

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS OF ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES**  
**(2110007)**

1	Most stable ecosystem is	
	(a) Forest	(b) Desert
	(c) Ocean – Correct answer	(d) Mountain
2	Which of the following statement about the forest is not correct	
	(a) Forest reduces soil erosion	(b) Provides recreational opportunities
	(c) Provides economic development	(d) None of the above - Correct answer
3	Lignite, bituminous and anthracite are different types of	
	(a) Nuclear fuel	(b) Coal - Correct answer
	(c) Natural gas	(d) Biogas
4	Which of the following is the example of impact of development activities on hydrosphere?	
	(a) Air pollution	(b) Soil pollution
	(c) Noise pollution	(d) Water pollution - Correct answer
5	Study of trends in human population growth and prediction of future growth is called	
	(a) Demography - Correct answer	(b) Biography
	(c) paleography	(d) psychology
6	Which of the following is not a method of water conservation	
	(a) rain water harvesting	(b) ground water extraction - Correct answer
	(c) improving irrigation efficiency	(d) avoiding water wastge
7	Formation of ozone is	
	(a) oxidation reaction	(b) reduction reaction
	(c) photochemical reaction - Correct answer	(d) none of these
8	The drop in air temperature at a rate of $6.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ per 1000 m increase in altitude of troposphere is known as	
	(a) Environmental lapse rate - Correct answer	(b) Environmental degradation
	(c) Green house effect	(d) Global warming
9	Zone consisting air, water and soil is known as	
	(a) Hydrosphere	(b) Atmosphere
	(c) Lithosphere	(d) Biosphere - Correct answer
10	Word oikos means _____ and logos means _____	
	(a) Houses and study of - Correct answer	(b) Study and houses
	(c) Only houses	(d) Study of people
11	Nitrogen gets oxidized into	
	(a) Nitrates and ammonia	(b) Ammonia and urea
	(c) Urea and nitrite	(d) Nitrates ( $\text{NO}_3^-$ ) and nitrites ( $\text{NO}_2^-$ ) – Correct Answer
12	Earthworms and bacteria are called	
	(a) Producers	(b) Consumers

	(c) Decomposers - Correct answer	(e) None of these
13	Region where fresh water meets salt water is called	
	(a) Sea	(b) Lake
	(c) River	(d) Estuarine - Correct answer
14	The Ecological pyramid that is always upright	
	(a) Pyramid of energy - Correct answer	(b) Pyramid of biomass
	(c) Pyramid of number	(d) None of these
15	“Green house effect” with respect to global warming refers to-	
	(a) Cooling & moist condition	(b) Warming effect - Correct answer
	(c) Increased rainfall & greenery	(d) Desertification
16	In India, Tropical rain forest occurs in-	
	(a) Jammu and Kashmir	(b) Andaman & Nicobar - Correct answer
	(c) Uttar Pradesh	(d) Himachal Pradesh
17	Atomospheric ozone layer which protect us from UV-B & C is getting depleted most by addition of-	
	(a) Chloro fluorocarbon - Correct answer	(b) Carbon monooxide
	(c) Carbon dioxide	(d) Sulpur dioxide
18	5 <sup>th</sup> June is observed as	
	(a) World forest day	(b) World environment day - Correct answer
	(c) World wildlife day	(d) World population day
19	21 <sup>st</sup> March is observed as	
	(a) World forest day - Correct answer	(b) World environment day
	(c) World wildlife day	(d) World population day
20	Noise is measured using sound meter and the unit is	
	(a) Hertz	(b) Decibel - Correct answer
	(c) Joule	(d) Sound
21	Important abiotic factors in ecosystems include which of the following?	
	(a) temperature	(b) water
	(c) wind	(d) both (a) and (b) - Correct answer
22	All of the following statements about ecology are correct except:	
	(a) Ecology is the study of the interactions between biotic and abiotic aspects of the environment	(b) Ecology is a discipline that is independent from natural selection and evolutionary history
	(c) Ecologists may study populations and communities of organisms.	(d) Ecology spans increasingly comprehensive levels of organization, from individuals to ecosystems
23	Which of the following are important biotic factors that can affect the structure and organization of biological communities?	
	(a) nutrient availability, soil pH, light intensity	(b) precipitation, wind, temperature
	(c) predation, competition, disease	(d) all of the above
24	The term “Environment” means	

	(a) Sum total of all conditions that the life and development of all organisms on earth	(b) A beautiful earth
	(c) Earth and water	(d) A combination of plants and animals
25	Elements of environment are	
	(a) Nitrogen, Carbondioxide, Oxygen	(b) Nitrogen, Oxygen, Ozone
	(c) Carbondioxide, Oxygen, Ozone	(d) Lithosphere, Atmosphere, Hydrosphere and Biosphere
26	The term Environment is derived from an old French word “enviro” means	
	(a) Outside	(b) Surroundings
	(c) Inside	(d) Biotic community
27	Hydrosphere includes	
	(a) Animals	(b) Soil
	(c) Plants	(d) Water bodies
28	Area of land, water and air where the life exists is called	
	(a) Biosphere	(b) Lithosphere
	(c) Atmosphere	(d) Hydrosphere
29	Atmosphere may extends to a height of about following kms above the earth surface	
	(a) 80 km	(b) 8000 km
	(c) 800 km	(d) 8 km
30	The layers of atmosphere consists of	
	(a) Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere and Temperature	(b) Hydrosphere and biosphere
	(c) Lithosphere and Hydrosphere	(d) Biosphere and Hydrosphere
31	Lowest layer of atmosphere is called	
	(a) Thermosphere	(b) Stratosphere
	(c) Troposphere	(d) Mesosphere
32	Troposphere has altitude range of	
	(a) 8 to 18 km from earth surface	(b) 50 km from earth surface
	(c) 800 km from earth surface	(d) 80 km from earth surface
33	The layer of atmosphere containing much of ozone gas is	
	(a) Thermosphere	(b) Stratosphere
	(c) Troposphere	(d) Mesosphere
34	The coldest layer of temperature having minimum temperature range of $-95^{\circ}\text{C}$ is	
	(a) Thermosphere	(b) Mesosphere
	(c) Stratosphere	(d) Troposphere
35	Thermosphere has two layers of	
	(a) Ionosphere and Exosphere	(b) Stratosphere and Troposphere
	(c) Mesosphere and Troposphere	(d) Mesosphere and Stratosphere
36	The layer which provides ideal site for flying of jet planes is	
	(a) Thermosphere	(b) Stratosphere
	(c) Mesosphere	(d) Troposphere
37	As per IPAT equation impact of environment degradation depend	
	(a) population, Affluence and technology	(b) Population and industrialization

	(c) Urbanization and poverty	(d) Population, Pollution
38	Scientific study of the interactions of organisms with the physical environment is called	
	(a) Ecosystem	(b) Ecology
	(c) Environment	(d) Trophic structure
39	The three major living components of an ecosystem are	
	(a) Producers, consumers and Decomposers	(b) Producers, Autotrophs and Decomposers
	(c) Heterotrophs, Consumers and Reducers	(d) Detritivores, Consumers and Phototrophs
40	The green plants are also called	
	(a) Producers	(b) Consumers
	(c) Reducers	(d) Detritivores
41	Example of omnivores is	
	(a) Lion	(b) Hawk
	(c) Human	(d) Snake
42	The most important organisms of an ecosystem are	
	(a) Herbivores	(b) Producers
	(c) Carnivores	(d) Protozon
43	Consumers are also called	
	(a) Photoautotrophs	(b) Saprotrophs
	(c) Heterotrophs	(d) Reducers
44	Sequence of eating and being eaten in a ecosystem is called	
	(a) Food web	(b) Natural cycle
	(c) Ecological Pyramid	(d) Food chain
45	Detritus food chain starts from	
	(a) Green plants	(b) Grass
	(c) Dead organic matter	(d) Phytoplankton
46	Nutrients are recycled in ecosystem by	
	(a) Biogeochemical cycle	(b) Energy flow
	(c) Producers	(d) Consumers
47	The flow of energy is,	
	(a) Oneway	(b) Cyclic
	(c) Linear and oneway	(d) None of these
48	Biodiversity means	
	(a) The living natural resources	(b) Land and forest
	(c) Oceans and sea	(d) Atmosphere
49	Food chain always starts with	
	(a) Respiration	(b) Transpiration
	(c) Nitrogen fixation	(d) Photosynthesis
50	The ecological pyramid always starts with the following at the base	
	(a) Decomposer	(b) Producer
	(c) Consumer	(d) None of these
51	Hydrological cycle provides us	
	(a) Fresh water	(b) Nitrogen

	(c) Carbon dioxide	(d) None of these
52	Gaseous nitrogen can be used by plants only after the process of	
	(a) Nitrogen cycling	(b) Nitrogen fixation
	(c) Ammonification	(d) Nitrifications
53	Conversion of ammonia to nitrite and then nitrate is called	
	(a) Nitrogen fixation	(b) De nitrification
	(c) Nitrification	(d) Ammonification
54	The loss of water from plants and tree leaves is called	
	(a) Precipitation	(b) Respiration
	(c) Evaporation	(d) Transpiration
55	Which of the following is a non-renewable resource?	
	(a) Coal	(b) Forest
	(c) Water	(d) Wildlife
56	Deforestation generally decreases	
	(a) Rainfall	(b) Soil erosion
	(c) Draught	(d) Global warming
57	Chipko movement was started to conserve	
	(a) Forests	(b) Grasslands
	(c) Deserts	(d) Soil
58	Fossil fuel and metallic minerals are	
	(a) Renewable resources	(b) Non-renewable resources
	(c) Inexhaustible	(d) None of these
59	Examples of conventional type of renewable resources may be	
	(a) Plants	(b) Wild life
	(c) Aquaculture	(d) All of these
60	The subsurface sources of water is	
	(a) River	(b) Dug well
	(c) Stream	(d) Ocean
61	Afforestation is necessary for	
	(a) Soil conservation	(b) Soil erosion
	(c) Well control	(d) Low humidity
62	In the hills forest cover is affected by,	
	(a) Overgrazing by cattle	(b) Soil erosion
	(c) Leaching of soil	(d) Soil pollution
63	Air pollution is caused by	
	(e) Insecticides	(f) Sewage
	(g) Smoke	(h) Loud speakers
64	If waste materials contaminate the source of drinking water which of the following diseases will spread?	
	(e) Scurvy	(f) Typhoid
	(g) Malaria	(h) Anaemia
65	When trees are cut, amount of oxygen	

	(e) decreases	(f) increases
	(g) both (a) and (b)	(h) remains same
66	71% of earth surface is covered with:	
	(e) land	(f) air
	(g) water	(h) coal
67	Which of the following is secondary pollutant	
	(e) CO <sub>2</sub>	(f) CO
	(g) O <sub>3</sub>	(h) SO <sub>2</sub>
68	Carbon monoxide is a pollutant because	
	(e) It react with O <sub>2</sub>	(f) It inhibit its glycolysis
	(g) Make nervous system inactive	(h) React with hemoglobin
69	All are particulate pollutants expect	
	(e) Dust	(f) ozone
	(g) soot	(h) smoke
70	Major cause of increment in population growth	
	(e) decrees in birth rate	(f) decrees in mortality rate
	(g) illiteracy	(h) none of the above
71	Main objective of family welfare program is	
	(e) population control	(f) disease control
	(g) a & b	(h) none of the above
72	The sudden increase\e in the population of the species is	
	(e) population growth	(f) population explosion
	(g) over population	(h) all above
73	According to Thomas Malthus human population increase in	
	(e) arithmetic ratio	(f) geometric ratio
	(g) exponension ratio	(h) all above
74	Which of the following is an air pollutant	
	(e) ozone	(f) CFC
	(g) Carbon dioxide	(h) oxygen
75	Noise is	
	(e) loud sound	(f) constant sound
	(g) unwanted sound	(h) slow sound
76	Which of the following are major causes of land degradation?	
	(e) soil erosion	(f) deforestation
	(g) water logging	(h) desertification

77	Biochemical oxygen demand means	
	(e) industrial pollution	(f) air pollution
	(g) polluting capacity of effluent	(h) dissolved O <sub>2</sub> needed by microbes to decompose organic waste
78	Eutrophication means	
	(e) thermal change in water	(f) filling up of water body with aquatic due to extra nourishment
	(g) solid waste	(h) none of the above
79	The main components of photochemical smog is	
	(e) water vapour	(f) sulphur dioxide
	(g) oxides of nitrogen	(h) all of the above
80	The TAJ MAHAL at AGRA may be damaged by	
	(e) sulphur dioxide	(f) chlorine
	(g) hydrogen	oxygen
81	Sound becomes hazardous noise pollution at decibels	
	(e) above 30	(f) above 80
	(g) above 100	(h) above 120
82	Effect of noise pollution is mainly on,	
	(e) physical factor	(f) chemical factor
	(g) biological factor	(h) all of the above
83	The important component of environment is	
	(e) Biosphere	(f) Lithosphere
	(g) Atmosphere	(h) all of the above
84	The pollutant free energy resource are,	
	(e) coal	(f) nuclear power
	(g) petroleum	(h) solar energy
85	The atmosphere of big cities is polluted most by,	
	(e) household waste	(f) radioactive falls out
	(g) automobile exhausts	(h) pesticides
86	The concentration of which gas is highest in our environment?	
	(e) Oxygen	(f) Hydrogen
	(g) Nitrogen	(h) Carbon dioxide
87	Which of the following are the example of Municipal and industrial discharge pipes	
	(e) Nonpoint sources of pollution.	(f) Violations of the Clean Water Act.
	(g) Point sources of pollution.	(h) Irrigation.

88	Which of the following is not a major source of groundwater contamination?	
	(e) agricultural products	(f) landfills
	(g) underground storage tanks	(h) all of the above are major sources of groundwater contamination