

Undergraduate Examination 2026

Semester – II

CVAC-02-Environmental Studies

(For regular and back candidates)

Time: 3 hours

Full marks: 60

Questions are of value as indicated in the margin.

The answer may be attempted either in English, Bengali, or Hindi.

I. Choose the most appropriate answer:

1x20=20

1. Who authored the book the *Silent Spring*?
a) Rachel Carson b) Medha Patkar c) Salim Ali d) Ralph Emerson
2. The unit for measuring ozone density is called _____.
a) Dobson b) Decibel c) Richter d) Pascal
3. The Wildlife Institute of India is located at _____.
a) Bombay b) Coimbatore c) Dehradun d) Nagpur
4. Which of the following plants is a source of Morphine drug?
a) Opium poppy b) Belladonna c) Camphor tree d) Yellow cinchona
5. The term "Biomagnification" is related to:
a) Air pollution due to vehicular emissions b) Noise pollution in urban areas
c) Excessive growth of algae d) Accumulation of pesticides in higher trophic levels
6. *Brikha Ropan* (Tree plantation) festival in Santiniketan is celebrated on
a) 22nd Sraavan b) 25th Baisakh c) 23rd Sraavan d) none of these
7. Which nuclear disaster occurred in 2011?
a) Chernobyl disaster b) Three Mile Island accident
c) Fukushima Daiichi disaster d) Bhopal gas tragedy
8. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act in India was enacted in the year:
a) 1971 b) 1972 c) 1982 d) 1981
9. 'Bhitarkanika' in Odisha is known for the conservation of:
a) Olive Ridley turtle b) Leatherback turtle
c) Spotted turtle d) Loggerhead sea turtle
10. The critically endangered Golden Langur is mainly conserved at:
a) Assam b) West Bengal c) Kerala and Tamil Nadu d) Uttarakhand
11. The producer in marine ecosystem is:
a) Zooplankton b) Phytoplankton c) Shark d) Dolphin
12. The primary consumers in a terrestrial ecosystem are usually:
a) Carnivores b) Decomposers c) Herbivores d) Green plants
13. The International Day for Wetland Conservation is celebrated on:
a) September 16 b) March 22 c) June 8 d) February 2
14. Black foot disease is caused by the consumption of water contaminated with:
a) Lead b) Arsenic c) Mercury d) Cadmium
15. Which convention controls trade in endangered species?
a) UNESCO b) CITES c) MAB d) WWF
16. Which of the following grassland presented in foothills of the Himalayas?
a) Baani b) Terai c) Semi arid d) Shola
17. In acid rain the pH of rainwater is _____.
a) 7.0 b) less than 5.6 c) more than 5.6 d) none of these

(2)

18. The percentage of oxygen in earth atmosphere is:

- a) 21 b) 47 c) 78 d) 15

19. Which one of the following is a vector borne disease?

- a) Malaria b) Dengue c) Chikungunya d) All of these

20. The Kanha National Park is located in the state of _____.

- a) Tamil Nadu b) Kerala c) West Bengal d) Madhya Pradesh

II Write the Full form of:

1 x 5 = 5

1. WWF
2. WHO
3. CPCB
4. UNCED
5. UNDP

III Fill in the blanks:

1 x 5 = 5

1. The Kyoto protocol is concerned with the control and reduction of _____.
2. Minamata disease is caused by the consumption of fish contaminated with _____.
3. The compound responsible for ozone layer depletion is _____.
4. Environmental Protection Act was enacted in the year _____.
5. _____ is the Indian animal, conserved only in the Gir forests of Gujarat.

IV Answer any five (5) of the following:

2 x 5 = 10

1. Name two government agencies that work on environmental issues.
2. Define ecosystem.
3. What are the different layers in the atmosphere?
4. Name two UNESCO World Heritage Sites in India.
5. What is *ex-situ* conservation?
6. Name two primary air pollutants.
7. What is eutrophication?
8. Name two renewable energy resources.

V Write short notes on any four (4) of the following:

5 x 4 = 20

1. Explain that Environmental Studies is a multidisciplinary subject.
2. Discuss as an individual how you can protect the environment.
3. Explain the goods and services provided by the forests.
4. Describe the food chain and food web with examples.
5. Explain the problems due to the construction of large dams.
6. Discuss the greenhouse effect and its impact on the climate.
7. Explain the causes and problems associated with urbanization.
8. Discuss Gandhi's concept of environment.

(3)
Undergraduate Examination 2026
Semester – II (NEP)
CVAC- 02 - Environmental Studies
(For Regular and Back Candidates)

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

I. সঠিক উত্তরটি নির্বাচন করো

১ × ২০ = ২০

১। 'নীরব বসন্ত' (Silent Spring) বইটি কে লিখেছেন?

ক) র্যাচেল কারসন খ) মেধা পাটেকর গ) সেলিম আলি ঘ) রালফ এমারসন

২। ওজনের ঘনত্ব পরিমাপের একককে বলা হয় _____।

ক) ডবসন খ) ডেসিবেল গ) রিখটার ঘ) পাস্কা

৩। 'ওয়াইল্ডলাইফ ইনস্টিটিউট অফ ইন্ডিয়া' (Wildlife Institute of India) কোথায় অবস্থিত?

ক) বোম্বে খ) কোয়েম্বাটুর গ) দেবাদুন ঘ) নাগপুর

৪। নিচের কোন উদ্ভিদটি থেকে মরফিন (Morphine) নামক ওষুধ পাওয়া যায়?

ক) আফিম খ) বেলাডোনা গ) কর্পূর গাছ ঘ) হলুদ সিনকোনা

৫। "বায়োম্যাগনিফিকেশন" (Biomagnification) শব্দটি কিসের সাথে সম্পর্কিত?

ক) যানবাহনের নির্গমনজনিত বায়ুদূষণ খ) শহরাঞ্চলে সৃষ্ট শব্দদূষণ
গ) জলাশয়ে শৈবালের অত্যধিক বৃদ্ধি ঘ) উচ্চতর পুষ্টিস্তরে (trophic levels) কীটনাশকের সঞ্চয়ন

৬। শান্তিনিকেতনে 'বৃক্ষরোপণ' উৎসব কবে পালিত হয়?

ক) ২২শে শ্রাবণ খ) ২৫শে বৈশাখ গ) ২৩শে শ্রাবণ ঘ) এর কোনোটিই নয়

৭। ২০১১ সালে কোন পারমাণবিক বিপর্যয়টি ঘটেছিল?

ক) চেরনোবিল বিপর্যয় খ) থ্রি মাইল আইল্যান্ড দুর্ঘটনা
গ) ফুকুশিমা দাইচি বিপর্যয় ঘ) ভোপাল গ্যাস দুর্ঘটনা

৮। ভারতে 'বায়ু (দূষণ প্রতিরোধ ও নিয়ন্ত্রণ) আইন' টি যে সালে প্রণীত হয়েছিল তা হলো:

ক) ১৯৭১ খ) ১৯৭২ গ) ১৯৮২ ঘ) ১৯৮১

৯। ওড়িশার 'ভিতর কণিকা' যেটির সংরক্ষণের জন্য পরিচিত:

ক) অলিভ রিডলি কচ্ছপ খ) লেদারব্যাক কচ্ছপ
গ) স্পটেড কচ্ছপ ঘ) লগারহেড সামুদ্রিক কচ্ছপ

১০। অতি-বিপন্ন 'গোল্ডেন ল্যান্সুর' (সোনালী হনুমান) মূলত যেখানে সংরক্ষিত হয়:

ক) আসাম খ) পশ্চিমবঙ্গ গ) কেরল ও তামিলনাড়ু ঘ) উত্তরাখণ্ড

১১। সামুদ্রিক বাস্তুতন্ত্রের উৎপাদক হল-

ক) জুপ্লাঙ্কটন (Zooplankton) খ) ফাইটোপ্লাঙ্কটন (Phytoplankton)
গ) হাঙ্গর (Shark) ঘ) ডলফিন (Dolphin)

১২। একটি স্থলজ বাস্তুতন্ত্রের প্রাথমিক খাদকরা সাধারণত হয়:

ক) মাংসাশী খ) বিয়োজক গ) তৃণভোজী ঘ) সবুজ উদ্ভিদ

১৩। 'আন্তর্জাতিক জলাভূমি সংরক্ষণ দিবস' পালন করা হয়:

ক) ১৬ সেপ্টেম্বর খ) ২২ মার্চ গ) ৮ জুন ঘ) ২ ফেব্রুয়ারি

১৪। যে দূষক দ্বারা কলুষিত জলপান করার ফলে 'ব্ল্যাক ফুট রোগ' হয় তা হলো:

ক) সিসা খ) আর্সেনিক গ) পারদ ঘ) ক্যাডমিয়াম

১৫। বিপন্ন প্রজাতির বাণিজ্যের ওপর নিয়ন্ত্রণ আরোপ করে কোন কনভেনশনটি?

- ক) UNESCO খ) CITES গ) MAB ঘ) WWF

১৬। হিমালয়ের পাদদেশে কোন তৃনভূমিটি দেখা যায়?

- ক) বানী (Baani) খ) তরাই (Terai) গ) সেমি এরিড (Semi Arid) ঘ) শোলা (Shola)

১৭। অ্যাসিড বৃষ্টির ক্ষেত্রে বৃষ্টির জলের pH-এর মান হয় -----

- ক) ৭.০ খ) ৫.৬-এর কম গ) ৫.৬-এর বেশি ঘ) এর কোনোটিই নয়

১৮। পৃথিবীর বায়ুমণ্ডলে অক্সিজেনের শতকরা পরিমাণ হলো:

- ক) ২১ খ) ৪৭ গ) ৭৮ ঘ) ১৫

১৯। নিচের কোনটি একটি বাহক-বাহিত রোগ?

- ক) ম্যালেরিয়া খ) ডেঙ্গু গ) চিকুনগুনিয়া ঘ) সবকটি সঠিক

২০। 'কানহা জাতীয় উদ্যান' টি যে রাজ্যে অবস্থিত:

- ক) তামিলনাড়ু খ) কেরল গ) পশ্চিমবঙ্গ ঘ) মধ্যপ্রদেশ

II. পূর্ণনামলেখো

১ × ৫ = ৫

- ১। WWF ২। WHO ৩। CPCB ৪। UNCED ৫। UNDP

III. শূন্যস্থানপূরণকরো

১ × ৫ = ৫

- ১। কিয়োটো প্রোটোকল _____ নিয়ন্ত্রণ ও হ্রাসের সাথে সম্পর্কিত।
- ২। _____ উপাদানে দূষিত মাছ খাওয়ার ফলে মিনামাটা রোগ হয়।
- ৩। ওজোন স্তর ক্ষয়ের জন্য দায়ী যৌগটি হলো _____।
- ৪। পরিবেশ সুরক্ষা আইন প্রণীত হয়েছিল _____ সালে।
- ৫। _____ হলো সেই ভারতীয় প্রাণী, যাকে কেবল গুজরাটের গির অরণ্যেই সংরক্ষণ করা হয়।

IV. নিচের যে কোন পাঁচটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও

২ × ৫ = ১০

- ১। পরিবেশগত সমস্যা নিয়ে কাজ করে এমন দুটি সরকারি সংস্থার নাম লেখো।
- ২। বাস্তুতন্ত্রের সংজ্ঞা দাও।
- ৩। বায়ুমণ্ডলের বিভিন্ন স্তরগুলো কী কী?
- ৪। ভারতের দুটি ইউনেস্কো বিশ্ব ঐতিহ্যবাহী (UNESCO World Heritage) স্থানের নাম লেখো।
- ৫। 'এক্স-সিটু সংরক্ষণ' (Ex-situ conservation) কী?
- ৬। দুটি প্রাথমিক বায়ুদূষকের নাম লেখো।
- ৭। ইউট্রোফিকেশন (Eutrophication) কী?
- ৮। দুটি পুনর্নবীকরণযোগ্য (renewable) শক্তির উৎসের নাম লেখো।

V. যে কোন চারটি প্রশ্নের সংক্ষিপ্ত উত্তর দাও

৫ × ৪ = ২০

- ১। পরিবেশ বিদ্যা যে একটি বহু শাস্ত্রীয় বিষয়, তা ব্যাখ্যা করো।
- ২। ব্যক্তিগতভাবে আলোচনা করো, কীভাবে তুমি পরিবেশ রক্ষা করতে পারো।
- ৩। বন থেকে প্রাপ্ত পণ্য ও সেবাসমূহ ব্যাখ্যা করো।
- ৪। উদাহরণসহ খাদ্য শৃঙ্খল ও খাদ্য জাল বর্ণনা করো।
- ৫। বড় বাঁধ নির্মাণের কারণে সৃষ্ট সমস্যাগুলো ব্যাখ্যা করো।
- ৬। 'গ্রীনহাউস এফেক্ট' (Greenhouse Effect) এবং জলবায়ুর উপর এর প্রভাব বর্ণনা কর।
- ৭। নগরায়নের কারণ ও সমস্যাগুলো ব্যাখ্যা করো।
- ৮। পরিবেশ সম্বন্ধে গান্ধীর ধারণাটি (Gandhi's Concept) আলোচনা করো।

B.A. Examination, 2026 (NEP)
Semester-II
History
Course: MDHI-02

Partition of India

Time: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 60

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

1. Discuss Radcliffe Award and the dissection of Bengal and Punjab in 1947.
2. Write a brief history of the communal holocaust in Bengal and Punjab.
3. Discuss the rehabilitation experience of the refugees of Punjab.
4. Analyse the in-migration and relocation situation of Bengal after Partition.
5. What role did Indian National Congress and Muslim League play behind the Partition?
6. How did Partition impact literature and films in India?

B.A. Examination, 2026 (NEP)
Semester-II
History
Course: MNHI01
Themes in Medieval Indian History

Time: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 80

All questions are of equal value
Answer *any four* questions.

1. Critically discussed about the available sources for reconstructing the history of the Delhi Sultanate.
2. Why did Sultana Razia face challenges in being accepted as a ruler?
3. Write a note on Balban's style of kingship.
4. What factors contributed to Alauddin Khilji's success as a ruler?
5. How did Babur manage to build an empire in India?
6. Explain the significance of Akbar's Din-i Ilahi.
7. Critically examine the challenges faced by Humayun and the reasons for his long exile.
8. Evaluate Sher Shah's contributions to land revenue, currency, and infrastructural reforms.

B.A. Examination, 2026 (NEP)
Semester-II
History
Course: MJHIC03
Themes in Modern Indian History (1707-1947)

Time: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 80

All questions are of equal value
Answer *any four* questions, taking two questions from each group

Group A

1. Discuss the major features of the political history of eighteenth-century India.
2. Discuss the land revenue settlements introduced by the English East India Company.
3. What were the changes in the system of education introduced by the English East India Company?
4. Comment on the nature of peasant and tribal resistance to the Company's rule.

Group B

5. How would you explain the establishment of the Indian National Congress in 1885?
6. How did the Aligarh Movement seek to reform the Muslim society in India? Would you call it modernist?
7. Explain the emergence of Gandhi in Indian politics. How did he transform the nature of Indian national movement?
8. Do you think Jinnah was solely responsible for the Partition of India?

**Four-Year Undergraduate Programme
Semester II (NEP) Examination, 2026
English**

AECC 02 (Ability Enhancement Compulsory Course): English Communication

Time: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 40

(For regular candidates)

**Questions are of equal value.
Answer any *four* questions.**

1. a) What is communication? 2+3+5= 10
b) What are the barriers of communication?
c) Mention the key elements in the process of communication with examples.
2. Write a letter to the editor of a widely circulated newspaper about the bad condition of roads in your locality.
3. Write an email to the Head of your Department requesting leave of absence for one day.
4. Write an essay on any one of the following:
a) My Favourite Film b) Environmental Pollution c) Festivals of Santiniketan
5. What are the differences between Newspaper/Print Media writing and Social Media/ Digital Media writing? Give examples.
6. Prepare your detailed CV keeping in mind a job application.

B.A. Examination, 2026 (NEP)
Semester-II
HISTORY
Course: MJHIC04
Themes in Modern European History

Time: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 80

Questions are of equal value

Answer four questions, taking *two questions* from each group

GROUP A

1. Give an account of the course of events in France from the convening of the Estates General in May 1789 to the formation of the Directory.
2. Could we describe Napoleon Bonaparte as a child of the French Revolution? Give reasons for your answer.
3. What were the causes of the Industrial Revolution in the United Kingdom?
4. How justified are historians in describing the year 1848 as 'People's Spring'? Briefly discuss the legacy of 1848.

GROUP B

5. How far did imperialist rivalries contribute to the outbreak of the First World War?
6. Do you think that the Treaty of Versailles was a 'dictated peace'?
7. Discuss the causes of the Second World War. How far the appeasement theory was responsible for the war?
8. Discuss the origins of the Cold War in the post-war Europe.

B.A. Examination, 2026 (NEP)
Semester-II
History
Course: SECHI-2
Understanding Popular Culture

Time: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 60

*All questions are of equal value
Answer any three of the following questions*

1. How have the *Ghoti-Bangal* differences and conflicts been represented in Bengali cultural sphere?
2. Discuss in detail the culture and politics of food and cuisine in Bengal.
3. How did Bengali women's dress reforms influence the tradition, modernity and women's empowerment?
4. Analyse the role of sports in building a distinct cultural identity of Bengali nationalism.
5. Write a brief history on popular cinema in Bengal.
6. Discuss the past and present of the *adda* culture in Bengal.

B.A. Examination, 2025 (NEP)
Semester-II
History
Course: MJHIC-3
Themes in Modern Indian History

Time: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 80

All questions are of equal value
Answer *any four* questions, taking two questions from each group

Group – A

1. How would you like to characterise eighteenth-century India?
2. Analyse critically the land revenue policy of the English East India Company with special reference to the Permanent Settlement.
3. Discuss with examples the characteristics of the peasant rebellions in the first century of colonial rule (1757-1857) in India.
4. Comment on the nature of the revolt of 1857.

Group – B

5. Give an account of the evolution of the imperial ideology in India.
6. Do you think that the 'Safety-Valve' theory was enough to explain the foundation of Indian National Congress? Give justification for your answer.
7. Write a critical note on economic critique of colonialism.
8. Account for the Non-Cooperation Movement.

B.A. Examination, 2025 (NEP)
Semester-II
History
Course: MJHIC-4 (Compulsory)
Themes in Modern European History

Time: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 80

Questions are of equal value
Answer *four questions*, taking two questions from each group

Group—A

1. How appropriate is Eric Hobsbawm's description of the period from 1789 to 1848 as the "Age of Revolution"?
2. What were the socioeconomic consequences of the Industrial Revolution in Great Britain?
3. What do you understand by "Darwinism"? How did it lead to the birth of "Social Darwinism"?
4. Write short notes on *any two* of the following:
 - a. The *philosophes*
 - b. Napoleon's domestic policy
 - c. Polish nationalism and Adam Mickiewicz
 - d. Giuseppe Mazzini and Giuseppe Garibaldi

Group—B

5. Discuss the major transformations in the European economy from the *belle époque* to the end of the Second World War.
6. How did European artistic and intellectual culture evolve from modernism to post-modernism?
7. How did the post-war settlement at Versailles facilitate the later resurgence of Nazi Germany? What were the main features of Nazism?
8. Describe briefly how war-torn Europe was eclipsed and divided by the ideology and power of the USA and USSR.

B.A. Examination, 2025 (NEP)
Semester-II
History
Course: SECHI-2
Understanding Popular Culture

Time: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 60

All questions are of equal value
Answer ***any three*** of the following questions

1. How would you like to define popular culture if “...any definition of popular culture will bring into play a complex combination of the different meanings of the term ‘culture’ with the different meanings of the term ‘popular’”? (John Storey).
2. Give an account of the evolution of the proscenium theatre in colonial Bengal.
3. How did resistance become a theme on stage? Give example in support of your answer.
4. Compare and contrast the cinematic enterprise as well as experience in pre and post-independence India. Trace the difference between parallel and popular cinema.
5. What do you think is the cultural significance of the large-scale immigration of refugees to eastern India following the Partition of 1947?
6. Highlight the role of mass media, essentially social, in cultural synthesis. Highlight any three negative impacts of social media on culture.

BA Examination, 2025

Semester- II (NEP)

Course: MNHI01

Themes in Medieval Indian History

Time: 3hrs.

Full Marks- 80

All questions are of equal value

Answer ***any four*** of following questions

1. How did the Delhi Sultanate shape the political and cultural landscape of medieval India?
2. How did the rule of Balban differ from that of Alauddin Khalji?
3. What challenges did the Mughal emperors face in maintaining control over their vast empire?
4. What was the role of the Jagirdari system in Mughal administration?
5. How did Akbar's Din-i Ilahi reflect his approach to religion and politics?
6. What influence did Nur Jahan have on the Mughal court and its administration?
7. In what ways did Sher Shah Suri serve as a forerunner to Akbar in administrative reforms?
8. How did temple architecture under the Vijayanagar Empire reflect both tradition and innovation?

B.A. Examination, 2025 (NEP)
Semester-II
History
Course: MDHI-2
Partition of India

Time: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 60

All questions are of equal value
Answer *any three* of the following questions

1. Was the Partition of India inevitable? Give justification for your answer.
2. Compare and contrast the rehabilitation experiences of refugees in Punjab and West Bengal after Partition.
3. Give an account of refugee rehabilitation in north and north-west India.
4. What forms of violence were commonly inflicted on women during the Partition of India? What was the role of the Indian government in the recovery of women post-Partition?
5. Who was Sadat Hasan Manto? How do Manto's stories show the pain of ordinary people during the Partition?
6. Discuss how Khushwant Singh portrays the trauma of Partition in his novel *Train to Pakistan*.

Four Year Undergraduate Programme Examination, 2025
Semester –II (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.

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

Time: 3 hours

Full Marks: 60

Answer may be attempted either in English, Bengali or Hindi

Questions are of value as indicated in the margin

1. Choose the most appropriate answer:

$1 \times 20 = 20$

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

3. 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

9. 'Rann of Kutch' in Gujarat is known for the conservation of:

- 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) Inverted b) Linear c) Upright d) 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 16 b) March 22 c) June 8 d) August 6

14. Minamata disease is caused by the consumption of water contaminated with:

- a) Lead b) Arsenic c) Mercury d) Cadmium

(2)

15. The correct order of the 3Rs is:

- a) Reuse → Reduce → Recycle b) Recycle → Reduce → Reuse
c) Reduce → Reuse → Recycle d) Reduce → Recycle → Reuse

16. Jhum cultivation is commonly practiced in:

- a) Western Ghats b) Central India c) North-Eastern India d) Coastal Andhra Pradesh

17. What is the maximum allowable noise level in residential areas during daytime as per CPCB norms?

- a) 45 dB b) 55 dB c) 65 dB d) 75 dB

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

$1 \times 5 = 5$

II. Write the Full form of:

1. IPCC 2. UNCHE 3. UNFCCC 4. GPS 5. EIA

$1 \times 5 = 5$

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:

$2 \times 5 = 10$

1. Name two non- governmental agencies which work on environmental issues.
2. Define Biodiversity.
3. Name 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:

$5 \times 4 = 20$

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.