrosphere	nent is having the least storage d) Biosphere	
4.	a) Atmosphere an	• •	b) Atmosphere and	•	
5.	b) The thin sh living things	nell of organic mass hich occupies the m	erials on the surface of tter on the surface of all	of earth comprising of all the	
6.	Atmosphere consis a) Volume	ts of 78 % Nitroger b) Weight	n and 21 % Oxygen by c) Density	d) All the three	
7.	Which of the followa) Fungi	wing is a biotic comp b) solar light	ponent of an ecosysten c) temperatu		
8.	In an ecosystem, tha) Bidirectional	b) Cyclic	c) Unidirectional	d) Multidirectional	
9.	Which Pyramid is a a) Energy	always upright b) biomass	c) numbers	d) food chain	
10.	In complex ecosyst a) Poor	tems the degree of b) high	species diversity is c) medium	d) none	
11.	The organisms who a) Herbivores	o directly feed on pr b) Carnivores	oducers are called c) Decomposers	d) Saprophytes	

12. The sequence of eating and being eaten in an ecosystem is called						
a) Food Chain b) carbon cycle c) hydrolog	gical cycle	d) anthroposystem				
 13. Which of the following is a producer in an ecosystem a) Plants and some bacteria capable of produce b) Animals c) Human beings d) Fish 		ood				
 14. Which of the following statements is false? a) Inorganic nutrients are recycled in an ecosyste b) Energy 'flows' through the ecosystem in the fo c) Energy is recycled in an ecosystem d) Respiration process releases energy 		rbon bonds				
15. The largest reservoir of nitrogen in our planet isa) Oceansb) Atmospherec) bit	osphere	d) Fossil fuels				
16. In aquatic ecosystem phytoplankton can be considereda) Consumerb) producerc) Saprotrop	ed as a ohic organisms	d) Macroconsumer				
17. The basic requirements of human beings are provided a) Industrialisationc) Nature	l by b)Agriculture d)Urbanisatio					
18. Environment is the life support system that includesa) Airc) Land	b)Water d) All of the a	above				
 19. In an ecosystem biological cycling of materials is ma a) Producer c) Decomposer 20. Organisms which feed directly or indirectly on produced a) Prey c) Decomposers 	b)Consumer d) All of the a					
 21. The primary producers in a forest ecosystem are a) Chlorophyll containing trees and plants c) Carnivores 	b)Herbivores	d other microorganisms				
22. Abiotic component includesa) Soilb) Water	b)Temperatur					

23. Which of the following st	atement is true						
a) Green plants are self	nourishing						
b) Producers depends on	b) Producers depends on consumers						
c) Biotic components include all non-living components							
d) Herbivores depend on	Carnivores						
24. Primary consumer is							
a) Herbivores (b)Car	nivores (c)Ma	acroconsumers	(d)Omnivores				
25. A predator is							
a) An animal that is fe	d unon						
b) An animal that fee	-	mal					
c) Animal that feeds up	-						
d) A primary consume	•						
, I J							
26. Access to food is mainly	·						
a. Household income	e		ance programmes				
c. Human resources		d) Society/Co	mmunity				
27. The word 'Environment'	is derived from						
a) Greek b)Frer		anish	d) English				
u) Greek b)11e1	c) Sp.		d) Eligibii				
28. Which among the following	ng is a climatic factor	:?					
a) pressure b) hun	nidity c) ten	nperature	d) all of the above				
20. The major etmographerie as	as layer in stratesphe	ro is					
29. The major atmospheric ga a) Hydrogen	b) Carbon dioxide	c) Ozone	(d) Helium				
a) Hydrogen	b) Carbon dioxide	c) Ozone	(d) Henuin				
30. Which atmospheric spher	e is closest to the eart	h surface?					
a) Troposphere	b) stratosphere	c) mesospher	e d) Exosphere				
24 7771 1 6.1 6.11 1 1		. 0					
31. Which of the following is			. C 41 1				
a) forest b) gras	s land c) des	ert d) all	of the above				
32. Ecological pyramids are s	studies of						
a. a) pyramid of num	bers	b) pyramid of	biomass				
b. c) pyramid of energ	gy	d) all of the a	bove				
22 W 11E ' . 1 '							
33. World Environment day i		-> 10th T1	1) 1 cth A				
a. a) 5 th May	b) 5 th June	c) 18 th July	d) 16 th August				
34. Factors responsible for ba	<u>*</u>	;					
a. balance between pr		and comittees	10				
b. balance between ve	•		15				
c. balance between co	ompeting species and	biotic factors					

d. all of the above

- **35.** Which of the following is absorbed by green plants from the atmosphere?
 - a. Carbon dioxide
- **(b)** Water
- (c) Nutrients
- (e)All of above

- **36.** Habitat refers to
 - a. Physical conditions of the place where organisms live
 - b. Chemical conditions of the place where organisms live
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. None of a or b
- **37.** Essential component of social security are
 - a. Meeting personal growth and development
 - b. Maintaining natural capital
 - c. Fairness and equity in distribution of costs of resources.
 - d. Community resilience
- **38.** Socio economic security in environmental aspects involves
 - a. Fairness & equity in distribution costs for complete existing generation
 - b. Welfare of the present generation
 - c. Intra and inter generational equity of resources
 - d. All of the above
- 39. A food web consists of
 - a. a portion of a food chain

b)an organisms position in a food chain

c. interlocking food chains

d)a set of similar consumers

- **40.** Which of the following statements are true?
 - a. Man is not dependent on nature
 - b. Resources are unlimited, so one can use them as per one's wish.
 - c. Energy can be converted from one form to another, but some
 - d. percentage is lost into the environment
 - e. Matter can be generated afresh. It need not be recycled or reused.
- **41.** Which of the following conditions must be fulfilled to ensure food security?
 - a. Food must be available
 - b. Each person must have access to it
 - c. Food utilized/consumed must fulfill nutritional requirements
 - d. all of the above

UNIT I (b)

1.	Which of the following is not the environmental effect of industrialization, in general? a) Solid waste b) Water Pollution c) Air pollution d) Economic growth
2.	Which of the following are major environmental issues involved in mining? a) Air pollution from dust b) Water pollution c) Soil degradation d) All of the above
3.	Sustainable development means a) Meeting present needs without compromising on the future needs b) Progress in human well beings c) Balance between human needs and the ability of Earth to provide the resources d) All the above
	The most important remedy to avoid negative impact due to industrialization is a) Industry should be closed b) Don't allow new industrial units c) Industry should treat all the wastes generated by it before disposal d) Industries should be shifted far away from human habitats. Mining means
5.	Mining means a) to conserve & preserve minerals b) to check pollution due to mineral resources d) None
6.	E.I.A. can be expanded as a) Environment & Industiral Act b) Environment & Impact Activities c) Environmental Impact Assessment d) Environmentally Important Activity
7.	E.I.A. is related to a) Resource conservation b) Efficient equipment/process c) Waste minimization d) All of the above
8.	In order to protect the health of people living along the adjoining areas of roads, one should. a) Plant trees alongside of the roads b) Not allow diesel driven vehicles b) Shift them (people) to other places d) None of the above
9.	The pollution caused by transportation/vehicular activities depends on a) Age of the vehicle b) Type of the vehicle's engine c) Traffic congestion c) All of the above
10.	Which of the following is a key element of EIA? a) Scoping b) Screening c) Identifying and evaluating alternatives d) all of the above
11.	'Earth Day' is held every year on a) June 5 th b) November 23 rd c) April 22nd d) January 26 th

12 M-i						
12. Major purpose of most of the Dams around the world isa) Power generationb) Drinking water supplyc) Flood controld) Irrigation						
13. Sustainable development will not aim at						
a) social economic development which optimizes the economic and societal benefits available in the present, without spoiling the likely potential for similar benefits in the						
future						
b) reasonable and equitably distributed level of economic well being that can be perpetuated						
continually						
c) Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability						
of future generations to meet their own needs						
d) Maximizing the present day benefits through increased resource consumption						
14. Eutrophication is						
a) an improved quality of water in lakes						
b) a process in carbon cycle						
c) the result to accumulation of plant nutrients in water bodiesd) a water purification technique						
15. Which of the following is the most environmental friendly agriculture practice?						
a) Using chemical fertilizers b) Using insecticides c) Organic forming d) none of the above						
c) Organic farming d) none of the above 16. The adverse effect of modern agriculture is						
a) Water pollution b) Soil degradation c) Water logging d) All of the above						
17. Soil erosion removes surface soil which containsa) Organic matterb) Plant nutrientsc) Both a and bd) None of the above						
a) Organic matter b) Frant numerits c) Both a and b d) None of the above						
18. Water logging is a phenomena in which						
a) Crop patterns are rotated b) Soil root zone becomes saturated due to over irrigation						
c) Erosion of soil d) None of the above						
19. The impact of construction of dams						
a) Submerges forest b) Loss of wild life habitat						
c) Damages downstream ecosystem d) All of the above						
20. Which of the following statement is false						
a) Soil erosion effects the productivity of agriculture fields						
b) It takes 300 years for one inch of agricultural top soil to form						
c) The amount of erosion depends on soil type, slope, drainage pattern and crop						

management practices

d) Soil erosion helps to retain water and nutrients in the root zone

- 21. Which of the following statement is true
 - a) Surface runoff do not carry pesticides into streams
 - b) Water percolating downward through agriculture lands carries with it dissolved chemicals and contaminate ground water
 - c) Present agricultural practice does not contaminate water
 - d) None of the above
- 22. Farmers have a tendency to
 - a) Use optimum quantity of water
- b)To over irrigate their crops

b) To conserve water

d)All of the above

- 23. Organic Farming is
 - a) Farming without using pesticides and chemical fertilizers
 - b) Enhances biodiversity
 - c) Promotes soil biological activity
 - d) All of the above
- **24.** What would you do to prevent environmental damage
 - a) Plant trees

b)Halt deforestation

b) Control pollution

d)All of the above

- **25.** Environmental impact assessment
 - a) Is a study of feasibility of a project
 - b) Is a study of bio-physical characteristics of the environment that may result from a human action
 - c) Both 'a' and 'b'
 - d) None of the above
- **26.** EIA study will help
 - a) Maximizing the benefits without overloading the planets ecosystem
 - b) To estimate the future needs of the society
 - c) To smooth implementation of the project
 - d) To cope up with rapid growth of population
- **27.** Ecosystem is disturbed by housing activity because
 - a) Large volume of raw materials like brick, stone, timber, cement, steel plastic etc are required to be produced
 - b) Housing is required to provide shelter to growing population
 - c) Majority of housing projects are concentrated in cities only
 - d) Standard of living is increased by modern houses
- **28.** Environmental impact of mining
 - a) Brings order into social setup
 - b) Devastation of ecosystem
 - c) Present mining activity is a sustainable development
 - d) Mining has no adverse effect on ecosystem as it is located in remote areas

- 29. Effect of modern agriculture on soil is due to
 - a) Erosion
- b) Acidification
- c) Salinization
- d) All
- **30.** Bio-remediation means the removal of contaminants from
 - a) Soil

b) Wastewater

b) Groundwater

d) Both Soil and Groundwater

UNIT I(c)

1.	Plants usea) Oxygen	gas for photo b) methane	•	s c) Nitrogen	d) Ca	rbon dioxide
2.	Deforestation me a) preservation of d) agriculture		struction	n of forests	c) monocrop c	ultivation
3.	What percentage a) 23%	of its geographic b) 43%		of a country and a country a country and a c	should be unde d) 33°	
4.	About	% of the earth's ab) 19%		s covered by c) 71%	water d) 90%	ó
5.	During photosynt a) Oxygen	hesis, trees prod b) Carbon Diox) Nitrogen	d) Car	bon Monoxide
6.	Forests prevent so a) stems	oil erosion by bir b) roots	_	l particles in) leaves	their d)buds	;
	Major causes of deforestation are a) shifting cultivation b) Fuel requirements c) Raw materials for industries d) All of these					nation of water due to
8.	a) Phosphates	b) Sulp) Arsenic	d) Nit	nation of water due to rates
9.	Which of the folloa) Forests reduces c) Provides a sour	s soil erosion		b) Pro	vides recreation	nal opportunities
10.	India has the larg a) Manganese	est share of whice b) Mic a		following?) Copper	d) Dia	mond
11.	Out of the follow a) Nitrogen	ing nutrients in f b) Phosphore			auses minimum assium	n water pollution? d) Organic matter
12.	What is the permit	issible range of p b) 6.5 to 7.5		inking water c) 6 to		an Standards? d) 6.5 to 8.5
13.	What is the maximal 1.0 milligram pc) 1.50 milligram	per liter	b) 1.25 n	ntion of fluor nilligram per nilligram per	liter	g water?
14.	Excess fluorides in a) Blue babies	in drinking water b) fluorosis	_	to cause) taste and oc	lour	d) intestinal irritation

15.	5. Which of the following is a non point source of water pollution?						
	a) Factories			b) Sewage treatment plants			
	c) 1	Urban and suburba	n lands	d) All of the above			
16.	a. b. c.	Atmosphere & biosp Atmosphere & hydr Geosphere & atmos	ohere osphere	is called carbon cycle. geosphere			
17.	Th	e depletion of trees is	causing accumulation	of			
	a)]	NO2	b) SO_2	c) CO ₂	d) O_2		
18.	Ear	rth's atmosphere con	tains % nitroge	en.			
		98%	b) 12%	c) 21%	d) 78%		
10	Dlo	onta aan taka un nitra	gen in two forms				
19.		• ,	b)NH ₃ & N ₂		$d)NO_2$		
	ŕ		,	,	,		
20.			· ·	l oxidation is termed as			
	a) 1	Mineralization	b) Leaching	c) Nitrification	d)Denitrification		
21.	Nit	trogen fixing bacteria	exists in of pl	ants.			
	a) l	Leaf	b) Roots	c) Stem	d) Flower		
22	C	labora o come in coil o	and mootes in the form o	£			
<i>44</i> ,		Oxides of Zn & Fe	and rocks in the form o	b)Sulphates of Zn &	Fe		
		Nitrates of Zn & Fe		d)Sulphides of Zn &			
				· •			
23.			•	in environm			
	a)	NH_4	b) NH ₃	c) NO ₃	d) NO ₄		
24.		Conversion of nitrat	es into gases of nitroge	en is called			
	a)	Nitrification		b)Nitrogen fixing			
	b)	Reduction		d) Denitrification			
25.		Forest rich area in K	Carnataka is found in				
	a)	Western Ghats	b. Bandipur	c)Nagarhole	d.Mangalore		
26.		are referr	ed to as Earth's lungs.				
- •		a. Forests	b)Carbon cycles	c)Water sources	d)Mines		
25			•	·	,		
<i>Z1</i> .		_		the percentage of surfa	ce water is about d) less than 1%		
	a) .	50%	b) 10%	c) 5%	u) 1035 man 1 70		

28.	3. Important factor that causes water borne disease is					
a. Using contaminated sewage for Irrigationb. Leaching of untreated fecal and urinary discharges into water bodies						
	c. Discharge of indust		y discharges into wa	ter boules		
	d. By eating contamin					
20	Cholera & typhoid are ca	used by				
47.	a) Worms	b) Virus	c) Bacteria	d) Fungus		
30.	Major sources of fluoride	,	c) Zucceru	a) I angus		
	a) River water	b) Tooth paste	c) Ground water	d) Food products		
31.	Hepatitis is caused by					
J1.	a) Protozoa	b) Virus	c) Bacteria	d) Fungus		
22	To the NT's section 1.1.1		,	,		
<i>52.</i>	Excessive Nitrate in drinl a) Fever	b) Cough & chill	c) Blue babies	d) Gastro Enteritis		
	a) rever	b) Cough & chin	c) blue bables	d) Gastro Enteritis		
33.	Disfigurement in the teet	h is caused by excessive	ve amount of			
	a) Mercury	b) Nitrate	c) Fluoride	d) Lead		
34.	Mineral resources are					
	a) Renewable b) Av	ailable in plenty	c) Non renewable	d) Equally distributed		
35.	Control of water borne di	seases can be achieved	d effectively by			
	a) Treatment of disease					
	b) By consuming mineral	water				
	c) By proper treatment	of waste water & pro	otecting the source of	water		
2.	d) By vaccination					
36.	Which of the following is			d) Nitus ass		
	a) Asbestos	b) feldspar	c) Phosphate	d) Nitrogen		
37.	Forests are extremely imp	portant because they				
	a) provide clean water an	· =	vide habitat for wild li			
	c) provide recreation and	a change from the hec	ctic urban life	d) all of the above		
38.	Deforestation means					
	a) creation of new forest	land for the wild life	b) planting to	rees in the cities		
	c) conversion of forest la	and for agriculture/ p	pasture/ homes etc.			
	d) Not managing the fore	st properly				
39.	The oceans are the larges	t storage of water on e	earth containing:			
	a) 95% of earths water	C	b)85% of earths water	er		
	c) 97% of earths water	•	d)75% of earths water	er		
40.	Which of the following is	s not a part of the hydr	ological cycle?			
- • •		iltration	c) transpiration	d) perspiration		

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41.	The g	ground water	depends	s on			
	a) Ar	mount of rain	fall	b) Geological forma	tions	c) Run off	d) All of the above
42.	In In	dia ground w	ater is ri	ch in			
	a) P	Plains of river	s Kaveri	and Krishna	b)Th	e plains of Netra	vati and Kapila
	b) T	The Gangetic	plains		d)Th	ne Deccan plateau	ı
43.	The 1	required Iron	content	in drinking water as	specifi	ed by BIS is	
	a) 30	00 mg/l		b) 30 mg/l	c) 3 1	mg/l	d) 0.3 mg/l
44.	Pick	out which is	not conc	cerned to carbon cycl	le		
	a) Re	espiration	b) Com	bustion of fossil fue	ls c) Ph	noto synthesis	d) Transpiration
45.	Fixat	tion of Nitrog	gen is do	ne by			
	a) L	Lightening			b) Fi	xing bacteria	
	c) F	Fertilizer facto	ory		d) A l	ll of the above	
46.	Sulpl	hur dioxide is	s used in				
	a)	Paper manuf	facture		b) Te	extile manufactui	re
	b)	Processing o	of fossil	fuels	d) B o	oth (a) and (b)	