

**CBCS**  
**2020**  
**ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE**  
**MODEL QUESTION PAPER FOR ODD SEMESTER EXAMINATION 2020**  
**MULTIPLE CHOICE (MCQ)**

**UNIT-I**

1. The environment which is capable of sustaining life above, on and beneath the earth's surface and in the oceans is known as
  - a) Atmosphere
  - b) Hydrosphere
  - c) Lithosphere
  - d) Biosphere
2. Biotic and Abiotic environments are
  - a) Independent of each other
  - b) Interrelated and interdependent on each other
  - c) Interrelated but not interdependent with each other
  - d) None of the above
3. The physical and non-living chemical aspects which influence the living organisms are included in
  - a) Biotic environment
  - b) Abiotic environment
  - c) Microenvironment
  - d) None of the Above
4. The maximum number of individual of an area supported by environment is referred to as
  - a) Normal capacity
  - b) Tolerance capacity
  - c) Limiting capacity
  - d) Carrying capacity
5. According to Leibig's Law of the minimum, the growth and function of an organism depends upon the amount of the essential environmental factors available to it in
  - a) normal quantity
  - b) threshold quantity
  - c) minimum quantity
  - d) maximum quantity
6. Cold blooded animals are known as
  - a) Poikilotherms
  - b) Homeotherms
  - c) Heterotherms
  - d) Hekisotherms

7. The biggest difference between the flow of energy and the flow of nutrients in an ecosystem is
  - a) the amount of energy is much greater than the amount of nutrients
  - b) energy is recycled but nutrients are not
  - c) organisms always need nutrients, but they don't always need energy
  - d) nutrients are recycled, but energy is not.
8. Which of the following has low temperature throughout the year?
  - a) Microtherms
  - b) Mesotherms
  - c) Megatherms
  - d) Hekistotherms
9. Which of the following statement is true for Environmental ethics?
  - a) It is a subdivision of professional and applied ethics
  - b) It studies the conceptual foundations of environmental values
  - c) It is concerned with the responsibilities that we as humans have in our interactions with the environment.
  - d) All of the above
10. Who introduced the concept of social environment as social heritage?
  - a) Gary Halbert
  - b) Martin Meadows
  - c) Grame Fowler
  - d) Graham Wallas

## UNIT-II

1. The term ecology was introduced by
  - a) Ernst Haeckel
  - b) E.P. Odum
  - c) A.G. Tansley
  - d) Ramdeo Mishra
2. Who is known as father of modern ecology?
  - a) Edward Suess,
  - b) A.G. Tansley,
  - c) E.P Odum
  - d) C.J. Krebs
3. Who is known as father of Indian Ecology?
  - a) Ernst Haeckel
  - b) E.P. Odum
  - c) A.G. Tansley
  - d) Ramdeo Mishra

4. Studies of the inter-relationships of organisms with their physical and biotic environments are termed as
- a) Ethology
  - b) Ecology
  - c) Entomology
  - d) Biology
5. Who defined ecology as a scientific natural history
- a) Edward Suess, 1875
  - b) A.G. Tansley, 1935
  - c) Charles Elton, 1947
  - d) C.J. Krebs, 1972
6. Who defined ecology is the study of biotic communities
- a) Edward Suess, 1875
  - b) A.G. Tansley, 1935
  - c) Charles Elton, 1947
  - d) Frederick Clements, 1916
7. Who defined ecology is the science of the environment
- a) Karl Friedericks
  - b) A.G. Tansley
  - c) Charles Elton
  - d) Frederick Clements
8. Who defined ecology is the interactions of form, functions and factors
- a) Karl Friedericks
  - b) Ramdeo Misra
  - c) Charles Elton
  - d) Frederick Clements
9. Autecology is also known as
- a) Species ecology
  - b) Synecology
  - c) Geology
  - d) Biology
10. The study of plants communities (structure, organization and development) in relation to environment is known as
- a) Species ecology
  - b) Synecology
  - c) Geology
  - d) Biology

### UNIT-III

1. The composition and behaviour of the atmosphere are-
  - a) Same at all heights
  - b) Not the same at all heights
  - c) Varies in the upper atmosphere
  - d) None of the above
2. In spite of its unchanging nature, the atmosphere is in reality-
  - a) Static in nature
  - b) Active system
  - c) dynamic system
  - d) passive system
3. The breaking down or conversion of organic nitrogen to ammonia -
  - a) Nitrification
  - b) Assimilation
  - c) Ammonification
  - d) Nitrogen Fixation
4. The earth's atmosphere is characterised by variations of-
  - a) gases and vapours
  - b) altitude and gases
  - c) temperature and pressure
  - d) all of the above
5. The biogeochemical cycles which have their reservoir in the lithosphere is-
  - a) The carbon cycle
  - b) The nitrogen cycle
  - c) The phosphorus cycle
  - d) All of the above.
6. The earth's most massive sphere is the
  - a) Atmosphere
  - b) Lithosphere
  - c) Hydrosphere
  - d) Biosphere
7. The process where precipitation is held by different parts of the plants is-
  - a) Sublimation
  - b) Evaporation
  - c) Interception
  - d) Run -off
8. The process by which the chemical elements including all the essential elements circulate in the biosphere in characteristic paths from environment to organism and back to environment is called
  - a) Biological cycle
  - b) Geological cycle
  - c) Chemical cycle
  - d) Biogeochemical cycle
9. The boundary/layer between the earth's crust and mantle is called
  - a) Mohorovicic discontinuity
  - b) Gutenberg discontinuity
  - c) Asthenosphere
  - d) Ultramafic

10. egion/layer where climate and weather are present is
- a) Troposphere
  - b) Stratosphere
  - c) Tropopause
  - d) Mesosphere

#### UNIT-IV

1. The biotic community together with the physical environment forms an interacting system called
  - a) ecosystem
  - b) biosystem
  - c) biome
  - d) stratification
2. The term ecosystem was introduced by
  - a) Ramdeo Misra
  - b) E.P. Odum
  - c) Sir Arthur Tansely
  - d) Ernst Haeckel
3. The major terrestrial ecosystems or distinctive terrestrial areas with their groups of climax plants and associated animals are called
  - a) biomes
  - b) ecosystem
  - c) population
  - d) community
4. In a biome the climax vegetation is of
  - a) heterogeneous type
  - b) uniform type
  - c) variable type
  - d) all of these
5. The transitional zones between adjacent biomes are called
  - a) Ecotypes
  - b) Ecotones
  - c) Edge effect
  - d) Estuaries
6. Amphibians and reptiles are absent in
  - a) Tundra Biome
  - b) Taiga Biome
  - c) Temperate Deciduous Forest Biome
  - d) Tropical Rainforest Biome
7. Boreal forest soils are
  - a) vertisols

- b) oxisols
  - c) histosols
  - d) spodosols
8. Buttress roots are mainly found in trees of
- a) Temperate Deciduous Forest Biome
  - b) Taiga forest
  - c) Tropical Rainforest
  - d) All of the above
9. In a stratified lake, the warmer water is separated from the colder water by the-
- a) Photic zone
  - b) Epilimnion
  - c) Hypolimnion
  - d) Metalimnion
10. The zone of sharp decline in temperature in lentic ecosystem is-
- a) Thermocline
  - b) Thermofrost
  - c) Densocline
  - d) Verticline

#### UNIT-V

1. Humans tend to live:
- a) Alone
  - b) Isolated
  - c) In a community
  - d) Both (a) and (b)
2. The most complex political organization is called:
- a) State
  - b) District
  - c) Family
  - d) University
3. Humans need to interact with the environment to obtain:
- a) Food
  - b) Water
  - c) Shelter
  - d) All of the above
4. Renewable resources are:
- a) Constantly available
  - b) Renewed over a short time period
  - c) Limited in quantity
  - d) Both (a) and (b)

5. Full form of GDP is:
  - a) Generalized Development Plan
  - b) Gross Domestic Product
  - c) Gross Depreciation Patent
  - d) Good Divine Plan
6. Bubonic plague of the 14<sup>th</sup> century in Europe killed:
  - a) 10-18% of human population
  - b) 20-25% of human population
  - c) 30-60% of human population
  - d) 60-80% of human population
7. Different age-classes in any population can be described by:
  - a) Age pattern
  - b) Age structure
  - c) Age series
  - d) Age chronology
8. In 1979, “one child policy” was adopted in which country :
  - a) China
  - b) India
  - c) Brazil
  - d) Japan
9. Which of the following(s) is/are consequences of ‘population explosion’:
  - a) Unemployment
  - b) Low living standard
  - c) Crime
  - d) All of the above
10. What do think, “Urbanization has led to a significant increase in waste generation”?
  - a) Yes
  - b) No
  - c) May be
  - d) It's in the past