



## BIOLOGY

# BOOKS - SANTRA BIOLOGY (BENGALI ENGLISH)

## BIODIVERSITY

### Multiple Choice Questions

1. The main causes of deforestation are

- A. Explosion of Human and livestock
- B. Increased requirement of timber and fuel wood
- C. Expansion of cropland and overgrazing
- D. All of these

**Answer: D**



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2. The classification of rare species of plants and animals is based on

A. The present and past distribution

B. The decline in the number of population  
in cause of time

C. Quality of natural habit and the biology  
and potential value of the species

D. All of these

**Answer: B**



3. The species or taxa which are in danger of extinction and whose survival is unlikely if the causal factors continue to be operating, such a species or taxa will belong to which of the category ?

A. Endangered

B. Vulnerable

C. Rare

D. Threatened

**Answer: D**



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4. The percentage of living species in danger is

A. 0.1

B. 0.2

C. 0.3

D. 0.4

**Answer: A**



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5. Only ape found in India is

A. Gorilla

B. Chimpanzee

C. Hoolock gibbon

D. Leaf monkey

**Answer: C**



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6. In a biosphere reserve limited human activity permitted in

A. Core zone

B. Buffer zone

C. Manipulation zone

D. All of these

**Answer: B**



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7. The number of national parks in India is

A. 56

B. 66

C. 75

D. 86

**Answer: C**



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8. The Wildlife Protection Act was passed in

A. 1952

B. 1955

C. 1972

D. 1982

**Answer: C**



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9. The threatened species refer to the species which are

A. Endangered

B. Vulnerable

C. Rare

D. All of these

**Answer: D**



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10. Kaziranga National Park is famous for

A. Tiger

B. Muskdeer

C. Elephant

D. Rhinoceros

**Answer: D**



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11. Chipko movement is related with

- A. Forest conservation
- B. Prevention of soil erosion
- C. Preserving threatened species
- D. None of these

**Answer: A**



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**12.** According to 1993 count, number of national parks and sanctuaries

A. 66 and 339

B. 66 and 368

C. 74 to 421

D. 75 and 392

**Answer: C**



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**13.** Dodo, and extinct flightless bird had belong to

A. Mauritius

B. India

C. Peru

D. Africa

**Answer: A**



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**14. An endangered Indian bird is**

A. Passenger pigeon

B. Great Indian Bustard

C. Pink headed duck

D. Vulture

**Answer: B**



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**15. Number of National parks and sanctuaries selected for Tiger Project**

A. 7

B. 13

C. 27

D. 3

**Answer: C**



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**16.** Valley of flowers is found in

A. Nilgiri

B. N.E. of Himalaya



C. Satpura Hill

D. N.W. of Himalaya

**Answer: D**



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**17. Percentage of land mass in India**

A. 33%

B. 23%

C. 1.7%

D. 19%

**Answer: B**



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**18. MAB programme of UNESCO was launched in**

A. 1971

B. 1981

C. 1975

D. 1986

**Answer: A**



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**19. Wildlife Protection Act was passed**

A. 1962

B. 1981

C. 1975

D. 1986

**Answer: D**



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**20.** Which animal has become extinct from India

- A. Snow leopard
- B. Indian Desert Bustard
- C. Cheetah
- D. Tiger

**Answer: C**



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**21. Which bird is a symbol of "Bombay Natural History Society of India "**

A. HornBill

B. Spoon Hill

C. Egret

D. Sun bird

**Answer: A**



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**22.** Which of the following is not a part of in-situ conservation ?

- A. Sanctuaries
- B. Biosphere reserves
- C. Seed banks
- D. National parks

**Answer: C**



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**23.** A species in immediate danger of extinction

A. Endangered species

B. Vulnerable

C. Rare

D. None of the above

**Answer: D**



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**24.** Species most vulnerable to extinction from human activities are those with

- A. Low carrying capacity
- B. High population growth rate
- C. Large niches
- D. Many natural predators



**Answer: A**



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**25.** Which Asian state has named all its tourist resort after birds

A. Assam

B. Andhra

C. Kerala

D. Haryana

**Answer: D**



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**26.** A biosphere reserve preserves

- A. Genetic resources of an organism
- B. Traditional life style of Tribals
- C. Wild population
- D. All of these

**Answer: D**



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27. Symbol of WWF is

A. A tiger

B. Rhododendron

C. White Bear

D. Red Panda

**Answer: D**



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**28.** Number of biosphere reserve

A. 143

B. 243

C. 75

D. 374

**Answer: B**



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**29.** Marine invertebrates are protected in

A. Gulf of Mannar

B. Gulf of Cambay

C. Bay to Bengal

D. All of these

**Answer: B**



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**30.** Now a days biological reserve are commonly destroyed by

A. Pollution

B. Population

C. Rain

D. None of these

**Answer: A**



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**31.** The animal extinct from India is

A. Panthera leo

B. Antelope

C. Rhinoceros

D. Acinomyx

**Answer: D**



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**32.** MAB stands for

A. Man and Biology Programme

B. Mammals and Biology programme

C. Mammal and Biospheres

D. Man and Biosphere

**Answer: D**



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**33.** The Ranthambore National park is located

in



A. Gujrat

B. Rajasthan

C. U.P.

D. Maharashtsra

**Answer: D**



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**34. Bandipur in Karnataka is the site of project**

A. Elephant

B. Hangul

C. Tiger

D. Peacock

**Answer: C**



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**35. Red Data Book are produced by**

A. IUCN

B. WWF

C. I.B.W.L.

D. None of these

**Answer: A**



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**36.** Kanha national park is famous for

A. Birds

B. Rhinoceros

C. Tiger

D. Crocodile

**Answer: C**



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**37. Nandan Kanan Zoo is known for the**

A. Nilgiri Tahr

B. Hippopotamus

C. White Tiger

D. Whale

**Answer: C**



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**38.** Which one of the following tree yield gum ?

A. Pinus

B. Eucalyptus

C. Acacia

D. Phyllanthus

**Answer: C**



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**39.** Which one of the following provide plywood of commerce

A. Walnut

B. Teakwood

C. Pinus

D. Both a and b

**Answer: D**



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**40. Potato originated in**

A. South America centre

B. Chinese centre

C. Hindustan centre

D. None of the above

**Answer: B**



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41. Sweet roots of *Glycyrrhiza glabra* yield

A. Licorice (Mulathi)

B. Sundh

C. Aswagandha

D. Chirayata

**Answer: A**



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42. Long fibre of cotton is known as

A. Flint

B. Lint

C. Fuzz

D. Flutt

**Answer: B**



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**43.** Kattha is obtained from

- A. *Acacia nilotica*
- B. *Acacia catechu*
- C. *Acacia auriculiformis*
- D. None of the above

**Answer: A**



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**44.** Cocos nucifera yield

A. Coir fibre

B. Manila hemp

C. Madras Hemp

D. Kittul fibres

**Answer: A**



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**45.** Mareoni is obtained from

- A. *Oryza sativa*
- B. *Sorghum vulgare*
- C. *Triticum durum*
- D. *Ricinus communis*

**Answer: A**



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**46.** Saffron is obtained from

A. styles and stigmas of Crocus

B. stamens of Hibiscus

C. Petals of Hibiscus

D. Stamen of Crocus

**Answer: A**



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47. Forest Research insitute at

A. Nainital

B. Chennai

C. Kolkata

D. Dehradun

**Answer: D**



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**48.** Kung tribe is

A. Primitive agriculturist

B. Hunter gatherer

C. advanced agriculturist

D. Primitive tribe

**Answer: B**



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**49.** Androgenic Haplolds are used for

A. Raising stock for micropropagation

B. induction of mutation

C. knowledge effect of all genes

D. preparation of Homozygous diploid

**Answer: D**



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50. Commercial latex is obtained from

- A. *Solanum nigrum*
- B. *Hevea brasiliensis*
- C. *Tectona grandis*
- D. *Manihot esulenta*

**Answer: A**



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51. The Earth Summit held at Rio de Janeiro in 1992 resulted into

- A. compilation of Red list
- B. Establishment of Biosphere reserve
- C. convention of Biodiversity
- D. IUCN

**Answer: C**



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52. Biodiversity Act of India for not allowing any forelgnner to exploit Indian biodiversity was passed in

A. 2006

B. 1992

C. 1996

D. 2002

**Answer: B**



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53. Which of the following is not done in a wildlife sanctuary ?

- A. Hunting is prohibited
- B. Soil and flora in utilised
- C. Fauna is conserved
- D. Flora is conserved

**Answer: A**



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**54.** First National Park developed in India is

A. Kaziranga

B. Gir

C. Jim Corbett

D. Kanha

**Answer: C**



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**55.** One of the ex-situ conservation methods for endangered species is

- A. National park
- B. Wild life sanctuaries
- C. Cryopreservation
- D. Biosphere reserves

**Answer: C**



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**56.** Hotspots are biodiversity areas with

A. Maximum conservation

B. Maximum biodiversity

C. Little biodiversity

D. Both b and c

**Answer: B**



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57. Which of the following is considered a hotspot of biodiversity in India ?

A. Indo-Gangetic Plains

B. Western Ghats

C. Eastern Ghats

D. Aravalli Hills

**Answer: B**



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58. Which one is not included under in-situ conservation

- A. Sanctuary
- B. Botanical garden
- C. National park
- D. Biosphere reserves

**Answer: B**



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59. Which one is correct pair

A. Periyar Sanctuary-Karnataka

B. Nagarjuna      sagar      sanctuary-Andhra  
Pradesh

C. Gir National Park- U.P.

D. Corbett National Park- M.P.

**Answer: B**



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**60.** World Biodiversity Day is celebrated on

A. 29th December

B. 22th April

C. 16th September

D. 5th June

**Answer: A**



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**61.** The diversity of the habitats over the total landscape / geographical area is called

- A. Delta diversity
- B. Alpha diversity
- C. Gamma diversity
- D. Beta diversity

**Answer: C**



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62. Identify the odd combination of the habitat and the particular animal concerned

A. Rann of Kutch- Wild Ass

B. Dachigam National Park- Snow Leopard

C. Periyar-Elephant

D. Sunderbans-Bengal Tiger

**Answer: B**



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**63.** Due to over exploitation one of the endangered species of Indian medicinal plants is that of

A. *Nepenthes*

B. *Ocimum*

C. Garlic

D. *Podophyllum*

**Answer: D**



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**64.** Which one is Rhinoceros reserve ?

A. Palamau-Orissa

B. Corbett-Punjab

C. Kaziranga-Assam

D. Nandan Kanan- Rajasthan

**Answer: C**



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**65.** Decrease in species diversity in tropical countries is mainly due to

- A. Pollution
- B. Deforestation
- C. Urbanization
- D. Soil erosion

**Answer: B**



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66. What is present expansion of WWF

A. World wide Fund for Nature

B. World war Fund for Nature

C. World Wildlife Fund for Nature

D. World Wide Forestry Fund

**Answer: C**



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67. Venue and year of Earth summit on Conservation of Biodiversity was

A. Rio de Janeiro, 1992

B. Stockholm, 1994

C. South Africa, 2002

D. Ramsar, 1974

**Answer: A**



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**68.** Which one is non-existing programme

A. Project Hungal

B. Project Tiger

C. Project Cheetah

D. Project Rhino

**Answer: C**



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**69.** Given below are assertion and reason out if

Assertion : Tropical rain forests are disappearing fast from developing countries such as India.

Reason : No value is attached to these forests because these are poor in diversity.

A. Both are true and reason is the correct explanation

B. Both true , but reason is not correct explanation

C. Assertion true but reason incorrect

D. Both are wrong

**Answer: C**



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**70.** Gene library consists of

A. Tissue culture

B. Living bacteria having clones of genes

C. Frozen germplasm

D. All fragments of a genome

**Answer: B**



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**71.** Most of the endangered species are victims of

A. Competition with introduced species

B. Habitat destruction

C. Over hunting

D. Acid rain

**Answer: B**



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**72.** A taxon facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in immediate future is known as

A. Endangered

B. Critically endangered

C. Vulnerable

D. Rare

**Answer: B**



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**73.** Which one of the following has maximum genestic diversity in India

A. Teak

B. Tea



C. Mango

D. Wheat

**Answer: C**



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**74.** 5th June is celebrated as

A. World AIDS day

B. World Tobacco Day

C. World Typhoid day

D. Worl Enviroment day

**Answer: D**



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**75. Kaziranga National Park is famous for**

A. Tiger

B. Rhinoceros

C. Panda

D. Elephant

**Answer: B**



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**76.** Biodiversity of a geographical region represents

- A. Genetic diversity in the dominant species of the region
- B. Species endemic to the region
- C. Endangered species found in the region

D. The diversity in the organisms living in the region

**Answer: D**



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

A. Sunderbans

B. Western Ghats

C. Coastal plains

D. Deccan plateau

**Answer: B**



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**78.** In an area where DDT had been used extensively, the population of birds declined significantly because

A. Birds stopped laying eggs

- B. Cobras were feeding exclusively on birds
- C. Many of the birds laid eggs, eggs did not hatch
- D. Earthworms in the area got eradicated

**Answer: C**



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**79.** Which of the following is not a method of ex-situ conservation

A. Botanical garden

B. Field gene bank

C. Seed banks

D. Traditional cultivation

**Answer: D**



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**80.** Highest diversity is recorded for which of the following in the world .

A. Mosses and ferns

B. Algae

C. Lichen

D. Fungi

**Answer: B**



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**Choose More Than One Correct Answers**



1. Who first described the concept of biodiversity ?

A. Hajwood

B. Norse

C. Baste

D. Mcmanus

**Answer: B::D**



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2. Which of the following fall under the evil quartet ?

A. Coextinction

B. Over exploitation

C. Pollution

D. Habitat loss and fragmentation

**Answer: A::B::D**



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3. Which of the following are categories of Red List ?

A. Vulnerable

B. Extinctq

C. Common

D. Rare

**Answer: A::B::D**



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4. Which of the animals are protected in Kanha National park ?

A. Elephant

B. Crocodile

C. Tiger

D. Deer

**Answer: C::D**



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5. Why is Jaldapara Sanctuary famous for ?

A. Snow leopard

B. Rhino

C. Musk deer

D. Elephant

**Answer: B::D**



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6. Which of the following biosphere reserves are present in Assam ?

A. Norkrek

B. Manas

C. Panchmari

D. Dibru saikhowa

**Answer: B::D**



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7. Methods for ex-situ conservation are

A. Orchards

B. Cryopreservation

C. National park

D. Tissue culture

**Answer: A::B::D**



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8. For protection of wildlife the following projects have been undertaken

A. Tiger Project

B. Hangul Project

C. Rhino Project

D. Cheetah Project

**Answer: A::B::C**



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9. Some of endangered plant species are

A. Drosera

B. Aloe

C. Azadirachta

D. Mangifera

**Answer: A::B**



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10. Which of the plant species are considered as sacred in India ?

A. *Mangifera indica*

B. *Ficus religiosa*

C. *Ocimum sanctum*

D. *Rauvolfia serpentina*

**Answer: B::C**



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## Fill In The Blanks

1. It is estimated that about \_\_\_\_\_ plants species are threatened with extinction.



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2. IUCN stands for \_\_\_\_\_.



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3. Number of sanctuaries in India in 1993 were

\_\_\_\_\_ .



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4. Saffron is obtained from the styles and

stigmas of \_\_\_\_\_ .



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5. The bird that got extinct from India is

\_\_\_\_\_ .



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6. About \_\_\_\_\_ percent of India's land area is covered with forest.



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7. First Biosphere reserve in India was \_\_\_\_\_ .





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8. Ranthambore National Park is situated in

\_\_\_\_\_ .



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9. \_\_\_\_\_ was the first national park in India.



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10. First earth summit was held at \_\_\_\_\_.



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## Mention True Or False

1. Walter Rosen first coined the term Biodiversity.



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2. Alpha, Beta and Gamma diversity are types of genetic diversity.



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3. India has five ecological hotspots.



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4. Over exploitation does not effect biodiversity.





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**5. Cheetah is an extinct animal from India.**



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**6. Red Data Book is organized by IUCN.**



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7. Critically endangered animals are at low risk of extinction.



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8. Drosera are insectivorous plants.



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9. Gir forest mainly is preserving asiatic lion.



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**10.** There are a total of 408 biosphere reserves around the world.



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## Very Short Answer Type Questions

**1.** Name three zones of Biosphere reserve.



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2. Name two recently extinct animal species.



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3. Give the locality and important animal of Corbett National Park.



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4. Name three categories of threatened species.





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5. Give full form BNHS and WPSI.



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6. Name two endangered animal species of India.



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7. Which organisms are mostly affected by cleanliness measures.



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8. List some causes of extinction of wild life.



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9. Name the national park famous for Rhinoceros, tiger and lion respectively.



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**10.** Name the sanctuaries famous for hangal and elephant.



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**11.** Where the Wildlife Institute of India is located.



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**12.** How many Biosphere Reserves are formed in India under MAB programmes.



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**13.** What is ( $\alpha$ ) alpha diversity.



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**14.** Write the botanical name of ginger.



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**15.** Name one non alcoholic beverage.



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**16.** To which family ground nut belong ?



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**17.** What is baggase ?



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**18.** Where spices are used ?



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**19.** Which state of India have richest source of flora and fauna.



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20. Which bird gained importance as wildlife recent years ?



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## Short Answer Type Questions

1. Define wild life. Which animals are used as symbol for China and WWF.



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2. Give two economical importance of microbe.



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3. Define extinction. List the causes of extinction.



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4. What are threatened species ? Name three categories of threatened species.





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5. What do you understand by conservation of wild life.



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6. Name the International organization involved in the conservation of wild life.



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7. What efforts have been taken in India to conserve wild life.



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8. What are the objectives of living resources conservation.



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9. What is genetic diversity.



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**10. Name few rubber yielding plants ?**



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**11. Name the four major causes of extinction of species.**



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**12. Mention at least two main aims of Red list.**



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**13. Define keystone species. Give example.**



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**14. What are endangered organisms ? Give examples.**



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**15.** How does biodiversity helps to stabilize an ecosystem ?



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**16.** What is Rivet popper Hypothesis ? Who proposed it ?



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**17.** Give a brief account on ecosystem / ecological diversity.



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**18.** What is species area relationship ?



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**19.** What are the main significances of biodiversity ?



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**20.** Give an account on Ecological Hotspots.



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**21.** How does alien species invasion affect biodiversity of an area ?



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**22.** A species may become prone to extinction due to which probable characteristics ?



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**23.** Describe briefly the types of extinctions.



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**24.** What are the threatened species according to the Red List. Describe them.



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**25.** Mention the importance of Biosphere reserves.



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**26.** Give an account of atleast three methods of ex-situ conservation.



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## Long Answer Type Questions

1. Give an account of steps proposed to save existing species of wild life.



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2. What are the three major threat categories of species ? Describe with example.



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3. Write about  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$  diversity with suitable example.



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4. Broadly classify the extinction processes.



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5. Write an explanatory note on the efforts of conservation of biodiversity in India.



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6. Write short notes on the following.

(a) Ex situ conservation (b) Hotspots of Biodiversity

(c) Biosphere reserve (d) IUCN Red list (e) Protected areas



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7. Briefly describe the threats of biodiversity.



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**8. Describe the patterns of biodiversity.**



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