

NEW MCQ PATTERN ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES (2024 COURSE)
 UNDER GRADUATE PROGRAMME ENGLISH VERSION : WINTER: 2025
 SUBJECT: ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Day : Sunday
 Date : 04/01/2026

W-50001-2025

Time : 10:00 AM-11:00 AM
 Max. Marks : 40

Instructions:

- 1) All questions are compulsory.
- 2) Each question carries 1 mark.

Select appropriate choices for following 40 MCQs. (1 mark X 40 = 40 marks)

1.	Statement: A school implements rainwater harvesting and reuses water for gardening. Conclusions: I. The school contributes to SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation). II. This may increase water scarcity in the surrounding area. A) Only conclusion I follows B) Only conclusion II follows C) Both I and II follow D) Neither I nor II follows
2.	Assertion : Excessive irrigation causes waterlogging. Reason (R): Waterlogging reduces soil aeration and crop productivity. A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation C) A is true but R is false D) A is false but R is true
3.	Which practice can reduce the harmful effects of mining on surrounding soil? A) Open-cast mining B) Controlled use of explosives C) Afforestation after mining D) Over-deep mining
4.	During an oil spill, which ecological process is most immediately disrupted before long-term effects on biodiversity appear? A) Photosynthesis in surface phytoplankton B) Sedimentation on the ocean floor C) Coral reef bleaching due to nutrient imbalance D) Ocean acidification caused by increased CO ₂ levels
5.	A: Recycling metals reduces pressure on natural mineral resources. R: Recycled metals are not reusable in industrial processes A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation C) A is true, R is false D) A is false, R is true
6.	IUCN is mainly concerned with: A) Climate change modelling B) Biodiversity conservation C) Pollution monitoring D) Forest rights
7.	Statement: India participates actively in UNFCCC meetings. Conclusion I: India has no role in climate change negotiations. Conclusion II: India supports emission reduction while ensuring development. A) Only Conclusion I follows B) Only Conclusion II follows C) Both conclusions follow D) Neither conclusion follows
8.	Assertion (A): COP meetings help review progress under global environmental treaties. Reason (R): They are platforms for negotiation and decision-making among parties.

	A) Both A & R true, R explains A C) A true, R false	B) Both A & R true, R does not explain A D) A false, R true
9.	India is a party to which agreement controlling ozone-depleting substances? A) Montreal Protocol C) Stockholm Convention	
	B) Paris Agreement D) Ramsar Convention	
10.	Which international agreement focuses on desertification? A) UNCCD C) Ramsar Convention	
	B) UNFCCC D) Basel Convention	
11.	Scientists discovered a "hole" in the ozone layer above Antarctica. Why is this a global concern even for people living far from Antarctica? A) Antarctica's ice will melt and flood all coasts B) Harmful UV radiation can reach Earth's surface everywhere C) Antarctic wildlife will migrate to other continents D) Weather patterns only in Antarctica will change	
12.	Deforestation and desertification are unrelated processes. A) TRUE C) -	
	B) FALSE D) -	
13.	Statement I: Urban expansion converts 500 hectares of wetland into residential areas. Statement II: Local groundwater recharge decreases by 40% over five years. Which best describes the relationship? A) Statement I is the cause and Statement II is the effect B) Statement II is the cause and Statement I is the effect C) Both are independent effects of climate change D) Both are causes leading to biodiversity loss	
14.	A factory discharges heated water (35°C) into a river (normal temp: 20°C). Which sequence of impacts is most likely to occur? A) Water temperature rises → Dissolved oxygen decreases → Aquatic organisms stressed → Fish mortality increases B) Water temperature rises → Dissolved oxygen increases → Algal blooms decrease → Water becomes clearer C) Water becomes warmer → Fish grow faster → Biodiversity increases → Ecosystem improves D) Temperature rises → Water evaporates faster → River flow decreases → Drought conditions develop	
15.	A residential area has three waste disposal practices: Practice A: Kitchen waste dumped in street drains Practice B: Kitchen waste composted in households Practice C: Kitchen waste sent to municipal collection Which impact-chain analysis is correct for Practice A? A) Drain blockage → Waterlogging during rains → Mosquito breeding → Disease spread B) Drain blockage → Improved water retention → Groundwater recharge → Water security C) Organic waste → Nutrient recycling → Soil enrichment → Plant growth D) Waste decomposition → Biogas production → Alternative fuel → Reduced emissions	
16.	During festivals, the air quality index (AQI) in many Indian cities reaches 'Severe' levels. What is the most immediate health impact people experience in such conditions? A) Long-term cardiovascular conditions developing instantly after exposure B) Sudden onset of chronic diseases like lung cancer and stroke	

	<p>C) High fever D) Respiratory irritation and difficulty in breathing</p>
17.	<p>Statement: Ecosystem assimilative capacity indicates how much pollution can be absorbed without harm. Conclusion I: Exceeding this capacity damages plants and animals in the ecosystem. Conclusion II: Ecosystem assimilative capacity is unlimited. A) Only Conclusion I follows B) Only Conclusion II follows C) Both I and II follow D) Neither follow.</p>
18.	<p>A mangrove ecosystem near an urban area is showing signs of plant damage and altered microbial communities. Analysis reveals persistent hydrophobic pollutants accumulating in sediment. Which pollutants are most likely responsible? A) Heavy metals B) PAHs and POPs C) Excess nutrients D) Volatile organics</p>
19.	<p>Which parameter is used to measure the organic pollution load in wastewater? A) Dissolved Oxygen (DO) B) Both BOD and COD C) Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) D) Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)</p>
20.	<p>I. Some organic pollutants persist in the environment for a long time. II. These pollutants resist breakdown by natural processes. A) I is the cause and II is its effect B) II is the cause and I is its effect C) Both are independent causes D) Both are effects of independent causes</p>
21.	<p>At what stage must Environmental Risk Assessment be conducted for an industrial project? A) Before obtaining environmental clearance B) After construction is completed C) Only if an accident occurs D) Whenever the company chooses</p>
22.	<p>A company evaluates environmental, social, and economic costs of a new project. Which tool helps? A) Cost-Benefit Analysis B) Environmental Audit C) Life Cycle Analysis D) Ecolabeling</p>
23.	<p>A tannery has been discharging untreated effluents into a river for five years, causing severe water pollution. Under the "Polluter Pays Principle" embedded in Indian environmental law, which action is legally appropriate? A) Issue a warning and allow continued operations B) The government should pay for cleaning the river from taxpayer money C) The tannery must pay for environmental restoration and install treatment facilities D) NGOs should fund the cleanup while the tannery continues operations</p>
24.	<p>A hospital generates used syringes, cotton swabs, expired medicines, and packaging materials. Which segregation approach is legally mandated? A) Separate infectious waste from general waste only B) Use color-coded bins for different waste categories as per Biomedical Waste Rules C) Store all medical waste together for specialized treatment D) Separate based on weight and volume</p>
25.	<p>According to Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules in India, what is the permissible noise level limit during daytime in residential areas? A) 45 dB(A) B) 55 dB(A) C) 75 dB(A) D) 85 dB(A)</p>
26.	<p>Compare hunter-gatherer and industrial societies: which pair best contrasts their environmental impact?</p>

	<p>A) Low population density – high resource demand B) High technology – low pollution C) High biodiversity – intensive monoculture D) Shared resources – private ownership</p>
27.	<p>Statement: Humans in the Middle Ages cleared forests for agriculture. Conclusion I: Deforestation began only in the modern period. Conclusion II: Forest clearing was linked to survival needs. A) Only Conclusion I follows B) Only Conclusion II follows C) Both follow D) Neither follows</p>
28.	<p>Villages in India often preserve sacred groves (Devrai), where cutting trees is forbidden. This reflects: A) A moral duty to protect nature itself, where the grove is seen as living and worthy of respect, not just a resource B) A local rule to keep certain forest patches untouched so they can be used in future emergencies C) A traditional zoning practice that separates ritual space from ordinary village land use D) An informal community strategy to avoid conflicts over who can cut which trees</p>
29.	<p>Which environmental factor is most associated with increased respiratory illnesses in urban populations? A) Exposure to fine particulate matter (PM2.5) and nitrogen oxides from traffic and industry B) Chronic exposure to high urban noise levels causing sleep disturbance and hypertension C) Increased heat stress and ground-level ozone during temperature inversions D) Limited access to green spaces leading to reduced physical activity and mental well-being</p>
30.	<p>Soil erosion is increasing in hilly regions. Course of Action I: Encourage terrace farming and afforestation. Course of Action II: Remove vegetation for construction. A) Only Action I follows B) Only Action II follows C) Both Actions I and II follow D) Neither Action I nor Action II follow</p>
31.	<p>Statement: Students find a WhatsApp group circulating pictures of protected snakes for sale. Course of Action 1: Report the group to the Cyber Crime Cell or Forest Department. Course of Action 2: Forward the pictures to more groups to raise awareness. A) Only I follows B) Only II follows C) Both I and II follow D) Neither I nor II follows</p>
32.	<p>Mangrove forests are primarily located in which of the following regions in India ? a. Gujarat b. Sundarbans c. Rajasthan d. Andaman and Nicobar Islands e. Maharashtra A) only b B) a and b only C) All except c D) a,b and c</p>
33.	<p>India runs special programs to protect tigers (Project Tiger), elephants (Project Elephant), and important wetlands (Ramsar sites). What is the main approach used in all these programs? A) Keeping animals in zoos and breeding centers for safety B) Protecting natural habitats where these species live in the wild C) Relocating animals to different countries with better facilities D) Focusing only on rescuing sick or injured animals</p>
34.	<p>You're traveling and see decorative items made from animal parts (shells, teeth, feathers) being sold at a local market. What should you consider before buying? A) If the vendor says it's legal, it's always safe to buy B) These items might come from illegally hunted animals, even if sold openly C) Buying helps local artisans, so it's always good for the community D) Only items sold in shops (not markets) support illegal hunting</p>
35.	<p>Statement: Mangrove ecosystems are declining rapidly worldwide. Conclusions: I. Biodiversity of coastal ecosystems is under threat.</p>

	A) Only I follows C) Both follow	B) Only II follows D) Neither follows
36.	Assertion A :Energy efficiency and renewable energy use help in mitigating climate change. Reasoning R : Both measures reduce greenhouse gas emissions by lowering fossil fuel dependence.	
	A) A and R both true, R explains A C) A is true but R is false	B) A and R both true, R does not explain A D) A is false but R is true
37.	India's National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) includes missions on:	
	A) Only renewable energy C) Only carbon trading	B) Solar energy and sustainable habitats D) Ozone layer protection
38.	A building uses 30% less energy after retrofitting. Emissions depend on:	
	A) Building size only C) The energy source (coal vs solar)	B) Number of occupants only D) The building's age
39.	Small island nations contribute less than 1% of global emissions but face severe sea level rise. This illustrates:	
	A) Climate justice issues C) Successful mitigation	B) Efficient development D) Natural climate cycles
40.	Which of these measures is not a part of national climate action plans?	
	A) Expanding solar and wind energy infrastructure B) Improving energy efficiency across industries and buildings C) Developing technologies to capture and store carbon emissions D) Converting forest land for agricultural or urban use	

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