



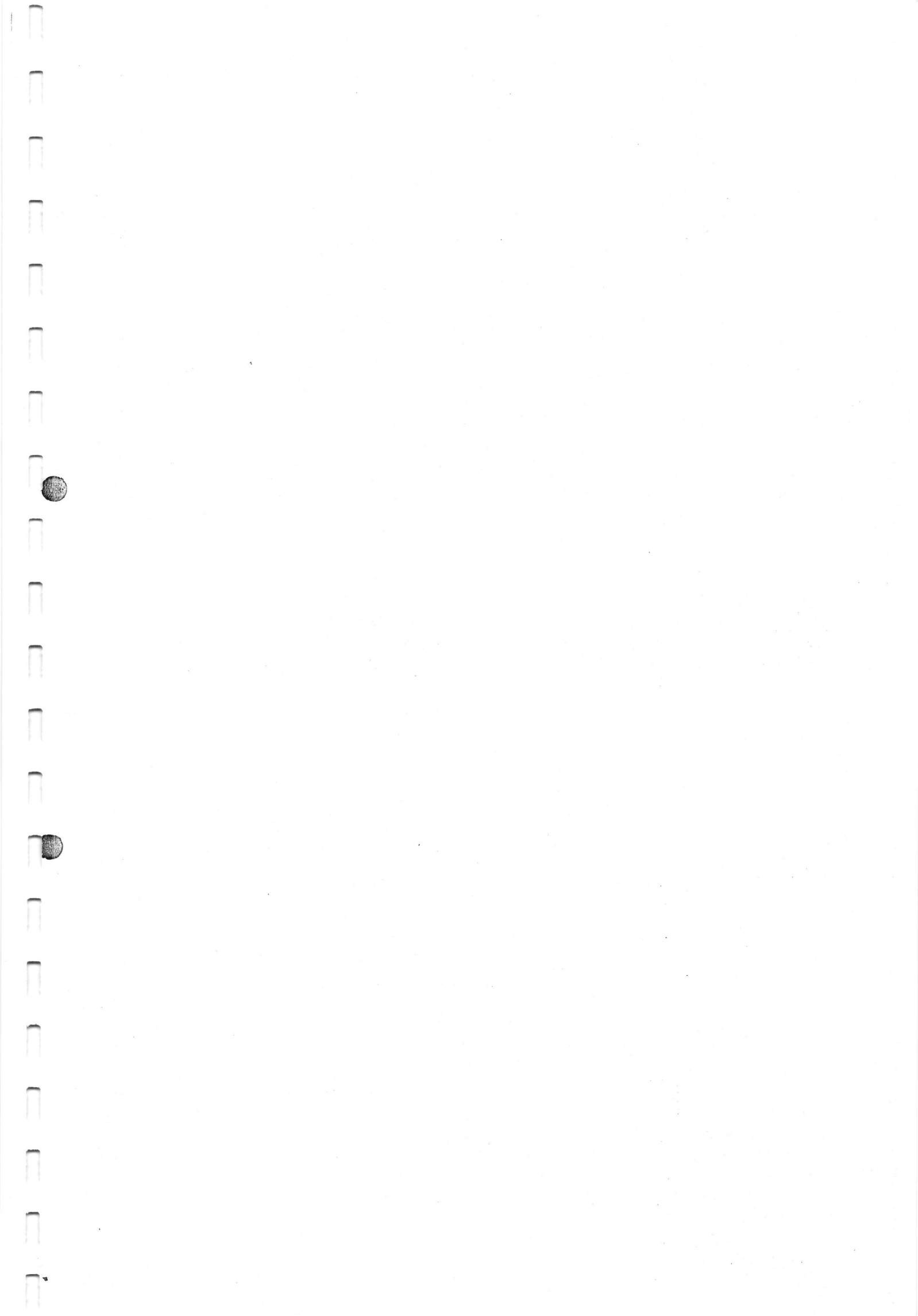


SECTION "C"

[10 marks]

Fill in the blanks:

1. The term "hotspots" was coined by \_\_\_\_\_.
2. "Zorse", "Grolar" and "Zeedonk" represent \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The full form of GMBA is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ are also referred to as the "kidneys of the earth".
5. The Darwin's finches illustrate \_\_\_\_\_ evolution.
6. Change in allele frequency in small populations due to chance factor is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The total number of strategic goals of the Aichi targets is \_\_\_\_\_.
8. International Day for Biological Diversity is celebrated on \_\_\_\_\_.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ reflect the rate of change of biodiversity across environmental gradients.
10. Total number of vulture species found in Nepal is \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Climatic variables affecting vegetation in biomes are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Megathermal climatic regimes are typical of \_\_\_\_\_.
13. The total number of protected areas in Nepal is \_\_\_\_\_.
14. The most severe mass extinction occurred in the \_\_\_\_\_ period.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ is the methodology to identify the minimum set of areas containing at least one viable population of every species in a given animal or plant group.
16. The altitude beyond which trees are not found is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.
17. The "Shaligram" stones found in Kali Gandaki represent \_\_\_\_\_.
18. A region where a crop is believed to have originated is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
19. National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, Nepal is prepared by the \_\_\_\_\_.



KATHMANDU UNIVERSITY  
End Semester Examination [C]  
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Level : B.Sc.  
Year : II  
Time : 2 hrs. 30 mins.

Course : ENVS 212  
Semester: I  
F.M. : 55

SECTION "D"  
[3 Q. × 7 = 21 marks]

Answer **ANY THREE** of the following:

1. Define biodiversity. Give an account of different levels of biodiversity citing appropriate examples.
2. Define ecosystem services. Describe the different ecosystem services of biodiversity with appropriate examples.
3. List out the "unchartered realms of biodiversity" and give an account of at least four realms.
4. What are biodiversity hotspots? Give an account of any two biodiversity hotspots you have studied.

SECTION "E"

5. Differentiate between (any *FOUR*) [4Q.×2.5=10]
  - a. Extinction and extermination
  - b. Keystone species and endemic species
  - c. Biological species concept and ecological species concept
  - d. *Loxodonta africana* and *Elephas maximus*
  - e. Endemic species and alien species
6. Assign the following species with their most important value/use in one word. [8 Q.×0.5=4]

a. <i>Juglans regia</i>	e. <i>Zea mays</i>
b. <i>Mangifera indica</i>	f. <i>Brassica campestris</i>
c. <i>Taxus baccata</i>	g. <i>Momordica charantia</i>
d. <i>Coffea arabica</i>	h. <i>Cinnamomum verum</i>
7. Give reasons why (any *FOUR*) [4Q.×2.5=10]
  - a. Nepal is rich in biodiversity.
  - b. Species diversity is considered as the currency of biodiversity.
  - c. Species abundance is less in tropical forests.
  - d. Flat fishes are characteristics of deep sea environment.
  - e. Current extinction of species is also referred to as Anthropocene extinction.
8. Write short notes on (any *TWO*) [2Q×3=6]
  - a. Invasive species.
  - b. Biopiracy
  - c. Cartagena Protocol
9. Explain the rules of binomial nomenclature. [4]

