

**MANNAR THIRUMALAI NAICKER COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)**  
**PASUMALAI, MADURAI – 04**  
**ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES – 21UEVG11**  
**FOR ALL UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMMES – Model Questions 2021**  
**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

| <i>S. No.</i> | <i>Unit</i> | <i>Question</i>   | <i>Option A</i> | <i>Option B</i> | <i>Option C</i> | <i>Option D</i> | <i>Answer</i>       |
|---------------|-------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1.            | I           | Approximately 4.6 billion years ago, the solar system was a cloud of dust and gas known as _____. | Solar Nebula    | Helium          | Hydrogen        | Hydrogen        | <b>Solar Nebula</b> |
| 2.            | I           | The term 'environment' is derived from ----- word.  | Greek           | Latin           | French          | Sanskrit        | <b>French</b>       |
| 3.            | I           | _____ means "to surround"   | Environ         | Envirom         | Environen       | Environia       | <b>Environia</b>    |

|    |   |  |                     |                     |                     |                     |                            |
|----|---|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 4. | I | Choose the correct sequence of Earth's layer - from interior to surface      | Core, Crust, Mantle | Core, Mantle, Crust | Crust, Mantle, Core | Mantle, Core, Crust | <b>Core, Mantle, Crust</b> |
| 5. | I | The Atmosphere extends up to _____.  | 10,000 km           | 15,000 km           | 20,000 km           | 30,000 km           | <b>20,000 km</b>           |
| 6. | I | ----- environment refers to the immediate local surrounding of the organism. | Macro               | Micro               | Physical            | Biotic              | <b>Micro</b>               |
| 7. |   | ----- is the Centre of nebula.   | Moon                | Earth               | Sun                 | None of these       | <b>Sun</b>                 |
| 8. |   | The main greenhouse gas ----- is absorbed by the tree.                       | Carbon Di Oxide     | Nitrogen            | Oxygen              | None of these       | <b>Carbon Di Oxide</b>     |
| 9. |   | ----- lakes having more nutrients and are more turbid and support more life. | Oligotrophic        | Eutrophic           | Dystrophic          | None of these       | <b>Eutrophic</b>           |

|     |   |  |             |              |            |              |                     |
|-----|---|--|-------------|--------------|------------|--------------|---------------------|
| 10. | I | Fresh water accounts for _____ percentage.                                 | 1.7         | 2.7          | 3.7        | 4.7          | 2.7                 |
| 11. | I | Layer in which temperature is increased within increase in altitude is the | Troposphere | Stratosphere | Mesosphere | Thermosphere | <b>Thermosphere</b> |
| 12. | I | Coldest layer of atmosphere is the   | Troposphere | Stratosphere | Mesosphere | Thermosphere | <b>Mesosphere</b>   |
| 13. | I | Layer which protects earth from harmful rays of SUN is _____.              | Troposphere | Ozone        | Mesosphere | Thermosphere | <b>Ozone</b>        |
| 14. | I | Layer which extends up to 2,900 km is the                                  | Core        | Crust        | Mantle     | Ozone        | <b>Mantle</b>       |
| 15. | I | Middle layer of atmosphere is called _____.                                | Troposphere | Stratosphere | Mesosphere | Thermosphere | <b>Mesosphere</b>   |

|     |   |   |              |                    |                          |                          |                                |
|-----|---|---|--------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 16. | I | The height of mesosphere which lies after troposphere is              | 70 TO 75 KM  | 75 TO 80 KM        | 80 TO 85 KM              | 85 TO 90 KM              | <b>80 TO 85 KM</b>             |
| 17. | I | The Second highest layer of Earth's atmosphere is                     | Stratosphere | Mesosphere         | Troposphere              | Thermosphere             | <b>Stratosphere</b>            |
| 18. | I | Chlorofluorocarbons are primarily used as                             | Refrigerants | Fuels Of Crafts    | Repairers Of Ozone Layer | Repairers Of Troposphere | <b>Refrigerants</b>            |
| 19. | I | Ozone layer is a part of  | Mesosphere   | Stratosphere       | Thermosphere             | Troposphere              | <b>Stratosphere</b>            |
| 20. | I | Layer of atmosphere which is accessed by jet-powered aircraft is      | Thermopause  | Strata-Pause       | Tropo-Pause              | Meso-pause               | <b>Strata-Pause</b>            |
| 21. | I | Chlorofluorocarbons are replacing with less harmful compounds such as | Hydrocarbons | Hydrofluorocarbons | Dichlorodifluoromethane  | Difluoroethane           | <b>Dichlorodifluoromethane</b> |

|     |   |   |                      |                               |                       |                                |                             |
|-----|---|---|----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 22. | I | Atmosphere of Earth becomes thinner and thinner with the              | Increase in Altitude | Increase in Latitude          | Increase in Longitude | Decrease in Altitude           | <b>Increase in Altitude</b> |
| 23. | I | The ocean covers _____ Percentage of Earth's surface                  | 55                   | 71                            | 64                    | 61                             | <b>71</b>                   |
| 24. | I | The process of removal (or) elimination of forest resources is        | Social Forestry      | Agro Forestry                 | Deforestation         | Afforestation                  | <b>Deforestation</b>        |
| 25. | I | One of the major causes for deforestation is                          | Forest Fires         | Use of wood to be discouraged | Planting new trees    | Forest pests can be controlled | <b>Forest Fires</b>         |
| 26. | I | Which gas is likely to be reduced in the atmosphere by deforestation. | Carbon Dioxide       | Oxygen                        | Nitrogen              | Sulphur Dioxide                | <b>Oxygen</b>               |
| 27. | I | Which of the following is the most responsible for water crisis?      | Dams                 | Floods                        | Drought               | Population Growth              | <b>Drought</b>              |

|     |    |  |                      |                  |              |                |                             |
|-----|----|--|----------------------|------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| 28. | I  | Deforestation generally decreases _____.   | Global Warming       | Drought          | Soil Erosion | Rainfall       | <b>Rainfall</b>             |
| 29. | II | _____ is a branch of Science that deals with the study of interrelationship between biotic and abiotic components of nature. | Biology              | Sociology        | Ecology      | Eco System     | <b>Ecology</b>              |
| 30. | II | According to _____, ecology is the "Study of Ecosystems".  | Woodbury             | E.P.Odum         | P.Gisbert    | R.Margalef     | <b>R.Margalef</b>           |
| 31. | II | The behaviour of organisms under natural conditions is called _____.   | Ecology              | Ethology         | Sociology    | Biology        | <b>Ethology</b>             |
| 32. | II | _____ is concerned with the problems of niche segregation and speciation   | Evolutionary Ecology | Systems Analysis | Ethology     | Palaeo Ecology | <b>Evolutionary Ecology</b> |

|     |    |  |                    |                     |                      |                    |                           |
|-----|----|--|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 33. | II | ----- deals with the study of soil, human contents.                        | Production ecology | Pedology            | Palaeo Ecology       | System Ecology     | <b>Pedology</b>           |
| 34. | II | ----- is the study of ecology and ethology of mankind.                     | Sociology          | System Ecology      | Pedology             | Space Ecology      | <b>Sociology</b>          |
| 35. | II | The main objective of ecology between population and communities is -----. | Applied Ecology    | Ethology            | Evolutionary Ecology | Population Ecology | <b>Population Ecology</b> |
| 36. | II | Which one of the components is not an abiotic?                             | CO <sub>2</sub>    | Temperature         | Plants               | None of these      | <b>Plants</b>             |
| 37. | II | The community of organisms that lives within the forest is                 | Forest Ecosystem   | Grassland Ecosystem | Desert Ecosystem     | Aquatic Ecosystem  | <b>Forest Ecosystem</b>   |

|     |    |   |                    |                     |                   |                   |                           |
|-----|----|---|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 38. | II | The largest ecosystem is _____.   | Forest Ecosystem   | Grassland Ecosystem | Desert Ecosystem  | Aquatic Ecosystem | <b>Aquatic Ecosystem</b>  |
| 39. | II | The transfer of energy from the source to series of organisms is -----.         | Food Chain         | Consumer            | Producer          | Decomposer        | <b>Food Chain</b>         |
| 40. | II | ----- is the first level of animals feeding on other animals.                   | Primary Consumer   | Secondary Consumer  | Tertiary Consumer | None of these     | <b>Secondary Consumer</b> |
| 41. | II | The secondary consumers are also called -----                                   | Primary Carnivores | Herbivores          | Producers         | None of these     | <b>Primary Carnivores</b> |
| 42. | II | Decomposers like bacteria, fungi and earthworms are called -----.               | Saprotrophs        | Transformer         | Micro Organism    | All the above     | <b>All the above</b>      |
| 43. | II | The energy which is transferred from one level to another level is called ----- | Food Chain         | Food Web            | Energy Flow       | None of these     | <b>Energy Flow</b>        |

|     |    |   |                   |                |             |               |                          |
|-----|----|---|-------------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| 44. | II | The ----- depend on the herbivores for their food and energy  | Carnivores        | Herbivores     | Producers   | None of these | <b>Carnivores</b>        |
| 45. | II | _____ means waste or something that has been left.  | Desert Eco System | Plant          | Food Web    | Ecology       | <b>Desert Eco System</b> |
| 46. | II | The tertiary consumers are the second level of animals feeding on other animals and are therefore called ----- Consumers. | Primary           | Secondary      | Tertiary    | None Of These | <b>Secondary</b>         |
| 47. | II | When plants and animals die, they become food for decomposers like bacteria, fungi and earth worms called -----           | Decomposer        | Micro Organism | Energy Flow | Food Web      | <b>Micro Organism</b>    |
| 48. | II | The forest ecosystem with a large number of trees nearly occupies ----- percentage of land area.                          | 40%               | 25%            | 19%         | 22%           | <b>40%</b>               |

|     |     |   |                                   |                                |                            |                     |                                   |
|-----|-----|---|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 49. | II  | _____ is a branch of science which deals with study of relationship between biotic and abiotic. | Science                           | Habit                          | Ecology                    | Eco System          | <b>Ecology</b>                    |
| 50. | II  | In Desert ecosystem, Shrubs or Bushes are called -----  | Producer organism                 | Consumers                      | Decomposers                | None of these       | <b>Producer organism</b>          |
| 51. | III | _____ offers a wonderful opportunity to observe wild tigers from elephant back.                 | Bharatpur                         | Ranthombor                     | Kanha                      | Chinkara            | Kanha                             |
| 52. | III | Which is the largest wildlife sanctuary?  | The Great Himalayan National Park | Kaziranga National Park, Assam | Periyar Wildlife Sanctuary | Hemis National Park | The Great Himalayan National Park |
| 53. | III | Begonia and Habenaria are plants mainly living on rocks of the _____                            | Northern Ghats                    | Eastern Ghats                  | Western Ghats              | Southern Ghats      | Western Ghats                     |
| 54. | III | Scientists have estimated that human activities are likely to estimate approximately            | 10 Million                        | 20 Million                     | 30 Million                 | 50 Million          | 10 Million                        |

|     |     |   |                                   |                                |                            |                      |                      |
|-----|-----|---|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
|     |     | species by the year 2050.   |                                   |                                |                            |                      |                      |
| 55. | III | The large number of tiger's reserves is located in  | Karnataka                         | Andhra Pradesh                 | Madhya Pradesh             | West Bengal          | Madhya Pradesh       |
| 56. | III | The First Wildlife Protection Act was introduced in India in the year_____.                           | 1972                              | 1971                           | 1973                       | 1974                 | 1972                 |
| 57. | III | Vulnerable and rare species are called _____ species  | Endemic                           | Endangered                     | Protected                  | Unprotected          | Endangered           |
| 58. | III | The _____ in Gujarat protects shallow areas in the sea, islands, coral reefs and extensive mud flats. | The Great Himalayan National Park | Kaziranga National Park, Assam | Periyar Wildlife Sanctuary | Marine National Park | Marine National Park |
| 59. | III | _____ form the second largest group of flowering plants in the world.                                 | Lotus                             | Bamboo                         | Grasses                    | Orchids              | Grasses              |

|     |     |  |              |                   |               |                       |                   |
|-----|-----|--|--------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 60. | III | The rare Hungul deer is found only in _____ city in India.   | Chennai      | Bhopal            | Mumbai        | Kashmir               | Kashmir           |
| 61. | III | There are _____ bird species found in India in different habitats.   | 1000         | 1100              | 1200          | 1300                  | 1200              |
| 62. | III | _____ are highly dependent on fish and know where and how to catch fish and other edible aquatic animals and plants. | Fisher Folk  | Aquarium          | Clothing      | Medicines             | Fisher Folk       |
| 63. | III | _____ enables scientists and farmers to develop the better crops and domestic animals through careful breeding.      | Biodiversity | Genetic Diversity | Social Values | Consumptive Use Value | Genetic Diversity |
| 64. | III | _____ begins his epic story with a couplet on the unfortunate killing of a crane by a hunter.                        | Valmiki      | A.G. Tansley      | Odum          | Woodbury              | Valmiki           |

|     |     |  |                                     |                           |                                 |   |   |
|-----|-----|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|
| 65. | III | _____ have been shot down at several places by poachers for their tusks. | Mammoth                             | Elephants                 | Walrus                          | None of These   | Elephants   |
| 66. | IV  | Acid rain contains   | Sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides | nitrogen dioxide          | carbon monoxide and hydrocarbon | Lead  | Sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides                                 |
| 67. | IV  | Catalytic converters are used to control emissions of                    | Hydrogen ion                        | oxygen ion                | nitrogen ion                    | Carbon Monoxide (CO), Nitrogen oxides (NOx) and Hydrocarbons (HCs). | Carbon Monoxide (CO), Nitrogen oxides (NOx) and Hydrocarbons (HCs). |
| 68. | IV  | Polluted water leads to deadly diseases such as                          | Cholera, TB, Jaundice               | Arthritis, Memory loss    | Cardiac Arrest                  | All the above   | Cholera, TB, Jaundice   |
| 69. | IV  | Chemical substances such as bleaching powder, etc are used to            | Multiply bacteria in water          | Destroy bacteria in water | Both a and b                    | None of the above   | Destroy bacteria in water   |

|     |    |   |   |                                       |  |                  |  |
|-----|----|---|---|---------------------------------------|--|------------------|--|
| 70. | IV | The fertility of soil is decreased by   | Rainfall  | Plantation                            | The excessive use of pesticides and insecticides | All the above    | The excessive use of pesticides and insecticides |
| 71. | IV | The addition of excess of undesirable heat to water there by making it harmful to man, animal or aquatic life is called _____ | Thermal pollution                                 | Nuclear pollution                     | Air pollution                                    | None of these    | Thermal pollution                                |
| 72. | IV | . _____ is a chemical element with the symbol 'Pb'.   | Lead  | Iron                                  | Magnesium  | Copper           | Lead   |
| 73. | IV | _____ comes from fuel combustion especially high Sulfur coal.   | SO <sub>2</sub>                                   | CO <sub>2</sub>                       | NO <sub>2</sub>                                  | H <sub>2</sub> O | SO <sub>2</sub>                                  |
| 74. | IV | COPD stands for _____   | Chronic obstructive Respiratory Pulmonary Disease | Coupled obstructive pulmonary disease | Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease            | None of these    | Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease            |

|     |    |  |  |   |  |  |  |
|-----|----|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| 75. | IV | What is the major source for indoor air pollution? | Using household chemicals without adequate ventilation | Usage of vehicles                                       | Usage of mobile phone                                      | Industrial smoke                                     | Using household chemicals without adequate ventilation |
| 76. | IV | —forms the foundation of aquatic food webs         | Phytoplankton  | Plants  | Marine creatures   | All the above  | Phytoplankton  |
| 77. | IV | CFC stands for                                     | Carbonflurocarbonate                                   | Chlorofluorocarbon                                      | Chloroform-carbonate                                       | None of these  | Chlorofluorocarbon                                     |
| 78. | IV | Bacteria in water causes _____.                    | Malaria  | Typhoid   | Dengue   | Chicken guinea                                       | Typhoid  |
| 79. | IV | Sound intensity is measured in _____.              | Frequency  | Cubit   | Decibels   | Bass   | Decibels   |
| 80. | IV | UNFCCC stands for _____.                           | United Nations Framework Convention On Climate Change  | United Nations Framework Convention On Condition Change | United Nations Framework Convention On Contribution Change | United Nations Framework Convention On Campus Change | United Nations Framework Convention On Climate Change  |

|     |   |   |             |               |                 |               |               |
|-----|---|---|-------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 81. | V | Electronic waste is also called _____.  | e-waste     | Organic waste | Inorganic waste | Mineral waste | e-waste       |
| 82. | V | The contaminants found in the e-waste is /are   | Lead        | Cadmium       | Mercury         | All the above | All the above |
| 83. | V | How many types of disasters are there?  | One         | Two           | Three           | Four          | Two           |
| 84. | V | Unusually great quantity of water flowing in an area that submerges land is called _____. | Flood       | Cyclone       | Tsunami         | Earthquake    | Flood         |
| 85. | V | How many different types of floods are there?   | One         | Two           | Three           | Four          | Four          |
| 86. | V | The instrument which is used to record the earthquake level is called _____.              | Seismograph | Holograph     | Seismograph     | Graphics      | Seismograph   |

|     |   |  |               |                    |                    |                  |                  |
|-----|---|--|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 87. | V | The point of origin of Earthquake inside the earth is called _____.                                  | Hypocenter    | Vacuum center      | Hyper center       | Interceptor      | Hypocenter       |
| 88. | V | Large wave due to seabed earthquake is called _____.   | Tsunami       | Flood              | Cyclone            | Earthquake       | Tsunami          |
| 89. | V | Rapid flow of snow down the sloping surface is called _____.   | Landslides    | Avalanche          | Tsunami            | Flood            | Avalanche        |
| 90. | V | Violent and destructive wind moving around a calm central area of low atmospheric pressure is called | Cyclone       | Flood              | Tsunami            | Landslides       | Cyclone          |
| 91. | V | _____ is the unit of measurement to measure the intensity of the earthquake.                         | Fahrenheit    | Celsius            | Richter            | scale            | Richter          |
| 92. | V | Cyclones of India are _____.   | Thane cyclone | Rameswaram cyclone | Bangladesh cyclone | All of the above | all of the above |

|     |   |   |                      |                 |             |                  |                 |
|-----|---|---|----------------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 93. | V | _____ is a tropical cyclone.  | Hurricane            | Cyclone         | Avalanches  | Landslides       | Hurricane       |
| 94. | V | Which process utilizes the very basic physical, biological and chemical principles to remove contaminants from water? | Rainwater harvesting | Water recycling | Irrigation  | Water management | Water recycling |
| 95. | V | _____ is a mechanical filter used to remove large objects from waste water.   | Bar screen           | Grit chamber    | Bug farming | Water filter     | Bar screen      |