

B.Sc. Fourth Semester- (Zoology)

Paper-2: Animal Behaviour & Conservation Biology

1. The inherited behaviour is called instincts:

- a) Imprinting b) learning c) maturation d) instinct

Answer: d

2. The change of behaviour by life experiences is called:

- a) Instinct b) maturation c) learning d) imprinting

Answer: c

3. Pavlov's experiment on conditioned of dogs to salivate upon hearing a ringing bell by repeatedly presenting them with food while ringing a bell. This is an example of:

- a) classical conditioning b) alternative conditioning c) sensitization d) operant conditioning

Answer: a

4. Which of the following is a form of learning that occurs during a genetically determined time period early in life:

- a) imprinting b) innate behaviour c) insight learning d) habituation

Answer: a

5. Which of the following chemical conveys information among the members of the species:

- a) enzymes b) pheromones c) hormones d) All of the these

Answer: b

6. Many animals learn the land marks in their environment, creating a mental map. This type of learning is:-

- a) spatial learning b) imitative learning c) operant learning d) habituation

Answer: a

7. Our sleep-wake cycle follows a rhythm, is called: -

- a) Infradian b) circadian c) circannual d) ultradian

Answer: b

8. The behaviour in which one animal is aggressive or attacks another animal, the other responds by returning the aggression or submitting is called:

- a) Agnostic b) territory c) hierarchy d) altruism

Answer: a

9. Study of animal behaviour with a focus on behaviour under natural conditions, and viewing behaviour as an evolutionary adaptive trait is called

- a) socio-biology b) comparative psychology c) behavioural ecology d) ethology

Answer: d

10. Honeybee use to communicate both the direction and the distance of a food source by;

- a) waggle dance b) round dance c) courtship d) foraging dance

Answer: a

11. The interaction in which an individual gives up or sacrifices some of its own reproductive potential to benefit another individual is called:

- a) Agnostic b) territory c) hierarchy d) altruism

Answer: d

12. Which of the following nobel laureate and animal behaviourist demonstrated imprinting with geese:

- a) Konrad Lorenz b) Isabelle Charrier c) B.F. Skinner d) Ivan Pavlo

Answer: a

13. When an animal learns by experience not to respond to a stimulus that is irrelevant to its well-being. The type of behaviour is:

- a) imprinting b) habituation c) insight learning d) classical learning

Answer: b

14. A circadian cycle is about ----- long

- a) 90-100 minutes b) 28 days c) 1-year d) 24 hours

Answer: d

15. Which of the following is true of circadian rhythms?

- a) They are artificial inventions of timekeepers.
- b) They are internally driven and externally regulated cycles.
- c) They are sequences of events that occur once a month.
- d) They occur on the same schedule regardless of the changes from day to night.

Answer: b

16. Biodiversity is of importance as it offers:

- a) Stability of ecosystems
- b) Stability of atmosphere
- c) Stability of species

d) Stability of research

Answer: a

17. Which one of the following is not an in-situ conservation method?

a) Zoo

b) National Parks

c) Biosphere Reserves

d) Sanctuaries

Answer: a

18. Which is an advantage of ex-situ conservation?

a) Cheap method

b) Conserve large number of species together

c) Genetic process for breeding/long life

d) Existence in natural habitat

Answer: c

19. Hot spot areas have:

a) Low density of biodiversity

b) Only endangered plants

c) High density of hot springs

d) High density of biodiversity

Answer: d

20. Endemic Species are:

a) rare species

b) species localised in a specific region

c) cosmopolitan in distribution

d) critically endangered species

Answer: b

21. Biodiversity

a) increases towards the equator

b) decreases towards the equator

c) remains same throughout the planet

d) has no effect on change in latitude.

Answer: a

22. In which year wildlife protection act was first implemented in India?

- a. 1952
- b. 1962
- c. 1972
- d. 1982

Answer: c

23. Which of the following statement is correct about the National Park?

- a. Multipurpose protected areas to preserve genetic diversity in representative ecosystem.
- b. A reserves area meant for preserving its natural vegetation, wildlife and natural beauty.
- c. A reserved area meant for preservation and development of endangered species.
- d. All of the above

Answer: b

24. Which of the following National Park is the only existent habitat for the nearly extinct Asiatic Lions in India?

- a. Gir National Park
- b. Mahatma Gandhi Marine National Park
- c. Gahirmatha Marine Wildlife Sanctuary
- d. National Chambal Sanctuary

Answer: a

25. Which of the following statement is correct about the Biosphere Reserve?

- a. Multipurpose protected areas to preserve genetic diversity in representative ecosystem.
- b. A reserves area meant for preserving its natural vegetation, wildlife and natural beauty.
- c. A reserved area meant for preservation and development of endangered species.
- d. All of the above

Answer: d

26. The most important human activity, leading to the extinction of wildlife, is

- a) Pollution of wildlife
- b) Hunting for valuable wildlife products
- c) Introduction of alien species

d) Alternation and destruction of the natural habitats

Answer: d

27. Red Data Book Provides data on

a) Red flowered plants

b) Red coloured fishes

c) Lists of plants and animals

d) Endangered plants and animals

Answer: d

28. Viable material of endangered species can be preserved by

a) Gene bank b) Gene library

c) Gene pool d) Herbarium

Answer: a

29. Which of the following statement is correct about the Sanctuary?

a. Multipurpose protected areas to preserve genetic diversity in representative ecosystem.

b. A reserves area meant for preserving its natural vegetation, wildlife and natural beauty.

c. A reserved area meant for preservation and development of endangered species.

d. All of the above

Answer: c

30. Which of the following is mainly responsible for the extinction of wild life

a) Pollution of air and water b) Hunting of flesh

c) Destruction of Habitats d) All of these

Answer: d

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