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CBCS SCHEME

BESK508

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Question Paper Version : A

Fifth Semester B.E./B.Tech. Degree Examination, June/July 2026
Environmental Studies

Time: 1 hr. 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.

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1. Which of the following is a biotic component of an ecosystem?
   a) Fungi b) Weight c) Density d) All of these

2. The organisms who directly feed on producers are called
   a) Herbivores b) Carnivores c) Decomposers d) Saprophytes

3. The sequence of eating and being eaten in an ecosystem is called
   a) Carbon cycle b) Food chain
   c) Hydrological cycle d) Anthrop system

4. The largest reservoir of nitrogen in our planet is
   a) Oceans b) Atmosphere
   c) Biosphere d) Fossil Fuels

5. The primary producers in a forest ecosystem are
   a) Chlorophyll containing trees and plants b) Herbivores
   c) Carnivores d) Bacteria and other microorganisms

6. World environment day is on
   a) 5th May b) 5th June
   c) 18th July d) 16th August

7. Which of the following is absorbed by green plants from the atmosphere?
   a) Water b) Nutrients
   c) Carbon dioxide d) All of these

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8. Which of the following is a ecosystem?
   a) Forest b) Desert
   c) Mountain d) All of these

9. How Forests increase the atmosphere's humidity?
   a) By Transpiration b) By Inspiration
   c) By Expiration d) By Oxidation

10. Major causes of deforestation are
   a) Shifting cultivation b) Fuel requirements
   c) Raw materials for Industries d) All the above

11. Which of the following use hydrogen as fuel?
   a) Fossil Fuels b) Anaerobic digestion
   c) Fuel cells d) Cooking

12. Which of the following energy has the greatest potential among all the sources of renewable energy?
   a) Solar Energy b) Wind Energy
   c) Thermal Energy d) Hydro-electrical energy

13. In what form is solar energy is radiated from the sun?
   a) Ultra violet radiation b) Infrared radiation
   c) Electromagnetic waves d) Transverse waves

14. The Ocean Thermal Energy (OTEC) uses
   a) Energy difference b) Potential difference
   c) Temperature difference d) Kinetic difference

15. The by-product of the ocean thermal energy conversion is
   a) Hot water b) Desalinated water
   c) Chemicals d) Gases

16. Which type of turbine is commonly used in tidal energy?
   a) Francis turbine b) Kaplan Turbine
   c) Pelton wheel d) Gorlov turbine

17. What is the main source for the formation of wind?
   a) Uneven land b) Sun
   c) Vegetation d) Seasons

18. Disasters can be broadly termed as ____ types
   a) 2 b) 4 c) 5 d) 3

19. After mining the huge holes left behind is used for
   a) Waste water storage b) Waste and water storage
   c) Waste Disposal d) Waste storage

20. Carbon foot print can be measured by
   a) Carbon dating b) Instruments
   c) Carbon accounting d) Formula

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21. Which one of the following is the apex organization in the country in the field of pollution control?
a) Water Pollution Control Board
b) State Pollution Control Board
c) Central Pollution Control Board
d) Air Pollution Control Board

22. What is the full form of NAMP
a) National Air Quality Monitoring Program
b) National Air Quality Measuring Program
c) National Air Quantity Monitoring Program
d) National Air Quality Monitoring Protocol

23. Ground water containing bacteria and viruses can result in _____
a) Cholera
b) Methemoglobinemia
c) Kidney Problem
d) Liver Problem

24. The liquid waste from baths and kitchens is called
a) Sullage
b) Domestic sewage
c) Storm waste
d) Run off

25. BOD means
a) Bio chemical oxygen demand
b) Chemical oxygen demand
c) Biological oxygen demand
d) Biological oxygen deep water

26. Noise pollution limits at residential area during night time
a) 45 dB
b) 80 dB
c) 65 dB
d) 90 dB

27. Increase in asthma has been linked to high levels of
a) Nitrogen
b) Oxygen
c) Air borne dust particles
d) All of these

28. The process of burning of municipal solid waste at high temperature is called
a) Incineration
b) Composting
c) Land filling
d) Shredding

29. Which of the following element make e-waste hazardous in nature
a) Glass
b) Plastic
c) Iron
d) Lead

30. Industrial and Municipal sludge (primary) includes _____
a) Total suspended solids
b) Suspended solids
c) Removable solids
d) Settleable solids

31. Acid rain can be controlled by
a) Reducing SO_2 and NO_2 emissions
b) Reducing oxygen emission
c) Increasing number of lakes
d) Increasing the forest cover

32. Which one of the following is a result of climate change?
a) Adequate rainfall
b) Pure air
c) Deficiency of fresh water
d) Less soil pollution

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33. Ozone hole was first discovered over
a) Arctic
b) Antarctica
c) Africa
d) Tropical region

34. The Taj Mahal in India is affected by
a) Fog
b) Acid rain
c) Water Pollution
d) Spoil pollution

35. Eco-toxicology is the study of
a) Physical interactions of organisms and environment
b) Thermal Interactions of organisms and environment
c) Chemical interactions of organisms and environment
d) Biological interactions of organisms and environment

36. In which process, the fluoride content of water is raised?
a) Chlorination
b) Defluoridation
c) Flocculation
d) Fluoridation

37. The process of movement of nutrients from the soil by the acid rain is called
a) Transpiration
b) Evapotranspiration
c) Leaching
d) Infiltration

38. Ground water is a source of trouble at which place
a) Plains
b) Slopes
c) Rivers
d) Lakes

39. The root system of crops in water logged areas get _____
a) Decomposed
b) Enriched with nutrients
c) Photosynthesized
d) Growth inhibited

40. How climate change leads to conflicts in vulnerable regions?
a) By shortage of human resources
b) By shortage of land
c) By shortage of food and water
d) By shortage of chemical manures

41. The main objective of the Water Act 1974 is to
a) Control air pollution
b) Ensure safe drinking water
c) Prevent and control water pollution
d) Promote rainwater harvesting

42. When was the Air Act enacted?
a) 1972
b) 1981
c) 1986
d) 1992

43. Under the Water Act 1974, the term "Pollution" refers to
a) Only Industrial effluents
b) Contamination of air and soil
c) Contamination of water causing harm to living beings or property
d) Noise beyond permissible limits

44. Under the Environmental Protection Act, "hazardous substance" means
a) Any radioactive substance only
b) Any substance liable to cause harm to humans, other living creatures, plants or environment.
c) Any gas released into the atmosphere
d) Only industrial waste

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45. Who are responsible for the public consultation process of EIA?
a) State Pollution Control Board
b) State Pollution Control Board and District Collector
c) State Pollution Control Board and CPCB chairman
d) State Pollution Board and Civil Society

46. ISO 14000 standards are for the
a) Quality Management System
b) Administration
c) Supply chain
d) Environmental Management System

47. What are the dangers of improper e-waste disposal
a) Reduced land fill capacity
b) Increase in jobs
c) Risk to public health
d) Improved air quality

48. What is E-waste?
a) Environmental Waste
b) Electronic Waste
c) Energy Waste
d) Electrical Work

49. What is the primary purpose of segregating biomedical waste?
a) To recycle the waste
b) To prevent the spread of infectious diseases
c) To reduce the volume of waste
d) To save money on disposal

50. Which of the following is not a waste treatment method for biomedical waste?
a) Incineration
b) Chemical disinfecting
c) Autoclaving
d) Sieving

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