



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - ARIHANT NEET BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

BIODIVERSITY AND ITS CONSERVATION

Check Point 25 1

1. Biodiversity was coined by

A. Walter

B. Mayer

C. Tansley

D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: A



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2. Total megadiversity countries are

A. 12

B. 10

C. 5

D. 15

Answer: A



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3. The largest biogeographical regions of india is

- A. Himalaya
- B. Desert
- C. Deccan peninsula
- D. Coasts

Answer: C



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4. Which one of the following pairs of geographical areas shows maximum biodiversity in our country?

- A. Sundarbans and Rann of kutch
- B. Eastern Ghats and Western Ghats
- C. Eastern Himalaya and semiarid
- D. Kerala and Punjab

Answer: B



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5. Species richness in any habitat is related to

- A. genetic diversity
- B. species diversity
- C. ecosystem diversity

D. None of these

Answer: B



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6. Diversity at the level of community and ecosystem is

A. α – diversity

B. β – diversity

C. γ – diversity

D. All of these

Answer: D



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7. Diversity within a community is known as

A. α – diversity

B. β – diversity

C. γ – diversity

D. All of these

Answer: A



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8. Biodiversity is rich in tropics because of

- A. high humidity
- B. stable climate
- C. older community
- D. All of these

Answer: D



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9. Species area relationship was given by

- A. Alexander von Humboldt
- B. Paul
- C. Mayer

D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: A



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10. Rivet popper hypothesis was given by

A. Paul Ehrich

B. Alexander

C. Mayer

D. None of these

Answer: A



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Check Point 25 2

1. The major causes of biodiversity reduction are termed as

- A. quartlet
- B. devil quartlet
- C. biodiversity loss
- D. evil quartlet

Answer: D



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2. The main reason for extinction of species is ,

- A. hunting
- B. destruction of habitat
- C. pollution
- D. None of these

Answer: B



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3. Amazon rainforest is also called

- A. Heart of the planet
- B. Liver of the planet

C. Lungs of the planet

D. Brain of the planet

Answer: C



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4. Extinction of dodo due to

A. overexploitation

B. mass extinction

C. natural extinction

D. None of these

Answer: A



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5. Extinction of cichlid fish from Lake Victoria is due to

- A. coextinction
- B. overexploitation
- C. fragmentation
- D. alien species invasion

Answer: D



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6. Lantana camara is

- A. alien species
- B. native species
- C. indigenous species
- D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: D



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7. Species which are susceptible to extinction have

- A. large body size
- B. low reproductive potential
- C. lack of genetic variability

D. All of the above

Answer: D



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8. Species which extinct due to low reproductive rate

A. eagle

B. whooping crane

C. giant panda

D. elephant

Answer: C



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9. Dinosaurs disappeared from earth due to

- A. natural extinction
- B. mass extinction
- C. anthropogenic extinction
- D. artificial extinction

Answer: B



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10. Red data book is maintained by

A. CITES

B. WCU

C. CBD

D. IUPAC

Answer: B



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11. According to Red list released in 2012, how many species are added to the extinct list?

A. 4

B. 3

C. 5

D. 10

Answer: A



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

A. threatened species

B. rare species

C. endangered species

D. vulnerable species

Answer: D



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13. Antelope cervicapra/Black Buck is

- A. endangered species
- B. extinct species
- C. vulnerable species
- D. conservation dependent species

Answer: C



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14. The largest endangered bird in India is

- A. vulture
- B. flamingo
- C. great Indian bustard
- D. great Indian hombill

Answer: C



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15. Which one is an endangered species?

- A. Asiatic lion
- B. Sparrow

C. Dog

D. Dodo

Answer: A



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Check Point 25 3

1. Which of the following comes under the broad utilitarian category?

A. Pollination

B. Food

C. Fibre

D. Industrial product

Answer: A



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2. National 'Wild-life Protection Act' was passed in

A. 1962

B. 1972

C. 1982

D. 1987

Answer: B



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3. Conservation and maintenance.of wildlife within the natural ecosystem is

A. in situ conservation

B. ex situ conservation

C. botanical gardens

D. All of these

Answer: A



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4. The concept of hotspot was given by

A. Odum

B. Rosen

C. Norman Myers

D. Wilson

Answer: C



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5. Which of the following is considered as a hotspot of biociversity in India?

A. Western Ghats

B. Wilson

C. Rajasihan

D. Indo-Gangetic plain

Answer: A



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6. Sacred groves are also called as

A. Island of pristine forest

B. Indo-Gangetic plain

C. Lungs of Earth

D. Aravali Hills

Answer: A



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7. Kaziranga National Park is located in the state of

A. Assam

B. Paschim Banga

C. Kerela

D. Karnataka

Answer: C



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8. Rajaji National Park is situated in :

A. Tamil Nadu

B. Karnataka

C. Uttarakhand

D. Rajasthan

Answer: A



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9. The Periyar sanctuary is located in

A. Kerala

B. Tamil Nadu

C. Karnataka

D. Andhra Pradesh

Answer: A



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10. In a national park, protection is provided to

A. entire-ecosystem

B. fauna only

C. flora only

D. Both (b) and (c)

Answer: A



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11. Dachigam sanctuary is associated with conservation of

- A. hangul
- B. rhino
- C. barking deer
- D. Both (b) and (c)

Answer: D



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12. Anshi National Park is famous for

- A. Bengal tigers
- B. Black panther
- C. Indian elephant
- D. All of these

Answer: C



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13. In a biosphere reserve, limited human activity is permitted in

- A. Core zone
- B. Buffer zone

C. Manipulation zone

D. Restoration zone

Answer: B



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14. The biosphere which is recognised as world heritage sites is

A. Manas Biosphere Reserve

B. Nanda Devi

C. Nokrek Biosphere Reserve

D. Dibru-Saikhowa Biosphere Reserve

Answer: B



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15. Musk deer project is functioning in

- A. Gir National Park
- B. Desert National Park
- C. Kedarnath Sanctuary
- D. Periyar Sanctuary

Answer: C



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16. National park and sanctuary has the common characteristic as

- A. boundaries are circumscribed by state legislation
- B. there is biotic interference
- C. tourism is permissible
- D. research and scientific mangement is possible

Answer: A



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17. Gir sancturary is mainly for

- A. rhino

B. tiger

C. lion

D. elephant

Answer: C



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18. Asiatic lion is protected in

A. kaziranga National Park

B. Gir National Park

C. Kanha National Park

D. Desert National Park

Answer: B



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19. One of the most important functions of botanical gardens is that

- A. they provide a beautiful area of recreation
- B. one can observe tropical plants there
- C. they allow ex situ conservation of germplasm
- D. they provide the natural habitat for wildlife

Answer: C



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20. Conservaton on biological diversity was signed by....nations

A. 199

B. 162

C. 180

D. 150

Answer: D



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Chapter Exercise Section A Taking It Together

1. Indian elephant is

- A. *Elephas indicus*
- B. *Elephas africana*
- C. *Elephas ofricana*
- D. *Laxodonta ofricana*

Answer: A



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2. The national animal of USA

- A. tiger

B. bald eagle

C. phoenix

D. bison

Answer: D



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3. The national animal of New Zealand is

A. kiwi

B. tiger

C. kangaro

D. giant panda

Answer: A



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4. Cilka Lake in Odisha is famous for

A. birds

B. lion

C. rhino

D. tiger

Answer: A



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5. Approximate percentage of endemic flowing plants in India is

A. 0.23

B. 0.33

C. 0.4

D. 0.5

Answer: B



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6. The number of ecological hotspots in the world is

A. 14

B. 16

C. 20

D. 34

Answer: D



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7. The number of ecological hotspots in india are

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: B



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8. Convention of Biodiversity came into force on

A. 29 December, 1993

B. 6 June, 1992

C. 3 October, 1994

D. 4 October, 1993

Answer: A



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9. Number of cultivated species originated in India is

A. 101

B. 131

C. 167

D. 320

Answer: C



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10. 34 hot spots of the world occupy an area of

A. 0.002

B. 0.004

C. 0.008

D. 0.02

Answer: D



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11. The number of botanical gardens and arboretum worldwide is

A. 1800

B. 1200

C. 1050

D. 850

Answer: A



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12. Number of professionally managed zoos/zoological parks world wide is

A. 297

B. 800

C. 400

D. 650

Answer: B



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13. The number of biosphere reserves in India in May, 2012 was

- A. 9
- B. 11
- C. 14
- D. 15

Answer: C



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14. Number of protected areas around the world is

- A. 17000

B. 37000

C. 30000

D. 1700

Answer: B



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15. The number of national parks currently operating in India at present is

A. 67

B. 78

C. 189

D. 166

Answer: D



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16. Number of wildlife sanctuaries set up in India at present

A. 492

B. 417

C. 316

D. 294

Answer: A



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17. The number of threatened species in 2012 Red List is

A. 4175

B. 8000

C. 19817

D. 15000

Answer: C



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18. Number of low risk plant species in India are

A. 113

B. 87

C. 44

D. 73

Answer: D



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19. Number of low risk animal species of India are

A. 31

B. 18

C. 109

D. 54

Answer: C



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20. Number of categories recognised by red list is

A. 4

B. 5

C. 6

D. 9

Answer: D



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21. The number of known species of organisms on this earth is about

- A. 5.0 million
- B. 3.2 million
- C. 8.7 million
- D. 13.2 million

Answer: C



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22. Earth Summit of Rio de Janeiro (1992) resulted in

- A. compilation of red list
- B. establishment of biosphere reserves
- C. conventions on biodiversity
- D. IUCN

Answer: C



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23. The organisation, which protects the trade in endangered species at international level is

- A. IBWL
- B. CITES

C. WHO

D. WWJ

Answer: B



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24. The convention on biological diversity consists of

A. 15 articles

B. 42 articles

C. 52 articles

D. 75 articles

Answer: B



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25. The world summit on sustainable development was held in August, 2002 in

- A. New York
- B. Johannesburg
- C. New Delhi
- D. London

Answer: B



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26. WCU is

- A. World Conseryation Union
- B. Wide Conservation Union
- C. World Conserve Union
- D. None of the above

Answer: A



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27. Which one of the following spice has primary home in India ?

- A. Black pepper

B. Cardamom

C. Ginger

D. All of these

Answer: D



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28. World Conservation Union maintains

A. red data book

B. red list

C. pink list

D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: D



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29. Project Tiger ' in India was started in

Or

New 'Wild Life Protection Act' was passed in

A. 1970

B. 1973

C. 1982

D. 1985

Answer: B



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30. National animal of India is :

- A. lion
- B. tiger
- C. antelope
- D. peacock

Answer: B



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31. The cause of extinction of blue whale is

- A. small population size and low reproductive rate
- B. crushing of bones under body weight
- C. incapability to breath
- D. eracking of skin

Answer: A



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32. Hangul Project' was started by government to save Hangul (*Cervus hangul*) in 1970. The sanctuary where it is started is

- A. National Chambal Sanctuary
- B. Dachigam Sanctuary

C. Corbett National Park

D. Bandipur National Park

Answer: B



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33. The International Crop Research Institute for semiarid tropics is situated in

A. Hyderabad

B. Delhi

C. Kolkata

D. Mumbai

Answer: A



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34. Rivet popper hypothesis was given by

A. David Tilman

B. Paul Ehrlich

C. Wattman

D. Walter

Answer: B



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35. Dodo of Mauritius became extinct due to

- A. overexploitation
- B. habitat destruction
- C. global warming
- D. predation

Answer: A



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36. The endangered plant species of India are

- A. Coptis teeta
- B. Vanilla piliferae

C. Rauvolfia serpentina

D. All of these

Answer: D



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37. The endangered plant *Taxus baccata* belongs to

A. angiosperms

B. monocots

C. gymnosperms

D. bryophytes

Answer: C



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38. The pteridophyte which is endangered in India

A. *Angiopteris erecta*

B. *Taxus baccata*

C. *Abies delavayi*

D. *Coptis teeta*

Answer: A



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39. Biological diversity day is celebrated on

A. 3rd June

B. 22 May

C. 13th April

D. 4th December

Answer: B



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40. In India, primitive flowing plants and primitive angiosperm families occur in

A. North-East

B. North-West

C. Western Ghats

D. Eastern Ghats

Answer: A



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41. A sacred lake is

A. Dal Lake

B. Khecheopalri Lake of Sikkim

C. Suraj Khand Lake

D. Chilka Lake

Answer: B



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42. Rare endangered and endemic taxa can be found intact and flourishing in

- A. sacred grooves
- B. buffer zone
- C. tropical forests
- D. temperate forests

Answer: A



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43. Dodo, an extinct flightless bird, belonged to

A. Mauritius

B. Lakshadeep

C. Canada

D. Ireland

Answer: A



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44. Cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*) has become extinct from

A. Sri Lanka

B. India

C. Africa

D. Malaysia

Answer: B



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45. An endangered bird is

A. passenger pigeon

B. pink-headed duck

C. greater Indian bustard

D. vulture

Answer: C



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46. Congress Grass is

- A. *Cynodon dactylon*
- B. *Digitaria purpurea*
- C. *Cymbopogon citratus*
- D. *Parthenium hysterophorus*

Answer: D



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47. Rhinoceros are found till now-a-days in

A. Asia

B. Africa

C. America

D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: D



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

A. Egret

B. Pheasant

C. Indian bustard

D. Pelican

Answer: C



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

A. Africa

B. India

C. zoos

D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: D



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50. What is the symbol of 'Bombay National History' is

A. hornbill

B. spoonbill

C. egret

D. sunbird

Answer: A



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51. Recently extinct bird is

A. Carolina parakeet

B. peacock

C. Kirtland's warbler

D. reed bunting

Answer: D



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52. Which is the only ape found in India?

A. gorilla

B. chimpanzee

C. hoolock gibbon

D. leaf monkey

Answer: C



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53. Kanha National Park is located in

A. Uttar Pradesh

B. Assom

C. Madhya Pradesh

D. Karnataka

Answer: C



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54. Dudhwa National Park is located in

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

Answer: A



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55. Bharatpur National Park is famous for its

A. migratory birds

B. winter visitors

C. cranes

D. hexons

Answer: A



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56. The state, which have all the three species of crocodile and started saving crocodile project is

A. Uttar Pradesh

B. Karnataka

C. Odisha

D. Maharashtra

Answer: C



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57. Which of the following is classified as B-diversity?

A. Habitat diversity

B. Ecosystem diversity

C. Resource diversity

D. Species diversity

Answer: B



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58. First national park of India is

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

Answer: B



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59. The term 'biodiversity' was coined first time by

A. RH Whittaker

B. EO Wilson

C. Rosen

D. N Myers

Answer: C



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60. Arboretum is

A. a forest patch

B. a piece of social forestry

C. botanical garden with trees and shrubs

D. botanical garden with cacti and herbs

Answer: C



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61. Rate of replacement of species along a gradient of habitats/communities is called

A. α – diversity

B. β – diversity

C. γ – diversity

D. ω – diversity

Answer: B



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62. Those species whose populations have been seriously depleted and whose ultimate security is not assured are known as

- A. threatened species
- B. endangered species
- C. vulnerable species
- D. rare species

Answer: B



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63. Buffer zone of biosphere reserve is where

- A. no human activity is allowed
- B. human activity is limited
- C. free human activity
- D. wild animals are absent

Answer: B



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64. Rare animal Hispid hare (*Caprologus hispidus*) is found in

- A. Dachigam National Park

B. Kaziranga National Park

C. Manas National Park

D. Kanha National Park

Answer: C



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65. The sanctuary, which has maximum number of rare animals is

A. Manas National Park

B. Kaziranga National Park

C. Dudhwa National Park

D. Corbett National Park

Answer: A



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

A. Tiaga forest

B. Tundra forest

C. Amazon rainforest

D. Rainforests of North-East India

Answer: C



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

A. Rainforest of North-East India

B. Sundarbans

C. Thar Desert

D. Western Ghats

Answer: B



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69. Brown-antlered deer is one of the rarest mammal found in India. It is found in

- (a) Nanda Devi —Himanchal Pradesh
- (b) Keibul Lajao National Park —Manipur
- (c) Dudhwa National Park Uttar Pradesh
- (d) Periyar Wildlife Sanctuary —Kerala



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70. Project musk deer was launched in 1974 in

- (a) Dudhwa National Park —Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Jim Corebit National Park —Uttarakhnad
- (c) Kedarnath Sanctuary Uttar Pradesh
- (d) Dachigam National Park —Jammu and Kashmir



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71. The first white tiger safari in the world is in

- (a) Nagarjun Sagar —Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Kalkad Mundanthurai —Tamil Nadu
- (c) Periyar —Kerala
- (d) Nandan Kanan Zoo Park —Odisha



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72. The only surviving habitat of the Asiatic lion is

- (a) Gir Forest –Gujrat
- (b) Jim Corbett Park –Uttarakhand
- (c) Sundarbans –Paschi Banga
- (d) Bandipur –Karnataka



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73. Which one is a troublesome weed of agricultural fields ?

- A. *Chenopodium album*
- B. *Parthenium fysterophorus*
- C. *Cyperus rotundus*

D. *Lantana camara*

Answer: B



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74. Discovery of new species has recently picked up due to project

A. species 2000

B. global diversity and information facility

C. agenda 21

D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: D



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75. The three levels of biodiversity are

- A. genetic, species, biome
- B. molecular, species, biome
- C. genetic, population, ecosystem
- D. genetic, species, ecosystem

Answer: D



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76. Which example below is not a threat to biodiversity?

A. Habitat destruction

B. Bioremediation

C. Introduced species

D. Overexploitation

Answer: B



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77. Which of the following factors does not play a role in increased biodiversity?

A. Complex population interactions

B. Introduced species

C. A higher degree of habitat heterogeneity

D. Narrower niches

Answer: B



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78. The integration of several sciences such as ecology and genetics to sustain biological diversity at all levels is known as

A. conservation biology

B. restoration ecology

C. ecology

D. bioremediation

Answer: A



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79. Silent valley of Kerala is preserved because

- A. it contains very rare species of plants and animals
- B. the soil is rich in minerals
- C. there the areas of land were used extensively for agricultural purposes
- D. it has pine trees

Answer: A



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80. The key criteria for determining a hotspot are

- A. biological augmentation
- B. disruption of interaction networks
- C. number of endemic species and degree of threat
- D. habitat destruction

Answer: C



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81. Most biodiversity zones are

- A. Western Ghats and North-East region

B. Deccan peninsula and Sundarbans

C. Semiarid zone and North-East region

D. Andaman and Nicobar islands

Answer: A



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82. Susceptibility to extinction is due to

A. large body size

B. small population

C. high trophic level

D. All of these

Answer: D



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83. Bald Eagle had been at high risk of extinction due to its

- A. large size
- B. low reproduction potential
- C. high trophic level
- D. change in migrating route

Answer: C



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84. Weeds are important as cultivated plants as they are

- A. best sites for oversummering/wintering of pathogens
- B. carrying excellent genetic materials
- C. medicinal plants
- D. mosquito killers

Answer: B



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85. *Parthenium hysterophorus* is a native of South America, but it grows luxuriantly in most of the area of India. In India, it is considered as

A. introduced species

B. native species

C. exotic species

D. endemic species

Answer: A



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

A. excessive growth of water weeds

B. elimination of water weeds

C. elimination of many species of cichlid fish

D. excessive growth of cichlid fish

Answer: C



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87. Genetic diversity is related to

A. types of species within a community

B. types of community in an area

C. gene based diversity

D. diversity and evolution of species with a genus

Answer: C



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88. A species spread over a large tract with varied environmental conditions will have

- A. higher genetic diversity
- B. uniform gene pool
- C. little genetic diversity
- D. None of these

Answer: A



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89. Siberian Crane is a regular visitor of bird sanctuary

- A. Bharatpur Sanctuary, Rajasthan
- B. Lalbagh, Bengaluru
- C. Vedanthgol Sanctuary, Tamil Nadu
- D. Jim Corbett National Park, Uttarakhand

Answer: A



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90. Extinction is a naturally occurring phenomenon that has occurred on earth, since life began. Scientists are so concerned about extinction now because

- A. human activities are directly responsible for today's mass extinctions
- B. extinction is occurring faster than ever before and faster than rates of respeciation
- C. large numbers of plant specics, which form the base of terrestrial food webs are becoming extinct
- D. All of the above

Answer: D



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91. A survey was carried out to investigate the relationship between the human population density and elephant

population density in Zimbabwe. Twenty five sites were sampled, all within a 15000km^2 area in the North of the country.



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Section B Medical Entrances Special Format Questions

1. Choose the correct statements.

I. WWF was established in 1961 at gland.

II. Giant panda is symbol of the WWF

III. WWF has be renamed as World Wonder Fund for Nature (WFN)

IV. WWF was founded in 1969 in India.

A. I,II and III

B. III,IV and I

C. I, II and IV

D. II,III and IV

Answer: B



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2. Choose the correct statements.

I. *Rauwolfia vomitaria* shows differences in chemical, is an example of genetic diversity

II. Greater the species abundance greater its species diversity.

III. α - diversity is a diversity within a community

IV. 50% of plants in India are endemic.

A. I and III

B. II and I

C. II and IV

D. III and IV

Answer: A



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3. Choose the incorrect statements.

I. Red list has catalogue of taxa facing risk of extinction.

II. Hotspots are also known as island of Pristine forests

III. Gir National park famous for wild ass.

IV. Periyar National park is situated in kerala.

A. I and IV

B. II and III

C. I and II

D. II and IV

Answer: B



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4. Match the following Columns

Column I	Column II
A. α -diversity	1. Total diversity of an area
B. β -diversity	2. Diversity of an area
C. γ -diversity	3. Diversity among different species
D. Epsilon diversity	4. Diversity within a species

	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>
(a)	4	3	2	1
(b)	1	2	4	3
(c)	3	4	1	2
(d)	2	1	4	3



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5. Match the following Columns

Column I	Column II
A. Rare species	1. No species
B. Vulnerable species	2. Facing a high risk of extinction
C. Endangered species	3. Localised species
D. Extinct species	4. Species under threat

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

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

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

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

Answer: D



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6. Assertion: The term 'species' is given by John Ray.

Reason: The species are a distinct unit of diversity.

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion
- B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion
- C. Assertion is true, but Reason is false
- D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true

Answer: B



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7. Assertion: β -diversity is a community diversity.

Reason: It is the diversity of organisms sharing the same habitat.

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion
- B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion
- C. Assertion is true, but Reason is false
- D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true

Answer: C



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8. Assertion: The biological diversity is unchangeable with the change in latitude.

Reason: Environmental conditions are favourable in speciation.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is false

D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true

Answer: D



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9. Assertion: There is a little diversity at the poles.

Reason: Environmental conditions are unfavourable for the organisms at the poles.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is false

D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true

Answer: A



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10. Assertion: Red Data Book categorises all the plant specics occurring on the earth.

Reason: Blue whale, black buck and snow leopard are some animals mentioned in Red Data Book.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is false

D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true

Answer: D



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11. Assertion In situ conservation means conservation of organism in their natural habitat, in which they naturally occur.

Reason: Zoo is an in situ conserved area.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

- B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion
- C. Assertion is true, but Reason is false
- D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true

Answer: C



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12. Assertion: Garden is an example of ex situ conservation.

Reason: Garden is an artificial habitat resembling to the natural habitat of organisms.

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion
- B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion
- C. Assertion is true, but Reason is false
- D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true

Answer: A



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

Reason: Vulnerable species are rare species.

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion
- B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion
- C. Assertion is true, but Reason is false
- D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true

Answer: C



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Section C Medical Entrances Gallery Collection Of Questions Asked In Neet Various Medical Entrances Exams

1. Which of the following National Parks is home to the famous musk deer or hangul

- A. Kaibul Lamjao National Park, Manipur
- B. Bandhavgarh National Park, Madhya Pradesh
- C. Eaglenest Wildlife Sanctuary, Arunáchal Pradesh
- D. Dachigam National Park, Jammu and Kashmir

Answer: D



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



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3. Red List contains data or information on

- A. all economically important plants
- B. plants whose products are in international trade
- C. threatened species
- D. marine vertebrates only

Answer: C



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4. Which of the following is correctly matched?

A. Aerenchyma-Opuntia

B. Age pyramid-Biome

C. Parthenium hysterophorus-Threat to biodiversity

D. Stratification-Population

Answer: C



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5. With reference to competitive exclusion, which one of the following became extinct when browsing goats were introduced in Galapagos Islands? (EAMCET 2016)

A. Darwin's finches

B. Chathamalus

C. Abingdon tortoise

D. Warblers

Answer: C



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6. Which one of the following methods does not fall under ex situ conservation of biodiversity?

A. Cryopreservation

B. In vitro culture

C. Gene Bank

D. Biosphere reserves

Answer: D



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

- A. Alien species invasion
- B. Habitat loss and fragmentation
- C. Coextinctions
- D. Overexploitation

Answer: B



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8. Which is the National Aquatic Animal of India

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

Answer: A



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9. Select the correct combination(s) from the following.

- A. Gir-Asiatic Lion

B. Sunderbans-Rhinoceros

C. Periyar-Indian elephant

D. Corbett National Park-Red Panda

Answer: A::C



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10. MAB stands for :

A. Man and Biosphere

B. Man and Biosphere Reserve

C. Man and Biosphere Reserve Programme

D. Man and Biosphere Programme

Answer: D



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11. Beta (β) diversity refers to diversity :

- A. within a community
- B. between communities
- C. between two eco zones
- D. within a population

Answer: B



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12. Wildlife Protection Act, India was implemented in the year.

A. 1982

B. 1988

C. 1972

D. 1970

Answer: C



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13. Which one of the following is an in situ method of biodiversity conservation?

- A. National park
- B. Botanical garden
- C. Zoological garden
- D. Scientific laboratory

Answer: A



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14. An area is declared as "Hot Spot" when:

- A. it has 1500 more endemic species and 75% of its original habitat is lost

- B. it has 1500 or more vertebrate species and 75% of its original habitat is lost
- C. it has more than 2000 species of plants
- D. most of the species inhabiting the area is facing the risk of extinction

Answer: A



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15. Antelope cervicapra is (One or more options are correct)

A. a mammal

B. commonly known as black buck

C. an animal under data deficient category of wildlife

D. a threatened Indian wildlife

Answer: A::B::D



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16. 17th biosphere reserve in India is

A. Silent valley

B. Seshachlam hills

C. Aravalli bills

D. Sarguje Bastar

Answer: B



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

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

Answer: C



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18. The distribution of species diversity on earth may be best described as

- A. it is uniformly distributed
- B. it is highest in tropics
- C. it is highest in polar regions
- D. it is highest in Southern hemisphere and lowest in Northern hemisphere

Answer: B



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19. Rajaji National Park is situated in :

A. Tamil Nadu

B. Uttrakhand

C. Assom

D. Karnataka

Answer: B



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

A. in situ conservation of biodiversity

B. advanced ex situ conservation of biodiversity

C. in situ conservation by sacred groves

D. in situ cryoconservation of biodiversity

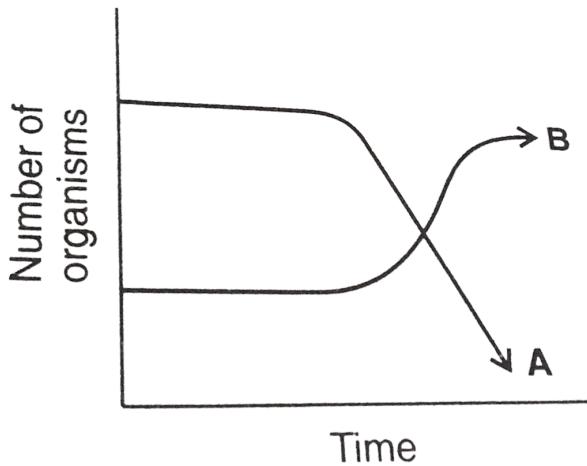
Answer: B



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21. The following graph depicts changes in two populations (A and B) of herbivores in a grassy field. A

possible reason for these changes is that :



- A. both plant populations in this habitat decreased
- B. population-B competed more successfully for food than population-A
- C. population-A produced more offspring than population-B
- D. population-A consumed the members of population-

B

Answer: B



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22. In which of the following both pairs have correct combination?

A. In situ conservation/National park

Ex situ conservation/Botanical garden

B. In situ conservation/Cryopreservation

Ex situ conservation/Wildlife sanctuary

C. In situ conservation/Seed bank

Ex situ conservation/National park.

D. In situ conservation/Tissue culture

Ex situ conservation/Sacred groves

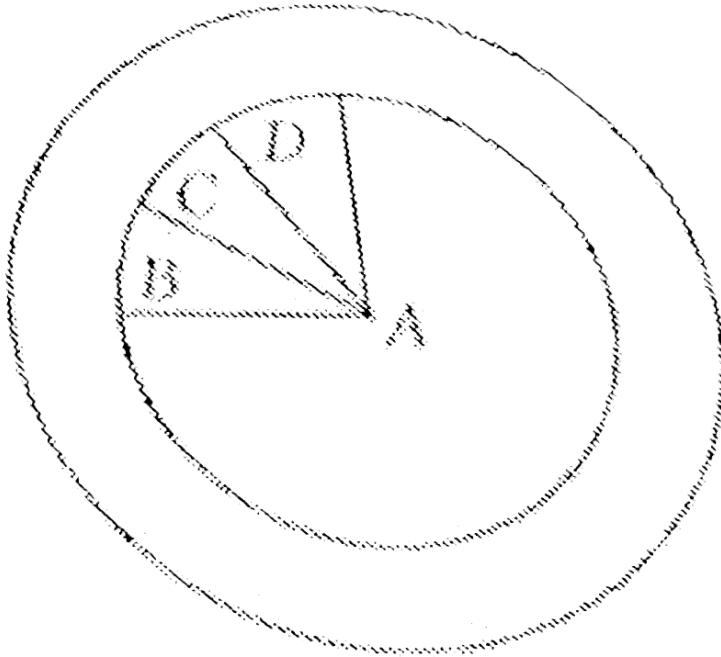
Answer: A



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23. Given below is the representation of the extent of global diversity of invertebrates. What groups the four

portions (A-D) represent respectively?



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24. The organisation which publishes the Red List of species is

A. ICFRE

B. IUCN

C. UNEP

D. WWF

Answer: B



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25. In IUCN Red List (2004) documents , the extinction of 784 species includes:

A. 335 vertebrates, 360 invertebrates and 89 plants

B. 337 vertebrates, 362 invertebrates and 88 plants

C. 338 vertebrates, 359 invertebrates and 87 plants

D. 340 vertebrates, 357 invertebrates and 87 plants

Answer: C



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26. Maximum biodiversity is found in

- A. tropical rainforests
- B. temperate rainforests
- C. mangrove vegetation
- D. tundra

Answer: A



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27. One of the following statements is incorrect with reference to biodiversity. Identify it.

A. Biodiversity increases with higher altitudes to lower altitudes

B. Depletion in genetic diversity of crop plants is mainly due to the introduction of better varieties with high yield, disease resistance, etc.

C. The richest reservoir of animal and plant life (species richness) with few or no threatened species are called biodiversity hotspots.

D. Biodiversity decreases from the equator to polar regions

Answer: C



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28. One of the chief reasons among the following for the depiction in the number of species making it endangered is :

- A. greenhouse effect
- B. habitat destruction
- C. overhunting and poaching
- D. competition and predation

Answer: B



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29. An example of ex situ conservation is

Or

Which is the best method of germplasm conservation

A. national park

B. seed bank

C. wildlife sanctuary

D. sacred grove

Answer: B



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

- A. Seed banks
- B. Botanical garden
- C. Cryopreservation
- D. Tissue culture

Answer: D



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31. Find the wrongly matched pair.

A. Endemism- Species confined to one region and not found anywhere else

B. Hotspots- Regions with species richness

C. Alien species to India - *Clarias gariepinus*

D. In situ conservation - IVF

Answer:



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32. The concept of "hotspot" was first introduced by :

A. Mayer

B. Simpson

C. Myers

D. David

Answer: C



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33. The objective of 'Ramsar Convention' was :

A. forest conservation

B. wildlife conservation

C. wetland conservation

D. biodiversity conservation

Answer: C



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34. Management of National Park is controlled by :

- A. State Government
- B. Central Government
- C. United Nations
- D. Non-government Organisations

Answer: C



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35. Match of following Columns.

Column I	Column II
A. Jim Corbett National Park	1. Gujarat
B. Kaziranga National Park	2. Andhra Pradesh
C. Mahavir Harina Varasthali National Park	3. Rajasthan
D. Keoladeo Ghana National Park	4. Uttarakhand
	5. Assam

- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 2 | 5 | 4 | 3 |
| (b) | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (c) | 4 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| (d) | 4 | 5 | 2 | 3 |



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36. Breeding ground for migratory flamingo is

A. area of Gulf of Kachch (Kutch)

- B. area between Khadir and Paccham islands in great Rann 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: B



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37. Which of the following rain forests is home to more than 10000 species of plants 3000 of fishes, 1300 of birds, 427 of mammals, 427 of amphibians, 378 of reptiles and more than 125000 invertebrates?

A. Amazonian

B. Tropical

C. Arctic tundra

D. Temperate

Answer: A



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38. The government of India in 1980s has introduced a concept to work closely with the local communities for protecting and managing forests. The concept is

A. Forest Research Institutes

B. Panel of Local Communities for Forest Management

C. Joint Forest Management

D. Jhum Cultivation

Answer: C



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39. 5th June is

A. Water Day

B. World Environment Day

C. Conservation Day

D. World Earth Day

Answer: B



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40. Chipko movement is related to

A. Swaminathan

B. Bahuguna

C. Odum

D. Mishra

Answer: B



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

- A. Seed banks
- B. Shifting cultivation
- C. Botanical gardens
- D. Field gene banks

Answer: B



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42. Biosphere reserve programme started in India

- A. 1986

B. 1984

C. 1982

D. 1988

Answer: A



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43. The single-horned rhinoceros is protected at

A. Anashi National Park

B. Rajiv Gandhi National Park

C. Kanha National Park

D. Kaziranga National Park

Answer: D



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44. The term alpha diversity refers to

- A. genetic diversity
- B. community and ecosystem diversity
- C. species diversity
- D. diversity among the plants

Answer: C



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45. Select the correct statement about biodiversity

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

Answer: C



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46. Which one of the following is exotic species?

A. Parthenium

B. Lantana

C. Eichhornia

D. All of these

Answer: D



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47. Silent valley is tropical evergreen forest located in

A. Kerala

B. Karnataka

C. Maharashtra

D. Odisha

Answer: A



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48. India has only 2.4% of the world's land area, its share of the global species diversity is

A. 0.018

B. 0.031

C. 0.051

D. 0.081

Answer: D



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49. IUCN stands for :

A. Indian Union for Conservation of Nature

B. International Union for Conservation of Nature

C. Indian Union for Chemical Nomenclature

D. International Union for Conservation of Nutrients

Answer: B



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50. Kanha National Park is located in and is famous for

- A. Madhya Pradesh, elephant
- B. Madhya Pradesh, tiger
- C. Odisha, tiger
- D. Assom, elephant

Answer: B



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51. Sacred groves are specially useful in

- A. year round flow of water in rivers
- B. conserving rare and threatened species
- C. generating environmental awareness
- D. preventing soil erosion

Answer: B



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52. Arrange in ascending order on the basis of number in Indian

(1) Biosphere reserves

(2) Hotspots

(3) National Parks

(4) Wildlife sanctuaries

A. $II \rightarrow I \rightarrow III \rightarrow IV$

B. $I \rightarrow III \rightarrow IV \rightarrow I$

C. $I \rightarrow II \rightarrow III \rightarrow IV$

D. $IV \rightarrow III \rightarrow II \rightarrow I$

Answer: A



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53. Which one of the following expanded forms of the following acronyms is correct ?

- A. UNEP- United Nations Environmental Policy
- B. EPA - Environmental Pollution Agency
- C. IUCN- International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
- D. IPCC - International Panel for climate change

Answer: C



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54. The alien species introduced into Lake Victoria that was responsible for the extinction of cichlid fishes is

- A. African catfish

B. Water hyacinth

C. Carrot grass

D. Nile perch

Answer: D



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55. The animal, extincted from India is

A. lion

B. cheetah

C. deer

D. peacock

Answer: B



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

A. Wildlife sanctuary

B. Seed bank

C. Sacred groves

D. National-park

Answer: B



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

- A. The Earth Summit
- B. Montreal Protocol
- C. Janeva Canvention
- D. Janeiro convention

Answer: A



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58. Largest tiger population is found in

- A. Sundarbans National Park

B. Corbett National Park

C. Ranthambhore National Park

D. Kanha National Park

Answer: A



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59. Most of the endangered species are victims of

A. competition with introduced species

B. habitat destruction

C. over hunting

D. acid rain

Answer: B



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60. The greatest threat to genetic diversity in agricultural crops is :

- A. extensive use of insecticides and pesticides
- B. extensive mixed cropping
- C. introduction of high yielding varieties
- D. extensive use of fertilisers

Answer: C



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61. Gir sancturary is mainly for

A. rhino

B. tiger

C. Lion

D. elephant

Answer: C



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62. The largest endangered bird in India is

A. vulture

B. flamingo

C. great Indian bustard

D. great Indian hornbill

Answer:



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63. Which one is endangered species ?

A. Cuscuta

B. Acacia nilotica

C. Nepenthes

D. Both (b) and (c)

Answer: C



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64. The species listed in Red Data Book are (AMU 2009)

A. threatened

B. endangered

C. rare

D. All of these

Answer: D



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65. 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. critically endangered
- D. endangered

Answer: D



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66. Habital loss and fragmentation over exploitation, alien species invasion and co-extinction are causes for:

A. population explosion

B. migration

C. biodiversity loss

D. pollution

Answer: C



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67. For cryopreservation, plant materials are frozen at

A. $-197^{\circ}C$

B. $-150^{\circ}C$

C. $-80^{\circ}C$

D. $-40^{\circ}C$

Answer: C



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68. Pick up zone of our country considered as hot spot of biodiversity and regarded as "Cradle of speciation".

- A. Western Ghats
- B. North-East
- C. Himalayan Base
- D. Deccan Plateau

Answer: A



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69. Endangered plant species are conserved through

- A. herbarium
- B. gene library
- C. gene bank
- D. reducing pollution

Answer: C



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70. Species going to extinct due to low reproductive rate is

- A. lion
- B. bald eagle
- C. giant panda
- D. island species

Answer: C



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71. Which is the main cause for the extinction of some species in tropical forest ?

A. Deforestation

B. Aforestation

C. Pollution

D. Soil erosion

Answer: A



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72. 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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73. Which one of the following pairs of geographical areas shows maximum biodiversity in our country?

A. Sundarbans and Rann of Kutch

B. Eastern Ghats and Paschirn Banga

C. Eastern Himalaya and Western Ghats

D. Kerala and Punjab

Answer: C



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

- A. Endemism
- B. Accelerated species loss
- C. Lesser interspecific competition
- D. Species richness

Answer: C



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

- A. Dachigam National Park-Snow Leopard
- B. Sundarbans-Bengal Tiger
- C. Periyar-Elephant
- D. Rann of Kutch-Wild Ass

Answer: A



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

A. Podophyllum

B. Ocimum

C. garlic

D. Nepenthes

Answer: A



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

A. Ficus religiosa, Lantana can

B. Lantana camara, water hyacinth

C. Water hyacinth, *Prosopis cineraria*

D. Nile perch, *Ficus religiosa*

Answer: B



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78. The endangered largest living lemur *idri idri* is an inhabitant of

A. Madagascar

B. Mauritius

C. Sri Lanka

D. India

Answer: A



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79. An institution where valuable plant material-likely to become irretrievably lost in the wild or in cultivation is preserved in a viable condition, is known as

- A. genome
- B. gene library
- C. gene bank
- D. herbarium

Answer: C



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80. Red list in India is completed by

- A. botanical survey of India
- B. zoological survey of India
- C. geological survey of India
- D. None of the above

Answer: A



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81. Number of endangered species of angiosperms are

A. 487

B. 15000

C. 5000

D. 3000

Answer: A



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

A. 1986

B. 1992

C. 2002

D. 2000

Answer: C



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84. Diversity of habitat over a geographical area is

- A. alpha diversity
- B. beta diversity
- C. gamma diversity
- D. delta diversity

Answer: C



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85. Assertion (A) : Tropical rain forests are disappearing fast from developing countries such as India.

Reason (R) : No value is attached to these forests because these are poor in biodiversity.

A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A

B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A

C. A is true, but R is false

D. A is false, but R is true

Answer: C



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