



Question Bank (2016 to 2019)
EVS: SE 44
GENERAL FOUNDATION COURSE
FOURTH PAPER
(Environmental Studies)

2. Unit 2: Natural resources

A. Objective type: (1 mark)

- (a) Which of the following is the non-renewable source of energy? (2018)
- (i) Coal
 - (ii) Wind power
 - (iii) Solar power
 - (iv) Hydroelectric power
- (b) Which of the following could be the most important socio-economic impact of dams? (2018)
- (i) Loss of biodiversity
 - (ii) Poorly managed involuntary displacement and loss of livelihood
 - (iii) Loss of forest and wildlife habitat
 - (iv) Waterlogging
- (c) Biogas is a mixture of (2017)
- (i) Methane, CO₂ hydrogen sulphide and water vapour.
 - (ii) Methane, ethane and propane.
 - (iii) CO₂, CO and methane
 - (iv) Methane, butane and hydrogen sulphide
- (d) Who among the following is known as the father of nuclear power development in India? (2017)
- (i) Homi Bhabha
 - (ii) Abdul Kalam
 - (iii) C.V. Raman
 - (iv) J.C. Bose
- (e) Which of the following is not an example of nuclear accident? (2017)
- (i) Chernobyl Dissaster
 - (ii) Three-Mile Island Accident
 - (iii) Fukushima Daiichi Dissaster
 - (iv) Love Canal Tragedy

- (f) The world's largest producer of electricity from hydropower is (2019)
(i) the United States of America
(ii) India
(iii) China
(iv) Russia

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B. Short Answers: (3 marks)

- (a) Mention the reasons for the depletion of natural resources? (2016)
(b) What are the major issues on energy utilization in urban planning? (2019)

C. Short Notes: (6 marks)

- (a) Problems and benefits of dams (2016)
(b) Solar water heating work (2017)

D. Essay Types: (15 marks)

- (a) Details (describe item by item) the causes of water shortage in our country. What kind of situation is expected in the near future. Suggest all the possible ways to conserve this precious natural resource. (2017)

3. Unit 3: Ecosystems

A. Objective type: (1 mark)

- (a) In the sea ecosystem, one of the dominant producers is (2016)
(i) protozoa
(ii) diatoms
(iii) sponges
(iv) whales

(b) Mangrove vegetations are found only in (2016)
(i) ponds and lakes
(ii) coastal area
(iii) orchards in flood plains
(iv) forests in arid area

(c) The stagnant water ecosystem is also known as (2016)
(i) lotic ecosystem
(ii) lentic ecosystem
(iii) brackish ecosystem
(iv) marine ecosystem

(d) Those forests which are characterized mainly by cone-bearing trees with needle-like leaves and downward sloping branches are_____.
(i) Deciduous forests
(ii) Evergreen forests
(iii) Coniferous forests
(iv) Scrub forests

(2017)

B. Short Answers: (3 marks)

(a) How forest ecosystems can be conserved? (2016)

C. Short Notes: (6 marks)

(a) Functions of forest (2016)

(b) Ecological succession (2016)

(c) The ecological pyramids (2017)

(d) The Structural and functional aspects of an ecosystem (2017)

(e) Functioning of hydrological cycle (2018)

(f) Role of biogeochemical cycle in sustaining life on earth (2018)

(g) Ecosystem services (2019)

(h) Invasion of non-native species (2019)

D. Essay Types: (15 marks)

(a) What is ecosystem? Why is classification of India's ecosystem necessary? Discuss the classification at four levels of biogeographical zone. (2019)

4. Unit 4: Biodiversity and its conservation

A. Objective type: (1 mark)

(a) Which of the following is not a world heritage site? (2018)

- (i) Manas Wildlife Sanctuary
- (ii) Kaziranga National Park
- (iii) Nanda Devi National Park
- (iv) Keibul Lamjao National Park

(b) Which of the following is an endemic species of India? (2018)

- (i) Asian elephant
- (ii) Lion-tailed macaque
- (iii) Whales
- (iv) Panda

(c) Ficus species is a/an (2019)

- (i) vulnerable species
- (ii) extinct species
- (iii) threatened species
- (iv) keystone species

(d) Biodiversity hot spots are recognized on the basis of (2019)

- (i) the number of endemic species they contain
- (ii) their proximity to national parks and reserves
- (iii) the degree to which the included species are threatened with extinction
- (iv) Both (ii) and (iii)

B. Short Answers: (3 marks)

(a) What are the importance of protecting the biodiversity of earth? (2018)

(b) Mention any three importance of protecting the biodiversity of the earth. (2019)

C. Short Notes: (6 marks)

- (a) Need for conservation of biodiversity (2016)
- (b) Sanctuaries and National parks (2016)

D. Essay Types: (15 marks)

- (a) What are the possible threats to biodiversity? Write in detail about the endangered species. Differentiate between Ex-Situ and In-Situ conservation of biodiversity. (2017)
- (b) List the biodiversity hot spot identified in India. Discuss the present-day major threat to the biodiversity with reference to habitat loss and poaching of wildlife. State the importance of I situ and ex situ conservation of biodiversity. (2018)
- (c) Why is India regarded as a mega-diversity nation? Enumerate the biogeographical classification of India. (2018)

5. Unit 5: Environmental Pollution

A. Objective type: (1 mark)

- (a) Minamata disease is caused due to the poisoning of (2016)
- (i) lead
 - (ii) mercury
 - (iii) chlorine
 - (iv) arsenic
- (b) Wastes that burn at relatively low temperature and are capable of spontaneous combustion during storage, transport or disposal are called (2016)
- (i) toxic wastes
 - (ii) ignitable wastes
 - (iii) corrosive wastes
 - (iv) reactive wastes
- (c) The causative element of Minamata disease is (2018)
- (i) lead
 - (ii) cadmium
 - (iii) mercury
 - (iv) iron
- (d) Which of the following is a water-borne disease? (2018)
- (i) Anthrax
 - (ii) Tuberculosis
 - (iii) Cholera

(iv) Smallpox

(e) Which air pollutant can cause rains to be acidic? (2019)

- (i) Dust particles from cement factories
- (ii) Insecticides from crops sprays
- (iii) Smoke from wood fires
- (iv) Coal fired power and automobiles

B. Short Answers: (3 marks)

(a) Mention the steps involved in vermicomposting. (2016)

(b) What could be the possible cause of the foul odour and death of fishes in the nearby water body of your locality? (2017)

(c) What will happen if the forests disappear or are cut down completely in a hilly area? (2017)

(d) Brief how fat-soluble pollutants like DDT get biomagnified. (2018)

(e). Why water-soluble pollutants usually do not get biomagnified? (2019)

C. Short Notes: (6 marks)

(a) Fertilizer-pesticide problems (2019)

D. Essay Types: (15 marks)

(a) Define water pollution as per WHO norms. Mention the sources of water pollution. Discuss the various effects and preventive measures of water pollution on human health. (2016)

(b) Define solid wastes. What are the characteristics of municipal solid wastes? Discuss the control measures of urban and industrial wastes. (2016)

(c) When was the Prevention and Control of Air Pollution Act passed? Highlight the main objectives of the Prevention and Control of Air Pollution Act. State the powers and functions of the boards. Comment on the role of an individual to control air pollution. (2016)

(d) Define noise. Mention the unit of measurement of noise level. Detail the various impacts of noise on human beings. Explain the concept of source path receiver in the control of noise pollution. (2018)

(e) What are the major sources of air pollution? State the difference between primary and secondary air pollutants with examples. Discuss with at least three air pollution control equipments mentioning their advantages and disadvantages. (2018)

(f) Define air pollution. How are air pollutants classified? Discuss the various techniques available for air pollution control. (2019)

(g) Define solid waste. How are solid wastes classified? Highlight the various methods for solid wastes treatment and disposal. What control measures can be taken up to fight against the urban wastes? (2019)

6. Unit 6: Social Issues and the Environment

A. Objective type: (1 mark)

- (a) The world's single largest contributor of greenhouse gases is (2016)
- (i) carbon dioxide
 - (ii) coal
 - (iii) sulphur dioxide
 - (iv) carbon monoxide
- (b) The dust produced during mining operations causes a disease known as (2016)
- (i) bronchitis
 - (ii) pneumonosis
 - (iii) asthma
 - (iv) pneumonia
- (c) 21st March is celebrated every year as (2016)
- (i) World Forestry Day
 - (ii) World Population Day
 - (iii) World Environment Day
 - (iv) World Heritage Day
- (d) Ozone hole is the (2019)
- (i) absence of O_3 in the troposphere
 - (ii) absence of O_3 in the stratosphere
 - (iii) deficiency of O_3 in the stratosphere
 - (iv) deficiency of O_3 in the troposphere
- (e) The Public Liability Insurance Act was enacted in which year? (2019)
- (i) 1991
 - (ii) 1986
 - (iii) 1990
 - (iv) 1984

B. Short Answers: (3 marks)

- (a) Mention the 3-R principle of reduce, reuse and recycle. (2016)
- (b) What are the environmental impacts (strong effects) of using coal? (2017)
- (c) Minamata-an important lesson about mercury. Give your comment. (2017)
- (d) "Cruelty to an animal is not different ethically from the cruelty to a human being". Explain it. (2017)
- (d) List any three problems associated with resettlement and rehabilitation. (2019)
- (e) Define EIA. Why is it necessary to involve the public in the process of EIA? (2019)

C. Short Notes: (6 marks)

- (a) Ecological benefits of forests (2018)
- (b) Adverse environmental impacts of modern agriculture (2018)
- (c) Conflicts over water (2019)

D. Essay Types: (15 marks)

- (a) Define global warming. What are the main greenhouse gases? Discuss the consequences and control measures of greenhouse effect. (2016)
- (b) What is EIA? Why is it important for any developmental project? What are 'Greenfield Projects' and 'Brownfield Projects'? What does the proposer of the Projects do to get an environmental clearance? (2017)
- (c) What is rainwater harvesting? Elaborate on ancient water conservation and harvesting practices in India. Detail the rainwater harvesting methods currently being adopted in your locality and propose suggestion for improvement. (2018)
- (d) How is ozone formed? Explain the mechanism involved in the depletion of ozone in the atmosphere. Mention some of its effects on environment. (2018)

7. Unit 7: Human population and the Environment

. Objective type: (1 mark)

- (a) Population pyramids are useful to (2018)
- (i) express the age-sex distribution of a population
 - (ii) express the population growth rates
 - (iii) indicate the birthrates
 - (iv) indicate the death rates

(b) HIV is not likely to be transmitted by which of the following? (2018)

- (i) Sharing needles or injection equipment
- (ii) Breast-feeding
- (iii) Blood transfusion
- (iv) Mosquito bites

(c) The objective of ICDS are (2018)

- (i) immunizations
- (ii) health checkup and referral services
- (iii) pre-school non-formal education
- (iv) All of the above

(d) Human immunodeficiency virus does not survive well in human (2018)

- (i) blood
- (ii) saliva
- (iii) breast milk
- (iv) body sweat

B. Short Answers: (3 marks)

(a) What are the reasons behind the increased population growth in the less developed nations compared with developed nations? (2018)

(b) How can spreading of AIDS be controlled? (2018)

(c) Mention any three applications of information technology in the protection of environment and human health. (2018)

C. Short Notes: (6 marks)

(a) Gaia hypothesis (2019)

D. Essay Types: (15 marks)

(a) How is cancer caused? Mention some of the common cancers in men and women. Discuss the preventive measures of cancer disease. (2016)

(b) How is AIDS caused? Discuss its mode of spread and effects on human being. How can it be prevented? (2016)

(c) What are the challenges that the world faces today with its exploding human population? What are the different methods available for birth control? (2017)

(d) How is AIDS caused? Highlight the different modes of transmission of HIV. Discuss the various ways necessary to prevent and control the spread of it. (2019)

(e) Define environmental health. Discuss the role of information technology in protection of environment health. Brief any five representative lists of applications with example. (2019)

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