

KATHMANDU UNIVERSITY
End Semester Examination
February/March, 2019

Marks Scored:

Level : B. Sc.

Year : IV

Exam Roll No. :

Time: 30 mins.

Course : ENVS 413

Semester: I

F. M. : 20

Registration No.:

Date 15 MAR 2019

SECTION "A"

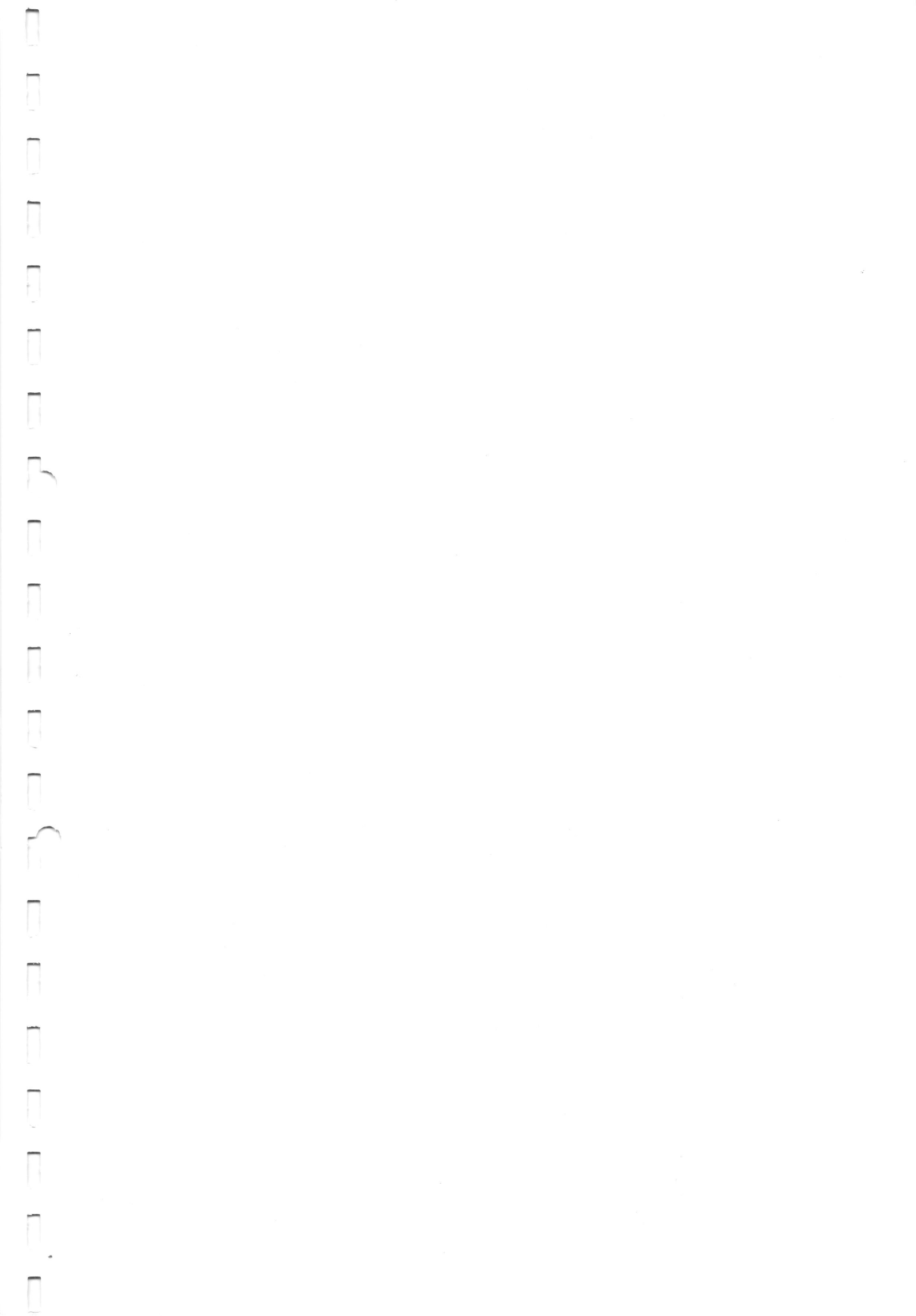
[20 Q. × 0.5 = 10 marks]

Choose and mark (X) against the correct answer:

1. The study of human populations
 Population Demography
 Urbanization Replacement
2. The incidence of death in a society's population
 Infant mortality rate Fertility
 Mortality Life expectancy
3. Settlement on land, especially public or unoccupied land, without right or title
 Slum Squatters Residential Commercial
4. Degree of urbanization is (T= total population, U= Urban population, R= Rural Population)
 U/T T/U U+R/T U/R
5. Which is a trace gas?
 O₂ Water vapour O₃ Argon
6. Carbon dioxide has atmospheric residence time of
 100 years 120 years 500 years 350 years
7. Urban sustainability has basically.....principles
 8 5 16 15
8. Percentages of solar radiation reflected by any surface is called
 Refraction absorption Albedo adsorption
9. Brundtland Commission published the report called
 Our Common Future Agenda 21
 Sustainable Development None
10. "The Silent Spring" book was published in
 1980 1956 1962 2000
11. Methane has....times more effective than CO₂ at trapping heat in the atmosphere
 20 25 35 55

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26. The continued growth of a population even if birth rates per couple drop because the number of women of child bearing age is still very high _____.
27. The ratio of males to females in the population _____.
28. The process of population concentration _____.
29. The birth rate was very slow during the _____ period.
30. A person whose last usual place of residence was different from the present place of enumeration on the day of inquiry _____.
31. Greenhouse gases are efficient in absorbing _____ light.
32. The study of ecosystems that includes humans living in cities and urbanizing landscapes is _____.
33. The full form of EPA _____.
34. Particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter is called _____.
35. UCL refers to _____.
36. The UHI phenomenon was first discovered in the early 1800s in _____.
37. Increasing temperatures are associated with more _____ violence.
38. Changes in food and behavior may lead to _____ IQs.
39. Storm water basins designed to intercept storm water runoff for temporary impoundment and gradual release to water body is called _____.
40. _____ acts as catalysts for rural development in Nepal.



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SECTION "C"

[3 Q. × 7 = 21 marks]

Attempt *ANY THREE* questions.

1. What are the causes of emerging health problems due to urban areas? Explain on different challenges to health system.
2. What is Urban Heat Island (UHI)? What are its effects? What are various factors affecting UHI? Explain.
3. How urbanization could impact on different water resources. Describe.
4. What is urban planning and why it is needed? Describe on urban planning process.

SECTION "D"

5. Write short notes on *ANY FOUR*. [4 Q. × 3 = 12]
 - a. Effects of rural-urban migration.
 - b. Characteristics of informal settlement
 - c. Double burden of diseases.
 - d. Urban drainage system
 - e. Nature and trends of migration in Nepal
6. Differentiate between [4 Q. × 3 = 12]
 - a. Push and pull factors.
 - b. Strong and weak sustainability
 - c. Slums and squatters
 - d. Retention pond and Least Impact Design (LID)
7. Give reasons: [4 Q. × 2.5 = 10]
 - a. Most N that enters agro-ecosystem is released to the environment.
 - b. Urbanization in Terai areas is faster
 - c. Health of slum dwellers is always at risk
 - d. Groundwater is contaminated due to urbanization

