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UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

FINAL EXAMINATION SEMESTER II SESSION 2015/2016

COURSE NAME : BIOGEOGRAPHY & EVOLUTION
COURSE CODE : BWJ 20803
PROGRAMME CODE : BWW
EXAMINATION DATE : JUNE/JULY 2016
DURATION : 3 HOURS
INSTRUCTION : ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF SIX (6) PAGES

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ANSWER SHOULD NOT EXCEED LENGTH OF
ONE PAGE. NO MARKS WILL BE AWARDED FOR EXCESSIVE
ANSWER. THIS PAPER MUST NOT BE DIVIDED.

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- Q1** (a) (i) Define the Pre-Cambrian & Cambrian explosion. (2 marks)
Definisikan letusan Pre-Cambrian dan Cambrian. (2 markah)
- (ii) How many phyla were detected during the Cambrian explosion? Describe their characteristics and give examples of their basic body plans. (4 marks)
Berapakah jumlah filum yang dikesan semasa letusan Cambrian? Jelaskan ciri-ciri mereka dan berikan contoh bentuk badan mereka. (4 markah)
- (iii) Demonstrate why the fossils of Cambrian explosion were distinctive as compared to fossil from other ages. (4 mark)
Huraikan mengapa fosil yang ditemui dari zaman letusan Cambrian begitu berbeza berbanding fosil dari zaman lain. (4 markah)
- (b) (i) Outline the concept of 'Ecological Biogeography' and 'Historical Biogeography'. (4 marks)
Bincangkan konsep 'Ecological Biogeography' dan 'Historical Biogeography'. (4 markah)
- (ii) Plants are much more well-studied and well-understood in the field of ecological biogeography as compared to animals. Discuss this statement. (2 marks)
Tumbuhan adalah lebih dikaji dan lebih difahami di dalam bidang 'ecological biogeography' berbanding haiwan. Bincangkan kenyataan ini. (2 markah)
- (iii) Compare the challenges of studying the fossil of plants and animals in Historical Biogeography. (4 marks)
Bandingkan cabaran di dalam mengkaji fosil tumbuhan dan haiwan di dalam bidang Historical Biogeography. (4 markah)

- Q2 (a)** Habitats come in all shapes and sizes, occupying almost the full sweep of world's geographical scales.

Habitat wujud di dalam banyak bentuk dan saiz, terdapat di hampir keseluruhan kawasan geografi dunia.

- (i) State the types of habitat based on their size.

(4 marks)

Nyatakan jenis-jenis habitat berdasarkan saiz.

(4 markah)

- (ii) Compare each of these habitats.

(4 marks)

Bandingkan habitat-habitat ini.

(4 markah)

- (b) (i)** Differentiate 'interior species' from 'edge species'.

(2 marks)

Bezakan diantara 'spesies dalaman' dan 'spesies pinggiran'

(2 markah)

- (ii) 'Edge species' can be further distinguished into **TWO (2)** categories. State the categories and outline their characteristics.

(4 marks)

*'Spesies pinggiran' boleh dibezakan lagi kepada **DUA (2)** kategori. Nyatakan kategori ini dan jelaskan ciri-ciri mereka.*

(4 markah)

- (c)** Temperature affects many processes in plants, including photosynthesis, respiration, growth, reproduction, and transpiration. Thus, variations of temperature across the latitude create phenomenal differences in biogeographical patterns of plants distributions. Outline and compare the broad categories of cold tolerance in plants.

(6 marks)

Suhu mempengaruhi banyak proses di dalam tumbuhan, termasuk fotosintesis, respirasi, pertumbuhan, pembiakan dan transpirasi. Oleh itu, variasi suhu yang terdapat merentasi latitud mencipta satu perbezaan yang menakjubkan di dalam corak biogeografi bagi taburan tumbuhan. Gariskan dan bandingkan kategori ketahanan terhadap suhu yang rendah/sejuk di dalam tumbuhan.

(6 markah)

Q3 (a) (i) Define continental drift theory.

(2 marks)

Definisikan teori hanyutan benua.

(2 markah)

(ii) Alfred Wegener championed the theory of continental drift in which he published four editions (1912, 1920, 1922, 1929) of books denoting the continental drift theory. But across the multiple editions of the book, the core substances of Wegener's idea remain the same. Outline these ideas.

(4 marks)

Alfred Wegener ialah pelopor di dalam teori hanyutan benua yang mana beliau telah menghasilkan empat edisi (1912, 1920, 1922, 1929) buku mengenai teori tersebut. Tetapi di dalam semua edisi buku-buku ini, idea dan teori dasarnya adalah sama. Jelaskan idea-idea ini.

(4 markah)

(iii) Wegener's idea were largely ignored and ridiculed by many scientist of his time. Some were pre-conceived with the ideas of fixed continents and some just simply rejected it because Wegener was a meteorologist. But there was also an objective and logical reasoning by other scientist to reject his ideas. Outline the reasons and briefly explain why it is rejected.

(4 marks)

Idea Wegener telah ditolak dan diabaikan oleh kebanyakan saintis pada zamannya. Sesetengah saintis menolak ideanya kerana mereka sudah terbiasa dan diajar dengan idea bahawa benua tidak boleh bergerak dan sebahagian yang lain hanya menolak kerana Wegener merupakan ahli meteorologi. Tetapi terdapat juga sebab yang objektif dan logikal untuk menolak idea Wegener ini. Gariskan sebab-sebab ini, dan bincangkan secara ringkas mengapa ia ditolak.

(4 markah)

(iv) Demonstrate the potential driving forces of continental drift as proposed by Wegener.

(3 marks)

Tunjukkan proses-proses atau perkara-perkara yang mungkin boleh menyebabkan hanyutan benua seperti yang dicadangkan oleh Wegener.

(3 markah)

(b) The Darwin-Wallace notion of centre-of-origin and dispersal grew out of efforts to map the distribution of plants, mammals, insects, and reptiles. Refinements to the dispersal model came from Ernst Mayr, George Gaylord Simpson, Philip J. Darlington, and others. Outline and compare the **TWO (2)** school of thought in modern dispersal biogeography theory.

(7 marks)

Anggapan Darwin-Wallace terhadap 'centre of origin' dan penyebaran spesies terhasil dari usaha memetakan taburan tumbuhan, mamalia, serangga dan reptilia.

Penambahanbaikan terhadap model penyebaran ini datang dari Ernst Mayr, George Gaylord Simpson, Philip J. Darlington dan lain-lain. Gariskan dan bandingkan DUA (2) jenis pemikiran/aliran di dalam teori penyebaran biogeografi yang moden. (7 markah)

- Q4** (a) (i) State **THREE (3)** inorganic processes which can be associated with past extinctions. (3 marks)
*Nyatakan **TIGA (3)** proses inorganik yang boleh dikaitkan dengan kepupusan lampau.* (3 markah)

(ii) Most biotic factors of extinction are density dependent factors. Discuss this statement. (3 marks)
Kebanyakan faktor biotik berkaitan kepupusan adalah faktor yang bergantung kepada ketumpatan. Bincangkan kenyataan ini. (3 markah)

(iii) How does biotic interaction affects extinction? (4 marks)
Bagaimakah interaksi biotik mempengaruhi kepupusan? (4 markah)

(iv) Differentiate local extinctions, global extinctions and mass extinctions. (3 marks)
Bezakan di antara kepupusan setempat, kepupusan global dan kepupusan besar-besaran. (3 markah)

(b) (i) State the **THREE (3)** basic patterns of distribution of animals and plants in Biogeography. (3 marks)
*Nyatakan **TIGA (3)** corak taburan yang asas bagi haiwan dan tumbuhan di dalam biogeografi.* (3 markah)

(ii) Differentiate endemic, pandemic, micro-endemic and cosmopolitan species (4 marks)
Bezakan diantara spesies yang endemik, pandemik, mikro-endemik dan kosmopolitan (4 markah)

- Q5 (a)** A large number of national and international organizations devote themselves to conservation. One of the big international players are the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN). IUCN has developed a category code to categorize level of attention needed for conservation efforts with regards to their threats, population size, prone to extinctions and so on. Explain what do you understand from the symbol listed below:

Terdapat banyak organisasi nasional maupun antarabangsa yang melibatkan diri di dalam pemuliharaan secara serius. Salah satu organisasi utama ialah Persatuan Antarabangsa bagi Pemuliharaan Alam dan Sumber Asli (IUCN). IUCN telah membina kod kategori bagi membezakan tahap perhatian dan keperluan pemuliharaan yang perlu diberi berdasarkan ancaman, saiz populasi, kecenderungan kepada kepupusan dan lain-lain. Jelaskan apa yang anda faham dari simbol berikut:

(i) EX (2 marks)

EX (2 markah)

(ii) EW (2 marks)

EW (2 markah)

(iii) CR (2 marks)

CR (2 markah)

- (b)** Population viability analysis (PVA) may be used to address **THREE (3)** aspects of threatened species management. Outline these aspects. (6 marks)

*Population viability analysis (PVA) boleh digunakan untuk menyiasat tiga aspek penting di dalam pengurusan spesies terancam. Bincangkan dengan mendalam tentang **TIGA (3)** aspek ini.*

(6 markah)

- (c)** The fundamental idea of conservation biogeography is that human should protect and conserve species, populations and ecosystems. Justify this statement (8 marks)

Idea yang paling asas di dalam biogeografi pemuliharaan ialah manusia perlu melindungi dan memulihara spesies, populasi dan ekosistem. Berikan justifikasi bagi pernyataan ini

(8 markah)

- END OF QUESTIONS -