

12 MAR 2019

KATHMANDU UNIVERSITY
End Semester Examination
February/March, 2019

Marks Scored:

Level : B. Sc.

Course : ENV5 207

Year : II

Semester: I

Exam Roll No. :

Time: 30 mins.

F. M. : 20

Registration No.:

Date :

SECTION "A"

[20 Q. × 0.5 =10 marks]

Choose and encircle the most appropriate answer.

1. is an example of perpetual resources which falls in non-critical zone resources
a. forest b. petrol c. wind d. water
2. is NOT a type of scarcity.
a. Exhaustion of minerals b. Global warming
c. Pollution & biodiversity reduction d. Loss of environmental amenities
3. Geographer George Perkins in his bookwarned the ecological consequences of overgrazing and deforestation
a. "Silent Springs" b. "Man and Nature"
c. "Tragedy of Common" d. Agenda 21
4.was the venue for the UN Summit on Sustainable Development
a. Johannesburg b. Stockholm c. Rio de Janeiro d. Dubai
5. It is difficult, locally or globally to put exactof specific environmental resource components.
a. valuation b. industrialization c. availability d. resource base
6. With current extraction and production techniques,that have already been discovered, are not economic to retrieve at present day price levels.
a. conditional reserves b. Hypothetical resource reserves
c. Speculative resources d. Ultimate recoverable resources
7. It is NOT the Functions of Land to provide
a. climate & water regulation b. thunder and star showering
c. socio-cultural d. biotic environment
8. The Thermal climate class oftype, is one or more than one month below 18° C but above 5° C.
a. Tropics b. Subtropics c. Temperate d. Boreal

9. It is for the purpose of that Barrage, as a structure, is used to modify water stocks & flows
 - a. water conduction
 - b. flow regulation
 - c. water storage
 - d. domestic & commercial use
10. is the definition for genetic resources, organisms or their parts, populations or any other component of ecosystems having use or value for humanity
 - a. Biodiversity
 - b. Biological resources
 - c. Genetic diversity
 - d. Species diversity
11. More energy is provided by high rank coals such as
 - a. peat
 - b. anthracite
 - c. lignite
 - d. bituminous
12. The industrial revolution, (kilns, furnaces, steel & iron smelting) was driven by.....
 - a. Coal
 - b. Diesel
 - c. Wind power
 - d. Nuclear power
13. The breakdown of organic matter >1500°C to produce Natural gas is called
 - a. Metagenesis
 - b. Diagenesis
 - c. Catagenesis
 - d. Mutagenesis
14. In the mineral search process, the most important and unavoidable actor is
 - a. National governments
 - b. Private companies
 - c. Multinational corporations
 - d. International financial agencies
15. USA had a drastically skewed proportion of uranium production during the post WW-II period, at
 - a. ~66% of world
 - b. >90% of world
 - c. 99% of world
 - d. ~50% of world
16. Data for GIS sources of input, include.....
 - a. Existing maps
 - b. Conventional bio-physical field surveys and inventories
 - c. Remote sensing data
 - d. WOCAT database
17. Plans & strategies formulated in the past at the governmental level as were simply imposed at the local level.
 - a. Bottom-up approach
 - b. top-down approach
 - c. Participatory approach
 - d. Successful approach
18. Likelihood of acceptance and success of alternative practices increases by incorporating knowledge and experience
 - a. Advanced
 - b. Traditional
 - c. Indigenous
 - d. Experimental
19. In the world the largest oil reserves are found in
 - a. Africa, Arabia, Central America
 - b. Europe, Africa and Arabia
 - c. Central America, Europe, and Arabia
 - d. Middle Asia, Arabia and Africa
20. In twenty-six square kilometer area is explored and proved to have 316 million cubic meter methane gas deposit.
 - a. Lalitpur district
 - b. Kathmandu valley
 - c. Sankhuwasawa
 - d. Rasuwa

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SECTION "B"

[20 Q. × 0.5 =10 marks]

Fill in the blanks.

21. It is partly rapid population growth, and partlydevelopment leading to over-consumption which gives rise to Malthus statement - "people have lived at the edge of scarcity of natural resources"
22. Some say, continuous improvement of living standards of a growing population without depleting finite resources or creating an imbalance with nature, is not possible by
23. Since 1977 the modified form of Tilton has been used to identify the elemental resource base andfor selected minerals
24. Diminishing returns are caused by initially increasing yield to a maximum, then further exploitation, until ais reached; beyond this, resource becomes exhausted, and cannot be renewed.
25. For the purpose of, which may be descriptive or prescriptive, land evaluation & classification is a a type of filing system which organises and categorise land into groups/packages.
26. It was which initiated HimCAT or Himalayan Conservation Approaches and Technologies.
27. The elements such as all stakeholders' participation, inputs and mean such as financial, material, legislative, etc. and technical, scientific and add up to form A SLM Approach.
28. lands are large areas of Range land used mainly for game herds and livestock grazing.
29. Despite having small land area has some of the largest numbers of plant and animal species on a global scale.
30. With about 5% of world population the US consumes about energy.
31. Propellants for vehicles, air-craft, ships such as gasoline, diesel, kerosene, jet-fuel are produced by refining a crude form of
32. Some uses of Nuclear Energy are, fuel for submarine and missiles.
33. Capital shortages, foreign debts, technological weakness, and lack of expertise. severely handicaps governments to extract minerals.
34. In Nepal the Department of Mines and Geology has identified prospective blocks for exploration of petroleum and natural gas.
35. The rapid integration and presentation of different/separate categories of happens with the help of Land information and geographic information systems.

36. Knowledge, Technology or Indigenous practices, may be relatively new and still
37. ".....", means the involvement of concerned local communities and leaders in planning, design and decision-making process; not merely during the implementation phase.
38. Landscape approach is in harmony within the context physical environment and natural and processes, as it defines a comprehensive, ecosystem-based planning and management approach, which takes into account living resources including people and their well-being.
39. Instead of oils, in 19th century "Coal oil" was distilled and used for lamps.
40. To provide equality of opportunity to future generations, if a renewable resource must be allocated over time then the potential that can be sustainedinto the future represents the sustainable capacity or yield.

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SECTION "C"

[3 Q. × 7 = 21 marks]

Answer *ANY THREE* questions.

1. What is the difference of WOCAT approach and technology? Explain your own field experience and give brief of documentation you made. [3 + 2 + 2]
2. Give an essay on soil resources. [2 + 5]
3. Explain the role of actors in mineral search processes. What can be hurdles for mineral search in our country? [7]
4. How flow resources may change into stock resources? Explain the dynamic nature of definition of natural resources. [5 + 2]

SECTION "D"

5. Write short notes on *ANY THREE*. [3Q. × 3 = 9]
 - a. Environmental quality resource
 - b. Participatory Approach
 - c. IWRM
 - d. ITK
6. Justify on *ANY FOUR*. [4Q. × 4 = 16]
 - a. At present not even a single metallic mineral mine operates in the country.
 - b. Biodiversity should be conserved
 - c. Artesian well is found in Bhairahawa.
 - d. Natural hydrocarbon in earth finally changes to propellants.
 - e. Malthus and Engles had opposite views
7. Differentiate clearly on *ANY THREE*. [3Q. × 3 = 9]
 - a. Advantage of renewable and non-renewable natural resources
 - b. Species loss and ecosystem loss
 - c. Resources in Bronze age and Information age
 - d. Hydropower and Geo-thermal Energy

