

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
BA 4th Semester Examination

1. 'On-site conservation' is also known as:
 - a) *Ex-situ* conservation
 - b) *In-situ* conservation
 - c) Gene banks
 - d) Cryopreservation

2. Maximum number of species that a habitat can sustain or support is called it's:
 - a) Carrying capacity
 - b) Feeding capacity
 - c) Population
 - d) None of the above

3. Environmental Studies is:
 - a) Multidisciplinary
 - b) Mono disciplinary
 - c) Double disciplinary
 - d) None of the above

4. The study of organisms in relation to their environment is called:
 - a) Pedology
 - b) Analogy
 - c) Ecology
 - d) Ecosystem

5. Which is/are branch of ecology:
 - a) Autecology
 - b) Photonics
 - c) Synecology
 - d) Both (a) and (c)

6. According to ecological level, which is the correct classification:
 - a) Species<Population<Community<Ecosystem<Biosphere
 - b) Biosphere<Community<Population<Species<Ecosystem
 - c) Ecosystem<Species<Community<Population<Biosphere
 - d) Population>Biosphere>Species>Community>Ecosystem

7. The term 'ecosystem' was coined by:
 - a) Sir A. Tansley
 - b) Sir T. Edison
 - c) Sir Fraunhofer
 - d) Sir Rutherford

8. Plants are:
 - a) Saprotrophic
 - b) Detritivore
 - c) Autotrophic
 - d) All of the above

9. Group of ecosystems with the same climate and similar communities is called
- Ecology
 - Biome
 - Soil
 - Hydrosphere
10. When energy is transferred from one trophic level to other, it reduces by:
- 22%
 - 12%
 - 0.10%
 - 10%
11. A 'desert' is a:
- Natural ecosystem
 - Artificial ecosystem
 - Agricultural ecosystem,
 - None of the above
12. Food web is constituted by:
- Relationship between animals and plants
 - Relationship between organisms and their environment
 - Relationship between animals, plants and microbes
 - Various interlinked food chains in a community
13. Which of the following is an inorganic resource?
- Air
 - Food
 - Fossil fuel
 - All of the above
14. A biodiversity hotspot must have:
- At least 1500 species of vascular plants
 - Lost 70% of its original habitat
 - Denuded the vegetation entirely
 - Both (a) and (b)
15. The North-East India falls in the:
- Trans-Himalayan Hotspot
 - Sundaland hotspot
 - Indo-Burma hotspot
 - Western Ghats hotspot
16. The full form of GCDT in biodiversity conservation is:
- Genome Catalogue Development Technique
 - Gross Conservation of Diverse Toads
 - Global Crop Diversity Trust
 - Genetic Cross Detection Technology

17. Non-persistent pollutants are:
- Degradable
 - Non-degradable
 - Slowly degradable
 - None of the above
18. Removal of trees from a forest is termed as:
- Deforestation
 - Reforestation
 - Afforestation
 - Denudation
19. The Forest Conservation Act in India was introduced in the year:
- 1980
 - 1986
 - 1972
 - 1991
20. Which of the following is a tertiary consumer?
- Mantis
 - Zebra
 - Jaguar
 - Elephant
21. Plants are:
- Saprotrophic
 - Detritivore
 - Autotrophic
 - All of the above
22. Objective(s) of environmental education is/are:
- Awareness
 - Knowledge
 - Capacity Building
 - All of the above
23. Forests regulate:
- Earth's rotation
 - Earth's climate
 - Earthquake
 - None of the above
24. Our day-to-day lives are intimately linked with our:
- House
 - Surroundings
 - Society
 - None of the above

25. Climate is a:
- Phenological factor
 - Phytological factor
 - Ecological factor
 - None of the above
26. World Environment day is observed on
- 5 December
 - 12 April
 - 5 June
 - 20 September
27. The Environment Protection Act was approved by the Indian Government in
- 1999
 - 1986
 - 2000
 - 1978
28. Father of Ecology in India
- Prof. Basudev Thakery
 - Dr. B.S. Rai
 - Prof. Ramdeo Misra
 - Dr. KRS.Venkaiah.
29. A local population may be adapted to the natural environment and is called
- ecology.
 - system ecology.
 - ecotype.
 - pedology.
30. Any type of animal or plant material that can be converted into energy is called
- Biogas
 - Bio-resource.
 - Bio-reserve.
 - Biomass.
31. Gravity erosion occurs on
- Plains.
 - desert.
 - valleys
 - hills.
32. Kaveri/Cauvery water dispute was between
- Kerala and Karnataka.
 - Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.
 - Kerala and Andhra Pradesh
 - Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

33. Inorganic Resources are

- a). air, water and ores.
- b). air, plants and minerals.
- c). ores, red meat and water.
- d). sunlight, ores and vegetables.