

SUB :EST (17401)

Course: SYEJ

Marks: 50

Date: / / 2014

Time: pm to pm

1. Environmental Studies:

- i) is an interdisciplinary academic field
- ii) methodically studies human interaction with the environment
- iii) includes the natural environment, built environment, and the sets of relationships between them
- iv) all of the above

2. Environmental Studies does not involve:

- i) psychology
- ii) demography
- iii) ethics
- iv) literature

3. Van Mahotsav is an annual tree-planting festival in India, celebrated on:

- i) 2nd June
- ii) 1st July
- iii) 1st December
- iv) 15th September

4. Which of the following global trends is of great concern for the future of our environment?

- i) degradation of fertile soils
- ii) changes in the global atmosphere
- iii) species extinction leading to the loss of biodiversity
- iv) population growth and increasing per capita consumption of resources
- v) all of the above

5. Which is false about biosphere?

- i) It is the global sum of all ecosystems
- ii) It can also be called the zone of life on Earth
- iii) It does not contain microbes
- iv) It has evolved at least some 3.5 billion years ago

6. Which option below is not an example of pollution?

- i) smog in Delhi
- ii) nuclear waste
- iii) overpopulation
- iv) untreated sewage

7. Which one is not a disadvantage of a big dam?

- i) extremely expensive
- ii) flooding of prime arable land
- iii) electric energy generated from hydropower
- iv) blocking upstream migration of salmon
- v) water loss with evaporation

8. This area has no permanent roads or settlements and is maintained primarily for its primitive character and non-motorized recreation. It is a _____.

- i) wilderness area
- ii) primitive recreation area
- iii) national park
- iv) national forest

9. Which is true?

- i) Oxygen content may not get reduced if forest cover is not sufficient on the earth
- ii) Forests can be said to behave like non-renewable resources if not overused.
- iii) Fishes are capable of reproducing at the rate at which they are being caught.
- iv) None of the above
- v) All of the above

10. Non-renewable resources, once used__

- i) remain on earth in a different form
- ii) become waste material
- iii) are recycled
- iv) all of the above
- v) none of the above

11. Which one of the following is an example of non-renewable resources?

- i) Wind
- ii) Vegetation
- iii) Coal and minerals
- iv) Water

12. Which one of the following is not a fossil fuel?

- i) Petroleum
- ii) Coal
- iii) Natural gas
- iv) Uranium

13. _____ is the major raw material for biogas.

- i) Tree leaves
- ii) Grass
- iii) Cow dung
- iv) Waste from kitchen

14. Total earth's surface covered by water is _____

- i) 75%
- ii) 80%
- iii) 60%
- iv) 65%

15. What is true of Ecosystem?

- i) Primary consumers are least dependent upon producers
- ii) Primary consumers outnumber producers
- iii) Producers are more than primary consumers
- iv) Secondary consumers are largest and powerful

16. Pick up the correct food chain

- i) grass-chameleon-insect-bird
- ii) grass-fox-rabbit-bird
- iii) fallen leaves-bacteria-insect larvae
- iv) phytoplankton-zooplankton-fish

17. Association of animals when both partners are benefited

- i) Mutualism
- ii) Colony
- iii) Commensalism
- iv) Ammensalism

18. The dominant second trophic level in a lake ecosystem is

- i) Plankton
- ii) Phytoplankton
- iii) Benthos
- iv) Zooplankton

19. The percentage of forest cover recommended by the National Forest policy (1988) is

- i) 33% for plains and 67% for hills
- ii) 37% for plains and 63% for hills
- iii) 20% for plains and 70% for hills
- iv) 23% for plains and 77% for hills

20. Select the correct statement about biodiversity

- i) The desert areas of Rajasthan and Gujarat have a very high level of desert animal species as well as numerous rare animals
- ii) Large scale planting of BT cotton has no adverse effect on biodiversity
- iii) Western Ghats have a very high degree of species richness and endemism
- iv) Conservation of biodiversity in just a fad pursued by the developed countries

21. The Red Data Book maintains a record of the

- i) Plants and animals present in the whole world
- ii) Relationship between man and biosphere
- iii) Plants and animals which are known to be endangered
- iv) Forest wealth in the whole world

22. In a national park protection is given to

- i) The entire flora
- ii) The entire fauna
- iii) The plants and animals
- iv) The entire ecosystem

23. The phenomenon of the entry of toxic chemicals into the food chains and more concentrated at higher trophic levels is called

- i) Biological control
- ii) biomagnification
- iii) Algal bloom
- iv) Red tide

24. Bharatpur bird sanctuary is situated in

- i) Kerala
- ii) Karnataka
- iii) Gujarat
- iv) Rajasthan

25. Which of the following is an air pollutant?

- i) Nitrogen
- ii) Carbon
- iii) Carbon monoxide
- iv) Oxygen

26. Which of the following is a secondary air pollutant?

- i) Ozone
- ii) Carbon dioxide
- iii) Carbon monoxide
- iv) Sulphur dioxide

27. During Inversion:

- i) Temperature increases with altitude
- ii) Temperature decreases with altitude
- iii) Temperature remains constant
- iv) None of the above

28. Which of the following on inhalation dissolved in the blood hemoglobin more rapidly than oxygen?

- i) Sulphur dioxide
- ii) Carbon mono-oxide
- iii) Ozone
- iv) Nitrous oxide

29. TajMahal is said to be suffering from "Marble Cancer ". What is Marble Cancer?

- i) Acidic Rain which corrodes marble.
- ii) Large number of Fungus in Taj Mahal marbles
- iii) Yellowing of the marble on account of Soot particles
- iv) Smokes filling the Taj Mahal from adjoining industries

30. DDT is

- i) Green house gas
- ii) Non-degradable pollutant
- iii) Degradable pollutant
- iv) None of these

31. Greenhouse effect is caused by

- i) Green plants
- ii) Infrared rays
- iii) UV rays
- iv) X-rays

32. How the biological oxygen demand gets affected with the increased presence of organic matter in water?

- i) the oxygen demand increases
- ii) the oxygen demand decreases
- iii) the oxygen demand remains unchanged
- iv) None of the above

33. Large cities in developed countries are impossible without automobile ownership by a high percentage of the cities' residents.

- i) True
- ii) False

34. City dwellers must rely on rural areas for production of all of their foodstuffs.

i) True ii) False

35. A single person can not help in efforts to work towards a sustainable society.

i) True ii) False

36. Shifting back to a more localized production of food and other resources would lead to all of the following, except

- i) reduced local environmental sustainability
- ii) more stable source of jobs and income
- iii) more profits circulating within each community
- iv) reduced transportation fuel use
- v) reduced greenhouse gas emissions

37. Which of the following would not traditionally support an environmental-friendly economy?

- i) Shift taxes from wages and profits to pollution and waste.
- ii) Improve energy efficiency.
- iii) Shift from a carbon-based economy to a renewable fuel-based economy.
- iv) Repair ecological damage.
- v) Decrease subsidies for alternative fuel vehicles.

38. Which of the following is not true of watershed management?

- i) Watershed management is continuous and needs a multidisciplinary approach
- ii) A watershed management framework supports partnering, using sound science, taking well planned actions and achieving results
- iii) Watersheds are natural systems that we can work with
- iv) Watersheds are a type of building for storing bottled water

39. What is a watershed?

- i) area of land that water flows across as it moves toward a larger water body
- ii) area of land from which water drains to a particular water body
- iii) moisture released from clouds in the form of rain, snow, hail, etc.
- iv) both i) and ii)

40. Which is not a treatment measures for watershed development

- i) Contour bunding
- ii) Gravity dam
- iii) Contour trenching
- iv) Contour stone walls
- v) Bench terraces

41. A sustainable society

- i) returns to a more primitive style of living.
- ii) meets the needs and aspirations of the present without compromising those of the future.
- iii) curtails all further development.
- iv) continues as always and assumes that things will work out for the best.
- v) is inconsistent with the goals of environmentalism.

42. Rain water harvesting is not _____

- i) catching and holding rain where it falls and using it
- ii) storing it in tanks
- iii) recharging groundwater
- iv) harvesting the crops with rain water

43. The Environment Protection Act, 1986 does not provide

- i) a framework for the co-ordination of central and state authorities established under the Water (Prevention and Control) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control) Act, 1981.
- ii) power to state govt. for protection and improvement of environment
- iii) power to the central government to take measures necessary to protect and improve the quality of the environment
- iv) none of the above
- v) all of the above

44. Under EPA 1986, the central government is empowered to take measures necessary to protect and improve the quality of the environment by

- i) setting standards for emissions and discharges
- ii) regulating the location of industries
- iii) management of hazardous wastes
- iv) none of the above
- v) all of the above

45. As per EPA 1986, Environment does NOT include

- i) air
- ii) space
- iii) land
- iv) water

46. Match correctly the following and choose the correct option

- a. Environment Protection Act A. 1974
- b. Air Prevention & Control of Pollution Act B. 1987
- c. Water Act C. 1986
- d. Amendment of Air Act to include noise D. 1981

The correct matches is;

- i) A b, B a, C d, D c
- ii) A c, B b, C d, D a
- iii) A c, B d, C a, D b
- iv) A c, B b, C d, D a

47. Chapter 3 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 deals with

- i) General Powers of the Central Government
- ii) Prevention, Control, and Abatement of Environmental Pollution
- iii) Miscellaneous
- iv) Preliminary

48. The minimum penalty for contravention or violation of any provision of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 is

- i) an imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years or fine up to one lakh rupees, or both
- ii) an imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years or fine up to one lakh rupees, or both
- iii) an imprisonment for a term which may extend to six years or fine up to two lakh rupees, or both
- iv) an imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years or fine up to two lakh rupees, or both

49. The Act also provides for the further penalty if the failure or contravention continues after the date of conviction. It is

- i) Rs 5000 per week
- ii) Rs 10000 per week
- iii) Rs 10000 per day
- iv) Rs 5000 per day

50. The Central Government or any other person duly authorised is empowered to collect the samples of -----as evidence of the offences under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

- i) air
- ii) water
- iii) soil
- iv) any substance