

Ba/Bs/Bc/Bba/Bca/EVS-601

2024

(6th Semester)

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Paper : EVS-601

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. Energy flows from one organism to another in an ecosystem in a

(a) bi-directional manner

(b) unidirectional manner

(c) cyclic manner

(d) None of the above

2. The development of a bare area without any life-form in the process of ecological succession is called

(a) invasion

(b) competition and co-action

(c) reaction

(d) nudation

3. The tropical grasslands in Africa with tall grasses scattered with shrubs or stunted trees are called

(a) savannas

(b) pampas

(c) steppes

(d) prairies

4. Estuaries have which of the following characteristics?

(a) Freshwater and saltwater

(b) Rich biodiversity

(c) High productivity

(d) All of the above

5. Blue baby syndrome (methaemoglobinemia) is caused by the contamination of

(a) phosphate

(b) sulphur

(c) arsenic

(d) nitrates

6. Accumulation of non-biodegradable materials in the food chain is called

(a) biomagnification

(b) detoxification

(c) eutrophication

(d) None of the above

7. The energy harnessed from the hot rocks present inside the earth is called

(a) ocean thermal energy

(b) nuclear energy

(c) geothermal energy

(d) None of the above

8. Kaziranga National Park is famous for

(a) one-horned rhino

(b) hangul

(c) tiger

(d) elephant

9. Bhopal gas tragedy occurred due to the leakage of

(a) methyl isocyanate

(b) dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane

(c) sulphur dioxide

(d) dioxins

10. Which Article in the Constitution recognizes environmental protection as one of the fundamental duties of every citizen of India?

(a) Article 42

(b) Article 48A

(c) Article 51A(g)

(d) Article 52

11. When did the Environment (Protection) Act come into force?

(a) 1980

(b) 1981

(c) 1974

(d) 1986

12. The process of destroying waste materials by burning at a very high temperature is:

(a) a primary treatment

(b) composting

(c) incineration

(d) landfilling

13. Which of the following is responsible for desertification?

(a) Deforestation

(b) Overgrazing

(c) Mining

(d) All of the above

14. Which among the following is considered as the earth's largest storehouse of biodiversity?

(a) Tall grass prairies

(b) Savannas

(c) Tundra

(d) Tropical rainforests

15. Species restricted only to a particular area are called

(a) endangered species

(b) endemic species

(c) vulnerable species

(d) rare species

SECTION—B

Answer the following in short :

2×5=10

1. What is global warming?

2. What are hotspots of biodiversity? Which are the hotspots found in India?

3. Define solid waste. What are the sources of urban and industrial solid wastes?

4. Write a short note on ecological pyramids.

5. What do you mean by extinct, endangered, vulnerable and rare species?

SECTION—C

Answer the following questions :

5×3=15

1. What is a landslide? Briefly discuss the effect and mitigation measures of landslides.

1+4=5

2. What is acid rain? Mention some of its effects on the environment. 1+4=5

3. Discuss biodegradable waste management.

5

SECTION—D

Answer the following questions :

10×3=30

1. What is a forest ecosystem? Briefly describe the types, characteristics and functions of a forest ecosystem.

1+(3+3+3)=10

2. What is a watershed? Critically discuss the objectives and practices of watershed management. $2+(4+4)=10$

3. Discuss pollution case study—

(a) Love Canal disaster;

(b) Minamata disaster.

5+5=10