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UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

**FINAL EXAMINATION
SEMESTER I
SESSION 2013/2014**

COURSE NAME : NATURE CONSERVATION
COURSE CODE : BFC 10202/BFC 1062
PROGRAMME : 1 BFF
EXAMINATION DATE : DECEMBER 2013/JANUARY 2014
DURATION : 3 HOURS
INSTRUCTION : ANSWER FOUR (4) QUESTIONS ONLY

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF FOUR (4) PAGES

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- Q1**
- (a) List **TWO (2)** man-made and **TWO (2)** natural resources. (4 marks)
 - (b) Describe the link between built and natural environment. (4 marks)
 - (c) Extracting, processing and using of fossil fuels will bring negative effect to environment. Explain the effect of the following processes.
 - (i) Collection
 - (ii) Processing
 - (iii) Use(7 marks)
 - (d) Human being is responsible for nature conservation. Explain **FIVE (5)** parties that should responsible for conservation. (10 marks)
- Q2**
- (a) Biodiversity has three important levels. Define genetic, species and ecosystem. (6 marks)
 - (b) Discuss **SEVEN (7)** values of biodiversity and give **ONE (1)** example each. (7 marks)
 - (c) Explain briefly **SIX (6)** critical issues to be addressed in formulating biodiversity conservation management plan and give **ONE (1)** example each. (12 marks)
- Q3**
- (a) Explain **TWO (2)** differences between *ex-situ* and *in-situ* conservation and give **ONE (1)** example each (4 marks)
 - (b) You are given the option to manage one of the two ecosystems described below (i. mangrove ecosystem and ii. a degraded tropical lowland forest). Please choose **ONE (1)** and give **FOUR (4)** reasons for choosing the ecosystem to be managed.
 - (i) Mangrove ecosystem lining a river bank of size 400m x 300m. Number of mangrove plants species – 50; number of animal

species – 150. Mangrove ecosystem is situated next to a peat swamp forest ecosystem.

- (ii) Degraded tropical lowland forest is of size 6000m x 100m. Number of plant species – 35; number of animal species – 150. Forest is surrounded by oil palm plantation.

(5 marks)

- (c) Conservation and sustainable development are inter-related.

(i) Explain briefly the meaning of each one of them.

- (ii) Suggest **TWO (2)** relationships between conservation and sustainable development.

(7 marks)

- (d) The three guiding principles for conservation are: changes are evolutionary; ecology is dynamics and presence of mankind. Explain each of these principles and give **ONE (1)** example for each of the principles.

(9 marks)

- Q4** (a) By giving appropriate example, explain the roles of local authority for maintaining good environment.

(5 marks)

- (b) Every country in the world has enacted their regulation framework to conserve nature, however environmental problems still arising. State the **FIVE (5)** possible issues that contribute to this problem.

(5 marks)

- (c) One aspect that repeatedly occurs when discussing environmental management is environmental education.

- (i) What are the objectives of introducing environmental education to young children? Support your answer by giving an appropriate method or techniques to assist the success of environmental education.

(6 marks)

- (ii) Discuss **THREE (3)** practices with the theme of “**Waste is Wealth**” as a part of environmental education to people.

(9 marks)

- Q5**
- (a) By selecting **ONE (1)** example of a natural disaster explain briefly the impacts or effects of this disaster on physical damage, environmental damage and human welfare.
(5 marks)
 - (b) What is meant by disaster management and give **THREE (3)** examples of natural disaster likely to occur in Malaysia.
(8 marks)
 - (c) There are four principles (4R) in managing a natural disaster: reduction of risk, readiness, response and recovery. Assuming you are about to manage a tsunami, explain briefly how you would carry out each of these principles.
(12 marks)

-END OF QUESTION-