



SN – 466

Version Code

A

-23-

III SEMESTER B.A. EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2013

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

(Fresh and Repeaters)

A

Question Booklet Sl. No.

110506

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. Immediately after the commencement of the Examination, you should check that this Booklet does not have any unprinted or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If any of the above defects is found, get it replaced by a Complete Question Booklet of the available series.
2. Write clearly the Question Booklet Version Code **A, B, C, D** or **E**, in the appropriate space provided for the purpose, in the OMR Answer Sheet.
3. Enter the name of the Subject, Reg. No., Question Booklet version code and affix Signature on the OMR sheet. As the answer sheets are designed to suit the Optical Mark Reader (O.M.R.) system, special care should be taken to fill those items accurately.
4. This Question Booklet contains **100** questions carrying equal marks. All questions must be attempted. Each question contains four answers, among them one correct answer should be selected and shade the corresponding option in the OMR sheet.
5. All the answers should be marked only on the OMR sheet provided and only with a **black** or **blue** ink ball point pen. If more than one circle is shaded / wrongly shaded / half shaded for a given question no marks will be awarded.
6. Questions are in both English and Kannada. If any confusion arises in the Kannada version, please refer to the English version of the questions.
7. Immediately after the final bell indicating the closure of the examination, stop making any further markings in the OMR Answer Sheet. Be seated till the OMR Answer Sheet is collected. After handing over the OMR Answer Sheet to the Invigilator you may leave the examination hall.

ಗಮನಿಸಿ : ಸೂಚನೆಗಳ ಕನ್ನಡ ಆವೃತ್ತಿಯು ಈ ಪುಟದ ಹಿಂಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುದ್ರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ.



1. Environment means
 - a) Atmosphere + hydrosphere
 - b) Soil + climate
 - c) Surrounding
 - d) Plants + animals
 2. Environmental science is
 - a) Inter-disciplinary
 - b) Multi-disciplinary
 - c) Trans-disciplinary
 - d) All the above
 3. Choose the non-renewable resource among the following
 - a) Wind energy
 - b) Geo-thermal energy
 - c) Fossil fuels
 - d) Tidal energy
 4. Removal of vegetation on a large scale is called
 - a) Afforestation
 - b) Deforestation
 - c) Reforestation
 - d) Forestation
 5. Forests that shed their leaves in winter are
 - a) Scrub forests
 - b) Deciduous forests
 - c) Ever-green forests
 - d) Moist ever-green forests
 6. Trees with needle like leaves are found in
 - a) Coniferous forests
 - b) Dry ever-green forests
 - c) Board leaved forests
 - d) Dry deciduous forests
 7. The percentage of fresh water on earth surface is
 - a) 70%
 - b) 30%
 - c) 03%
 - d) 75%
 8. Ground water is available to us from
 - a) Brook
 - b) Glacier
 - c) Aquifer
 - d) All the above
 9. Dams are useful in
 - a) Flood prevention
 - b) Irrigation
 - c) Power generation
 - d) All the above
 10. The consequences of droughts are
 - a) Loss of agricultural production
 - b) Migration
 - c) Desertification
 - d) All the above
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11. Over-exploitation of ground water leads to
a) Asbestosis b) Fluorosis c) Chlorosis d) Necrosis
12. Mineral resources are extracted by a process called
a) Weathering b) Eroding c) Mining d) None of these
13. The largest quantity of ore extracted in Karnataka is of
a) Iron b) Copper c) Gold d) Mica
14. Green revolution has led to
a) Fertilizer pollution b) Pesticide pollution
c) Reduced used of non-hybrids d) All the above
15. Excessive inundation of water for crops like paddy has led to
a) Soil salinity b) Arsenic pollution
c) Floods d) Loss of organic matter
16. Saturation of the upper layers of soil with water is
a) Water logging b) Leaching
c) Percolation d) Sedimentation
17. The World Environment Day theme for 2013 is
a) Reduce, Reuse, Recycle b) Think globally, Act locally
c) Think, Eat, Save d) Give earth a chance
18. Blue-baby syndrome may be caused due to
a) Heavy metal pollution b) Nitrate pollution
c) Endosulphan pollution d) Chromium pollution
19. The use non-renewable energy sources is to be
a) Minimised b) Promoted c) Uncontrolled d) Encouraged
20. Sustainable energy is
a) Renewable b) Exhaustible
c) Non-renewable d) All the above

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21. Solar energy
- a) Clean energy
 - b) Non-renewable energy
 - c) Combustible energy
 - d) All the above
22. The factors that comprise an ecosystem are
- a) Abiotic + biotic + material cycling + unidirectional flow of energy
 - b) Plants + animals + atmosphere + lithosphere
 - c) Lithosphere + hydrosphere + plants + animals
 - d) Living + non-living + food chains
23. Phytoplankton → zooplankton → small fish → large fish represents a
- a) Terrestrial food chain
 - b) Aquatic food chain
 - c) Detritus food chain
 - d) Parasitic food chain
24. An ecological pyramid represents
- a) Constituents of an ecosystem
 - b) Energy recirculation
 - c) The trophic levels
 - d) Bio-geo chemical cycling
25. Energy flow in an ecosystem is
- a) Multidirectional
 - b) Bidirectional
 - c) Unidirectional
 - d) Adirectional
26. Primary consumers derive their energy from
- a) Autotrophs
 - b) Heterotrophs
 - c) Saprophytes
 - d) Decomposers
27. An elephant is a
- a) Carnivore
 - b) Omnivore
 - c) Primary consumer
 - d) Secondary consumer
28. Ecological succession is
- a) Removal of species
 - b) Addition of more individuals
 - c) Sequential replacement of communities
 - d) Sequential arrangement of species

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29. A network of food chains gives us a
a) Food pyramid
b) Food web
c) Food cycle
d) None of the above
30. In a pyramid of number, the vulture is at the
a) Base
b) Apex
c) Intermediate
d) All of the above
31. A grass land ecosystem is dominated by the presence of
a) Shrubs
b) Pines
c) Trees
d) Grasses
32. Low humidity and low productivity are the features of
a) Forests
b) Deserts
c) Rivers
d) Oceans
33. Estuaries are formed due to the mixing of
a) Hard water and salt water
b) River water and sea water
c) Rivers and fresh water lakes
d) Three rivers
34. Ponds are
a) Lentic systems
b) Lotic systems
c) Moving systems
d) Zero-life systems
35. Oceans are
a) Abiotic systems
b) Biotic systems
c) Ecosystems
d) Riverine systems
36. Biodiversity refers to the
a) Sum of all the organisms in an area
b) Sum of all the abiotic components of an area
c) Sum of all the living and non-living components of an area
d) Sum of all the producers of an area
37. Consumptive, productive, social, aesthetic and option values refer to
a) Trophic structure
b) Ecosystem stability
c) Biodiversity
d) Dynamic equilibrium

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38. In-situ conservation means
- a) Conserving a species on an island
 - b) Conserving a species in its habitat
 - c) Conserving a species in an artificial setup
 - d) Conserving a species outside its habitat
39. India is a mega diversity nation because of
- a) Least threat to wildlife
 - b) Rich biodiversity
 - c) Endangered species
 - d) Vulnerable species
40. Western Ghats and Sri Lanka are
- a) Undisturbed ecosystems
 - b) Well managed habitats
 - c) Disturbed habitats
 - d) Biodiversity hotspots
41. Endemic species are
- a) Limited to a specific location
 - b) Distributed over a different types of habitats
 - c) Available in many ecosystems
 - d) All the above
42. Tiger is
- a) A threatened species
 - b) An endangered species
 - c) A vulnerable species
 - d) A rare species
43. The endangered species of India is
- a) Kiwi
 - b) Lion tailed macaque
 - c) Koala
 - d) Kangaroo
44. Karnataka's State bird is
- a) Golden backed woodpecker
 - b) Pied hornbill
 - c) Rose ringed parakeet
 - d) Wire tailed bee-eater
45. The lower most layer of the atmosphere is
- a) Ionosphere
 - b) Mesosphere
 - c) Stratosphere
 - d) Troposphere

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46. Ozone hole is responsible for
- a) Water reduction
 - b) Oxygen reduction in water bodies
 - c) Skin cancer
 - d) Urban heat islands
47. Green house effect is responsible for
- a) Global cooling
 - b) Methemoglobinemia
 - c) Global warming
 - d) Soil dampening
48. Acid rain is due to
- a) Water pollution
 - b) Land pollution
 - c) Air pollution
 - d) Ocean pollution
49. Methyl isocyanate is associated with
- a) Ganga
 - b) Bhopal
 - c) Love canal
 - d) Hiroshima
50. BS-iv refers to
- a) Automobile pollution
 - b) Water pollution
 - c) Urban pollution
 - d) Rural pollution
51. Catalytic converter is a device used in
- a) Energy efficiency
 - b) Automobile pollution control
 - c) Water pollution control
 - d) Smoke detection
52. Hydrocarbons are emitted from
- a) Petrol engines
 - b) Electric vehicles
 - c) Solar cars
 - d) All the above
53. DDT is
- a) Non-biodegradable
 - b) Found in mother's milk
 - c) Found in snow capped mountains
 - d) All the above
54. Sewage sickness is a form of
- a) Water pollution
 - b) Air pollution
 - c) Land pollution
 - d) Light pollution

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55. Marine pollution of the ocean is due to
a) Oil spills
b) Washing of cargo ships
c) Disposal of hazardous waste
d) All the above
56. Noise is measured in
a) Pascals
b) Decibels
c) Joules
d) Amperes
57. Thermal pollution can lead to
a) Loss of oxygen
b) Loss of energy
c) Increase in turbidity
d) Decrease in turbidity
58. The process of increase in the concentration of components through trophic levels is
a) Bioaccumulation
b) Bioremediation
c) Biomagnification
d) Biotransformation
59. The chief components responsible for ozone hole are
a) CFCs
b) TEL
c) DDT
d) MIC
60. Materials that are not degraded by micro-organisms are called
a) Non-flammable
b) Non-combustible
c) Non-biodegradable
d) All the above
61. Minamata episode was a result of poisoning due to
a) Cadmium
b) Mercury
c) Lead
d) Chromium
62. The pesticide responsible for human peril in Dakshina Kannada and Kasargod is
a) Lindane
b) Malathion
c) Parathion
d) Endosulphan
63. The common reason for fish kill in polluted water bodies during summer is
a) Oxygen depletion
b) Over population
c) Reduced production
d) Carbon di oxide

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64. The project Tiger area in Karnataka is
- a) Bandipura
 - b) Bannerghatta
 - c) Bankapura
 - d) Bheemeshwari
65. Eutrophication refers to
- a) Increased density of animals
 - b) Reduced density of animals
 - c) Increased availability of nutrients
 - d) Variation on climatic factors
66. Algal bloom means
- a) Increased density of algae in water bodies
 - b) Presence of flowering plants in water bodies
 - c) Increased availability of pollutants in water bodies
 - d) Deterioration of water quality
67. Fukushima and Chernobyl are examples of
- a) Green house gas emission
 - b) Sewage pollution
 - c) Nuclear pollution
 - d) Organic pollution
68. Exxon Valdez is associated with
- a) Oil pollution
 - b) Pesticide pollution
 - c) Noise pollution
 - d) Radiation pollution
69. Richter scale is used to measure
- a) Ozone depletion
 - b) Flood intensity
 - c) Earthquakes
 - d) Volcanic activity
70. The preferred method of disposing domestic organic waste is
- a) Incineration
 - b) Landfilling
 - c) Composting
 - d) Open burning
71. Watershed management is a process of
- a) Pollution control
 - b) Soil-water management
 - c) Solid waste minimization
 - d) Waste disposal

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72. Roof-top rain water harvesting will help in reducing
- a) Air pollution
 - b) Flooding and water scarcity
 - c) Temperature
 - d) Humidity
73. Tsunamis are generally triggered by
- a) Above ground volcanic eruptions
 - b) Under water earthquakes
 - c) Water pollution
 - d) Global warming
74. The components of disaster management are
- a) Prevention
 - b) Preparedness
 - c) Response and recovery
 - d) All the above
75. "The earth provides for everybody's need; not greed". This statement refers to
- a) GDP
 - b) Economic development
 - c) Sustainable development
 - d) Industrial development
76. Sanitary land-fills are a method of disposing
- a) Organic matter
 - b) Non-degradable solid waste
 - c) Agricultural residue
 - d) Reusable metallic waste
77. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act came into being in
- a) 1984
 - b) 1974
 - c) 1964
 - d) 1954
78. World Environment Day is celebrated on the
- a) 06th July
 - b) 22nd April
 - c) 05th of June
 - d) 11th September
79. Zoos serve in
- a) Regeneration
 - b) Ex-situ conservation
 - c) In-situ conservation
 - d) All the above
80. An indicator test used in identifying organic pollution is
- a) PAN
 - b) PCB
 - c) BOD
 - d) GHG

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81. The premier NGO working in the field of wildlife conservation is
a) CEE b) WWF c) BAIF d) WWE
82. Ecomark is the symbol of
a) Ozone friendly products b) Eco-friendly products
c) Forest friendly products d) Economy friendly products
83. Malthusian theory refers to
a) Population growth b) Economic growth
c) Ecological growth d) Pollution control
84. HIV is transmitted through
a) Inter-course with infected persons
b) Sharing injection needles etc. with infected persons
c) Infected blood transfusion
d) All the above
85. A land area which is unused or not being used to its optimum potential is called
a) Wet land b) Dry land
c) Degraded land d) Waste land
86. The most effective nationwide immunization programme for children is called
a) TT b) DPT c) Pulse polio d) BCG
87. Cryopreservation is a method practiced in
a) In-situ sites b) Seed banks
c) Zoological gardens d) Botanical gardens
88. Noise causes
a) headache b) nausea c) abortion d) all the above
89. The thickness of ozone layer when compressed would be approximately
a) 3 mm b) 3 cm c) 3m d) 3ft
90. The subject that is concerned with the do's and don'ts related to environment is
a) Eco-philosophy b) Environmental ethics
c) Environmental economics d) Environmental biology

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- 91. Value education addresses issues related to
 - a) Attitudes
 - b) Values
 - c) Emotions and character
 - d) All the above
- 92. Declaration of Human Rights and Environment was drafted by the United Nations in
 - a) 1994
 - b) 2002
 - c) 1993
 - d) 1912
- 93. Refrigerators before Kyoto Protocol were using
 - a) PAN
 - b) PCB
 - c) CFC
 - d) None of the above
- 94. A biome is
 - a) A ecological unit
 - b) A bio-geographic unit
 - c) An economic unit
 - d) A political unit
- 95. Daroji is the area dedicated for the conservation of
 - a) Snow leopard
 - b) Civet cat
 - c) Sloth bear
 - d) Hanuman langur
- 96. Biofuels are obtained from
 - a) Simaruba
 - b) Pongamia
 - c) Jatropha
 - d) All the above
- 97. The fixing of carbon by plants is referred to as
 - a) Accumulation
 - b) Sequestration
 - c) Deposition
 - d) Magnification
- 98. The pollution caused during mineral extraction is
 - a) Dust
 - b) Acid mine drainage
 - c) Leaching from tailings
 - d) All the above
- 99. Phytoplankton, submerged, floating, reed swamp and woodland are stages of
 - a) Troposphere
 - b) Hydrosere
 - c) Mesosphere
 - d) Xerosere
- 100. The organisms that convert light into food are called
 - a) Autotrophs
 - b) Heterotrophs
 - c) Consumers
 - d) None of the above

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