

Roll No



**PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY  
BENGALURU**

**SCHOOL OF MEDIA STUDIES  
END TERM EXAMINATION - JAN 2023**

**Semester:** Semester III -2021

**Course Code :** CHE1018

**Course Name:**Sem III - CHE1018 - Environmental Science

**Program :** BA Journalism and Mass Communication

**Date :** 9-JAN-2023

**Time :** 9.30AM - 12.30PM

**Max Marks :** 100

**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<sub>2</sub> (CO1) [Knowledge]  
b) H<sub>2</sub>O  
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 \_\_\_\_\_ (CO1) [Knowledge]
- a) Ecosystem
  - b) Lithosphere
  - c) Ionosphere
  - d) Mesosphere
6. The major elements that are recycled through the biotic and abiotic components of the ecosystem \_\_\_\_\_ (CO1) [Knowledge]
- a) Carbon, Water, Nitrogen, Oxygen, Phosphorus
  - 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? (CO1) [Knowledge]
- a) Elephant and Camel
  - b) Frog and small bird
  - c) Fox and Lion
  - d) Man and Rat
8. The lowermost layer of the atmosphere is the \_\_\_\_\_ (CO1) [Knowledge]
- a) Stratosphere
  - b) Mesosphere
  - c) Troposphere
  - d) Exosphere
9. At which trophic levels are the Carnivores placed? (CO1) [Knowledge]
- a) First trophic level
  - b) Second trophic level
  - c) Third trophic level
  - d) Fourth trophic level
10. Which of the following processes is/are included in the food chain includes \_\_\_\_\_ (CO1) [Knowledge]
- a) Energy flow
  - b) Nutrient cycling
  - c) Ecological balance
  - d) All the above
11. Which of the following human activities increase the CO<sub>2</sub> levels in the atmosphere? (CO1) [Knowledge]
- a) Burning fossil fuels
  - 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 \_\_\_\_\_ (CO1) [Knowledge]
- a) cause human diseases
  - 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 \_\_\_\_\_ (CO1) [Knowledge]
- a) Endangered species
  - b) Growing species
  - c) Migrating species
  - d) Extinct species
14. Producers in an aquatic environment are called \_\_\_\_\_ (CO1) [Knowledge]
- a) Carnivores
  - b) Herbivores
  - c) Zooplanktons
  - d) Phytoplanktons
15. Which of the following is true about species diversity? (CO1) [Knowledge]
- a) it refers to the species richness only
  - 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 \_\_\_\_\_ (CO2) [Knowledge]
- a) Gene Bank
  - b) Seed Bank
  - c) Controlling Urbanization
  - d) All of the above
17. \_\_\_\_\_ is an example of an ex-situ conservation. (CO2) [Knowledge]
- a) Biosphere reserves
  - b) Wildlife sanctuary
  - c) Seed bank
  - d) National park
18. Which of these is related to in-situ conservation of threatened plants and animals? (CO2) [Knowledge]
- a) Biosphere reservation
  - b) Wildlife sanctuaries
  - c) National park
  - d) All the above
19. How many countries are identified as megadiverse countries by Conservation International? (CO2) [Knowledge]
- a) 17
  - 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. Galapagos 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 proposed by location.  
a) W.G. Rosen (CO2) [Knowledge]  
b) Utpaly  
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? (CO3) [Knowledge]  
a) Reduction, Repair, Recovery  
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 \_\_\_\_\_ (CO3) [Knowledge]  
a) Carbon monoxide  
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? (CO3) [Knowledge]  
a) the runoff of fertilizers from farm animals and crop land  
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. (CO3) [Knowledge]  
a) Bacteria  
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

\*\*\*\*\*