

India's Number 1 Education App

BIOLOGY

BOOKS - UNIVERSAL BOOK DEPOT 1960 BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

BIODIVERSITY AND CONSERVATION

Biodiversity And Conservation

1. Which of the following is not an ex-situ conservation

- A. Cryopreservation
- B. Seed bank
- C. Biosphere reserves, Sacred groves
- D. Botanical garden

Answer: C

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2. Find the wrongly matched pair

A. Lungs of the planet - Amazon rain forest

B. Endemism - Species confined to one

region and also found in other regions

C. Hot spot - Regions with species richness

D. Alien species - Clarias gariepinus

Answer: B

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3. Each couple should produce only two children which will help in

- A. Checking pollution
- B. Stabilizing the ecosystem
- C. Fertility of soil
- D. Improving food web

Answer: B



4. In which state of India is Chandraprabha sanctuary situated

A. Madhya Pardesh

B. Uttar Pradesh

C. Karnataka

D. Arunachal Pradesh

Answer: B

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5. Red data book provides data on

A. Red flowered plants

B. Red coloured fishes

C. Endangered plants and animals

D. Red eyed birds

Answer: C

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6. World Wild Life Week is

A. First week of September

B. First week of October

C. Third week of October

D. Last week of October

Answer: B

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7. Black buck in India is protected by

A. Bhils

B. Bishnois

C. Phasis

D. All tribals

Answer: B

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

A. Ranthamhbor

B. Sunderberbans

C. Gir

D. Jim Corbett

Answer: C

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9. Which is preserved in National park

A. Flora

B. Fauna

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None of these





10. One of the following plant species is in endangered list

A. Eucalyptus

B. Nepenthes

C. Ceratophyllum

D. Delonix





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

A. Teak

B. Mango

C. Wheat

D. Tea





12. Red data book is maintained by

Or

List of endangered species was released by

Or

The organization which publishes the Red List

of species is

A. IUCNNR

B. The Bombay Natural History Society

C. WPSI

D. IUCN

Answer: D

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13. 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. Hybridization

Answer: C

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14. Which of the following species are restricted

to a given area

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

A. Sympatric species

B. Allopatric species

C. Sibling species

D. Endemic species

Answer: D

15. New approach to conservation is the

establishment of

Or

What is most effective way to conserve plant

diversity of an area

A. Sanctuaries

B. Reserve forests

C. National parks

D. Biosphere reserves

Answer: D



16. The presence of diversity at the junction of territories of two different habitats is known as

A. Bottle neck effect

B. Edge effect

C. Junction effect

D. Pasteur effect

Answer: B



17. Biodiversity Act of India was passed by the

Parliament in the year

A. 1992

B. 1996

C. 2000

D. 2002

Answer: D



18. Which of the following plants are commonly

found in Sunderben Biosphere Reserve

A. Mangroves

B. Cactus

C. Juniperus

D. Conifers

Answer: A

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

A. Advanced ex-situ conservation of

biodiversity

B. In situ sonservation by sacred groves

C. In situ cryo-conservation of biodiversity

D. In situ conservation of biodiversity

Answer: A



20. One of the ex situ conservation methods for

endangered species is

A. Wildlife Sanctuaries

B. Biosphere Reserves

C. Cryopreservation

D. National parks

Answer: C

21. Genetic diversity in agricultural crops in threatened by

A. Introduction of high yielding varieties

B. Intensive use of fertilizers

C. Extensive intercropping

D. Intensive use of biopesticides

Answer: A

22. Wildlife is

A. All biota excluding man, dormestic

animals and cultivated crops

B. All vertebrates of reserve forests

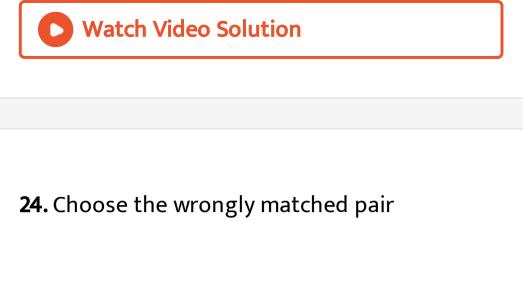
C. All animals of reserve forests

D. All animals and plant of reserve forest

Answer: A

23. One of the most important functions of botanical gardens is that A. They provide a beautiful area for recreation B. One can observe tropical plants there C. They allow ex-situ conservation of germplasm D. They provide the natural habitat for wild life

Answer: C



A. World Summit on Sustainable -

Johannesburg Development, 2002

B. Carrot grass - Lantana

C. Wildlife sagari parks - Ex-situ conservation

D. Amazon rain forest - Lungs of the planet

Answer: B



25. Ecological hotspots present in India are

A. One

B. Two

C. Three

D. Four

Answer: B

26. Community is

A. A group of independent and interacting population of different species B. A group of independent and interacting population of same species C. A group of independent and interacting population of same species in a specific area D. A group of independent and interacting population of different species in a

specific area

Answer: D

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27. Convention of Biodiversity came into force

on

A. 29December 1993

B. 6June1992

C. 3October 1994

D. 4October 1993

Answer: A

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28. 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: A

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29. 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 - extinctions

Answer: C

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30. The largest tiger reserve in India is

A. Valmiki

B. Nagarhunsagar - Srisailam

C. Periyar

D. Nagarhole

Answer: B

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31. The term hot spot for high diversity ecological regions was coined by

A. IUCN

B. Myers

C. Odum

D. Kormandy

Answer: B

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32. Which of the following regions of our country are known for their rich biodiversity Or

Which of the following are considered hot-spot

of biodiversity in India

Or

In India, rain forests are found in

A. Western ghats and eastern himalayas

B. Weatern ghats and deccen plateau

C. Eastern himalayas and gangetic plane

D. Trans himalayas and deccan peninsula

Answer: A

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33. The state of Gujarat has river, desert, forest and lake ecosystems, thus exhibiting a diversity of life. Which measure do you use to denote

total diversity in such a case

Or

The diversity of the habitats over the total

geographical area is celled

A. lpha(alpha)

B. β (beta)

C. γ (gamma)

D. δ (delta)

Answer: C

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

A. Rare

B. Exotic

C. Vulnerable

D. Critically endangered

Answer: D

35. Antilope cervicapra/Black Buck is

A. Vulnerable

B. Endangered

C. Critically endangered

D. Extinct in the wild

Answer: A



36. India become a party to 'Convention on

Biological Diversity' in the year

A. 1994

B. 1993

C. 1992

D. 1988

Answer: B

37. Hoolock Gibbon (India's only ape), is found

in

A. Kaziranga Bird Sanctuary

B. Gir National Park

C. Corbett National Park

D. Gir National Park

Answer: A

38. The first biosphere reserve established in India for conserving the gene pool of flora and faund and the life style of tribals is

A. Nilgiri biosphere reserve

B. Nanda Devi biosphere reserve

C. Uttarakhand biosphere reserve

D. Great Nicobar biosphere secerve

Answer: A

39. One of these is not concerned with wild life

conservation

A. IVF

B. IUCN

C. WWF

D. IBWL

Answer: A

40. Which of the following pairs of an animal and a plant represent endangered organism in India

- A. Cinchona and leopard
- B. Banyan and Black buck
- C. Bentinckia nicobarica and Red Panda
- D. Tamarind and Rhesus monkey

Answer: C

41. Breeding ground for migratory flamingo is

A. Area between khadir and Paccham island

in great Rann of Kachch

B. Area of Gulf of Kachch (Kutch)

C. Area of great Rann of Kachch (Kutch) and

little Rann of Kachch (Kutch)

D. Area of Nal Sarovar Bird Sanctuary

Answer: A



42. Largest tiger population is found in

A. Sunderban national park

B. Corbett national park

C. Ranthambhor national park

D. Kanha national park

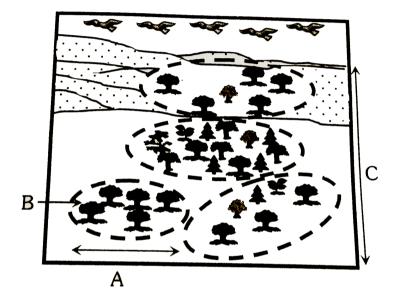
Answer: A

43. The following diagram shows different types

of

diversity.Identify

them



A. A - Beta - diversity, B - Alpha - diversity, C -

Gamma - diversity

B. A - Gamma - diversity, B - Beta - diversity, C

- Alpha - diversity

C. A - Gamma - diversity, B - Alpha - diversity,

C - Beta - diversity

D. A - Alpha - diversity, B - Beta - diversity, C -

Gamma - diversity

Answer: A

44. Term 'biosphere' is used for the zone of earth where life exists

A. On lithosphere

B. In the hydrosphere

C. In the lithosphere and hydrosphere

D. In the lithosphere, hydrosphere and

atomosphere

Answer: D

45. Which one of the following pairs of organisms are exotic species introduced in India

A. Ficus religiosa, Lantana camara

B. Lantana camara, water hyacinth

C. Water hyacinth, Prosopis cinereria

D. Nile perch, Ficus religiosa

Answer: B

46. One of endangered species of Indian

medicinal plants is that of

A. Podophyllum

B. Ocimum

C. Garlic

D. Nepenthes

Answer: A

47. Red list of plant species of India is formed by

A. Botanical Survey of India

B. Zoological Survey of India

C. Grological Survey of India

D. None of these

Answer: A

48. Dodo, an extinct flightless bird, belonged to

A. Mauritius

B. Lakshadweep

C. Cannada

D. Iceland

Answer: A



49. First biosphere reserve was established in

1986 at

A. Nilgiri

B. Nanda Devi

C. Little Rann of Kutch

D. Sunderbans

Answer: A

50. Which one of the following is not included

under insitu conservation

A. Biosphere reserve

B. National park

C. Sanctuary

D. Botanical/Zoological garden

Answer: D

51. Silent Valley having rare plants and animals

is located is

A. Kerala

B. Karnataka

C. Jammu and Kashmir

D. Andhra Pradesh

Answer: A

52. Which one is connected with conservation

of forests

A. Gir

B. Silent Valley

C. Kaziranga

D. Bharatpur

Answer: B

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

A. Corbett

- B. Bandavgarh
- C. Sariska
- D. Kanha

Answer: C

54. Decrease in species diversity in tropical countries is mainly due to

A. Urbanisation

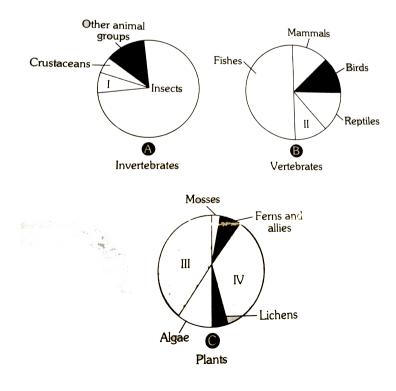
B. Pollution

C. Deforestation

D. Soil srosion

Answer: C

55. The following are pie diagrams A, B and C related to proportionate number of species of major taxa of invertebrates, vertebrates and plants repectively. Study and select the right option in which all the blanks I, II, III and IV are correctly identified



A. I - Turtles, II - Amphibians, III - Fungi, IV -

Angiosperms

B. I - Hexapoda, II - Amphibians, III - Fungi, IV

- Angiosperms

C.I - Molluscs, II - Amphibians, III -

Angiosperms, IV - Fungi

D. I - Molluscs, II - Amphibians, III - Fungi, IV -

Angiosperms

Answer: D

56. Biosphere reserves are being threatened with

A. Population growth

B. Rains

C. Pollution

D. All the above

Answer: C

57. Idri idri occurs in

A. India

B. Mauritius

C. Fiji

D. Madagascar

Answer: D



58. Which one is endangered member of flora

A. Drosera Indica

B. One horned Rhino

C. Flying Squirrel

D. None of the above

Answer: A

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59. Select the correct statement about biodiversity

A. The desert areas of Rajasthan and Gujarat have 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 the developed countries

Answer: C



60. Species very near to extinction if conservation measures are not promptly taken is

- A. Thretened species
- B. Rare species
- C. Endangered species
- D. Vulnerable species

Answer: C



61. Species listed in Red Data Book are

A. Vulnerable

B. Threatened

C. Endangered

D. All the above

Answer: D

62. Similipal is

A. Sanctuary

B. Biosphere Reserve

C. National Park only

D. Zoo

Answer: B



63. Which of the following is a characteristic

feature of cropland ecosystem

A. Absence of soil organisms

B. Least genetic diversity

C. Absence of weeds

D. Ecological succession

Answer: B

64. If at high altitudes, birds become rare, the

plants likely to disappear are

A. Pine

B. Orchids

C. Oak

D. Rhododendrons

Answer: D

65. Which one of the following is a pair of endangered species

A. Hornbill and Indian Aconite

B. Indian peacock and Carrot Grass

C. Garden lizard and Mexican poppy

D. Rhesus monkey and Sal tree

Answer: A

66. Wild life conservation means the protection

and preservation of

A. Ferocious wild animals only

B. Wild plants only

C. Non-cultivated plants and non-

domesticate animals

D. All the above living in natural habitat

Answer: D

67. Consider the following statements By the end twintieth century, the forest cover in India was reduced to 19.4 percent National Forest Policy was implemented in the year 1988 The average annual production of dry grass or hay in India is about 250 milion tons About $10\,\%$ of the world's population lives in arid or semi arid regions Of these statements

A. A and B are true

B. A, C and D are not true

C. A, B and C are true

D. C is not true

Answer: C

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68.is the taxon, which is likely to move into endangered category in near future, if conditions prevail as it is

A. Vulnerable

B. Endanger

C. Rare

D. Extinct

Answer: A

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69. India's share in the global species diversity

is about

A. 2 percent

B. 4 percent

C. 6 percent

D. 8 percent

Answer: D



70. If the Bengal tiger becomes extinct

A. Hyenas and wolves will become scarce

B. The wild area will be safe for man and

domestic animals

C. Its gene pool will be lost for ever

D. The population of beautiful animals like

deers will get stablized

Answer: C

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71. According to IUCN Red List, what is the status of Red Panda (Ailurus fulgens)

A. Vulnerable species

B. Critically endangered species

C. Extinct species

D. Endangered species

Answer: D

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72. Asiatic lion (Panthera leo pursica) is now

A. Endangered

B. Extinct in wild

C. Vulnerable

D. Critically endangered

Answer: A

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73. Biosphere reserve programme started in

India

A. 1986

B. 1984

C. 1982

D. 1988

Answer: A

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74. Which group of vertebrates comprises the

highest number of endangered species

A. Birds

B. Mammals

C. Fishes

D. Reptiles

Answer: B

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75. The national bird of India is

A. Hornbill

B. Black swan

C. Peacock (Pava cristatus)

D. House sparrow

Answer: C

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76. The species diversity of plants on earth will

be

A. 2.4~%

$\mathsf{B.}\,22~\%$

C. 8.1 %

D. 85~%

Answer: B



77. The lion tailed monkeys 'Malaca Silenus' are

found only in these regions

A. Khaziranga and other parts of Assam

B. Eastern ghats and madras

C. Western ghats including Travancore-

Mysore

D. Himalayan mountains

Answer: C

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78. What is the generic name of India peacock

A. Pavo cristatus

B. Milvus migrans

C. Paradise flycatcher

D. Parser domesticus

Answer: A

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79. The largest Indian poisonous snake is

A. Python

B. Krait

C. Cobra

D. Sea snake

Answer: C

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80. Which of the following animal has become almost exting in India

A. Wolf

B. Rhinoceros

C. Hippopotamus

D. Cheetah

Answer: D

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81. Which of the following types of animals does man chiefly protect

A. Harmless animals

B. Economically useful

C. Those likely to perish

D. Feeble animals

Answer: C

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82. Sacred groves are specially usesful in

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





83. Hippopotamus is found in

A. America

B. Africa

C. Asia

D. Australia

Answer: B



84. Which of the following is mainly responsible

for the extinction of wild life

A. Hunting for flesh

B. Destruction of habitats

C. Pollution of air and water

D. All of these

Answer: D

85. Manas sanctuary is located at

A. Rajasthan

B. Assam

C. Bihar

D. Gujarat

Answer: B

86. In India, commonly available Rhesus monkey

is

A. Macaca mulatta

B. Alouatta

C. Ateles paniscus

D. Ateles geoffroyi

Answer: A



87. Hotspots of biodiversity means

A. Areas of the earth that contain many endemic speciesB. Species severes as proxy for entire

communites in particular area

C. Species in particular niche/area

D. Species diversity at particular area

Answer: A



88. Non-a-days rhino is present in

A. Asia

B. Africa

C. America

D. Africa and Asia

Answer: D

89. Identify the correct pair of an animal and its

habitat region

A. Elephant - Ranthambore

B. Flamingo - Ranno of Kutch

C. Wild ass - Dachigam

D. Great Indian Bustard - Assam

Answer: B

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

A. 25

B. 24

C. 40

D. 34

Answer: D



91. The Wildlife (protection) Act 1972 was first

amended in

A. 1991

B. 1995

C. 2001

D. 2007

Answer: A

92. Which of the following is true for national parks

A. Tourism is allowed in buffer zone

B. No human activity is allowed

C. Hunting allowed in core zone

D. Cattle grazing is allowed in buffer zone

Answer: B

93. In a biosphere reserve, limited human

activity is permitted in

A. Core zone

B. Buffer zone

C. Manipulation zone

D. None of these

Answer: B

94. Which monkey has prehensile tail

A. Spider monkey

- B. Semnopithecus
- C. Rhesus monkey
- D. Bonneet monkey

Answer: A



95. Bandipur in Karnataka state is the site of

A. The tiger project

B. The deer project

C. The peacock project

D. The elephant project

Answer: A

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96. The most important human activity leading

to the extincting of wildlife is

A. Alteration and destruction of the natural

habitats

B. Hunting for commercially valuable wild

life products

C. Pollution of air and water

D. Introduction of alien species

Answer: A

97. Which of the following is not done in a wild

life sanctuary

A. Fauna is conserved

B. Flora is conserved

C. Soil and flora is utilised

D. Hunting is prohibited

Answer: C

98. Species living in a restricted geographical

area is

A. Sympatric

B. Allopatric

C. Sibling

D. Keystone

Answer: A

99. Giraffe is common animal of

A. Desert

B. Savanna

C. Rain forest

D. Praire

Answer: B



100. Which step is required for better survival

of human beings

A. Conservation of wild life

B. Afforestation

C. Ban on mining

D. Reduced utilization of resources

Answer: D

101. Biosphere reserves are different from National Park as

A. Plants and animals are protected in

biosphere reserves

B. Humans are integral part of biospher

reserves

C. Humans are not involved in biosphere

reserves

D. None of above





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

A. Project Dodo

- B. Project Indian Bustard
- C. Project Tiger
- D. Project Hangul





103. Rajaji National Park is situated in

A. Tamil Nadu

B. Karnataka

C. Uttranchal

D. Rajasthan

Answer: C



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

A. National establishing

B. Wild life sanctuaries

C. Biosphere reserve

D. All of the above

Answer: D

105. The first white tiger in the world was found in

- A. Gir in Saurasthra
- B. Rewa in Madhya Pradesh
- C. Sunderbans in Bengal
- D. Corbett National Park in Uttaranchal

Answer: C



106. Which is correct about white tiger

A. White tiger is recessive mutant

- B. It is a part of subspecies of Indian tiger
- C. It is a type of albino
- D. It is a transgenic animal

Answer: A



107. Kaziranga wild life sanctuary is located in

A. Uttar Pradesh

B. Gujarat

C. Jammu and Kashmir

D. Assam

Answer: D

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108. Nandan-kanan zoo is known for the

A. Hippopotamus

B. Nilgiri Tahr

C. White tiger

D. Whale

Answer: B

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109. In India the rhinoceros is the most important protected species in

Or

The single horned rhinoceros is protected at

A. Dachigam National Park (Assam)

B. Kaziranga National Park (Assam)

C. Sunderbans National Park (West Bengal)

D. Dudhwa National Park (U.P.)

Answer: B

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110. Which one of the following is a refuge for

Asiatic lion (Panthera leo persica)

Lions in India are now found in

A. Kanha National Park (M.P.)

B. Corbett National Park (Uttaranchal)

C. Kaziranga National Park (Assam)

D. Gir Forest (Gujarat)

Answer: D

111. In ecotone some species become abundant

A. Sibling species

- **B. Endemic species**
- C. Rare species
- D. Edge species

Answer: D



112. Which one of the following is the matching pair of a sanctuary and its main protected wild animal

A. North-Eastern Himalayan Region -

Sambhar

B. Sunderban - Rhino

C. Gir - Lion

D. Kaziranga - musk deer

Answer: C

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113. Identify the correct match between ,tiger

reserve' and its state

A. Corbett - Madhya Pradesh

B. Palamau - Odisha

C. Manas - Assam

D. Bandipur - Tamil Nadu

Answer: C

114. kanha National Park (M.P.) is famous for

A. Birds

B. Rhinoceros

C. Tigers

D. Crocodiles

Answer: C



115. Identify the incorrect statement among the following statement on the effects of deforestation

A. It destroys the natural habitat of wild animals

B. It alters the local weather patterns

C. It speeds up nutrient recycling

D. It leads to soil srosion

Answer: C



116. The Ranthambore National Park is located

in

- A. Maharashtra
- B. Uttar Pradesh
- C. Gujarat
- D. Rajasthan

Answer: D

117. 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

118. What is the major cause of diminishing wild

life number

A. Cannibalism

B. Habitat destruction

C. Falling of trees

D. Paucity of drinking water

Answer: B

119. Dudhwa National Park is located in

A. Madhya Pardesh

B. Himachal Pardesh

C. Arunachal Pradesh

D. Uttar Pradesh

Answer: D



120. Figs belong to

A. Critical Link species, as they form connecting link between tree and herbs B. Critical Link species, as they establish essential link in the absorbance of nutrients from soil and organic residues C. Keystone species, as they produce large quantity of fruits, and their protection leads to conservation of animals dependent on then

D. Keystone species, as they have high

degree of animal-dependent pollination

Answer: C

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121. The "Central Wildlife Board" was established in

A. 1951

B. 1955

C. 1968

D. 1970

Answer: A



122. The term alpha diversity refers to

A. Genetic diversity

B. Community and ecosystem diversity

C. Species diversity

D. Diversity among the plants

Answer: B

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123. Conservation of organisms in natural habitat is called

A. Ex situ sonservation

B. In situ conservation

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None of these

Answer: B

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124. Vertical distribution of different species occupying different levels in dense vegetation is called

A. Sex - ratio

B. Stratification

C. Natality

D. Mortality

Answer: B

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125. Biodiversity of a geographical region represents

A. Genetic diversity present 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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126. Which is the National Aquatic Animal of

India

- A. Gangetic shark
- B. River dolphin
- C. Blue whale
- D. Sea-horse

Answer: B



127. Which of the following is correctly matched

A. Stratification-Population

- B. Aerenchyma-Opuntia
- C. Age pyramid-Biome

D. Parthenium hysterophorus-Threat to

biodiversity

Answer: D

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128. Which of the following National Parks is

home to the famous musk deer or hangul

Kashmir

B. Keibul Lamjao National Park, Manipur

C. Bandhavgarh National Park, Madhya

Pradesh

D. Eaglenest Wildlife Sanctuary, Arunachal

Pradesh

Answer: A

129. Red List contains data or information on

A. Marine vertebrates only

- B. All economically important plants
- C. Plants whose products are in

international trade

D. Threatened species

Answer: D

130. Which one of the following is related to Exsitu sonservation of threatened animals and plants

A. Wildlife Safari Parks

B. Biodiversity hot spots

C. Amazon rainforest

D. Himalayan region

Answer: A

131. The region of Biosphere Reserve which is legally protected and where no human activity is allowed is known as

A. Core zone

B. Bufer zone

C. Transition zone

D. Restoration zone

Answer: A

132. Match the items given in Column I with those in Colomn II and select the correct option

given below

Column-I

- A. Eutrophication i UV-radiation
- B. Sanitary landfill *ii* Deforestation
- D. Jhum cultivation iv. Waste disposal
 - A. $egin{array}{cccc} A & B & C & D \\ ii & i & iii & iv \end{array}$ $\mathsf{B}. \begin{array}{ccc} A & B & C & D \\ i & iii & iv & ii \end{array}$ $\mathsf{C}. \begin{array}{cccc} A & B & C & D \\ iii & iv & i & ii \end{array}$ D. $egin{array}{cccc} A & B & C & D \\ i & ii & iv & iii \end{array}$

- Column-II

- C. Snow blindness iii. Nutrient enrichment





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

A. South America

B. South Africa

C. Russia

D. India





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

A. Destruction of habitat

B. Invasion by alien apecies

C. Keeping animals in zoological parks

D. Over-exploitation of natural resources





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

A. Lantana

B. Cynodon

C. Parthenium

D. Eichhornia





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

A. Rain forest of North-Eeat India

B. Sunderbans

C. Thar Desert

D. Western Ghats





137. Which one of the following is not a major characteristic feature of biodiversity hot spots

A. Large number of species

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

Answer: D



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

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

Choose the correct match from the following.

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

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139. 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



140. 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 in situ conservation methods
- C. All require ultra modern equipment and

large space

D. All are methods of conservation of extinct

organisms

Answer: B



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

A. Insects

B. Mammals

C. Amphibians

D. Reptiles

Answer: C

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

A. Rauwolfia serpentina

B. Santalum album (Sandal wood)

C. Cycas beddonei

D. All of the above

Answer: D

143. 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 the species are neither threatened nor

indigenous species of India

Answer: D

144. 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

145. 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





146. Which of the below mentioned regions exhibit less seasonal variations ?

A. Tropics

- **B.** Temperates
- C. Alpines
- D. Both (a) and (b)





147. Which of the following forests is known as the 'lungs of the planet earth'?

A. Taiga forest

B. Tundra forest

C. Amazon rain forest

D. Rain forests of North East India





148. The active chemical drug reserpine is obtained from

A. Datura

B. Rauwolfia

C. Atropa

D. Papaver





149. Which of the following group exhibit more

species diversity

A. Gymnosperms

B. Algae

C. Bryohytes

D. Fungi





150. The country which hosted the first world earth summit on conservation of encironment is

A. Brazil

B. Spain

C. India

D. Peru





151. If the number of a species increase in any national park it can be due to

A. Intraspecific competition

B. Interpecific competition

C. Emigration

D. Mutualism





152. What is the effect of destruction of wild life

A. Flood

- **B. Soil erosion**
- C. Green house effect
- D. Gene for disease resistance be obtained

Answer: B



153. Which one of the following pair is correctly

matched to the wild life and national park

A. Ranna of Kutch - Wild ass

B. Gir forest - Tiger

C. Manas - Elephant

D. Corbett park - Asiatic lion

Answer: A

154. Flamingoes reproduce in

A. Chilka lake

B. Sambhar lake

C. Kutch

D. Mansarovar

Answer: A

155. A threatened species is

A. Only endangered species

B. Only vulnerable species

C. Endangered and rare species

D. Endangered, vulnerable and rare species

Answer: D

156. Which is the first national park established in India

A. Bandipur national park

B. Corbett national park

C. Kanha national park

D. Periyar national park

Answer: B

157. Which India state has named all its tourist

resorts after different birds

A. Assam

B. Kerala

C. Andhra Pradesh

D. Haryana

Answer: D

158. Write the correct sequence of genetic diversity

A. Kingdom to Population to Species to Genes to Chromosomes to Nucleotidies B. Polulation to Species ot Chromosomes to Genes to Nucleotides C. Species to Genes to Population to Chromosomes to Nucleotides D. Kingdom to Species to Chromosomes to

Genes to Nucleotides





159. Which one is a critically endangered animal

species

A. Antelope cervicapra

B. Sus salvanius

C. Ailurus gulgens

D. Calotes versicolor

Answer: B



160. Which one of the following pair is correctly matched to the wild life and national park

A. Wild ass - Dudhwa National Park

B. Great Indian Bustard - Keoladeo National

Park

C. Lion - Corbett National Park

D. Rhinoceros - Kaziranga National Park





161. Elephant is an inhabitant of hot climate.This is suggested by

A. Huge size

B. Fleshy feet

C. Almost hairless skin

D. Small eyes

Answer: C



162. Consider the following statements (a-d) each with one or two blanks:

(a) Bears go into (1) during winter to (2) cold weather.

(b) A conical age pyramid with a broad base represent (3) human population.

(c) A wasp pollinating a fig flower is an example of (4).

(d) An area with high levels of species richness is known as (5). Find the correct fill up words. A. (3) - expanding, (4) - commensalism, (5) biodiversity park B.(1) - Hibernation, (2) - escape, (3) expanding, (5) hot spot C. (3) - stable, (4) - commensalism, (5) marsh D. (1) - aestivation, (2) - escape, (3) - stable,

(4) - mutualism





163. Which of the following has become extinct

in India

A. Lion

B. Tiger

C. Two horned Rhino

D. Dodo





164. Which one of the following is not used for

ex situ plant conservation

A. Botanical Gardens

- B. Field gene banks
- C. Seed banks
- D. Shifting cultivation





165. Part of biosphere with adverse environmental conditions is called as

A. Parabiosphere

- B. Eubiosphere
- C. Peribiosphere
- D. Abiosphere

Answer: A



166. The following is a incomplete flow chart depicting in - situ and ex-situ approaches of conserving biodiversity. Critically study and fill in the blanks I, II, III and IV **Biodiversity** Conservation In-situ conservation Ex-situ conservation ٦ II Sacred I grooves and lakes ↓ III ↓ IV Botanical gardens. Arborata, Zoological gardens, etc.

A.I - Biosphere reserves, II - Sacred plants, Home gardens, III - National parks and wildlife sanctuaries, IV - Seed banks, field gene banks, cryopreservation etc B. I - Biosphere reserves, II - Seed banks, field gene banks, cryopreservation, III - Sacred plants, Home gardens, IV - National parks and wildlife sanctuaries etc C.I - Sacred plants, Home gardens, II -National parks and wildlife sanctuaries, III

- Biosphere reserves, IV - Seed banks, field

gene banks, cryoreservation etc

D. I - Biosphere reserves, II - National parks

and wildlife sanctuaries, III - Sacred plants,

Home gardens, IV - Seed banks, field gene

banks, cryopreservation etc

Answer: D

167. An example of ex situ conservation is

Or

Which is the best method of germplasm conservation

A. Wildlife Sanctuary

B. Sacred Grove

C. National Park

D. Seed Bank

Answer: D

168. Alexander Von Humbolt described for the first time

A. Ecological Biodiversity

B. Laws of limiting factor

C. Species are relationship

D. Population Growth equation

Answer: C

169. Assertion : Deversity observed in the entire geographical area, is called gamma diversity.Reason : Bio-diversity decreases from high altitude to low altitude.

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

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is

false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: C

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170. Assertion : Alpha diversity is said to be higher if the dissimilarity between communities is higher.

Reason : Alpha diversity is a measure of diversity between the communities. A If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion C. If the assertion is true but the reason is

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: D

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171. Assertion : Bird ringing was carried in Harike Pattan Sanctuary.

Reason : Bird ringing was helpful in bird census.

A. If both the assertion and the reason are

true and the reason is a correct

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

Answer: A

172. Assertion : Red data book has a record of all animals.

Reason : Endangered species are need to be noticed

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

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is

false

D. If the assertion is false but reason in true

Answer: D

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173. Assertion : Great Indian Bustard is a rare species.

Reason : Vulnerable species are rare species.

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

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: D



174. Assertion : National pareks are meant for the welfare of the wild life.Reason : National parks are controlled by StateGovernments.

A. If both the assertion and the reason are

true and the reason is a correct

explanation of the assertion

B. If both the assertion and reason are true

but the reason is not a correct

explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is

false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: C

175. Assertion : Pitti island of Lakshadweep is a sanctuary.

Reason : Lions are protected in Pitti island.

A. If both the assertion and the reason are

true and the reason is a correct

explanation of the assertion

B. If both the assertion and reason are true

but the reason is not a correct

explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is

false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: C

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176. Assertion : Tiger is not an endangered animal in India.

Reason : Project Tiger was launched to improve

tiger population.

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

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: A



177. Assertion : A biosphere reserve is a specified area.

Reason : No restriction on human activities has been imposed in biosphere reserve.

A. If both the assertion and the reason are

true and the reason is a correct

explanation of the assertion

B. If both the assertion and reason are true

but the reason is not a correct

explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is

false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: C

178. Species going to be extinct due to low reproductive rate is

A. Lion

B. Bald eagle

C. Giant panda

D. Island sps

Answer: C

179. Which place is famous for hosting thousands of migrating birds coming from siberia in every winter

Or

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

Or

Siberian crane is a regular visitor of bird santuary

A. Kanha Nat	tional Park,	Balaghat	, Madhya
Pradesh			
B. Keoladev	National	Park, E	Bharatpur,
Rajasthan			
C. Kaziranga National Park, Assam			
D. Corbett	National	Park,	Nainital,
Uttarancha	al		
Answer: B			

180. Ecological diversity includes

A. Species diversity

B. Genetic diversity

C. Ecosystem diversity

D. All of the above

Answer: C



181. Biosphere is

A. Global ecosystem

B. Global community

C. Living organism

D. Count of organism on earth

Answer: A

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182. The term "the evil quartet" is related with

four major causes of

A. Loss of Biodiversity

B. Loss of Alien Species

C. Loss of standing crop

D. Loss of climax community

Answer: A

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183. The species , though insignificant in number, determine the existence of many other

species in a given ecosystem. Such species is

known as

A. Endemic species

B. Sacred species

C. Extinct species

D. Keystone species

Answer: D



184. The dolphin found in chilika lake is

A. Ganges dolphin

B. Irrawaddy dolphin

C. Narwhale

D. Porpoise

Answer: B



185. Which animal is symbol of 'World Wide

Fund for Nature'

A. Red panda

B. Polar bear

C. Lion

D. None

Answer: A

186. Project Tiger ' in India was started in

Or

New 'Wild Life Protection Act' was passed in

A. 1970

B. 1972

C. 1981

D. 1985

Answer: B

187. At present, the lions (Panthera leo) are found only in

A. Africa

B. India

C. Both India and Africa

D. Zoos

Answer: C

188. Which of the following bird has gained importance as wild life in recent years

A. Phesant

B. Egret

C. Indian Bustard

D. Pelican

Answer: C

189. Core zone, buffer zone and manipulation zone found in

A. National park

B. Sanctuary

C. Tiger reserve

D. Biosphere reserves

Answer: D

190. Hippopotamus is found in

A. Amazon river

B. Nile river

C. Ganges river

D. Darling river

Answer: B



191. Source of 'Ivory' is

A. Tusks of elephant

B. Bones of whale

C. Antlers of deer

D. Bones of elephant

Answer: A



192. The venue and year of the Earth Summit on

Conservation of Biodiversity was

A. South Africa, 2002

B. Rio de Jeneiro, 1992

C. Johannesberg, 2004

D. Stockholm, 1974

Answer: B

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193. Corbett national park is in

A. Uttaranchal and is famous for tiger

B. Rajasthan and is home for black buck

C. Punjab and is home for antelopes

D. Himachal Pradesh and is famous for birds

Answer: A

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

A. Dachigam National Park - Snow Leopard

B. Sunderbans - Bengal Tiger

C. Periyar - Elephant

D. Rann of Kutch - Wild Ass

Answer: C