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Question Paper Version : C

First/Second Semester B.E Degree Examination, June 2012
Environmental Studies
(COMMON TO ALL BRANCHES)

Time: 2 hrs.]

[Max. Marks: 50

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES

1. Answer all the fifty 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.

1. An alternative eco-friendly fuel for automobiles is
a) Petrol b) Diesel c) CNG d) Kerosene
2. Population explosion will cause
a) Bio-diversity b) Stress on ecosystem
c) More employment d) None of these.
3. Which of the following is not a solution for global warming?
a) Reducing fossil fuel consumption b) Planting more trees
c) Deforestation d) None of these.
4. The first of the major environmental protection act to be promulgated in India was
a) Air act b) Water act c) Environmental act d) Noise pollution act
5. Population explosion will cause
a) Socio-economic problems b) Energy crises
c) Food scarcity d) All of these.
6. Global warming could affect
a) Climate b) Increase in sea level
c) Melting of glaciers d) All of these.
7. Acid rain can be controlled by
a) Reducing SO₂ and NO₂ emission b) Reducing oxygen emissions
c) Increasing number of lakes d) Increasing the forest cover

8. The pH value of the acid rain water is
a) 5.7 b) 7.0 c) 8.5 d) 7.5
9. Major compound responsible for the destruction of stratospheric ozone layer is
a) Oxygen b) CFC c) Carbon dioxide d) Methane
10. Domesticated animals are used for
a) Dairy products b) Production of fiber c) Production of meat d) All of these.
11. World ozone day is being celebrated on
a) September 5th b) October 5th c) September 16th d) September 11th
12. Bhopal gas tragedy was due to the leakage of
a) Methyl isocyanate (MIC) b) Sulphur dioxide
c) Mustard gas d) Methane
13. The forest (conservation) Act was enacted in the year
a) 1986 b) 1974 c) 1980 d) 1972
14. The leader of Chipko movement is
a) Medha Patkar b) Sunderlal Bahuguna c) Vandana Shiva d) Suresh Heblikar
15. An international conference on environmental education was held in December 1982 at
a) Kyoto b) Vienna c) New Delhi d) London
16. The world environmental day is celebrated on
a) June 5th b) November 5th c) April 5th d) December 5th
17. India has the world's largest share of
a) Manganese b) Copper c) Mica d) Diamond
18. The hydrological cycle is related to
a) Water cycle and balance b) Water and electricity
c) Hydropower d) Water characterization
19. An important NGO involved in global environmental protection is
a) UNICEF b) Green peace c) WHO d) CPCB
20. About 3/4th of the country's coal deposits are found in
a) Karnataka b) Tamil Nadu c) Kashmir d) Bihar & Orissa
21. Which of the following is a biotic component of an ecosystem?
a) Fungi b) Solar light c) Temperature d) Humidity
22. In an ecosystem, the flow of energy is
a) Bidirectional b) Cyclic c) Unidirectional d) Multidirectional
23. The first International Earth Summit was held at
a) Johannesburg b) Rio-de Janerio c) Kyoto d) Stockholm
24. ISO 14000 standards deal with
a) pollution management b) environmental management
c) risk management d) None of these.
25. The major atmospheric gas layer in stratosphere is
a) Hydrogen b) Carbon dioxide c) Ozone d) Helium.

26. Which of the following is not the environmental effect of industrialization, in general?
 a) Solid waste b) Water pollution c) Economic growth d) Air pollution.
27. EIA can be expanded as
 a) Environment and Industrial Act b) Environment and Impact Activities
 c) Environmentally Important Activity d) Environmental Impact Assessment.
28. The impact of construction of dams is
 a) submerged forests b) loss of wild life habitat
 c) damages down stream ecosystem d) All of these.
29. Among the fresh water available on the Earth, the percentage of surface water is about
 a) 50 % b) 10 % c) 5 % d) less than 1%.
30. Major sources of fluoride is
 a) Ground water b) Toothpaste c) River water d) Food products
31. Bluebaby syndrome (methaemoglobinemia) is caused by the contamination of water due to
 a) Phosphates b) Sulphur c) Nitrates d) Arsenic
32. The most important fuel used by nuclear power plant is
 a) U-235 b) U-248 c) U-238 d) U-245
33. Bacteriological pollution of water is due to the presence of
 a) silt and grit b) parasitic worms
 c) suspended particals d) floating materials.
34. Lead poisoning may cause
 a) reduction in haemoglobin b) kidney damage
 c) mental retardation d) all of these.
35. Air pollution from automobiles can be controlled by fitting
 a) electrostatic precipitator b) wet scrubber
 c) catalytic converter d) all of these.
36. Which of the following are non-biodegradable?
 a) Plastics b) Domestic sewage c) Detergents d) Both a and c
37. Which of the following is a secondary air pollutant?
 a) Carbon monoxide b) Sulphur dioxide c) Ozone d) Carbon dioxide.
38. In which year, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India made environmental education compulsory subject at all the levels of education?
 a) 2000 b) 2001 c) 2002 d) 2003
39. Environmental protection is a fundamental duty of the citizen of India under the article
 a) 51-A(8) b) 48-A c) 47 d) 21
40. Ozone layer is present in
 a) Stratosphere b) Mesosphere c) Thermosphere d) Troposphere
41. Chernobyl nuclear disaster occurred in the year
 a) 1984 b) 1952 c) 1986 d) 1987

42. Which of the following is not a renewable source of energy?
a) Wind energy b) Tidal wave energy c) Solar energy d) Fossil fuels.
43. Electromagnetic radiation can cause
a) Plague b) Malaria c) Cancer d) Dengue fever.
44. Nuclear power plant in Karnataka is located at
a) Bhardravathi b) Sandur c) Raichur d) Kaiga
45. Which place in India, the tidal energy has been experimented?
a) Goa b) Karnataka c) Kerala d) Tamil Nadu
46. In hydro power plants, power is generated by
a) Hot springs b) Wind c) Water d) Solar energy
47. Environmental pollution is due to
a) rapid urbanization b) deforestation c) afforestation d) both a and b
48. Definition of noise is
a) Loud sound b) Unwanted sound c) constant sound d) Sound of high frequency
49. Sound, beyond which of the following level, can be regarded as a pollutant?
a) 40 dB b) 80 dB c) 120 dB d) 150 dB
50. 'Minamata disease' is caused by
a) Lead b) Arsenic c) Mercury d) Cadmium.

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