



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - MTG BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

BIODIVERSITY & CONSERVATION

Biodiversity Conservation

1. The term biodiversity is popularised by

- A. Odum
- B. Paul Ehrlich
- C. Edward Wilson
- D. Tilman

Answer: C



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2. Genetic variations affect the production of the drug reserpine in the medicinal plant *Rauwolfia vomitoria* growing in different Himalayan ranges. What kind of diversity does it indicate ?

- A. Species diversity
- B. Genetic diversity
- C. Ecological diversity
- D. None of these

Answer: B

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3. In India, we find mangoes with different flavours, colours, fibre content , sugar content and even shelf-life. The large variation is on account of

- A. species diversity

B. induced mutations

C. genetic diversity

D. hybridisation

Answer: C

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4. Study the given populations and choose the correct answer in relation to species diversity.

Population	Species	Group	Individuals
Population A	I	Mammals	3
	II	Birds	2
	III	Amphibians	2
Population B	I	Mammals	2
	II	Mammals	2
	III	Amphibians	1
Population C	I	Mammals	3
	II	Mammals	2
	III	Mammals	1

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. | Maximum diversity
Population B | Minimum diversity
Population C |
| B. | Maximum diversity
Population A | Minimum diversity
Population C |
| C. | Maximum diversity
Population A | Minimum diversity
Population B |
| D. | Maximum diversity
Population B | Minimum diversity
Population A |

Answer: B

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5. Western ghats have a greater number of amphibian species than the Eastern ghats. What kind of diversity does it represent ?

- A. Species diversity
- B. Genetic diversity
- C. Ecological diversity
- D. None of these

Answer: A

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6. India has a greater ecosystem diversity than a Scandinavian country like Norway. What kind of diversity does it represent?

- A. Species diversity
- B. Ecological diversity
- C. genetic diversity
- D. None of these

Answer: B

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7. The diversity of organisms sharing the same habitat or community is termed as

- A. alpha diversity

B. beta diversity

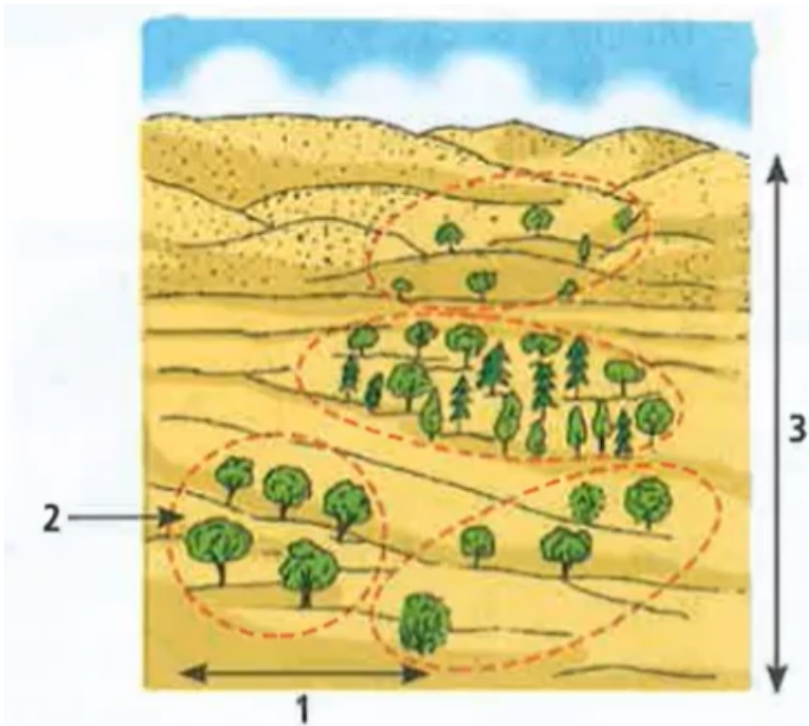
C. gamma diversity

D. delta diversity

Answer: A

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8. Identify different types of diversity by 1,2 and 3 in the given figure.



- 1 2 3
- A. Alpha diversity Beta diversity Gamma diversity
- 1 2 3
- B. Gamma diversity Alpha diversity Beta diversity
- 1 2 3
- C. Gamma diversity Beta diversity Alpha diversity
- 1 2 3
- D. Beta diversity Alpha diversity Gamma diversity

Answer: D

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9. Alpha diversity is biodiversity present

- A. within community
- B. between communities
- C. ranges of communities
- D. none of these

Answer: A

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10. A more conservative and scientifically sound estimate about the total number of species present on earth, was made by

- A. Robert May
- B. Paul Ehrlich
- C. David Tilman
- D. Both A and B

Answer: A



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11. What is the total number of species present on earth as estimated by Robert May ?

- A. 3 million
- B. 5 million

C. 7 million

D. 9 million

Answer: C



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12. Which of the following statements regarding the estimates of number of species found on earth is not correct ?

- A. Total number of species present on earth are considered to be about 7 million as estimated by Robert May.
- B. Plants constitute more than 70 % of all the species recorded, whereas animals constitute less than 22 % of the total number of species.
- C. Insects constitute more than 70 % of all the animal species.
- D. None of these

Answer: B



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13. Given pie diagram represents the proportionate number of species of major groups of invertebrates. Identify the groups A and B.



- A. A=Insects, B=Molluscs
- B. A = Molluscs, B = Insects
- C. A = Insects, B = Annelids
- D. A = Molluscs, B = Annelids

Answer: A



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14. The given pie diagram represents the proportionate number of species of major taxa of vertebrates. Identify the group A and B.



A. A = Reptiles, B = Birds

B. A - Fish, B-Birds

C. A-Birds, B - Fish

D. A-Birds, B-Reptiles

Answer: B



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15. Identify the groups of organism marked A and B in the given pie diagram representing the proportionate number of species of major taxa of plants.



A. A - Bryophytes, B - Gymnosperms

B. A - Fungi, B - Gymnosperms

C. A - Fungi, B - Angiosperms

D. A - Algae, B - Angiosperms

Answer: C



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16. India constitutes _____ percent of the world's land area and contributes _____ percent of the global species diversity.

A. 1.0, 5.5

B. 5.5, 1.0

C. 8.1, 2.4

D. 2.4, 8.1

Answer: D

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17. India is one of the 17 megadiversity countries of the world and is being divided into _____ biogeographical regions.

- A. 8
- B. 10
- C. 16
- D. 18

Answer: B

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18. Which of the following groups does not include the countries which contribute to 12 megadiversity centres of the world?

- (i) Mexico, Columbia, Brazil
- (ii) Peru, Ecuador, Venezuela

(iii) Madegascar, Indonesia, Malaysia

(iv) China, Germany, Japan

(v) China, India, Australia

A. (ii)

B. (v)

C. (iii)

D. (iv)

Answer: D



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19. Read the given statement and select the correct option.

Statement 1: Indian elephants (*Elephan maximums*) are confined to terai and the foothills.

Statement 2: Elephants are herbivores and require succulent grass and plenty of water.

- A. Both statement 1 and 2 are correct
- B. Statement 1 is correct but statement 2 is incorrect
- C. Statement 1 is incorrect but statement 2 is correct.
- D. Both statement 1 and 2 are incorrect.

Answer: A

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20. According to May's global estimates how many species of plants and animals, respectively, are yet to be discovered and described from India ?

- A. 50,000 and 90, 000
- B. 3,00,000 and 90,000
- C. 3,00,000 and 1,00,000
- D. 1,00,000 and 3,00,000

Answer: D

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21. Species diversity _____ as one moves from high to low altitudes.

- A. increase
- B. decreases
- C. first increases then decreases
- D. first decreases then increases

Answer: A

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22. Species diversity _____ as we move away from the _____ towards _____.

- A. decreases, equator, poles
- B. increases, equator, poles
- C. decreases, poles, equator

D. none of these

Answer: A



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23. Tropics ($23.5^{\circ} N$ to $23.5^{\circ} S$) have_____species as compared to temperature or polar regions.

A. less

B. equal

C. more

D. none of these

Answer: C



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24. Which of the following is a reason for the greater biological diversity of tropical regions ?

- A. Tropical latitudes have remained almost undisturbed for millions of years.
- B. Tropical environments are less seasonal, relatively more constant and predictable.
- C. More solar energy is available in the tropics, resulting in high productivity.
- D. All of these

Answer: D



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25. Which option correctly describes the equations for curves A and B, in the given graph of species-area relationship?



- A. $S = CA^z$ $\log S = \log C + Z \log A$
- B. $\log S = \log C + Z \log A$ $S = CA^z$
- C. $\log C = \log S + Z \log A$ $S = CA^z$
- D. $S = CA^z$ $\log C = \log S + Z \log A$

Answer: A



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26. On a logarithmic scale, the species area relationship is a straight line described by the equation $\log S = \log C + Z \log A$.

What does S, C, Z and A represent in the given equation? Select the correct answer from the codes given below.

Species richness = 1
Slope of the line = 2
Y-intercept = 3
Area = 4

- A. $\begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ C & S & Z & A \end{matrix}$

- B. $\begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ S & Z & C & A \end{matrix}$
- C. $\begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ Z & S & C & A \end{matrix}$
- D. $\begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ A & C & S & Z \end{matrix}$

Answer: B



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27. Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate option.

The value of z lies in the range of _____ regardless of the taxonomic group or the region.

- A. 0.1 to 0.2
- B. 0.3 to 0.8
- C. 0.1 to 1.0
- D. 0.6 to 1.8

Answer: A



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28. For frugivorous birds and mammals in the tropical forests of different continents the slope is found to be

A. 0.6

B. 1.3

C. 1.15

D. 1.7

Answer: C



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29. Who confirmed communities with more species tend to be more stable than those with less species ?

A. Alexander von Humboldt

B. David Tilman

C. Paul Ehrlich

D. Edward Wilson

Answer: B



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30. Character of a stable community is that it

A. should not show too much variations in year-to-year productivity

B. must be resistant to occasional natural or man-made disturbances

C. should be resistant to invasions by alien species

D. all of these

Answer: D



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31. Keystone species deserve protection because these

- A. are capable of surviving in harsh environmental conditions
- B. indicate presence of certain minerals in the soil
- C. have become rare due to overexploitation
- D. play an important role in supporting other species.

Answer: D



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32. Match column I with column II and select the correct option from the given codes.

Column I

Rivert Popper hypothesis

Long-term ecosystem experiments using outdoor plots

Species-area relationships

Column II

(i) Paul Ehrlich

(ii) David Tilman

(iii) Alexander von Humboldt

A. A-(iii), B-(i), C-(ii)

B. A-(i), (ii), C-(iii)

C. A-(i), B-(iii), C-(ii)

D. A-(ii), B-(iii), C-(i)

Answer: B



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33. Rivert popper hypothesis was given by

A. Paul Ehrlich

B. Alexander von Humboldt

C. David Tilman

D. Robert May.

Answer: A



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34. Organisation responsible for maintaining Red Data Book is

A. IUCN

B. WWF

C. CITES

D. IBWL

Answer: A



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35. Red Data Book deals with

A. organisms on the verge of extinction

B. endemic plants

C. organisms showing photoperiodism

D. organisms that are extinct

Answer: A



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36. How many species are documented to be extinct in last 500 years by IUCN Red List, 2004?

A. 2000

B. 87

C. 567

D. 784

Answer: D



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37. According to IUCN, some of the extinctions include

(i) Dodo

(ii) Indian gazelle

(iii) Thylacine

(iv) Steller's sea cow

A. (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

B. (ii) and (iv)

C. (i),(iii) and (iv)

D. (iii) and (iv)

Answer: C



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38. Bali, Javan Caspian are

A. species of tiger

B. species of Cheetah

C. subspecies of cheetah

D. subspecies of tiger

Answer: D



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39. Select the correct term for the following definitions (I,ii,iii,iv).

(i) The taxon is liable to become extinct if not allowed to realise its full biotic potential by providing protection from exotic species/human exploitation/habitat deterioration/depletion of food.

(ii) The taxon is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future due to decrease in its habitat, excessive predation or poaching.

(iii) They are species with naturally small populations, either localised or thinly scattered, which are always at risk from pests/pathogens/predators/exotic species.

A. (i) Threatened (ii) Extinct (iii) Endangered (iv) Rare

B. (i) Endangered (ii) Extinct (iii) Threatened (iv) Rare

C. (i) Extinct (ii) Rare (iii) Threatened (iv) Endangered

- D. (i) Threatened (ii) Extinct (iii) Rare (iv) Endangered

Answer: A

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40. Antelope cervicapra (blackbuck) is

- A. of least concern
- B. endangered
- C. critical endangered
- D. extinct in the wild.

Answer: A

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41. A critically endangered animal is

A. passenger pigeon

B. dodo

C. great Indian bustard

D. zebu

Answer: C



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42. Match column I with column II and select the correct option from the given codes.

Column I

A Beta diversity

B Rich biodiversity

C Gamma diversity

D Extinct species

E Critically endangered species

Column II

(*i*) Tropical areas

(*ii*) Dodo

(*iii*) Between community diversity

(*iv*) Great Indian bustard

(*v*) Diversity of whole geographical r

A. A-(iv), B-(i), C-(iii), D-(ii), E-(iv)

B. A-(iii), B-(i), C-(v), D-(ii), E-(iv)

C. A-(iii), B-(i), C-(v), D-(iv), E-(ii)

D. A-(v), B-(i), C-(iii), D-(iv), E-(ii)

Answer: B



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43. The impact of loss of biodiversity include

A. decline in plant production

B. lowered resistance to environmental perturbations

C. increased variability in ecosystem processes like plant productivity,
water use, pest and disease cycles

D. all of these

Answer: D



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44. Which of the following statements describe natural extinction ?

- (i) Extinctions abetted by human activities
- (ii) Slow replacement of existing species
- (iii) Also known as background extinction
- (iv) A small population is most likely to be extinct

A. (i) and (ii)

B. (i), (ii) and (iii)

C. (ii), (iii) and (iv)

D. (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

Answer: C



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45. The term "the evil quartet" is related with four major causes of

A. forest loss

B. population explosion

C. air pollution

D. biodiversity losses

Answer: D



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46. Read the given statement and select the correct option.

Statement 1: Tropical rainforests are disappearing fastly from developing countries such as Indai.

Statement 2 : No value is attached to these forests because these are poor in biodiversity.

A. Both statement 1 and 2 are correct

B. Statement 1 is correct but statement 2 is incorrect

C. Statement 1 is incorrect but statement 2 is correct.

D. Both statement 1 and 2 are incorrect.

Answer: B



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47. Dodo, passenger pigeon and Steller's sea cow became extinct in the last 500 years due to

- A. habitat destruction
- B. over-exploitation
- C. bird-flu virus infection
- D. pollution

Answer: B



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48. An exotic species that is introduced to a new area, spreads rapidly and eliminates native species is called

A. immigrant species

B. invasive species

C. destructive species

D. none of these

Answer: B



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49. Which of the following fish led to the extinction of an ecologically unique assemblage of more than 200 species of cichlid fish in the lake Victoria of E.Africa ?

A. Catla catla

B. Dog fish

C. Nile perch

D. African catfish

Answer: C



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50. Introduction of Nile Perch in lake Victoria of South Africa resulted in

- A. excessive growth of water weeds
- B. eliminations of water weeds
- C. elimination of many species of cichild fish
- D. excessive growth of cichild fish.

Answer: C



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51. The exotic species, which when introduced in India became notorious weed, is

- A. *Lantana camara*
- B. *Eicchornia crassipes*
- C. *Parthenium hysterophorus*
- D. all of these

Answer: D

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52. Which one of the following fish is being illegally introduced for aquaculture purposes and is posing a threat to the indigenous catfishes of Indian rivers ?

- A. *Clarias gariepinus*
- B. Nile perch
- C. climbing perch
- D. Protopterus

Answer: A



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53. Introduction of alien species into new area poses a threat to extinction of indigenous species due to

- A. their high nutrient requirement
- B. their symbiotic relationship
- C. absence of their natural predators
- D. more intraspecific competition.

Answer: C



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54. There are four major causes of accelerated rates of species extinction, which are collectively called as 'the evil quartet'. Which one of the

following is not included in 'the evil quartet' ?

- A. Over exploitation
- B. Pollution
- C. Co-extinctions
- D. Alien species invasions

Answer: B



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55. Biodiversity loss occurs due to

- (i) habitat loss and fragmentation
- (ii) co-extinction
- (iii) over-exploitation
- (iv) alien species invasion.

- A. (i) and (ii)
- B. (i), (ii) and (iii)

C. (ii), (iii) and (iv)

D. (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

Answer: D



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56. When a species becomes extinct, the plant and animal species associated with it in an obligatory way also become extinct. This phenomenon is referred to as

A. fragmentation

B. alien species invasion

C. over-exploitation

D. co-extinction

Answer: D



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57. The reason behind conserving biodiversity have been grouped into which of the following categories ?

- A. Narrowly utilitarian
- B. Broadly utilitarian
- C. Ethical
- D. All of these

Answer: D



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58. Match column I with column II and select the correct option from the given codes.

Column I

Lungs of the planet

Reserpine

Anti-cancer drug

Exotic species

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

(iv)

Column II

Lantana camara

Amazon rainforests

Yew tree

Rauwolfia

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

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59. More than 25 % of drugs are derived from plants. What kind of benefit does this describe?

A. Ethical value

B. Aesthetic value

C. Direct economic value

D. Indirect economic value

Answer: C

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60. _____ is the exploration of molecular, genetic and species-level diversity for gaining the products of economic importance.

- A. Exploitation
- B. Bioprospecting
- C. Co-extinction
- D. Patenting

Answer: B

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61. Amazon rainforests are considered as 'lungs of the planet' as they contribute _____ of the total oxygen in the earth's atmosphere.

- A. 10 %

B. 15 %

C. 20 %

D. 30 %

Answer: C



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62. The narrowly utilitarian arguments for biodiversity conservation include which of the following from the given list?

- (i) Industrial products like dyes, lubricants
- (ii) Ecosystem services like photosynthesis
- (iii) Pollinators layer of bees, birds and bats
- (iv) Firewood, fibre and construction material
- (v) The aesthetic pleasure of walking through thick woods
- (vi) Products of medicinal importance
- (vii) Watching spring flowers in full bloom

A. (i), (ii), (v) and (vii)

B. (ii), (iii), (v) and (vii)

C. (i), (iv) and (vi)

D. (ii), (v), (vi) and (vii)

Answer: C



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63. Broadly utilitarian' argument for the conservation of biodiversity does not include

A. bioprospecting

B. pollination

C. asethetic value

D. climatic regulation.

Answer: A



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64. Waking up to a bulbul's song in the morning is related to

- A. narrow utilitarian
- B. Broadly utilitarian
- C. ethical
- D. both (b) and (c)

Answer: B



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65. Read the given statements and select the correct option regarding this.

- (i) Ecosystem services provided by nature to human beings such as oxygen for respiration, aesthetic value, etc.
- (ii) Direct economic benefits derived from nature by human beings such as food, medicine, etc.

(iii) Every species has an intrinsic value, even if it is not of any economic use to us.

With respect to above give codes (i), (ii) and (iii) choose the correct option.

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| A. | Narrowly utilitarian
(iii) | Broadly utilitarian
(ii) | Ethical
(i) |
| B. | Narrowly utilitarian
(ii) | Broadly utilitarian
(i) | Ethical
(iii) |
| C. | Narrowly utilitarian
(i) | Broadly utilitarian
(ii) | Ethical
(iii) |
| D. | Narrowly utilitarian
(ii) | Broadly utilitarian
(iii) | Ethical
(i) |

Answer: B



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66. Which of the following statements regarding the ethical argument for conserving biodiversity is incorrect?

- A. We owe to millions of plant, animal and microbe species with whom we share this planet

- B. Every species has an intrinsic value only when it is of an economic value to us.
- C. It is our moral duty to care for the well-being of all species i.e., our biological legacy.
- D. All of these

Answer: B



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67. Ex situ conservation is used for the conservation of

- A. all plants
- B. all animals
- C. threatened animals and plants
- D. both (a) and (b)

Answer: C



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68. Conservation in the natural habitat is

- A. in situ
- B. ex situ
- C. zoo
- D. botanical garden.

Answer: A



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69. Presently, total number of biodiversity hotspots in the world is

- A. 25
- B. 34
- C. 37

D. 40

Answer: B



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70. Which one of the these is not included in the biodiversity hotspots of India ?

A. Western Ghats

B. Himalayas

C. Indo-Burma

D. North Indian Plains

Answer: D



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71. Ecological hotspots present in India are

- A. one
- B. two
- C. three
- D. five

Answer: C



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72. Which pair of geographical area shows maximum diversity in our country?

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

Answer: C



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73. Which of the following statements regarding biodiversity hotspots are incorrect?

(i) High endemism

(ii) High level of species richness

(iii) Total number is 34 in the world

(iv) Five of these occur in India

(v) High alien species invasion

(vi) Cover less than 2% of the earth's land area, but if properly conserved, they can reduce extinctions by about 30%

A. (i) and (ii)

B. (iv) and (v)

C. (iv), (v) and (vi)

D. (iii), (iv), (v) and (vi)

Answer: B



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74. In a national park, protection is provided to

- A. flora and fauna
- B. entire ecosystem
- C. fauna only
- D. flora only

Answer: B



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75. Refer to the given figure representing different zones of a biosphere reserve.



Choose the correct answer as per the statements given below

- (i) Limited human activity is allowed such as for research and education.
- (ii) An active co-operation occurs between reserve management and local people for activities like cropping, settlements, etc.
- (iii) No human activity is allowed.

- A.

(i)	(ii)	(ii)
A	B	C
- B.

(i)	(ii)	(ii)
B	C	A
- C.

(i)	(ii)	(ii)
C	A	B
- D.

(i)	(ii)	(ii)
C	B	A

Answer: B



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76. Which of the given statements is true ?

A. National parks are meant for the protection of fauna only.

- B. Wildlife sanctuaries are meant for the protection of both flora and fauna.
- C. Activities like collection of forest products, harvesting of timber, private ownership of land, etc. are allowed in national parks.
- D. None of these

Answer: D



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77. Biosphere reserves differ from national parks and wildlife sanctuaries because in the former

- A. human beings are not allowed to enter
- B. people are integral part of the system
- C. plants are paid greater attention than the animals

D. living organisms are brought from all over the world and preserved for posterity.

Answer: B



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78. India has _____ biosphere reserves, _____ national parks and _____ wildlife sanctuaries till 2018.

A. 20,90,500

B. 14,85,348

C. 18,103,544

D. 11,91,500

Answer: C



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79. Match column I with column II and select the correct option from the given codes.

Column I		Column II
A. Rhinoceros	(i)	High endemism
B. In situ conservation	(ii)	Off site conservation
C. Ex situ conservation	(iii)	On site conservation
D. Hotspots	(iv)	Kaziranga

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

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

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

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

Answer: A



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80. _____ National Park was the first national park of India.

A. Jim Corbett

B. Nanda Devi

C. Kaziranga

D. Jaldapara

Answer: A



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81. First biosphere reserve was established in 1986 at

A. Nilgiri

B. Nanda Devi

C. Rann of Kutch

D. Sunderbans

Answer: A



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82. Nanda Devi biosphere reserve is found in

- A. Uttaranchal
- B. Assam
- C. Himachal Pradesh
- D. Andhra Pradesh

Answer: A



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83. MAB Programme means

- A. Man and biosphere programme
- B. Man and biodiversity conservation programme
- C. Manually aided biosphere conservation programme
- D. None of these

Answer: A



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84. India relishes a history of religious and culture traditions which emphasised the protection of nature. In many cultures, tracts of forest were set aside, all the trees and wildlife within were venerated and given total protection. Such areas are referred to as

- A. hotspots
- B. ethical groves
- C. sacred groves
- D. protected areas

Answer: C



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85. Select the correct option regarding sacred forests or groves.

- A. These are forest patches which are held in high esteem by tribal communities.
- B. Rare endemic species can be found flourishing in these areas.
- C. These are found in several parts of India.
- D. All of these

Answer: D



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86. Sacred groves are found in Khasi and Jaintia hills of i, Aravalli hills of ii, Western Ghat regions of iii.

- A. (i) Meghalaya (ii) Rajasthan (iii) Karnataka and Maharashtra
- B. (i) Meghalaya and Maharashtra (ii) Rajasthan (iii) Madhya Pradesh
- C. (i) Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra (ii) Rajasthan (iii) Meghalaya

- D. (i) Rajasthan (ii) Meghalaya (iii) Karnataka and Maharashtra

Answer: A

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87. Which of these organisms are protected by people of 'Bishnoi' community of Rajasthan?

- A. *Prosopis cineraria*
- B. Black buck
- C. Bhojpatra
- D. both (a) and (b)

Answer: D

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88. Select the incorrectly matched pair.

A. Tannis-Narrow utilitarian.

B. Endemism - Species confined to a particular region and not found anywhere else

C. Lings of the planet - Amzon rainforest

D. Rajasthan - Sacred groves that are last refuges for a large number pf rare and threatened plants

Answer: D



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89. The one-horned rhinoceros is specific to which of the following sanctuaries ?

A. Bharatpur

B. Vedanthgol

C. Kaziranga

D. Corbett Park

Answer: C



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90. Which of the following is not an example of in situ conservation ?

A. Biosphere reserves

B. National parks

C. Wildlife sanctuaries

D. Zoological parks

Answer: D



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91. One of the ex situ conservation methods for endangered species is

- A. wildlife sanctuaries
- B. biosphere reserves
- C. cryopreservation
- D. national parks.

Answer: C



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92. Cryopreservation is the reservation of germplasm at very low temperature of around

- A. $-121^{\circ}C$
- B. $-196^{\circ}C$
- C. $0^{\circ}C$
- D. $-101^{\circ}C$

Answer: B



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93. Select the option correctly identifies I, II, III and IV.



- A. I- Biosphere reserves, II-National parks , wildlife sanctuaries, III - Sacred groves, IV - Gene banks, cryopreservation
- B. I- Sacred plants, home gardens, II - National parks, wildlife sanctuaries, III - Arboreta, IV - Gene banks, cryopreservation
- C. I - Biosphere reserves, II - Gene banks, cryopreservation, III - Sacred plants, home gardens, IV- National parks, wildlife sanctuaries
- D. I-Biosphere reserves, II - Arboreta, III -Gene banks, cryopreservation, IV - National parks, wildlife sanctuaries

Answer: A





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94. What is common to the seed banks, orchards, tissue culture and cryopreservation ?

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

Answer: B



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95. First 'Earth Summit' for Convention on Biological Diversity' (CBD) was held at

- A. Johanneberg (2002), South Africa

B. Rio de Janeiro (1992), Brazil

C. Dehradun (1992), India

D. New York (2000), U.S.A.

Answer: B



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96. Which of the following is not an objective of Convention of Biodiversity?

A. Conservation of biodiversity

B. Sustainable use of biodiversity

C. Fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of genetic resources

D. Selective hunting of dangerous and threatening species

Answer: D

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97. World Summit on Sustainable Development, 2002 was held in

- A. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
- B. Johannesburg, South Africa
- C. Dehradun, India
- D. New York, U.S.A.

Answer: B

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98. Biodiversity Act of India was passed by the Parliament in the year

- A. 1992
- B. 1996
- C. 2000

D. 2002

Answer: D



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99. Select the incorrectly matched pair.

A. UNESCO = United nations Educational Scientific and cultural Organisation

B. CITES = Convention in International Trade in Elite Species

C. IUCN = International Union of Conservation for Nature and Natural Resources

D. WWF =World Wide Fund for Nature

Answer: B



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100. Symbol of WWF is

- A. tiger
- B. Rhododendron
- C. white bear
- D. giant panda

Answer: D



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101. Where would the greatest number of endemic species occur and why ?

- A. Small volcanic archipelagos, such as the Galapagos Islands, because the abundance of unoccupied habitats favours the adaptive divergence of colonists from nearby mainland populations.

- B. Large oceanic island, such as Australia, because the inhabitants have been isolated from mainland populations for a very long time.
- C. On rugged landscapes, such as Patagonia, because of the high levels of natural disturbance by glaciers and earthquakes.
- D. Temperate woodlands, such as those in southern England, because of the high levels of disturbance by human activity and the history of artificial selection.

Answer: B



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102. In the tropical rainforest, the majority of trees have showy animal-pollinated flowers. In temperate forests the majority of trees are wind-pollinated. Which factors best explain these contrasting patterns ?

(i) Wind is rare in tropical forests.

(ii) Because of high species diversity in the tropics, individuals of trees

species are often widely separated making wind an inefficient means of pollen dispersal.

(iii) More opportunities for coevolved mutualisms exist in tropical forests because of the high diversity of animal species.

(iv) Trees in tropical forests are mostly evergreen and year-round leaf canopies impede pollen dispersal by wind.

(v) Flowering in tropical forests occurs over a short period of time when wind is absent.

A. (i) , (ii) and (v)

B. (i),(iii) and (v)

C. (ii), (iii) and (iv)

D. (ii) and (iv)

Answer: C



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103. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding biodiversity?

- A. Biodiversity deals with biological and geographical units such as genes, chromosomes, species, families and biogeographic regions.
- B. Biodiversity is an addition sum of genetic, taxonomic and ecosystem diversity.
- C. It is a measure of the amount of resources shared by the human population.
- D. None of these

Answer: C



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104. Some animals are shown below. Identify the national park concerned chiefly with their preservation and select the correct option.



(1)



(2)



(3)



(4)

A. Velavadar National Park, Gujarat

B. Jim Corbett National Park, Uttarakhand

C. Gir Forest, Gujarat

D. Kaziranga National Park, Assam

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

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

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

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

Answer: B



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105. The given pie diagram represents the proportionate number of species of major taxa of plants. Select the incorrect statements regarding the achloro-

(i) A represents the achloro phyllous, heterotrophic, eucaryotic organisms with chitinous cell walls.

(ii) B represents the members of Kingdom Monera, e.g., bacteria and cyanobacteria.

(iii) B represents those seed plants in which seeds are enclosed inside fruits.

A and B represents gymnosperm and angiosperms respectively.



A. (i) and (iv)

B. (ii) and (iv)

C. (i) and (iii)

D. (ii), (iii) and (iv)

Answer: B



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

A. Brazil

B. South Africa

C. Russia

D. India

Answer: A



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

- A. Destruction of habitat
- B. Invasion by alien species
- C. Keeping by alien species
- D. Over-exploitation of natural resources

Answer: C



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

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

Answer: B



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

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

Answer: A



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110. Which of the following is not a features of biodiversity hotspots?

- A. Large number of species

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

Answer: C



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111. Match the animals given in column A with their location in column B.

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------|
| (i) Dodo | A. Africa |
| (ii) Quagga | B. Russia |
| (iii) Thylacine | C. Mauritius |
| (iv) Stellar's sea cow | D. Australia |

Choose the correct match from the following.

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

Answer: D

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

A. Bihar Kanika

B. Bandipur

C. Kaziranga

D. Corbett park

Answer: C



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114. Amongst the animal groups given below, which one has the highest percentage of endangered species?

A. Insects

B. Mammals

C. Amphibians

D. Reptiles

Answer: C

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

- A. *Rauwolfia serpentina*
- B. *Santalum album* (Sandalwood)
- C. *Cycas beddonei*
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

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116. What is common to *Lantana*, *Eichhornia* and Africa catfish?

- A. All are endangered species of India.
- B. All are keystone species.
- C. All are mammals found in India.

D. All are species are neither threatened nor indigenous species of India.

Answer: D

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117. 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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118. 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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119. 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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120. Which of the following forests is known as the 'lungs of the planet earth'?

- A. Taiga forest
- B. Tundra forest
- C. Amazon rainforest
- D. Rainforest of North east India

Answer: C



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121. The active chemical drug reserpine is obtained from

A. Datura

B. Rauwolfia

C. Altopa

D. Papaver

Answer: B

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122. Which of the following group exhibit more species diversity

A. Gymnosperms

B. Alage

C. Bryophytes

D. Fungi

Answer: D

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

- A. CITES Convention
- B. The Earth Summit

C. C-16 Summit

D. MAB Programme.

Answer: B



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125. 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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126. Assertion : Genetic variation shown by the plant *Rauwolfia vomitoria* growing in different Himalayan ranges is very important economically.

Reason : The amount and variety of alkaloids presents in this plant, change both between the *Rauwolfia* species and between the different strains of *R. vomitoria*.

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- C. If assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: A



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127. Assertion : The specific diversity present in a given community or habitat is referred to as alpha diversity.

Reason : Alpha diversity is usually expressed by species richness and species evenness in that community or habitat.

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- C. If assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: A



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128. Assertion : Tropical regions have got a long evolutionary time for species diversification as compared to temperate regions.

Reason : Temperate regions have undergone frequent glaciations in the past whereas tropical regions have remained relatively undisturbed for millions of years.

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- C. If assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: A



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129. Assertion : If the species-area relationship are analysed among very large areas like the entire continents, the value of Z , i.e., slope of line in the range of 0.1 to 0.2.

Reason : The value of Z , i.e., slope of line of species area relationship lies in the range of 0.6 to 1.2 when analysis is done among small areas.

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- C. If assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: D



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130. Assertion : Species with low genetic variability are more vulnerable to disease, predators or other environmental challenges.

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- C. If assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: A

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131. Assertion : Threatened species are those living species which have been greatly reduced in their number and are liable to become extinct if the causative factors continue.

Reason : IUCN is an international organisation which maintains the IUCN red list of threatened species, to assess the conservation status of different species.

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- C. If assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: B



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132. Assertion : Critically endangered category includes the species which have sufficient population at present but is undergoing depletion due to some factors.

Reason : Vulnerable category includes the species which are facing very high risk of extinction in the wild and can become extinct any moment.

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- C. If assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: D



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133. Assertion : Over-exploitation of a species reduces the size of its population eventually leading to its extinction.

Reason : Steller's sea cow is a large, herbivorous, terrestrial mammal which is on the verge of extinction due to over exploitation.

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- C. If assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: C



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134. Assertion : The Nile perch introduced into lake Victoria in east Africa led to the extinction of an ecologically unique assemblage of more than 200 species of cichlid fish in the lake.

Reason : When alien species are introduced deliberately for economic or other uses, they often become invasive and cause extinction of indigenous species.

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- C. If assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: A

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135. Assertion : Broadly utilitarian arguments say that we should conserve biodiversity because biodiversity plays a major role in many ecosystem services that nature provides.

Reason : Exploitation of molecular, genetic and species level diversity to obtain the products of economic importance is include under broadly utilitarian category.

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- C. If assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: C



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136. Assertion : Biodiversity hotspots are the regions which possess high levels of species richness, high degree of endemism and no loss habitats.
Reason : Total number of biodiversity hotspots in the world is 32 with two of these hotspots found in India.

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: D

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137. Assertion : Jim Corbett National Park is the first National Park of India and is famous for tigers.

Reason : Through the main focus is protection of wildlife, the reserve management has also encouraged ecotourism in this national park.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: B



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138. Assertion : In a wildlife sanctuary, collection of timber, harvesting of minor forest products and private ownership rights are allowed.

Reason : A sanctuary is a protected area meant for the conservation of both flora and fauna where cultivation of land is permitted.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: C



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139. Assertion : One of the most important traditional uses of sacred groves was that they acted as a repository for various ayurvedic medicines.

Reason : In modern times , sacred groves have become biodiversity rich areas, as they provide refuge to various plant and animal species of conservation significance.

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- C. If assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: B



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140. Assertion : Offsite collections can be used to restock depleted populations, reintroduce species in the wild and restore degraded habitats.

Reason : In situ conservation refers to the conservation of endangered species in their natural habitats.

- A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- C. If assertion is true but reason is false.
- D. If both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: B



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