



# BIOLOGY

## BOOKS - ARIHANT PRAKASHAN

### BIODIVERSITY AND ITS CONSERVATION

#### Topic 1 Practice Questions 1 Mark

1. Genetic diversity refers to \_\_\_\_\_

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

**Answer: A**



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2. Species diversity means \_\_\_\_\_

A. numbers of species

B. relative abundance of species

C. species composition

D. generic diversities

**Answer: B**



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**3.** Following mass extinctions , recovery to the same level of biodiversity has taken

-----

A. hundreds of years

B. millions of years

C. thousand of years

D. billions of years

**Answer: B**



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4. The term 'biodiversity' was coined by ..... .



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5. The three levels of biodiversity are .....  
diversity, species diversity and ..... diversity.



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6. Ramsar convention is concerned with the  
conservation of.....



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7. There are ..... number of megabiodiversity countries in the world.



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8. A species originated in one place and found no where else.



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**9.** Organism whose no living representative is seen.



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**10.** Diversity of all life forms in the earth.



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**11.** Species diversity.



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**12.** Hybrid plants of a species are the source of disease resistant genes.



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**13.** WWF has enlisted endangered species in Red Data Book.



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1. How does population growth cause loss of biodiversity?



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2. What are the effects of biodiversity loss?



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3. Why it is dangerous to introduce alien species in an area ?



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4. State the importance of species diversity



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5. How does habitat fragmentation cause depletion of biodiversity ?



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6. Write briefly about the three levels of biological diversity.



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7. Ecological diversity



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8. What is a keystone species ? Give an example.



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## Topic 1 Practice Questions 3 Mark

1. Distinguish between: Genetic diversity and species diversity



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2. Alpha ( $\alpha$ ) diversity and beta ( $\beta$ ) diversity.



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3. Differentiate between beta diversity and gamma diversity.



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4. Extinct species and Endangered species.



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## Topic 1 Practice Questions 7 Mark

1. Discuss the causes of loss of biodiversity



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## Topic Test 1

1. The Earth Summit was held in ..... 1992.



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2. Answer in one word only.

What is the diversity called among variety of species in the community?



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3. Ramsar convention was held in

A. India

B. Iran

C. Indonesia

D. Israel

**Answer: B**



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4. What do you mean by ecosystem goods?



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5. What do you understand by Red Data Book ?



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6. State the major factors that tend to decrease biodiversity.



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7. What is alien species ? Name some invasive species in India.



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**8.** How does population growth cause loss of biodiversity?



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**9.** Is it necessary to conserve biodiversity?

Justify the statement.



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10. What could be the possible reason for the decrease in the species diversity as we move away from the equator ?



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## Topic 2 Practice Questions 1 Mark

1. Fill up the blanks with correct answer(s) :  
Wildlife Protection Act was enacted in the year \_\_\_\_ by Government of India.



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

A. Wildlife sanctuary

B. Zoological garden

C. Biosphere reserve

D. National park

**Answer: B**



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3. Conservation of wild animals and plants in sanctuaries and national park is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. ex situ conservation

B. in vivo conservation

C. in vitro conservation

D. in situ conservation

**Answer: C**



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4. The Forest Conservation Act was enacted in

A. 1972

B. 1952

C. 1980

D. 1991

**Answer: C**



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5. The two national park in Odisha are



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6. India has ..... number of biosphere reserves.



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7. The concept of biosphere reserve made an beginning under..... programme instituted by

a UN body, namely..... .



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**8.** The concept of biosphere reserve made an beginning under..... programme instituted by a UN body, namely..... .



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**9.** The UN conference of human environment was held in ..... in 1972.





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**10.** The expanded form of IUCN is .....



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**11.** First national park of India is



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**12.** Odisha has ..... numbers of national park.



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**13.** There are ..... number of wildlife sanctuaries in Odisha.



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**14.** Research activities are allowed in.....zone of biosphere reserves.



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15. Hotspots are characterised by low endemism and habitat destruction.



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16. What is conservation of biodiversity outside the natural habitat called as?



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17. Bhitarkanika is a hotspot





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**18.** Hotspots are characterised by low endemism and habitat destruction.



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**19.** Botanical gardens are meant for in situ conservation of wildlife.



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## Topic 2 Practice Questions 2 Mark

1. What is Biodiversity hotspot?



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2. What is biosphere reserve? Mention its zones.



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3. Briefly discuss the zones of biosphere reserve.



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4. What do you mean by national park?



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5. Wildlife Protection Act(1972).



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## 6. Expand the terms.

(i) MAB

(ii) WWF

(iii) FAO

(iv) UNESCO



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## 7. Ex situ conservation



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## Topic 2 Practice Questions 3 Mark

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



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2. Differentiate between sanctuary and biosphere reserve.



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### 3. National park and Sanctuary.



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## Topic 2 Practice Questions 7 Mark

1. Give an account of biodiversity and its conservation measures.



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## Topic Test 2

1. The Chilika wildlife sanctuary is located in Khurda.....and.....districts of Odisha.



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2. Private ownership is not permitted in ..... .



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3. In which zone of a biosphere reserve the human activities are strictly prohibited ?



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

A. Sanctuary

B. National park

C. Biosphere reserve

D. Botanical garden

**Answer: D**



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**5. In a national park, protection is provided to**

A. entire ecosystem

B. fauna only

C. flora and fauna

D. flora only

**Answer: C**



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**6. What do you mean by wildlife sanctuary ?**



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**7. What do you mean by conservation of biodiversity?**



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**8.** In situ conservation.



**Watch Video Solution**

**9.** Biosphere reserve



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**10.** What are the features of a biosphere reserve ?



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## Chapter Test

1. Number of species per unit area is known as

..... .



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2. The biosphere reserve in Mayurbhanj district of odisha.



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3. Hotspots are also known as .....of speciation.



[View Text Solution](#)

4. Bhitarkanika National Park in Odisha is situated in

A. Cuttack district

B. Jaipur



C. Kendrapada district

D. Puri district

**Answer: C**



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**5. Asiatic lions are conserved in**

A. Ranthambor

B. Sunderban

C. Periyar

D. Gir

**Answer: D**



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**6. Biodiversity is rich in tropics because of**

A. high humidity

B. stable climate

C. older community

D. All of these

**Answer: B**



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7. Species diversity decreases as we move away from the equator towards the poles. What could be the possible reasons?



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8. Botanical gardens are meant for in situ conservation of wildlife.



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**9.** Buffer zone involves normal anthropogenic activities.



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**10.** A protected area dedicated to animal life only.



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11. Species that have large effect on an ecosystem relative to its abundance.



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12. The scientist who developed the concept of hotspots of biodiversity?



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13. What is ecotourism ?





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**14.** What are the medicinal values of biodiversity?



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**15.** Define environmental modulation.



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**16.** Which one is not the direct cause of biodiversity loss?



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**17.** Explain, how overexploitation of resources causes loss of biodiversity?



**Watch Video Solution**

**18.** How is ecotourism related to biodiversity?



**Watch Video Solution**

**19.** What do you understand by Intellectual Property Rights ?



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**20.** How is global warming causing loss of biodiversity?



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21. Differentiate between alpha and gamma diversity.



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22. Differentiate between genetic and species diversity.



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**23.** Define biodiversity and explain how biodiversity is important for mankind.



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