

**THE FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY OWERRI**  
**SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY**  
**DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE TECHNOLOGY**

**COURSE TITLE:** Principles of Forestry and Wildlife **COURSE CODE:** FWT 202. **UNIT:** 2. **SESSION:** 2018/2019

**SEMESTER:** RAIN. **DATE:** 25/10/2019 **TIME ALLOWED:** 50 minutes

**INSTRUCTION:** Use HB pencil only to shade as required in your OMR Sheet. Answer all questions

1. How many National Parks are in Nigeria: (a) four (b) five (c) six (d) seven
2. The gestation period (in months) of *Loxodonta oxyotis* is : (a) 18 (b) 19 (c)20 (d) none of the above
3. *Panthera tigris* is not found in one of the following countries: (a) Nigeria (b) India (c) Pakistan (d) Indonesia
4. Wildlife trophies include the following except: (a) Bushmeat (b) Tusks (c) Feathers (d) Hides and skins
5. Diseases that are transmissible between man and animal are called (a) Ebola (b) Infectious (c) Zoonoses (d) Anthrax
6. Poaching means: (a) killing of wildlife (b) Destruction of wildlife and their habitats (c) Illegal possession of firearms to destroy wildlife and their habitat (d) All of the above
7. The following are zoological gardens in Nigeria except: (a) Obudu Zoo (b) Kano Zoo (c) Ogbé Zoo (d) Nekede Zoo
8. The following animals except *pongidae*: belong to the family (a) Orangutan (b) Bonobo (c) Gorilla (d) Mandrill
9. The removal of over-aged animal from a given population is termed: (a) Cropping (b) Culling (c) Thinning (d) Crawling
10. Kamuku National Park is located in: (a) Katsina State (b) Kogi State (c) Kaduna State (d) Kano State
11. The first university in Nigeria to offer Forestry and Wildlife as a programme is: (a) University of Lagos (b) University of Nigeria, Nsukka (c) University of Ibadan (d) University of Calabar
12. Two examples of gregarious species are: (a) Elephant and roan antelope (b) Elephant and leopard (c) Kob and leopard (d) Buffalo and tiger.
13. The first national park in Nigeria was established in the year: (a) 1976 (b) 1977 (c) 1978 (d) 1979
14. Nigeria is a signatory to the following body: (a) NCF (b) WCS (c) IUCN (d) IFSA
15. One of the following species is endemic to South East Nigeria: (a) Red eared guenon (b) White-throated monkey (c) Purple nosed monkey (d) Selater's monkey
16. *Choroepsis liberiensis* is the scientific name of the: (a) Forest hippopotamus (b) Savanna hippopotamus (c) Sahel hippopotamus (d) Niger Delta hippopotamus
17. Ex-situ conservation means managing wildlife in: (a) Captive breeding centres (b) Game reserves (c) National Parks (d) Wildlife Sanctuaries
18. The deliberate release of species into the wild is termed: (a) Introduction (b) Distribution (c) Re-distribution (d) Re-introduction
19. The art of preparing, stuffing, and mounting the skins of animals for display is termed: (a) Taxonomy (b) Plastidermy (c) Taxidermy (d) Taxodermly
20. The flagship species of Okomu National Park is: (a) *Cercopithecus mona* (b) *Cercopithecus erythrogaster* (c) *Cercopithecus diana* (d) *Cercopithecus sclateri*
21. Human management is an aspect of wildlife management:(a) True (b) False (c) True and False (d) All of the above
22. The Head of the National Park Service in Nigeria is called: (a) Conservator-General (b) Chief Conservator (c) Chief Conservator General (d) Chief Park Conservator
23. Forest in the south is characterized by a large no of ..... Trees, (b) Shrubs (c). Herbs (d) Woody Plants.
24. Mangrove forest is dominated with the species namely ..... and ..... (a). *Rhizophora* species and *Avicennia* species (b) *Avicennia* and *Calamus* species (c). *Rhizophora* species and *Calamus* species (d). *Mitragyna* species and *Avicennia* species
25. .... and ..... are the two types of forest regeneration. (a). Permanent and Artificial regeneration. (b). Natural and Artificial regeneration (c). Selection and Enrichment system. (d). Natural and selective regeneration.
26. Different activities that are carried out in raising a forest is referred as ..... (a). Silvicultural system (b) Silvicultural practice (c) Selective system (d) Cultural Practice
27. Any operation carried out for the benefit and better development of trees is referred to as (a) Tending (b) Shedding (c) Thinning (d) Weeding
28. Seedlings are normally raised in ..... (a) Poly-pot (b) Germination box (c) Direct sowing (d) Germination bed
29. .... is the gas pollutant that tree takes in and used for metabolic activities (a). Sulfur monoxide (b) Carbon monoxide (c) Mercury (d) Sulphur dioxide.
30. The silvicultural practice that involves the removal of lower branches is called ..... (a). Thinning (b) Pruning (c) Coppicing (d) Weeding.
31. The vegetation of a country is determined predominately by following accept ..... (a). Climatic factor (b) Edaphic factor (c) Biotic factor (d) Abiotic factor.
32. In Nigeria the ..... Distribution brings about two distinct types of vegetation. (a). Temperature (b) Sunlight (c) Rainfall (d) Soil
33. A young plant grown from seed is called ..... (a). Seed (b) Sucker (c) Stump (d) Seedling
34. Natural forest originates from ..... (a). Direct seeding (b) seedling (c) seed (d) Planting

35. Tiny and delicate seeds are sown in ..... (a). Poly-pot (b) Transplanting bed (c) Germination box (d) Germination bed.
36. .... is the ideal soil for nursery (a). Sand (b) Silt (c) Sand-loam (d) Clay
37. .... is define as a plantation techniques in which forest crops are raised in combination with agricultural crops. (a). Homegarden (b) Mixed Cropping (c) Taungya system (d) Coppice system.
38. The process whereby man puts in the energy and channels it to a few desired plants to promote higher productivity is called ..... (a) Forest conservation (b) Agro ecosystem (c) Natural ecosystem (d) Forest law
39. Forest ecosystem exposed to continuous harvesting and does not allow for regeneration is called ..... (a). Forest plantation (b) Secondary forest (c) Deforestation (d) Degraded forest
40. The quantifiable benefits are measured in terms of their ..... (a). Economic benefit and Profitability (b) Expenditure and profitability (c) Economic value and Financial return.
41. In forestry the products of forest is classify into ..... and ..... (a). Major and Minor benefit (b) Quantifiable and Unquantifiable benefit (c) Tangible and Major benefit (d) Tangible and Intangible benefit.
42. .... Is a skilful management of all natural resources which occur on and in association with forest land for greater human benefit. (a). Forest (b) Wildlife (c) Forestry (d) Silviculture.
43. The system that relies on stump, sprout and root sucker in the regeneration is... (a). Taungya system (b) Clear cutting (c) Selective system (d) Coppice system.
44. .... is a nursery where planting stock is grown continuously (a). Temporary nursery (b) Commercial nursery (c) Government nursery (d) Permanent nursery
45. The following are the Silvicultural systems in Nigeria accept ..... (a). Selective system (b) Taungya system (c) Enrichment planting (d) Coppice systems
46. The following are the roles intangible benefits play in the forest accept ..... (a). Revenue generation (a) Climatic influence (c) Checking of erosion (d) Removal of particulate.
47. Broadleaf is one of the features of softwood. (a) True (b) False
48. The type of forest with different species without equal spacing is .... (a) Mixed forest (b) Mono forest (c) Natural Forest (d) Plantation
49. Application of business methods and technical forestry principles to the operation of forestry properties is (a) Forest Management (b) Silviculture (c) Agroforestry (d) None of the Above
50. Log reception is the first section of a sawmill.(a) False (b)True
51. .... is a movement of log within forest (a) Skidding (b) Haulage (c) Back warding (d) Clearing
52. ... is the process of cutting a standing tree. (a) Felling (b) Sinking (c) Logging (d) None of the above
53. The place timber is processed into sawn timber is called.....(a) Timber shield (b) Sawmills (c) grave yard (d) Forest
54. One out of the following is not part of timber grading classes. (a) Grade A (b) Grade B (c)Grade C (d) Grade
55. The process of cutting felled tree into shorter form is called? (a) Debarking(b) Logging(c) Delimiting (d) Knot
56. Log in the reception area sorted based on the following except (a) Species (b)Age (c) arrival to the sawmill
57. The place where logs are kept for collection after harvesting is called (a) gantry (b) Poultry (c) Timber shield (d) stump site.
58. Sorting and Grading of wood is done based on all except (a) Aesthetics (b) Species (c) visual grading (d) moisture content
59. Topping is .....( a) removal of branches (b) Removal of Leaf (c) Removal of Crown (d) None of the above
60. The movement of log from stump site to place of collection is (a) Haulage (b) Skidding (c) carriage (d) pushing
61. The cutting of the felled and limbed logs into dimensions for transportation is called.....  
(a) Bucking (b) Logging (c) felling (d) Selling
62. The leftover of tree after felling is called (a) log (b) stump (c) sawn tree (d) dead tree
63. The minimum diameter of tree before it can be harvested is(a)100m (b) 25cm (c) 30 cm (d) 50cmx
64. Lumber recovery ratio (LRR) or Conversion ration (CR) is part of sawmills classification (a)Yes (b) No
65. The maximum length of log is Nigeria is? (a) 1500cm (b) 360 cm (c) 12m (d) 5m
66. Wood Preservation Does the following except (a)To make the wood insect resistant. (b) To make it fungi resistant (c) To reduce life of timber (d)To retain quality
67. The best method of log transportation in swampy area is (a) Dragging (b) Water Transportation (c) Road Transportation (d) Rail Transportation
68. The following are peculiarities of forest as business venture except.(a) Time Factor (b) Market (c) Capital tied down (d) Schooling
69. Is Maximum Sustained Annual Yield or Revenue an object of Forest management (a) Yes (b) No
70. An animal that depends solely on animal flesh is (a) Obligate carnivore(b) Systemic Carnivore (c) Facultative carnivore (d) Permanent carnivore