

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE
QUESTION BANK
AAH503- ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE
UNIT I
ECOSYSTEMS

S.No	PART A-MCQs	Ans
1	An ecosystem is defined as: a) A group of animals only b) A community of organisms interacting with their environment c) A collection of plants only d) A physical environment without organisms	b
2	Which of the following is an abiotic component of an ecosystem? a) Bacteria b) Trees c) Water d) Animals	c
c	Producers in an ecosystem are: a) Herbivores b) Carnivores c) Green plants d) Decomposers	c
4	Which organism is considered a primary consumer? a) Tiger b) Deer c) Eagle d) Snake	b
5	Decomposers mainly include: a) Lions and tigers b) Fish and frogs c) Bacteria and fungi d) Birds and insects	c
6	The primary source of energy for almost all ecosystems is: a) Wind b) Sun c) Water d) Soil	b
7	The sequence of organisms through which energy passes is called: a) Food web b) Food chain c) Ecological pyramid d) Ecosystem	b
8	A food web is: a) A network of interconnected food chains b) A single food chain c) A pyramid of energy d) A type of ecosystem	a
9	Ecological succession refers to: a) Soil erosion b) Seasonal migration c) Gradual replacement of one community by another d) Energy transfer	c
10	The first species to colonize a barren area are called: a) Consumers b) Pioneer species c) Decomposers d) Predators	b
11	Which ecological pyramid is always upright? a) Pyramid of numbers b) Pyramid of biomass c) Pyramid of energy d) Pyramid of consumers	c
12	The base of an ecological pyramid consists of: a) Carnivores b) Herbivores c) Producers d) Omnivores	c
13	Which ecosystem has the highest biodiversity? a) Desert b) Forest c) Tundra d) Grassland	b
14	Forest ecosystems are major sources of: a) Carbon dioxide b) Oxygen c) Methane d) Nitrogen	b
15	Desert ecosystems receive: a) Heavy rainfall b) Moderate rainfall c) Very little rainfall d) Continuous rainfall	c
16	Which is a freshwater ecosystem? a) Ocean b) Estuary c) Pond d) Sea	c
17	Which aquatic ecosystem has saline water? a) Pond b) Lake c) River d) Ocean	d
18	Which ecosystem generally has the highest primary productivity? a) Desert b) Forest c) Pond d) Ocean	b
19	Which of the following is a tertiary consumer? a) Grass b) Rabbit c) Snake d) Hawk	d
20	Which ecosystem is mainly characterised by grasses with very few trees?	

	a) Forest b) Desert c) Grassland d) Ocean	c
21	The main function of decomposers in an ecosystem is to: a) Produce food b) Consume plants c) Recycle nutrients by breaking down dead organisms d) Capture solar energy	c
Analytical MCQs		
22	A forest ecosystem has many herbivores, carnivores, and decomposers. Which characteristic makes it more stable than a grassland ecosystem? a) Lower biodiversity b) Greater species diversity and complex food webs c) Less rainfall d) Fewer trophic levels	b
23	A pond receives excessive fertilizers from nearby agricultural land. Which ecological change will occur first? a) Increase in dissolved oxygen b) Eutrophication due to algal bloom c) Formation of desert ecosystem d) Reduction in nutrients	b
24	If decomposers disappear from an ecosystem, what will be the most significant consequence? a) Food chains become longer. b) Carnivores become producers. c) Producers increase rapidly forever. d) Nutrients stop recycling and dead matter accumulates.	d
25	According to the 10% law, if producers contain 50,000 kJ of energy, how much energy will be available to primary consumers? a) 50,000 kJ b) 25,000 kJ c) 5,000 kJ d) 500 kJ	c
26	If predators are removed from a forest ecosystem, what is the most likely result? a) Herbivore population decreases. b) Herbivore population increases, causing overgrazing. c) Producer population disappears immediately. d) Energy transfer becomes 100%.	b
27	Which sequence correctly represents ecological succession? a) Bare rock → Lichens → Mosses → Shrubs → Forest b) Mature forest → Bare rock → Grassland c) Grassland → Desert → Pond d) Pond → Ocean → Forest	a
28	A decrease in phytoplankton population in a lake will directly reduce the population a) Decomposers only b) Primary consumers (zooplankton) c) Top carnivores only d) Bacteria only	b
29	Which component links the biotic and abiotic parts of an ecosystem? a) Producers through nutrient cycling b) Carnivores only c) Herbivores only d) Decomposers only	a
30	During ecological succession after a forest fire, which organisms are most likely to appear first? a) Large trees b) Pioneer species such as grasses and herbs c) Large carnivores d) Mature forest trees	b

PART B

Q.No	Descriptive Questions
1	Define an ecosystem. Explain the structure and functions of an ecosystem.
2	Explain producers, consumers, decomposers and energy flow in an ecosystem.
3	Explain the desert ecosystem with its characteristic features, structure and functions.
4	Explain aquatic ecosystems with suitable examples.
Analytical Descriptive Questions	
5	Explain energy flow, food chains, food webs and ecological pyramids in maintaining ecosystem balance.

UNIT II
THE MULTIDISCIPLINARY NATURE OF ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

S.No	PART A -MCQs	Ans
1	Environmental Engineering is mainly concerned with: a) Construction of roads b) Protection of the environment and public health c) Manufacturing industries d) Mining operations	b
2	Which of the following is a natural environmental asset? a) Highway b) Shopping Mall c) Forest d) Railway Station	c
3	Environmental awareness programmes mainly aim to: a) Increase industrial waste b) Educate people about environmental protection c) Promote deforestation d) Encourage pollution	b
4	The major objective of field visits in environmental studies is to: a) Conduct sports activities b) Observe environmental conditions directly c) Sell products d) Build houses	b
5	Which organization conducts environmental awareness programmes in India? a) Pollution Control Board b) Reserve Bank of India c) Election Commission d) Indian Railways	a
6	Which is an example of a polluted site? a) Botanical garden b) Garbage dumping yard c) National park d) Bird sanctuary	b
7	Flora refers to: a) Animals b) Plants c) Birds d) Microorganisms	b
8	Fauna refers to: a) Plants b) Trees c) Animals d) Rivers	c
9	A marsh ecosystem is characterized by: a) Dry sandy land b) Wetland with grasses and aquatic plants c) Snow-covered area d) Rocky hills	b
10	Which is a biotic component? a) Air b) Water c) Plant d) Sunlight	c
11	Environmental education mainly develops: a) Environmental responsibility b) Industrial pollution c) Resource depletion d) Global warming	a
12	Which of the following is a major cause of river pollution? a) Rainfall b) Domestic sewage discharge c) Wind d) Sunlight	b
13	Which gas is mainly responsible for global warming? a) Oxygen b) Nitrogen c) Carbon dioxide d) Helium	c
14	A pond ecosystem consists of: a) Only water b) Only fish c) Living and non-living components d) Only plants	c
15	Sustainable development means: a) Using resources without considering future generations b) Development without environmental concern c) Meeting present needs without affecting future generations d) Increasing pollution	c
16	Environmental pollution can be reduced by: a) Planting more trees b) Burning plastics c) Dumping waste into rivers d) Excessive mining	a
17	The purpose of studying flora and fauna is to: a) Understand biodiversity b) Increase pollution c) Destroy habitats d) Build industries	a
18	Environmental field work helps students to: a) Waste time b) Gain practical knowledge c) Avoid learning d) Increase pollution	b

19	Which water body is suitable for studying a simple ecosystem? a) Pond b) Dam c) water falls d) waste water	a
20	Which activity promotes environmental conservation? a) Illegal sand mining b) Afforestation c) Open dumping of waste d) Burning fossil fuels unnecessarily	b
21	The main importance of environmental awareness is to: a) Protect ecosystems and improve quality of life b) Increase industrial waste c) Destroy forests d) Reduce biodiversity	a
	Analytical MCQs	
22	A village experiences frequent water shortages because a nearby river is polluted with industrial waste. Which branch of environmental engineering addresses this issue? a) Structural Engineering b) Transportation Engineering c) Environmental Engineering d) Geotechnical Engineering	c
23	During a field visit to a polluted lake, students observe dead fish floating on the surface. The most likely reason is: a) High dissolved oxygen b) Low dissolved oxygen due to pollution c) Increased rainfall d) High water transparency	b
24	A city plans to construct a sewage treatment plant. Which objective of environmental engineering is primarily achieved? a) Improve road transport b) Prevent water pollution and protect public health c) Increase agricultural production d) Reduce electricity consumption	b
25	A student identifies plastic waste covering a marshland during fieldwork. What is the most suitable recommendation? a) Burn the plastic waste b) Dump more soil over it c) Remove waste and promote proper solid waste management d) Ignore it since marshes naturally recover	c
26	During a visit to a forest ecosystem, students notice a reduction in bird species. Which human activity is the most probable cause? a) Afforestation b) Deforestation c) Rainfall d) Natural seed dispersal	b
27	A river downstream of an industrial area has fewer aquatic organisms than upstream. The most logical explanation is: a) Natural seasonal variation b) Higher oxygen concentration c) Increased rainfall d) Industrial effluent reduced water quality	d
28	Which action by local resident's best demonstrates environmental awareness? a) Dumping waste into rivers b) Participating in tree plantation and waste segregation c) Burning household waste daily d) Cutting trees for expansion	b
29	If a polluted site is restored by planting native vegetation and removing waste, the expected outcome is: a) Decreased biodiversity b) Ecosystem recovery and improved environmental quality c) Increased pollution d) Reduced groundwater recharge	b
30	A field survey reports decreasing butterfly populations in grassland. Which inference is most appropriate? a) Habitat degradation or pesticide use has affected biodiversity. b) Butterflies naturally disappear permanently. c) The grassland is becoming healthier. d) Climate has no influence on insects.	a

PART B

Q.No	Descriptive Questions
1	Define Environmental Studies. Explain its scope and importance.
2	Explain the need for public awareness about environmental protection.
3	Explain the importance of studying common flora and fauna during environmental field work.
4	Explain the environmental observations that should be recorded during a field visit.
	Analytical Descriptive Questions
5	Explain the role of Environmental Studies in achieving sustainable development.

UNIT III

BIODIVERSITY AND ITS CONSERVATION

S.No	PART A -MCQs	Ans
1	Biodiversity is defined as the variety of: a) Rocks and minerals b) Living organisms and their interactions c) Soil particles d) Water bodies	b
2	Genetic diversity refers to: a) Variety of ecosystems b) Variety of genes within a species c) Variety of climates d) Variety of habitats	b
3	Ecosystem diversity refers to: a) Variety of ecosystems in a region b) Diversity of animals only c) Diversity of plants only d) Diversity of microorganisms only	a
4	The biogeographical classification of India divides the country into: a) 5 zones b) 8 zones c) 10 zones d) 15 zones	c
5	Which of the following is a biogeographic zone of India? a) Himalaya b) Sahara Desert c) Amazon Basin d) Arctic Region	a
6	India is recognized as one of the world's: a) Smallest countries b) Mega-diverse countries c) Desert countries d) Polar countries	b
7	Which value of biodiversity provides food, medicine, and raw materials? a) Consumptive value b) Ethical value c) Aesthetic value d) Recreational value	a
8	Biodiversity has medicinal value because: a) It increases rainfall b) Many medicines are derived from plants and animals c) It prevents earthquakes d) It reduces pollution directly	c
9	Which of the following is a biodiversity hotspot in India? a) Western Ghats b) Thar Desert c) Indo-Gangetic Plain d) Deccan Plateau	a
10	Habitat loss mainly occurs due to: a) Afforestation b) Urbanization and deforestation c) Rainfall d) Recycling	b
11	Poaching refers to: a) Planting trees b) Illegal hunting of wildlife c) Fish farming d) Soil conservation	b
12	Which of the following is a major threat to biodiversity? a) Afforestation b) Wildlife conservation c) Habitat destruction d) Organic farming	c
13	Human-wildlife conflict occurs when: a) Humans and wildlife compete for land and resources b) Animals migrate naturally c) Forests receive rainfall d) Rivers overflow	a
14	Which animal is classified as endangered in India? a) Bengal Tiger b) House Sparrow c) Goat d) Cow	a
15	Which is an example of in-situ conservation? a) Zoo b) Botanical garden c) National park d) Seed bank	c

16	Ex-situ conservation refers to: a) Conservation inside forests only b) Conservation outside the natural habitat c) Conservation in oceans only d) Conservation of minerals	b
17	Seed banks are mainly used for: a) Mining activities b) Conservation of plant genetic resources c) Fishing activities d) Irrigation projects	b
18	Which organization maintains the Red List of threatened species? a) NASA b) WHO c) IUCN d) UNESCO	c
19	Which of the following helps conserve biodiversity? a) Deforestation b) Illegal wildlife trade c) Protected areas d) Overgrazing	c
20	India has approximately what percentage of the world's recorded species? a) About 2% b) About 8% c) About 20% d) About 40%	b
21	The primary aim of biodiversity conservation is to: a) Increase pollution b) Protect species and ecosystems for future generations c) Promote hunting d) Reduce forest cover	b
	Analytical MCQs	
22	A forest area contains hundreds of different plant species, insects, birds, and mammals interacting naturally. This represents: a) Genetic diversity only b) Species diversity only c) Ecosystem diversity only d) Genetic, species, and ecosystem diversity	d
23	Two tiger populations belong to the same species but show different resistance to diseases due to differences in genes. This is an example of: a) Ecosystem diversity b) Species diversity c) Genetic diversity d) Habitat diversity	c
24	A region loses several pollinating insects because of pesticide use. The most immediate ecological impact is: a) Increased rainfall b) Reduced plant reproduction c) Increased soil fertility d) Decreased sunlight	c
25	Large-scale deforestation primarily threatens biodiversity by: a) Increasing oxygen production b) Destroying natural habitats c) Increasing biodiversity d) Improving wildlife movement	b
26	Construction of highways through forests mainly causes: a) Habitat fragmentation b) Increased biodiversity c) Soil formation d) Better ecosystem balance	a
27	Illegal hunting of elephants mainly affects biodiversity because it: a) Increases forest cover b) Increases rainfall c) Reduces populations of key species d) Prevents soil erosion	a
28	A rare medicinal plant is preserved in a botanical garden because its natural habitat has been destroyed. This demonstrates: a) In-situ conservation b) Habitat restoration c) Ex-situ conservation d) Afforestation	c
29	If climate change alters rainfall patterns in biodiversity hotspots, the greatest concern is: a) Improved ecosystem stability b) Loss of habitat and species extinction c) Increased biodiversity d) Reduced soil erosion only	b
30	Which combination of actions would best conserve biodiversity? a) Deforestation and mining b) Habitat protection, anti-poaching measures, and public awareness c) Industrial expansion in forests d) Hunting regulation removal	b

PART B

Q.No	Descriptive Questions
1	Define biodiversity. Explain the different levels of biodiversity.
2	Explain the biogeographical classification of India.
3	Explain the major threats to biodiversity.
4	Write short notes on endangered and endemic species of India.
	Analytical Descriptive Questions
5	What are biodiversity hotspots? Explain the biodiversity hotspots found in India.

UNIT IV

RENEWABLE AND NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES

S.No	PART A –MCQs	Ans
1	Which of the following is the primary cause of deforestation? a) Afforestation b) Urbanization and agriculture expansion c) Rainfall d) Natural succession	b
2	Overexploitation of forests mainly results in: a) Increase in wildlife population b) Loss of biodiversity c) Increase in rainfall d) Formation of fertile soil	b
3	Timber extraction without proper management leads to: a) Habitat destruction b) Forest regeneration c) Increased biodiversity d) Improved soil fertility	a
4	Which is the largest source of freshwater on Earth? a) Rivers b) Lakes c) Groundwater d) Glaciers and ice caps	d
5	Over-extraction of groundwater causes: a) Increased rainfall b) Rise in water table c) Decline in groundwater level d) Increased soil fertility	c
6	Which of the following is a benefit of dams? a) Flood control b) Increased air pollution c) Deforestation only d) Desertification	a
7	A major problem associated with large dams is: a) Increased forest cover b) Displacement of people c) Improved biodiversity d) Reduced irrigation	b
8	Which method helps conserve water? a) Flood irrigation b) Drip irrigation c) Over-pumping groundwater d) Water wastage	b
9	Which mining method causes maximum environmental damage? a) Surface mining b) Underground mining c) Sustainable mining d) Manual mining	a
10	Acid mine drainage mainly pollutes: a) Air b) Soil only c) Water bodies d) Forests only	c
11	Which mineral is essential for steel production? a) Copper b) Iron ore c) Bauxite d) Limestone	b
12	The Green Revolution mainly increased the production of: a) Cotton b) Rice and Wheat c) Tea d) Coffee	b
13	Excessive use of fertilizers results in: a) Improved water quality b) Better soil structure forever c) Increased biodiversity d) Soil and water pollution	d

14	Waterlogging is mainly caused by: a) Excessive irrigation b) Lack of rainfall c) Wind erosion d) Afforestation	a
15	Which of the following is a renewable energy source? a) Coal b) Petroleum c) Solar energy d) Natural gas	c
16	Which fuel is known as a fossil fuel? a) Wind energy b) Coal c) Solar energy d) Hydropower	b
17	Biogas is mainly produced from: a) Coal b) Animal waste and organic matter c) Petroleum d) Nuclear fuel	b
18	Desertification refers to: a) Increase in rainfall b) Formation of forests c) Conversion of fertile land into desert-like land d) Urban development	c
19	Landslides are commonly triggered by: a) Deforestation and heavy rainfall b) Afforestation c) Controlled mining d) Organic farming	a
20	Which of the following is the best method for conserving natural resources? a) Sustainable use of resources b) Overexploitation c) Deforestation d) Excessive mining	a
21	Which action can an individual take to conserve natural resources? a) Waste water unnecessarily b) Plant trees and practice the 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) c) Burn plastic waste d) Cut forests for fuel wood	b
Analytical MCQs		
22	A hilly region has experienced frequent landslides after large-scale tree cutting. What is the primary reason? a) Increased rainfall b) Loss of root systems that bind soil c) More groundwater recharge d) Reduced evaporation	b
23	A government plans to construct a dam inside a dense forest. Which impact is likely to be most significant? a) Increase in biodiversity b) Habitat fragmentation and displacement of tribal communities c) Increase in forest cover d) Reduction in soil erosion	b
24	Which forest management strategy best balances economic development and biodiversity conservation? a) Sustainable forestry with selective logging b) Clear-cutting c) Removing all wildlife d) Burning forests annually	a
25	Rainwater harvesting mainly helps to a) Increase water pollution b) Recharge groundwater c) Increase floods d) Reduce rainfall	b
26	Open-cast mining causes severe environmental damage mainly because it a) Improves biodiversity b) Increases groundwater recharge c) Removes vegetation and topsoil d) Reduces pollution	c
27	Which alternative energy source is suitable for rural households using agricultural waste? a) Diesel b) Biogas c) Coal d) Petrol	b
28	A community starts rainwater harvesting, tree planting, and waste segregation. What is the combined environmental benefit? a) Increased pollution b) Conservation of water, soil, and biodiversity c) More deforestation d) Higher greenhouse gas emissions	b
29	Which situation best demonstrates the interdependence of natural resources? a) Deforestation leading to soil erosion and reduced water availability b) Solar panels producing electricity c) Recycling paper d) Organic farming alone	a
30	Which statement best reflects the principle of sustainable natural resource management?	

	a) Maximize extraction regardless of future impacts. b) Use resources efficiently while protecting ecosystems for future generations. c) Exploit all non-renewable resources immediately. d) Prioritize economic gain over environmental conservation.	b
--	---	---

PART B

Q.No	Descriptive Questions
1	Explain forest resources, their uses, causes of deforestation and its environmental impacts.
2	Discuss timber extraction, mining and dams and explain their effects on forests and tribal people
3	Explain food resources and discuss world food problems and the effects of modern agriculture.
4	Explain fertilizer and pesticide problems, water logging and salinity with suitable measures.
	Analytical Descriptive Questions
5	Explain the sustainable management of natural resources with suitable methods.

UNIT V

ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

S.No	PART A -MCQs	Ans
1.	What is air pollution? a) Contamination of air by harmful substances b) Increase in oxygen concentration c) Presence of water vapour in air d) Natural movement of wind	a
2.	Which of the following is a major cause of air pollution? a) Photosynthesis b) Industrial emissions c) Rainfall d) Afforestation	b
3.	Which disease is commonly associated with air pollution? a) Malaria b) Asthma c) Cholera d) Typhoid	b
4.	Which gas is primarily responsible for acid rain? a) Oxygen b) Nitrogen c) Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂) d) Hydrogen	c
5.	Which disease is commonly associated with air pollution? a) Malaria b) Asthma c) Cholera d) Typhoid	b
6.	Which of the following is a control measure for air pollution? a) Increasing fossil fuel use b) Planting more trees c) Burning more waste d) Cutting forests	b
7.	Which waterborne disease is caused by polluted water? a) Cholera b) Tuberculosis c) Diabetes d) Cancer	a
8.	Which parameter indicates organic pollution in water? a) pH b) BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand) c) Temperature d) Conductivity	b
9.	Which method is commonly used to control water pollution? a) Untreated sewage discharge b) Wastewater treatment plants c) Dumping garbage into rivers d) Oil spills	b
10.	Soil pollution is mainly caused by: a) Excessive use of pesticides and fertilizers b) Rainwater harvesting c) Afforestation d) Composting	a
11.	Thermal pollution mainly affects: a) Forests only b) Aquatic ecosystems c) Deserts only d) Mountains only	b
12.	Plastic waste in oceans mainly affects: a) Marine organisms b) Birds only c) Mountains d) Deserts	a
13.	Nuclear pollution is caused by: a) Food waste b) Plastic waste c) Radioactive materials d) Paper waste	c

14.	Which disease is associated with nuclear radiation exposure? a) Cancer b) Malaria c) Dengue d) Typhoid	a
15.	Which type of waste is generated by factories? a) Industrial waste b) Domestic waste c) Agricultural waste d) Biomedical waste	a
16.	Which of the following is an individual's role in preventing pollution? a) Wasting water b) Burning plastic c) Dumping garbage into rivers d) Segregating waste	d
17.	Which of the following is an example of a pollution case study in India? a) Chipko Movement b) Green Revolution c) White Revolution d) Bhopal Gas Tragedy	a
18.	Earthquakes occur due to: a) Wind pressure b) Ocean evaporation c) Movement of tectonic plates d) Cloud formation	c
19.	Cyclones generally form over: a) Deserts b) Warm ocean waters c) Mountains d) Forests	b
20.	Landslides commonly occur due to: a) Heavy rainfall and slope instability b) Snowfall only c) High humidity d) Air pollution	a
21.	Which disaster management measure is most effective in reducing disaster losses? a) Early warning systems and preparedness b) Ignoring weather forecasts c) Deforestation d) Unplanned urbanization	a
	Analytical MCQs	
22	A city experiences an increase in respiratory diseases during winter due to smog. Which combination of pollutants is primarily responsible? a) Nitrogen and Oxygen b) Sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and particulate matter c) Hydrogen and Helium d) Water vapour and oxygen	c
23	A river near an industrial area shows reduced dissolved oxygen and fish mortality. What is the most likely cause? a) High dissolved oxygen b) Industrial effluents containing organic pollutants c) Increased rainfall d) Wind action	b
24	Farmers continuously apply chemical fertilizers and pesticides for several years. Which long-term effect is most likely? a) Improved soil fertility indefinitely b) Increased soil biodiversity c) Soil degradation and reduced fertility d) Increased groundwater recharge	c
25	Oil spilled from a tanker spreads rapidly over the sea surface. What is the immediate environmental impact? a) Increase in marine oxygen b) Improved fish breeding c) Reduction in sunlight penetration and oxygen exchange d) Increase in plankton growth	c
26	During heavy rainfall, urban flooding becomes severe mainly because of a) Increased groundwater recharge b) Encroachment of natural drainage systems c) Reduced rainfall intensity d) Increased forest cover	b
27	Which method is most suitable for disposing of biodegradable municipal waste? a) Composting b) Ocean dumping c) Open burning d) Landfilling without treatment	a
28	Which pollution type can spread through the food chain due to radioactive isotopes? a) Noise pollution b) Nuclear pollution c) Thermal pollution d) Light pollution	b
29	Why is source segregation of waste important? a) It increases landfill waste. b) It makes recycling and composting more effective. c) It contaminates recyclable materials. d) It increases waste transportation costs.	b
30	A coastal city plants mangroves along its shoreline. Which disaster risk is primarily reduced? a) Earthquake b) Cyclone storm surges and coastal erosion	

	c) Volcanic eruption d) Landslide	b
--	-------------------------------------	---

PART B

Q.No	Descriptive Questions
1	Define Air Pollution. Explain its causes, effects, and control measures.
2	Explain Water Pollution with its causes, effects, and preventive measures.
3	Explain Solid Waste Management. Discuss the causes, effects, and control measures of urban and industrial wastes.
4	Explain Floods with causes, effects, and mitigation measures.
	Analytical Descriptive Questions
5	Explain Earthquakes with causes, effects, and disaster management.