

M.Sc. ENVIRONMENTAL Sc.  
FOURTH SEMESTER  
WILDLIFE ECOLOGY: WILDLIFE HEALTH & WEALTH  
MEV - 403A  
(USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART)

**SET  
A**

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

( Objective )

Time: 30 min.

Marks: 20

*Choose the correct answer from the following:*

**1X20=20**

- If ethology is considered to be developed largely in Europe, then which place is considered as the origin of comparative psychology.
  - Soviet Russia
  - China
  - Australia
  - America
- Who is commonly referred to as founder of behaviourism in study of animal behavior?
  - Edward L. Thorndike
  - Lehrman
  - John B. Watson
  - C.O. Whitman
- The proximate cause of behavior are interactions with the environment, but the behavior is ultimately shaped by
  - The nervous system
  - Sexuality
  - Evolution
  - Hormones
- The pathogen of a highly infectious and fatal disease of cattle, Anhrax is,
  - Virus
  - Bacteria
  - Protozoa
  - Fungi
- Poaching of pangolin mainly done for,
  - Cosmetic purpose
  - Medicinal use
  - Meat
  - None of the above
- Headquarter of Wildlife Trust of India (WTI) is,
  - Guwahati
  - Noida
  - Mumbai
  - Pune
- Which article protects wildlife?
  - Article 48A
  - Article 44A
  - Article 47A
  - Article 46A
- Metabolic Bone Disease (MBD) is
  - Nutritional disease
  - Infectious disease
  - Viral disease
  - None of the above
- Candidiasis is one of the commonest skin diseases in such cattle caused by
  - Fungi
  - Bacteria
  - Protozoa
  - Virus

- Capture myopathy also called,
  - a. Bovine heart disease
  - b. White muscle disease
  - c. Cattle fever
  - d. Blue tongue
- Ketosis is a,
  - a. Viral disease
  - b. Infectious disease
  - c. Nutritional disease
  - d. None of the above
- Xerophthalmia is a,
  - a. Bone disease
  - b. Eye disease
  - c. Skin
  - d. None of the above
- The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act was implemented in \_\_\_\_\_ with various provisions for protecting habitats.
  - a. 1971
  - b. 1975
  - c. 1972
  - d. 1974
- Which of the following biogas produce by cattle?
  - a. Ethane
  - b. Methane
  - c. Propane
  - d. Butane
- What are the factors on which size of home range of an animal depends?
  - a. Density of food resources
  - b. Population density
  - c. Competition with other species
  - d. All the above
- Which of the following is not used by an animal to mark its territory?
  - a. Display
  - b. Calling
  - c. Scent
  - d. None of the above
- An automatic movement made by an animal towards or away from a stimulus is called as
  - a. Tropism
  - b. Taxis
  - c. Instinct
  - d. None of the above
- When is the Wild Life (Protection) Act. 1972 latest amendment made?
  - a. 1992
  - b. 2002
  - c. 2022
  - d. None of the above
- When was Indian Board of Wildlife created in India?
  - a. 1952
  - b. 1962
  - c. 1972
  - d. 1982
- Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides *“The state shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wildlife of the country”*
  - a. 48A
  - b. 51A
  - c. 51A(g)
  - d. 42B

**( Descriptive )**

Time : 2 hrs. 30 mins.

Marks : 50

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

1. Critically discuss the experimental approaches of ethology. 10
2. Write about the ecological and economic benefits of wildlife. 5+5=10
3. What is epizootiology? Describe infectious and non-infectious animal diseases with example of the pathogens/factors responsible for such diseases. 2+8=10
4. What is wildlife tourism? Write the advantages and disadvantages of wildlife tourism. 2+8=10
5. Discuss different types of animal behavior. Give suitable examples in support of your answer. 10
6. Write about the values and major threats to wildlife with special reference to NE India. Highlight the role of NGOs in conservation of wildlife citing suitable examples. 6+4 = 10
7. Critically discuss the salient features of Wild Life (Protection) Act. 1972. 10
8. Write note on (*any two*) 5+5=10
  - a. Captive myopathy
  - b. wildlife crime
  - c. trade on wildlife

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