REV-01 MEV/01/05

M.Sc. ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE THIRD SEMESTER WILDLIFE ECOLOGY: WILDLIFE HABITAT & POPULATION

MEV-304A [REPEAT] USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PARTI

Duration: 3 hrs.

Objective)

Time: 30 min.

Full Marks: 70

Marks: 20 1X20 = 20

2023/12

SET

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1. The grasslands of USA are called as-

a. Prairies

b. Savanna

c. Pampas

d. Veldt

2. Puri (1960) had classified grassland according to-

a. Moisture

b. Climate

c. Temperature

d. None of these

3. Sal trees are dominant in-

a. The islands

b. Swamp forest d. Montane forest

c. Deciduous forest

4. Odisha has __ number of elephant corridors. a. 6 c. 13

b. 8

d. None of the above

Capture-recapture method is a ____type of survey.

a. Tertiary

b. Ancillary

c. Principal

d. None of the above

Dung assessment in wildlife census is a ____ survey.

a. Tertiary

c. Secondary

b. Primary d. None of the above

7. Census assists to study the population-

a. Change

b. Composition

c. Size

d. All of the above

8. Riparian forests are included under-

a Tropical forest

b. Littoral forest

c Temperate forest

d. None of these

9. Which type of behavior is genetically inherited? b FAP

a Instinct c Imprinting

d All the above

10. Which of the following is not a type of learn a Habituation c Observation	ned behaviour? b Insight d None of the above	
11. Which factor is usually used by birds to nava position of sunc smell	rigate during migration? b earth's magnetic field d All the above	
12. Which of the following migratory flyways p a East Asia-East Africa and Central Asia c Central Asia and East Asia-Australia	pass through India? b Central Asia and East Atlantic d East Atlantic and Mediterranean	
 Which type of movement behaviour makes a taxis c kinesis 	s moths to fly towards light? b migration d None of the above	
14. Which type of behaviour is expressed whe unselfishness?a agonisticc territoriality		
15. Heterocera means a Compound eye c Jointed legs	b Varied antennae d Brushed feet	
16. Among those mentioned below which onea Limpetsc Urchins	is a keystone species? b Mussels d Starfish	
17. "Lepidos" means- a Wings c Scale	b Hair d Eye	
18. Loss of fynbos has caused the rapid declinea Microbatrachella capensisc Mabuya elegans	of the population of b Mantidactylus boulengeri d None	
a Wing coloration pattern	The key to identify the difference between a butterfly and a moth is in the a Wing coloration pattern b Antannae c Day-Night flying pattern d Proboscis	
20. Kangaroo rats are a Keystone mutualists c. Keystone seed predator	b Keystone carnivore d Keystone herbivore	
		

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$\left(\underline{\text{Descriptive}} \right)$

Time: 2 hrs. 30 min. Marks: 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1.	Mention the reasons for human-wildlife conflict. State the mitigation measures for human-wildlife conflict.	5+5=10
2.	What is a wildlife census? How wildlife census is done?	2+8=10
3.	Define wetland. State the causes of wetland degradation along with the mitigation measures for conservation of wetland for wildlife.	2+4+4 =10
4.	What are the bird flyways found over India? Discuss about their significance. What are the common threats found along these flyways?	2+4+4 =10
5.	Write short notes on a) Asian Big Cats with special reference to India. b) Types of innate behavior.	5+5=10
6.	What is animal migration? What are different types of migration? Why does animal migrate? What are different skills used by animals to migrate?	2+3+2+ 3=10
7.	a. What is the difference between Habitat fragmentation and Habitat loss?b. What are conservation corridors?c. Give arguments for and against conservation corridors.	2+2+6 =10
8.	i. Mullerian mimicry ii Batesian mimicry	2+8=10
	b. Write down the metamorphosis of butterfly	

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