

8. Genetic resources, organisms or their parts, or populations having use or value for humanity is called _____.
- a. genetic resource
 - b. biological resource
 - c. natural resource
 - d. humanity resource
9. A comprehensive, ecosystem-based planning and management approach, which takes into account living resources including people and their well-being within the context of their physical environment and in harmony with natural cycles and processes is called _____.
- a. conservation approach
 - b. landscape approach
 - c. protected approach
 - d. watershed approach
10. A geographically defined area that is regulated and managed to achieve specific conservation objectives is called _____.
- a. protected area
 - b. watershed area
 - c. conservation area
 - d. landscape area
11. 118 different _____ in Nepal.
- a. Ecosystem
 - b. Culture
 - c. Birds
 - d. Cast
12. Vertical barriers constructed few meters depth across the flow path of water down a valley or stream is called _____.
- a. Vertical dam
 - b. Horizontal dam
 - c. Surface dams
 - d. Subsurface dams
13. The nature of rocks or geologic deposits upon which _____ are formed, which influences its properties
- a. Fungi
 - b. Lichens
 - c. Soils
 - d. Bacteria
14. _____ define natural resources rather than nature, hence their availability is determined by people's ability to extract and utilize them.
- a. Environment
 - b. Geology
 - c. Qualities
 - d. Humans
15. In recent decades (1960s) a reawakening led to widespread concern over possible _____ of finite resources .
- a. Exhaustion
 - b. Use
 - c. Consumption
 - d. Development
16. King Edward I of _____ passed law against burning coal due to smoke pollution in 1273.
- a. USA
 - b. Holland
 - c. England
 - d. Denmark

17. Dates as far back as ~2500 years ago in 4th Century B.C. Greek philosopher _____ noticed peninsula of Attica was denuded by excessive felling of trees, leading to erosion.
- a. Aristotle
b. Plato
c. Pitagora
d. Socrates
18. Geographer George Perkins published “_____ and Nature” in North America in 1864, he warned the ecological consequences of overgrazing and deforestation.
- a. Life
b. Time
c. Man
d. Earth
19. The advanced nations have a dominant locational position with respect to most _____ deposits
- a. Materials and ores
b. Metals and ores
c. Fossils and ores
d. Minerals and ores
20. Ultimate source of all water is the _____; it contains 97% of all water of the earth.
- a. Clouds
b. Earth
c. Ocean
d. River

SECTION “B”

[20 Q. × 0.5 = 10 marks]

Fill in the blanks.

21. _____ systems is for diversified cropping and fodder production on marginal and steep lands to reduce the grazing impacts
22. Land capability or suitability classes may be distinguished for planning and _____ purposes
23. Sand & coarse silt fractions are _____, feldspars, hornblendes, and micas.
24. Organisms, both animals and plants are important in _____, stability & overall quality of soil.
25. Water is vital to life; essential for the development and advancement of _____.
26. Organic soils content 80-95% OM and found in small localized areas near swamps, bogs or marshes, they are very _____ when drained.
27. _____ are group/clusters of individual soil particles in intimate association forming a cohesive unit.

28. Total E from the sun could theoretically be 10 million times the present global energy consumption, which is not _____ relevant.
29. in late 1700s Malthus predicted scarcity of food, material and energy resources if population continued to grow _____.
30. Some philosophers and classical authors regarded the earth similar to a living being subject to aging, _____ and even mortality.
31. Gifford Pinchot, advisor to president Theodore Roosevelt, organized one of most influential _____ meetings at the US White House in 1908.
32. Rachel Carson's "*Silent _____*" increased awareness about toxic chemicals in water & pollution of the environment, 1962
33. UN Conferences 1972, 1992 and 2002, stressed balanced and equitable _____.
34. Although the total amount of material on earth is fixed, actually available resources are _____ with no known limits.
35. Historically, resource use has always been based on continuous discovery with an ever widening definition of the _____ base
36. Variation of genomes within living organisms of a population is _____.
37. _____ bunds are 10-30 cm high made along contour to detain water and allow infiltration.
38. Earthen embankment 10-50 cm high made in a staggered configuration in pastures, grazing land, etc. is called _____.
39. _____ catchments is constructed in 100 to >1000 sq. m area of exposed rock surface used for channeling and collecting the water in a tank at the low point.
40. Total quantity of a substance or property within the geo-system is called _____.

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Level : B. Sc.
Year : II
Time : 2 hrs. 30 mins.

Course : ENVS 207
Semester: I
F. M. : 55

SECTION "C"

[3 Q.×7=21 marks]

Answer *ANY THREE* questions.

1. What is the importance of water conservation and harvesting? Explain the suitable techniques applicable in Nepal? [2+5=7]
2. Differentiate between soil, land and watershed. Elaborate the different type of land degradation and their causes, effects and rehabilitation measures. [3+4=7]
3. How do you differentiate between approach and technologies used for natural resource management? Explain your experience of documenting any new approach and technology. [3+4=7]
4. Write an essay on energy resources. [7]

SECTION "D"

5. Write short notes [4Q.×3=12]
 - a. Sites of Gold in Nepal
 - b. Value of biodiversity resources
 - c. Unintended consequences
 - d. Indigenous knowledge and experience.
6. Give reasons [4Q.×4=16]
 - a. Definition of natural resources changes.
 - b. Malthus and Engels had opposite views.
 - c. Mineral search is a very costly venture with much risk and uncertainty.
 - d. A critical zone resource becomes stock.
7. Differentiate clearly [2Q.×3=6]
 - a. Diagenesis and metagenesis
 - b. Tar sands and oil shales

