U.G. 1st Semester Examination-2023
ZOOLOGY

[Multidisciplinary Course (MDC)]

Course Code : ZOO-MDC-1

(Biodiversity, Wildlife Conservation and Ecotourism)

[NEP-2020]

Full Marks : 35   **Time : 90 Minutes**

Instructions to the Candidates:

- Candidates will be provided with a question cum answer booklet.

- The booklet contains in two parts. Part-A & Part-B. In Part-A 18 multiple choice questions, each carrying 1 mark and in Part-B 12 multiple choice questions, each carrying 2 marks. Candidates will attempt 25 questions from the following (MCQ).

- Candidates must fill up his/her Registration Number, Year & Roll Number in the space provided.

- Do not make any rough work on the answer booklet.

- At the end of the examination please return the answer booklet to the invigilator.

Registration No. [   ] Year [   ]

Roll Number [   ]

Signature of the Invigilator [   ]

[Turn Over]

PART - A

Answer any **fifteen** questions from the following. [Choose the correct option and put tick (√) mark beside given box]:   1×15=15

1. What is biodiversity?

   a)   The study of birds   ☐

   b)   The variety of life forms on Earth   ☐

   c)   The study of genetics   ☐

2. Which of the following countries is NOT considered a megabiodiversity country?

   a)   India   ☐

   b)   Brazil   ☐

   c)   Canada   ☐

3. The Convention on Biological Diversity aims to:

   a)   Encourage biopiracy   ☐

   b)   Conserve biological resources   ☐

   c)   Exploit biodiversity for economic gain   ☐

4. Habitat analysis includes the study of:

   a)   Animal behavior   ☐

   b)   Topography, soil, and water   ☐

   c)   Human population density   ☐

5. Population density refers to:

   a)   The number of individuals of a species in a given area   ☐

   b)   The number of species in a given area   ☐

   c)   The size of a population's territory   ☐

6. What is an example of a non-invasive method for estimating wildlife populations?

   a)   Tagging and tracking   ☐

   b)   Faecal analysis   ☐

   c)   Direct observation   ☐

[Turn Over]

7. Carrying capacity refers to:

   a) The maximum population size of a species that an environment can sustain indefinitely ☐

   b) The ability of a habitat to support a diverse range of species ☐

   c) The minimum population size required for genetic diversity ☐

8. What is the primary focus of ecotourism/wildlife tourism in forests?

   a) Commercial logging ☐

   b) Environmental education and conservation ☐

   c) Mining activities ☐

9. Human-wildlife conflicts arise due to:

   a) Habitat destruction ☐

   b) Wildlife overpopulation ☐

   c) Excessive hunting by humans ☐

10. Which of the following is a method of ex-situ conservation?

    a) National parks ☐

    b) Botanical gardens ☐

    c) Wildlife sanctuaries ☐

11. Example of tiger reserve situated in West Bengal:

    a) Sundarban ☐

    b) Buxa ☐

    c) Both (a) & (b) ☐

12. Which of the following is an example of in-situ conservation?

    a) Botanical gardens ☐

    b) National parks ☐

    c) Zoos ☐

13. Which of the following is a method used for population estimation?

   a) GPS tracking ☐

   b) Remote sensing ☐

   c) Pug marks ☐

14. Tiger reserves in India are primarily established for:

   a) Poaching activities ☐

   b) Conservation of tiger populations ☐

   c) Timber harvesting ☐

15. What is the significance of biodiversity hotspots?

   a) They have low biodiversity ☐

   b) They are areas of high species richness and endemism ☐

   c) They are areas with no biodiversity ☐

16. Which of the following is a direct threat to biodiversity?

   a) Habitat restoration ☐

   b) Climate change ☐

   c) Conservation efforts ☐

17. What does IPR stand for in the context of biodiversity?

   a) International Political Rights ☐

   b) Intellectual Property Rights ☐

   c) International Protected Reserves ☐

18. What is the main focus of wildlife tourism in protected areas?

   a) Disrupting wildlife habitats ☐

   b) Maximizing profits ☐

   c) Environmental education and conservation ☐

PART - B

Answer any **ten** from the following questions. [Choose the correct option and put tick (√) mark beside given box]:   2×10=20

1. Which of the following is not a type of biodiversity hotspot?

    a)   Tropical Rainforests   ☐

    b)   Coral Reefs   ☐

    c)   Deserts   ☐

    d)   Mediterranean Forests   ☐

2. Which act in India governs biodiversity and related issues?

    a)   Wildlife Protection Act   ☐

    b)   Forest Conservation Act   ☐

    c)   Biodiversity Act   ☐

    d)   Environmental Protection Act   ☐

3. The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) aims to:

    a)   Preserve cultural heritage   ☐

    b)   Protect endangered species   ☐

    c)   Promote sustainable development   ☐

    d)   Regulate international trade of wildlife   ☐

4. Which body in India is responsible for regulating biodiversity issues?

    a)   Environment Ministry   ☐

    b)   Wildlife Institute of India   ☐

    c)   National Biodiversity Authority   ☐

    d)   Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education   ☐

5. In wildlife conservation, what does "in-situ" conservation refer to?

    a)   Conservation within natural habitats   ☐

    b)   Conservation in captivity   ☐

    c)   Conservation through breeding programs   ☐

    d)   Conservation through genetic engineering   ☐

6. Population density is calculated by:

   a) Total population divided by total area ☐

   b) Total area divided by total population ☐

   c) Total population multiplied by total area ☐

   d) Total area multiplied by total population ☐

7. Human-wildlife conflicts arise mainly due to:

   a) Overpopulation of wildlife ☐

   b) Loss of natural habitats ☐

   c) Lack of government regulations ☐

   d) Climate change ☐

8. The Wildlife Protection Act in India was enacted in:

   a) 1972 ☐

   b) 1980 ☐

   c) 1990 ☐

   d) 2000 ☐

9. Which of the following is not a management challenge in tiger reserves?

   a) Poaching ☐

   b) Human-wildlife conflicts ☐

   c) Habitat destruction ☐

   d) Overpopulation of tigers ☐

10. Remote sensing and GIS are used in wildlife conservation for:

    a) Capturing wildlife for research ☐

    b) Estimating wildlife populations ☐

    c) Creating artificial habitats ☐

    d) Designing tourist routes ☐

[Turn Over]

11. What is a common method for population estimation of carnivores?

    a)   Faecal analysis   ☐

    b)   Pug marks   ☐

    c)   Census   ☐

    d)   Radio collaring   ☐

12. Which of the following is NOT a type of protected area in India?

    a)   National Parks   ☐

    b)   Wildlife Sanctuaries   ☐

    c)   Biosphere Reserves   ☐

    d)   Wildlife Reserves   ☐

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