

Marks scored:

KATHMANDU UNIVERSITY
End Semester Examination [C]
July, 2017

Level : B. Sc.

Year : II

Course : ENVS 212

Semester: I

Exam Roll No. :

Time: 30 mins.

F. M. : 20

Registration No.:

Date :

JUL 18 2017

SECTION "A"

[20 Q. × 0.5 = 10 marks]

1. Among which of the following does not explain spatial patterns of species diversity?
 α diversity β diversity γ diversity Ω diversity
2. Sum of all genes and alleles in a population is called:
 Gene pool Gene bank Gene store Seed bank
3. Exotic species means:
 Endemic Ornamental Alien Indigenous
4. Nepal falls into which of the following zoogeographic region?
 Neotropical Oriental Nearctic Palearctic
5. According to CITES category, "Species not yet threatened, but which could become endangered if trade is not controlled" fall in:
 Appendix I Appendix II Appendix III Appendix IV
6. Tropical zone does not usually consist of the plant species like:
 Shorea robusta *Acacia catechu* *Dalbergiasisoo* *Juniperusindica*
7. *Soil and water conservation* by floral sector of biodiversity comes under which of the following values:
 Extrinsic Utilitarian Instrumental Indirect use
8. Most serious threat to wildlife comes from:
 Over exploitation Introduction of exotic species
 Habitat destruction International trade
9. An example of man-made wetland is:
 Reservoir Peats and bogs Swamp Flood plain
10. The biggest uncharted realm of biodiversity is:
 Tropical moist forest Forest canopies
 Ocean Fungi
11. The plant *Swertiachirayitais* famous for:
 Timber Food Medicine Ornament
12. The IUCN threat category for insufficiently known species.
 E I K V

13. Protozoan typically are included in the kingdom:
 Monera Protista Animalia Fungi
14. The National Park and Wildlife Conservation Act was enacted in:
 1974 1972 1973 1976
15. Terai Arc Landscape (TAL) is landscape approach to preserve biodiversity that covers.....districts of Nepal.
 14 24 34 44
16. The most severe mass extinction was occurred during the period:
 Permian Ordovician Devonian Cretaceous
17. Number of mammal species reported from Nepal is around:
 180 380 280 80
18. In general, the species are more vulnerable to extinction if they are from:
 continental area Ocean Islands Coastal area
19. Most of the world-famous deserts are found in the latitude:
 0° 30° 60° 90°
20. Nepal became a party to convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in:
 1974 1984 1994 2004

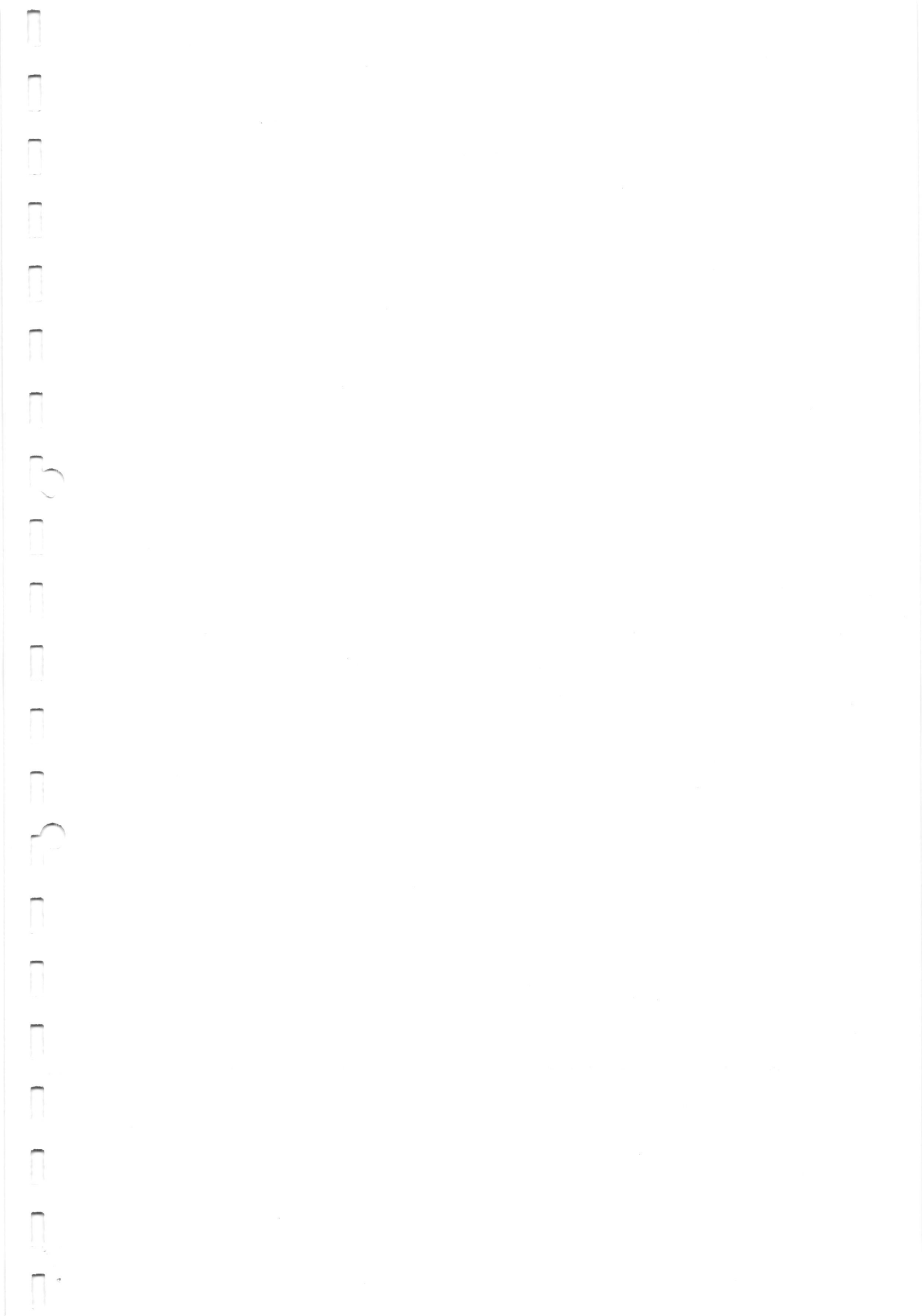
SECTION "B"
 [20 Q. × 0.5 = 10 marks]

Fill in the blanks with appropriate word/words.

21. The Five Kingdom System was first introduced by the taxonomist
22. Unchartered realms are also called as
23. According to species concept, "A species is a set of organisms that look similar to each other and distinct from other sets".
24. is the evolutionary history of organisms.
25. Major two criteria to designate an ecosystem a hotspot are and
26. is regarded as the youngest mountain chain of the world.
27. A species of uniparental (asexual) organisms is called
28. Translocation processes began in 1986 in Nepal with the translocation of rhino from to
29. is eliminating species through killing, poaching and hunting.

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30. The continental plate that holds South America is
31. The mathematical equation to calculate Simpson index of diversity is
32. The conservation of species in glassware in laboratory is called
..... conservation.
33. is the principle that says the correct formal scientific
name for an animal taxon, the valid name, correct to use, is the oldest available name that
applies to it.
34. The zoological name of common Toad is
35. The full form of ICBN is
36. The botanical name of Saal (Agrakh) tree is
37. The only "hunting reserve" of Nepal is
38. The current NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN of Nepal
has started in the year
39. are the areas around National Park with partial
restrictions.
40. is the concept developed by Sir Peter Scott.



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SECTION "C"
[3Q. × 7 = 21 marks]

Attempt *ANY THREE* questions. Provide appropriate illustration wherever necessary.

1. Explain the advantages of classification of organisms. Write short note on Convention on Biological diversity. [3+4]
2. Describe different types of mountains. What are major threats and conservation approaches to biodiversity hotspots? [3+4]
3. What do you understand by 'biological new frontiers'? Describe any two examples. [2+5]
4. Write short note on measurement of biological diversity? Highlight major activities of Nepal Biodiversity Action Plan. [4+3]

SECTION "D"

5. Write short notes on *ANY FOUR*: [4Q. × 3 = 12 marks]
 - a. Binomial nomenclature.
 - b. Biological concept of species
 - c. RAMSAR sites of Nepal.
 - d. Biogeographical realms.
 - e. Species based conservation approach.
6. Differentiate between: [3Q. × 3 = 9 marks]
 - a. Tropical zone and Sub-tropical zone.
 - b. Extinction and pseudo-extinction.
 - c. Endangered and Vulnerable species.
7. Give reasons [4Q. × 2.5 = 10 marks]
 - a. Nepal's rich biodiversity is due to its extreme altitudinal variations.
 - b. Cultural diversity plays a pivotal role in maintaining biodiversity.
 - c. Landscape level of conservation is an effective management tool for conserving genetic diversity.
 - d. Every year several numbers of species are discovered.
8. Write common name for *ALL* these taxa [6Q × 0.5 = 3 marks]
 - a. *Najana*
 - b. *Panthera tigris*
 - c. *Solanum tuberosum*
 - d. *Oryza sativa*
 - e. *Zea mays*
 - f. *Saccharum officinarum*

