



**PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY
BENGALURU
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING
END TERM EXAMINATION - FEB 2023**

SET - A

Roll No :	UID No :
Program :	Branch :
Semester :	Section :
Course Code / Name :	No. of Supplements used :
Signature of the Student with Date :	Signature of the Invigilator with Date :

Semester : Semester I - 2022

Date : 24-FEB-2023

Course Code : CHE1018

Time : 1.00PM - 3.00PM

Course Name : Sem I - CHE1018 - Environmental Science

Max Marks : 100

Program : B.Tech - (All Programs)

Weightage : 50%

Instructions:

- (i) Read all questions carefully and answer the questions in the same sheet only.*
- (ii) Question paper consists of 1 part.*
- (iii) Scientific and non-programmable calculator are permitted.*

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS

(50 X 2 = 100M)

1. Importance of food chain includes _____
a) Ecological balance (CO1) [Knowledge]
b) Energy flow []
c) Nutrient cycling
d) All the above
2. Photosynthesis is a process by which plants prepare their own food by using _____
a) CO₂ (CO1) [Knowledge]
b) H₂O []
c) Light and chlorophyll
d) All the above
3. The organisms at the base of food chain are _____
a) carnivores (CO1) [Knowledge]
b) saprophytic plants []
c) photosynthetic plants
d) herbivores

4. Select the correct water cycle process, _____ (CO1) [Knowledge]
a) Precipitation, Evaporation and condensation []
b) Evaporation, condensation and precipitation
c) Condensation, evaporation and precipitation
d) Evaporation, precipitation and condensation
5. Part of the earth that inhabits living organism is called _____ (CO1) [Knowledge]
a) biome []
b) Biosphere
c) Biotrophy
d) Biodata
6. The driving force of the ecosystem is _____ (CO1) [Knowledge]
a) carbohydrates in plants []
b) producer
c) solar energy
d) biomass
7. Which of the following is not correct about the scope of environmental studies? (CO1) [Knowledge]
a) Growth of human population []
b) Replacement of development
c) Conservation of biodiversities like genetic diversity, species diversity, ecosystem diversity, landscape diversity, etc
d) Conservation and management of natural resources like forest, water, air, mineral, etc.
8. The lower most layer of the atmosphere is _____ (CO1) [Knowledge]
a) Stratosphere []
b) Mesosphere
c) Troposphere
d) Exosphere
9. Biogeochemical cycle includes _____ (CO1) [Knowledge]
a) Nutrient cycling through abiotic components []
b) Nutrient cycling through biotic and abiotic components
c) Nutrient cycling through biotic components
d) None of the above
10. The recycling of elements in an ecosystem is called _____ (CO1) [Knowledge]
a) chemical cycle []
b) biogeochemical cycle
c) geochemical cycle
d) geological cycle
11. The region of earth, where life exists is known as _____ (CO1) [Knowledge]
a) Biosphere []
b) Lithosphere
c) Atmosphere
d) Hydrosphere

12. Human alter the carbon cycle by adding excess CO₂ to the atmosphere through _____ (CO1) [Knowledge]
 a) Burning fossil fuels []
 b) Using more number of automobiles
 c) clearing vegetation faster than it is replaced
 d) All the above
13. The upper part of an aquatic ecosystem contains _____ (CO1) [Knowledge]
 a) Benthos []
 b) phytoplankton
 c) Nekton
 d) both a and b
14. Which of the following is not correct about the objectives of environmental studies defined by UNESCO? (CO1) [Knowledge]
 a) Developing an attitude of concern for the environment []
 b) Exploring Nature
 c) Motivating public to participate in environment protection and environment improvement
 d) Creating the awareness about environmental problems among people
15. Producers in an aquatic environment are _____ (CO1) [Knowledge]
 a) Phytoplanktons []
 b) Carnivores
 c) Zooplanktons
 d) Herbivores
16. _____ is one of the most prevalent hotspots of biodiversity in india (CO2) [Knowledge]
 a) Deccan []
 b) Western ghats
 c) Ganges
 d) None of the above
17. Below is the type of ecosystem biodiversity ? (CO2) [Knowledge]
 a) Ocean []
 b) Grassland
 c) Desert
 d) All the above
18. How much of the world's plants and land vertebrates live in the hotspot regions? (CO2) [Knowledge]
 a) 11%, 37% []
 b) 44%, 35%
 c) 23%, 17%
 d) 15%, 35%
19. A cooperative relationship in which both species derive some benefit is called _____ (CO2) [Knowledge]
 a) Predation []
 b) Parasitism
 c) Competition
 d) Mutualism

20. Which of the below is NOT a megadiverse country? (CO2) [Knowledge]
 a) United States []
 b) India
 c) China
 d) Britain
21. _____ is an example of an ex-situ conservation. (CO2) [Knowledge]
 a) Biosphere reserves []
 b) Wildlife sanctuary
 c) Seed bank
 d) National park
22. _____ biodiversity related to habitat in an area? (CO2) [Knowledge]
 a) Genetic []
 b) Species
 c) Ecosystem
 d) All the above
23. An interaction where one organism benefits and the other organism is harmed is referred to as _____ (CO2) [Knowledge]
 a) Parasitism []
 b) Mutualism
 c) Commensalism
 d) Predation
24. The egrets feed off of lizards and insects forced out of hiding while the buffalo moves through the grass. This is an example of _____ (CO2) [Knowledge]
 a) Predation []
 b) Parasitism
 c) Commensalism
 d) Mutualism
25. When the last individual in a particular species dies, it is known as _____ (CO2) [Knowledge]
 a) Speciation []
 b) Extinction
 c) Phylogenetic diversity
 d) Adaptation
26. _____ is a term used to refer to the world's top biodiversity-rich countries. (CO2) [Knowledge]
 a) Multicultural Countries []
 b) Megadiversity Countries
 c) Monocultural Countries
 d) Traditional Countries
27. Galapagos tortoise is an example of _____ (CO2) [Knowledge]
 a) Endemic species []
 b) Exotic species
 c) Rare species
 d) Extinct speices

28. The cheetahs and deer are an example of _____ (CO2) [Knowledge]
a) Predation []
b) Parasitism
c) Competition
d) Mutualism
29. The term biodiversity was proposed by _____ (CO2) [Knowledge]
a) W.G. Rosen []
b) Utpary
c) Earnest Haeckel
d) Sir Arthur Tansley
30. Which of the following is NOT an immediate cause that affects the biodiversity? (CO2) [Knowledge]
a) Expansion of agriculture, forestry and aquaculture []
b) Expansion of transport systems and building
c) Pressures of tourism
d) Pollution of soil, water and atmosphere
31. How many countries are identified as megadiverse countries by Conservation International? (CO2) [Knowledge]
a) 17 []
b) 20
c) 25
d) 26
32. A megadiverse country must have at least _____ species of endemic plants and must border marine ecosystems. (CO2) [Knowledge]
a) 100000 []
b) 1000
c) 20000
d) 5000
33. The protection, management and preservation of genetic diversity, species and ecosystems is called _____ (CO2) [Knowledge]
a) restoration of biodiversity []
b) management of biodiversity
c) conservation of biodiversity
d) destruction of biodiversity
34. Which of the following is true about species diversity? (CO2) [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
35. Biodiversity can be broadly classified into how many types? (CO2) [Knowledge]
a) 2 []
b) 5
c) 3
d) 4

36. What is 3R's principle? (CO3) [Knowledge]
 a) Reduction, Repair, Recovery []
 b) Reduce, Reuse, Recycle
 c) Reach, Reveal, Revolution
 d) Read, Ride and Reach
37. The word pathogens are relevant to _____ hazard. (CO3) [Knowledge]
 a) E-waste []
 b) Chemical
 c) Noise
 d) Biological
38. The examples of green house gases _____ (CO3) [Knowledge]
 a) CFCs []
 b) Methane
 c) Nitrous oxide
 d) All the above
39. Transmissible or infectious diseases can be caused by _____ (CO3) [Knowledge]
 a) Sulphur dioxide []
 b) CFCs
 c) Bacteria
 d) Radioactive chemicals
40. Which of the following is/are point sources of water pollution? (CO3) [Knowledge]
 a) Waste from sewage system []
 b) storm water drainage
 c) Both option 1 and 2
 d) Option 1 only
41. An urban area is a municipality or notified area council (MAC) or corporation or metropolitan city whose population is _____ (CO3) [Knowledge]
 a) More than 5000 and very high population density []
 b) Less than 5000 and very high population density
 c) More than 5000 and very low population density
 d) Less than 5000 and very low population density
42. Which of the following are the primary causes of water pollution? (CO3) [Knowledge]
 a) Plants []
 b) Animals
 c) Human activities
 d) None of these
43. Which of the following is the adverse effect of noise pollution? (CO3) [Knowledge]
 a) Partial loss of hearing []
 b) High blood pressure
 c) Memory loss and severe depression
 d) All the above

44. The one thing that is common to all fossil fuels is that they _____ (CO3) [Knowledge]
a) Were originally formed in marine environment []
b) Emit harmful gases which lead to air pollution
c) Have undergone the same set of geological processes during their formation
d) Represent the remains of one living organisms
45. Which of the following energy sources does not produce carbon dioxide? (CO3) [Knowledge]
a) Petrol []
b) Coal
c) Solar energy
d) LPG
46. Renewable energy resource is _____ (CO3) [Knowledge]
a) Any energy that is naturally replenished and do not runout easily []
b) Emit harmful gases which lead to air pollution
c) Obtained from fossil fuel
d) A natural substance that is not replenished with the speed at which it is consumed
47. The removal of dissolved minerals (including salts) from sea water or brackish water to produce potable water is called _____ (CO3) [Knowledge]
a) Dehydration []
b) Coagulation
c) Distillation
d) Desalination
48. Pollutants in the water will alter the overall chemistry of water. True or False (CO3) [Knowledge]
a) True []
b) False
c) More information is needed to decide
d) None of the above
49. Which of the following is Not a reason for Green house effect? (CO3) [Knowledge]
a) Fossil fuel burning []
b) Soil erosion
c) Landfill and industrial waste
d) Population increase
50. Global warming can significantly be controlled by _____ (CO3) [Knowledge]
a) Deforestation []
b) Reducing water wastage
c) Burning human-generated waste
d) Reducing fossil fuel consumption
