

BIODIVERSITY AND CONSERVATION

1. Which one of the following is the correctly matched pair of an endangered animal and a National Park?
(A) Wild ass - Dudhwa National Park
(B) Great Indian Bustard - Keoladeo National Park
(C) Lion - Corbett National Park
(D) Rhinoceros - Kaziranga National Park
2. Identify the odd combination of the habitat and the particular animal concerned -
(A) Rann of Kutch - Wild Ass
(B) Dachigam national Park - Snow Leopard
(C) Sunderbans - Bengal Tiger
(D) Periyar - Elephant
3. Which one of the following pairs of organisms are exotic species introduced in India?
(A) Nile perch, Ficus religiosa
(B) Ficus religiosa, Lantana camara
(C) Lantana camara, Water Hyacinth
(D) Water hyacinth, Prosopis cinereia
4. Which one of the following is not observed in biodiversity hotspots?
(A) Lesser inter-specific competition
(B) Species richness
(C) Endemism
(D) Accelerated species loss

5. The table below gives the populations (in thousands) of ten species (A – J) in four areas (a – d) consisting of the number of habitats given within brackets against each. Study the table and answer the question which follows -

Area and Number of habitats	Species and their populations (in thousands) in the areas									
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	-
a (11)	2.3	1.2	0.5	6				1.1	9	11
b (11)	10	10	10	5	2	1	4	0	-	8
c (13)	3.2	15				3		0.8	8	11.3
d (12)			11					0.8	7	

Which area out of a tod shows maximum species diversity?

- (A) d (B) a
(C) b (D) c
6. Tiger is not a resident in which one of the following national park?
(A) Jim Corbett (B) Ranthambhor
(C) Sunderbans (D) Gir
7. Which one of the following is an example of ex-situ conservation?
(A) Wild life centurary (B) Seed bank
(C) Sacred groves (D) National Park

8. The Indian Rhinoceros is a natural inhabitant of which one of the Indian states-
- (A) Uttar Pradesh (B) Himachal Pradesh
(C) Assam (D) Uttarakhand
9. Which one of the following have the highest number of species in nature?
- (A) Angiosperms (B) Fungi
(C) Insects (D) Birds
10. A collection of plants and seeds having diverse alleles of all the genes of a crop is called:
- (A) Genome (B) Herbarium
(C) Germplasm (D) Gene library
11. Which one of the following expanded forms of the following acronyms is correct?
- (A) IUCN = International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
(B) IPCC = International Panel for Climate Change
(C) UNEP = United Nations Environmental policy
(D) EPA = Environmental Pollution Agency
12. Terracing is an effective method of soil conservation in
- (A) Desert areas (B) Hill areas
(C) Plain areas (D) None of the above

13. Eroded soils are

- (A) Devoid of plant nutrients
- (B) Richer in plant nutrients
- (C) Unaltered in plant nutrients
- (D) Fit for agriculture

14. Soil conservation is achieved through

- (A) Restricted human activities
- (B) Good plant cover
- (C) Wind screen
- (D) Ploughing

15. Endemic plants are those which are

- (A) Cosmopolitan in distribution
- (B) Restricted to certain area
- (C) Found in arctic region
- (D) Gregarious in habit

16. Red data book provides data on

- (A) Red flowered plants
- (B) Red coloured fishes
- (C) Endangered plants and animals
- (D) Red eyed birds

17. World Wild Life Week is

- (A) First week of September
- (B) First week of October

- (C) Third week of October
- (D) Last week of October

18. Which of the following is most dangerous to wild life

- (A) Over exploitation
- (B) Man made forest
- (C) Habitat destruction
- (D) Introduction of foreign species

19. Plant genes of endangered species are stored

- (A) Gene bank
- (B) Gene library
- (C) Herbarium
- (D) None of these

20. Red data book is maintained by

- (A) IUCNNR
- (B) The Bombay Natural History Society
- (C) WPSI
- (D) IUCN

21. 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

22. Biodiversity Act of India was passed by the parliament in the year

- (A) 1992
- (B) 1996
- (C) 2000
- (D) 2002

23. The most biodiversity rich zone in India

- (A) Gangetic planes
- (B) Trans Himalayas
- (C) Western Ghats
- (D) Central India

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

- (A) Wildlife Sanctuaries
- (B) Biosphere Reserves
- (C) Cryopreservation
- (D) National parks

25. Wildlife is

- (A) All biota excluding man, domestic animals and cultivated crops.
- (B) All vertebrates of reserve forests.
- (C) All animals of reserve forests.
- (D) All animals and plant of reserve forest.

26. Which of the following biological diversity refers to the variation of genes within species?

- (A) Genetic diversity
- (B) Species diversity
- (C) Community diversity
- (D) Ecosystem diversity

27. Alpha diversity is biodiversity present

- (A) Within community
- (B) Between community
- (C) Ranges of communities
- (D) All the above

28. *Idri idri* occurs in

- (A) India
- (B) Mauritius
- (C) Fiji
- (D) Madagascar

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

- (A) Threatened species
- (B) Rare species
- (C) Endangered species
- (D) Vulnerable species

30. What is most effective way to conserve plant diversity of an area?

- (A) Tissue culture
- (B) Botanical garden
- (C) Biosphere reserves
- (D) Seed banks

31. Which animal is found in Africa among the following?
(A) Rabbits (B) Hippopotamus
(C) Kangaroo (D) Monkeys
32. In which zone of biosphere reserve, no human activity is permitted?
(A) Core zone (B) Buffer zone
(C) Manipulation zone (D) None of these
33. Which monkey has prehensile tail?
(A) Spider monkey (B) Semnopithecus
(C) Rhesus monkey (D) Bonnet monkey
34. The most important human activity leading to the extinction of wildlife is
(A) Alteration and destruction of the natural habitats
(B) Hunting for commercially valuable wild life products
(C) Pollution of air and water
(D) Introduction of alien species
35. *In-situ* conservation national genetic resources can be achieved by establishing
(A) National park (B) Wild life sanctuaries
(C) Biosphere reserve (D) All of the above

36. Khaziranga wild life sanctuary is located in

- (A) Uttar Pradesh (B) Gujarat
(C) Jammu and Kashmir (D) Assam

37. Which one of the following is the matching pair of a sanctuary and its main protected wild animal?

- (A) North–Eastern Himalayan Region – Sambhar
(B) Sunderban – *Rhino*
(C) Gir – Lion
(D) Kaziranga – Musk deer

38. Kanha National Park is famous for

- (A) Birds (B) *Rhinoceros*
(C) Tigers (D) Crocodiles

39. Kanha National Park is located in

- (A) Madhya Pradesh (B) Himachal Pradesh
(C) Arunachal Pradesh (D) Uttar Pradesh

40. What is the major cause of diminishing wild life number?

- (A) Cannibalism (B) Habitat destruction
(C) Falling of trees (D) Paucity of drinking water

41. Which group of vertebrates comprises the highest number of endangered species?

- (A) Birds
- (B) Mammals
- (C) Fishes
- (D) Reptiles

42. The country which hosted the first world earth summit on conservation of environment is

- (A) Brazil
- (B) Spain
- (C) India
- (D) Peru

43. Khaziranga wild life sanctuary is famous for (B)

- (A) Tiger
- (B) Rhino
- (C) Elephant
- (D) Musk Deer

44. Which one of the following pair of national park and its wildlife is correctly matched?

- (A) Kaziranga National Park – Wild ass
- (B) Corbett National Park – Tiger
- (C) Gir National Park – Elephant
- (D) Desert National Park – Asiatic lion

45. The species which are very few in number in the world are known as

- (A) Living fossils
- (B) Endangered
- (C) Threatened
- (D) Rare

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 2. B | 3. C | 4. A |
| 5. A | 6. D | 7. B | 8. C |
| 9. C | 10. C | 11. A | 12. B |
| 13. A | 14. B | 15. B | 16. C |
| 17. B | 18. C | 19. B | 20. D |
| 21. B | 22. D | 23. C | 24. C |
| 25. A | 26. A | 27. A | 28. D |
| 29. C | 30. C | 31. B | 32. A |
| 33. A | 34. A | 35. D | 36. D |
| 37. C | 38. C | 39. A | 40. B |
| 41. B | 42. A | 43. D | 44. B |
| 45. D | | | |

SOLUTIONS

12. Terracing farming is a widely practised in hilly area in which slope is divided into a number of flat fields for slowing down the flow of water.
13. When soil erosion occurs the top soil is removed and only the top soil is fertile as it contains organic matter and nutrients and productivity of land is reduced due to devoid of plant nutrients.
14. Because plant cover protects soil from drastic changes in temperature, action of wind, action of rain drops, hold soil,

preventing landslides and making the soil spongy as well as fertile.

15. Species restricted to small area are called endemic.
. The list of endangered species of plants and animals is
16. given in Red Data Book.
17. Wild life week is celebrated on Monday of first week of October.
18. Habitat destruction is most dangerous to wild life because habitat provide suitable atmosphere for survival of wild life.
19. Gene banks are large collections of germ plasma representing materials from various parts of the world. In our country, NBPGR (National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources), New Delhi is maintaining gene banks of different crop atoms.
20. IUCN (International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources) maintains a red data book in which list of endangered species of plants and animals has been given.
21. Ecotone is the transition zone between 2 communities, habitats *e.g.* forest, grassland. The increased number of species in the region of ecotone is called as edge effect and the species is called as edge species.

22. In September 2002, India has 581 protected areas of National parks, Sanctuaries covering 4.7% land surface against 10% internationally through this act.
23. Largest region is Deccan, Peninsula and most biodiversity rich region is Western Ghats (4%) with a very large number of endemic amphibian species.
24. Preservation at -196° (liq. N_2) can maintain tissue culture, embryos, animal cells/tissues, spermatogoa, etc. is called as cryopreservation. It is an *ex-situ*, conservation method *i.e.* conservation of organism outside their natural homes other *ex-situ* conservation methods are – off site collection and genebanks.
25. Wild life comprises all the living organisms in their natural habitats which are neither cultivated nor tamed.
26. Genetic diversity refers to the variation of genes within species which helped them to adapt better to the changed environment.
27. Alpha diversity is also known as α -index diversity or within community diversity.
28. The Lemurs are the inhabitants of Madagascar and the Comoro Island.
29. Taxa whose number have been reduced to a critical level or whose habitats have been so drastically reduced that they are deemed to be immediate danger of extinction are called

- endangered animals, e.g. lion tailed macaque, corcodile, musk deer, rhino, etc. Biosphere reserves are multipurpose
30. protected area which are meant for preserving genetic diversity in representative ecosystems of various natural biomes and unique biological communities. Hippopotamus is an herbivorous animal found in rivers and forests of Africa.
 31. Human activity is not permitted in the core zone of biosphere. Spider monkey is the name for a number of South American
 32. monkeys with long legs and long prehensile tail. Habitat alteration and natural habitat causes the destruction of
 33. breeding grounds, shelter and sources of food. Corbett National Park named after well-known sportsman and writer
 34. Jim Corbett is situated in the foot hills of Himalaya in Nainital district of U.P. It covers an area of about 525 *sq.km*. This is
 35. the first national park of India and is famous for tigers. Kaziranga National Park situated in Sibsagar and Nowgong districts of Assam covers approximately 430 *sq.km*. Area and is famous for one - horned rhinoceros of India. Lion is the main protected wild animal of Gir Sanctuary Gujarat.
 - 36.
 - 37.

38. Kanha National Park situated in Mandla district of M.P. is the largest wild life reserve in the country. It covers approximately 940 sq.km area and is famous for tigers. It came into existence in 1933 and was declared national park in 1955. It is one of the 9 national parks selected by Government of India for 'Project Tiger'
39. Kanha National Park is located in Madhya Pradesh.
40. Falling of trees destroys the natural habitat. It decreases the wild - life number.
41. Endangered species of mammal is about 62, while in reptiles and birds are 6 and 11 respectively.
42. Brazil hosted the first world earth summit on conservation of plants.
43. *Rhinoceros unicornis* (Rhino) are protected in Kaziranga sanctuary at Sibsagar, Jorhat in Assam which was started in 1987.
44. Corbett National Park located in U.P. is famous for tigers.
45. Rare species are species with naturally small population, either localised or thinly scattered.