PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY
BENGALURU

SCHOOL OF MEDIA STUDIES
END TERM EXAMINATION - JAN 2023

Semester : Semester I - 2022   **Date :** 9-JAN-2023
Course Code : CHE1018   **Time :** 9.30AM - 12.30PM
Course Name : Sem I - CHE1018 - Environmental Science   **Max Marks :** 100
Program : BA Journalism and Mass Communication   **Weightage :** 50%

Instructions:
(i) Read all questions carefully and answer accordingly.
(ii) Scientific and non-programmable calculator are permitted.

ANSWER ALL THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS   50 X 2 = 100M

1. Secondary consumers derive their energy from _____
a) Producers   (CO1) [Knowledge]
b) Herbivores
c) Tertiary consumers
d) From all of the above

2. The region where meteor-falling is observed is the _____
a) Stratosphere   (CO1) [Knowledge]
b) Mesosphere
c) Troposphere
d) Exosphere

3. Photosynthesis is a process by which plants prepare their own food by_____
a) CO_2 (CO1) [Knowledge]
b) H_2O
c) Light and chlorophyll
d) All the above

4. The graph in the pyramid of energy is _____
a) always inverted   (CO1) [Knowledge]
b) always upright
c) both upright and inverted
d) none of the above

5. The smallest unit of Biosphere is _____
   a) Ecosystem   (CO1) [Knowledge]
   b) Lithosphere
   c) Ionosphere
   d) Mesosphere

6. The major elements that are recycled through the biotic and abiotic components of the ecosystem _____
   a) Carbon, Water, Nitrogen, Oxygen, Phosphorus   (CO1) [Knowledge]
   b) Sulphur Carbon, Chlorine, Nitrogen, Oxygen, Phosphorus, Selenium
   c) Carbon, Helium, Neon, Ozone, Phosphorus, Sulphur
   d) Carbon, Copper, Sodium, Oxygen, Fluorine, Sulphur

7. Which of the following are the examples of Omnivores?
   a) Elephant and Camel   (CO1) [Knowledge]
   b) Frog and small bird
   c) Fox and Lion
   d) Man and Rat

8. The lowermost layer of the atmosphere is the _____
   a) Stratosphere   (CO1) [Knowledge]
   b) Mesosphere
   c) Troposphere
   d) Exosphere

9. At which trophic levels are the Carnivores placed?
   a) First tropic level   (CO1) [Knowledge]
   b) Second tropic level
   c) Third tropic level
   d) Fourth tropic level

10. Which of the following processes is/are included in the food chain includes _____
    a) Energy flow   (CO1) [Knowledge]
    b) Nutrient cycling
    c) Ecological balance
    d) All the above

11. Which of the following human activities increase the CO_2 levels in the atmosphere?
    a) Burning fossil fuels   (CO1) [Knowledge]
    b) Using more number of automobiles
    c) clearing vegetation faster than it is replaced
    d) All the above

12. The non-green organisms, like fungi, are as important as green plants because they _____
    a) cause human diseases   (CO1) [Knowledge]
    b) cause diseases of other plants
    c) are useful in several industries
    d) bring about the decomposition of dead animals and plants remains

13. Saber toothed cat is an example of_____

    a) Endangered species   (CO1) [Knowledge]

    b) Growing species

    c) Migrating species

    d) Extinct species

14. Producers in an aquatic environment are called_____

    a) Carnivores   (CO1) [Knowledge]

    b) Herbivores

    c) Zooplanktons

    d) Phytoplanktons

15. Which of the following is true about species diversity?

    a) it refers to the species richness only   (CO1) [Knowledge]

    b) it refers to the species evenness only

    c) it is a combination of both species richness and abundance

    d) none of the above

16. One of the ways of biodiversity conservation is _____

    a) Gene Bank   (CO2) [Knowledge]

    b) Seed Bank

    c) Controlling Urbanization

    d) All of the above

17. _____is an example of an ex-situ conservation.

    a) Biosphere reserves   (CO2) [Knowledge]

    b) Wildlife sanctuary

    c) Seed bank

    d) National park

18. Which of these is related to in-situ conservation of threatened plants and animals?

    a) Biosphere reservation   (CO2) [Knowledge]

    b) Wildlife sanctuaries

    c) National park

    d) All the above

19. How many countries are identified as megadiverse countries by Conservation International?

    a) 17   (CO2) [Knowledge]

    b) 20

    c) 25

    d) 26

20. Some species are very rare and can be found in a particular ecosystem, these species are called_____

                                                (CO2) [Knowledge]

    a) Extinct species

    b) Endemic species

    c) Special species

    d) Pandemic species

21. To be classified as a biodiversity hotspot, a region must have lost at least_____of its original natural vegetation, usually due to human activity
    a) 70 percent   (CO2) [Knowledge]

    b) 10 percent

    c) 40 percent

    d) 59 percent

22. _____biodiversity related to habitat in an area?
    a) Genetic   (CO2) [Knowledge]

    b) Species

    c) Ecosystem

    d) All the above

23. To accurately determine species diversity, both the _____, which is the number of different species, and the_____, which is the number of individuals within each species, must be considered.   (CO2) [Knowledge]

    a) Coevolution, commensalism

    b) Climatic conditions, population density

    c) Species richness, relative abundance

    d) None of the above   (CO2) [Knowledge]

24. _____ is defined as an ecological state of a species being unique to a specific geographic location.
    a) Exotic species

    b) Endemic species

    c) Ecosystem   (CO2) [Knowledge]

    d) None of the above

25. Endemism refers to _____
    a) species confined to that region and not found anywhere else

    b) species confined to that region and also found anywhere else

    c) species of all varieties   (CO2) [Knowledge]

    d) none of the above

26. Termites are examples for _____
    a) Parasitism

    b) Mutualism

    c) Commensalism   (CO2) [Knowledge]

    d) Predation

27. Galapogos tortoise is an example of _____
    a) Endemic species

    b) Exotic species

    c) Rare species   (CO2) [Knowledge]

    d) Extinct speices

28. _____is one of the most prevalent hotspots of biodiversity in india
    a) Deccan

    b) Western ghats

    c) Ganges

    d) None of the above

29. Which of the below is NOT a megadiverse country?
    a) United States   (CO2) [Knowledge]
    b) India
    c) China
    d) Britain

30. The term biodiversity was purposed by location.
    a) W.G. Rosen   (CO2) [Knowledge]
    b) Utpary
    c) Earnest Haeckel
    d) Sir Arthur Tansley

31. Which of the following is not an underlying cause that affects the biodiversity?
    a) Global trade   (CO2) [Knowledge]
    b) Species introductions
    c) Pressures of tourism
    d) Growth of human population

32. Which of the following is NOT true about the importance of Genetic diversity?
    a) It helps in speciation or evolution of new species
    b) It is capable of changing the environmental conditions   (CO2) [Knowledge]
    c) It is important for agricultural productivity and development
    d) It is useful in adaptation to changes in environmental conditions

33. Following are the main dangers for the biodiversity?
    a) Deforestation
    b) Agriculture   (CO2) [Knowledge]
    c) Pollution
    d) All the above

34. Pollination is an example of _____
    a) Predation
    b) Parasitism   (CO2) [Knowledge]
    c) Commensalism
    d) Mutualism

35. When the last individual in a particular species dies, it is known as_____   (CO2) [Knowledge]

    a) Speciation
    b) Extinction
    c) Phylogenetic diversity
    d) Adaptation

     (CO3) [Knowledge]
36. Which of the following is the adverse effect of noise pollution?
    a) Partial loss of hearing
    b) High blood pressure
    c) Memory loss and severe depression
    d) All the above

37. Which of the following are some of the point sources of water pollution?

    a) Waste products from factories   (CO3) [Knowledge]

    b) Waste from sewage system

    c) Both A and B

    d) Neither A nor B

38. An ecological state wherein a species considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild.   (CO3) [Knowledge]

    a) Ecosystem

    b) Exotic species

    c) Endangered species

    d) None of these

39. _____ is now an extinct animal.   (CO3) [Knowledge]

    a) Quail

    b) Javan rhino

    c) Tasmanian tiger

    d) Pangolin

40. What is 3R's principle?

    a) Reduction, Repair, Recovery   (CO3) [Knowledge]

    b) Reduce, Reuse, Recycle

    c) Reach, Reveal, Revolution

    d) Read, Ride and Reach

41. Transmissible or infectious diseases can be caused by_____

    a) Sulphur dioxide   (CO3) [Knowledge]

    b) CFCs

    c) Bacteria

    d) Radioactive chemicals

42. The air pollutants that can cause acid rain _____

    a) Carbon monoxide   (CO3) [Knowledge]

    b) Sulphur dioxide

    c) Hydro carbons

    d) All the above

43. Which of the following are some of the non-point sources of water pollution?

    a) the runoff of fertilizers from farm animals and crop land   (CO3) [Knowledge]

    b) air pollutants getting washed or deposited to earth

    c) storm water drainage from lawns, parking lots, and streets

    d) All of the above

44. Identify the Biological pollutants in water.

    a) Bacteria   (CO3) [Knowledge]

    b) Fungus

    c) Minerals

    d) Both A and B

45. Which of the following is NOT a method for soil conservation?
    a) Weathering   (CO3) [Knowledge]
    b) Contour ploughing
    c) Crop Rotation
    d) Conservation Tillage

46. Which of the following statement is true for sustainable agriculture?
    a) Less chemicals and antibiotics   (CO3) [Knowledge]
    b) Water and energy conservation
    c) Diverse crops
    d) All the above

47. Global warming can significantly be controlled by _____
    a) Deforestation   (CO3) [Knowledge]
    b) Reducing water wastage
    c) Burning human-generated waste
    d) Reducing fossil fuel consumption

48. Which of the following energy sources does not produce carbon dioxide?
    a) Petrol   (CO3) [Knowledge]
    b) Coal
    c) Solar energy
    d) LPG

49. Which of the following are the primary causes of water pollution?
    a) Plant waste
    b) Animal waste   (CO3) [Knowledge]
    c) Human activities
    d) None of these

50. Which of the following is a disadvantage of most of the non-renewable energy sources?
    a) Pollution- emit harmful gases which lead to smog
    b) Greenhouse effect   (CO3) [Knowledge]
    c) Do not replenish quickly as we use them
    d) All the above

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