



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - USHA BIOLOGY (ODIA ENGLISH)

BIODIVERSITY & CONSERVATION

Exercise

1. Which of the following has the greatest species diversity ?

A. Tundra

B. Deciduous forests

C. Tropics

D. Grasslands

Answer: C



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2. According to Robert May , the global species diversity is about :

A. 7 million

B. 12 million

C. 50 milion

D. 20 million

Answer: A



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3. Species diversity is the product / outcome of :

A. Species richness

B. Species evenness

C. Both (A) and (B)

D. Biomass of species

Answer: C



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4. Genetic diversity refers to _____

- A. Variation in the genetic material
- B. Variation in the number of species
- C. Variation in The populations
- D. Variation in The animal distribution

Answer: A



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5. Maximum diversity occurs where :

A. Species of taxonomically different groups occur
in almost equal abundance

B. Species of taxonomically same group occur in
almost equal abundance

C. Species of taxonomically different groups occur
in unequal proportion

D. Species of taxonomically same group occur in
unequal proportion

Answer: A



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6. Which of the following ecological area ($A/B/C/D$) . shows maximum biodiversity ?

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer: C



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7. Which type of ecosystem (s) do India possess ?

- A. Desert , rainforests
- B. Mangroves , coral reefs
- C. Wetlands, estuaries and alpine
- D. All of The above

Answer: D



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8. According to IUCN (2004) , the total number of plant and animal species described so far is slightly

more than _____

A. 1.5 million

B. 2.5 million

C. 3.5 million

D. 4.5 million

Answer: D



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9. The number of animal species is more than _____
Plants including algae , fungi ,

bryophytes , gymnosperms and angiosperms account for nearly of the total .

A. 70, 22

B. 22, 70

C. 60, 40

D. 90, 10

Answer: A



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10. Arrange in increasing order the number of species of reptiles , fishes , mammals and amphibians .

A.

Fishes < Reptiles < Amphibians < Mammals

B.

Amphibians < Reptiles < Fishes < Mammals

C.

Mammals < amphibians < fishes < reptiles

D.

Mammals < amphibians < reptiles < fishes

Answer: A



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11. Among plants (algae , bryophytes , pteridophytes , gymnosperms and angiosperms) , maximum diversity is present in :

A. Angiosperms

B. Bryophytes

C. Pteridophytes

D. Gymnosperms

Answer: D



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12. Identify X w.r.t. highest biodiversity among vertebrates ?

A. Insects

B. Reptiles

C. Birds

D. Fishes

Answer: A



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13. India is divided into biogeographical regions .

A. Ten

B. Twenty

C. Three

D. Five

Answer: D



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14. Identify W , X , Y and Z w.r.t. biodiversity among invertebrates :

A. Maximum diversity occurs where

B.

C.

D.

Answer: A



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15. India with only _____ world's land area possesses _____ species diversity of the world .

A. 2.4, 8.1

B. 8.1, 2.4

C. 4.8, 16.2

D. 16.2, 8.1

Answer: C



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16. According to Robert May's global estimate only _____ of the total species have been recorded so far .

A. 22

B. 58

C. 33

D. 50

Answer: A



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17. Applying the Robert May's global estimate more than _____ plant species and more than _____ animals species is yet to be discovered and described in India .

A. 1,00,000, 3,00,000`

B. 3,00,000 , 1,00,000

C. 2,00,000 , 50,000

D. 2,00 , 3, 000

Answer: A



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18. There are _____ megadiverse countries and India ranks _____ on global diversity scale .

A. 12, 8th

B. 21, 8th

C. 5, 4th

D. 30 , 12th

Answer: A



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19. Why the diversity of prokaryotes is not sure

A. These are microscopic

B. Many of these cannot be cultured in lab

C. The conventional taxonomic methods cannot be applied for identification and description of prokaryotes

D. All are correct

Answer: D



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20. Which of the following is true ?

- A. Mammals are more diverse than reptiles
- B. Western Ghats have greater amphibian species diversity as compared to Eastern Ghats
- C. Algae is less diverse than lichens
- D. Fungi are more diverse than angiosperms

Answer: B



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21. Species diversity means _____

- A. Number of species
- B. Species composition
- C. Relative abundance of species
- D. Genetic diversities

Answer: C

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22. Which of the following is wrong ?

- A. Fishes are more diverse than birds
- B. Amphibians are less diverse than birds
- C. Amphibians are less diverse than fishes
- D. Mammals are less diverse than fishes

Answer: B



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23. The three levels of biodiversity in the increasing hierarchical order is :

A. Maximum biodiversity occurs in the latitudinal range of

B.

C.

D.

Answer: A



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24. diversity The global species diversity of insects is about _____

A. 102500

B. 1025000

C. 1250

D. 125

Answer: B



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25. Maximum biodiversity occurs in the latitudinal range of :

A. $23.5^{\circ} N \rightarrow 23.5^{\circ} S$

B. $66.5^{\circ} N \rightarrow 66.5^{\circ} S$

C. $23.5^{\circ} N \rightarrow 66.5^{\circ} S$

D. $33^{\circ} N \rightarrow 33^{\circ} S$

Answer: A



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26. Which of the following is correct ?

A. As we move from high latitude to low latitude
the biodiversity decreases

B. As we move from equator to poles , the biodiversity increases

C. Tropical Amazonian rain forest has the greatest biodiversity on earth

D. Out of every 10 animals on earth , 3 are insects

Answer: C



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27. Why biodiversity is rich in tropics ?

A. Tropic environment is less seasonal

B. Receives more solar energy , so more productive

C. Tropics remained undisturbed (e.g.no glaciation , etc.) for millions of years

D. All of the above

Answer: D



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28. The forest conservation Act was enacted in

A. 1972

B. 1980

C. 1952

D. 1991

Answer: B



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29. Conservation of wild animals and plants in sanctuaries and national park is _____.

A. ex situ conservation

B. in vitro conservation

C. in vivo conservation

D. in situ conservation

Answer: D



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30. Corbet National Park is situated in _____

A. Uttarakhand

B. Uttar Pradesh

C. Jharkhand

D. Himachal Pradesh

Answer: A

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31. The value of slope of regression (Z) of species - area relationship for frugivorous birds and mammals in the tropical forests of different continents is

A. 1.15

B. 2.65

C. 3.25

D. 6.12

Answer: A



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32. For a species - area relationship graph , for which of the values of Z , the slope of line is most steep ?

A. 0.6

B. 0.1

C. 1.2

D. 0.9

Answer: C



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33. Which of the following statement is incorrect ?

- A. Communities with more species tend to be more stable than those with less species
- B. A stable community does not show too much variation in productivity from year to year
- C. A stable community is resistant to invasions by exotic / alien species
- D. A stable community has less biodiversity

Answer: D



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34. Species diversity in an area is important for :

- A. Resistance
- B. Productivity
- C. Stability
- D. All of these

Answer: D



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35. 'Rivet - popper ' hypothesis was given by :

A. David Tilman

B. Paul Ehrlich

C. Alexander Humboldt

D. E.P. Odum

Answer: B



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36. In the ' Rivet - popper ' hypothesis , Ehrlich compared ecosystem with airplane . Accordingly identify (A) and (B) which were compared to rivets and rivets on wings respectively.

A. A = Keystone speceis , B = Species

B. A = Species , B = Keystone species

C. A=species, B=keystone species

D. A = Prey , B = Predators

Answer: C



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37. Paul Ehrlich by his ' Rivet - popper hypothesis tried to explain :

- A. The effect of reduction in biodiversity
- B. Most of the species have some role to play in the ecosystem
- C. Biodiversity is not meaningless
- D. More than one option is correct

Answer: D



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38. David Tilman's long - term ecosystem experiments using outdoor plots confirmed that :

A. Increased diversity contributed to higher productivity

B. Plots with more species showed less year to year variation in the total biomass

C. Both (A) and (B)

D. Biodiversity has no relation with productivity .
resistance and stability

Answer: C



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39. Which of the following is correct ?

- A. Minor species has got no importance in an ecosystem
- B. Only human beings have their importance earth
- C. Most of the bacteria and fungi are of no use to the ecosystem
- D. Pathogens which cause severe human diseases (e . g . , HIV , polio - virus) and are not a part of food web / chain should be made extinct

Answer: D



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40. With the change in environmental conditions , some species disappear and some remain . This loss of species which occurred in the geological past at a very slow rate is called :

- A. Anthropogenic extinction
- B. Mass extinction
- C. Natural extinction
- D. None of these

Answer: C



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41. Which of the extinctions are rare :

A. Anthropogenic extinction

B. Natural extinction

C. Both (A) and (B)

D. Mass extinction

Answer: D



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42. Extinctions which occurred due to big natural catastrophes is called :

- A. Mass extinction
- B. Anthropogenic extinction
- C. Natural extinction
- D. All of the above

Answer: A



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43. Anthropogenic extinction is causing the ' sixth extinction ' . It is _____ times more faster than the extinction which occurred in pre - human times .

A. 44471

B. 50 - 60

C. 100 - 1000

D. 80-100

Answer: C



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44. The IUCN . Red list (2004) documents the extinction of (A) species in the last 500 years . It includes (B) vertebrates , (C) invertebrates and (D) plants .

A. $A = 784$, $B = 338$, $C = 359$, $D = 87$

B. $A = 784$, $B = 330$, $C = 359$, $D = 95$

C. $A = 784$, $B = 320$, $C = 377$, $D = 87$

D. $A = 784$, $B = 300$, $C = 359$, $D = 125$

Answer: A



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45. The colonisation of tropic pacific islands by humans have ' resulted in the extinction ' of more than _____ species of native birds

A. 2,000

B. 3

C. 4500

D. 1000

Answer: A



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46. Which of the following has undergone recent extinctions ?

A. Dodo (Mauritius) , Quagga (Africa)

B. Thylacine (Australia) , Stellar's sea cow (Russia)

C. Three subspecies of Tiger (Bali , Javan and Caspian)

D. All of the above

Answer: D



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47. Following mass extinctions , recovery to the same level of biodiversity has taken _____

- A. hundreds of years
- B. thousand of years
- C. millions of years
- D. billions of year

Answer: C



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48. Which of the following term includes all of the others ?

A. Species diversity

B. Biodiversity

C. Genetic diversity

D. Ecosystem diversity

Answer: B



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49. Which of the following groups is most ,
threatened by global extinction ?

A. Mammals

B. Amphibians

C. Plants / fishes

D. Birds / reptiles

Answer: B



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50. Which term did Edward Osborne Wilson coin for our innate appreciation of wild , environment and living organisms ?

A. Bioremediation

B. Bioethics

C. Biophilia

D. Landscape ecology

Answer: C



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51. We should care about loss in biodiversity in the populations of other species because of :

- A. Potential loss of medicinal plants and other products yet undiscovered from threatened species
- B. Potential loss of genes , some of which may code for proteins useful to humans
- C. The risk of global ecological instability
- D. All of the above options are correct

Answer: D



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52. The most serious consequence of a decrease in global diversity would be the :

- A. Loss of source of genetic diversity to preserve endangered species
- B. Increase in the abundance and diversity of edge- adapted species
- C. Potential loss of ecosystem services on which human beings depend
- D. Increase in global warming and thinning of the ozone layer

Answer: C



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53. The most direct threat to biodiversity is :

- A. Increased levels of atmospheric CO_2
- B. Depletion of ozone layer
- C. Over exploitation of selected species
- D. Habitat destruction

Answer: D



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54. Introduced species can have deleterious effects on biological communities by :

A. Displacing native species

B. Preying on native species

C. Competing with native species for food /
shelter

D. All of the above

Answer: D



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55. Agricultural lands frequently require nutrient augmentation because :

A. Cultivation of agricultural land inhibits the decomposition of organic matter

B. Land that is available for agriculture tends to be nutrient poor

C. The nutrient that become the biomass of plants are not cycled back to the soil on lands where they are harvested

D. Nitrogen fixing bacteria are not as plentiful in agricultural soils because of the use of

pesticides

Answer: C



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56. IUCN has its headquarters at :

- A. Gland , Switzerland
- B. Rio de Janeiro , Brazil
- C. Tokyo , Japan
- D. Geneva , Switzerland

Answer: A



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57. Which among the following category is most threatened ?

A. Critically Endangered

B. Endangered

C. Vulnerable

D. Extinct

Answer: A



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58. Biodiversity act of India was passed in _____.

A. 1992

B. 1996

C. 2000

D. 2002

Answer: D



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59. The Critically Endangered and vulnerable plant species are respectively :

A. *Berberis nilghiriensis* and *Cupressus cashmeriana*

B. *Santalum album* and *Rauwolfia serpentina*

C. *Cycas beddomei* and *Pinus nigra*

D. *Nepenthes* and *Ficus religiosa*

Answer: A



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60. Arrange the following red - list categories provided by IUCN from highest concern to least concern order : I. Extinct in wild (EW) II . Endangered

[EN] III . Critically endangered [CR] IV . Extinct [EX]
V. Vulnerable [V] VI . Least concern [LC] VII . Near
threatened [NT]

A. $EW > EX > VU > NT > CR > LC$

B. $EW > CR > EN > VU > NT > LC$

C. $CR > EN > VU > NT > EW > LC$

D. $VU > EX > CR > NT > EN > LC$

Answer: B



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61. The headquarter of IUCN - Red list is in

A. USA

B. UK

C. Switzerland

D. India

Answer: B



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62. The art of extracting metals from their ores is called

A. Bioremediation

B. Biopropecting

C. Biomining

D. Biopiracy

Answer: C



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63. Find the odd one out of ecosystem services :

A. Oxygen

B. Pollination and aesthetic pleasure

C. Flood and erosion control

D. Ethics

Answer: D



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64. The key criteria for establishing a ' hot spot ' is /
are

A. Degree of threat measured with respect to
habitat loss

B. High degree of endemism

C. High biodiversity

D. All of the above

Answer: D



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65. The concept of ' hot - spots ' was developed by :

A. Norman Myers

B. Paul Ehrlich

C. David Tilman

D. E.P. Odum

Answer: A



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66. How many ' hot spots ' now exist in the world ?

A. 25

B. 34

C. 30

D. 42

Answer: B



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67. The ' hot spots ' of India include :

- A. Western Ghats and SriLanka
- B. Indo - Burma
- C. Himalaya and neighbouring countries
- D. All of these

Answer: D



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68. India (A) biosphere reserves , (B) national parks and (C) wildlife sanctuaries covering (D) % of the

total land surface .

A. $A = 14$, $B = 90$, $C = 448$: $D = 4.7$

B. $A = 90$, $B = 90$, $C = 448$, $D = 47$

C. $A=90$, $B=14$, $C=448$, $D=4.7$

D. $A = 14$, $B = 90$, $C = 448$, $D = 10$

Answer: A



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69. The first National Park of India is :

A. Jim Corbett National Park

B. Bandipur National Park

C. Hazaribagh National Park

D. Jaldapara National Park

Answer: A



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70. The Jim Corbett National Park is located in :

A. Uttarakhand (Nainital)

B. Uttar Pradesh

C. Haryana

D. Madhya Pradesh

Answer: A



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71. The old name of Jim Corbett National Park was :

- A. Hailey National Park
- B. Anshi National Park
- C. Bandipur National Park
- D. Blackbuck National Park

Answer: A



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72. The largest National Park of the world is :

- A. Yellowstone National Park
- B. Jim Corbett National Park
- C. Northeast Greenland National Park
- D. Royal National Park

Answer: C



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73. The region of land where specially animals are protected from all types of exploitations and disturbances is called :

- A. Wildlife safari
- B. Sacred groove
- C. Wildlife sanctuary
- D. National park

Answer: C



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74. In which of the following protection is provided both to flora and fauna ?

A. National Parks

B. Sanctuaries

C. Biosphere reserve

D. More than one option is correct

Answer: D



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75. Collection of forest products , harvesting of timber tilling of land and private ownership are allowed in

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: A



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76. Biosphere reserves are areas comprising :

A. Terrestrial ecosystems

B. Marine ecosystems

C. Coastal ecosystems

D. Any of these

Answer: D



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77. Which of the following is ' No human zone ' in " biosphere reserve :

A. Transition zone

B. Buffer zone

C. Natural / core zone

D. All of these

Answer: C



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78. How many of following represent in - situ (I) and ex situ (E) conservation strategies ? Sacred groves , Wildlife sanctuary , Biosphere reserve . Home gardens

, Seed bank , Gene bank , National park , Sacred lakes ,
Botanical garden , Zoological park .

A. I=5, E=5

B. I=6, E=4

C. I=3, E=7

D. I=8, E=2

Answer: A



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79. Identify sacred lake (s) of India :

A. Pushkar lake of Rajasthan

B. Khecheopalri lake of Sikkim

C. Both (A) and (B)

D. Ganga

Answer: C



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80. The ' sacred groves ' or ' island of Pristine forests ' of India are :

- A. Aravalli Hills of Rajasthan and Khasi , Jaintia Hills of Maghalaya of
- B. Western Ghat , regions of Maharashtra and Karnataka
- C. Sarguja , Chanda and Bastar region of Madhya Pradesh
- D. All of these

Answer: D



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81. The historic convention on biological diversity (' The earth summit ') was held in (A) In a follow - up , ' The World Summit ' on sustainable development was held in (B)

A. A = Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) 1992 B = Johannesburg (South Africa) 2002

B. A = Johannesburg (South Africa) 2002 B = Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) 1992

C. A = Gland (Switzerland) 1992 B = Morges (switzerland) 2002

D. A = Morges (Switzerland) 2002 B = Gland (Switzerland) 1992

Answer: A

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82. Fill In The blank : The term Biodiversity was given by _____

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83. Fill In The blank : Biodiversity day is celebrated annually on _____



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84. Fill In The blank : No human activity zone of terrestrial biosphere is _____



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85. Fill In The blank : Similipal National Parks is situated in _____ district of Odisha .



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86. Fill In The blank : The fox is not endangered but facing the risk of extinction in medium term future is known as _____



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87. Distinguish between: Genetic diversity and species diversity



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88. Distinguish between: Key stone species and endangered species



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89. Distinguish between: In-situ conservation and ex-situ conservation



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90. Distinguish between: Inbreeding and outbreeding.



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