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

S. No.	*Unit*	*Question*	*Option A*	*Option B*	*Option C*	*Option D*	*Answer*
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	**Solar Nebula**
2.	I	The term 'environment' is derived from ---------- word.	Greek	Latin	French	Sanskrit	**French**
3.	I	_____ means "to surround"	Environ	Envirom	Environen	Environia	**Environia**

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, Curst	**Core, Mantle, Crust**
5.	I	The Atmosphere extends up to _____.	10,000 km	15,000 km	20,000 km	30, 000 km	**20,000 km**
6.	I	---------- environment refers to the immediate local surrounding of the organism.	Macro	Micro	Physical	Biotic	**Micro**
7.		---------- is the Centre of nebula.	Moon	Earth	Sun	None of these	**Sun**
8.		The main greenhouse gas --------- is absorbed by the tree.	Carbon Di Oxide	Nitrogen	Oxygen	None of these	**Carbon Di Oxide**
9.		---------- lakes having more nutrients and are more turbid and support more life.	Oligotrophic	Eutrophic	Dystrophic	None of these	**Eutrophic**

10.	I	Fresh water accounts for only _____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	**Thermosphere**
12.	I	Coldest layer of atmosphere is the	Troposphere	Stratosphere	Mesosphere	Thermosphere	**Mesosphere**
13.	I	Layer which protects earth from harmful rays of SUN is ____.	Troposphere	Ozone	Mesosphere	Thermosphere	**Ozone**
14.	I	Layer which extends up to 2,900 km is the	Core	Crust	Mantle	Ozone	**Mantle**
15.	I	Middle layer of atmosphere is called ____.	Troposphere	Stratosphere	Mesosphere	Thermosphere	**Mesosphere**

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

22.	I	Atmosphere of Earth becomes thinner and thinner with the	Increase in Altitude	Increase in Latitude	Increase in Longitude	Decrease in Altitude	**Increase in Altitude**
23.	I	The ocean covers ____ Percentage of Earth's surface	55	71	64	61	**71**
24.	I	The process of removal (or) elimination of forest resources is	Social Forestry	Agro Forestry	Deforestation	Afforestation	**Deforestation**
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	**Forest Fires**
26.	I	Which gas is likely to be reduced in the atmosphere by deforestation.	Carbon Dioxide	Oxygen	Nitrogen	Sulphur Dioxide	**Oxygen**
27.	I	Which of the following is the most responsible for water crisis?	Dams	Floods	Drought	Population Growth	**Drought**

28.	I	Deforestation generally decreases _____.	Global Warming	Drought	Soil Erosion	Rainfall	**Rainfall**
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	**Ecology**
30.	II	According to ----------, ecology is the "Study of Ecosystems".	Woodbury	E.P.Odum	P.Gisbert	R.Margalef	**R.Margalef**
31.	II	The behaviour of organisms under natural conditions is called _____.	Ecology	Ethology	Sociology	Biology	**Ethology**
32.	II	_____is concerned with the problems of niche segregation and speciation	Evolutionary Ecology	Systems Analysis	Ethology	Palaeo Ecology	**Evolutionary Ecology**

33.	II	---------- deals with the study of soil, human contents.	Production ecology	Pedology	Palaeo Ecology	System Ecology	**Pedology**
34.	II	---------- is the study of ecology and ethology of mankind.	Sociology	System Ecology	Pedology	Space Ecology	**Sociology**
35.	II	The main objective of ecology between population and communities is ------.	Applied Ecology	Ethology	Evolutionary Ecology	Population Ecology	**Population Ecology**
36.	II	Which one of the components is not an abiotic?	Co_2	Temperature	Plants	None of these	**Plants**
37.	II	The community of organisms that lives within the forest is	Forest Ecosystem	Grassland Ecosystem	Desert Ecosystem	Aquatic Ecosystem	**Forest Ecosystem**

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

44.	II	The -------- depend on the herbivores for their food and energy	Carnivores	Herbivores	Producers	None of these	**Carnivores**
45.	II	_____ means waste or something that has been left.	Desert Eco System	Plant	Food Web	Ecology	**Desert Eco System**
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	**Secondary**
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	**Micro Organism**
48.	II	The forest ecosystem with a large number of trees nearly occupies ------- percentage of land area.	40%	25%	19%	22%	**40%**

49.	II	_____ is a branch of science which deals with study of relationship between biotic and abiotic.	Science	Habit	Ecology	Eco System	**Ecology**
50.	II	In Desert ecosystem, Shrubs or Bushes are called --------	Producer organism	Consumers	Decomposers	None of these	**Producer organism**
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.	SO2	CO2	NO2	H2O	SO2
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