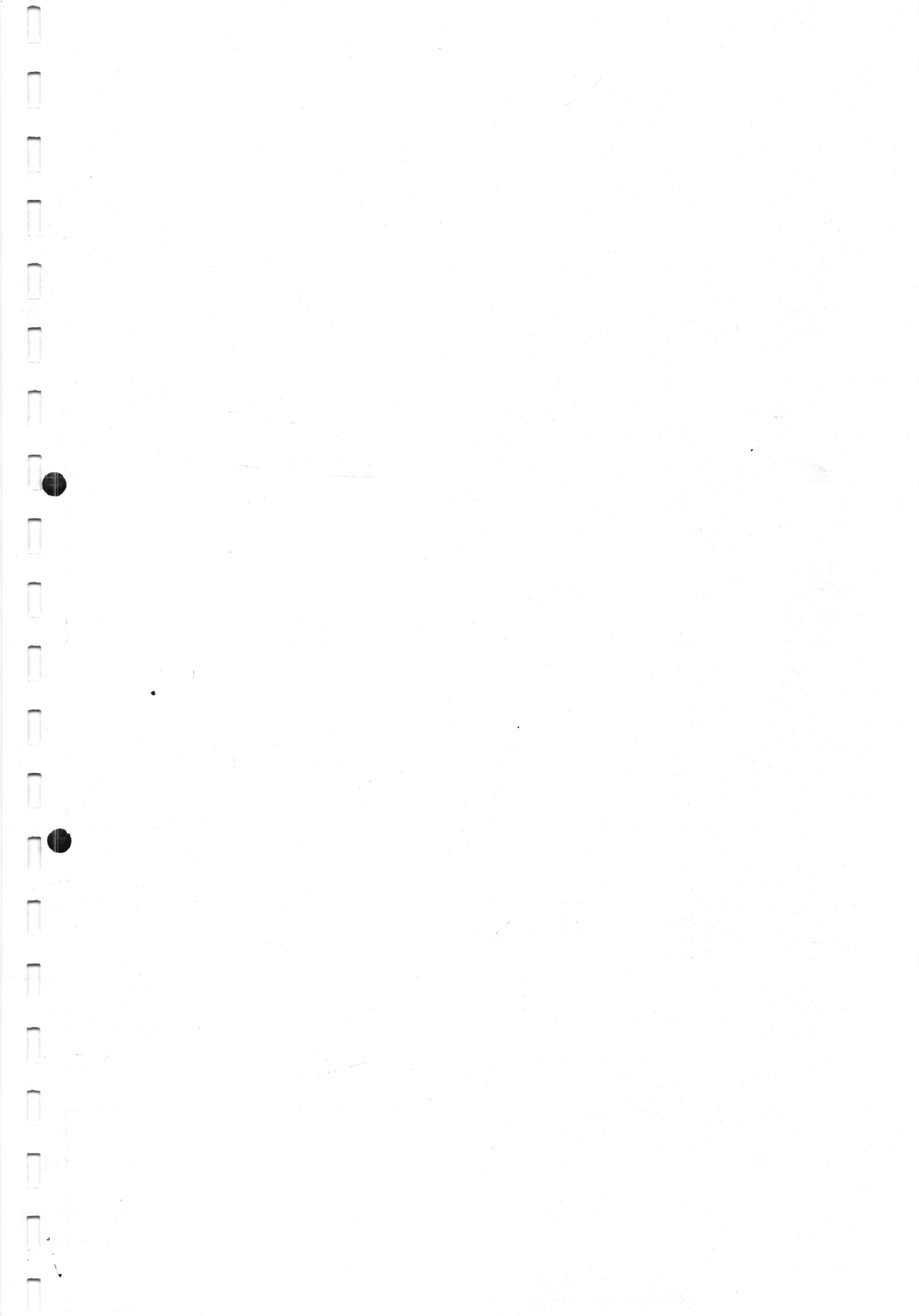


05 JUN 2019

SECTION "C"
[10 marks]

Fill in the blanks.

21. The Secretariat of CBD is based in _____.
22. Bailey's hierarchical levels of ecosystem are _____, _____, _____.
23. Fish Orders end with suffix _____.
24. _____ are also referred to as the "kidneys of the earth".
25. Wetlands of international importance are called _____.
26. Cartagena Protocol deals with _____.
27. _____ is the methodology to identify the minimum set of areas which would contain at least one viable population of every species in a given animal or plant group.
28. The altitude beyond which trees cannot grow is called _____.
29. The total number of Megadiversity countries is _____.
30. The largest National Park in Nepal is _____.
31. Change in allele frequency in the continuum of time and space is called _____.
32. Marsupial radiation is highest in _____.
33. MAB stands for _____.
34. The Red Data Book is published by _____.
35. IPR stands _____.
36. An area with high species richness is called _____.
37. Grove of trees with special religious significance associated with a particular culture are called _____.
38. The summation of genetic, species, ecosystem and landscape diversity is called _____.



KATHMANDU UNIVERSITY
End Semester Examination [C]
May/June, 2019

05 JUN 2019

Level: B.Sc.
Year : II
Time: 2hrs. 30 mins.

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

SECTION "D"

[3 Q. × 7 = 21 marks]

Answer *ANY THREE* questions.

1. Define biodiversity. Give an account of different levels of biodiversity citing their significance with appropriate examples.
2. Define extinction. Give an account of the mass extinctions the earth has suffered. Add a note on the significance of extinction.
3. Define speciation. Describe the different types of speciation citing appropriate examples.
4. Give an account of different threats to biodiversity in Nepalese context.

SECTION "E"

5. Differentiate between (*ANY FOUR*): [4 × 2.5 = 10]
 - a. Alpha diversity and beta diversity
 - b. Parapatric speciation and sympatric speciation
 - c. Endemic species and native species
 - d. Option value and bequest value of biodiversity
 - e. CITES Appendix I and CITES Appendix II
6. Assign the following species with their most important value/use in one word. [8 × 0.5 = 4]

a. <i>Shorea robusta</i>	e. <i>Mangifera indica</i>
b. <i>Brassica campestris</i>	f. <i>Juglans regia</i>
c. <i>Artocarpus lakoocha</i>	g. <i>Cuminum cyminum</i>
d. <i>Triticum aestivum</i>	h. <i>Tagetes erecta</i>
7. Give reasons why (*ANY FIVE*): [5 × 2 = 10]
 - a. Hybrids are not given the status of a species.
 - b. Forest canopies are regarded as "last biotic frontiers".
 - c. Tectonic lakes are characterized by high endemism.
 - d. The present extinction is called Anthropocene extinction.
 - e. Canopies are considered as one of the unchartered realms of biodiversity.
 - f. Latin is considered as a dead language.
8. Write short notes on (*ANY TWO*): [2 × 3 = 6]
 - a. Levels of extinction.
 - b. Significance of parasites
 - c. Insects as "unchartered realms of biodiversity"
9. Give a brief account of indirect use value of biodiversity. [4]

