



# BIOLOGY

## BOOKS - CENGAGE BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

### BIODIVERSITY AND CONSERVATION

**Choose The Correct Option**

1. Out of more than 1.5 million known species, insects are \_\_\_\_\_ of the total animals.

A. 0.7

B. 0.25

C. 0.5

D. 0.75

**Answer: A**



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2. Which is not true regarding genetic diversity?

- A. It enables a population to adapt to its environment.
- B. It is also the basis of speciation.
- C. Ecotype formation depends upon it.
- D. Higher diversity increases uniformity

**Answer: D**



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**3. Regional diversity is also called**

A. Alpha diversity

B. Beta diversity

C. Gamma diversity

D. Ecosystem diversity

**Answer: C**



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4. Which of the following biogeographical regions in India has the highest coverage?

A. Deccan Peninsula

B. NE Himalayas

C. Western Ghats

D. Gangetic Plain

**Answer: A**



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5. Which is not a reason of maximum diversity in tropics?

- A. Higher pest pressure
- B. Evolutionary older zone
- C. High rate of out-crossing
- D. Greater environmental variations

**Answer: D**



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**6. Threats to biodiversity come from**

- A. Habitat loss

B. Over exploitation

C. Intensive agriculture

D. All of the above

**Answer: D**



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7. The disappearance of cheetah from India and its existence in other part of the world is an example of

A. Extinction

B. Extirpation

C. Background extinction

D. Anthropogenic extinction

**Answer: B**



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**8. Silent Valley of Kerala is being preserved because it has**



- A. Rare plants and animals
- B. Only natural forest of India
- C. Costly timber plants
- D. Recreational value

**Answer: A**



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**9. Anti-forest conservation is**

- A. Selective felling

B. Control of forest fire

C. Large-scale clearing

D. Ban on hunting

**Answer: A**



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**10.** The species which are likely to be in the danger of extinction in the near future if the factors threatening their extinction continue are known as

A. Threatened species

B. Rare species

C. Vulnerable species

D. Endangered species

**Answer: C**



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**11.** In India, forests constitute about

A. 19.4% of the land area

B. 33.7% of the land area

C. 33% of the land area

D. 67% of the land area

**Answer: A**



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**12. Bamboos are abundant in**

A. Dry moist deciduous tropical forests

B. Coniferous forests

C. Alpine forests

D. Rain forests

**Answer: A**



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**13.** 85% of world's food is obtained from

A. It 20 plant species

B. It 50 plant species

C. It 5 plant species

D. It 100 plant species

**Answer: A**



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**14.** A population characteristic of a species susceptible to extinction is

A. Low trophic level in food chain

B. Inability to switch over to alternate food source

C. Wide range of distribution

D. High biotic potential

**Answer: B**



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**15.** The number of red list categories prepared by WCU (IUCN) is

A. 6

B. 7

C. 8

D. 9

**Answer: C**



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**16.** According to IUCN, when a taxon is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the immediate future, it is

A. Extinct in the wild



B. Endangered

C. Critically endangered

D. Vulnerable

**Answer: C**



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**17.** Projected areas are examples of

A. in situ conservation

B. Ex situ conservation

C. Cryopreservation

D. Green houses

**Answer: A**



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**18.** The zone of biosphere reserve where no human activity is permitted is known as

A. Buffer zone

B. Core zone

C. Manipulation zone

D. None of these

**Answer: B**



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**19.** Floods can be prevented by

A. Making the soil less sloppy

B. Removing forests

C. Removing soil cover

D. Planting trees on slopes and building  
dams

**Answer: D**



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**20.** Indian Rhinoceros (one -horned rhinoceros  
) is protected in :

A. Gir National Park

B. Bandipur National Park

C. Corbett National Park

D. Kaziranga National Park

**Answer: D**



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**21.** The Government of India has provided private ownership rights in

A. A national park

B. A sanctuary

C. A biosphere reserve

D. Zoo

**Answer: B**



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22. Wild populations of plants and animals and traditional life styles of tribals are protected in

A. Biosphere reserve

B. Sanctuary

C. National park

D. None of these

**Answer: A**



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**23.** Man-made mass extinction of species represents a severe depletion of biodiversity called  
called

- A. Mass extinction
- B. Natural extinction
- C. Anthropogenic extinction
- D. Human extinction

**Answer: C**



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**24.** Which of the following exotic species has become men- ace to many water bodies in India?



A. *Lantana camara*

B. *Eicchornia crassipes*

C. *Parthenium hysterophorus*

D. *Eupatorium odoratum*

**Answer: B**



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**25.** Which is not a criterion used for determining hot spots

A. Number of endemic species

B. Degree of habitat destruction

C. Having traditional strategy for  
protection of biodiversity

D. Degree of exploitation

**Answer: C**



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26. Which anticancerous botano-chemical is obtained from a gymnosperm?

A. Ephedrine

B. Strychnine

C. Taxol

D. Reserpine

**Answer: C**



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27. Which potato species is nematode resistant?

A. *Solanum spegazzini*

B. *S. demissum*

C. *S. acaule*

D. *S. stoloniferum*

**Answer: A**



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28. A few years ago, the brown plant hopper (Nilaparvata lugens) threatened the cultivation of

A. Wheat

B. Rice

C. Maize

D. Millets

**Answer: B**



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29. An important international effort or convention for biodiversity conservation is

A. UNESCO

B. WWF

C. IBWL

D. NBPGR

**Answer: B**



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30. Find the odd one out (with respect to weed):

A. *Lantana camara*

B. *Eicchornia*

C. *Parthenium argentatum*

D. *Parthenium hysterophorus*

**Answer: C**



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**31.** How many species became extinct in the last 500 years

A. 338

B. 359

C. 784

D. 2000

**Answer: C**



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32. How many hot spots cover India's high biodiversity regions ?

A. 25

B. 3

C. 34

D. 2

**Answer: B**



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33. Overexploitation has resulted in the extinction of

A. Steller's cow

B. Lantana

C. Passenger pigeon

D. Both (1) and (3)

**Answer: D**



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**34.** Wildlife (protection )Act 1972 includes which of the following objectives?

A. Setting up and managing sanctuaries and national parks

B. Restriction and prohibition on hunting animals

C. Protection of specified plants

D. All of the above

**Answer: D**



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**35.** Best way to preserve the wildlife is :

A. To kill the predators

B. Vaccinize the animals

C. Optimize the breeding habit

D. To preserve their natural habitat

**Answer: D**



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**36. Wildlife conservation aims at :**

1. Maintaining the ecological process.
2. To enrich the wildlife diversity with exotic species.
3. Preventing migration of species.
4. Maintaining the diversity of life.

The correct statements are :

A. (a), (d)

B. (c), (d)

C. (a), (b)

D. (b), (c)

**Answer: A**



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**37.** All forms of life should be conserved because :

- A. They will be otherwise lost
- B. They have economic values
- C. They maintain diverse genetic resources

D. They are important for maintaining  
balance of nature

**Answer: C**



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**38.** In your opinion, which is the most effective way to conserve the plant diversity of an area?

A. By creating biosphere reserve

B. By creating botanical garden

C. By developing seed bank

D. By tissue culture method

**Answer: A**



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**39.** Scientific name of our national bird is:

A. *Gallus gal/us*

B. *Columba livia*

C. *Pava cristatus*



D. *Corvus splendens*

**Answer: C**



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**40.** The biological name of 'domestic cat' is

A. *Felis leo*

B. *Panthera indica*

C. *Panthera domestica*

D. *Felis domestica*

**Answer: D**



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**41. The "Sangai" of Monipur is a :**

A. Great pied hornbill

B. Black-necked crane

C. Brow antlered deer

D. Retienlated python

**Answer: A**



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**42.** Sarus is also known as :

A. Crane

B. Crane

C. Plovers

D. Flamingoes

**Answer: B**



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**43.** Black buck is :

- A. *Cervulus muntiac*
- B. *Antilope cervicapra*
- C. *Moschus moschiferus*
- D. *Boselaphus trogocamelus*

**Answer: C**



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44. Which among the following is an Indian monkey?

A. Simia

B. Gorilla

C. Ramapithecus

D. Pongidae

**Answer: B**



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**45.** Which of the following is the smallest tiger reserve ?

A. Simlipal

B. Bor

C. Narndapha

D. Ranthambore

**Answer: C**



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

A. Acid rain

B. Over-hunting

C. Habitat destruction

D. Competition with introduced species

**Answer: B**



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47. The main reason for extinction of species is

,

A. Hunting

B. Destruction of habitat

C. Pollution

D. None of these

**Answer: B**



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**48.** Wildlife is destroyed most when :

A. Mass scale hunting for foreign trade

B. Natural habitat is destroyed

C. There is lack of proper care

D. There is natural calamity

**Answer: B**



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**49.** Wildlife is conserved in :

A. In situ

B. Ex situ

C. Both (1) and (2)

D. None of these

**Answer: C**



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50. Establishment of National Parks and Sanctuaries is a strategy for :

- A. Conservation of wildlife
- B. Studying wildlife biology
- C. Creating awareness about wildlife
- D. Preventing wild animals entering villages

**Answer: A**



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**51.** India now has:

A. 10 biosphere reserves, 50 national parks,  
and 400 wildlife sanctuaries

B. 14 biosphere reserves, 50 national parks,  
and 400 wildlife sanctuaries

C. 10 biosphere reserves, 90 national parks,  
and 448 wildlife sanctuaries

D. 10 biosphere reserves, 96 national parks,  
and 441 wildlife sanctuaries

**Answer: D**



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**52.** An example for in- situ biological conservation method is to establish:

A. Zoos

B. Seed banks

C. Botanical gardens

D. Biosphere reserves

**Answer: D**



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**53.** Dachigam National park in srinagar is associated with the animal:

A. Hangul

B. Rhino

C. Musk deer

D. Nilgiri tahr

**Answer: A**



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**54. Dachigam sanctuary is located in :**

A. WB

B. MP

C. J & K

D. Rajasthan

**Answer: C**



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**55.** Project Tiger' in India was launched in the year:

A. 1973

B. 1981

C. 1985

D. 1988

**Answer: D**





56. 'Project Tiger' was launched following the recommendations of :

A. IBWL

B. BNHS

C. CITES

D. NWAP

**Answer: A**



57. Identify the correct match between 'tiger reserve' and its state

A. Palamu - Odisha

B. Manas - Assam

C. Bandipur - Tamil nadu

D. Corbett - Madhya preadesh

**Answer: B**



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**58.** Bandipur National Park is associated with :

A. Tiger

B. Deer

C. Elephant

D. Rhinoceros

**Answer: A**



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59. Bandipur in Karnataka state is the site of

A. Project Tiger

B. Project Hangul

C. Project Peacock

D. Project Elephant

**Answer: A**



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**60.** The Ranthambore National Park is located  
in

A. Gujarat

B. Rajasthan

C. Uttar Pradesh

D. Maharashtra

**Answer: B**



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61. Kanha National Park (M.P.) is famous for

A. Birds

B. Tigers

C. Crocodiles

D. Rhinoceros

**Answer: A**



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**62.** Recently attempts are being made to reintroduce tigers in this famous National Park

A. Sarika

B. Kanha

C. Corbett

D. Bandavgarh

**Answer: A**



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**63.** Sarika Tiger Reserve is located in :

A. Odisha

B. Assam

C. Rajasthan

D. West Bengal

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**



**64.** Royal Bengal tiger is conserved in :

A. Gir forest

B. Sunderbans

C. Kanha National Park

D. Jim Corbett National Park

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**65.** The largest number of tigers is reported from :

A. Manas

B. Kanha

C. Simlipal

D. Sunderbans

**Answer: D**



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**66.** All Sunderban tigers are :

A. Man-eaters

B. Good swimmers

C. Eaters of fish and crabs

D. All of the above

**Answer: D**



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**67.** The first white tiger in the world was found in

A. Gir in Saurashtra

B. Sunderbans in Bengal

C. Rewa in Madhya Pradesh

D. Jim Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand

**Answer: B**



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**68.** Which is correct about white tiger ?

A. It is a type of albino.

B. It is a recessive mutant

C. It is a transgenic animal.

D. It is a part of subspecies of Indian tiger.

**Answer: B**



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**69.** If the Bengal Tiger becomes extinct :

- A. Its gene pool will be lost for ever
- B. Hyenas and wolves will become scarce
- C. The wild areas will be safe for man and domestic animals
- D. The populations of beautiful animals like deers will get stabilized

**Answer: A**



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70. Sacred groves are found in :

A. Bihar

B. Punjab

C. Meghalaya

D. Jammu and Kashmir

**Answer: C**



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71. Conservation of organisms in natural habitat is called

A. Ex situ conservation

B. In situ conservation

C. Both (1) and (2)

D. None of the above

**Answer: B**



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72. In-situ conservation of natural genetic resources can be achieved by establishing

- A. National Parks
- B. Wildlife sanctuaries
- C. Biosphere reserves
- D. All of these

**Answer: D**



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**73.** BNHS is the abbreviated form for :

- A. Border Natural History Society
- B. Bombay National History Society
- C. Border National History Services
- D. Bombay Natural History Societes

**Answer: B**



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74. The emblem of Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS) is given. Identify the bird.



A. Eagle

B. Egret

C. Kingfisher

D. Hornbill

**Answer: D**



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**75.** Which one of the following bird is endangered ?

A. Kite

B. Parrot

C. Hornbill

D. Pigeon

**Answer: C**



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**76.** The World Animal Welfare Day is celebrated  
on

A. March 21

B. June 5

C. October 3

D. October 4

**Answer: D**



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**77. 21st March is**

- A. World Forest Day
- B. World Animal Day
- C. World Environment Day
- D. World Habitat Day

**Answer: A**



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**78.** The world biodiversity day is celebrated annually on :

A. 5th June

B. 22nd April

C. 29th December

D. 16th September

**Answer: C**



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**79. World Wildlife Week is celebrated on**

A. June 15- 22

B. March 1- 7

C. October 1- 7

D. June 1- 7 .

**Answer: C**





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**80.** Match Column I with Column II and select the correct answer using the codes given.

<b>Column I</b>	<b>Column II</b>
A. World Habitat Day	1. December 3
B. World Environment Day	2. October 3
C. World Conservation Day	3. March 21
D. World Forestry Day	5. June 5

A. A-4, B-1, C-3, D-2

B. A-2, B - 4, C - 1, D - 3

C. A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3

D. A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1

**Answer: B**



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**81.** Choose the wrongly matched pair :

A. Carrot grass - Lantana

B. Wildlife safariaarks - Ex situ conservation

C. Amazon rain forest - Lung of the planet

D. Khasi and jointia Hills - Meghalaya

**Answer: A**



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**82.** The relation between species richness and area is described on a logarithmic scale by the equation [where  $S$  = species richness,  $A$  = area,  $Z$  = slope of the line (regression coefficient),  $C$  = Y - intercept]

A.  $\log S = \log C$

B.  $\log S = Z \log A$

C.  $\log S = \log C - Z \log A$

$$D. \log S = \log C + Z \log A$$

**Answer: D**



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**83.** Which of the following plants are commonly found in Sunderben Biosphere Reserve

A. Cactus

B. Conifers

C. Juniperus

D. Mangroves

**Answer: D**



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**84.** All the following are included under in situ conservation except

A. National park

B. Sanctuary

C. Botanical garden

D. Biosphere reserve

**Answer: C**



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**85.** Slash and burn agriculture is the other name of :

A. Step fanning

B. Crop rotation

C. Organic garden

D. Jhum cultivation

**Answer: D**



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**86.** Which one of the following is not a wildlife conservation project

A. Project Dodo

B. Project Tiger

C. Project Hangul

D. Project Indian Bustard

**Answer: A**



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**87.** Which of the following species in an endangered state

A. Indian bustard and rhinoceros

B. Asiatic donkey



C. Black buck

D. All the above

**Answer: D**



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**88.** "Wildlife Protection Act" was enacted by the Indian govern -

A. 1947

B. 1962

C. 1972

D. 1992

**Answer: C**



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**89.** Number of wildlife is continuously decreasing. What is the main reason for this?

A. Predation

B. Cutting down of forest

C. Destruction of habitat

D. Hunting

**Answer: C**



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**90.** Which one is connected with conservation of forests

A. Kaziranga

B. Ghana

C. Silent valley

D. Gir

**Answer: C**



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**91.** Red data book is famous for

A. Extinct plants and animals

B. Extinct plants only

C. Endangered plants and animals

D. Extinct animals only

**Answer: C**



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**92. Green book contains :-**

A. The list of endangered plants

B. The list of extinct plants

C. The list of rare plants grown in Lotanical  
gardens

D. Flora of certain area

**Answer: C**



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**93.** Of the followings plants which one would you consider an endangered plant, due to over exploitation

A. Dioscorea

B. Maize

C. Wheat

D. Rice

**Answer: A**



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**94.** Which one of the following may be the reason for extinction of plant species due to human activities ?

A. Earthquakes

B. Pollution

C. Diseases

D. Evolution

**Answer: B**



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**95.** The main aim of plant conservation is

A. To conserve the necessary ecological activities and life supporting systems



B. To conserve species diversity and range  
of genetic of material

C. Both the above

D. None of the above

**Answer: C**



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**96.** Among the following a plant species of medicinal value is endangered

A. *Butea frondosa*

B. *Rauwolfia serpentina*

C. *Cocus nucifera*

D. *Mangifera indica*

**Answer: B**



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**97.** The method by which endangered plant species are conserved in a botanical garden or in some controlled circumstances-

- A. Afforestation
- B. In situ conservation
- C. Ex situ conservation
- D. None of the above

**Answer: C**



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**98.** Phyotron is a device by which

- A. electrons are bombarded

B. protons are liberated

C. plants are grown in controlled environment

D. Mutations are produced in plants

**Answer: C**



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**99. Which is not a renewable source-**

A. Forest

B. Coal

C. Water

D. Forest organism

**Answer: B**



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**100.** Biosphere refers to

A. Plants of the world

B. Special plants

C. Area occupied by living beings

D. Plants of a particular area

**Answer: C**



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**101.** Which of the following is the non conventional source of energy

A. Coal

B. Petroleum

C. Electricity from nuclear power plants

D. Solar radiations

**Answer: D**



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**102. Petroleum resource is**

A. Renewable

B. Non-renewable

C. Synthetic and biodegradable

D. Infinite and unconventional

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**103.** Number of wildlife is continuously decreasing. What is the main reason for this?

A. Hunting

B. Predation

C. Cutting down forest



D. Destruction of habitat

**Answer: D**



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**104.** National bird of India is

A. Peacock

B. The hornbill

C. Black swan

D. House sparrow

**Answer: A**



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**105. National animal of India is :**

A. Lion

B. Tiger

C. Antelope

D. Elephant

**Answer: B**



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**106.** 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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**107.** Who have recently tried to put price tag on nature's life support services ?

A. Nile Perch and his colleagues

B. Herbert Boyer and his colleagues

C. Ramdeo Misra and his colleagues

D. Robert Costanza and his colleagues

**Answer: D**



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## Assertion Reasoning Questions

1. Assertion: Western Ghats are included among the hot spots of biodiversity.

Reason: Western Ghats have greater amphibian diversity than Eastern Ghats

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (1).

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (2)

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false,  
then mark (3 ).

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false,  
then mark (4).

**Answer: B**



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2. Assertion: Tropical regions are more diversity-rich in comparison to temperate areas.

Reason: Availability of more solar energy directly affects the presence of more species in these areas.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (1).

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but the reason is not the correct



explanation of the assertion, then mark

(2)

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false,

then mark (3 ).

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false,

then mark (4).

**Answer: C**



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**3. Assertion:** The process of extinction is random.

**Reason:** Any species not adapted to environmental conditions cannot survive.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (1).

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but the reason is not the correct

explanation of the assertion, then mark

(2)

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false,

then mark (3 ).

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false,

then mark (4).

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

4. Assertion: Habitat destruction is the main reason of loss of biodiversity.

Reason: This actually causes the increase in edge area and reduction in core area.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (1).

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but the reason is not the correct

explanation of the assertion, then mark

(2)

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false,

then mark (3 ).

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false,

then mark (4).

**Answer: C**



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5. Assertion: Pristine forests are among in situ conservation strategies.

Reason: These are sacred grooves where biota is protected on site

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (1).

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but the reason is not the correct

explanation of the assertion, then mark

(2)

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false,

then mark (3 ).

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false,

then mark (4).

**Answer: A**



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

A. Pariyar - Elephant

B. Rann of Kutch - Wild ass

C. Sunderbans - Bengal tiger

D. Dachigam National Park - Snow leopard

**Answer: D**



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2. One of endangered species of Indian medicinal plants is that of

A. Nepenthes

B. Podophyllum

C. Ocimum

D. Garhc

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

3. *Quercus* species is the dominant component  
in

A. Scrub forests

B. Tropical rain forests

C. Temperate deciduous forests

D. Alpine forests

**Answer: C**



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4. Which one of the following is not observed in biodiversity hotspots

A. Lesser inter-specific competition

B. Species richness

C. Endemism

D. Accelerated species loss

**Answer: D**



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5. The table below gives the population ( in thousands) of ten species (A-J) in four areas (a-d) consisting of the number of habitats given within brackets against each. Study the table and answer the questions which follow.

Area and No. of habitats	Species and their populations (in thousands) in the areas									
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
<i>p</i> (11)	2.3	1.2	0.52	6.0	—	3.1	1.1	9.0	—	10.3
<i>q</i> (11)	10.2	—	0.62	—	1.5	3.0	—	8.2	1.1	11.2
<i>r</i> (13)	11.3	0.9	0.48	2.4	1.4	4.2	0.8	8.4	2.2	4.1
<i>s</i> (12)	3.2	10.2	11.1	4.8	0.4	3.3	0.8	7.3	11.3	2.1

Which area out of a-d shows maximum species diversity ?

A. d

B. a

C. b

D. C

**Answer: A**



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**6.** Tiger is not a resident in which one of the following national park

A. Jim Corbett

B. Ranthambhor

C. Sunderbans

D. Gir

**Answer: D**



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7. Which one of the following has maximum genetic diversity in India

A. Tea

B. Teak

C. Mango

D. Wheat

**Answer: C**



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**8.** Which one of the following is an example of ex-situ conservation?

A. Wild life sanctuary

B. Seed bank

C. Sacred groves

D. National park

**Answer: B**



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**9. Which one of the following shows maximum genetic diversity in India**

Or

**Which one has the largest species variety India**



A. Mango

B. Groundnut

C. Rice

D. Maize

**Answer: C**



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**10.** A collection of plants and seeds having diverse alleles of all the genes of a crop is called :

A. Genome

B. Herbarium

C. Germplasm

D. Gene library

**Answer: C**



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**11. Eutrophication of often seen in:**

A. Mountains

B. Deserts

C. Fresh water lakes

D. Ocean

**Answer: C**



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**12.** The highest number of species in the world is represented by

A. Algae

B. Lichens

C. Fungi

D. Mosses

**Answer: C**



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**13.** Sacred groves are specially useful in

A. Preventing soil erosion

B. Year round flow of water in river

C. Generating environment awareness

D. Conserving rare and threatened species

**Answer: D**



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**14.** Select the correct statement about biodiversity

A. The desert areas of Rajasthan and

Gujarat have a very high level of desert

animal species as well as numerous rare animals.

B. Large scale planting of Bt-cotton has no adverse effect on biodiversity.

C. Western Ghats have a very high degree of species richness and endemism.

D. Conservation of biodiversity is just a fad pursued by

**Answer: C**



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**15.** Which of the following represent maximum number of species among global biodiversity

A. Algae

B. Lichens

C. Fungi

D. Mosses and Ferns

**Answer: C**



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**16.** A location with luxuriant growth of lichens on the trees indicates that the

- A. Trees are very healthy
- B. Trees are heavily infested
- C. Location is highly polluted
- D. Location is not polluted

**Answer: D**



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17. High value of BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand) indicates that:

A. consumption of organic matter in the water is higher by the microbes

B. water is pure

C. water is highly polluted

D. water is less polluted

**Answer: C**



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**18. During ecological succession:**

A. the changes lead to a community that is in near equilibrium with the environment and is called pioneer community

B. the gradual and predictable change in species composition occurs in a given area

C. the establishment of a new biotic community is very fast in its primary phase

D. the number and types of animals remain constant

**Answer: B**



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**19.** Which is the National Aquatic Animal of India

A. Gangetic shark

B. River dolphin

C. Blue whale

D. Sea-horse

**Answer: B**



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20. Which of the following is the most important for animals and plants being driven to extinction

A. Over-exploitation ·

B. Alien species invasion

C. Habitat loss and fragmentation

D. Co-extinction

**Answer: A**



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21. 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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22. 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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