

Q.1 (A) MCQs.

① a

② c

③ d

④ c

⑤ a

⑥ a

⑦ a

⑧ b

⑨ b

⑩ a.

(B) True/False.

① False

② True

③ True

④ True

⑤ True

⑥ False

⑦ False

⑧ True

⑨ True

⑩ False.

(15)

Q.2 Anything and everything that ~~surrounds~~ surrounds us can be termed as environment. The two fold classification of the environment is Biotic or living and Abiotic or non-living. It can be further divided into components like Hydrosphere, Biosphere, lithosphere and atmosphere. Env. is comprised of several independent eco-systems. Our environment is essential to ensure and support life form on the planet.

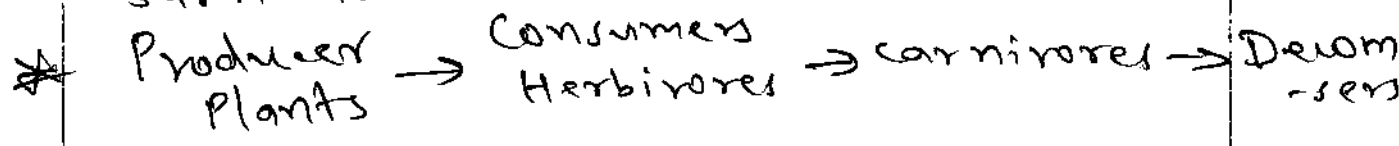
Q. No.
Q. 2

(8)

(a) Biogeochemical cycle refers to the natural processes through which the natural components replenish itself in the environment. for eg. Hydro cycle, Carbon cycle, Nitrogen cycle etc.

(7)

(b) Energy flows in an ecosystem through food chain. Food chain is the interlink between the organisms through which they ensure their survival.



Q. 3

(a) When the environment gets polluted or contaminated due to human intervention its called Environmental degradation it leads to imbalances in biogeochemical processes. Main reasons of env. degradation are - Economic and industrial activities, Transportati...

(b)
(7)

Causes of Degradation of Land	Remedies of degradation of land
Deforestation, Polyculture, Agricultural practices, use of Fertilizers and pesticides, Industrial activities	Monoculture, Planting more vegetation, crop rotation, worm culture and natural or organic manure.

Q.3 Global Warming is OR the rise in the ^{temperature of} atmosphere of the earth due to concentration of green house gases like CO_2 , CO , Methan and sulphur dioxide etc. (15)

Causes

- * Green House effect
- * Concentration of carbon Dioxide
- * Increasing Population
- * Deforestation
- * Economic & Ind. Development
- * Transportation
- * Urbanisation.

Effects

- * Melting of polar ice-caps
- * Rise in sea level
- * climate change
- * loss of Bio-diversity
- * epidemics and Natural Disasters.

Q.4 - Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs is called sustainable Development. It should have three dimensions - social, economic and environmental. (15)

Process of EIA. (Env. Impact Assessment)

- * Prepare set of recommendations
- * Comment of public
- * Access to the information to public
- * Detailed scrutiny & Assessment
- * Submission of reports and data.
- * Comments of Impact Assessment Agency
- * Monitoring while and after execution.

OR

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Q.4

Marks (8)

Q. No.
(a)

Features of water act 1974.

- * To plan a comprehensive program for prevention, control of water pollution.
- * To prevent and control water pollution.
- * To lay down standards of treatment of sewage and trade effluents to be discharged -

(b)

Carbon bank is a global mechanism to bring regulated system in the trading and set-off of carbon.

Carbon emission reduction can be converted in carbon credits and the same can be exchanged or traded internationally.

- Kyoto Protocol held in Japan, Kyoto city is a non-binding agreement entered by 174 members to reduce their carbon emission to their 1995 level

Q.5 short Notes. (5x3)

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Marks

- ① Eco tourism - Ecofriendly practices adapted by tourists and service providers at the exotic places of the world where people visit.
- ② E-waste - Electronic and Electrical Waste - Hazardous in nature - increasing due to advancement in Technology - No ideal way or method to dispose it. - Toxic parts and components - Remedy is recycling, reducing and Reusing. 3Rs.
- ③ Disaster Mgmt. - It's a systematic way to plan and deal with Natural or man-made disasters. DMA are there to look after - Before - During - After. It follows a cycle - Diagram.
- ④ Food web - Many interwoven food chains gives one complex food web. Energy transfers in ~~an~~ ecosystem - complex - Diagram. - Trophic levels
- ⑤ Organic farming - Agricultural practices using natural manure, fertilizers, No chemical pesticides, The produce is not having any chemical substance.

OR

(6)

Q. 5
(a)

Non-conventional energy sources are sustainable and economic. Therefore they should be used more in place of traditional sources like fossil fuel and oil. Non-conventional sources are solar energy, geothermal energy, wind energy etc. (8)

(b) Marketing of products and services with an intention to reduce pressure on environment is known as green marketing. (7)

- * Ecofriendly packing & packaging
- * green logistics and SCM.
- * green Advertising.
- * green labeling.

————— ✂ —————