Section A
Objective Type Questions

Attempt All Questions (Each question carry 1/2 mark). Use the symbol (√) in the box for marking the correct answer.

Q. No. I. Choose the correct answer-

1. In object oriented programming, the problem is divided into-
   a) classes & objects   b) functions
   b) structures   d) modules

2. In structured programming, the problem is divided into various-
   a) modules   b) functions
   c) structures   d) object

3. A class is___________ data type.
   a) Primitive   b) derived
   c) user_defined   d) All of these

4. An object is ____________.
   a) A variable of class data type   b) Same as a class
   c) Just like a global variable   d) Collection of data members

5. Wrapping up of data & functions together in a class is known as.
   a) Overloading   b) Data abstractions
   c) Polymorphism   d) Encapsulation

6. Which header file must be included for cin and cout?
   a) stdio.h   b) conio.h
   c) iostream.h   d) Both iostream.h & conio.h
7. Which of the following can replace a simple if else construct?
   a) Ternary operator   b) while loop
   c) do-while loop   d) for loop

8. A switch construct can be used with which of the following types of variable?
   a) int   b) int, char
   c) int, float, char   d) Any basic data type

9. What is the effect of writing a break statement inside a loop?
   a) It cancels remaining iteration.
   b) It skips particular iteration.
   c) Program terminates immediately.
   d) Loop counter is reset.

10. Ability of an operator to take different forms is known as __________.
    a) Polymorphism   b) Encapsulation
    c) Overloading   d) Inheritance

11. Creating a new class using one or more existing classes is known as__________.
    a) Polymorphism   b) Encapsulation
    c) Overloading   d) Inheritance

12. What are cin and cout?
    a) Pointers   b) Functions
    c) Operator   d) Stream objects

13. Which of the following is not correct ID array declaration?
    a) int a[]={1,2,3};   b) int a[5]={1,2,3};
    c) int a[5]={0};   d) int a[3]={1,2,3,4,5};
14. What is a reference?
   a) An operator
   b) A reference is an alias for an object
   c) Used to rename an object
   d) None of these

15. State the object oriented languages.
   a) C++          b) Java
   c) VB           d) All of these

16. The operator << is called.
   a) An insertion operator
   b) Put to operator
   c) Either (a) or (b)
   d) None of these

17. A constructor is called whenever-
   a) A object is declared
   b) An object is used
   c) A class is declared
   d) A class is used

18. A class having no name.
   a) Is not allowed
   b) Cannot have a constructor
   c) Cannot have a destructor
   d) Can not be passed as an argument

19. A destructor takes-
   a) One argument
   b) Two arguments
   c) Three arguments
   d) Zero arguments

20. In C++ a function contained within a class is called-
   a) A member function
   b) An operator
   c) A class function
   d) A method

------------------------
Section – B
(Short Answer Type Questions)

Attempt all questions (each question carries 4 marks)

Q.No.2. Distinguish between Data abstraction and Data encapsulation.

OR

Distinguish between Dynamic binding and message passing.

Q.No.3. What are objects? How are they created?

OR

How is a member function of a class defined?

Q.No.4. What is a destructor? Give an example.

OR

What is a parameterized constructor?

Q.No.5. Write syntax of single inheritance in C++.

OR

What is virtual base class?

Q.No.6. Distinguish between tellg( ) and tellp( ) functions.

OR

What is a stream? Explain.
Section C
(Long answer type questions)

Attempt all questions (each question carries 8 marks)

Q.No.7. What is a reference variable? What is its major use?

OR

What are type modifiers? Explain with the help of an example.

Q.No.8. What are the advantages of function prototypes in C++?

OR

Write a function to read a matrix of size m×n from the keyboard.

Q.No.9. Write a program to illustrate the use of copy constructor.

OR

What is type conversion? Give an example.

QNo.10. What are abstract classes? How constructors executes in derived classes?

OR

Write a program to implement hybrid inheritance.

Q.No.11. What is a virtual function? Explain with the help of an example.

OR

How is polymorphism achieved at compile time and run time?

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Section A
Objective Type Questions

Attempt All Questions (Each question carry 1/2 mark). Use the symbol (√) in the box for marking the correct answer.

Q. No. 1. Choose the correct answer-

1. Relational Algebra does not have-
   a) Selection Operator  b) Projection Operator
   b) Aggregation Operator  d) Division Operator

2. Which of the following is not a property of transactions?
   a) Atomicity  b) Concurrency
   c) Isolation  d) Durability

3. The language that requires a user to specify the data to be retrieved without specifying exactly how to get it is-
   a) Procedural DML  b) Non-Procedural DML
   c) Procedural DDL  d) Non-Procedural DDL

4. The rule that a value of a foreign key must appear as a value of some specific table is called a-
   a) Referential Constraint  b) Index
   c) Integrity Constraint  d) Functional dependency

5. It is an abstraction through which relationships are treated as higher level entities-
   a) Generation  b) Specialization
   c) Aggregation  d) Inheritance
6. A relation is in ___________if an attribute of a composite key is dependent on an attribute of other composite key-
   a) 2NF  b)  3 NF  
c)  BCNF  d)  1NF  

7. In a E-R Diagram, double line indicate-
   a) Total participation  b)  Multiple participation  
c)  Cardinality N  d)  None of these  

8. Fifth normal form (5NF) is concerned with-
   a) Functional dependency  b)  Multi valued dependency  
c)  Join dependency  d)  Domain Key  

9. The Meta data is created by the-
   a) DML Compiler  b)  DML Preprocessor  
c)  DDL interpreter  d)  Query interpreter  

10. In SQL the word ‘natural’ can be used with-
   a) Inner join  b)  Full outer join  
c)  Right outer join  d)  All of these  

11. When an E-R Diagram is mapped to table the representation is redundant for-
   a) Weak entity sets  b)  Weak relationship sets  
c)  Strong entity sets  d)  Strong relationship sets  

12. DROP is a……… statement in SQL-
   a) Query  b)  Embedded SQL  
c)  DDL  d)  DCL  

13. The keyword to eliminate duplicate rows from the query result in SQL is-
   a)  DISTINCT  b)  No DUPLICATE  
c)  UNIQUE  d)  None of these
14. Relational Algebra is-
   a) Data definition language   b) Meta language
   c) Procedural language       d) None of these

15. The common column is eliminated in-
   a) Theta join                b) Outer join
   c) Natural join              d) Composed join

16. The statement that is executed automatically by the system as a side effect of the modification of the database is-
   a) Backup                    b) Assertion
   c) Recovery                  d) Trigger

17. The normal form that is not necessarily dependency preserving is-
   a) 2NF                        b) 3NF
   c) BCNF                      d) 4NF

18. The normalization was first proposed by_____________.
   a) Code                      b) Codd
   c) Boyce codd               d) Boyce

19. Union operator is a-
   a) Unary Operator            b) Ternary Operator
   c) Binary Operator          d) Not an Operator

20. If the closure of an attribute set is the entire relation then the attribute set is a-
   a) Super Key                b) Candidate Key
   c) Primary Key              d) Not a Key

-----------------------------------------------
Section – B
(Short Answer Type Questions)

Attempt all questions (each question carries 4 marks)

Q.No.2. What is entity? What is a relationship? Explain ER modeling with the help of any database example?

OR

Define DBMS and RDBMS? What are the advantages of DBMS over file management system?

Q.No.3. Explain the third normal form and Boyce codd normal form with the example?

OR

What is the difference between relational algebra and relational calculus? Define the atoms in tuple relational calculus?

Q.No.4. Define the following operations of relational algebra and give an example for each-

i) Division

ii) Cartesian Product

OR

What is data dictionary? Explain how this concept is useful?

Q.No.5. Define the concept of SQL? Explain DDL, DML & DCL?

OR

Explain five duties of Data Base Administrator.

Q.No.6. Explain the forms primary key, candidate key and foreign key? Give an example of each?

OR

Differentiate between logical design and physical data base design. Show how this separation leads to data independence.
Q.No.7. Define all types of joining with examples?

OR

Draw and Explain the three level architecture of the database system?

Q.No.8. Consider the following relations. (S-Supplier)
S(S#, SNAME, STATUS, CITY) SP(S#, P#, QTY)
P (P#, PNAME, COLOR, WEIGHT, CITY)
Give an expression in SQL for each of queries below:
i) Get supplier names for supplier who supply at least one red part?
ii) Get supplier names for supplier who do not supply part P2?

OR

Explain about cursors with example in SQL?

Q.No.9. Consider the following relational schema:
PERSON (SS#, NAME, ADDRESS), CAR (REGISTRATION_NUMBER, YEAR, MODEL) ACCIDENT (DATA, DRIVER, CAR_REG_NO) OWNS (SS#, LICENSE)
Construct the following relational algebra queries:
i) Find the names of persons who are involved in an accident.
ii) Find the Registration number of cars which were not involved in any accident.

OR

Define the integrity constraint: NOT NULL, UNIQUE, Primary key with an example?

QNo.10. Define a view and trigger? Construct a view and triggers with a separate example?

OR

Explain the concept of relational data model? Also discuss its advantages and disadvantages?

Q.No.11. Explain difference between:
a) Database schema and database state?
b) Candidate key and primary key?
c) Physical data dependency and logical data independence?

OR

Write short notes:
a) Weak and strong entity sets
b) Domain calculus & Tuple calculus
c) Normalization
d) RDBMS

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Section A
Objective Type Questions

Attempt All Questions (Each question carry 1/2 mark). Use the symbol (√) in the box for marking the correct answer.

Q. No. 1. Choose the correct answer-

1. The term psychology is derived from the word ‘psyche’, which means ‘soul’ or ‘spirit’ in-
   a) Latin           b) French
   b) Greek           d) None of these

2. A study of the culture and practices in different societies is called;
   a) Personality     b) Anthropology
   c) Perception      d) Attitudes

3. O.B. focuses at 3 levels-
   a) Individuals, Organization, Society
   b) Society, Organization, Nation
   c) Employee, Employer, Management
   d) Individual, Groups, Organization

4. High rate of ______ increase cost and tend to place less experienced employee in job.
   a) Training         b) Absenteeism
   c) Employee turnover d) Strikes

5. Job satisfaction have ______ related to Absenteeism and Turnover.
   a) Positively       b) Negatively
   c) Directly         d) Elastically

6. ______ advocated that humans are essentially motivated by levels of needs.
   a) A. Maslow        b) Follet
   c) Elton Mayo      d) Ivon Pavlov
7. A Manager with good_____can make the work place more pleasant.
   a) Communication      b) Knowledge
   c) Experience         d) Interpersonal skills

8. What is the key word in understanding organization structure?
   a) Control            b) Change
   c) Process            d) Delegation

9. Groups created by managerial decision in order to accomplish stated goals of the organization are called;
   a) Formal groups      b) Informal groups
   c) Task groups        d) Interest groups

10. The definitions of communication implies that-
    a) Communication is mostly verbal
    b) Communication is mostly written
    c) Most communication is in vertical direction
    d) Understanding must occur to have communication

11. _______means the mental action or process of acquiring knowledge and understanding through thought, experience and the senses.
    a) Learning           b) Development
    c) Cognition          d) Training

12. Which of the following is an environmental force that shapes personality?
    a) Gender             b) Height
    c) Experience         d) Brain size

13. In……………….in fact, “No leadership at all”.
    a) Democratic         b) Autocratic
    c) Free- rein         d) Bureaucratic

14. Believes, attitudes, traditions and expectations which are shared by group members is called-
    a) Group norms        b) Group behaviour
    c) Group cohesiveness d) Group structure
15. _______ leader is self confident and can attract followers by his great influence-
   a) Charismatic                           b) Autocratic
   c) Laissez-faire                        d) Bureaucratic

16. Hygiene factors are-
   a) Satisfiers                           b) Maintenance factors
   c) Defectors                           d) All of these

17. Dual structure approach of motivation is developed by-
   a) Maslow                               b) F.Herzberg
   c) Alderfer                            d) Mc Gregor

18. In _______ organization authority flows vertically downwards while responsibility flows upwards.
   a) Line                                  b) Line of staff
   c) Staff                                d) Collective

19. One basic approach to study interpersonal relations in an organizational system is ________.
   a) Transactional analysis               b) Leadership
   c) Motivation                           d) Politics

20. _______________ constantly cycle through sending, evaluating and responding during the conversation.
   a) Active speakers                     b) Receivers
   c) Writers                             d) Active listeners

--------------------------------------------
Section – B
(Short Answer Type Questions)

Attempt all questions (each question carries 4 marks)

Q.No.2. Discuss in brief the types of organization on the basis of Organizational Structure.

OR

How are organizations classified on the basis of prime beneficiary? Point out the problems which these organizations have to face.

Q.No.3. Discuss the “Big Five Personality Model”.

OR

What is the relevance of perception in understanding the Organizational Behaviour?

Q.No.4. “Any observable change in behavior is prima facie evidence that learning has taken place”. Discuss.

OR

How far motivation is important in an industrial undertaking?

Q.No.5. What is transactional analysis? How does it help in improving interpersonal relationships?

OR

Explain the trait theory of leadership in detail.

Q.No.6. Write a detailed note on “Grapevine”.

OR

What is the relationship between perception and psychology? What role does psychologist play in the field of O.B?
Section C
(Long answer type questions)

Attempt all questions (each question carries 8 marks)

Q.No.7. Explain Herzberg’s two factor theory and differentiate it from Maslow’s Theory.

OR

Define the term ‘Group’ and ‘Group Dynamics’. What are the different types of groups?

Q.No.8. What are different transactions in interpersonal relationships? How can people be involved in complementary transactions?

OR

“Leadership is situational”. In light of this statement discuss the various theories of leadership in brief.

Q.No.9. Define Psychology. Discuss the various fields of industries where industrial psychology can be applied?

OR

Define communication? What are the characteristics of communication?

QNo.10. Describe the various barriers to communication. What measures would you suggest to overcome them?

OR

Explain in detail some of the environmental factors that form a part of the personality. Can a change in these factors change the personality as well? Support your reasons.

Q.No.11. Explain in detail the various approaches to learning. How does each approach differ from one another?

OR

Why organizations are called “Social Inventions”? Why are the people in the organizations more important than the capital, equipment or buildings?
Section A
Objective Type Questions

Attempt All Questions (Each question carry 1/2 mark). Use the symbol (√) in the box for marking the correct answer.

Q. No. I. Choose the correct answer-

1. In priority scheduling algorithm, when a process arrives at the ready queue, its priority is compared with the priority of;
   a) All process  
   b) Currently running process 
   c) Parent process  
   d) Init process

2. Time quantum is defined in-
   a) SJF algorithm  
   b) RRS algorithm 
   c) Priority Sch. algo.  
   d) Multilevel queue sch.alg.

3. Process are classified into different groups in-
   a) SJF algorithm  
   b) RRS algorithm 
   c) Priority Sch. algo.  
   d) Multilevel queue sch.algo.

4. In multilevel feedback scheduling algorithm-
   a) A process can move to a different queue
   b) Classification of ready queue is permanent
   c) Classified into groups
   d) None of these

5. Which of the following cannot be scheduled by the kernel?
   a) Kernel level thread  
   b) User level thread 
   c) Process  
   d) None of these
6. The address of a page table in memory is pointed by-
   a) Stack pointer  b) Page table base register
c) Page register  d) Program counter

7. Program always deals with-
   a) Logical address  b) Absolute address
c) Physical address  d) Relative address

8. The page table contains-
   a) Base address  b) Page offset
c) Page size  d) None of these

9. What is compaction?
   a) A technique for overcoming fragmentation
   b) A paging technique
c) A technique for overcoming external fragmentation
d) A technique for overcoming fatal error

10. Operating system maintains the page table for-
    a) Each process  b) Each thread
c) Each instruction  d) Each address

11. Information about a process is maintained in a -
    a) Stack  b) Translation Lookaside buffer
c) PCB  d) Program control block

12. Distributed OS works on the _____principle.
    a) File foundation  b) Single system image
c) Multi system image  d) Networking image
13. The problem of fragmentation arises in-
   a) Static storage allocation
   b) Stack allocation storage
   c) Stack allocation with dynamic binding
   d) Heap allocation

14. Which file system does DOS typically use?
   a) FAT 16
   b) FAT 32
   c) NTFS
   d) WNFS

15. The program is known as ______ which interacts with the inner part of called kernel.
   a) Compiler
   b) Device driver
   c) Protocol
   d) Shell

16. In _____ OS, the response time is very critical.
   a) Multi tasking
   b) Batch
   c) Online
   d) Real time

17. An optimal scheduling algorithm in terms of minimizing the average waiting time of a given set of process is –
   a) FCFS
   b) RR
   c) SJF
   d) None of these

18. Real time systems are –
   a) Used on mainframe computers
   b) Monitoring events as they occur
   c) Program development
   d) Real time interactive users
19. Which technique was introduced in which a single job could not keep both the CPU and the I/O busy?
   a) Time sharing       b) Spooling
   c) Preemptive scheduling   d) Multi programming

20. Inter process communication can be done through-
   a) Mails       b) Messages
   c) System calls   d) Traps

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Section – B
(Short Answer Type Questions)

Attempt all questions (each question carries 4 marks)

Q.No.2. What do you mean by Operating System? Explain its different components with suitable diagram.

OR
Write short notes on-
i) Batch Operating System
ii) Client Server Operating System
iii) Distributed Operating System

Q.No.3. What do you understand by Process Control Block (PCB)? Explain with suitable diagram.

OR
Explain the different scheduling criteria for scheduling algorithms.

Q.No.4. What is the difference between Logical and Physical Address Space?

OR
Explain the concept of Segmentation.

Q.No.5. Explain the responsibilities of File Management System.

OR
What do you mean by Disk Management? How is it helpful in file system implementation? Give reasons.

Q.No.6. What are the different techniques for device management?

OR
What is Inter process Synchronization and why is it important for device management? Give reasons.
Section C
(Long answer type questions)

Attempt all questions (each question carries 8 marks)

Q.No.7. Explain multiprogramming operating system in detail.
       OR
What is the I/O protection mechanism in operating system?

Q.No.8. Explain Round Robin Scheduling algorithm in detail.
       OR
How the performance of various scheduling algorithms can be determined? Explain.

Q.No.9. What do you mean by paging? Explain its basic principle in details.
       OR
What do you mean by page fault and how it is evaluated?

Q.No.10. Explain contiguous and non contiguous allocation in detail.
         OR
Explain the following:-
   i)   Chaining and indexing
   ii)  Disk address translation

Q.No.11. What do you understand by deadlock? Also explain the prevention and recovery mechanisms of deadlock in detail.
         OR
Define the security policies and mechanisms adopted for Device Management.

--------------------------------------------------
Q1. Attempt any five questions 5x4 = 20 marks

a) Discuss the beneficial influence of Nature as discussed in “The Tables Turned”.

b) Attempt a critical appreciation of the poem “Urban”.

c) Discuss the central idea of the story “The Man who could work Miracles”.

d) What are the “golden rules” laid down by George Orwell for making a decent cup of tea.

e) Describe Eliza’s unhappiness and plight as portrayed in “The Chrysanthemums.”

f) What does Sir Alexander Fleming tell us about his experiences in discovering Penicillin in his Nobel Prize acceptance speech?

g) Write a note on the theme of the short story “The Fun They Had”.

Q2. Comprehension of the unseen passage: 10 marks

In May 1905, when I was fifteen, we set sail for England. Father and mother, my baby sister and I, we all went together.

On a May day, towards the end of the month, we reached London, travelling in the train from Dover of the great Japanese sea victory at Tsushima. I was in high good humour. The very next day happened to be Derby Day and we went to see the race. I remember meeting soon after our arrival in London, M.A. Ansari, who was then a smart and clever young man with a record of brilliant academic achievement behind him. He was a surgeon at the time in a London hospital.

I was a little fortunate in finding a vacancy at Harrow for I was slightly above the usual age of entry, being fifteen. My family went to the continent and after some months, they returned to India.

Never before had I been left among the strangers all by myself and I felt lonely and homesick, but not for long. I managed to fit into some extent in the life at school and work and play kept me busy. I was never an exact fit. Always I had a feeling that I was not one of them, and the others must have felt the same way about me.

(Jawaharlal Nehru, An Autobiography)

1. When did Jawaharlal Nehru leave for England and why?
2. Who accompanied Pt. Nehru in his journey?
3. Why did Nehru consider himself fortunate in finding a vacancy at Harrow?
4. Why Nehru was “in good humour” on reaching London?
5. Write a note on his life at Harrow.

Q3. a) Letter Writing 8 marks

A neighbor of yours has recently shifted to a house next to yours. He is fond of giving parties, which are noisy, and so they disturb your studies. Express your difficulties to him without giving him offence. Suggest what steps he should take if the parties are to continue.

OR
A heap of garbage has accumulated near your locality. The dump is not only an eyesore but also a health hazard. Write to the Commissioner of the Municipal Corporation describing the inconvenience caused to the people and requesting him to have the garbage removed immediately.

b) **Write a paragraph on any one topic.** 7 marks

- Social networking
- All of us learn from our failures as well as success
- Clean India Campaign
- Role of media in a democracy

**Q4. Report writing** 10 Marks

Write a report on the work experience you had and the development programme you initiated during N.S.S. Camp. This report is for publication in the Annual Magazine of your college.

OR

You are working for ‘Sunday Magazine’. Last week you attended a seminar on “Menace of Pollution” organized by the Ministry of Environment, Govt. of India. Write a report of the seminar for publication in the magazine you represent.

**Q5. Language skills** 10 Marks

a) **Grammar and usage**

1. He ____ the latest edition of this book. (just buy) (suitable tense)
2. I ______ to this flat in May, 2003. (Shift) (suitable tense)
3. I ______ the famous artist, Mohan during a film festival in 2004. (meet) (suitable tense)
4. How many children _______ outside? (sit) (suitable tense)
5. The reward was shared _____ the six boys. (Preposition)
6. We started ______ Delhi at six O’clock. (Preposition)
7. The kite did not go very ______ (adverb)
8. I expect you to treat me __________ (adverb)
9. Quinine tastes _____________ (adverb)
10. There isn’t ______ milk in the pot. (some/any)

b) **Vocabulary** 5 Marks

1. Match the words with their meanings:
   a) Legendary
   b) Downtrodden
   c) Impressive
   d) Absurd
   e) Destructive
   f) Solemn
   -------------------

   a) Remarkable
   b) Ridiculous
   c) Renowned
   d) Detrimental
   e) Serious
   f) Oppressed

2. Match the words with opposite meanings.
   a) Knowledge
   b) Fragments
   c) High
   d) Freedom
   -------------------

   a) Bondage
   b) Low
   c) Ignorance
   d) whole
Attempt All Questions. Each question carry 1/2 mark. Use the symbol (√) in the box for marking the correct answer.

Q. No. 1. Choose the correct answer-
   
   1. What is the percentage of fresh water available on the surface of the earth?
      
      a)  33%  
      b)  03%  
      c)  75%  
      d)  36%  

   2. Desirable area of forests in a country-
      
      a)  2/3  
      b)  1/3  
      c)  1/4  
      d)  1/2  

   3. The gas dissolved in soda water is –
      
      a)  Carbon Dioxide  
      b)  Oxygen  
      c)  Nitrogen  
      d)  Hydrogen  

   4. Malaria is caused by-
      
      a)  Housefly  
      b)  Female Mosquito  
      c)  Female housefly  
      d)  Male Mosquito
5. Microscope was invented by-
   a) Ronald Ross               b) C.V. Raman
   c) Macmillion               d) Lecuwenhock

6. Forest Conservation Act was built in India in-
   a) 1974                     b) 1980
   c) 1981                     d) 1986

7. The reasons of acid rain-
   a) Sulphur dioxide          b) Carbon Monoxide
   c) Sulphur                  d) Calcium

8. R.W.A. refers to-
   a) Reference Work Assignment
   b) Revenue Work Assignment
   c) Residents Welfare Association
   d) Rotary Work Association

9. The Gir National Park situated-
   a) Andhra Pradesh           b) Punjab
   c) Gujarat                  d) Uttar Pradesh

10. Which district Panch Tiger Reserve situated.
    a) Chindwada                b) Mandla
    c) Shivni                   d) Panna
BCA Third Semester Examination (Year 2014)  
Environmental Studies  
Subject Code: FC-103  
Paper Code: JPJ-216

Time : 2:40 hours  
M.Marks : 30

Section – B  
(Short Answer Type Questions)

Attempt all questions (each question carries 2 marks)

Q.No.2.  What are biodegradable pollutants?  
         OR  
         What do you understand by Sustainable Development?

Q.No.3.  What is the meaning of environment?  
         OR  
         What are the effects of water pollution on human life?

Q.No.4.  Write a short note on National Drinking Water Mission in India.  
         OR  
         What are the compositions of air?

Q.No.5.  What is Water Preservation?  
         OR  
         What are the utility of Social Forestry Programme?

Q.No.6.  What is Mangroves Land?  
         OR  
         Write requirements of a good Ecosystem.
Section C
(Long answer type questions)

Attempt all questions (each question carries 4 marks)

Q.No.7. Throw light in detail on the need and importance of biodiversity. OR
What do you understand by environmental awareness?

Q.No.8. What are the effects of environmental conservation of human life? OR
Write down a note on the causes/sources of water pollution in India.

Q.No.9. Differentiate between environmental pollution and environment degradation. OR
Write short note on the role of media in environmental awareness.

Q.No.10. Explain the prevention and control of Pollution Act 1981. OR
Describe the types, effects and means of control environmental pollution.

Q.No.11. Elucidate the efforts done for conservation and protection of wild life. OR
Explain the need for a comprehensive National Environmental Policy.

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