



# BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

**Term End Examination 2021 - 22**

**Programme – Bachelor of Arts (Honours) in Multimedia & Web  
Course Name – Environmental Studies and Disaster Management  
Course Code - ENV201  
( Semester II )**

**Time allotted : 1 Hrs.30 Min.**

**Full Marks : 75**

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks.]

## Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 75=75

*Choose the correct alternative from the following :*

- (1) Montreal Protocol is related to
 

a) Land pollution	b) Noise Pollution
c) Production and use of CFCs	d) Increase of population
- (2) Incineration is a disposal method of
 

a) Water Pollutant	b) Air Pollutant
c) Solid Waste	d) Noise pollution
- (3) Water is called polluted when DO level drops below
 

a) 5 ppm	b) 8 ppm
c) 10 ppm	d) 15 ppm
- (4) Example of ex-situ conservation is
 

a) Conservation of plants in botanical garden	b) Sundarbans
c) Domestic Garden	d) Both conservation of plants in botanical and domestic garden
- (5) The audio range of human is
 

a) 20-20,000 Hz	b) 200-20,000 Hz
c) 2000-5000 Hz	d) 500-5500 Hz
- (6) The common unit of noise is
 

a) Kg	b) Hz
c) gm	d) Decibel
- (7) Biotic factor of eco-system is
 

a) Sunlight	b) Soil
c) Wind	d) Tree
- (8) Ozone hole in Antarctica is due to
 

a) Methane	b) CFC
c) Carbon dioxide	d) Nitrogen
- (9) Grassland ecosystem is occupied by nearly..... of Earth surface

- a) 21%
  - b) 50%
  - c) 70%
  - d) 80%
- (10) The most potentially renewable energy resource is
- a) Sunlight
  - b) Wind
  - c) Tidal energy
  - d) Biomass
- (11) The coldest region of atmosphere is
- a) Troposphere
  - b) Ionosphere
  - c) Mesosphere
  - d) Stratosphere
- (12) Which one is an example of abiotic component of ecosystem?
- a) Cow
  - b) Human
  - c) Tree
  - d) Inorganic components in soil
- (13) The major component of air is
- a) Nitrogen
  - b) Oxygen
  - c) Carbon dioxide
  - d) Water vapour
- (14) Itai- Itai disease occurs due to
- a) Arsenic pollution
  - b) Lead pollution
  - c) Mercury pollution
  - d) Cadmium pollution
- (15) To monitor the state level environmental issues and problems, Supreme court of India has established
- a) Green bench
  - b) Pollution Control Board
  - c) Department of Environment
  - d) Department of Biotechnology
- (16) Which one is primary pollutant?
- a) Carbon monoxide
  - b) PAN
  - c) Ozone
  - d) Smog
- (17) Air pollutant which reduces oxygen carrying capacity of hemoglobin is
- a) Carbon monoxide
  - b) Ammonia
  - c) Hydrogen sulphide
  - d) None of these
- (18) The main source of water in India for agricultural purposes is
- a) Rain water
  - b) Ground water
  - c) Pond water
  - d) Sea water
- (19) The loss of chlorophyll causing yellowing of leaf is
- a) Chlorosis
  - b) Photosynthesis
  - c) Chlorolysis
  - d) Electrolysis
- (20) How many hot spots of biodiversity are present in India?
- a) Four
  - b) Two
  - c) Three
  - d) Five
- (21) The gas which is not responsible for greenhouse effect is
- a) Carbon monoxide
  - b) Ammonia
  - c) CFC
  - d) Methane
- (22) pH of the acid rain varies between
- a) 3-6
  - b) 9-11
  - c) 11-14
  - d) 6-9
- (23) The non-renewable energy resource is
- a) Sunlight
  - b) Wind
  - c) Wild-life
  - d) Fossil fuels
- (24) World Environment Day is observed every year on
- a) June 5
  - b) July 5

- c) August 5  
d) September 5
- (25) In the industrial area noise is measured by  
a) L10 (18 hrs) index  
b) Leq  
c) Lepn  
d) All of the Above
- (26) The noise threshold limit values for 16 hours is  
a) 80 (dBA)  
b) 100 (dBA)  
c) 90 (dBA)  
d) 110 (dBA)
- (27) In what medium sound can propagate fast ?  
a) Gas  
b) Solid  
c) Liquid  
d) All of these
- (28) What is the name of instrument by which sound can measure in dB ?  
a) Sound level meter  
b) Viscometer  
c) Thermometer  
d) All of these
- (29) Which one is the example of 'climate factor' in bellow?  
a) Light  
b) Altitude of mountain  
c) Structure of soil  
d) All of these
- (30) Symbiotic bacteria is  
a) Rhizobium  
b) Anabena  
c) Both a and b  
d) None of these
- (31) The temperature range of troposphere is  
a)  $-2$  to  $-92^{\circ}\text{C}$   
b)  $15$  to  $-56^{\circ}\text{C}$   
c)  $-56$  to  $-2^{\circ}\text{C}$   
d)  $-92$  to  $1200^{\circ}\text{C}$
- (32) Sulphur cycle is  
a) Hydrological cycle  
b) Gaseous cycle  
c) Sedimentary cycle  
d) All of the above
- (33) Tree hugging movement is  
a) Chipko Andolan  
b) Silent valley movement  
c) Narmoda dam movement  
d) Green Revolution
- (34) Main component of mesosphere is  
a)  $\text{CO}_2$   
b)  $\text{NO}^+$   
c)  $\text{O}_2^+$   
d) Both  $\text{NO}^+$  and  $\text{O}_2^+$
- (35) Density of water is maximum at  
a)  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$   
b)  $4^{\circ}\text{C}$   
c)  $100^{\circ}\text{C}$   
d)  $-4^{\circ}\text{C}$
- (36) The main component of photochemical smog  
a) Water vapour  
b) Sulphur dioxide  
c) Oxides of Nitrogen  
d) All of the above
- (37) The main pathogen present in contaminated water is  
a) Bacteria  
b) Algae  
c) Protozoa  
d) All of the above
- (38) The most toxic chemical as carcinogen is  
a) Carbon tetrachloride  
b) Vinyl chloride  
c) Tetrachloro ethylene  
d) Trichloro ethylene
- (39) The imaginary line between crust and mantle is

- a) Moho discontinuity  
b) Conrad discontinuity
- c) Gutenberg discontinuity  
d) All of these
- (40) The primary rock in the lithosphere is
- a) Metamorphic rock  
b) Igneous rock
- c) Sedimentary rock  
d) All of the above
- (41) The best method of disposal of nonhazardous solid waste is
- a) Open dumping  
b) Sanitary land filling
- c) Incineration  
d) Composting
- (42) The noise threshold limit value of sound level 110 Db is
- a) 15 minutes  
b) 8 hours
- c) 30 minutes  
d) 2 hours
- (43) Examples of second trophic level organism is
- a) Plant  
b) Small fish
- c) Tiger  
d) None of these
- (44) Example of conventional type of renewable resources may be
- a) Plants  
b) Wildlife
- c) Aquaculture  
d) All of the above
- (45) By using photocell solar energy can be converted into
- a) Thermal energy  
b) Mechanical energy
- c) Electrical energy  
d) All of the above
- (46) The renewable energy which comes from under Earth's surface is
- a) Biomass  
b) Geothermal energy
- c) Tidal energy  
d) Coal
- (47) Phytoplankton and zooplankton sink at the bottom of the ocean to form a hard shell known as
- a) Kerogen  
b) Coal
- c) Natural gas  
d) Petroleum
- (48) Ozone protects us from the harmful..... rays of the sun
- a) Visible  
b) Ultraviolet
- c) Infra red  
d) Microwave
- (49) What is the reason for which brightness of historical monuments decreases?
- a) Acid rain  
b) Greenhouse effect
- c) Global warming  
d) Photo chemical smog
- (50) Lava is emitted from ..... of Earth surface
- a) Magma  
b) Core
- c) Crust  
d) All of the above
- (51) Hydroelectricity provides electric power supply of
- a) 5%  
b) 10%
- c) 20%  
d) 50%
- (52) The disadvantage of fossil fuels are
- a) They are non renewable  
b) They cause harmful effects to the environment
- c) They are renewable  
d) Both non renewable and harmful to the environment
- (53) The highest carbon content is found in ..... coal
- a) Anthracite  
b) Bituminous
- c) Lignite  
d) All of these
- (54) The lowest carbon content is found in ..... coal
- a) Anthracite  
b) Bituminous

- c) Lignite  
d) All of these
- (55) The most important natural gas is  
a) Methane  
b) LPG  
c) CNG  
d) Petrol
- (56) High quality fuels are  
a) Liquid  
b) Solid  
c) Gases  
d) Intermediate between solid and liquid
- (57) The standard fuel used in commercial jet planes is  
a) Petrol  
b) kerosene  
c) Diesel  
d) Liquid Ammonia
- (58) The main fuel used for maritime shipping is  
a) Bunker A  
b) Bunker B  
c) Bunker C  
d) Bunker D
- (59) Which of the following is not a renewable source of energy?  
a) Solar energy  
b) Petrol  
c) Hydro-power  
d) Geothermal energy
- (60) The energy source that is dug out of the ground and mostly burned to generate electricity is  
a) Coal  
b) Biomass  
c) Oil  
d) Natural gas
- (61) Common energy source in Indian village is  
a) Electricity  
b) Coal  
c) Sun  
d) Wood and animal dung
- (62) Which of the following is the major cause of global warming?  
a) Excessive use of solar energy  
b) Excessive use of fossil fuels  
c) Excessive use of CFC  
d) Both fossil fuel and CFC
- (63) Wind energy is trapped in  
a) Windmills  
b) Air  
c) Dams  
d) Photovoltaic cells
- (64) In bio-fuel, vegetable oil is mixed with  
a) Carbontetrachloride  
b) Diethyl ether  
c) Chloroform  
d) Ethanol
- (65) The Disaster Management Act was made in  
a) 2006  
b) 2003  
c) 2005  
d) 2009
- (66) What is the leading natural cause of forest fires?  
a) Drought  
b) Lightning  
c) Volcanic eruptions  
d) Sparks from falling rocks
- (67) The centre of a cyclone is a calm area and is called the..... of cyclone  
a) Eye  
b) Focus  
c) Centre  
d) Radius
- (68) A low pressure area in the atmosphere in which winds spiral inwards is \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Anticyclone  
b) Cyclone  
c) Front  
d) Tsunami
- (69) Which type of volcanic eruptions is responsible for Deccan Trap formations in the Indian peninsular region?  
a) Shield  
b) Flood  
c) Composite  
d) Caldera

(70) A single bacterium in the soil interacts with

- a) The water
- b) Air
- c) Particles of soil around it
- d) All of the above

(71) The region of earth, where life exists is known as

- a) Atmosphere
- b) Biosphere
- c) Lithosphere
- d) Hydrosphere

(72) In the biosphere energy is received from

- a) The Sun
- b) The interior of the earth
- c) Both the Sun and interior of the Earth
- d) Work

(73) Trees produce their food by photosynthesis process in presence of ..... gas .

- a) Carbon-dioxide
- b) Oxygen
- c) Nitrogen
- d) Hydrogen

(74) The upper layer of soil is known as

- a) SIAL
- b) SIMA
- c) MOHO
- d) None of these

(75) Thickness of Mantle is

- a) 2900 km.
- b) 1900 km.
- c) 3900 km.
- d) 900 km.