Visva-Bharati B.Sc.(hons) Examination NEP, 2025 Semester-II Computer Science

Course: MJCS03T

| Data Structure & Algorithms (Theory)|

Time: 3 hours

Full Marks: 60

Questions are of values indicated in the margin Answer question 1 and any four from the rest

1, a) Explain array implementation of a stack. Write algorithms for push() and pop() operations.

b) Write an algorithm to delete an element from an array.

(3+6)+3

2. a) What is dynamic memory allocation? How is it useful in linked lists? Hence write a C program for addition of a node.

b) Differentiate between an array and a linked list.

(2+3+5)+2

3 a) What is the time complexity of linear search in the worst case?

b) What is insertion sort? Explain with an example.

5+(2+5)

4. a) Define a class "vector" to represent vectors of dimension n (to be supplied at runtime). Include function for dot product of two vectors. Also include function to display the vector in the format "(a,b,.....,z)".

b) Write a C program for Binary search

8+4 = 12

5. a) What is a Tree?

b) What is a binary search tree (BST)? Explain insertion in BST with an example.

2+(2+8)

6. a) Create a structure "link" to handle linked list using C. Include a method to delete a node from the link list.

b) What are the advantages of doubly linked list over singly linked list? Explain with example.

(2+6)+4=12

7. a) Explain the operations of a queue with an example. How is a circular queue better than a linear queue?

b) Define a structure called "complex" to represent complex numbers. Write method for multiplication of two complex numbers and display the result in proper format.

(6+2)+4=12

VISVA BHARATI UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER & SYSTEM SCIENCES FOUR YEAR UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMME-COMPUTER SCIENCE MAJOR SEMESTER II EXAMINATION, 2025 DISCRETE STRUCTURES

PAPER CODE : MJCS 04

Maximum marks 80

Time- 3 hours

Answer four questions from Group A and two questions from Group B

Group A

- 1.a) Use the Principle of Mathematical Induction to verify that, for n any positive integer, $6^n 1$ is divisible by 5.
 - b) State and prove the principle of inclusion and exclusion?

6 + 7

- 2. a) Let $A = R \{3\}$ and $B = R \{1\}$. Consider the function f: $A \rightarrow B$ defined by f(x) = (x-2)/(x-3). Is fone-one and onto? Justify your answer.
- b) Let R be a relation on a set A of ordered pairs of integers defined by (x,y) R (u,v) if vx=yu. Verify if R is an equivalence relation or not.
- 3. a) Let I be the length of the longest chain in a partial order on a set P. Prove that P can be partitioned into I disjoint anti-chains.
- b) Given five points inside an equilateral triangle of side length 2, show that there are two points whose distance from each other is at most 1.
- 4. a) Define forward difference and backward difference of a Discrete Numeric Function. For a Discrete Numeric Function a, prove that $S^{-1}(\nabla a)=\Delta a$.
- b) Let a and b two Discrete Numeric functions such that $b = \Delta a$. Given A(z), obtain B(z).

8+5

5. Solve the following linear recurrence relation:

$$a_r - 4a_{r-1} + 4a_{r-2} = r2^r$$

6. a) Solve the following linear recurrence relations using generating functions:

$$a_r = a_{r-1} + 2r$$
, for all $r \ge 0$, $a_0 = 1$

b) In a distributive lattice, prove that if bAc'=0 then $b \le c$.

8+5

Group B

- 7. a) Define a path in a graph.
 - b). Prove that, if a graph has exactly two vertices of odd degrees then there exists a path between them.
 - c) Define an Eulerian graph. Prove that the degree of each vertex in an Eulerian graph is even. 2+6+6
- 8. a) Prove that a connected graph with n vertices and n-1 edges is a tree.
 - b) Define a pendant vertex in a graph. Prove that every tree must have at least two pendant vertices.
 - c) Prove that the number of vertices in a complete binary tree of height h is 2^{h+1} -1. 4+5+5
- 9. a)State and prove Euler's formula.
 b Let G be a planar graph having no cycle of length less than five. Prove that that maximum number of edges in G is 5/3(n-2).
- a) Define a cutset, cut vertex, separable graph, vertex connectivity, and edge connectivity of a graph.
 - b) Define a spanning tree in a graph. Also define a branch and a chord with respect to this spanning.
 - c) Prove that every cutset must contain at least one branch of every spanning tree in a graph. 5+3+6

Four Year Undergraduate Programme Examination, 2025 Semester -11 (NEP) Ability Enhancement Compulsory Course: AECC 02 -English

For regular and back candidates

Time: Two hours

Full Marks: 40

All questions are of equal value Answer any four questions of the following

- 1. Write an application with your detailed CV to the Principal of Patha Bhavana, Visva- Bharati, Santiniketan for the post of a part-time English teacher.
- 2. Write in detail on any two types of communication with suitable examples.
- 3. Write a letter to the Editor of an English newspaper regarding the problem of increasing cybercrimes.
- 4. Write an application to your Head of the Department requesting for leave of three days due to medical emergency.
- 5. Write a paragraph on any one of the following:
- a) Child Labour, b) Importance of Newspaper Reading, c) Wildlife Conservation, d) Festivals in Santiniketan, e) Your Favourite Book.
- 6. Write a summary of the given passage:

Throughout history, literature has played a crucial role during times of social, political, and personal crisis. In moments of uncertainty and upheaval, people often turn to stories-not just for escapism, but for understanding, reflection, and emotional expression. Whether in the form of poetry, novels, or drama, literature gives voice to collective fears and hopes, and provides a space to process complex experiences

During wars and revolutions, for instance, writers have documented the trauma and resilience of people. In the trenches of World War I, soldier-poets like Wilfred Owen and Siegfried Sassoon captured the horror and futility of battle. Similarly, literature emerging from civil rights movements, postcolonial struggles, or pandemics has shed light on marginalized voices and challenged dominant narratives.

In the face of crises, literature also fosters empathy. By stepping into the minds of characters from different times, cultures, or circumstances, readers can broaden their understanding of human suffering and survival. A novel about displacement can help someone grasp the reality of refugees. A short story about loss can comfort a grieving reader. In this way, literature becomes both a mirror and a bridge-reflecting our experiences and connecting us to others.

Moreover, literature encourages critical thinking. When societies face moral dilemmas or political injustice, fictional works can question the status quo more subtly and safely than direct activism. Dystopian novels like 1984 or The Handmaid's Tale serve as warnings, encouraging readers to stay alert to authoritarianism, censorship, and loss of freedom. These texts do not merely entertain-they provoke dialogue and resistance.

Ultimately, the enduring value of literature in times of crisis lies in its capacity to preserve humanity. In a world often dominated by data, policies, and headlines, literature reminds us of individual voices, personal struggles, and the emotional truths that statistics cannot capture. It becomes a vital thread in the tapestry of collective memory and healing.

Four Year Undergraduate Programme Semester II Examination, 2025

Computer Science

Course: MNCS01 (Computer Science) (Basics of Programming (Theory))

Time: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 60

 $10 \times 2 = 20$

5 ×

Section A

Answer any ten of the following questions

a. What is the distinction between a=4 and a==4 in C programming language?

b. Explain the term 'keywords' in C. Give a short explanation with examples.

c. What is the relationship between the & (address-of) and *(dereference) operators in C when working with pointers?

d. What is an array? How a single dimension and two-dimension arrays are declared and initialized?

e. How many times is the body of the following loop executed?

int i;

for (i=0; i<100; i=i+3) printf(" $i = %d\n$ ", i);

Let i,j be two integer variables. What is the value printed after the following loop?

```
for (i=j=0; i<10; ++i)
{ j = i + j; ++i; }
printf("%d\n", j);
```

g. List different data types available in C with examples.

h. Explain the roles of the following loop control statements in C—break, continue, and goto.

Describe the concept of type conversion in C. Discuss its categories and provide illustrative examples for each.

j. Finds errors, if any, in each of the following segments:

```
    i) if (x+y=z & y>0)
    Printf("");
    ii) if (code >1)
    a+b=c
    else
    a=0:
```

k. State whether the following are true or false:

- i) A program stops its execution when break statement is encountered.
- ii) The predicate !(x>=10)||(y==5)) is equivalent to (x<10)&&(y!=5).
- iii) Any valid printable ASCII character can be used in an identifier.
- iv) The keyword void is a data type in C.

Describe the step-by-step process (dry run) to determine the output of the given programs(any two)

Consider the following C-program:

```
#include<stdio.h>
void foo(int n, int sum)
{ int k = 0, j = 0;
 if (n == 0) return;
 k = n % 10; j = n / 10; sum = sum + k;
 foo (j, sum); printf ("%d,", k); }
 int main () { int a = 2048, sum = 0;
 foo (a, sum);
 printf ("%d\n", sum); getchar(); }
```

```
b. #include<stdio.h>
 int main()
             char a='G';
                                //G is an uppercase letter
             char b='x':
                               //x is a lowercase letter
             char e= (a&b) + '*'
             char d=(a|b) - '-';
             char c=(a^b) + '+';
            prints("%c %c %c \n".c,d,e);
            return 0:
```

The ASCII codes for the relevant characters are given bellow:

•	+	-	а	, Λ
42	43	45	97	65

```
#include < stdio.h >
int main()
  int a=5:
   switch(a)
    default: printf("None "):
    case 1: printf("One"):
    case 2: printf("Two"):
 3
 return 0;
```

Section B Answer any three questions

What is function? Explain different classification of user defined functions based on parameter passing and return type with examples. Develop a recursive program to calculate the factorial of a given number. (2+4+4=10)

Define arrays and pointers in C. Explain the relationship between them with suitable examples. Discuss the role of oper precedence and associativity in C, using a relevant example. Develop a C program to determine whether a given integer is an Armstrong number. (2+2+3+3=10)

5. Define recursion in C and explain its working mechanism with a suitable example. Explain the concepts of call by value and call by reference in programming. Demonstrate the swapping of two numbers using both call by value and call by reference approaches.

(2+4+4=10)(5+5=10)

6. Discuss the various types of loops used in C. Include their syntax and illustrate each with a proper example. 7. Write short notes on any two

(5+5=10)

a. Structure and Union

b. Memory allocation in C

Storage class

Four Year Undergraduate Programme Semester II Examination, 2025 Computer Science

Course: MDCS01 (Computer Science) (Fundamentals of Computer Science (Theory))

Time: 3 Hours

Full Marks : 60

Section A

1. Answer any ten of the following questions

 $10 \times 2 \approx 20$

- Explain the full forms of ENIAC and EDVAC, and discuss their significance in the evolution of computer technology.
- b. Find x such that $(10011011)_8 = (x)_{16}$.
- c. How many generations of computers are there, and what are the primary technologies characterizing each generation?
- d. Find the number of 1s in the binary representation of $(3 \times 4096 + 17 \times 256 + 5 \times 128 + 3)$.
- e. How are computers categorized according to their applications, and provide an example for each category.
- Given a byte-addressable memory with a total size of 128 bytes, determine the number of memory cells and calculate
 the address size (in bits).
- g. How are the terms 'data' and 'information' distinguished in the context of computing, and what roles do they play in information processing?
- h. Who are the fathers of modern digital computers and computer science?
- i. Draw the block diagram of a computer system.
- j. What are the key differences between SRAM and DRAM?
- k. Choose the most appropriate option from the MCQ below.
 - Cache memory is used to transfer data between:
 - A. Main memory and secondary memory
 - B. Processor and an input device
 - C. Main memory and processor
 - D. Processor and an output device
 - ii) Which of the following is the auxiliary memory of the computer system?
 - A. ROM
 - B. SRAM
 - C. Magnetic tape
 - D. Cache memory
- Differentiate between a bit, a byte and a word.
- 2. Answer any two of the following questions

 $2 \times 5 = 10$

a. Explain the distinctions between preemptive and non-preemptive scheduling.

An operating system utilizes the Round Robin scheduling algorithm with a time quantum of 2 milliseconds. Given a list of processes along with their arrival times and CPU burst durations (in milliseconds), calculate the average turnaround time (TAT) and average waiting time (WT).

	C , , ,	
Process no.	Arrival time (millisecond)	Brust time (millisecond)
P1	0	5
P2	1	4
Р3	2	2
P4	4	1

(1+4=5)

b. Convert, $F(A,B,C) = \overline{AB} + \overline{BC} + \overline{AC}$ into the canonical SOP form and $F(A,B,C) = (\overline{A} + \overline{B})(\overline{B} + C)$ into the canonical POS and simplify them using Boolean algebra laws. (2.5+2.5-5)

c. Simplify the SOP function $F(w,x,y,z) = \Sigma (4,5,6,7,12,13,14,15)$ using K-map.

Section B Any three

- 3. Explain the concept of a bus system in computer architecture and discuss its types, functions, and significance in data transfer between components with proper illustration. What are the different types of semiconductor memory and their uses and additionally, compare the characteristics and applications of Hard Disk Drives (HDDs), Solid State Drives (SSDs), and Optical Storage Devices?

 (5+5=10)
- 4. Outline the various forms of inputs that can be provided to a computer. What are the different types of keys on a standard keyboard? Describe the memory hierarchy of a computer system with an appropriate diagram. List with examples, five important application areas of computers today.

 (1+2+4+3=10)
- What does the term "topology" refer to? Describe some popular network topologies with proper illustration. What are the components of data communication? What are scanning devices? Provide some examples.

(2+4+2+1+1=10)

(5+5=10)

6. Write short notes on any two

- a. PAN, LAN, MAN and WAN
- b. Functions of an OS
- c. Transmission media
- d. Printer and its types

Undergraduate Examination 2025 Semester – H (NEP) CVAC-02-Environmental Studies (For Regular and Back Candidates)

Time: 3 hours

Full Marks: 60

উত্তরপত্রটি ইংরেজি, বাংলা অথবা হিন্দিতে লেখাে দক্ষিণ প্রান্তস্থ সংখ্যা প্রশ্নের মান নির্দেশক

সঠিক উত্তরটি নির্বাচন করে।

- 2 × 20=20
- ১, "ভারতীয় পক্ষীবিদ্যার জনক" কাকে বলা হয়?
- ত) এম, কৃষ্যান খ) সেলিম আলী গ) আর, সুকুমার গ) রোমুলাস হুইটেকার
- ২ ভারতে বন সংরক্ষণের জনা চিপকো আন্দোলনে কে অগ্রণী ভূমিকা পালন করেছিলেন?
- ङ) অনিল আগরওয়াল খ) সুন্দরলাল বহুগুনা গ) মেধা পাটকর গ) এম সি মেহতা
- ৩. বায়ুমওলে নিম্নলিখিত কোনটির উপস্থিতির কারণে আসিড বৃষ্টিপাত হয়?
- ক) ওজোন এবং কার্বন ডাই অস্তাইড খ) মিপেন এবং আমোনিয়া গ) সালফার ডাই অস্তাইড এবং নাইট্রোজেন অস্তাইডস হিচ্ছাজেন এবং অস্তিজেন
- 8. শব্দের মাত্রা পরিমাপের জনা নিচের কোন এককটি বাবহার করা হয়?
- ক) ভবসন খ) ডেসিবেল গ) রিখটার ঘ) প্যাসকেল
- ৫. "ইউটোফিকেশন" শব্দটি নিম্নলিখিত কোন বিষয়টির সাথে সম্পর্কিত:
- ক) যানবাহনের নির্গমনের কারণে বায়ু দূষণ খ) শহরাঞ্চলে শব্দ দৃষণ গ) জ্লাশয়ে পুষ্টি সমৃদ্ধির কারণে শৈবালের অত্যধিক বৃদ্ধি
- ঘ) পৃথিবীর তাপমাত্রা বৃদ্ধি

2.

- ৬. নীচের কোনটি প্রজাতির বৈচিত্র্যকে বোঝায়?
- ক) একটি অঞ্চলে রাম্ভতন্ত্রের বিভিন্নতা খ) একটি নির্দিষ্ট অঞ্চলে প্রজাতির বিভিন্নতা গ) একটি বনে আবাসস্থলের সংখ্যা
- ঘ) একটি বাস্ত্রতন্ত্রে জলাশয়ের সংখ্যা
- ৭. নিচের কোনটি অ-জৈবপচনশীল (non-biodegradable) দৃষণকারী?
- ক) কাগজ খ) সবজির খোসা গ) প্লাস্টিক ঘ) সৃতির কাপড়
- ৮. ভারতে বন্যপ্রাণী সুরক্ষা আইন প্রণীত হয়েছিল কোন বছরে?
- ক) ১৯৫২ খ) ১৯৭২ গ) ১৯৮২ ঘ) ১৯৯২
- ৯. ওজরাটের 'কচ্ছের রান' নিম্নলিখিত কোন প্রাণীর সংরক্ষণের জন্য পরিচিত?
- 🌊) বাঘ খ) এশিয়াটিক সিংহ গ) এশিয়াটিক বনা গাধা ঘ) একশৃদ্দ গণ্ডার
 - ১০. অত্যন্ত বিপন্ন গ্রেট ইভিয়ান বাস্টার্ড প্রধানত কোন অঞ্চলে পাওয়া যায়?
 - ক) আসাম ও পশ্চিমবদ খ) রাজস্থান ও গুজরাট গ) কেরালা ও তামিলনাড় ঘ) উত্তরাখণ্ড ও হিমাচল প্রদেশ
 - ১১. একটি বাস্তুতন্ত্রের শক্তির পিরামিড সর্বদা:
 - ক) উল্টানো খ) রৈখিক গ) খাডা ঘ) অনিয়মিত
 - ১২ স্থলজ বাস্তৃতন্ত্রের উৎপাদকরা সাধারণত:
 - ক) মাংসাশী খ) পচনশীল গ) তৃণভোজী ঘ) সবুজ উদ্ভিদ
 - ১৩, আন্তর্জাতিক ওজোন স্তর সংরক্ষণ দিবস পালিত হয়:
 - ক) ১৬ সেপ্টেম্বর খ) ২২ মার্চ গ) ৮ জন ঘ) ৬ আগস্ট
 - ১৪. মিনামাটা রোগ কোন ধরনের জল দৃষণের ফলে হয়?
 - হ) সীসা খ) আর্সেনিক গ) পারদ ঘ) ক্যাডমিয়াম
 - ১৫. "3R"-এর সঠিক ক্রম হল:
 - ক) পুনরায় ব্যবহার (Reuse) → হাস (Reduce) → পুনর্বাবহার (Recycle)

খ) পুনর্বাবহার (Recycle) → হ্রাস (Reduce) → পুনরায়বাবহার (Reuse) ণ) হ্রাস (Reduce) → পুনরায় বাবহার (Reuse) → পুনর্ব্যবহার (Recycle) ঘ) হ্রাস (Reduce) → পুনর্বাবহার (Recycle) →পুনরায় ব্যবহার (Reuse) ১৬. ঝুম চাষ সাধারণত নিম্নলিখিত কোন অঞ্চলে করা হয়? ক) পশ্চিমঘাট পর্বতমালা খ) মধা ভারত গ) উত্তর-পূর্বভারত ঘ) উপকূলীয় অন্তপ্রদেশ ১৭. সিপিসিবির নিয়ম অনুসারে দিনের বেলায় আবাসিক এলাকায় সর্বোচ্চ অনুমোদিত শব্দের মাত্রা কত? ক) ৪৫ ডিবি খ) ৫৫ ডিবি গ) ৬৫ ডিবি ঘ) ৭৫ ডিবি ১৮. নিচের কোনটি জীবাশ্ম জ্বালানির উদাহরণ? ক) ইউরেনিয়াম খ) জৈবগ্যাস গ) বায়ু ঘ) প্রাকৃতিক গ্যাস ১৯. জুলোজিক্যাল সার্ভে অফ ইন্ডিয়া কোথায় অবস্থিত? ক) মুম্বাই খ) নয়াদিল্লি গ) কলকাতা ঘ) চেনাই २०. एउत्ताविन भात्रमानविक मूर्घरेना घर्एछिन ____। ক) ২৬ এপ্রিল, ১৯৮৪ খ) ২৬ এপ্রিল, ১৯৮৬ গ) ১ মে, ১৯৮৫ ঘ) ১১মার্চ, ২০১১ পূর্ণনাম লেখা > × ¢ = ¢ ٥. IPCC ₹. UNCHE ७. UNFCCC 8. GPS C. EIA III. শূন্যস্থান পূরণ করো 5 × C = C ১.মন্ট্রিল প্রোটোকল _____ নিয়ন্ত্রণ এবং হ্রাসের সাথে সম্পর্কিত। ২. বাতাসে অতিরিক্ত _____ থাকার কারণে 'লন্ডন ধোঁয়াশা' ঘটেছিল। ৩. বন্যপ্রাণী অভয়ারণা, জাতীয় উদ্যান এবং বায়োফিয়ার রিজার্ভ হলো _____সংরহ্মণ পদ্ধতির উদাহরণ।। ৪. নদীতে উষ্ণ জল নিদ্ধাশনকে ____ দূষণ বলা হয়। ৫. গদা নদীর দূৰণ কমাতে _____ সালে গদা কর্ম পরিকল্পনা (Ganga Action Plan) চালু করা হয়েছিল। IV. নিচের যে কোন পাঁচটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও 2 × C = 30 পরিবেশগত বিষয় নিয়ে কাজ করে এমন দুটি বেসরকারি সংস্থার নাম লেখা। জীববৈচিত্যাের সংজ্ঞা লেখা। ৩. পৃথিবীর চারটি প্রধান মণ্ডলের (Spheres) নাম লেখো। 8. উদ্ভিদ উৎস থেকে প্রাপ্ত দুটি আধুনিক ওনুধের নাম লেখো। ৫. এক্স-সিটু সংরক্ষণ কী? দুটি উদাহরণ দাও। ৬. ঝুম চাৰ কী? ৭, খাদ্য জাল কী? ৮. দৃটি অ-নবায়নযোগ্য (non-renewable) শক্তির উৎসের নাম লেখো। V. যে কোন চারটি প্রশ্নের সংক্ষিপ্ত উত্তর দাও ১. ভারতে বন বাস্তুতন্ত্রের অবক্ষয় এবং হ্নতির দিকে পরিচালিত প্রধান আশদ্ধাগুলি চিহ্নিত করো এবং ব্যাখ্যা করো। २ পরিবেশ ব্যবস্থাপনায় 'জনসচেতনতার প্রয়োজনীয়তা' ব্যাখ্যা করো। ৩. বনের অপরিহার্য কার্যাবলী এবং সুবিধাগুলি তালিকাভুক্ত করো এবং ব্যাখ্যা করো। ৪, ভারতের জৈব-ভৌগোলিক শ্রেণীবিভাগ বর্ণনা করো। ৫, বর্জ্য ব্যবস্থাপনার "3Rs নীতি" ব্যাখ্যা করো। ৬. স্ট্যাটোস্ফিয়ারে ওজোন স্তর হ্রাসের কারণ এবং প্রভাব ব্যাখ্যা করো। ৭, বিশ্ব উফায়ন এবং তার পরিণতি ব্যাখ্যা করো। ৮, পরিবেশ সম্বন্ধে ঠাকুরের ধারণাটি (Tagore's Concept) আলোচনা করো।

C

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Undergraduate Examination 2025 Semester – II (NEP) CVAC-02-Environmental Studies (For Regular and Back Candidates)

Time: 3 hours

1. Choose the most appropriate answer:

Full Marks: 60

 $1 \times 20 = 20$

Answer may be attempted either in English, Bengali or Hindi

Questions are of value as indicated in the margin

1. Who is known as the "Father of Indian Ornithology"?:
a) M. Krishnan b) Salim Ali c) R. Sukumar d) Romulus Whitaker
2. Who played a leading role in the Chipko Movement, which focused on forest conservation in India? a) Anil Agarwal b) Sunderlal Bahuguna c) Medha Patkar d) M C Mehta
Acid rain is caused by the presence of which of the following in the atmosphere? a) Ozone and carbon dioxide b) Methane and ammonia c) Sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides d) Hydrogen and oxygen
4. Which of the following units is used to measure noise levels?a) Dobson b) Decibel c) Richter d) Pascal
5. The term "eutrophication" is related to: a) Air pollution due to vehicular emissions b) Noise pollution in urban areas c) Excessive growth of algae due to nutrient enrichment in water bodies d) Increase in the Earth's temperature
 6. Which of the following explains species diversity? a) Variety of ecosystems in a region b) Variety of species in a particular area c) Number of habitats in a forest d) Number of water bodies in an ecosystem
7. Which of the following is a non-biodegradable pollutant? a) Paper b) Vegetable peels c) Plastic d) Cotton cloth
8. The Wildlife Protection Act in India was enacted in the year: a) 1952 b) 1972 c) 1982 d) 1992
a) Tigers b) Asiatic lions c) Asiatic wild ass d) One-horned rhinoceros
 10. The critically endangered Great Indian Bustard is mainly found in: a) Assam and West Bengal b) Rajasthan and Gujarat c) Kerala and Tamil Nadu d) Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh
11. The pyramid of energy in an ecosystem is always:a) Invertedb) Linearc) Uprightd) Irregular
12. The producers in a terrestrial ecosystem are usually:a) Carnivores b) Decomposers c) Herbivores d) Green plants
13. The International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer is celebrated on:a) September 16b) March 22c) June 8d) August 6
14. Minamata disease is caused by the consumption of water contaminated with:a) Lead b) Arsenic c) Mercury d) Cadmium

15. The correct order of the 3Rs is: a) Reuse → Reduce → Recycle c) Reduce → Reuse → Reeycle d) Reduce → Recycle → Reuse d) Reduce → Reuse 16. Jhum cultivation is commonly practiced in: 17. North Fastern India d) Coastal Andhra Pradesh	
a) Western Ghats b) Central India c) North-Eastern India d) Coastar Attendary Adesir Aller and Coastar Attendary Adesir and Coastar Attendary Attendary Adesir and Coastar Attendary Adesir and Coastar Attendary At	
18. Which of the following is an example of a fossil fuel?a) Uranium b) Biogas c) Wind d) Natural gas	
19. Zoological Survey of India is located at: a) Mumbai b) New Delhi c) Kolkata d) Chennai 20. The Chernobyl nuclear disaster occurred on a) April 26, 1984 b) April 26, 1986 c) May 1, 1985 d) March 11, 2011 1 × 5 = 5	
II. Write the Full form of: 1.IPCC 2. UNCHE 3. UNFCCC 4. GPS 5. EIA	
III. Fill in the blanks: 1. The Montreal Protocol is concerned with the control and reduction of 2. 'London Smog' occurred due to excess in the air. 3. Wildlife sanctuaries, national parks, and biosphere reserves are examples of conservation in India. 4. Discharge of warm water into a river is called pollution. 5. The Ganga Action Plan was launched in the year to reduce pollution in the river Ganga. IV. Answer any five (5) of the following: 1. Name two non- governmental agencies which work on environmental issues. 2. Define Biodiversity. 3. None the four major spheres of the Earth. 4. Name two modern drugs derived from plant sources 5. What is ex-situ conservation? Give two examples.	
6. What is Jhum cultivation?7. What is food web?8. Name two non- renewable energy sources.	
 V. Write short notes on any four (4) questions: 1.Identify and explain major threats leading to the degradation and loss of forest ecosystems in India. 2. Explain 'need for mass public awareness' in environmental management. 3. List and explain the essential functions and benefits that forest provide. 4. Describe biogeographic classification of India. 5. Explain the "3Rs principle" of waste management. 6. Explain the cause and effect of ozone depletion in stratosphere. 7. Explain global warming and its consequences. 8. Discuss Tagore's concept of environment. 	20