

M.Sc. WILDLIFE CONSERVATION
Second Semester
BEHAVIOURAL ECOLOGY
(MWS - 203)

Duration: 3Hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Part-A (Objective) =20
Part-B (Descriptive) =50

(PART-B: Descriptive)

Duration: 2 hrs. 40 mins.

Marks: 50

Answer any four from Question no. 2 to 8
Question no. 1 is compulsory.

1. Write the differences: (2.5×4=10)
 - (a) Home range and core area.
 - (b) Monitoring and foraging behaviour.
 - (c) Feeding and foraging behaviour.
 - (d) Resting and sleeping behaviour.
2. What is Scan Animal Sampling? Write the merit and demerit of this sampling method. (2+4+4=10)
3. Discuss the acoustic communication in primates. What are alarm calls and other vocalizations used for communication? (6+4=10)
4. Write a note on anti-predator strategies used by animals. (10)
5. Discuss co-operation and helping behaviour in mammals and birds. (5+5=10)
6. What are the benefits and costs for group living in animals? Explain group living with examples. (6+4=10)
7. What do you mean by behavioural patterns in captivity? Explain with an example with reference to a particular animal. (3+7=10)
8. What are the types of mating system? Explain in details about the types. (3+7=10)

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Duration: 20 minutes

Marks – 20

(PART A - Objective Type)

I. Choose the correct answer:

1×20=20

1. One Zero Sampling is used to record–
(a) All the behaviour (b) Few behaviour
(c) One behaviour (d) None
2. Who first of all forwarded the simplest method of behavioural sampling?
(a) Southwick (b) Altmann
(c) Mohnot (d) None
3. Sleeping behaviour can be distinguished from resting by–
(a) Head movement (b) Eye open
(c) Both (d) None
4. Selection of sampling method depends upon–
(a) Size of the group (b) Purpose of study
(c) Both (d) None
5. Scan Sampling is the best to record the activity when the group size is–
(a) Large (b) Small
(c) Both (d) None
6. Soil eating behaviour is called–
(a) Geo-eating behaviour (b) Geo-feeding behaviour
(c) Geophagy behaviour (d) None
7. Ad. Lib Sampling method is used to record the activity which is–
(a) Less frequent (b) More frequent
(c) Both (d) None
8. The individual who actively involved in grooming is called–
(a) Groomer (b) Groomee
(c) Both (d) None
9. Which factors are responsible for expressing behaviour?
(a) Extrinsic factors (b) Intrinsic factors
(c) Both (d) None

10. Focal Sampling Method is the best to record the activity of–
(a) Single individual (b) Group
(c) Both (d) None
11. The term pair bonding is used for–
(a) Polygamy (b) Monogamy
(c) Sexual Selection (d) None
12. Chimpanzees follows the kind of mating system, called–
(a) Monogamy (b) Polygamy
(c) Promiscuous (d) Polygyny
13. Behaviours that influence what an organism eats and how it finds its food are called –
(a) Territorial behaviour (b) Foraging behaviour
(c) Resting behaviour (d) Social behaviours
14. The main reasons for animals defending a territory is to protect–
(a) Nesting sites (b) Food resources
(c) Mating areas (d) All of the above
15. This model predict how an animal behaves while searching for food–
(a) Kin selection theory (b) Optimal foraging theory
(c) Altruism (d) None
16. This particular aquatic animal is known to produce whistles for communication–
(a) Fishes (b) Dolphin
(c) Sting ray (d) None
17. The foraging behavior of Greater adjutant storks can be observed in which of the following places?
(a) Guwahati (b) Goa
(c) Gandhinagar (d) None
18. Antlers or horns used in mating system is a type of–
(a) Secondary sexual characteristics (b) Primary sexual characteristics
(c) Intra sexual character (d) None
19. Some feeding adaptations of predators are–
(a) Teeth (b) Claws
(c) Fangs (d) All of the above
20. Herbivory refers to an interaction in which an animal eats a part or whole–
(a) Plant (b) Algae
(c) Both (d) None
