

**MD-1/EVS**

**2025**

( FYUGP )

( 1st Semester )



**ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE**

Paper Code : MD-1/EVS

*Full Marks : 37½*

*Pass Marks : 40%*

*Time : 2 hours*

( PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE )

( Marks : 25 )

*The questions are of equal value*

Answer **any five** questions

1. Explain the transition of humans as hunter-gatherers to agricultural societies and its impact on the environment.
2. Write about the impacts of population growth on environment.
3. Write a short note on the importance of biodiversity and the threats to its conservation.

4. Classify natural resources with suitable examples.
5. What were the major environmental impacts of Industrial Revolution?
6. Differentiate between natural and man-made disasters with examples.
7. Explain the biodiversity of India.
8. Why is it important to limit global warming to 1.5 °C instead of 2.0 °C?
9. Explain the constitutional provision of India related to the environment [Article 48 A and 51 A(g)].
10. Briefly discuss the significance of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

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**ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE**

Paper Code : MD-1/EVS

( PART : A—OBJECTIVE )

( Marks : 12½ )

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

**A.** Put a Tick (✓) mark against the correct answer in the brackets provided :  $\frac{1}{2} \times 15 = 7\frac{1}{2}$

1. The shift from hunter-gatherer societies to agricultural societies is called

(a) Industrial Revolution ( )

(b) Neolithic Revolution ( )

(c) Green Revolution ( )

(d) Scientific Revolution ( )

2. The Industrial Revolution primarily began in
- (a) France ( )
  - (b) Germany ( )
  - (c) United States ( )
  - (d) Great Britain ( )
3. The first major international conference on human environment was held in
- (a) Paris, 1992 ( )
  - (b) Stockholm, 1972 ( )
  - (c) Rio de Janeiro, 1992 ( )
  - (d) Nairobi, 1987 ( )
4. Which of the following sustainable development goals (SDGs) is related to clean water and sanitation?
- (a) SDG 6 ( )
  - (b) SDG 7 ( )
  - (c) SDG 12 ( )
  - (d) SDG 15 ( )

5. Which of the following is a renewable energy source?

- (a) Coal ( )
- (b) Petroleum ( )
- (c) Solar energy ( )
- (d) Natural gas ( )

6. Which of the following is not a type of environmental pollution?

- (a) Air pollution ( )
- (b) Water pollution ( )
- (c) Space pollution ( )
- (d) Soil pollution ( )

7. The leading greenhouse gas responsible for global warming is

- (a) methane ( $\text{CH}_4$ ) ( )
- (b) carbon dioxide ( $\text{CO}_2$ ) ( )
- (c) ozone ( $\text{O}_3$ ) ( )
- (d) nitrous oxide ( $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ ) ( )

8. Which of the following is a biodiversity hotspot in India?
- (a) Indo-Gangetic Plains ( )
  - (b) Western Ghats ( )
  - (c) Thar Desert ( )
  - (d) Deccan Plateau ( )
9. The Paris Agreement mainly deals with
- (a) desertification ( )
  - (b) global trade ( )
  - (c) climate change mitigation ( )
  - (d) ozone layer depletion ( )
10. Limiting global warming to 1.5 °C instead of 2.0 °C would
- (a) have no significant impact ( )
  - (b) reduce risks to ecosystems and human health ( )
  - (c) increase economic costs ( )
  - (d) worsen biodiversity loss ( )

11. The Article 48 A of the Indian Constitution direct the States to

- (a) provide free education ( )
- (b) protect environment and wildlife ( )
- (c) ensure gender equality ( )
- (d) promote rural industries ( )

12. The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a tool used for

- (a) checking political stability ( )
- (b) evaluating impacts of projects on environment ( )
- (c) measuring biodiversity levels ( )
- (d) controlling air quality ( )

13. Which Indian Act provides for the protection of flora and fauna?

- (a) The Air (Protection and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 ( )
- (b) The Wild life (Protection) Act, 1972 ( )
- (c) The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 ( )
- (d) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 ( )

14. The Montreal Protocol is specifically concerned with

(a) desertification ( )

(b) ozone layer protection ( )

(c) climate change ( )

(d) wetlands ( )

15. The Ramsar Convention focuses on

(a) protection of forests ( )

(b) control of air pollution ( )

(c) conservation of wetlands ( )

(d) reduction of greenhouse gases ( )

**B.** Answer any *five* from the following questions : 1×5=5

1. What is Mesoscale?

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2. Name the international conference held in 1972 that marked the beginning of global environmental governance.

3. What is EIA?

4. What does the abbreviation UNFCCC stand for in international environmental laws?

5. What is sustainable development?

6. Which protocol was adopted to protect the ozone layer by phasing out CFCs?

7. Define biodiversity hotspots in one sentence.

8. What is eutrophication?

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