

ZOO504 WILDLIFE

MOST IMPORTANT MCQs FOR MID TERM

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Group link: <https://chat.whatsapp.com/BjC6W0jZx8o9yaC2ISh1Gu>

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Dear fellows, as you know that exam of this subject will now entirely objective based. A little effort has been made to facilitate you all. Hope you find it helpful. Underlined words are possible answers that could be made out of the statements. All answers are correct and cross checked with handouts, Google and ChatGPT.

1. Wildlife refers to neither cultivated or domesticated nor tamed organisms.
2. Wildlife is organisms that grow or live wild in an area without being intervened by humans.
3. Habitat determines any wildlife species found in any area
4. Snags are dead or partially dead standing trees.
5. Rattlesnakes use small cave like openings in outcrops as hibernacula.
6. About 90% of the domestic food crops now cultivated are descendants of wild plants.
7. Blood samples of the wild animals can be screened which would be helpful for identifying and resolving causes of disease epidemics.
8. Today, variety of plant products like lumber, paper, rubber, oils, dyes, and fibers etc. are supplied by wild plants.
9. Seed eaters also disperse the seeds by defecation.
10. Wild plants or their extracts are a source of medicine for an estimated 80% of the world's population.
11. Gene banks are the bio-repositories used for the preservation of genetic material.
12. Wild species' genotype may have a gene particularly resistant to parasites or to a particular disease.
13. Wild animals can be helpful to plant propagation in various ways: Pollination, Dispersal of seeds, Conifer trees.
14. Kruger National Park is located in South Africa.
15. In some forested area in Latin America, wildlife acts as animal protein source.
16. Wild meat tends to have less fat than domestic meat and can be a good source of iron, Vitamin A and Vitamin B.
17. Commercial ranching and farming of wild animal occurring in countries like China, Zimbabwe & Thailand.

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18. Extract of **Rosy periwinkle** leaves act as **anticancer**.
19. **Ebola vaccine (VSV-EBOV)** found **100%** safe initially tested in primates.
20. Organism that has changed from being domesticated to being wild, natural, or untamed. Goats, Cats are called **Feral**.
21. An area where regulated hunting & shooting is allowed is called **Game Reserve**.
22. Natural home of an organism is called **Habitat**.
23. **Home Range** is an area where an animal lives and moves on a periodic basis.
24. I.U.C.N stands for **International Union for Conservation of Natural Resources**.
25. **National Parks** are Public recreational area where flora and fauna are in their natural state.
26. **Wild life** is natural renewable resource hence has a great economic value throughout world.
27. **Houbara bustard** is used as **game bird**.
28. **Markhor** is used for hunting for trophy.
29. In Punjab-Pakistan hunting is not allowed after **1974 wild life act** and Amendments in **1991**.
30. Eagles, hawks and their feathers have great cultural and spiritual value to **Native Americans** as religious objects.
31. In **Hinduism** the **cow** is regarded sacred.
32. **Markhor** is a national animal of Pakistan.
33. Certain wild animals and bird are **natural Scavengers** such as kites, Vultures, eagles, jackals, hyaenas etc.
34. **Nerium oleander (Anvirzel™)** is used to treat **malignancies**.
35. **Cincona (Quinine)** is used to treat **malaria**.
36. **Musk deer (Musk pod)** has multiple effects particularly enhances **myocardial** function.
37. In **Russian Far East**, farmers raise captive deer for human consumption.
38. **Deer** are the natural prey preference for leopards.
39. **Bubonic plague** is transmitted by **Flea bite**.
40. **Tularemia** is also known as **rabbit fever**.
41. **Rabies**, also known as **hydrophobia**.
42. Wild animals serve as a reservoir for many diseases (**Zoonosis**).
43. Elephants eat upto to **450Kg** of food per day.
44. Losses due to elephant damage regarding plantations and timber are estimated to be around **US\$105 million** per year.
45. **Bears** are sometimes known to attack livestock and water pipes, raid orchards, and occasionally on storehouses of food.
46. Conflict between **wildlife** and **human** occur over **Living space & Food**.
47. **Monkeys** and **rats** are sold for medical experiments.
48. Habitat loss poses the greatest threat to **species**.
49. Habitat destruction is identified as a main threat to **85%** of all species described in the IUCN's **Red** List.
50. It is an estimate that almost **70%** of deforested areas are converted to agricultural land.
51. **Population growth**, **urbanization**, and **industrialization** results in marine and coastal degradation.
52. **Wetlands** are being drained for cultivation and building of road etc.

53. **Oceanic birds** are killed by oil spillage from oil tankers in the sea.
54. Animals like **mussels** have been unfit for human consumption.
55. Various natural calamities like **floods**, **hurricane**, **fire** etc. have also caused massive destruction of wildlife.
56. Conservation strategies like **ex-situ** & **in-situ** can be applied for well-being of wildlife and their habitat.
57. **Census** is mandatory to count numbers and distribution of wildlife populations.
58. **African elephant**, which are under escalated threat from poaching, habitat loss and human– wildlife conflict.
59. **The Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, 1912.**
60. **The Pakistan Plant Quarantine Act, 1976.**
61. **Madras Wild Elephant Preservation Act, 1873.**
62. **All India Elephant Preservation Act, 1879.**
63. **Wild Birds and Animals Preservation Act, 1912.**
64. **Bengal Rhinoceros Preservation Act, 1932.**
65. **Veterinarians** are concerned with health of free- ranging wildlife populations and deals with the health of diverse range of species.
66. **Veterinarians** are to prevent Infectious disease transfer at the domestic animal-wildlife interface.
67. **Protected areas** are one of the most effective tools for conserving species and natural habitats.
68. In Pakistan, **Lal Suhanra Park** at Bahawalpur conserves **Black buck**.
69. In India, **Gir Forest** at **Gujarat** conserves **lions**.
70. W.Bengal conserves one-horned **rhinoceros** etc.
71. W.W.F stands for **World Wildlife Fund**.
72. I.U.C.N stands for **International Union for Conservation of Natural Resources.**
73. C.I.T.E.S stands for **Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species.**
74. Under the **Small Grants Programme (SGP)**, more than **450** projects have been successfully completed.
75. Collaborative research programs should be initiated with neighboring countries with **common ecosystem**.
76. WSC stands for **Wildlife Conservation Society.**
77. PAWS stands for **Pakistan Animal Welfare Society.**
78. IFAW stands for **International Fund for Animal Welfare.**
79. Under **WSC**, **500** projects in more than **60 nations** around the world that are intended to help protect both wildlife and the wild places in which they live.
80. **PAWS-CHICAGO** provides healthcare and rehabilitation to wild animals.
81. **Pakistan Animal Welfare Society (PAWS)** aims to create an equitable relationship between humans and animals in Pakistan.
82. **Wildlife Alliance (1994)** protects forests and wildlife in the Southeast Asian tropical belt.
83. **IFAW (1969)** rescue and protect animals around the world.
84. Saving seals, whales, elephants and tigers are significant projects of **IFAW**.
85. **African Wildlife Foundation (1961)** ensures the wildlife and wild lands of Africa will endure forever.
86. **Animal Welfare Institute (1951)** eliminates the impact of human actions detrimental to endangered species.
87. The Headquarter of WWF is at **Gland, Switzerland.**
88. The symbol of WWF is **Giant Panda**.

89. An executive committee of WWF comprises of a **President** and **Ten members** of the Board of Trustee of W.W.F.
90. IUCN was founded in **1948**.
91. IUCN has more than **475** member organizations, **116** government agencies in **133** countries.
92. The **SSC** is one of the commissions of **IUCN**, the World Conservation Union.
93. The SSC is governed by a Steering Committee, which is headed by the **Commission Chair**.
94. There are currently **112** Specialist Bird Groups.
95. CITES came into force in **1975**.
96. CITES stands for **Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species**
97. Currently **180 countries**, including the United States, implement CITES.
98. CITES has its secretariat in **Geneva**.
99. Cacti, iguanas, and parrots represent some of the approximately **35,000** species protected by CITES.
100. **Indus River Dolphin (Platanistaganetica minor)**, an endangered species endemic to the Indus River system in Pakistan.
101. IRDCP stands for **Indus River Dolphin Conservation Project**.
102. Habitat of Indus River Dolphin has been reduced to **one fifth** of its historical range and further degraded due to shortage of water.
103. Population of Indus Dolphin is divided in sub-populations because of the **six** barrages constructed on the **River Indus**.
104. IRDCP covers an area of **200 km** between **Guddu** and **Sukkur** barrages in the province of Sindh and some extensions of the project covers the Punjab.
105. IWC stands for **International Whaling Commission**.
106. The Commission of IWC has a membership of **88** Contracting Governments.
107. The headquarters of the I.W.C is in **Impington**, near **Cambridge, England**.
108. Original members of IWC consisted only of the **15** whale- hunting nations.
109. **Exotic** means wildlife species not native to Pakistan.
110. According to **Schedule I**, wild animals that can be hunted on an ordinary permit, with the details of everything is mentioned.
111. According to **Schedule II**, animals, trophies or meat for the possession, transfer or export of which certificate of lawful possession is required.
112. According to **Schedule III**, wild birds and animals protected throughout the year.
113. According to **Schedule IV**, wild birds and animals which are not protected.
114. **Protected areas** are one of the most effective tools for conserving species and natural habitats.
115. IUCN Protected category I (a) is **Strict Nature Reserve**.
116. IUCN Protected category I (b) **Wilderness Area**.
117. IUCN Protected category II is **National Park**.
118. IUCN Protected category III is **Natural Monument or Feature**.
119. IUCN Protected category IV is **Habitat/Species Management Area**.
120. IUCN Protected Category V is **Protected Landscape/Seascape**.

121. IUCN Protected category VI is **Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources.**
122. Commercialization of land and water in **category II** is creating challenges in many parts of the world.
123. **Category III** protected areas are usually relatively small sites that focus on one or more prominent natural features and the associated ecology, rather than on a broader ecosystem.
124. **Category V** protected areas may also act as linking habitat between several other protected areas.
125. **Category VI** protected areas aim to conserve ecosystems and habitats.
126. **National Park** is an area of outstanding scenic merit and natural beauty where the landscape, flora and fauna are protected and preserved in a natural state.
127. Public access for recreation, education and research is provided in **National Park.**
128. Hunting, killing, trapping or capturing wild animals inside or within a radius of **three miles** of boundaries of **National Park.**
129. The **Ministry of Interior** is the responsible authority for National Parks.
130. In accordance with the existing land use and the characteristics of the resources, a National Park may be divided into the **five zones** for management.
131. Pakistan has **29** Protected Areas known as **National Parks.**
132. The **Kirthar National Park** is situated in the Kirthar Mountains in **Karachi** and **Jamshoro** District in Sindh, Pakistan.
133. Kirthar National Park was founded in **1970** and stretches over **3,087 square kilometers.**
134. Kirthar National Park is **second** largest National Park in Pakistan after **Hingol National Park.**
135. Birds' fauna of Kirthar National Park is equally rich with at least **58** varieties.
136. **Blackbuck antelopes** are kept in enclosures for a reintroduction project at Kirthar National Park.
137. **Lal Suhanra National Park** is located at **Bahawalpur district of Punjab.**
138. Lal Suhanra is spread over **31,368 hectares.**
139. Lal Suhanra Park is primarily established to protect and preserve **Black buck** and **chinkara.**
140. To date-**150**, Nilgai, Indian rhino have also been introduced in Lal Suhanra Park there.
141. More than **160** varieties of birds are present in Lal Sunhara Park.
142. **Chinji National Park** was established in **1987.**
143. Chinji National Park is located close to **Salt Range**, about **130 km** from Islamabad in the south.
144. Chinji National Park is located **Talagang Tehsil, Chakwal District, Punjab, Pakistan.**
145. Chinji National Park covers a total area of **6,095 hectares (15,061 acres).**
146. Chinji National Park is mainly meant for the protection of threatened species of **Urial.**
147. Hazarganji Chiltan National Park was established in **1978.**
148. **Hazarganji Chiltan** National Park is located at **Mastung District** of western Balochistan, Pakistan.
149. Hazarganji Chiltan National Park covers **325,000 acre** of land located close to the **Koh-i-Chiltan** Mountain in **Quetta's** outskirts.
150. Hazarganji Chiltan National Park is mainly meant for the restoration of endangered species of **Chiltan Markhor.**
151. To date about **300- 400 Sulaiman Markhor** and around **800 Chiltan ibex** survive within the park boundaries.

152. The **Suleiman Markhor** is also present in the northern part of the Chiltan Range and a few urial still survive on the western slopes between **1,500m and 2,100m.**
153. **Ayubia National Park** was declared a National Park in **1984.**
154. Ayubia was named after **Muhammad Ayub Khan**, the then President of Pakistan.
155. **Ayubia National Park** is located in **Abbottabad District, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa- Pakistan.**
156. Ayubia National Park has total area **3,312 hectares (8,184 acres).**
157. Ayubia National Park holds **104** species of plants.
158. The Ayubia National Park harbors up to **203** species of birds.
159. Ayubia National Park supports **31** species of mammals.
160. **Khunjerab National Park** was established on **29 April 1979.**
161. Khunjerab National Park is located in **Gilgit Baltistan**, Pakistan. Adjacent to the **Taxkorgan** Natural Reserve in China.
162. Khunjerab National Park is one of the **highest** National Parks in the world.
163. The borders of the Park mapped in **1974**, after a field survey to protect **“Marco Polo Sheep”.**
164. The population of that sheep was around **400** but had dropped to below **180** by the time of the completion of the Karakoram Highway.
165. The primary purpose of Khunjerab National Park was to provide protection to the endangered **Marco Polo sheep**, which is only found in this area in Pakistan.
166. **Margalla Hills National Park** includes the Margalla Hills which form's the foothills of the Himalayas, along with **Shakarparian Park** and **Rawal Lake.**
167. Margalla Hills National Park is rich in biodiversity **600** plant species.
168. Margalla Hills National Park contains **250** bird varieties.
169. Margalla Hills National Park has **38** mammal species.
170. Margalla Hills National Park has **13** species of reptiles.
171. **Chitral Gol National Park** is established in **1984.**
172. Chitral Gol National Park is **Hindukush range**, beside the Chitral River in Chitral District - Khyber Pakhtunkhwa-Pakistan.
173. Chitral Gol National Park holds the largest population of the **Astor Markhor** in the world.
174. **Hingol National Park** was established in **1988.**
175. Hingol National Park is rich in fauna and is known to support **35** species of mammals, **65** species of amphibians and reptiles and **185** species of birds.
176. **Wildlife Sanctuary** is a protected area, provides an undisturbed breeding ground for the protection of wildlife.
177. In the **Wildlife Sanctuary** public access is prohibited.
178. In Pakistan presently there are **99** Wildlife Sanctuaries.
179. **Astore sanctuary** was announced on **22 Nov 1975.**
180. Astore sanctuary is located between **Nanga Parbat Gilgit–Baltistan.**
181. **Markhor** is National animal of Pakistan.
182. Baltistan Wildlife Sanctuary was established in **1975.**
183. Baltistan Wildlife sanctuary is located in **Skardu District.**

184. Studies indicate that Baltistan Wildlife Sanctuary is rich in avifauna. **109** birds' species have been recorded from the **Deosai plateau**.
185. **Cholistan Wildlife Sanctuary** is part of the **Cholistan desert**.
186. **Hab Dam Wildlife Sanctuary** was declared in **July 1974**. It is Pakistan's **third** largest dam.
187. Hab Dam Wildlife Sanctuary is situated in the north of **Karachi** bordering the Kirthar National Park, Balochistan.
188. Hab Dam Wildlife Sanctuary is covering an area of **32** square miles.
189. Hab Dam Wildlife Sanctuary is an ideal place for bird watching **Waterfowl**.
190. **Chashma** and **Taunsa Barrage Dolphin Sanctuary** were declared open to the public in 1972.
191. At Chashma and Taunsa Barrage Dolphin Sanctuary Mid-winter waterfowl counts in recent years have regularly exceeded **20,000** birds.
192. The Great Rann of Kutch is a **salt marsh**.
193. Rann of Kutch is located in the **Thar Desert**.
194. Rann of Kutch is reputed to be one of the **largest** salt deserts in the world.
195. Rann of Kutch is famous for the Indian **Wild Ass** sanctuary.
196. It is an estimate that walking **6km** to water isn't unnatural for an animal.
197. There are **99** Game reserves in Pakistan.
198. IUCN recognized **66** Game/Hunting reserves in Pakistan.
199. **Tooshi**, a conservation area for **Markhor**, is famous for the **polo grounds**.
200. Tooshi Game Reserve is located along the paved road to **Garam Chashma** in Chitral's **Lutkho** district.
201. In **1974** the Government of Sindh declared the Indus River between the Sukkur and Guddu Barrages an **Indus Dolphin Reserve**.
202. From **1972** to **1978** several surveys were conducted between Guddu and Sukkur Barrages. All of these surveys reported estimation of **187** or fewer animals.
203. A minimum abundance estimate of **965** dolphins at Sukkur and Gaddu Barrage Dolphin Reserve.
204. Between Chashma and Taunsa Barrages, **84** dolphins were recorded.
205. Highest abundance was the between Guddu and Sukkur Barrages where **602** dolphins were observed.
206. **Kilik/Mintaka** Game Reserve lies along the border with **China**.
207. Kilik/Mintaka lies in **Hunza, Gilgit District**, on the Pakistan- China border, **225km** from the town of Gilgit.
208. The Ramsan Convention treaty was negotiated in **1960**.
209. **Wetlands** are areas where water is the primary factor controlling the environment and the associated plant and animal life.
210. **Five** major wetland types are generally recognized.
211. A wetland can typically store about **three-acre** feet of water, or **one million gallons**.
212. A wide range of herbal medicines are obtained from wetlands **Medicinal leeches, Hirundo medicinalis**.
213. There are **nine** criteria for identifying Wetlands of International Importance.
214. A wetland should be considered internationally important if it regularly supports **20,000** or more water birds.
215. A wetland should be considered internationally important if it regularly supports **1%** of the individuals in a population of one species or subspecies of water bird.

216. In 2013, **19 (nineteen)** Ramsar sites has been declared in Pakistan.
217. The rapid industrial development at the beginning of **19th** being affected by human activities.
218. Globally, agriculture accounts for **65%** of the total water withdrawal on Earth.
219. An **invasive alien species** is established outside of its natural past or present distribution, whose introduction and/or spread threaten **biological diversity**.
220. An analysis of the **IUCN Red List** shows that alien species is one of the most common threats associated with species that have gone completely extinct.
221. Once an urgent need for more electricity, irrigation water, or other service has been demonstrated, an options assessment can show whether a **large dam** is the best alternative.
222. Worldwide there are now over **40,000** dams which alter the natural flow of water and impact on existing ecosystems.
223. **Zoo** is a facility in which animals are housed within enclosures.
224. **Zoos** have been known for thousands of years, with well-known collections of animals.
225. **King Henry I** created the first wild animal menagerie in Britain.
226. Animal menageries remained private collections until the early part of the **19th century**.
227. German collector, **Carl Hagenbeck**, built the first wild animal park in **1848**.
228. In the **1950s**, there was a **Zoo Boom**.
229. It was not until the late **1970s** and early **1980s** that the appearance of zoos began to change to reflect the public opinion.
230. Every Zoo shall maintain a **healthy, hygienic** and **natural environment**, so that the visitors get opportunity to experience a natural environment.
231. Based on area, Zoological garden can be categorized into **four** Zoos.
232. Each zoo shall have a wall at least **two meters** high from the ground level.
233. The built up area in any zoo shall not exceed **twenty five percent** of the total area of the zoo.
234. Every zoo shall have **one** full-time officer in- charge of the zoo.
235. All animal enclosures in zoo shall be so designed as to fully ensure the safety of **Animals, Caretakers & Visitors**.
236. The enclosures housing the endangered mammalian species shall have feeding and retiring **cubicle/cell** of minimum dimensions.

It is highly recommended and advisable NOT to rely on this file alone. For obtaining maximum marks, it is necessary to go through handouts/pptx/online material or any relevant material found.

Regards:

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