Test Booklet Code & No.

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प्रश्नपत्रिका कोड व क्र. Paper-II ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

Signature and Name of Invigilator	Seat No.
1. (Signature)	(In figures as in Admit Card)
(Name)	Seat No.
2. (Signature)	(In words)
•	OMB Shoot No
(Name)	OMR Sheet No.
MAY - 31216	(To be filled by the Candidate)
Time Allowed : 1¼ Hours]	[Maximum Marks : 100
Number of Pages in this Booklet: 16	Number of Questions in this Booklet : 50
Instructions for the Candidates 1. Write your Seat No. and OMR Sheet No. in the space provided on the top of this page. 2. This paper consists of 50 objective type questions. Each question will carry two marks. All questions of Paper-II will be compulsory, covering entire syllabus (including all electives, without options). 3. At the commencement of examination, the question booklet will be given to the student. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested to open the booklet and compulsorily examine it as follows: (i) To have access to the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of this cover page. Do not accept a booklet without sticker-seal or open booklet. (ii) Tally the number of pages and number of questions in the booklet with the information printed on the cover page. Faulty booklets due to missing pages/ questions or questions repeated or not in serial order or any other discrepancy should not be accepted and correct booklet should be obtained from the invigilator within the period of 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given. The same may please be noted. (iii) After this verification is over, the OMR Sheet Number should be entered on this Test Booklet. 4. Each question has four alternative responses marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You have to darken the circle as indicated below on the correct response against each item. Example: where (C) is the correct response.	विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी महत्त्वाच्या सूचना 1. परिक्षार्थांनी आपला आसन क्रमांक या पृष्ठावरील वरच्या कोप-यात लिहावा. तसेच आपणांस दिलेल्या उत्तरपत्रिकेचा क्रमांक त्याखाली लिहावा. 2. सदर प्रश्नपत्रिकेत 50 बहुपर्यायी प्रश्न आहेत. प्रत्येक प्रश्नास दोन गुण आहेत. या प्रश्नपत्रिकेतील सर्व प्रश्न सोडिवणे अनिवार्य आहे. सदरचे प्रश्न हे या विषयाच्या संपूर्ण अभ्यासक्रमावर आधारित आहेत. 3. परीक्षा सुरू झाल्यावर विद्यार्थ्याला प्रश्नपत्रिका दिली जाईल. सुरुवातीच्या 5 मिनीटांमध्ये आपण सदर प्रश्नपत्रिका उघडून खालील बाबी अवश्य तपासून पहाव्यात. (i) प्रश्नपत्रिका उघडण्यासाठी प्रश्नपत्रिकेवर लावलेले सील उघडावे. सील नसलेली किंवा सील उघडलेली प्रश्नपत्रिको स्वकारू नये. (ii) पहिल्या पृष्ठावर नमूद केल्याप्रमाणे प्रश्नपत्रिकेची एकूण पृष्ठे तसेच प्रश्नपत्रिकेतील एकूण प्रश्नांची संख्या पडताळून पहावी. पृष्ठे कमी असलेली/कमी प्रश्न असलेली/प्रश्नांचा चूकीचा कम असलेली किंवा इतर त्रुटी असलेली सदोष प्रश्नपत्रिका सुरुवातीच्या 5 मिनिटातच पर्यवेक्षकाला परत देऊन दुसरी प्रश्नपत्रिका मागवून घ्यावी. त्यानंतर प्रश्नपत्रिका बदलून मिळणार नाही तसेच वेळही वाढवून मिळणार नाही याची कृपया विद्यार्थ्यांनी नोंद घ्यावी. (iii) वरीलप्रमाणे सर्व पडताळून पहिल्यानंतरच प्रश्नपत्रिकेवर ओ.एम.आर. उत्तरपत्रिकेचा नंबर लिहावा. 4. प्रत्येक प्रश्नासाठी (A), (B), (C) आणि (D) अशी चार विकल्प उत्तरे दिली आहेत. त्यातील योग्य उत्तराचा रकाना खाली दर्शविल्याप्रमाणे ठळकपणे काळ/निळ करावो.
5. Your responses to the items are to be indicated in the OMR Sheet given inside the Booklet only. If you mark at any place	उदा. : जर (C) हे योग्य उत्तर असेल तर. A B D
other than in the circle in the OMR Sheet, it will not be evaluated. Read instructions given inside carefully. Rough Work is to be done at the end of this booklet. If you write your Name, Seat Number, Phone Number or put any mark on any part of the OMR Sheet, except for the space allotted for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, or use abusive language or employ any other unfair means, you will render yourself liable to disqualification. You have to return original OMR Sheet to the invigilator at the end of the examination compulsorily and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall. You are, however, allowed to carry the Test Booklet and duplicate copy of OMR Sheet on conclusion of examination. Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.	 गा प्रश्नपत्रिकेतील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे ओ.एम.आर. उत्तरपत्रिकेतच दर्शवावीत. इतर ठिकाणी लिहीलेली उत्तरे तपासली जाणार नाहीत. आत दिलेल्या सूचना काळजीपूर्वक वाचाव्यात. प्रश्नपत्रिकेच्या शेवटी जोडलेल्या कोऱ्या पानावरच कच्चे काम करावे. जर आपण ओ.एम.आर. वर नमूद केलेल्या ठिकाणा व्यतिरीक्त इतर कोठेही नाव, आसन क्रमांक, फोन नंबर किंवा ओळख पटेल अशी कोणतीही खूण केलेली आढळून आल्यास अथवा असभ्य भाषेचा वापर किंवा इतर गैरमार्गांचा अवलंब केल्यास विद्यार्थ्यांला परीक्षेस अपात्र ठरविण्यात येईल. परीक्षा संपल्यानंतर विद्यार्थ्यांन मूळ ओ.एम.आर. उत्तरपत्रिका पर्यवेक्षकांकडे परत करणे आवश्यक आहे. तथापी, प्रश्नपत्रिका व ओ.एम.आर. उत्तरपत्रिकेची द्वितीय प्रत आपल्याबरोबर नेण्यास विद्यार्थ्यांना परवानगी आहे. फक्त निळ्या किंवा काळ्या बॉल पेनचाच वापर करावा. कॅलक्युलेटर किंवा लॉग टेबल वापरण्यास परवानगी नाही.
11. Use of any calculator or log table, etc., is prohibited.12. There is no negative marking for incorrect answers.	11. कलक्युलटर किवा लाग टबल वापरण्यास परवानगा नाहा. 12. चुकीच्या उत्तरासाठी गुण कपात केली जाणार नाही.

[Maximum Marks: 100

Environmental SciencePaper II

Time Allowed: 75 Minutes]

Note: This Paper contains Fifty (50) multiple choice questions. Each question carries Two (2) marks. Attempt All questions.

- The project characteristics and baseline information is brought together in EFA for :
 - (A) Impact Identification
 - (B) Impact Assessment
 - (C) Impact Mitigation
 - (D) Impact Indication
- 2. What is the process for evaluation of need of EFA for developmental activities ?
 - (A) Scoping
 - (B) Setting
 - (C) Screening
 - (D) Auditing

- 3. The exercise of Environmental Audit for the industries is conducted:
 - (A) Monthly
 - (B) Annually
 - (C) Bimonthly
 - (D) Six monthly
- 4. Fly ash from a thermal power plant is useful for :
 - (A) Brick-making, Agriculture, Road construction
 - (B) Road construction, Cement manufacture, Cellulose industry
 - (C) Brick-making, Road construction, Fiber industry
 - (D) Cement manufacture, Road construction, Cosmetic industry

- 5. A 500 MW thermal power plant consuming 8000 tons of Indian coal, would release approx how many metric tons of ash in a day?
 - (A) 500
 - (B) 1500
 - (C) 2500
 - (D) 3500
- 6. All the agricultural products are labelled with which of the following to indicate them as environment friendly product:
 - (A) ISI mark
 - (B) ISO mark
 - (C) Eco mark
 - (D) Red mark

- 7. The workers, if injured during their work at workplace have right to claim for the compensation under the provision in:
 - (A) Public Liability Insurance Act,1991 and Rules 1991
 - (B) The Environmental (Protection)

 Act, 1986
 - (C) The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
 - (D) EIA, 1994
- 8. Efforts for protecting the ozone layer at the international level fall under the domain of :
 - (A) Montreal Protocol
 - (B) Cartagena Protocol
 - (C) Dunkal Draft
 - (D) CRZ

- 9. World's biggest industrial accident that took place in December, 1984 at Bhopal, resulted in release and spread of:
 - (A) Bromine
 - (B) Fluorine
 - (C) Methyl iso-cyanate
 - (D) Benzene
- 10. Which of the following is not a physical treatment of hazardous waste:
 - (A) Screening and Sedimentation
 - (B) Neutralization and Precipita-
 - (C) Flotation and Filtration
 - (D) Centrifugation

- 11. If the sample size is small, which method of sampling is more appropriate?
 - (A) Random
 - (B) Purposive
 - (C) Stratified
 - (D) Census
- 12. A crop insurance company uses the following table based on the claims data:

Percent loss Probability 0 0.90

25	.05
50	.02

100 .03

If the company pays maximum Rs. 20,000/hectare, its expected loss in Rs./hectare is approximately:

- (A) 690
- (B) 1050
- (C) 600
- (D) 375

- 13. In case of Normal distribution, the probability that a value of the variable is in the range of $\mu \pm \sigma$ is :
 - (A) ~ 0.95
 - (B) ~ 0.67
 - $(C) \sim 0.50$
 - (D) ~0.33
- 14. According to Box model for an airshed over a city, the concentration (C) of a pollutant varies with mixing height (H) of the atmosphere as:
 - $(A) \ C \ \infty \ H$
 - $(B) \ C \ \varpropto \ \frac{1}{H}$
 - $(\mathrm{C})~\mathrm{C}~\propto~\mathrm{H}^{-1/2}$
 - (D) $C \propto H^{-3/2}$

- 15. The geometric mean of the numbers4, 6 and 9 is :
 - (A) 9.5
 - (B) 6.0
 - (C) 4.75
 - (D) 1.95
- 16. Johannesburg Earth Summit on 'Sustainable Development' was held in the year :
 - (A) 2002
 - (B) 2001
 - (C) 1972
 - (D) 1982

17.	In drinking water, the contamina-
	tion by which of the following causes
	the mottling of teeth and skeletal
	deformities:
	(A) Fluoride
	(B) Chlorine

- (C) Zinc
- (D) Boron
- 18. Flyash disposal is carried out through:
 - (A) Landfills
 - (B) Ash ponds
 - (C) Air furnace
 - (D) Trash containers

- 19. Restoration of wasteland is effective in the long run by covering it with:
 - (A) Gravel
 - (B) Plastic sheets
 - (C) Live greenery
 - (D) Cement
- 20. A hole is deemed to have been created in ozone layer when its concentration in statosphere falls below:
 - (A) 300 Dobson
 - (B) 200 Dobson
 - (C) 400 Dobson
 - (D) 500 Dobson

- 21. A natural resource is to be conserved by:
 - (A) Moratorium on its use
 - (B) Its consumption as needed
 - (C) Storing it is a safe way
 - (D) Maintaining balance between its consumption and regeneration
- 22. The Ten Percent Law refers to:
 - (A) dynamics of minerals in an ecosystem
 - (B) dynamics of energy in an ecosystem
 - (C) number of individuals at each trophic level in an ecosystem
 - (D) biomass built up at each trophic level in an ecosystem

- 23. Mineral ores, fossil fuel deposits and stones are the examples of :
 - (A) Energy Resources
 - (B) Non-renewable resources
 - (C) Renewable resources
 - (D) Perpetual resources
- 24. Species that occur in different geographical regions separated by special barrier are :
 - (A) Allopatric
 - (B) Sympatric
 - (C) Sibling
 - (D) Habitat

25.	An ecosystem should have continuous external source of :	28.	Wavelength range for X-ray region	
	(A) Energy		is:	
	(B) Habitat			
	(C) Food		(A) 0.0001—0.01 Å	
	(D) Minerals		(B) 150—400 Å	
26.	Which of the following radioisotope			
	is present in human body?		(C) 400—800 Å	
	(A) I-125		(D) 0.1—100 Å	
	(B) P-32		(D) 0.1 100 11	
	(C) Na-24	29.	Disease caused by eating fish from	
	(D) C-14		mercury contaminated water is:	
27.	In order to prepare 100 mL solution		·	
	of 10 ppm NaCl, how many grams		(A) Fluoresis	
	of NaCl are needed?			
	(A) 1.0		(B) Minamata	
	(B) 58.5		(C) Octobronois	
	(C) 0.001		(C) Osteoporesis	

(D) 0.585

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(D) Scurvy

- 30. Flame ionization detector is used in which of the following Instrument?
 - (A) Spectrophotometer
 - (B) Gas chromatograph
 - (C) Scintillation counter
 - (D) X-ray diffractometer
- 31. The study of individual organism's relationship with its environment is called as:
 - (A) Monoecology
 - (B) Autecology
 - (C) Ecology
 - (D) Synecology

- 32. Neutralism is a type of interspecific relationship where :
 - (A) One or both species are benefitted
 - (B) At least one of the species is
 - (C) None of the two species are affected
 - (D) Both the species are affected
- 33. Which one of the following is *not* observed in biodiversity hotspots?
 - (A) Species richness
 - (B) Endemism
 - (C) No inter-specific competition
 - (D) Greater inter-specific competition

34.	Which of the following acid is produced by incomplete oxidation rather than a true fermentation?	37.	Which of the following microorganisms leach metals out of rock ores	
	(A) Gluconic acid		and can accumulate silver ?	
	(B) Acetic acid		(A) Pseudomonas aeroginosa	
	(C) Citric acid		(1) I seddomonds derogmosa	
	(D) Lactic acid		(B) Thiobacillus sp	
35.	Savana climate favours:		(C) Pseudomonas putida	
	(A) Coniferous forest			
	(B) Grasslands		(D) Zooglota ramigera	
	(C) Climbers	38.	Newly 2% of the global fresh water	
	(D) Evergreen forest		is available in:	
36.	The change of state of ice into water			
(A	vapor is known as:		(A) Lakes	
	(A) Deposition		(B) Rivers	
	(B) Sublimation		(C) Underground acquifiers	
	(C) Melting			
	(D) Condensation		(D) Permanent snow caps/glaciers	

(D) Condensation

39. Strom surges are devastating 41. Which of the following is not a features associated with: conventional source of energy? (A) Western Disturbances (A) Fossil fuel (B) Tropical cyclones (B) Wood and Charcoal (C) Claud bursts (C) Photo-voltaic (D) Avalanches (D) Animal power 40. Floods and landslides are common 42. Active solar energy systems can in the Western Ghats during the capture: months of: (A) Direct solar energy (A) March-April (B) Indirect solar energy (B) June-September (C) Direct thermal energy (C) December-January

(D) Indirect thermal energy

(D) January to May

- 43. In the current scenario, advanced anaerobic digestors can produce power generation capacities in the range:
 - (A) 2 kW—10 kW
 - (B) 2 MW—10 MW
 - (C) 20 MW—100 MW
 - (D) 1 kW—2 kW
- 44. Correct order of global warming $\label{eq:correct} \mbox{potential of CO_2, N_2O and CH_4}$ is :
 - (A) $CO_2 > N_2O > CH_4$
 - (B) $CO_2 > CH_4 > N_2O$
 - $(C) CH_4 > N_2O > CO_2$
 - (D) $N_2O > CH_4 > CO_2$

- 45. The share of thermal power plants in the power production in India in percentage terms is:
 - (A) 70%
 - (B) 60%
 - (C) 85%
 - (D) 95%
- 46. An air parcel is displaced but after sometime it returns back to its original height. This happens when the atmosphere is:
 - (A) Unstable
 - (B) Stable
 - (C) Neutral
 - (D) Highly unstable

- 47. Metals for which National Ambient
 Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)
 have been defined by the CPCB
 are:
 - (A) Pb, Cr, Ni
 - (B) Pb, Ni, Zn
 - (C) Pb, Zn, Cu
 - (D) Pb, As, Ni
- 48. Thermal pollution in water bodies occurs due to :
 - (A) Discharge of run-off water
 - (B) Discharge of heat from power plants
 - (C) Release of treated effluent
 - (D) Mixing of sewage

- 49. Which of the following series is correct, when types of soil particles are in the increasing order of their size?
 - (A) Clay \rightarrow Sand \rightarrow Silt
 - (B) Clay \rightarrow Silt \rightarrow Sand
 - (C) Sand \rightarrow Silt \rightarrow Clay
 - (D) Silt \rightarrow Sand \rightarrow Clay
- 50. Which of the following types of nuclear reactors uses graphite as a moderator ?
 - (A) Pressurized water reactor
 - (B) Boiling water reactor
 - (C) Fast breeder reactor
 - (D) High temperature gas cooled reactor

ROUGH WORK

ROUGH WORK