



MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (MMUST)

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS (MAIN PAPER) 2023/2024 ACADEMIC YEAR THIRD YEAR FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS

FOR THE DEGREE

OF

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN MEDICAL BIOTECHNOLOGY

COURSE CODE:

BMB 313

COURSE TITLE:

ENVIRONMENTAL BIOLOGY

DATE: 7TH DECEMBER 2023

TIME: 2.00-4.00PM

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

This paper is divided into three sections, **A B** and **C**, carrying respectively: Multiple Choice Questions (**MCQs**), Short Answer Questions (**SAQs**) and Long Answer Questions (**LAQs**). Answer all questions. **DO NOT WRITE ON THE QUESTION PAPER**

TIME: 2 Hours

MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating

This Paper Consists of 4 Printed Pages. Please Turn Over

SECTION A	: Multiple Choice Questions (20 Marks)
	place of an organism or community is known as
	Niche
	Biome
	Habitat
	Habit
2. Which one	of the following is the renewable exhaustible natural energy resource?
A.	Coal
B.	Petroleum
C.	Kerosene
D.	Biomass
3. According t	to Shelford's Law of Tolerance, the organisms wide environmental factor tolerance limit show
A.	Narrow distribution with low population size
	Wide distribution with high population size
C.	Narrow distribution with high population size
D.	Wide distribution with low population size
4. Plants grow	ring under direct sunlight are known as
A.	Heliophytes
В.	Sciophytes
C.	Psamophytes
	Dicots
5. Plants grow	ring under shade are known as
	Psamophytes
В.	Sciophytes
	Heliophytes
	Monocots
	iving on a tree exhibits
	Predator
	Mutualism
	Commensalism
	Parasitism
	of the following statements is correct with respect to the food chain?
	Every component of the food chain forms a trophic level
	Inter-relation between different food chains is known as a food web
	All the chains formed by nutritional relations is used to understand energy flow.
	All of the above
X The process	of vernalization is practiced in

- 8. The process of vernalization is practised in-
 - A. Cold countries
 - B. Hot countries
- C. Only in sub-tropical countries
 D. Only in tropical countries
 9. Which one of the following requires maximum energy?
 A. Secondary consumer

 - B. Decomposer
 - C. Primary consumer
 - D. Primary producer

20. Which one of the following is a 'K' selected species? A. Aspergillus B. Human C. Taraxacum D. Grass **SECTION B: Short Answer Questions (40 Marks)** 1. Describe the 'ecosystem' origination from Arthur Tansley (5 Marks) 2. Explain the roles of external factors in ecosystems (5 Marks) 3. Describe commensal interractions in ecosystems (5 Marks) Explain meanings of phoresy, inquilism and metabiosis (5 Marks) 5. Explain the meaning of parabiosis (5 Marks) 6. Explain the meaning of foraging cycles (5 Marks) 7. Describe the various types of competition that exist in ecosytems (5 Marks) 8. State features of the Hutchinsonian n-dimensional hypervolume niche (5 Marks) **SECTION C: Long Answer Questions (60 Marks)** 1. Discuss energy flow, energetics and the carbon cycle in ecosystems (20 Marks) 2. Describe ambush, ballistic interception and pursuit in animal interactions (20 Marks)

3. Explain the Lotka – Volterra predator-prey dynamics principles in ecosystems

(20 Marks)

10. The		n area where production is less than respiration in a pond ecosystem is termed as Profundal zone
		Tidal zone
		Benthic zone
		Limnetic zone
11. Wh		of the following is not a characteristic of 'r' selected species?
		Reproduce quickly
		Parental care
		A low survival rate of progenies
		Produce a large number of progenies
12. Wh		of the following is not the characteristic of a population?
		Natality
		Mortality
		Stratification
		Sex ratio
13. Lin		dex measures
		Population mortality rate
		Population natality rate
		Population size
		Population density
14. All		y refers to
		Inhibition of growth of one species by another by the production of toxins
		Inhibition of sporulation of pathogen by the host
		Altering the reproductive cycle of one organism by another
		Inhibition of growth of one species by another by preventing reproduction
15. The		between energy flow at different points in a food chain is known as
		Ecological capacity
		Ecological efficiency
		Ecological assimilation
		Ecological potential
16. The		of a population to increase under ideal environmental conditions is called
		Natality
		Carrying capacity
		Biotic potential
		Absolute natality
17. In a		ystem, the energy flow is always
		Always unidirectional
		Always bidirectional
		In any direction
		Always down directional
18. In t		stratification, the middle region which shows vertical temperature change is called
		Mesolimnion
	B.	Epilimnion
	C.	Metalimnion
	D.	Hypolimnion
19. wh		of the following is a non-denitrifying bacteria
		Pseudomonas aeruginosa
		Thiobacillus
	C.	Thiobacillus denitrificans
	D.	Bacillus ramosus