



CBCS SCHEME

15CIV18/28

First/Second Semester B.E Degree Examination, June/July 2019

Environmental Studies

(COMMON TO ALL BRANCHES)

Time: 2 hrs.]

[Max. Marks: 40

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES

1. Answer all the forty 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.

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1. Which of the following conceptual spheres of the environmental is having the least storage capacity
a) Atmosphere b) Lithosphere c) Hydrosphere d) Biosphere
 2. In a Food chain humans are
a) Primary consumers b) Secondary consumers
c) Primary and Secondary consumers d) Producers
 3. The two major components of Ecosystem are
a) Adiabatic and Isotropic b) Ecologic and Climatologic
c) Cyclic and Biologic d) Abiotic and Biotic
 4. Percentage of Nitrogen in Earth's atmosphere is
a) 98% b) 78% c) 21% d) 12%
 5. A Food web consists of
a) A portion of food chain b) Producers, Consumers and Decomposers
c) Interlocking of food chains d) A set of similar consumers
 6. EIA is
a) Environmental and Industrial Activities b) Environment Impact Activities
c) Environmental Impact Assessment d) Environmental Internal Activities

7. India has the World's largest share of
 - a) Manganese
 - b) Copper
 - c) Mica
 - d) None of these
8. The pH value of the acid rain water is less than
 - a) 5.6
 - b) 7.0
 - c) 8.5
 - d) 9.5
9. Bhopal Gas tragedy caused due to leakage of
 - a) Methyl Iso Cyanate (MIC)
 - b) Sulfur dioxide
 - c) Mustard Gas
 - d) Methane
10. What is the maximum allowable concentration of fluorides in drinking water
 - a) 1.0 mg/L
 - b) 1.25 mg/L
 - c) 1.5 mg/L
 - d) 1.75 mg/L
11. Excess fluorides in drinking water is likely to cause
 - a) Blue babies
 - b) Fluorosis
 - c) Taste and odour
 - d) Cholera
12. Excess Nitrates in drinking water leads to
 - a) Blue babies
 - b) Dental carriers
 - c) Typhoid
 - d) dysentery
13. The adverse effect of modern agriculture is
 - a) Water pollution
 - b) Soil degradation
 - c) Water logging
 - d) All of above
14. Noise is
 - a) Loud sound
 - b) Unwanted sound
 - c) Constant sound
 - d) None of these
15. Forest rich area in Karnataka is found in
 - a) Western Ghats
 - b) Bandipur
 - c) Nagarhole
 - d) Mangalore
16. Access of food is mainly determined by
 - a) Household Income
 - b) Food Assistance programmes
 - c) Human resources
 - d) Society / Community
17. _____ are referred as Earth's lungs
 - a) Forest
 - b) Carbon cycle
 - c) Water sources
 - d) Mines
18. Geothermal energy is a
 - a) Heat energy
 - b) Wind energy
 - c) Current energy
 - d) Solar energy
19. World Environmental day is celebrated every year on
 - a) 5th June
 - b) 5th May
 - c) 10th June
 - d) 10th May
20. The diesel vehicles pollute Environmental largely through
 - a) NO
 - b) CO
 - c) Hydro Carbons
 - d) All of these
21. Global atmospheric temperature likely to be increased due to
 - a) Water pollution
 - b) Burning fossil fuels
 - c) Soil erosion
 - d) Noise pollution



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22. Biogas is produced by
a) Microbial activity b) Harvesting crop c) Both (a) & (b) d) None of these
23. Which green house gas is known as colourless non – flammable sweetish odor and laughing gas
a) Methane b) CO₂ c) Nitrous oxide d) Ethane
24. Carbon cycle involves
a) Ammonia, Nitrate & Proteins b) CO₂, Water & Energy
c) Sulphur dioxide , Sulphate d) All of these
25. Direct conversion of solar energy is attained by
a) Solar photo voltaic system b) Galvanic cells
c) Electrolytic cells d) Hydrogen cells
26. Plant use _____ has for photosynthesis
a) Oxygen b) Methane c) Nitrogen d) Carbon dioxide
27. The major objectives of family welfare programs in India is
a) Disease control b) Population growth rate control
c) Employment generation d) None of these
28. Which of the following is not a renewable source for energy
a) Fossil fuel b) Solar energy c) Tidal wave energy d) Wind energy
29. Major compound responsible for the destruction of stratospheric ozone layer is
a) CFC b) Oxygen c) Methane d) Carbon dioxide
30. Ozone layer thickness is measured in
a) Dobson unit b) PPM c) NTU d) BTU
31. Remote sensing is a
a) Sensor system b) Satellite system c) Ground segment d) All of these
32. Environmental (protection) Act was enacted in the year
a) 1986 b) 1996 c) 2006 d) 2016
33. GIS can be expanded as
a) Geological Information system b) Geographic Information system
c) Geological Internet system d) Geodynamic Internet system
34. Global warming could affect
a) Climate b) Increase in sea level
c) Melting of Glaciers d) All of the above
35. Which of the following is NGO?
a) Narmada Bachao Andolan b) CPCB
c) KSPCB d) None of these

36. Ozone layer is present in
a) Troposphere b) Stratosphere c) Meosphere d) Thermosphere
37. Environmental protection is the fundamental duties of the citizen of India under the article
a) 51 - A(g) b) 48 - A c) 47 d) 25
38. The Air (prevention and control of pollution) Act was enacted in the year
a) 1981 b) 1991 c) 1996 d) 1999.
39. Wind energy generation depends on
a) Direction of wind b) Velocity of wind c) Humidity d) Precipitation
40. Sustainable development requires change in
a) Utilization of natural resources b) Consumption of energy
c) Elimination of waste d) All of these
