



# BIOLOGY

## BOOKS - SRIJAN BIOLOGY (ENGLISH)

### BIODIVERSITY AND ITS CONSERVATION

#### Illustrative Questions

1. Why is breeding of wild animals in the zoo seldom successful?



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2. Why introduction of exotic species has an adverse effect on the native species?



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3. Why is preservation of wild varieties of plants and animals necessary?



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4. Why is cleanliness resorted by man harmful to the wildlife?



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5. How do ecologists estimate the total number of species present in the world?



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6. Among the ecosystem services are control of floods and soil erosion. How is this achieved by the biotic components of the ecosystem?



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7. The species diversity of plants (22 per cent) is much less than that of animals (72 per cent). What could be the explanation to how animals achieved greater diversification?



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8. Can you think of situation where we deliberately went to make a species extinct?  
How would you justify it?



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9. What could have triggered mass extinctions of species in the past?



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**10.** State a difference between endemic and exotic species.



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**11.** How does species diversity differ from ecological diversity?



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**12.** Why is genetic variation important in the plant *Rauwolfia vomitoria*?



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**13.** What is Red Data Book?



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**14.** Discuss one example, based on your day-to-day observations, showing how loss of one species may lead to the extinction of another.



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**15.** A species-area curve is drawn by plotting the number of species against the area. How is it that when a very large area is considered the slope is steeper than that of smaller areas?



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**16.** There is greater biodiversity in tropical/sub-tropical regions than in temperate region. Explain.



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**17.** Why are the conventional methods not suitable for the assessment of biodiversity of bacteria?



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**18.** Humans benefit from diversity of life. Give two examples.



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**19.** How can you, as an individual, prevent the loss of biodiversity?



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**20.** Biosphere reserves are more important than the national parks and the wildlife sanctuaries. Why?



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21. Why is wildlife conservation not possible by merely preventing hunting?



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## Practice Questions Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Which group of organisms comprises 70% of total known species?



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2. Give the percentage of endemic flowering plants, fresh water fish, and mammals found in India.



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3. Name two alien species introduced in India.



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4. What do ZSI and IBWL stand for?



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5. Which regions in India harbour endemic species?



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6. What is endemic species?



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7. When and where was 'The Earth Summit held'?



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8. Which are two poorly explored ecosystems in India?



**Watch Video Solution**

**9.** What are two strategies for biodiversity conservation?



**Watch Video Solution**

**10.** Name any two ex-situ conservation for biodiversity?



**Watch Video Solution**

**11.** Name the biogeographical region of India to which amphibian species is endemic.



**Watch Video Solution**

**12.** Indian rhinoceros are protected in



**Watch Video Solution**

**13.** Which one of the following birds has recently become extinct?





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**14.** Name the first national park of India.



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**15.** Name any two threatened animal species of India.



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1. What is the importance of sacred forests and sacred lakes?



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2. Define two measures of species diversity.



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3. What is the extension of Indo-Burma hot spot harbouring endemic species?



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4. Which type of conservation measures, in situ or ex situ will help greater number of species and why?



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1. Explain the Rivet Popper hypothesis.



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2. Describe seed banks.



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3. Species - Area Relationship



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**4. Mention various levels of biodiversity.**



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**5. Mention the importance of setting up of biosphere reserves.**



**Watch Video Solution**

**6.** Mention the effects of biodiversity loss in a region.



**Watch Video Solution**

**7.** Broadly classify the processes of extinction.



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**8.** List any four objectives of Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 (amended in 1991).



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9. What are three major threat categories of species? Describe with examples.



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10. What is alpha/beta diversity in an ecosystem ? What is the significance of large genetic diversit in a population ?



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**11.** What does the term genetic diversity refer to? What is the significance of large genetic diversity in a population?



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## Practice Questions Long Answer Type Questions

**1.** Explain the uses of biodiversity.



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2. How is diversity at all levels generally conserved?



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3. Give an account of international efforts for biodiversity conservation.



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4. List four causes of biodiversity loss.



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5. What are exotic species? Explain with the help of two examples how the exotic species disturb the native species of an ecosystem.



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**Previous Years Board Paper Questions Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Define genetic erosion .



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2. Define biodiversity .



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3. Answer the following questions briefly and to the point:

Give the scientific term used for the preservation of germplasm at a very low temperature.



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## Previous Years Board Paper Questions Short Answer Type I Questions

1. What is the importance of preserving the germplasm of wild species ?



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## Previous Years Board Paper Questions Short Answer Type II Questions

1. What is genetic erosion ? State any two factors responsible for it.



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2. Define the following :

(a) Hotspots

(b) Ramsar Sites .

(c) Red Data Book .



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3. Explain the River Popper hypothesis.



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Previous Years Board Paper Questions Long Answer Type Questions

1. What is genetic erosion ? State any two factors responsible for it.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

2. Name any two ex-situ conservation for biodiversity?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

## Review Questions

1. Give one significant difference between each of the following



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

(a) 1992

(b) 1996

(c) 2000

(d) 2002

A. 1996

B. 1992

C. 2002

D. 2000



**Answer:**



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**3. Hot spots of biodiversity are area.**

A. Where maximum number of fauna are found

B. Where maximum diversity is found

C. Where maximum number of flora are found

D. Where maximum natural resources are found

**Answer:**



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4. Which one of the following is not included under in situ conservations ?

A. National park

B. Sancturay

C. Botanical garden

D. Biosphere reserve

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**5. World Biodiversity Day is**

A. 22 May

B. June 5

C. September 16

D. December 29

**Answer:**



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6. Mention one significant function of the following:



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**7.** State the best known contribution of :

(i) Edward Wilson .

(ii) Rosen .



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**8.** Expand the following :

(i) BNHS (ii) CBD (iii) UNEP (iv) WCS.



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**9.** What is alpha/beta diversity in an ecosystem ? What is the significance of large genetic diversity in a population ?



**Watch Video Solution**

**10.** Mention various levels of biodiversity.



**Watch Video Solution**

**11.** Give an account of international efforts for biodiversity conservation.



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## Competition Corner Objective Type Questions

**1.** Kanha National Park is famous for

A. Birds

B. Rhinoceros

C. Tigers

D. Crocodiles

**Answer: C**



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2. Tropical dense forest is characterised by

A. High temperature and excess rain

B. Low temperature and excess rain

C. High temperature and lesser rain



D. Wild animals like tigers, lions, etc.

**Answer: A**



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

A. Sunderbans and Rann of Kutch

B. Eastern Ghats and West Bengal

C. Eastern Himalaya and Western Ghats

D. Kerala and Punjab

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**4. Biodiversity Act of India was passed by the**

**Parliament in the year**

(a) 1992

(b) 1996

(c) 2000

(d) 2002

A. 1996

B. 1992

C. 2002

D. 2000

**Answer: C**



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5. Genetic biodiversity in agricultural crops is threatened by

A. Introduction of high yielding varieties

B. Intensive use of fertilisers

C. Extensive intercropping

D. Intensive use of biopesticides

**Answer: A**



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6. Which of the following is not done in a wildlife sanctuary?

- A. Fauna is conserved
- B. Flora is conserved
- C. Soil and flora is utilised
- D. Hunting is prohibited

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

7. Hot spots of biodiversity are area

A. a) Where maximum number of fauna are found

B. b) Where maximum biodiversity is found

C. c) Where maximum number of flora are found

D. d) Where maximum natural resources are found

**Answer: B**

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8. Status of Red Panda is .

A. Critically endangered

B. Endangered

C. Vulnerable

D. Extinct

**Answer: B**



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9. Identify the correct matched pair.

A. Montreal protocol - Global warming

B. Ramsar convention - Groundwater  
pollution

C. Kyoto protocol - Climate change

D. Basel convention - Biodiversity  
conservation

**Answer: C**



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**10. Sarus is also known as**

A. Crane

B. Spot bill

C. Plovers

D. Flamingoes

**Answer: A**



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11. Which one manages zoos in India?

A. CZA

B. SSC

C. IUCN

D. WZCS

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

12. Which one of the following is not included under in situ conservation?

- A. National park
- B. Sanctuary
- C. Botanical garden
- D. Biosphere reserve

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**13.** Which of the following is correctly matched pair of an endangered animal and a national park?

A. Great Indian bustard:

Keoladeo National Park

B. Lion: Corbett National Park

C. Rhinoceros: Kaziranga National Park

D. Wild Ass: Dudhwa National Park

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**14.** What is the main cause for the extinction of some species in tropical forest?

A. Deforestation

B. Afforestation

C. Pollution

D. Soil erosion a

**Answer: A**



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15. Sardar Sarover Dam is built on the river

A. Jhelum

B. Narmada

C. Tapti

D. Vyas

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**16. World Biodiversity day is**

A. A.April22

B. B.June5

C. C.September16

D. D.May22

**Answer: D**



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17. The full form of BNHS is

- A. Border Natural History Society
- B. Bombay National History Society
- C. Border National History Services
- D. Bombay Natural History Society

**Answer: D**



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**18.** In India, we find mangoes with different flavours, colours, fibre contents, sugar contents and shelf life. The large variation is due to

- A. Species diversity
- B. Induced mutations
- C. Genetic diversity
- D. Hybridisation

**Answer: C**



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

A. a) Human beings are not allowed to enter

B. b) People are an integral part of the system

C. c) Plants are paid greater attention than the animals

D. d) Living organisms are brought from all over the world and preserved for posterity

**Answer: B**



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**20.** Read the two statements A and B.  
Statement A: Diversity observed in the entire geographical area is called gamma diversity.

Statement B: Biodiversity decreases from high altitude to low altitude.

- A. Statement A is correct, B is wrong.
- B. Statement B is correct, A is wrong.
- C. Both the statements A and B are correct.
- D. Both the statements A and B are wrong.

**Answer: A**



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21. Biological species is a

A. Exhaustible renewable resource

B. Inexhaustible natural resources

C. Inexhaustible renewable resource

D. Exhaustible non-renewable resource a

**Answer: D**



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

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

**Answer: C**



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23. Which one is the endangered species of Indian medicinal plants?

A. Garlic

B. Nepenthes

C. Ocimum

D. Podophyllum

**Answer: D**



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

- A. Alpha diversity
- B. Beta diversity
- C. Gamma diversity
- D. Delta diversity

**Answer: C**



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25. Exotic species having been introduced in India are

- A. Lantana camara, Water Hyacinth
- B. Water Hyacinth, Prosopis cineraria
- C. Lantana camara, Ficus religiosa
- D. Nile Perch, Ficus religiosa

**Answer: A**



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**26.** Which one of the following is not observed in biodiversity in hot spots?

A. Endemism

B. Accelerated species loss

C. Lesser interspecific competition

D. Species richness

**Answer: C**



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27. About 70% of total global carbon is found in

- A. Grasslands
- B. Agroecosystems
- C. Oceans
- D. Forests

**Answer: C**



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

A. Bottle neck effect

B. Edge effect

C. Junction effect

D. Pasteur effect

**Answer: B**



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29. Nehru Zoological Park is situated in

A. Vishakhapatnam

B. Hyderabad

C. Chennai

D. Mysore

**Answer: B**



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30. Number of endangered species of angiosperms in India is

A. 487

B. 15000

C. 5000

D. 3000

**Answer: D**



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**31. Sanjay Gandhi Biological Park is situated in**

A. Patna

B. Kanpur

C. Delhi

D. Bangaluru

**Answer: A**



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32. Plants like *Aegle marmelos*, *Ocimum sanctum* and *Ficus religiosa* are a group of plants designated as

- A. Medicinal plant species
- B. Lesser known food plants
- C. Traditional food crops
- D. Sacred species of plants

**Answer: D**



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**33.** Spot out the zone of our country considered as the hot spot of biodiversity and regarded as the 'Cradle of Speciation'.

- A. Western Ghats
- B. North East
- C. Himalayan base
- D. Deccan plateau

**Answer: B**



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**34.** Habitat 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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**35. Wildlife conservation aims at.**

I. Maintaining the ecological process.

II. To enrich the wildlife diversity with exotic species.

III. Preventing migration of species.

IV. Maintaining the diversity of life.

The correct statements are .

A. I,II

B. II,III

C. III,IV

D. I,IV

**Answer: D**



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**36.** 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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**37.** In your opinion, which is the most effective way to conserve the plant diversity of an area?

- A. By tissue culture method
- B. By creating biosphere reserve
- C. By creating botanical garden
- D. By developing seed bank

**Answer: B**



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**38.** If we remove half of the forest cover of earth, the crisis that will occur

A. Many species would become extinct

B. Population, pollution and ecological imbalance will rise

C. Energy crisis will commence

D. The remaining forest will correct the imbalance

**Answer: B**



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**39. Identify the correctly matched pair.**

A. Gir forest - Rhino

B. Kaziranga - Elephant

C. Corbett park - Aves

D. Rann of Kutch - Wild ass

**Answer: D**



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**40.** One of the most important functions of botanical gardens is that

A. One can observe tropical plants there

B. They allow ex situ conservation of  
germplasm



C. They provide the natural habitat for  
wildlife

D. They provide a beautiful area for  
recreation

**Answer: B**



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**41.** The Indian wild ass is in the category of  
..... by Wildlife Protection Act of government  
of India.

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

**Answer: B**



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**42. Indian rhinoceros are protected in**

- A. Gir forest

B. Kaziranga national park

C. Bandipur national park

D. Ranthambore national park

**Answer: B**



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**43.** Name the first national park of India.

A. Kanha national park

B. Periyar national park

C. Corbett national park

D. Bandipur national park

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**44.** Which one of the following has maximum genetic diversity in India?

A. Teak

B. Mango

C. Wheat

D. Tea

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**45.** Chipko movement was launched for the protection of

A. Grasslands

B. Forests

C. Livestock

D. Wetlands

**Answer: B**



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

A. Ranthambore

B. Sunderbansa

C. Gir

D. Jim Corbett

**Answer: C**



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

(a) 25

(b) 34

(c) 37

(d) 40

A. 24

B. 12

C. 34

D. 52

**Answer: C**



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**48.** Which of the following is exotic species?

A. Parthenium

B. Lantana

C. Eichhornia

D. All of these

**Answer: D**



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

- A. The Earth summit
- B. Montreal protocol
- C. Geneva convention
- D. Janeiro convention

**Answer: A**



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

(a) 1992

(b) 1996

(c) 2000

(d) 2002

A. 1996

B. 1992

C. 2002

D. 2000

**Answer: C**



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**51. Core zone, buffer zone and manipulation zone are found in**

- A. National park
- B. Sanctuary
- C. Tiger reserve
- D. Biosphere reserve

**Answer: D**



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**52.** One of these is not concerned with wildlife conservation.

A. IVF

B. IUCN

C. WWF

D. IBWL

**Answer: A**



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**53.** Largest tiger population is found in.

- A. Sunderbans national park
- B. Corbett national park
- C. Ranthambore national park
- D. Kanha national park

**Answer: A**



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**54.** Biosphere reserve programme started in India in

A. 1986

B. 1984

C. 1982

D. 1988

**Answer: A**



55. The species listed in Red Data Book are

- A. Threatened
- B. Endangered
- C. Rare
- D. All of these

**Answer: D**





56. The state of Gujarat has river, desert, forest and lake ecosystem, thus exhibiting a diversity of life. Which measure do you use to denote total diversity in such a case?

A.  $\alpha$  (Alpha)

B.  $\beta$  (Beta)

C.  $\gamma$  (Gamma)

D.  $\delta$  (Delta)

**Answer: C**



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57. Most of the endangered species are the victims of

- A. Competition with introduced species
- B. Habitat destruction
- C. Over-hunting
- D. Acid rain

**Answer: B**



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58. Genetic biodiversity in agricultural crops is threatened by

- 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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59. All the following are included under in situ conservation except

- A. Botanical garden
- B. Biosphere reserve
- C. National park
- D. Sanctuary

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**60.** A taxon facing an extremely high risk of extinction in wild in the the immediate future is called

A. Rare

B. Exotic

C. Vulnerable

D. Endangered

**Answer: C**



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61. Which one is an endangered species?

A. *Cuscuta*

B. *Acacia nilotica*

C. *Nepenthes*

D. Both (b) and (c)

**Answer: C**



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62. Which of the following species are restricted to an area?

- A. Sibling species
- B. Endemic species
- C. Allopatric species
- D. Sympatric species

**Answer: B**



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**63.** The largest endangered bird in India is

A. Vulture

B. Flamingo

C. Great Indian bustard

D. Great Indian hornbill

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**



**64.** Gir sanctuary is mainly for

A. Rhino

B. Tiger

C. Lion

D. Elephant

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Wildlife sanctuaries

B. Biosphere reserves

C. Cryopreservation

D. National parks

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**66.** The Wildlife Protection Act was introduced

A. 1972

B. 1981

C. 1986

D. 1991

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**67.** The Periyar sanctuary is located in

A. Kerala

B. Tamil Nadu

C. Karnataka

D. Andhra Pradesh

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**68.** 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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**69.** The species diversity of plants on earth will  
be

A. 0.024

B. 0.22

C. 0.081

D. 0.85

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**70.** 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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**71. Conservation is**

A. in situ

B. ex situ

C. Zoo

D. Botanic garden

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**72.** The animal, extincted from India is

A. Lion

B. Cheetah



C. Deer

D. Peacock

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**73.** The dolphin found in Chilka lake is

A. Delphinus

B. Irrawady

C. Sotalia

D. Tursiops

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**74.** The term 'Alpha diversity' refers to

- A. Genetic diversity
- B. Community and ecosystem diversity a
- C. Species diversity
- D. Diversity among the plants

**Answer: B**



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**75.** 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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**76.** Large woody Vines are more commonly found in

- A. Temperate forests
- B. Mangroves
- C. Tropical rainforests
- D. Alpine forests

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**77.** Which one of the following shows maximum genetic diversity in india ?

A. Groundnut

B. Rice

C. Maize

D. Mango

**Answer: B**



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**78.** 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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**79.** 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 cryo-conservation of biodiversity

**Answer: B**



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**80.** Which is the National Aquatic Animal of India ?

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

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**81.** Joint Forest Management Concept was introduced in India during

A. 1980s

B. 1990s

C. 1960s

D. 1970s

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Habitat loss and fragmentation

B. Co-extinctions

C. Over-exploitation

D. Alien species invasion

**Answer: A**



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# Competition Corner Assertion And Reason Type Questions For Aims Aspirants

1. Assertion: Sacred forests are refugia of rare, endangered and endemic taxa.

Reason: The land of sacred forests is fertile.

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

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is not the correct

explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

**Answer: B**



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2. Assertion: Genetic diversity within species increases with the increase in habitat variations.

Reason : It is essential for adaptation to varied environments.

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

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

**Answer: A**



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**3. Assertion:** Lantana camara has brought about degeneration of many forest areas in India.

**Reason:** It is toxic to wildlife.

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

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

**Answer: C**





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4. Assertion: Hot spots are areas which have been degraded beyond repair.

Reason: There has been adverse changes in environment.

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

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

**Answer: D**



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5. [A] : Using dung as fuel greatly reduces grain production .

[R] : Dung used as manure increases crop yield .

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

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

**Answer: A**



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**6. Assertion:** Forests reduce atmospheric pollution.

**Reasons:** Forests increase rainfall.

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

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

**Answer: B**



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7. Assertion: The maximum number of threatened species belong to amphibia.

Reason: Their habitat of wetlands is being destroyed everywhere.

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

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

**Answer: A**



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**8. Assertion:** Limited human activity is allowed in buffer zone of biosphere reserve.

**Reason:** It protects the transition zone from over exploitation.

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

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.



C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

**Answer: C**



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**9. Assertion:** Improvement cutting is an important practice in forest management.

**Reason:** It provides space for growing new healthy trees.

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

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

**Answer: A**



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10. [A] : Social forestry programme is grows trees for fuel , fodder & fruits in rural areas .

[R] : Production plantation grows trees for use in industries .

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

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

**Answer: B**



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**11. Assertion:** Ex-situ conservation is carried out in biosphere reserves, national parks and sanctuaries.

**Reason:** NGOs are involved in maintenance of these protected areas.

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

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is not the correct

explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

**Answer: D**



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**12.** Assertion : Rapid cooling is carried out during cryopreservation of seeds .

Reason : Seeds possess a lot of moisture .

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

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

**Answer: C**



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13. [A] : Cultigens (domesticated animals & cultivated plants ) are not included in wild life .

[R] : They flourish only under human care .

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

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is not the correct



explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

**Answer: A**



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**14.** Assertion : Tiger population of India has increased to 4000 from 1827 in 1972.

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

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

**Answer: C**



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**15.** Assertion : Threatened species should be given preference over others in the conservation programme.

Reason : All the life supporting system (air, water and land) should be conserved .

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

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

**Answer: B**



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**16.** Assertion : Tiger is rare species .

Reason : Tiger population is very small .

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

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

**Answer: D**



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