

UNIT I – ECOSYSTEMS

MCQs

1. What is an ecosystem?
 - A. A climatic zone
 - B. A single species population
 - C. A community of organisms interacting with their environment
 - D. Only living organisms in a place

Answer: C

2. Which of the following is a producer?
 - A. Fungi
 - B. Lion
 - C. Grass
 - D. Human

Answer: C

3. Consumers in an ecosystem are mainly:
 - A. Green plants
 - B. Animals that depend on others for food
 - C. Decomposers only
 - D. Soil minerals

Answer: B

4. Decomposers are important because they:
 - A. Break down dead organic matter
 - B. Produce sunlight
 - C. Stop nutrient cycling
 - D. Create predators

Answer: A

5. Energy flow in an ecosystem is generally:
 - A. Random
 - B. Circular
 - C. Unidirectional
 - D. Reversible

Answer: C

6. Which is an example of ecological succession?
 - A. Soil erosion
 - B. Bare rock gradually becoming a forest
 - C. A bird flying
 - D. Rainfall in monsoon

Answer: B

7. A food chain shows:
 - A. Water movement
 - B. Transfer of energy from one organism to another
 - C. Soil formation

- D. Only plant growth

Answer: B

8. A food web is:

- A. A predator only
- B. A network of interconnected food chains
- C. A type of forest
- D. A decomposer chain

Answer: B

9. Ecological pyramids represent:

- A. Number, biomass, or energy at each trophic level
- B. Wind speed
- C. Soil pH
- D. Rainfall patterns

Answer: A

10. In most ecosystems, energy decreases at higher trophic levels because:

- A. Producers stop photosynthesis
- B. Energy is created
- C. Some energy is lost as heat
- D. Consumers become plants

Answer: C

11. The first trophic level in a food chain is usually:

- A. Decomposers
- B. Primary consumers
- C. Producers
- D. Secondary consumers

Answer: C

12. Which of the following is a forest ecosystem feature?

- A. No trees
- B. Permanent ice cover
- C. High biodiversity
- D. Only saline water

Answer: C

13. Grassland ecosystems are typically dominated by:

- A. Mangroves
- B. Coral reefs
- C. Grasses
- D. Cacti only

Answer: C

14. Desert ecosystems receive:

- A. High snowfall
- B. Very low rainfall
- C. Continuous rain
- D. No sunlight

Answer: B

15. An aquatic ecosystem includes:

- A. Only forests
- B. Ponds and rivers
- C. Only mountains
- D. Only deserts

Answer: B

16. A pond is generally classified as a:

- A. Desert ecosystem
- B. Freshwater aquatic ecosystem
- C. Grassland ecosystem
- D. Artificial ecosystem only

Answer: B

17. A stream usually has:

- A. Salt-only water
- B. No water
- C. Still water
- D. Flowing water

Answer: D

18. Lakes are generally:

- A. Large inland standing water bodies
- B. Ocean trenches
- C. Fast-flowing narrow channels
- D. Dry basins always

Answer: A

19. Rivers are characterized by:

- A. Only tidal water
- B. Continuous flow of water
- C. No movement of water
- D. Only underground water

Answer: B

20. An estuary is:

- A. A mountain lake
- B. A dry valley
- C. Where freshwater mixes with seawater
- D. A grassland pond

Answer: C

21. The main role of decomposers is to:

- A. Recycle nutrients in the ecosystem
- B. Increase pollution
- C. Stop plant growth
- D. Convert light to sound

Answer: A

Analytical MCQs

1. Why is energy flow in an ecosystem considered unidirectional?
 - A. Energy is lost as heat at each trophic level
 - B. Energy returns to producers directly
 - C. Water moves in one direction only
 - D. Nutrients do not cycle

Answer: A

2. Why are food webs more stable than food chains?
 - A. They have fewer organisms
 - B. They show multiple feeding relationships
 - C. They avoid producers
 - D. They stop energy loss

Answer: B

3. Why do decomposers play a vital role in ecosystem functioning?
 - A. They consume all producers
 - B. They return nutrients to the soil and support nutrient cycling
 - C. They reduce sunlight
 - D. They prevent succession

Answer: B

4. What is the likely effect of removing top predators from an ecosystem?
 - A. No ecological change
 - B. Population imbalance in lower trophic levels
 - C. Producers disappear first
 - D. Immediate increase in biodiversity everywhere

Answer: B

5. Why do ecological pyramids of energy always remain upright?
 - A. Consumers produce extra energy
 - B. Energy decreases at each trophic level
 - C. Decomposers increase energy permanently
 - D. Producers are always fewer than consumers

Answer: B

6. Why are forest ecosystems usually more diverse than deserts?
 - A. They have no producers
 - B. They receive no sunlight
 - C. They have greater rainfall and more habitat availability
 - D. They lack decomposers

Answer: C

7. Why are estuaries ecologically important?
 - A. They have no biological activity
 - B. They support many species and serve as nursery areas
 - C. They are dry most of the year

- D. They contain only freshwater species

Answer: B

8. Why are grasslands often vulnerable to overgrazing?

- A. They cannot support livestock
- B. Plant cover can be reduced quickly, causing soil degradation
- C. They are always waterlogged
- D. They contain no herbivores

Answer: B

9. What would happen if decomposers disappeared from an ecosystem?

- A. Dead matter would accumulate and nutrient cycling would be disrupted
- B. Producers would stop growing immediately
- C. Energy would increase at all levels
- D. Food chains would become shorter but stronger

Answer: A

UNIT II – THE MULTIDISCIPLINARY NATURE OF ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

MCQs

1. Environmental studies is best defined as the study of:

- A. Only forests
- B. Relationships between humans and the environment
- C. Only weather
- D. Only chemistry

Answer: B

2. The scope of environmental studies includes:

- A. Only wildlife
- B. Natural resources, pollution, ecosystems, and human impacts
- C. Only architecture
- D. Only climate maps

Answer: B

3. Why is environmental studies important?

- A. It helps solve environmental problems and promotes sustainability
- B. It is useful only for biologists
- C. It ignores human needs
- D. It replaces all other subjects

Answer: A

4. Public awareness is needed because:

- A. Environmental protection depends on informed citizen participation
- B. Laws are unnecessary
- C. Pollution disappears on its own
- D. Awareness affects only students

Answer: A

5. Field work means:

- A. Watching videos only
- B. Reading only textbooks
- C. Direct observation and study in the natural environment
- D. Doing calculations only

Answer: C

6. Documenting a local area helps students understand:

- A. Only rainfall data
- B. Environmental conditions and human impact
- C. Only building design
- D. Only crop yield

Answer: B

7. A polluted site study mainly helps identify:

- A. Species migration only
- B. Sources and effects of pollution

- C. Ocean currents only
- D. Mountain heights only

Answer: B

8. Study of flora means study of:

- A. Plants
- B. Animals
- C. Fungi only
- D. Soil only

Answer: A

9. Study of fauna means study of:

- A. Rivers
- B. Rocks
- C. Animals
- D. Air

Answer: C

10. A pond is a good example for studying:

- A. A simple ecosystem
- B. A desert ecosystem
- C. A mountain ecosystem
- D. An urban skyline

Answer: A

11. Marshes are important because they:

- A. Support diverse aquatic and semi-aquatic life
- B. Are always dry
- C. Contain no organisms
- D. Cannot be studied

Answer: A

12. Mountain ecosystems are usually characterized by:

- A. No vegetation
- B. Altitude-related climatic variation
- C. Saline water only
- D. No animal life

Answer: B

13. The multidisciplinary nature of environmental studies means it draws from:

- A. Only physics
- B. Multiple fields such as biology, chemistry, economics, and sociology
- C. Only engineering
- D. Only geography

Answer: B

14. Human activities affect the environment through:

- A. Only tides
- B. Resource use, pollution, and land-use change
- C. Only rainfall

- D. Only soil color

Answer: B

15. Which of the following best supports environmental conservation?

- A. Overusing resources
- B. Public participation
- C. Cutting forests without planning
- D. Ignoring pollution

Answer: B

16. Environmental studies is important because it helps:

- A. Increase pollution
- B. Promote sustainable use of resources
- C. Eliminate ecosystems
- D. Reduce biodiversity

Answer: B

17. The term “scope” in environmental studies refers to:

- A. Only forest study
- B. The wide range of topics it covers
- C. Only climate study
- D. Only pollution study

Answer: B

18. Which of the following is a major objective of environmental studies?

- A. Maximum exploitation of resources
- B. Environmental protection and conservation
- C. Ignoring ecological balance
- D. Increasing waste generation

Answer: B

19. Public awareness about the environment can be created through:

- A. Ignoring local issues
- B. Education and community participation
- C. Avoiding discussion of pollution
- D. Cutting down awareness campaigns

Answer: B

20. Field work in environmental studies helps students to:

- A. Depend only on memorization
- B. Observe real environmental conditions directly
- C. Avoid practical learning
- D. Study only indoors

Answer: B

21. Studying a local polluted site is useful because it helps identify:

- A. Environmental problems in the area
- B. Only decorative plants
- C. Only building materials

- D. Only weather changes

Answer: A

Analytical MCQs

1. Why is environmental studies considered multidisciplinary?

- A. It studies only plants
- B. It combines knowledge from natural and social sciences to understand environmental issues
- C. It avoids human factors
- D. It is limited to geology

Answer: B

2. Why is public awareness essential in environmental protection?

- A. Because awareness replaces laws
- B. Because informed people are more likely to support sustainable behavior and policy
- C. Because pollution is only a local issue
- D. Because it affects only researchers

Answer: B

3. Why is a polluted site important for field study?

- A. It reveals real causes, impacts, and possible control measures
- B. It shows only natural beauty
- C. It has no scientific value
- D. It is useful only for photographs

Answer: A

4. Why does field observation strengthen environmental studies learning?

- A. It connects classroom theory with real environmental conditions
- B. It avoids practical understanding
- C. It focuses only on memorizing terms
- D. It removes the need for analysis

Answer: A

5. Why are simple ecosystems like ponds useful for study?

- A. They make interactions among organisms easier to observe
- B. They have no producers
- C. They contain no decomposers
- D. They are unrelated to ecology

Answer: A

6. Why is studying flora and fauna together important?

- A. Plants and animals do not interact
- B. It helps understand ecosystem interactions and balance
- C. Only animals matter in ecology
- D. Only plants affect climate

Answer: B

7. Why can marshes be environmentally significant?

- A. They support biodiversity and help in water regulation

- B. They are biologically empty
- C. They are unsuitable for study
- D. They contain only rocks

Answer: A

8. Why do mountain ecosystems need special attention?

- A. They are sensitive to climate change and human disturbance
- B. They have no natural resources
- C. They are all identical
- D. They do not support life

Answer: A

9. How does environmental studies help in daily life?

- A. It improves decisions on waste, water, energy, and conservation
- B. It has no practical use
- C. It applies only to forest officers
- D. It replaces all civic knowledge

Answer: A

UNIT III – BIODIVERSITY AND ITS CONSERVATION

MCQs

1. Biodiversity means:

- A. Only animal life
- B. Variety of life forms on Earth
- C. Only plant life
- D. Only forest resources

Answer: B

2. Genetic diversity refers to:

- A. Variation in climate
- B. Variation within a species
- C. Variation between ecosystems only
- D. Variation in landforms

Answer: B

3. Species diversity means:

- A. Variety of rocks
- B. Variety of species in a region
- C. Only one species in a habitat
- D. Variety of soils

Answer: B

4. Ecosystem diversity means:

- A. Variety of ecosystems in a region
- B. Variety of genes in one species
- C. Variety of animals in one forest only
- D. Variety of minerals

Answer: A

5. India is classified biogeographically mainly for:

- A. Dividing states by language
- B. Dividing the country into ecological regions
- C. Dividing cities by population
- D. Dividing roads by size

Answer: B

6. Biodiversity has value at:

- A. Global, national, and local levels
- B. Only global level
- C. Only local level
- D. Only national level

Answer: A

7. Biodiversity hotspots are regions with:

- A. Low ecological importance

- B. High species richness and endemism
- C. No endangered species
- D. Only desert species

Answer: B

8. A major threat to biodiversity is:

- A. Wildlife protection
- B. Habitat loss
- C. Planting trees
- D. Soil conservation

Answer: B

9. Poaching means:

- A. Planting new species
- B. Illegal hunting of wildlife
- C. Protecting endangered species
- D. Water harvesting

Answer: B

10. Human-wildlife conflict occurs when:

- A. Humans and wild animals interfere with each other
- B. Biodiversity improves
- C. Forests increase
- D. Animals live in water

Answer: A

11. Endangered species are:

- A. Species found everywhere
- B. Species at risk of extinction
- C. Only domestic animals
- D. Species with no value

Answer: B

12. Endemic species are:

- A. Species found in all countries
- B. Species found only in a particular region
- C. Species that live only in oceans
- D. Species that are extinct

Answer: B

13. In-situ conservation means:

- A. Keeping species in zoos only
- B. Protecting species in their natural habitat
- C. Storing seeds only
- D. Growing plants in laboratories only

Answer: B

14. Ex-situ conservation means:

- A. Protecting species only in forests
- B. Protecting species outside their natural habitat
- C. Protecting species only in oceans

- D. Protecting species by hunting laws

Answer: B

15. A national park is an example of:

- A. Ex-situ conservation
- B. In-situ conservation
- C. Mineral conservation
- D. Urban conservation

Answer: B

16. A seed bank is an example of:

- A. In-situ conservation
- B. Ex-situ conservation
- C. Wildlife poaching control
- D. Forest destruction

Answer: B

17. The Western Ghats are known as:

- A. A mineral field
- B. A biodiversity hotspot
- C. A desert region
- D. A marine trench

Answer: B

18. The main purpose of conserving biodiversity is to:

- A. Reduce species variety
- B. Maintain ecological balance and resource availability
- C. Increase pollution
- D. Eliminate all human use of nature

Answer: B

19. Which of the following is an endemic species of India?

- A. Kangaroo
- B. Lion-tailed macaque
- C. Polar bear
- D. Camel

Answer: B

20. Conservation of biodiversity is necessary because it:

- A. Reduces food chains
- B. Supports life systems and future generations
- C. Increases habitat loss
- D. Stops ecological succession

Answer: B

21. Which of the following is a method of biodiversity conservation?

- A. Poaching
- B. Deforestation
- C. Protected areas

- D. Overexploitation

Answer: C

Analytical MCQs

1. Why is biodiversity important for ecosystem stability?

- A. It reduces all biological interactions
- B. It helps ecosystems resist disturbance and recover better
- C. It eliminates food webs
- D. It prevents nutrient cycling

Answer: B

2. Why are hotspots given high conservation priority?

- A. They contain many endemic and threatened species
- B. They have no human impact
- C. They are always desert areas
- D. They contain only common species

Answer: A

3. Why does habitat loss threaten biodiversity?

- A. It improves species survival
- B. It removes the living space and resources needed by species
- C. It increases endemism automatically
- D. It creates new ecosystems immediately

Answer: B

4. Why is ex-situ conservation used when species are highly threatened?

- A. It removes the need for protection
- B. It provides protection outside the natural habitat
- C. It destroys the original habitat
- D. It stops all breeding

Answer: B

5. Why are endemic species especially vulnerable?

- A. They occur everywhere
- B. They exist only in limited regions and can be easily lost
- C. They are always domesticated
- D. They are not affected by habitat change

Answer: B

6. Why is man-wildlife conflict increasing in many areas?

- A. Forest area is always increasing
- B. Habitat shrinkage pushes wildlife and humans into closer contact
- C. Wildlife avoids all human spaces
- D. Conflict occurs only in cities

Answer: B

7. Why is in-situ conservation often preferred?

- A. It protects species along with their natural ecological relationships
- B. It is cheaper than all other methods in every case

- C. It removes species from nature
- D. It does not require management

Answer: A

8. Why should biodiversity be conserved at local as well as global levels?

- A. Local biodiversity has no value
- B. Local species and ecosystems support regional ecological health
- C. Only global biodiversity matters
- D. Local conservation is unnecessary

Answer: B

9. Why are biogeographical regions useful in environmental planning?

- A. They help study and manage ecosystems based on natural variation
- B. They divide areas by religion
- C. They ignore species distribution
- D. They are used only for census purposes

Answer: A

UNIT IV – RENEWABLE AND NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES

MCQs

1. Natural resources are:

- A. Only man-made goods
- B. Materials obtained from nature for human use
- C. Only urban products
- D. Only industrial waste

Answer: B

2. Forest resources are used for:

- A. Timber, fuel, medicinal products, and habitat support
- B. Only road construction
- C. Only mining
- D. Only irrigation

Answer: A

3. Deforestation means:

- A. Planting forests
- B. Clearing of forests
- C. Water conservation
- D. Soil formation

Answer: B

4. Timber extraction can cause:

- A. Habitat loss
- B. Better soil conservation always
- C. More biodiversity automatically
- D. Increased rainfall

Answer: A

5. Mining affects forests mainly by:

- A. Increasing tree growth
- B. Destroying land and vegetation cover
- C. Reducing noise pollution
- D. Improving wildlife migration

Answer: B

6. Dams are built mainly for:

- A. Water storage and power generation
- B. Forest protection only
- C. Wildlife breeding
- D. Soil removal

Answer: A

7. Overuse of groundwater can lead to:

- A. Permanent increase in rainfall

- B. Water scarcity
- C. More forest cover automatically
- D. No environmental effect

Answer: B

8. Mineral resources are:

- A. Produced by plants
- B. Non-renewable in most cases
- C. Always renewable
- D. Unlimited

Answer: B

9. Agriculture affects land through:

- A. Soil erosion and land degradation
- B. Earthquake prevention
- C. Ocean formation
- D. Glacier growth

Answer: A

10. Overgrazing causes:

- A. More soil moisture always
- B. Loss of vegetation cover
- C. Better forest growth
- D. Reduced land use

Answer: B

11. Modern agriculture often uses:

- A. Only rainwater
- B. Fertilizers and pesticides
- C. Only hand tools
- D. No inputs

Answer: B

12. Excess fertilizer use can lead to:

- A. Zero environmental impact
- B. Soil and water pollution
- C. Increased natural fertility forever
- D. More biodiversity always

Answer: B

13. Water logging means:

- A. Excess water in the soil
- B. Water shortage
- C. Dry soil condition
- D. Underground mining

Answer: A

14. Salinity in soil refers to:

- A. Low moisture only
- B. High salt content
- C. High clay content only

- D. High oxygen content

Answer: B

15. Energy resources include:

- A. Only coal
- B. Renewable and non-renewable sources
- C. Only sunlight
- D. Only biomass

Answer: B

16. Solar energy is a:

- A. Renewable energy source
- B. Non-renewable energy source
- C. Mineral resource
- D. Fossil fuel

Answer: A

17. Coal is a:

- A. Non-renewable energy source
- B. Renewable energy source
- C. Water resource
- D. Forest resource

Answer: A

18. Land degradation can be caused by:

- A. Soil erosion and desertification
- B. Reforestation
- C. Rainwater harvesting
- D. Afforestation

Answer: A

19. An individual can conserve natural resources by:

- A. Using resources carefully and avoiding waste
- B. Using more than needed
- C. Ignoring conservation
- D. Increasing deforestation

Answer: A

20. Alternate energy sources are important because they:

- A. Increase pollution
- B. Reduce dependence on fossil fuels
- C. Destroy all resources
- D. Are always unavailable

Answer: B

21. Dams may have negative effects such as:

- A. No social impact
- B. Displacement of people and ecological disturbance
- C. Increased desert rainfall

- D. Complete elimination of floods everywhere

Answer: B

Analytical MCQs

1. Why is deforestation a serious environmental problem?

- A. It improves forest cover
- B. It reduces biodiversity, increases soil erosion, and disturbs climate balance
- C. It increases groundwater naturally
- D. It protects wildlife habitats

Answer: B

2. Why are mineral resources considered limited?

- A. They grow back every year
- B. They take very long geological periods to form
- C. They are produced by plants
- D. They are unlimited in supply

Answer: B

3. Why do large dams create both benefits and problems?

- A. They provide water and power but can disrupt ecosystems and settlements
- B. They only reduce rainfall
- C. They always improve biodiversity
- D. They have no environmental impact

Answer: A

4. Why can overgrazing lead to desertification?

- A. It promotes forest regeneration
- B. It removes protective vegetation and exposes soil to erosion
- C. It increases soil binding
- D. It improves moisture retention

Answer: B

5. Why is modern agriculture often criticized?

- A. Heavy use of chemicals can damage soil and water quality
- B. It produces no food
- C. It eliminates crop yield
- D. It has no impact on land use

Answer: A

6. Why is water conservation essential even in regions with dams?

- A. Dams eliminate all shortages forever
- B. Water demand can still exceed available supply and groundwater may decline
- C. Rivers never dry up
- D. Groundwater does not matter

Answer: B

7. Why should energy conservation be practiced at the individual level?

- A. It reduces resource depletion and pollution
- B. It increases emissions

- C. It makes energy infinite
- D. It replaces the need for planning

Answer: A

8. Why is land a critical resource?

- A. It has no role in human life
- B. It supports agriculture, settlements, ecosystems, and infrastructure
- C. It is only useful for mining
- D. It is unrelated to development

Answer: B

9. Why are renewable energy sources preferred for long-term sustainability?

- A. They require no technology
- B. They are replenished naturally and reduce dependence on fossil fuels
- C. They are always cheaper in every situation
- D. They create pollution levels equal to all fossil fuels

Answer: B

UNIT V – ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION, DISASTER MANAGEMENT, GREEN CHEMISTRY, RECYCLING - MCQs

1. Pollution means:

- A. Natural ecosystem growth
- B. Undesirable change in the environment
- C. Soil formation
- D. Energy transfer

Answer: B

2. Air pollution is caused by:

- A. Green plants
- B. Smoke, gases, and particulate matter
- C. Clean water
- D. Rainfall

Answer: B

3. Water pollution is mainly due to:

- A. Sewage, chemicals, and waste discharge
- B. Sunlight
- C. Oxygen
- D. Trees

Answer: A

4. Soil pollution is caused by:

- A. Fresh air
- B. Pesticides and industrial waste
- C. Rainwater only
- D. Forest canopy

Answer: B

5. Marine pollution affects:

- A. Only deserts
- B. Oceans and seas
- C. Only mountains
- D. Only grasslands

Answer: B

6. Noise pollution is caused by:

- A. Excessive unwanted sound
- B. Clean water
- C. Green vegetation
- D. Sunlight

Answer: A

7. Thermal pollution refers to:

- A. Soil erosion
- B. Harmful increase in environmental temperature

- C. Water purification
- D. Plant growth

Answer: B

8. Nuclear pollution is associated with:

- A. Radioactive contamination
- B. Food chains only
- C. Rainfall only
- D. Noise only

Answer: A

9. Solid waste management deals with:

- A. Collection and disposal of waste materials
- B. Forest growth
- C. River formation
- D. Mineral extraction

Answer: A

10. Urban waste mainly comes from:

- A. Only forests
- B. Cities and towns
- C. Only oceans
- D. Only mountains

Answer: B

11. Industrial waste mainly comes from:

- A. Factories and industries
- B. Parks
- C. Schools only
- D. Rivers only

Answer: A

12. Floods are a type of:

- A. Disaster
- B. Resource
- C. Fertilizer
- D. Ecosystem

Answer: A

13. Earthquakes occur due to:

- A. Plant growth
- B. Sudden movement in the Earth's crust
- C. Ocean evaporation
- D. Wind erosion

Answer: B

14. Cyclones are:

- A. Strong rotating storms
- B. Types of soil
- C. Water resources

- D. Forest products

Answer: A

15. Landslides involve:

- A. Seed dispersal
- B. Movement of soil or rock down a slope
- C. Water purification
- D. Energy generation

Answer: B

16. Green chemistry aims to:

- A. Reduce harmful chemical use and waste
- B. Increase toxic emissions
- C. Promote pollution
- D. Increase waste generation

Answer: A

17. Recycling means:

- A. Converting waste into reusable material
- B. Burning all waste
- C. Dumping waste in rivers
- D. Removing all resources

Answer: A

18. An example of recyclable material is:

- A. Heat
- B. Paper
- C. Noise
- D. Smoke

Answer: B

19. One advantage of recycling is:

- A. Increase in waste
- B. Conservation of resources
- C. More pollution always
- D. Loss of materials

Answer: B

20. Individuals can help prevent pollution by:

- A. Dumping garbage anywhere
- B. Reducing waste and using resources responsibly
- C. Burning plastics openly
- D. Ignoring environmental rules

Answer: B

21. Which of the following is an environmental control measure?

- A. Open dumping
- B. Waste treatment
- C. Deforestation

- D. Overgrazing

Answer: B

Analytical MCQs

1. Why is air pollution dangerous?

- A. It only changes smell
- B. It can affect human health, climate, and ecosystems
- C. It has no long-term impact
- D. It benefits all organisms

Answer: B

2. Why is water pollution a serious issue?

- A. It increases fish diversity automatically
- B. It harms aquatic life and can spread disease
- C. It improves drinking quality
- D. It has no effect on humans

Answer: B

3. Why can excessive pesticide use be harmful?

- A. It eliminates all pests safely
- B. It contaminates soil and water and affects non-target organisms
- C. It only improves soil permanently
- D. It has no ecological effect

Answer: B

4. Why are floods considered disasters?

- A. They always improve agriculture
- B. They cause damage to life, property, and infrastructure
- C. They have no social impact
- D. They only affect forests

Answer: B

5. Why is earthquake preparedness important?

- A. It has no practical value
- B. It reduces injury and loss during sudden ground movement
- C. It prevents tectonic movement
- D. It stops disasters completely

Answer: B

6. Why is green chemistry important in industry?

- A. It increases chemical waste
- B. It minimizes pollution and toxic by-products at the source
- C. It encourages unsafe reactions
- D. It ignores environmental safety

Answer: B

7. Why is recycling beneficial for resource conservation?

- A. It reduces the need for fresh raw materials
- B. It increases landfill waste

- C. It increases mining always
- D. It has no economic value

Answer: A

8. Why do urban areas face higher waste management problems?

- A. High population density generates large volumes of waste
- B. They have no consumption
- C. Waste is absent in cities
- D. Industrial activity is always low

Answer: A

9. Why should individuals participate in pollution prevention?

- A. Because daily habits strongly influence environmental quality
- B. Because only governments matter
- C. Because pollution cannot be reduced
- D. Because waste is harmless

Answer: A

UNIT I: ECOSYSTEM.

1. Define ecosystem and explain its structure and function in detail?
2. Explain the roles of producers, consumers, and decomposers in an ecosystem?
3. Explain energy flow in an ecosystem with a neat diagram. Discuss food chains, food webs with neat sketches?
4. Explain the structure and function of the following ecosystems: forest ecosystem, grassland ecosystem, and desert ecosystem?
5. Analyse the structure, function, and ecological significance of aquatic ecosystems?

UNIT II – THE MULTIDISCIPLINARY NATURE OF ENVIRONMENT STUDIES.

1. Define Environmental Studies. Explain its scope and importance?
2. Explain the need for public awareness in environmental protection?
3. Describe the objectives and importance of field visits in Environmental Studies?
4. Explain the methods of studying a simple ecosystem such as a pond or marsh. Discuss the observations that can be recorded during field work?
5. Analyse how public participation and environmental awareness can help solve local environmental problems. Illustrate your answer with suitable case study?

UNIT – III: BIODIVERSITY AND ITS CONSERVATION.

1. Define biodiversity. Explain the different levels of biodiversity with suitable examples?
2. Describe the biogeographical classification of India?
3. Explain the values of biodiversity and the threats to biodiversity?
4. Explain the values of biodiversity and the threats to biodiversity?
5. Analyse the major causes of biodiversity loss in India and evaluate the conservation measures?

UNIT -4: RENEWABLE AND NON – RENEWABLE RESOURCES.

- 1.Explain the energy resource and discuss the renewable and non-renewable with examples?
- 2.Describe the use, over exploitation, and causes of forest resource?
- 3.Describe the use, overexploitation on, and causes of water resource?
- 4.Discuss the causes of land degradation on, soil erosion and desertification on?
- 5.Explain the role of individual conservation on of natural resource?

UNIT-5: ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION.

- 1.Causes, Effects and Control Measures of Air and Water Pollution?
2. Causes, Effects and Control Measures of Marine and Nuclear Pollution?
- 3.Disaster Management – Flood, Earthquake and Landslide?
- 4.Define Recycling and Explain the Importance and Advantages of Recycling?
- 5.Role of Individuals and Communities in Preventing Environmental Pollution for Sustainable Development?