

GBCS Scheme



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17CIV18/28
Question Paper Version : C

First/Second Semester B.E. Degree Examination, June/July 2018
Environmental Studies
(COMMON TO ALL BRANCHES)

Time: 2 hrs.]

[Max. Marks: 30

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES

1. Answer all the thirty 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. The leader of "Chipko Movement" is
a) Sunderlal Bahuguna
b) Medha Patkar
c) Vandana Shiva
d) Mahatma Gandhi
 2. GILO is a project associated with
a) Environment protection
b) Environment education
c) Women education
d) None of these
 3. India has the largest share of which of the following :
a) Manganese
b) Mica
c) Copper
d) Silver
 4. Physical pollution of water is due to
a) Dissolved oxygen
b) pH
c) Turbidity
d) None of these
 5. Which of the following is the source of fly ash?
a) Vehicular exhaust
b) Sewage
c) Thermal power plant
d) All of these
 6. The permissible range of pH for drinking water as per the Indian standard is
a) 6 to 9
b) 6.5 to 8.5
c) 6 to 8.5
d) 6.5 to 7.5



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7. Noise pollution is controlled by
a) Reducing the noise at the source b) Preventing its transmission
c) Protecting the receiver d) All of these
8. LPG is a mixture of
a) N_2 and H_2S b) CO_2 and N_2
c) Propane and butane d) Methane and CO_2
9. Direct conversion of solar energy is attained by
a) Solar photovoltaic cells b) diesel hybrid system
c) Solar thermal system d) None of these.
10. Nuclear wastes are active for
a) 5 years b) 10 years c) 50 years d) centuries
11. Molasses from sugar industry is used to generate
a) Biodiesel b) Hydrogen c) Bioethanol d) Biomethanol
12. Demography is the study of
a) Animals behaviour b) Population growth
c) Rivers d) Forests
13. The major objectives of family welfare program is
a) Employment generation b) Population growth and control
c) Disease control d) None of these
14. Which green house gas is known as colorless, non flammable, sweetish odour and laughing gas?
a) Methane b) CO_2
c) Nitrous oxide d) SO_2
15. Nuclear fission reaction involves the bombardment of ^{235}U by
a) Electrons b) Neutrons
c) Protons d) Alpha radiation
16. Remote sensor detects
a) Electromagnetic radiation b) only visible radiations
c) only IR radiations d) only UV radiations
17. The tiger conservation project was started in
a) 1973 b) 1975
c) 1981 d) 2000
18. Centre for science and environment is
a) Government organization b) Non government organization
c) International body d) None of these
19. Carbon cycle involves
a) Ammonia, nitrate and proteins b) Carbon dioxide, water and energy
c) Sulphur dioxide, Sulphate & Proteins d) Carbon, Nitrogen and Oxygen



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20. Deforestation means
a) conservation of forest
b) destruction of forest
c) monocrop cultivation
d) decrease in agriculture
21. Blue baby syndrome is caused by the contamination of water due to
a) Phosphates
b) Sulphur
c) Arsenic
d) Nitrates
22. Excess fluorides in drinking water cause
a) Blue babies
b) Fluorosis
c) Beriberi
d) Rickets
23. Fixation of nitrogen is done by
a) Lightening
b) Fixing bacteria
c) Fertilizer factory
d) All of these
24. Recycled waste water can be used for
a) crop irrigation
b) landscape gardening
c) Replenishing fast depleting aquifers
d) All of these
25. The sequence of eating and being eaten in an ecosystem is called
a) Food chain
b) Carbon cycle
c) Food web
d) hydrological cycle
26. In aquatic ecosystem phytoplankton can be considered as a
a) Consumer
b) Producer
c) Macro consumer
d) None of these
27. Ecological pyramids are studies of
a) Pyramid of Energy
b) Pyramid of numbers
c) Pyramid of biomass
d) all of these
28. E.I.A can be expanded as
a) Environment & Industrial act
b) Environment & Impact Activities
c) Environmental Impact Assessment
d) None of these
29. Water logging is a phenomena in which
a) Water patterns are rotated
b) Soil root zone becomes saturated due to over irrigation.
c) Erosion of soil
d) Soil degradation
30. The permissible limit of Lead in domestic portable water as per BIS is
a) 0.05 mg/L
b) 0.005 mg/L
c) 0.5 mg/L
d) 5 mg/L

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