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Question Paper Version : B

**First/Second Semester B.E Degree Examination, Dec. 2013 / Jan. 2014**

**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. The major objective of the family welfare programs in India is
  - a) Disease control
  - b) Population growth rate control
  - c) Employment generation
  - d) None of these.
2. World Environmental Day is celebrated every year on
  - a) 5<sup>th</sup> June
  - b) 5<sup>th</sup> July
  - c) 18<sup>th</sup> July
  - d) April 22<sup>nd</sup>.
3. Which part of plant contains nitrogen fixing bacteria
  - a) Stems
  - b) Leaves
  - c) Roots
  - d) All of these.
4. Anthropoginal activities means
  - a) Natural activities
  - b) Bacteriological activities
  - c) Wild animals activities
  - d) Human activities.
5. Which of the following is major environmental issue in mining activities?
  - a) Air pollution and dust
  - b) Water pollution
  - c) Soil Degradation
  - d) All of these
6. The environmental (protection) act of India was enacted in the year
  - a) 1956
  - b) 1966
  - c) 1986
  - d) 1996
7. Environmental protection is the responsibility of
  - a) Government of India
  - b) NGO's
  - c) Individuals
  - d) All of these.
8. The country which has the largest number of child laborers in the world is
  - a) India
  - b) Bangladesh
  - c) China
  - d) Pakistan

9. Which among the following diseases is not a cause of large scale children's mortality?  
 a) Diarrhea                      b) Malnutrition                      c) Chicken gunya                      d) Measles
10. Karnataka State pollution control board was established in the year  
 a) 1986                      b) 1974                      c) 1982                      d) 1977
11. What is the Max. allowable concentration of Iron content in drinking water as per BIS.  
 a) 0.5 mg/ℓ                      b) 1.0 mg/ℓ                      c) 1.5 mg/ℓ                      d) 2.0 mg/ℓ
12. The volume of nitrogen present in the troposphere is  
 a) 85%                      b) 78%                      c) 21%                      d) 5%
13. Cholera, Typhoid, Hepatitis – A and E are the diseases caused due to  
 a) Solar radiation                      b) Contaminated water  
 c) Radioactivity                      d) Electromagnetic radiation
14. Hydraulic cycle is related to  
 a) Water and electricity                      b) Water cycle and balance  
 c) Water characterization                      d) Hydropower
15. What is the percentage of fresh water available in lakes and streams  
 a) 0.0001%                      b) 0.001%                      c) 0.01%                      d) 0.1%
16. Liquefied petroleum gas is a mixture of  
 a) Methane and ethane                      b) Propane and butane  
 c) Methane and butane                      d) Methane and propane.
17. Best environmental clean alternative fuel is  
 a) CNG                      b) Diesel                      c) Coal                      d) Petrol
18. Nuclear power plant in Karnataka is located at  
 a) Bhadravathi                      b) Sandur                      c) Kaiga                      d) Mandya
19. Air pollution from automobiles can be controlled by fitting  
 a) Electrostatic precipitator                      b) Wet scrubber  
 c) Catalytic converter                      d) All of these
20. Which of the following is a natural source of environmental pollution?  
 a) Sewage                      b) Industries                      c) Automobiles                      d) Earthquake
21. Important sources of land pollution are  
 a) Industrial wastes                      b) Agricultural wastes                      c) Both (a) and (b)                      d) None of these
22. The main impact of urbanization on plant and animal life is  
 a) Increase in species                      b) Mutation in species                      c) Both (a) and (b)                      d) Loss of species
23. What is the maximum allowable concentration of fluorides in drinking water  
 a) 3.0 mg/ℓ                      b) 2.5 mg/ℓ                      c) 2.0 mg/ℓ                      d) 1.5 mg/ℓ

24. Acid rain are more prominent in  
a) Temperate regions                      b) Tropical regions  
c) Arid regions                              d) None of these
25. In which year Hon'ble Supreme Court of India made environmental education compulsory subject at all the level of education.  
a) 2000                      b) 2003                      c) 2001                      d) 2002
26. An ecosystem consist of  
a) Biotic component                      b) Abiotic components                      c) Both a and b                      d) None of these.
27. Percentage of Nitrogen in Earth's atmosphere is  
a) 98 %                      b) 21 %                      c) 78 %                      d) 12 %
28. Eutrophication means  
a) Waste water treatment process                      b) Water purification  
c) Enrichment of plant nutrients in water bodies                      d) Neutralization of waste water.
29. Largest reservoir of Nitrogen exists in  
a) Hydrosphere                      b) Stratosphere                      c) Lithosphere                      d) Atmosphere
30. Housing has become inaccessible to the poor due to  
a) Increased population                      b) High cost                      c) Non - availability of land                      d) None of these.
31. During the last 30 years the percentage of decrease in agricultural land due to Urbanization is about  
a) 40 %                      b) 60 %                      c) 0 %                      d) 30 %.
32. EIA means  
a) Environmental impact assessment                      b) Eco - impact assessment  
c) Eco - industrial act                      d) Environmental industrial impact.
33. The adverse effect of modern agriculture is  
a) Soil pollution                      b) Water pollution                      c) Wastes logging                      d) All of these
34. Which of the following energy source is less Eco - friendly  
a) Wind                      b) Water                      c) Solar                      d) Thermal
35. Which of the following is NGO?  
a) Public works department                      b) Pollution control board  
c) Narmada Bachao Andolan                      d) None of these
36. Environment education is targeted to  
a) General public                      b) Technicians                      c) Professionals social groups                      d) All of these
37. The ozone depletion in the stratosphere is chiefly caused by the release of  
a) Chlorofluoro carbons                      b) Methane                      c) Carbon dioxide                      d) None of these
38. The pH of acid rain is  
a) Less than 5.7                      b) Less than 3.7                      c) Less than 1.7                      d) Less than 2.7.

39. Dental cavities in children may be caused due to water supplies deficient in  
a) Calcium                      b) Fluorides                      c) Iron                      d) None of these
40. Loss of water content through the plants into the atmosphere is called  
a) Evaporation                      b) Vaporization                      c) Transpiration                      d) Hydraulic cycle
41. Which is considered as energy source of future?  
a) Wind                      b) Ocean                      c) Hydrogen                      d) None of these
42. Bhopal gas tragedy happened in the year  
a) Dec 1984                      b) Dec 1983                      c) Dec 1994                      d) Dec 1986
43. Renewable energy is  
a) Primary source                      b) Secondary source                      c) Tertiary source                      d) None of these
44. About 30% of the country's coal deposits are found in  
a) Karnataka                      b) Tamil Nadu                      c) Kashmir                      d) Bihar and Orissa
45. Cow dung can be used  
a) As a manure                      b) For production of biogas                      c) Both (a) and (b)                      d) None of these
46. Liquid waste generated from bathrooms and kitchens are called  
a) Domestic sewage                      b) Run off                      c) Sullages                      d) All the these
47. The max average permissible noise levels during day time hours as per environment protection act in India is  
a) 30dB                      b) 45dB                      c) 50dB                      d) 55 dB
48. Demography is the study of  
a) Animal behaviour                      b) Geography                      c) Rivers                      d) Population growth
49. Global warming means  
a) Increase in Earth's temperature                      b) Increase in solar radiation  
c) Acid rain                      d) All of these
50. The protocol that reduces green house gas emission is  
a) Kyoto protocol                      b) Montreal protocol                      c) Cartagena protocol                      d) Vienna protocol