2018

(6th Semester)

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Paper No.: EVS-II

Full Marks: 70
Pass Marks: 45%

Time: 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION-A

Put a Tick ☑ mark against the correct answer in the box provided : 1×15=15

1.	Def	orestation may reduce the chance of	
	(a)	frequent cyclones	
	(b)	rainfall	
	(c)	frequent landslides	
	(d)	erosion of surface soil	

2.	Wh	ich is the	first Nation	al Par	k in Ind	ia?		
	(a)	Valvader	National Pa	rk				
	(b)	Periyar N	lational Parl	c	GRIVE	31		
	(c)	Bandipui	National P	ark				
	(d)	Corbett I	National Par	k				
3.	Naı	rmada Bad	chao Andola	n (NBA	A) was s	tarted b	у	
	(a)	Sunderla	l Bahuguna	[igtanu si			
	(b)	Medha P	atkar [
	(c)	Maneka	Gandhi					
	(d)	Arundha	-	o in the				
4.		en was the	ne use of Dindia?	DT ba	nned for	r agricu	lture	
	(a)	1962						
	(b)	1985						
	(c)	1974						
	(d)	1951						

Ba/Bs/Bc/Bba/Bca/EVS-II/456

5.	CITES is an international law concerned with
	(a) genetic resources
	(b) urban pollution
	(c) urban population
	(d) endangered species
6.	The term 'overkill' deals with
	(a) pesticide poisoning
	(b) soil erosion
	(c) nuclear holocaust
	(d) global warming
7.	The major aerosol pollutant present in jet plane emission is
125	(a) fluorocarbon \square
	(b) sulphur dioxide
	(c) carbon tetrachloride
	(d) carbon monoxide
Ba/I	Bs/Bc/Bba/Bca/EVS-II/456

8.		ich constitu etation?	ites a r	najor part of Anta	
	(a)	Shrubs			
	(b)	Mosses			
	(c)	Grasses			
	(d)	Lichens			
				v Plana "Tokosyo" omeg	
9.	Foo	d levels of a	n ecosyst	tem are known as	
	(a)	producers'	levels	- D	
	(b)	consumers'	levels	Frincesor restorias	
	(c)	herbivores'	levels		
	(d)	trophic leve	els 🗆		
				pyramid was proposed	
	(a)	Clements			
	(b)	Odum			
	(c)	Tansley			
	(d)	Elton			

Ba/Bs/Bc/Bba/Bca/EVS-II/456

11. Energy enters an ecosystem through
(a) producers \square
(b) carnivores
(c) decomposers
(d) None of the above \Box
12. In the Bogs, only those animals and plants are present which can tolerate the
(a) acidic condition
(b) alkaline condition
(c) low temperature
(d) All of the above \Box
13. A pond is an example of
(a) lentic habitat
(b) lotic habitat \square
(c) both lentic and lotic habitats \Box
(d) None of the above \Box
Ba/Bs/Bc/Bba/Bca/EVS-II/456

14. The Royal Bengal Tiger is conserved in
(a) Kanha National Park
(b) Sunderbans
(c) Jim Corbett National Park
(d) Gir Forest
15. Photochemical smog always contains
(a) chlorine \square
gharman part of the second
(b) oxygen \square
(c) ozone
(d) hydrogen
Ba/Bs/Bc/Bba/Bca/EVS-II/456

SECTION—B

Answer the following in brief:

2×5=10

1. How can an individual contribute in prevention of pollution?

2. Mention the factors responsible for causing global warming.

3. What do you mean by 'hot spots of biodiversity'? Name the hot spots found in India.

4. Define food chain. What are the significances of food chain in an ecosystem?

5. Mention some of the important environmental laws of India.

SECTION—C

1. Discuss the threats to biodiversity of India caused by man-wildlife conflict.

5

2. Describe the characteristics of the grassland ecosystem in India.

SECTION-D

1. Discuss the characteristics of municipal waste. What control measures can be taken for the safe disposal of the solid wastes?
4+6=10

2. What are meant by *in-situ* and *ex-situ* conservations?

How are they important in conservation of biodiversity?

5+5=10

3. What are renewable and non-renewable energy resources? How can we promote energy conservation?

5+5=10