

BIOLOGY

BOOKS - TRUEMAN'S BIOLOGY (ENGLISH)

BIODIVERSITY AND CONSERVATION

Multiple Choice Questions

1. World Biodiversity Day is celebrated on

A. 22nd April

B. 16th September

C. 5th June

D. 22nd May

Answer: D



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2. Number of known and described species is

A. 1.7 – 1.8 million

B. 1.7 – 1.8 lac

C. 1.7 – 1.8 billion

D. 17 – 18 million

Answer: A



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3. The basis of evolution of new species is

- A. genetic diversity
- B. species diversity
- C. community diversity
- D. all of these

Answer: A



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4. Genetic diversity is related to

- A. types of species within a community
- B. types of communities in an area
- C. gene based diversity
- D. diversity and evolution of species with a
genus

Answer: C



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

A. urbanisation

B. pollution

C. deforestation

D. soil erosion

Answer: C



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6. 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. genetic diversity
- B. species diversity
- C. induced mutation
- D. hybridization

Answer: A



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7. The diversity of the habitats over the total landscape/geographical area is called

A. gamma diversity

B. beta diversity

C. induced diversity

D. delta diversity

Answer: A



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8. 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. both (2) and (3)

Answer: A



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9. Which of the following is incorrect for the use of biodiversity in modern agriculture ?

A. It can be used as a source of new crops

B. it can be used as a source material for breeding improved varieties

C. it can not be used as a source of food for animals

D. it can be used as a source of new bio-degradable pesticides

Answer: C



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10. Maximum amphibian species are endemic in which biogeographical region of India ?

- A. North East
- B. Western Ghats
- C. Gangetic plain
- D. Islands

Answer: B

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11. Endemism refers to

A. species confined to that region and not found anywhere else

B. species confined to that region and not found else where

C. species of all varieties

D. none of the above

Answer: A



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12. As we move from the poles of equator, the biological diversity

A. increases

B. decreases

C. first increases then decreases

D. first increases then again increases

Answer: A



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13. As you climb up the Himalayas, the biodiversity

A. increases

B. decreases

C. does not change

D. is randomized

Answer: B



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14. Wild life is destroyed , most by

A. lack of proper care

B. mass scale hunting

C. destruction of natural habitats

D. natural calamity

Answer: C



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15. Plants comprise not more than

A. 20 per cent of total species

B. 22 per cent of total species

C. 32 per cent of total species

D. 30 per cent of total species

Answer: B



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16. What percentage of plants (flowering) are endemic to India ?

A. 10 %

B. 33 %

C. 66 %

D. 72 %

Answer: B



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17. The major cause of loss of number of migratory birds is

- A. pesticides
- B. fragmentation or loss of habitat
- C. change in climate
- D. bad weather

Answer: B



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18. According to 2000 IUCN, Red List, how many plant and animal species are treated ?

- A. 5485 plant species and 5611 animals
- B. 5611 plant species and 5485 animals
- C. 5738 plant species and 5738 animals
- D. 1237 plant species and 11046 animals

Answer: B



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19. *MAB* is

A. man and botany

B. man and biosphere

C. man and biotic community

D. man , antibiotic and bacteria

Answer: B



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20. First National Park developed in India is

A. Gir

B. Kaziranga

C. Jim Corbett

D. Kanha

Answer: C



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21. First biosphere reserve was established in 1986
at

A. Nilgiri

B. Sunderbans

C. Gulf of Maynamar

D. Nanda Devi

Answer: A



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22. National parks and wild life sanctuaries represent in situ conservation or protect areas.

Which of the following is not the benefit of it ?

A. it can accommodate human caused introduction of alien species

- B. it helps to maintain population of native species and subspecies
- C. it helps to make possible for species to shift in response to environmental change
- D. it can conserve genetic diversity

Answer: A



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23. Which of the following nature bounties is used for giving protection to fauna only ?

- A. (a) Botanical garden
- B. (b) National Park
- C. (c) Biosphere Reserve
- D. (d) Sanctuary

Answer: D



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24. Under MAB programme of UNESCO, India has identified _____ (no.) areas to be declared biosphere reserves

A. (a) 3

B. (b) 14

C. (c) 23

D. (d) 33

Answer: B



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25. A biosphere reserve preserves

A. wild populations

B. traditional life styles of tribals

C. genetic resources of organisms

D. all of above

Answer: D



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26. A national park is an area reserved for better ment of wild life (flora and fauna) where

A. activities of forestry, grazing and culti-vation are prohibited

B. grazing is allowed but forestry is prohibited

C. cutting of trees and grazing are allowed but private ownership is not given

D. all of the above

Answer: A



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27. Conservation is

A. not to use natural resources

B. wise use of natural resources

C. less use of natural nonrenewable re-source

D. more use of our resources

Answer: B



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28. 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 Chichlid fish
- D. excessive growth of Chichlid fish

Answer: C



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

- A. Wild life sanctuaries
- B. biosphere reserve
- C. Cryopreservation
- D. National Park

Answer: C



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30. Ex situ conservation is the term applied to

A. protection of biosphere reserves

B. creation of wildlife sanctuaries

C. prevention of poaching in protected forests

D. breedings of endangered species in
zoological parks

Answer: D



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31. Red Data Book is to maintain Redlist published by

A. WCU (IUCN)

B. CITES

C. WWF-N

D. TRAFFIC

Answer: A



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32. Red list contains information about

A. red flowers

B. red fishes

C. endangered plants and animals

D. all plants and animals

Answer: C



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33. Which one is not included under in situ conservation ?

A. National Park

B. Sanctuary

C. Botanical garden

D. Biosphere reserve

Answer: C



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34. Anthropogenic extinction means

A. the extinction of apes

B. extinction due to introduction of exotic species

C. catastrophic extinction

D. extinction due to human activities

Answer: D



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35. Select the correct pair of an endangered animal and its National Park

A. Lion-Corbett National Park

B. Wild Ass-Dudhwa National Park

C. Rhinoceros-Kaziranga National park

D. Great Indian Bustard-Keoladeo National Park

Answer: C



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

A. Periyar-Elephant

B. Rann of Kutch-Wild Ass

C. Dachigam National Park-Snow Leopard

D. Sunderbans-Bengal Tiger

Answer: C



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37. The Siberian crane from Russia is a regular visitor to the bird sanctuary in one of the following place in India .

- A. Lallbagh, Bangalore
- B. Vandanthgol sanctuary, Tamil Nadu
- C. Ranganathittis sactuary, Karnataka
- D. Bharatpur sanctuary, Rajasthan

Answer: D



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38. Which one of the following pairs of geographically areas show maximum biodiversity in our country considered hot spot of biodiversity.

- A. (a) Sunderbans and Rann of Kutch
- B. (b) Eastern Ghats and West Bengal
- C. (c) Eastern Himalayas and Western Ghats
- D. (d) Kerala and Punjab

Answer: C



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39. Which of the following is considered a hot-spot of biodiversity in India?

- A. (a) Eastern Ghats
- B. (b) Aravalli Hills
- C. (c) Western Ghats
- D. (d) Indo-Gangetic Plain

Answer: C



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40. The Indian wild Ass is found in

A. (a) Garhwal Himalayas

B. (b) Ladakh

C. (c) Thar deserts

D. (d) Rann of Kutch

Answer: D



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

A. Critically endangered

B. endangered

C. vulnerable

D. Extinct in the wild

Answer: A



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42. 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. Benetinkia nicobarica and Red Panda
- D. Tamarind and Rhesus monkey

Answer: C



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43. Which is correct for threatened (T) species ?

- A. It is an endangered species like Rhino, Asiatic Lion, which is in danger of extinction in immediate future
- B. It is rare species like wild Asiatic Ass with small population in certain geographical area
- C. It is a vulnerable species like Musk deer, black buck which is likely to move into endangered category in near future
- D. It is a species to be conserved to avoid its becoming rare, endangered or vulnerable species

Answer: D



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44. WWF is now called

- A. world wild life fund
- B. world wide fund for nature
- C. world wrestling federation
- D. wonder wash fabric

Answer: B



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45. Which protected animals is the logo/symbol of WWF-N ?

A. Lion

B. Polar Baer

C. Tiger

D. Panda

Answer: D



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46. Which is critically endangered animal species ?

A. *Antelope cervicapra* (Black Buck)

B. *Ailurus fulgens* (Red Panda)

C. *Sus salvanius* (Pigmy Hog)

D. *Berberis nilghiriensis*

Answer: C



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47. Which of the following consists of maximum number of vulnerable species ?

A. Angiosperms

B. Reptiles

C. Amphibians

D. Birds

Answer: A



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48. Genetic biodiversity in agricultural crops is threatened by

A. introduction of high yielding varieties

- B. intensive use of fertilizers
- C. extensive intercropping
- D. intensive use of biopesticides

Answer: A

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49. Which will cause most severe depletion of biodiversity ?

- A. Natural extinction
- B. Mass extinction

C. Anthropogenic extinction

D. none of the above

Answer: C



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50. Which of the following resource provide criteria for susceptibility to extinction ?

(i) Large body size

(ii) Lower trophic level

(iii) High genetic diversity

(iv) Low reproductive rate

- A. (i) & (iv) only
- B. I, ii , and iv only
- C. ii and iv only
- D. all of the above

Answer: A



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51. The main reason for extinction of species is

- A. hunting
- B. over-exploitation by man

C. pollution

D. destruction of habitats

Answer: D



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52. Forest management is concerned with

A. Apiculture

B. Agriculture

C. Silviculture

D. Sericulture

Answer: C



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53. Trade in shahtoosh (expensive wool) is banned in India (except Jammu and Kashmir) due to illegal poaching of

A. Hangul

B. Chiru

C. Pashmina goat

D. Kashmiri sheep

Answer: B



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54. Quinine is got from

- A. root of Cinchona
- B. bark of Cinchona stem
- C. leaf of Cinachona
- D. flower of Cinchona

Answer: B



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55. Wild life includes

- A. animals, plants and microorganisms in their natural habitat
- B. cultivated plants and domestic animals
- C. only wild animals in their natural habitat only
- D. only wild plants in their natural habitat.

Answer: A



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56. Wild life is important because

A. it balances population

B. it maintains food chains and natural cycles

C. it is the source of gene bank for breeding programme in agriculture

D. all of the above

Answer: D



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57. Wild life conservation means the protection and preservation of

A. wild flora

B. wild fauna

C. cultivated plants and domesticated animals

D. all livings in natural habitat

Answer: D



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58. Conservation of living resources involves

- A. maintenance of ecological processes and life supporting systems
- B. preservation of diversity of species
- C. sustainable utilization of species and ecosystems
- D. all of the above

Answer: D



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59. Biosphere reserves are being threatened with

A. population growth

B. rains

C. pollution

D. all of these

Answer: C



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60. Endemic plants are those plants which grow in

A. fresh water lakes

B. shady places

C. tissues of other plants

D. geographically limited areas

Answer: D



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61. Ecofriendly method is

A. use of CNG (Compressed Natural Gas) in automobiles

B. energy planation

C. both (1) and (2)

D. use of sulphur rich petrol

Answer: C



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62. Ozonosphere is a part of

A. stratosphere

B. mesosphere

C. thermosphere

D. ionosphere

Answer: A



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63. Choose the correct statement

- A. Out of the current species discovered plants are more abundant than animals
- B. Robert May estimates the global species diversity to be about 17 million
- C. Western Ghats (India) have a greater amphibian diversity than Eastern Ghats

D. India has more than 50,000 genetically different strains of Mango

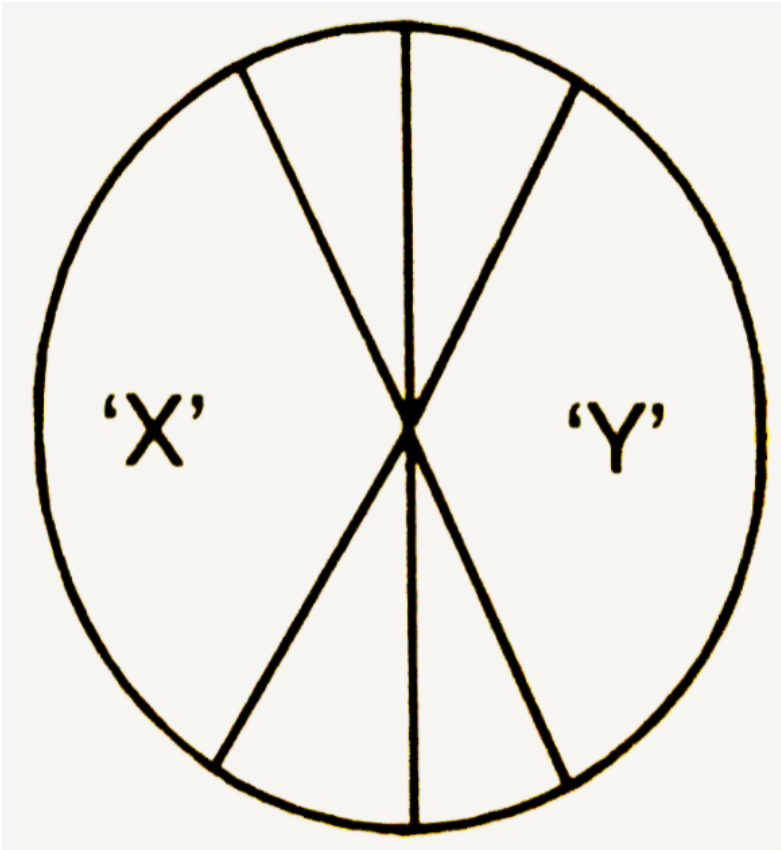
Answer: C



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64. If the given diagram shows global biodiversity of plants, then which option correctly represents 'X' &

'Y' ?



A. X' Fungi, 'Y' Algae

B. X' Angiosperms, 'Y' Mosses

C. X' Ferns, 'Y' Algae

D. X' Fungi, 'Y' Angiosperms

Answer: D



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65. How many megadiversity countries are there in the world ?

A. 12

B. 21

C. 24

D. 8

Answer: A



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66. Choose how many of the given statement are not correct about the Tropics ?

- (i) Greater species diversity compared to Temperate
- (ii) Subjected to frequent glaciations in the past
- (iii) Great seasonal variations are seen here
- (iv) Environment is relatively constant

A. One

B. Two

C. Three

D. Four

Answer: B



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67. In the given equation relating to species Area relationship , what does 'Z' stand for ?

$$\log S = \log c + z \log A$$

A. Progression coefficient

B. Resistance coefficient

C. Regression coefficient

D. Biodiversity coefficient

Answer: C



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68. If there are two communities A and B of plants.

In the year 2010 there was a similar natural disturbance in both the communities . Depending on the given data choose how many are the correct statements ?

(i) A and B are equally stable.

(ii) A has more species than B.

(iii) A and B have equal diversity of species

(vi) B is more stable than A

	Year 2009	Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012
Biomass (Total)	$A = 1000$ Units	$A = 800$ Units	$A = 950$ Units	$A = 1000$ Units
	$B = 1000$ Units	$B = 100$ Units	$B = 500$ Units	$B = 100$ Units

A. One

B. Two

C. Three

D. None

Answer: A





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69. In the rivet popper hypothesis. The word rivet refers to

A. Community

B. Ecosystem

C. Species

D. Biomass

Answer: C



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70. The subspecies - 'Javan' and 'Bali' refer to which animal ?

A. Tiger

B. Lion

C. Panda

D. Indian Rhino

Answer: A



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71. In the IUCN red book which category has maximum extinction of species in the last 500 years ?

A. Vertebrates

B. Invertebrates

C. Plants

D. Birds

Answer: B



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72. Out of the given causes, which one is the most important cause driving animals and plants to extinction?

A. Alien species invasions

B. Over-exploitation

C. Habitat loss

D. Co-extinctions

Answer: C



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73. The extinction of Passenger Pigeon is mainly attributed to

- A. Habital loss
- B. Co-extinction
- C. Over-exploitation
- D. Alien-species invasion

Answer: C



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74. The extinction of many species of Cichlid fish in Lake victoria is mainly attributed to

- A. Habital loss
- B. Co-extinction
- C. Over-exploitation
- D. Alien-species invasion

Answer: D



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75. All biodiversity hotspots put together cover about how much percent of the earth's land area ?

A. 10 %

B. 20 %

C. 2 %

D. 0.2 %

Answer: C



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76. All are ex-situ measures of conservation except

- A. National Park
- B. Zoological Park
- C. Wildlife safari
- D. Botanical gardens

Answer: A



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77. How many out of these are correct for The Earth Summit ?

(i) Held at Johannesburg ,South Africa

(ii) In 1992

(iii) Conservation of biodiversity

(iv) Collective responsibility of Nations

A. One

B. Two

C. Three

D. Four

Answer: C



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

A. Gir

B. Jim Corbett

C. Ranthambhor

D. Sunderbans

Answer: A



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79. The Indian Rhinoceros is a natural inhabitant of which one of the Indian states ?

- A. Uttarakhand
- B. Uttar Pradesh
- C. Himachal Pradesh
- D. Assam

Answer: D



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

A. National Park

B. Wildlife safari

C. Seed bank

D. Sacred groves

Answer: C



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81. A renewable exhaustible natural resource is

A. Forest

B. Coal

C. Petroleum

D. Minerals

Answer: A



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82. Which one is famous for hosting thousands of migratory birds coming from Siberia in winter ?

A. Kanha National Park , Balaghat, M.P.

B. Keoladeo National Park, Bharatpur, Rajasthan

C. Kaziranga National Park, Assam

D. Corbett National Park, Nainital, Uttara-Khand

Answer: B



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83. Second trophic level in a lake is

A. Phytoplankton

B. Zooplankton

C. Benthos

D. Fishes

Answer: B



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84. Who gave the 'Rivet Popper hypothesis" ?

A. E.P. Odum

B. Ram Deo Misra

C. Paul Ehrlich

D. A. Tansley

Answer: C



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85. How many hot spots have been identified in the world ?

A. 10

B. 34

C. 20

D. 25

Answer: B



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

A. IPCC = International Panel for Climate Change

B. USEP - United Nations Enviornmetal Policy

C. EPA = Enviornmental Pollution Agency

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

Answer: D



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87. Which one of the following have the highest number of species in nature ?

A. Fungi

B. Insects

C. Birds

D. Angiosperms

Answer: B



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88. Biodiversity of a geographical region represents

- A. Endangered species found in the region
- B. The diversity in the organisms living in the region
- C. Genetic diversity present in the dominant species of the region
- D. Species endemic to the region

Answer: B



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89. Brow antlered deer is found in

- A. Kaziranga National Park
- B. Corbett National Park
- C. Keibul Lamjao National Park
- D. Bandipur National Park

Answer: C



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90. The only Floating National Park in the world is

- A. Keibul Lamjao National Park
- B. Keoladeo Ghana National Park
- C. Chilka Lake Sanctuary
- D. Nal Sarovar Sanctuary

Answer: A



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91. Sacred groves are found in

- A. Meghalaya
- B. Punjab

C. Jammu and Kashmir

D. Bihar

Answer: A



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

A. Robert Constanza and his colleagues

B. Nile Perch and his collegus

C. Herbert Boyer and his colleagues

D. Ram Deo Mishra and his colleagues

Answer: A



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93. India now has:

A. 10 Biosphere reserves , 50 National parks, and
400 Wildlife sanctuaries

B. 14 Biosphere reserves , 50 National parks, and
400 Wildlife sanctuaries

C. 10 Biosphere reserves , 90 National parks, and
448 Wildlife sanctuaries

D. 14 Biosphere reserves , 90 National parks, and
448 Wildlife sanctuaries

Answer: D



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94. Which of these is associated with 'Chipko movement'?

A. Sundarlal Bahuguna

B. Rajiv Gandhi

C. Ramdev Mishra

D. Indira Gandhi

Answer: A



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95. 5th June is

A. World Typhoid day

B. World AIDS day

C. World Environment day

D. World Tobacco day

Answer: C



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96. The "World Intellectual Property Day" is observed on

A. February 29th

B. June, 3th

C. April 26th

D. September, 5th

Answer: C



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

A. Mosses

B. Algae

C. Lichens

D. Fungi

Answer: D



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98. Which one of the following areas in India is a hotspot of biodiversity ?

A. Gangetic Plain

B. Sunderbans

C. Western Ghats

D. Eastern Ghats

Answer: C



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99. Sacred groves are specially useful in

- (a) generating environmental awareness
- (b) preventing soil erosion
- (c) year-round flow of water in rivers
- (d) conserving rare and threatened species

A. (a) Year round flow of water in rivers

B. (b) Conserving rare and threatened species

C. (c) Generating environmental awareness

D. (d) Preventing soil erosion

Answer: B



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100. Kaziranga wild life sanctuary is home for

A. (a) Golden langur

B. (b) Water birds

C. (c) Rhino

D. (d) Porcupine

Answer: C



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101. Which region on the planet earth is rich in species diversity

- A. North pole
- B. Temperate region
- C. Tropical region
- D. South pole

Answer: C



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

(1) Biosphere reserves

(2) Hotspots

(3) National Parks

(4) Wildlife sanctuaries

A. $b \rightarrow a \rightarrow c \rightarrow d$

B. $b \rightarrow c \rightarrow d \rightarrow a$

C. $a \rightarrow b \rightarrow c \rightarrow d$

D. $d \rightarrow c \rightarrow b \rightarrow a$

Answer: A



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

- A. Shifting cultivation
- B. Botanical Gardens
- C. Fields gene banks
- D. Seed banks

Answer: A



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104. The organization which publishes the Red List of species is:-

A. WWF

B. ICFRE

C. IUCN

D. UNEP

Answer: C



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105. A species facing extremely high risk of extinction in the immediate future is called

- A. Extinct
- B. Vulnerable
- C. Endemic
- D. Critically endangered

Answer: D



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106. 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 conservation by sacred groves
- C. In-situ cryo-conservation of biodiversity
- D. In-situ conservation of biodiversity

Answer: A



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

A. In situ conservation : Cryopreservation

Ex situ conservation, Wildlife Sanctuary

B. In situ conservation : Seed Bank

Ex situ conservation, National Park

C. In situ conservation : Tissue culture

Ex situ conservation, Sacred groves

D. In situ conservation : National Park

Ex situ conservation, Botanical Garden

Answer: D



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

A. Keystone

B. Alien

C. Endemic

D. Rare

Answer: C



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109. Which is the National Aquatic Animal of India ?

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

Answer: A



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110. 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. Co-extinctions
- D. Over-explotations

Answer: B



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111. Joint Forest Management Concept was introduced in India during:

A. 1970s

B. 1980s

C. 1990s

D. 1960s

Answer: B



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

A. 17

B. 25

C. 34

D. 43

Answer: C



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113. Alexander Von Humbolt described for the first time

- A. (a) Ecological Biodiversity
- B. (b) Laws of limiting factor
- C. (c) Species-area relationships
- D. (d) Population Growth equation

Answer: C



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114. Which one of the following is related to Ex-situ conservation of threatened animals and plants

- A. (a) Wildlife Safari Park
- B. (b) Biodiversity hot spots
- C. (c) Amazon rainforest
- D. (d) Himalayan region

Answer: A



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

- A. Core zone
- B. Buffer zone
- C. Transition zone
- D. Restoration zone

Answer: A



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116. All of the following are included in 'Ex-situ conservation' except

- A. Seed banks
- B. Botanical gardens
- C. Sacred gorges
- D. Wildlife safari parks

Answer: C



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