



## BIOLOGY

# BOOKS - KUMAR PRAKASHAN KENDRA BIOLOGY (GUJRATI ENGLISH)

## BIODIVERSITY AND CONSERVATION

### Section A Exam Oriented Questions Answers From Darpan

1. Write a explanatory note on Biodiversity.

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2. Describe various levels of biodiversity.

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3. Describe the number of species found on the earth.



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4. Describe biodiversity found in India.



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5. What are different patterns of Biodiversity ? Describe latitudinal gradients.



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6. Write short note on latitudinal gradients.



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7. Why tropics have greater biological diversity ?



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8. Describe species area relationships.



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9. What is the importance of species diversity to the ecosystem and various hypothesis related to it ?



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10. Describe Rivet Popper Hypothesis.



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11. Write an account on loss of biodiversity in the world.



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12. Write short note on IUCN Red List.



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13. What condition will develop if biodiversity is lost ?



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14. Describe various causes of biodiversity losses in detail.



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15. Write short note on Habitat Loss and Fragmentation.



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**16.** How is over-exploitation responsible for loss of biodiversity ?



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**17.** Write short note on alien species invasion and its affect on biodiversity.



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**18.** Explain how biodiversity is important for human and explain what is conservation ?



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**19.** Write an explanatory note on In situ conservation.

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20. Describe various methods used in 'In situ conservation'.

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21. What are National parks ?

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22. Write short note on sanctuaries.

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23. Write short note on Biosphere Reserves.

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24. Describe sacred groves.

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25. Write an explanatory note on Ex situ conservation.

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26. Describe International Initiatives for Conservation of Biodiversity.

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## Section B Difference Scientific Reasons

1. Give differences

National Park and Sanctuary

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2. Biodiversity is important in the maintenance of biosphere and its ecosystem.

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3. There is greater biodiversity in the tropical regions of the world.

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4. Species diversity of plants is much less than that of animals.

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5. It is difficult to estimate global diversity for prokaryotes.

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6. Match the columns

Column - I		Column - II	
(A)	Nile perch in Lake Victoria.	(i)	Obvious reasons for biodiversity conservation.
(B)	Narrowly utilitarian.	(ii)	Habitat destruction
(C)	Main cause for biodiversity loss.	(iii)	High endemism
(D)	Hotspots	(iv)	Alien species



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## 7. Match the columns

Column - I		Column - II	
(A)	Endemism	(i)	Khasi and Jaintia hills Maghalaya
(B)	Hotspot of India	(ii)	Advanced ex-situ conservation.
(C)	Sacred groves	(iii)	Species found in particular area only.
(D)	Cryopreservation	(iv)	Zoological park and botanical garden.
(E)	Ex-situ conservation	(v)	Western ghats.



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## Section C Objective Questions Answers

### 1. Definitions/Explanation

Biodiversity



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## 2. Definitions/Explanation

Species diversity



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## 3. Definitions/Explanation

Ecosystem diversity



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## 4. Definitions/Explanation

Hotspot



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## 5. Definitions/Explanation

National parks



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## 6. Definitions/Explanation

Sanctuary



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## 7. Definitions/Explanation

Gene Pool



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## 8. Definitions/Explanation

Ex-situ conservation



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## 9. Definitions/Explanation

In-situ conservation



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## 10. Definitions/Explanation

Endemic species



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## 11. Definitions/Explanation

Endemism



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## 12. Definitions/Explanation

Genetic diversity





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### 13. Definitions/Explanation

$\alpha$  - diversity



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### 14. Definitions/Explanation

$\beta$ - diversity



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### 15. Definitions/Explanation

$\gamma$  - diversity



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## 16. Definitions/Explanation

Cryopreservation



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## 17. Full forms

IUCN



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## 18. Full forms

MAB



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## 19. Full forms

UNESCO





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## Section D Textual Exercise

1. Name the three important components of biodiversity.



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2. How do ecologists estimate the total number of species present in the world ?



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3. What is the significance of the slope of regression in a species area relationship ?



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4. What are the major causes of species losses in a geographical region ?

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5. How is biodiversity important for ecosystem functioning ?

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6. What are sacred groves ? What is their role in conservation ?

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7. Among the ecosystem services are control of floods and soil erosion.

How is this achieved by the biotic components of the ecosystem ?

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8. The species diversity of plants (22 per cent) is much less than that of animals (72 per cent). What could be the explanations to how animals achieved greater diversification ?



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9. Can you think of a situation where we deliberately want to make a species extinct ? How would you justify it ?



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## Section E Solution Of Ncert Exemplar Multiple Choice Questions Mcqs

1. Which of the following countries has the highest biodiversity ?

A. South America

B. South Africa

C. Russia

D. India

**Answer: A**



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2. Which of the following is not a cause for loss of biodiversity ?

A. Destruction of habitat

B. Invasion by alien species

C. Keeping animals in zoological parks

D. Over-exploitation of natural resources

**Answer: C**



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3. Which of the following is not an invasive alien species in the Indian context ?

- A. Lantana
- B. Cynodon
- C. Parthenium
- D. Eicchornia

**Answer: B**



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4. Where among the following will you find pitcher plant ?

- A. Rain forest of North-East India
- B. Sunderbans
- C. Thar Desert
- D. Western Ghats

**Answer: A**



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5. Which one of the following is not a major characteristic feature of biodiversity hotspots ?

- A. Large number of species
- B. Abundance of endemic species
- C. Mostly located in the tropics
- D. Mostly located in the polar regions

**Answer: D**



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6. Match the animals given in column I with their location in column II :

Choose the correct match from the following :

Column I		Column II	
(A)	Dodo	i.	Africa
(B)	Quagga	ii.	Russia
(C)	Thylacine	iii.	Mauritius
(D)	Steller's sea cow	iv.	Australia

A. A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv

B. A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii

C. A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv

D. A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii

**Answer: D**



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7. What is common to the following plants: Nepenthes, Psilotum, Rauwolfia and Aconitum ?

A. All are ornamental plants

B. All are phylogenic link species

C. All are prone to over exploitation

D. All are exclusively present in the Eastern Himalayas.

**Answer: C**



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8. The one-horned rhinoceros is specific to which of the following sanctuary ?

A. Bhitara Kanika

B. Bandipur

C. Kaziranga

D. Corbett park

**Answer: C**



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9. Amongst the animal groups given below, which one appears to be more vulnerable to extinction ?

- A. Insects
- B. Mammals
- C. Amphibians
- D. Reptiles

**Answer: C**



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10. Which one of the following is an endangered plant species of India ?

- A. *Rauwolfia serpentina*
- B. *Santalum album* (Sandal wood)
- C. *Cycas beddonei*
- D. All of the given



**Answer: D**



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**11.** What is common to Lantana, Eichhornia and African catfish ?

- A. All are endangered species of India.
- B. All are keystone species.
- C. All are mammals found in India.
- D. All the species are neither threatened nor indigenous species of India.

**Answer: D**



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**12.** The extinction of passenger pigeon was due to

A. Increased number of predatory birds.

B. Over-exploitation by humans.

C. Non-availability of the food.

D. Bird flu virus infection.

**Answer: B**

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**13. Which of the following statements is correct ?**

A. Parthenium is an endemic species of our country.

B. African catfish is not a threat to indigenous catfishes.

C. Steller's sea cow is an extinct animal.

D. Lantana is popularly known as carrot grass.

**Answer: C**

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14. Among the ecosystem mentioned below, where can one find maximum biodiversity ?

A. Mangroves

B. Desert

C. Coral reefs

D. Alpine meadows

**Answer: C**



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15. Which of the following forests is known as the "lungs of the planet Earth" ?

A. Taiga forest

B. Tundra forest

C. Amazon rain forest

D. Rain forests of North East India

**Answer: C**



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**16.** The active chemical drug reserpine is obtained from

A. Datura

B. Rauwolfia

C. Atropa

D. Papaver

**Answer: B**



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17. Which of the following group exhibit more species diversity ?

A. Gymnosperms

B. Algae

C. Bryophytes

D. Fungi

**Answer: D**



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18. Which of the below mentioned regions exhibit less seasonal variations

?

A. Tropics

B. Temperates

C. Alpines

D. Both (A) and (B)

**Answer: A**



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**19.** The historic convention on Biological Diversity held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 is known as

- A. CITES Convention
- B. The Earth Summit
- C. G-16 Summit
- D. MAB Programme

**Answer: B**



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**20.** What is common to the techniques (i) in vitro fertilisation, (ii) Cryopreservation and (iii) tissue culture ?

- A. All are in situ conservation methods.
- B. All are ex situ conservation methods.
- C. All require ultra modern equipment and large space.
- D. All are methods of conservation of extinct organisms.

**Answer: B**

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## Section E Solution Of Ncert Exemplar Very Short Answer Type Questions Vsqs

1. What characteristics make a community stable ?

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2. What could have triggered mass extinctions of species in the past ?

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3. What accounts for the greater ecological diversity of India ?



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4. According to David Tilman, greater the diversity, greater is the primary productivity. Can you think of a very low diversity man-made ecosystem that has high productivity ?



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5. What does 'Red' indicate in the IUCN Red list (2004) ?



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6. Explain as to how protection of biodiversity hot spots alone can reduce up to 30 % of the current rate of species extinction.



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7. What is the difference between endemic and exotic species ?

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8. How does species diversity differ from ecological diversity ?

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9. Why is genetic variation important in the plant *Rauwolfia vomitoria* ?

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10. What is Red Data Book ?

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11. Define gene pool.

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12. What does the term 'Frugivorous' mean ?

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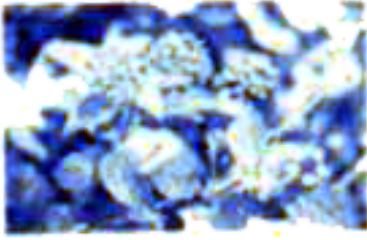
13. What is the expanded form of IUCN ?

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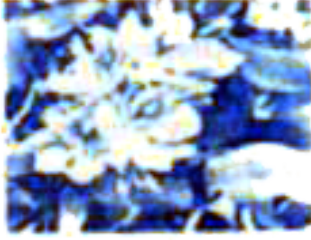
14. Define the terms (i) Bioprospecting (ii) Endemism

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15. What is common to the species shown in figures A and B ?



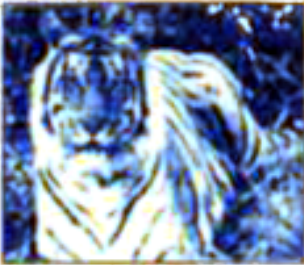
A



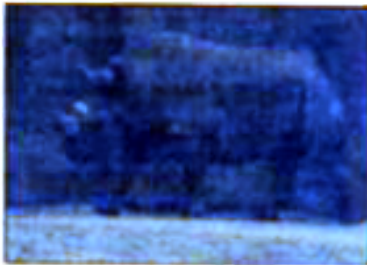
B

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16. What is common to the species shown in figures A and B ?



A



B

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1. How is the presently occurring species extinction different from the earlier mass extinctions ?

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2. Of the four major causes for the loss of biodiversity (Alien species invasion, habitat loss and fragmentation, over-exploitation and co-extinctions) which according to you is the major cause for the loss of biodiversity ? Give reasons in support.

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3. Discuss one example, based on your day-to-day observations, showing how loss of one species may lead to the extinction of another.

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4. A species-area curve is drawn by plotting the number of species against the area. How is it that when a very large area is considered the slope is steeper than that for smaller areas ?

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5. Is it possible that productivity and diversity of a natural community remain constant over a time period of, say one hundred years ?

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6. There is greater biodiversity in tropical /subtropical regions than in temperate region. Explain.

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7. Why are the conventional methods not suitable for the assessment of biodiversity of bacteria ?

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8. What criteria should one use in categorizing a species as threatened ?

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9. What could be the possible explanation for greater vulnerability of amphibians to extinction as compared to other animal groups ?

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10. How do scientists extrapolate the total number of species on Earth ?

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11. Humans benefit from diversity of life. Give two examples.

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12. List any two major causes other than anthropogenic causes of the loss of biodiversity.

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13. What is an endangered species ? Give an example of an endangered plant, and animal species each ?

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14. What are sacred groves and their role in biodiversity conservation ?

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15. Suggest a place where one can go to study coral reefs, mangrove vegetation and estuaries.

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16. Is it true that there is more solar energy available in the tropics ? Explain briefly.

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17. What is co-extinction ? Explain with a suitable example.

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## Section E Solution Of Ncert Exemplar Long Answer Type Questions

1. Elaborate how invasion by an alien species reduces the species diversity of an area.





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2. How can you, as an individual, prevent the loss of biodiversity ?



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3. Can you think of a scientific explanation, besides analogy used by Paul Ehrlich, for the direct relationship between diversity and stability of an ecosystem ?



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4. Though the conflict between humans and wildlife started with the evolution of man, the intensity of conflict has increased due to the activities of modern man. Justify your answer with suitable examples.



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5. What is an ecosystem service ? List any four important ecosystem services provided by the natural ecosystems. Are you in favour or against levying a charge on the service provided by the ecosystem ?

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6. Describe the consumptive use value of biodiversity as food, drugs and medicines, fuel and fiber with suitable examples.

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7. Species diversity decreases as we move away from the equator towards the poles. What could be the possible reasons ?

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8. Explain briefly the 'rivet popper hypothesis' of Paul Ehrlich.

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## Section F Multiple Choice Questions Mcqs

1. Which is the tallest tree in Gymnosperms ?

- A. Sequoia
- B. Zamia
- C. Wolfia
- D. Eucalyptus

**Answer: A**



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2. In India, how many genetically different strains of rice are there ?

- A. 50000

B. 1000

C. 40000

D. 20000

**Answer: B**



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3. The Western Ghats have greater ..... species diversity than the Eastern Ghats.

A. Mammals

B. Birds

C. Amphibian

D. Arthropods

**Answer: C**



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4. As we move from the polar region towards the equator, the biodiversity gradually.....

- A. Decreases
- B. Increases
- C. Increases and decreases
- D. All the given

**Answer: B**



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5. How many birds found in Colombia located near the Equator ?

- A. 1200
- B. 1400
- C. 56

D. 1300

**Answer: B**



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**6. Who gave species are relation hypothesis ?**

A. Humboldt

B. Whittaker

C. Raven

D. Mendal

**Answer: A**



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7. Which are the approaches to be considered for conservation of biodiversity ?

- A. in-situ
- B. ex-situ
- C. both (A) and (B)
- D. (A) or (B)

**Answer: C**



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8. Which kind of National Park is located near Jamnagar ?

- A. Sunderbans
- B. Gir Sanctuaries
- C. Wild Ass Sanctuaries
- D. Marine National Park

**Answer: D**



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**9. Where is ex-situ conservation carried out ?**

- A. Sanctuaries
- B. Zoo
- C. National Park
- D. None

**Answer: D**



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**10. How many National Parks are there in India ?**

- A. 79



B. 90

C. 69

D. 59

**Answer: B**



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**11. How many hot spots exist in India ?**

A. 25

B. 34

C. 3

D. 581

**Answer: C**



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12. Which region of Gujarat has botanical garden for many medicinal plants ?

A. Ahmedabad

B. Vaghai

C. Rajpipla

D. Verval

**Answer: D**



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13. Sunderbans National Park is found in .....

A. Assam

B. West Bengal

C. Madhya Pradesh

D. Bihar

**Answer: B**



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**14.** This provides a temperature of  $-196^{\circ}C$  for cryopreservation.

- A. Liquid  $CO_2$
- B. Gaseous Nitrogen
- C. Solid  $CO_2$
- D. Liquid Nitrogen

**Answer: D**



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**15.** MAB means

- A. Man and Bacteria

B. Man and Botany

C. Man and Biotic community

D. Man and Biosphere

**Answer: D**



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**16. Which institutes are actively involved in maintenance of biodiversity ?**

A. World Conservation Union

B. World Wild Life Fund

C. WHO

D. (A) and (B) both

**Answer: D**



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17. Which are the tallest angiospermic and gymnospermic plants successively ?

- A. Sequoia, Eucalyptus
- B. Eucalyptus, Sequoia
- C. Sugarcane, Eucalyptus
- D. Eucalyptus, Date palm

**Answer: B**



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18. Which are the smallest gymnospermic and angiospermic plants successively ?

- A. *Zamia pygmea*, *Wolffia globosa*
- B. *Wolffia globosa*, *Zamia*, *Pygmea*
- C. Both (A) and (B)

D. None

**Answer: A**



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**19.** Which are the largest mammals successively terrestrial and aquatic ?

A. Whales, Elephant

B. Dolphins, Elephant

C. Elephant, Whales

D. Whales, Dolphins

**Answer: C**



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**20.** Which is the microscopic parasitic animal ?

A. Amoeba

B. Euglena

C. Plasmodium

D. None

**Answer: C**



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**21. How many species of ants ?**

A. 2200

B. 2000

C. More than 20,000

D. 200

**Answer: C**



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22. How many species of beetles ?

A. 30000

B. 3,00,000

C. 30,00,000

D. More than 30 lac

**Answer: B**



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23. How many species of fishes from the following ?

A. 280

B. 2800

C. 28000



D. 2,80,000

**Answer: C**



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**24.** How many species of orchids ?

A. 200

B. 2000

C. 20000

D. 2,00,000

**Answer: C**



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**25.** Gene are made of which ?

A. ATP

B. DNA

C.  $N_2$  - base

D. Sugar

**Answer: B**



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**26.** How many genetically different strains of rice in India ?

A. 5000

B. 50000

C. More than 50,000

D. 5,00,000

**Answer: C**



[View Text Solution](#)

27. How many genetically different strains of mango species in India ?

A. 1000

B. 100

C. 1100

D. 10

**Answer: A**



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28. What is called all genes of a population from the following ?

A. Mass of Genes

B. Gene pool

C. Cluster of genes

## D. Genetic Diversity

**Answer: B**



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29. What will happen as the area increases the number of species ?

A. Increases

B. Decreases

C. There is no change

D. None

**Answer: A**



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30. What is called relative richness of different species in a habitat ?

A.  $\alpha$ -diversity

B.  $\beta$ -diversity

C.  $\gamma$ -diversity

D. None

**Answer: A**



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**31.** What is called the relative richness of different one habitat to species along a gradient another habitat within the community ?

A.  $\alpha$ -diversity

B.  $\beta$ -diversity

C.  $\gamma$ -diversity

D. None

**Answer: B**

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32. What refers to the richness of different species in a range of habitats within a geographical area ?

A.  $\gamma$ -diversity

B.  $\alpha$ -diversity

C.  $\beta$ -diversity

D. All given

**Answer: A**

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33. What refers to the variety of microbes, plants and animals of an area ?

A. Diversity of ecosystem

B. The degree of variety in nature

C. Abiotic variety

D. (A) and (B) both

**Answer: B**



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**34.** What is the important of knowledge of biodiversity ?

A. Systematic studies of plants

B. Systematic studies of animals

C. (A) and (B) both

D. Plants and animals reproductive organs

**Answer: C**



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**35.** What are included in AIMS of biodiversity ?

- A. Ecosystem studies included
- B. We can identify hot spot
- C. We can study geographical areas
- D. All given

**Answer: D**



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**36.** Who wrote "The nature has capacity to satisfy the need of man but not his greed." ?

- A. Vinoba Bhave
- B. Gandhiji
- C. Smt. Indira Gandhi
- D. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel



**Answer: B**



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**37. How the diversity of plants and animals is throughout the world ?**

- A. Equal
- B. Parallel
- C. Not uniform
- D. None

**Answer: C**



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**38. Which type of biodiversity from the equator to polar region ?**

- A. Increases

B. Decreases

C. Raises or lowers

D. Remains similar

**Answer: B**



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**39.** What is the position of biodiversity from tropics latitudinal range north  $23.5^\circ$  to south  $23.5^\circ$  ?

A. Increases

B. Decreases

C. Uncertain

D. Remains equal

**Answer: A**



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40. What is the biodiversity in reference to latitudinal gradient from higher latitude to lower latitude ?

- A. Increases
- B. Decreases
- C. Rise or Decrease
- D. Uncertain

**Answer: A**



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41. In New York at  $41^{\circ}$  N and in Greenland at  $71^{\circ}$  N successively how many species of birds are seen ?

- A. 56, 71
- B. 66, 76

C. 105, 56

D. 56, 105

**Answer: C**



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**42.** How many birds are present in India at the tropical latitude ?

A. 120

B. 1200

C. 112

D. 1122

**Answer: B**



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43. What is due to evolution new and definite species are evolved ?

- A. Identification of species
- B. Varieties in species
- C. Speciation
- D. Species complexily

**Answer: C**



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44. What is time period of speciation ?

- A. Small
- B. Middle
- C. Long
- D. Very small

**Answer: C**



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**45.** Whose contribution is responsible in tropical latitudes for indirect higher productivity and to obtain greater diversity ?

A. Bio heat

B. Mechanical heat

C. Solar heat

D. Human energy

**Answer: C**



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**46.** How many plant species are found in the largely tropical Amazonian rain forest in South America ?

A. 4000

B. More than 4000

C. 40000

D. More than 40000

**Answer: D**



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**47.** How many invertebrates in rain forest of Amazonian ?

A. 1250

B. 2500

C. 25000

D. More than 1,25,000

**Answer: D**



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48. As per one view by the end of 21st century, there will be a reduction by which rate in the biodiversity of the earth ?

A. 10 %

B. 30 %

C. 50 %

D. 70 %

**Answer: C**



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49. Which one is not from following important factors to extinction of species ?

A. Habitat loss and fragmentation

B. Over-exploitation



C. Alien species invasions

D. Attraction of Alien species

**Answer: D**



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**50.** Which is not a reason for loss of habitat ?

A. Cleaning of land for agriculture

B. Deforestation

C. Falling of trees

D. Construction of extraordinary attractive home

**Answer: C**



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51. Tropical rain forests covers how much earth's land surface ?

A. 1.4 %

B. 14 %

C. 12 %

D. 24 %

**Answer: B**



[View Text Solution](#)

52. Bignonia and Habanera are plants mainly living on rocks of which area ?

A. Northern Ghats

B. Southern Ghats

C. Eastern Ghats

D. Western Ghats

**Answer: D**



[View Text Solution](#)

**53.** How much species of butterfly on western Ghat and how much are on the average of extinction ?

A. 170, 70

B. 270, 70

C. 370, 70

D. 470, 70

**Answer: C**



[View Text Solution](#)

**54.** Which reason for over-exploitation from the following ?

- A. Use of natural resources for food.
- B. Use of natural resources for other purposes.
- C. Human 'need' turns to "greed".
- D. All given

**Answer: D**

 [View Text Solution](#)

**55.** What is called when new species entering a geographical region ?

- A. American species
- B. Variated species
- C. Alien species
- D. Variety

**Answer: C**

 [View Text Solution](#)

56. What is called Gandhari from the following ?

- A. Lantana
- B. Parthenium
- C. Water hyacinth
- D. Clarias

**Answer: A**



[View Text Solution](#)

57. Which is a exported animal from the following ?

- A. Clarias gariepinus
- B. Eicchornia
- C. Lantana

D. Parthenium

**Answer: A**



[View Text Solution](#)

**58.** In which way conservation of biodiversity is taken ?

- A. On site conservation
- B. Off site conservation
- C. New site conservation
- D. (A) and (B) both

**Answer: D**



[View Text Solution](#)

**59.** Which are included in in-situ conservation ?

- A. Protected areas
- B. Biosphere reserves
- C. New site
- D. (A) and (B) both

**Answer: D**

 [View Text Solution](#)

**60.** Which are the protected areas from the following ?

- A. National Park
- B. Animal Museum
- C. Wild life Sanctuaries
- D. (A) and (C) both

**Answer: D**

 [View Text Solution](#)

61. As a september 2002, how many protected areas in India ?

A. 851

B. 185

C. 581

D. 518

**Answer: C**



[View Text Solution](#)

62. Among protected areas in India, how many National Parks and wild life sanctuaries ?

A. 90, 448

B. 492, 89

C. 489, 92



D. 92, 489

**Answer: A**



[View Text Solution](#)

**63.** Which are hotspots from the following in our country ?

A. Western Ghats and Sri Lanka

B. Indo-Burma

C. Eastern Himalayan region

D. All given

**Answer: D**



[View Text Solution](#)

64. In western Ghats has how many endemic vertebrates among total vertebrates species 32678 in the world ?

- A. 130
- B. 310
- C. 313
- D. 133

**Answer: B**



[View Text Solution](#)

65. What is meaning of National Park ?

- A. In which wild life is strictly reserved.
- B. Where grazing and cultivation activities are not allowed.
- C. Where forestry activity is not allowed.
- D. Given all

**Answer: D**



[View Text Solution](#)

**66.** Where Kaziranga National Park is placed ?

- A. Assam
- B. Uttar Pradesh
- C. Maharashtra
- D. Madhya Pradesh

**Answer: A**



[View Text Solution](#)

**67.** Where there is Tiger reserves in West Bengal ?

- A. Sundarbans

B. Hazaribagh

C. Corbett

D. Tandoba

**Answer: A**



[View Text Solution](#)

**68.** Where there is Hazaribagh National Park from the following ?

A. Bihar

B. Uttar Pradesh

C. Maharashtra

D. Madhya Pradesh

**Answer: A**



[View Text Solution](#)

69. Where there is Corbett National Park from the following ?

- A. Karnataka
- B. Maharashtra
- C. Madhya Pradesh
- D. Uttarakhand

**Answer: D**



[View Text Solution](#)

70. Where there is Kanha Patiala Park from the following ?

- A. Madhya Pradesh
- B. Maharashtra
- C. Karnataka
- D. Uttar Pradesh

**Answer: A**



[View Text Solution](#)

**71. Where there is Bandipur National Park from the following ?**

- A. Karnataka
- B. Maharashtra
- C. Madhya Pradesh
- D. Uttar Pradesh

**Answer: A**



[View Text Solution](#)

**72. What is Sanctuaries ?**

- A. It is an area reserved for the conservation of animals.

B. In it harvesting timber, collection of minor forest product.

C. Private ownership rights are allowed with the condition that they do not affect the animals adversely.

D. All given

**Answer: D**

 [View Text Solution](#)

**73.** At present there are how many biosphere reserves in India ?

A. Four

B. Twelve

C. Ten

D. Fourteen

**Answer: D**

 [View Text Solution](#)

74. Which is not a biosphere reserves from the following ?

- A. Sundarbans
- B. Manas
- C. Great Nicobar
- D. Dal lake

**Answer: D**



[View Text Solution](#)

75. Which is the area of biosphere reserve ?

- A. Core zone
- B. Buffer zone
- C. Transitional zone



D. All given

**Answer: D**



[View Text Solution](#)

76. Which area from the following is managed to use for research and educational activities ?

A. Core zone

B. Transitional zone

C. Buffer zone

D. (A) and (B)

**Answer: C**



[View Text Solution](#)

77. In which area where conservation goal wherein certain activities are allowed ?

- A. Core zone
- B. Transitional zone
- C. Buffer zone
- D. (A) and (B) both

**Answer: B**



[View Text Solution](#)

78. Which species are preserved in ex-situ conservation systems ?

- A. Plant
- B. Animal
- C. Microbial species
- D. All given

**Answer: D**



[View Text Solution](#)

**79.** What is called the conservation of genetic resources outside their natural habitat ?

- A. In-situ conservation
- B. Forest place conservation
- C. Ex-situ conservation
- D. Protected ecosystem

**Answer: C**



[View Text Solution](#)

**80.** In world how much botanical gardens are present and how much species are maintained ?

A. 1500, More than 80000

B. More than 1500, 80000

C. 1500, 80000

D. More than 1500, About 80000

**Answer: D**



[View Text Solution](#)

**81.** How many gardens are documented in IABG ?

A. 200

B. 600

C. 400

D. 800

**Answer: D**



[View Text Solution](#)

82. How many zoos are in the world ?

A. 1800

B. More than 800

C. 1400

D. 1600

**Answer: B**



[View Text Solution](#)

83. What is done in seed bank from the following ?

A. Seed is stored for long duration.

B. It is practiced through cold storage in seed bank.

C. Germ plasm of primitive cultivars or land races and other cultivars  
are kept in seed bank.

D. (A), (B) and (C)

**Answer: D**



[View Text Solution](#)

**84.** What is seed bank from the following ?

A. Large storage of seeds.

B. Sale centre of seed.

C. The seed samples are often large enough to cover the whole  
spectrum of variations.

D. None

**Answer: C**



[View Text Solution](#)

85. What are aims of seed bank from the following ?

A. Conservation of diversity.

B. Seed has to be stored for many years, with a minimum loss of viability.

C. Many forest and fruit species for storage.

D. All given

**Answer: D**



[View Text Solution](#)

86. Which are the strategies of seed bank ?

A. Dry storage

B. Cryogenic storage

C. Storage at ambient temperature

D. (A), (B) and (C)

**Answer: D**



[View Text Solution](#)

**87. What is Gene bank ?**

A. Conservation of rare genes.

B. It includes genetic resource centres.

C. Gene group.

D. Measurement of genes.

**Answer: A**



[View Text Solution](#)



88. Which pair is not appropriate from the following?

- A. National Bureau of plant Genetic Resources - Delhi
- B. National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources - Karnal
- C. National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources Allahabad
- D. The World Conservation Union WWF

**Answer: D**



[View Text Solution](#)

89. Which is the first National Park in India ?

- A. Panna National Park
- B. Jim Corbett National Park
- C. Kaziranga National Park
- D. Saputara National Park

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

**90.** Give the numbers of protected areas in whole world.

A. 17000

B. 37000

C. 1700

D. 3700

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

**91.** Give the numbers of extinct species kept in Red list in 2000.

A. 4175

B. 8198

C. 11096

D. 16241

**Answer: C**



[View Text Solution](#)

**92.** Give scientific name of tulsi plant.

A. *Oscimum sanctum*

B. *Ficus religiosa*

C. *Prosopis cineraria*

D. *Calotrois procera*

**Answer: A**



[View Text Solution](#)

93. Sacred grows are present in :

- A. Khasi and Jaintia hills in Meghalaya
- B. Aravalli hills of Rajasthan
- C. Klestern Ghat Region of Karnataka and Maharashtra
- D. All of above

**Answer: D**



[View Text Solution](#)

94. Find incorrect match

- A. Pollinator - Bees Bumble bees, Bats, birds
- B. Legally protected - Biosphere reserve, Biodiversity Region National park, Wildlife Sanctuaries, sacred grows
- C. Lung of plant - Amazonian Raini forest

D. Rivet popper hypothesis - Haward ecologist Paul Enrich

**Answer: D**



[View Text Solution](#)

**95.** A species facing extremely high risk of extinction in immediate future is called :

- A. Vulnerable
- B. Endemic
- C. Critically endangered
- D. Extinct

**Answer: C**



[View Text Solution](#)

96. Co-extinction means :

- A. Introduction of alien species leading to decline/extinction of indigenous species.
- B. Extinction due to over exploitation
- C. Extinction due to habitat loss
- D. Extinction due to obligatory association of plant/animal

**Answer: D**



[View Text Solution](#)

97.  $\log S = \log C + Z \log A$  (logarithmic formula for species - area relation).

True about this formula is :

- A. S = Species richness, A = Area
- B. Z = Regression coefficient
- C. C = Y-intercept

D. All of the above

**Answer: D**



[View Text Solution](#)

**98.** How many numbers of wild relatives of cultivated crops ?

A. 320

B. 448

C. 557

D. 207

**Answer: A**



[View Text Solution](#)

99. If we analyze species are relationship among very large area like entire continents, slope of line because.

- A. Less steeper
- B. Vertical
- C. Much steeper
- D. Horizontal

**Answer: C**



[View Text Solution](#)

100. Z value in a much steeper slope ranges between :

- A. 0.6 – 1.2
- B. 0.1 – 0.2
- C. 0.01 – 0.02
- D. 0.6 – 0.12



**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

**101.** At present there are how many wild life Sanctuaries in India ?

A. 492

B. 417

C. 316

D. 294

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

**102.** Tropical environments, unlike temperate ones are :

A. Less seasonal

B. Relatively more constant

C. More predictable

D. All of above

**Answer: D**



[View Text Solution](#)

**103.** India is the primary centre for domestication of which spice ?

A. Black pepper

B. Ginger

C. Turmeric

D. All given

**Answer: D**



[View Text Solution](#)

104. In India Red panda is which type animal ?

- A. Vulnerable
- B. Endangered
- C. Critically endangered
- D. Extinct in wild

**Answer: B**



[View Text Solution](#)

105. How much critically endangered animal species in India ?

- A. 31
- B. 18
- C. 109
- D. 54

**Answer: D**



[View Text Solution](#)

**106.** World Conservation Union conducts from the following.

- A. Red-data book
- B. Red list
- C. Link list
- D. (A) and (B) both

**Answer: D**



[View Text Solution](#)

**107.** Give numbers of extinct Animal species from year 1600.

- A. 533

B. 839

C. 1724

D. 3700

**Answer: A**



[View Text Solution](#)

**108.** Give numbers of extinct plant species from year 1600 AD.

A. 279

B. 384

C. 629

D. 717

**Answer: B**



[View Text Solution](#)

109. All are examples of broadly utilitarian except

A. Pollination

B. Oxygen

C. Aesthetic pleasure of walking through woods poem

D. Firewood

**Answer: D**



[View Text Solution](#)

110. How much biogeographic area of India ?

A. 8

B. 10

C. 16

D. 18

**Answer: B**



[View Text Solution](#)

**111.** The reasons for biodiversity conservation are :

- A. Broadly utilization
- B. Narrowly utilization
- C. Ethical
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**



[View Text Solution](#)

**112.** How many numbers of known living species on the world ?

- A. 5 Million

B. 3.2 Million

C. 1.7 Million

D. 1.32 Million

**Answer: C**



[View Text Solution](#)

**113.** What is percentage ratio of insect species from known organisms ?

A. 75

B. 61

C. 53

D. 47

**Answer: B**



[View Text Solution](#)



114. Dodo is a extinct bird without ability to fly is of which country

A. Moreshius

B. Laxydip

C. Canada

D. Iceland

**Answer: A**



[View Text Solution](#)

115. From where leopard become extinct ?

A. Sri Lanka

B. India

C. Africa

D. Malaysia

**Answer: C**



[View Text Solution](#)

**116.**  $\alpha$ -diversity shows which type of biodiversity?

- A. In a single habitat
- B. Gradually changing habitats
- C. Entire geographical area
- D. (A) and (B) both

**Answer: A**



[View Text Solution](#)

**117.** Where residential facilities are available ?

- A. Core area

B. Buffer zone

C. (A) and (B) both

D. Transitional zone

**Answer: D**



[View Text Solution](#)

**118.** Where there is low change on height ?

A. Alpha diversity

B. Beta diversity

C. Gamma diversity

D. Topographic diversity

**Answer: C**



[View Text Solution](#)

119. How many animal species are likely to become extinct ?

A. 3,50,000

B. 35000

C. 1700

D. 3500

**Answer: A**



[View Text Solution](#)

## Section F Mcqs A Sked In Competitive Exam

1. Which area in India is rich in diversity ?

A. North India

B. Himalaya

C. Western Ghat

D. Middle India

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

2. When do wild animals get extinct in more quantity ?

- A. Due to lack of proper care
- B. Collective hunting to sale to foreign countries
- C. Due to destruction of their natural habitat
- D. Natural calamity

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

3. Which community is likely to be destroyed due to invasions of alien plant and animal species ?

- A. Presence of Evergreen forest in equatorial region
- B. Tropical forest
- C. Mangroves
- D. Community on sea island

**Answer: D**



[View Text Solution](#)

4. When do we have 'World Wild life Week' ?

- A. First week of October
- B. Third week of October
- C. First week of September
- D. Last week of September

**Answer: C**



[View Text Solution](#)

5. Endangered species means.....

- A. endangered species
- B. species about to extinct
- C. endangered and rare
- D. endangered at the threshold of becoming extinct and rare

**Answer: D**



[View Text Solution](#)

6. Effective method for maintaining plant biodiversity of any region is

.....

- A. tissue culture.
- B. botanical parks.
- C. protected biosphere.
- D. seed bank.

**Answer: C**

 [View Text Solution](#)

7. Which of the following shows maximum biodiversity of our country ?

- A. Sunderbans and Rann of Kachchh
- B. Eastern Ghats and Western Bengal
- C. Eastern Himalayas and Western Ghats
- D. Kerala and Punjab

**Answer: C**

 [View Text Solution](#)



8. Genetic diversity can operate process of evolution as .....

- A. it increases variation in characters.
- B. it decreases genetic variation.
- C. it decreases variation in characters.
- D. it increases biotic potential.

**Answer: A**



[View Text Solution](#)

9. Which one of the following areas in India is a hotspot of biodiversity ?

- A. Eastern Ghats
- B. Gangetic plain
- C. Sunderbans

D. Western Ghats

**Answer: D**



[View Text Solution](#)

10. Sacred groves are specially useful in

- A. Preventing soil erosion
- B. Year round flow of water in river
- C. Generating environmental awareness
- D. Conserving rare and threatened species

**Answer: D**



[View Text Solution](#)

11. Select the correct statement about biodiversity.

- A. Large scale planting of Bt cotton has no adverse effect on biodiversity.
- B. Western Ghats have a very high degree of species richness and endemism.
- C. Conservation of biodiversity is just a fad pursued by the developed countries.
- D. The desert areas of Rajasthan and Gujarat have a very high level of desert animal species as well as numerous rare animals.

**Answer: B**



[View Text Solution](#)

**12.** In our country, how many plant species are critically endangered ?

A. 113

B. 18

C. 44

D. 143

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

**13.** Which option is correct for the given statement X, Y and Z ?

X: Colombia has 1400 species of birds, New York has 105 species of birds, whereas, greenland has 56 species of birds.

Y: There is increase in biodiversity as one moves from polar region to equator region.

Z: More solar energy is available in tropics.

A. X and Z are correct Y is wrong

B. X, Y and Z are correct and Y and Z gives correct explanation for X

C. X is correct, Y and Z are wrong

D. X, Y and Z are correct and Y and Z do not give correct explanation for X.

**Answer: B**



[View Text Solution](#)

**14.** For the cause of extinction or to be at verge of extinction of species, which option shows correctly matched pairs ?

- (i) Over exploitation rarr passenger pigeon of North America
- (ii) Alien species invasion rarr Indigenous cat-fish
- (iii) Alien species invasion rarr Lion tailed macaque
- (iv) Loss of Habitat rarr Bignonia

- A. (i) and (iii) are correct
- B. (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct
- C. (iii) and (iv) are correct
- D. (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

**15. What is full form of IUCN ?**

- A. International Union for Community and Nature
- B. International Union for Council for Natural Resources
- C. International Union for Community and Natural Resources
- D. International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

**16. It is worlds problematic aquatic weed.**

A. Hydrilla

B. Eichornia crassipes

C. Chara

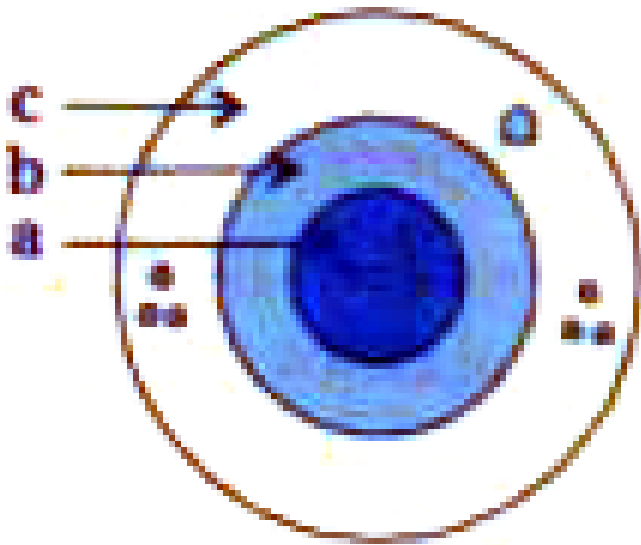
D. Wolffia

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

17. Which zone (a, b, c) is managed to use for research and educational activities in the given diagram of biosphere reserve ?



- A. a, b zones
- B. only a zone
- C. a, c zones
- D. only b zone

**Answer: D**

[View Text Solution](#)

18. Which of the given option is correct for the cryopreservation.

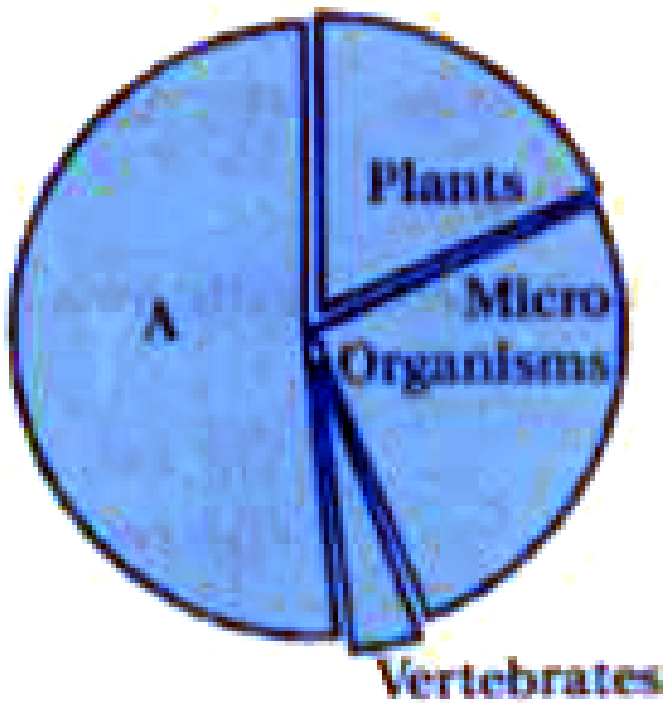


- A. Liquid nitrogen is used
- B. Liquid Hydrogen is used
- C. Very high temperature is used
- D. None of the given

**Answer: A**

 [View Text Solution](#)

**19.** Which organism will come in place of "A" in the given chart of Biodiversity at world level ?



A. Annelida

B. Echinodermata

C. Insects

D. Mollusca

**Answer: C**

 [View Text Solution](#)

20. Which statement is incorrect for India in reference to Biodiversity ?

- A. There are hundreds of species of grasses in India.
- B. India is ranking first in traditional crop and seventh in agricultural species.
- C. India is the origin place of 200 species of crop and 320 species of wild crop.
- D. At present, 30,000 to 50,000 varieties of cultivated plants are found in India.

**Answer: C**



[View Text Solution](#)

21. Hot spot regions means .....

- A. The area where large number of individuals of a particular species are present.

- B. The area where atmosphere is not suitable for their organisms.
- C. The area which has rich endemic and endangered species.
- D. The area which has no biodiversity.

**Answer: C**

 [View Text Solution](#)

**22.** With which factor, the Gandhari, water hyacinth and catfish are related in reference to loss biodiversity ?

- A. Habitat loss and fragmentation
- B. Over-exploitation
- C. Alien - species invasions
- D. Co-extinction

**Answer: C**

 [View Text Solution](#)

23. If a contractor is permitted to construct a building in a zone of biosphere reserved then which zone it may be ?

- A. Core zone
- B. Buffer zone
- C. Transition zone
- D. Any one of these

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

24. Which is the largest aquatic mammal among the following ?

- A. Rat
- B. Bat
- C. Dolphin

D. Dog

**Answer: C**



[View Text Solution](#)

25. Which scientist stated that up to certain limit as the geographical area increases, number of species also increases.

A. Humbolt

B. Armon

C. Van sach

D. Odum

**Answer: A**



[View Text Solution](#)

26. Give true ascending order of species diversity.

A. Kingdom → Family → Species → Variety

B. Variety → Species → Genus → Family

C. Kingdom → Variety → Genus → Family

D. Sub species → Phyllum → Famil → Genus

**Answer:**



[View Text Solution](#)

27. In which forest more than half of the known species are found ?

A. Tropical decidious forest

B. Tropical Moist Forest

C. Tropical Scruby Forest

D. Savana Forest

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

**28.** Which area is completely protected in biosphere reserves ?

A. Transition Zone

B. Core Zone

C. Buffer Zone

D. A & C both

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

**29.** Seed bank conserves.....

A. Simple plant



B. Types of soil

C. Germplasm

D. All the above

**Answer: D**



[View Text Solution](#)

**30.** Which institute conserves genome of economically important fishes ?

A. National Bureau of Fish genetic resources

B. National Bureau of Plant genetic resources

C. National Bureau of Animal genetic resources

D. All the above

**Answer: A**



[View Text Solution](#)

31. Match the pair with correct option.

National Park		State	
(a)	Sunderbans	(i)	Madhya Pradesh
(b)	Kaziranga	(ii)	Uttara khand
(c)	Corbett	(iii)	West Bengal
(d)	Kanha	(iv)	Assam

A. (a - iv), (b - i), (c - iii), (d - ii)

B. (a - i), (b - ii), (c - iv), (d -iii)

C. (a - ii), (b - iii), (c - i), (d -iv)

D. (a - iii), (b - iv), (c - ii), (d -i)

**Answer: D**



[View Text Solution](#)

32. Which is the basis of formation of new species ?

A. Diversity of population

B. Different species

C. Community diversity

D. Genetic diversity

**Answer: B**



[View Text Solution](#)

**33.** Which endangered species is found in Vansada National Park ?

A. lesser-florican

B. black buck

C. safed musli

D. painted frog

**Answer: D**



[View Text Solution](#)

34. Which is the diversity for the forest's biodiversity ?

A.  $\alpha$ -diversity

B.  $\beta$ -diversity

C.  $\gamma$ -diversity

D. All above

**Answer: C**



[View Text Solution](#)

35. For which crop Amazon forest is being cleared ?

A. bignonia

B. maize

C. soyabean

D. habanera

**Answer: C**



[View Text Solution](#)

**36.** Biodiversity conservation means.....

- A. The conservation of ecosystems.
- B. The conservation of speices.
- C. The conservation of gene complexes.
- D. The conservation of all above.

**Answer: D**



[View Text Solution](#)

**37.** Which alien species introduced for aquaculture purposes ?

- A. Eicchornia

B. Gandhari

C. Safed musli

D. Clarias gariepinus

**Answer: D**



[View Text Solution](#)

**38.** What is called the area in which they have rich plant and animal species and of which many are endemic and endangered ?

A. hot spots

B. rich area

C. local area

D. buffer zone

**Answer: A**



[View Text Solution](#)

39. Which of the following scientist pointed out  $\alpha$ , beta" and "gamma` type of species diversity ?

- A. Eichler
- B. R.H. Whittaker
- C. Linneus
- D. Benthum and Huxley

**Answer: B**



[View Text Solution](#)

40. Breeding ground for migratory flamingo is.....

- A. area between Khadir and Paccham islands in great Rann of Kachch
- B. area of Gulf of Kachch (Kutch)

C. area of great Rann of Kachch (Kutch) and little Rann of Kachch (Kutch)

D. area of Nal Sarovar Bird Sanctuary

**Answer: A**



[View Text Solution](#)

**41. Write the correct sequence of genetic diversity.**

A.

Kingdom → Population → Species → Genes → Chromosome

B.

Population → Species → Chromosomes → Genes → Nucleoti

C.

Species → Genes → Population Chromosomes → Nucleotides



D.

Kingdom → Species → Chromosomes → Genes → Nucleotides

**Answer: B**



[View Text Solution](#)

**42.** Where more than half of the species on the earth live ?

A. Dry tropical forests

B. Temperate zone

C. Tropical zone

D. Moist tropical forests

**Answer: D**



[View Text Solution](#)

43. Match the column - I and II choose the correct option :

Column - I		Column - II	
(a)	Kaziranga National Park	(i)	Uttarakhand
(b)	Tandoba National Park	(ii)	Gujarat
(c)	Corbett National Park	(iii)	Maharashtra
(d)	Gir National Park	(iv)	Assam

A. (a - iv) (b - iii) (c - i) (d - ii)

B. (a - i) (b - ii) (c - iv) (d - iii)

C. (a - iv) (b - iii) (c - ii) (d - i)

D. (a - iv) (b-i) (c -iii) (d - ii)

**Answer: A**



[View Text Solution](#)

44. The process by which organisms with different evolutionary history evolve similar phenotypic adaptations in response to environmental challenge, is called

- A. Adaptive radiation
- B. Natural selection
- C. Convergent evolution
- D. Non-random evolution

**Answer: C**



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45. Variation in gene frequencies within populations can occur by chance rather than by natural selection. This is referred to as

- A. Genetic load
- B. Genetic flow

C. Genetic drift

D. Random mating

**Answer: C**



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**46.** In plant breeding programmes, the entire collection (of plants/seeds) having all the diverse alleles for all genes in a given crop is called

A. germplasm collection

B. selection of superior recombinants

C. cross - hybridisation among the selected parents.

D. evaluation and selection of parents.

**Answer: A**



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47. Which of the following represent maximum number of species among global biodiversity ?

A. Mosses and Ferns

B. Algae

C. Lichens

D. Fungi

**Answer: D**



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48. Which one of the following is not used for ex situ plant conservation ?

A. Field gene banks

B. Seed banks

C. Shifting cultivation

D. Botanical gardens

**Answer: C**



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**49.** Just as a person moving from Delhi to Shimla to escape the heat for the duration of hot summer, thousands of migratory birds from Siberia and other extremely cold Northern regions move to

- A. Western Ghat
- B. Meghalaya
- C. Corbett National Park
- D. Keolado National Park

**Answer: D**



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50. A species facing extremely high risk of extinction in the immediate future is called :

- A. Vulnerable
- B. Endemic
- C. Critically Endangered
- D. Extinct

**Answer: C**



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51. The organization which publishes the Red List of species is :

- A. ICFRE
- B. IUCN
- C. UNEP
- D. WWF

Answer: B

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52. Given below is the representation of the extent of global diversity of invertebrates. What groups the four portions (a-d) represent respectively ?



	a	b	c	d
(A)	Insects	Crustaceans	Other animal groups	Molluscs
(B)	Crustaceans	Insects	Molluscs	Other animal groups
(C)	Molluscs	Other animal groups	Crustaceans	Insects
(D)	Insects	Molluscs	Crustaceans	Other animal groups

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53. Most animals are tree dwellers in a :

A. coniferous forest

B. thorn woodland



C. temperate deciduous forest

D. tropical rain forest

**Answer: D**



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54. Cryopreservation of gametes of threatened species in viable and fertile condition can be referred to as :

A. In situ conservation of biodiversity

B. Advanced ex-situ conservation of biodiversity

C. In situ conservation by sacred groves

D. In situ cryo-conservation of biodiversity

**Answer: C**



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55. The species confined to a particular region and not found elsewhere is termed as :

- A. Rare
- B. Key stone
- C. Alien
- D. Endemic

**Answer: D**



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56. Gause's principle of competitive exclusion states that:

- A. Competition for the same resources excludes species having different food preferences.
- B. No two species can occupy the same niche indefinitely for the same limiting resources.

C. Larger organisms exclude smaller ones through competition.

D. More abundant species will exclude the less abundant species through competition.

**Answer: B**



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57. Which one of the following is a characteristic feature of cropland ecosystem ?

A. Least genetic diversity

B. Absence of weeds

C. Ecological succession

D. Absence of soil organisms

**Answer: A**



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58. Joint Forest Management Concept was introduced in India during :

A. 1970s

B. 1980s

C. 1990s

D. 1960s

**Answer: B**



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59. How many hot spots of biodiversity in the world have been identified till date by Norman Myers ?

A. 34

B. 43

C. 17

D. 25

**Answer: A**



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**60.** Which of the following is correct for r-selected species ?

- A. Small number of progeny with small size
- B. Small number of progeny with large size
- C. Large number of progeny with small size
- D. Large number of progeny with large size

**Answer: C**



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**61.** Which of the following is correctly matched ?

A. Aerenchyma - Opuntia

B. Age pyramid Biome

C. Parthenium hysterophorus - Threat to biodiversity

D. Stratification - Population

**Answer: C**

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**62.** Which of the following National Parks is home to the famous musk deer or hangul ?

A. Eaglenest Wildlife Sanctuary, Arunachal Pradesh

B. Dachigam National Park, Jammu & Kashmir

C. Keibul Lamjao National Park, Manipur

D. Bandhavgarh National Park, Madhya Pradesh

**Answer: B**

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63. Red list contains data or information on

- A. Threatened species
- B. Marine vertebrates only
- C. All economically important plants
- D. Plants whose products are in international trade

**Answer: A**

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64. Which scientist proposed 'Rivet popper hypothesis' related to biodiversity and ecosystems ?

- A. Alexander von Humboldt
- B. Paul Ehrlich

C. David Tilman

D. Tansley

**Answer: B**



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**65.** Alexander von Humbolt described for the first time

A. ecological biodiversity

B. law of limiting factor

C. species area relationships

D. population growth equation

**Answer: C**



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66. The region of biosphere reserve, which is legally protected and where no human activity is allowed is known as

- A. core zone
- B. buffer zone
- C. transition zone
- D. restoration zone

**Answer: A**



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67. Which one of the following is related to Ex situ conservation of threatened animals and plants ?

- A. Wildlife safari parks
- B. Biodiversity hotspots
- C. Amazon rainforest

D. Himalayan region

**Answer: A**



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**68.** All of the following are included in 'Ex-situ conservation' except

A. Seed banks

B. Wildlife safari parks

C. Botanical gardens

D. Sacred groves

**Answer: A**



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69. Which of the following is the most important cause of animals and plants being driven to extinction ?

- A. Alien species invasion
- B. Habitat loss and fragmentation
- C. Co-extinctions
- D. Over-exploitation

**Answer: B**



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70. The Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 was called :

- A. to reduce  $CO_2$  emissions and global warming.
- B. for conservation of biodiversity and sustain- able utilization of its benefits.
- C. to assess threat posed to native species by invasive weed species.

D. for immediate steps to discontinue use of CFCs that were damaging the ozone layer.

**Answer: B**



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