SECTION A: TOPIC QUESTIONS

### TOPIC 1: Biodiversity

How Many Species are there on Earth and How Many in India ?

1. In our biosphere, immense diversity or heterogeneity exit at

   (A) Species level
   (B) Genetic level
   (C)All the levels of the biological orgaanisation
   (D) All of the above

2. Term biodiversity was popularised by

   (A) Paul Ehrlich
   (B) David Tilman
   (C) Edward Wilson
   (D) Robert may

3. The most important component of biodiversity are

   (A) Genetic diversity   (B) Species diversity

   (C) Ecological diversity   (D**) All of the above**

4. Which of the following mismatched part?

   (A**) Genetic diversity – Genus level**

   (B) Species diversity -- Species level

   (C) Ecological diversity – Ecosystem level

   (D) None of the above

5. A single might show high diversity over its distributional range at the

   (A) **Genetic level**   (B) Species level

   (C) Ecosystem level   (D) Both A and B

6. Genetic diversity is shown by

   (A) Rauwolfia vomitoria   (B) Rice

   (C) Mango   (D) **All of the above**

7. Read the following and find out the incorrect statement.

   (A) Rauwolifia vomitoria is a medicinal plant.

   (B) Rauwolifia vomitoria is growing in different Himalayan range

   (C) India has more than 50,000 genetically different strains

   (D) **In India 10,000 varieties of mango are found.**

8. Reserpine chemical is obtained from

   (A)Roots of Cinchona   (B) Bark of Cinchona

   (C) **Roots of Rauwolfia**   (D) Stems of Rauwolfia

9. The genetic variation shown by Rauwolfia might be in terms of

      (A) Potency of reserpine

      (B) Concentration of reserpine

      (C) Fragrance of reserpine

      (D) **Both A and B**

11. Recognise the figure and find out the correct matching.
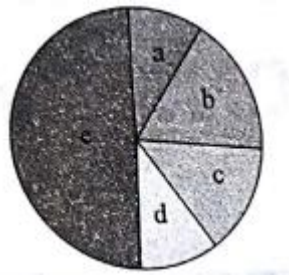
      (A) a—Fishes, b—amphibians, c – repatiles, d—birds, e—mammals
      (B) e—Fishes, d—amphibians, b – repatiles, c—birds, a—mammals
      (C) e—Fishes, d—amphibians, c – repatiles, b—birds, a—mammals
      (D) b—Fishes,ab—amphibians, d – repatiles, e—birds, c—mammals

12. Deserts, rain forests, mangroves, coral reefs, wetlands, estuaries and alpine meadows can be employed to describe the

      (A) Genetic diversity   (B) Species diversity

      (C) Ecological diversity   (D) All of the above

13. About the total number of species present on earth, a more conservative and scientifically sound estimate made by

      (A) Robert May

      (B) Robert Costanza

      (C) Alexandar Von Humboldt

      (D) Both A and B

14. How many species on Earth might still be waiting to be discover and named?

      (A) 1.5 million   **(B) 6 million**

      (C) 7 million   (D) 1.0 million

15. Robert May places the global species diversity at about

      (A) 6 million

      (B) 7 million

      (C) Slighty more than 1.5 million

      (D) Slighty less than 1.5 million

16. Match the columns I and II and choose the correct combination from the options given.

	Column I		Column II
	Organism		Number of species
a.	Beetles	1.	20,000
b.	Ants	2.	28,000
c.	Orchids	3.	30,000
d.	Fishes	4.	3,00,000

    (A) a---1, b—3, c---2, d---4
    (B) a---4, b---2, c---1, d---3
    (C) a---4, b---1, c---2, d---2
   **(D) a---4, b---1, c---1, d---2**

17. Considering that an overwhelmingly large proportion of the species are waiting to be discover in tropics, biologists make a statistical comparison of the temperatetropical species richness of an exhaustively studied group of

    (A) **Insects**   (B) Amphibians

    (C) Molluscs   (D) Fern and allies

19. Among animals, the most species rich taxonomic group is

    (A) Fungi   (B) Vertebrates

    (C) **Insects**   (D) Crustaceans

20. Recognise the figure and find our the correct matching
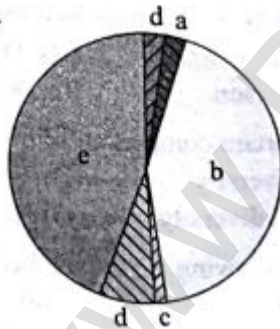
    (A) a---algae, b---fungi, c---lichens, d---mosses, e---angiosperms, f---ferns and allies

    (B) d---algae, e---fungi, c---lichens, f---mosses, b---angiosperms, a---ferns and allies

    (C) f---algae, b---fungi, d---lichens, a---mosses, e---angiosperms, c---ferns and allies

    (D) d---algae, e---fungi, c---lichens, f---mosses, b---angiosperms, a---ferns and allies

21. Biologists are not sure about how many prokaryotic species there might be. The problem is that

    (A) Conventional taxonomic methods are not suitable for identifying microbial

    (B) Many prokaryotic species are simply not culturable under laboratory conditions

    (C) Microbes are too small so not easily visible under the microscopes

(D) **Both A and B**

22. If we accept biochemical or molecular criteria for delineating species for prokaryotes, then diversity alone might run into

 (A) **Millions**   (B) Billions

(C) Hundreds   (D) Thousands

23. How many species of animals have been recorded from India?

(A) **Twice of the plant species**

(B) Half of the plant species

(C) Equal to the fungi species

(D) Both A and C

24. Match the columns I and II and choose the correct combination from the options given.

	Column I		Column II
	Organism		Number of species
a.	Plants	1.	1,000 varieties
b.	Animals	2.	50,000 strains
c.	Mango	3.	45,000 species
d.	Rice	4.	90,000 species

(A) **c—1, d—2, a—3, b—4**

(B) d—1, c—2, a—3, b—4

(C) c—1, d—2, b—3, a—4

(D) d—1, c—2, b—3, a—4

25. If we accept May's global estimates, then the total species that have been recorded so far are about

(A) 70%   (B) **22%**

 (C) 68%   (D) 8.1%

26. According to May's global estimates how many species of plants and animals, respectively, are yet to be discovered and described from India

(A) 45,000 and 90,000

(B) 3,00,000 and 9,00,000

(C) 3,00,000 and 1,00,000

(D) **1,00,000 and 3,00,000**

27. Read the following statement.

" Nature's biological library is burning even before we catalogued the titles of all the books stocked there"

This is the statement is your **NCERT** book. What would its mean

(A) The diversity of plants and animals is not uniform

(B) Rich biodiversity is essential for ecosystem health

(C) A large fraction of species face the threat of becoming extinct even before we discover them

(D) All of the above

TOPIC 2: Patterns of Biodiversity

The importance of species Diversity to the Ecosystem

28. The patter of biodiversity is affected by

(A) Latitudinal gradients

(B) Species - area relationship

(C) Both A and B

(D) None of the above

30. Latitudinal range of the Greenland and New York, respectively would be

° (A) 41 S, 71 S   (B) 41 N 71N

(C) 71 N ,41N   (D) 71S, 41S

31. The greatest biodiversity on Earth is found in

(A) Tropical Amazonian rain forest in South Africa

(B) Temperate Amazonian rain forest in North America

(C) Tropical Amazonian rain forest in South America

(D) Temperate Amazonian rain forest in South America

32. Number of fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals species found in Amazonian rain forest respectively are

(A) 427, 378, 1300, and 339

(B) 3000, 1300, 359, 427 and 378

(C) 3000, 378, 427, 1300 and 427

(D) 3000, 427, 378, 1300 and 427

33. Match the columns I and II and choose the correct combination from the options given.

	Column I		Column II
	Locality		Number of bird species
1.	India	a.	56
2.	Amazon rain forest	b.	105
3.	Greenland	c.	1200
4.	Colombia	d.	1300
5.	New York	e.	1400

(A) d—1, c—2, a—3, e—4, b—5
(B) c—1 , e—2, d—3, b—4, a—5

(C) e—1, d—2, c—3, a—4, b—5

(D) c—1, d—2, a—3, e—4, b—5

34. Speciation is generally a function of

(A) Area   **(B) Time**

(C) Volume   (D) Both A and C

35. What is so special about tropics that might account for their greater biological diversity?

a. Unlike temperate regions subjected to frequent glaciations in the past, tropical latitudes have remained relatively undisturbed for millions of years and thus, had long evolutionary time for species diversification.

b. Temperate environments, unlike tropical once, are less seasonal, relatively more constant and predictable. Such constant environments promote niche specialization and lead to greater species diversity.

c. There is more solar energy available in the tropics, which contributes to higher productivity, this in turn might contribute indirectly to greater diversity.

(A) a only   (B) band c

(C) a and c   (D) a, b and c

36. Species—Area relationship was given by

(A) British zoologist and geographer David Tilman

(B) German botanist and geographer Alexander von Humboldt

(C) German naturalist and geographer Alexander von Humboldt

(D) British naturalist and geographer Alexander von Humboldt

37. The observation of the species—area relationship was given by Humboldt after his pioneering and extensive explorations in the wilderness of

(A) South American jungles

(B) North American jungles

(C) South African jungles

(D) East African jungles

38. The relation between species richness and area for a wide variety of taxa (angiosperm plants, birds, bats, fresh water fishes) turns out be a

(A) Rectangular parabola

(B) Rectangular hyperbola

(C) Straight line/liner

(D) Sigmoid

39. Match the columns I and II and choose the correct combination from the options given

	Column I		Column II
	Organism		**No. of species in Amazon rain forest**
1.	Plants	a.	1,25,000
2.	Invertebrates	b.	2,00,000
3.	Vertebrates	c.	20,00,000
4.	Insects species waiting to be discovered	d.	40,000
		e.	5532

(A) d—1, b—2,c—3, e—4

(B) b—1, c—2, a—3, d—4

(C) d—1, a—2, e—3, b—4

(D) **d—1, a—2, e—3, c—4**

40. The species –area relationship on a logarithmic scale (log—log scale) is

(A) Rectangular parabola

(B) Rectangular hyperbola

(C) **Straight line/liner**

(D) Sigmoid

41. The hyperbolic equation for the species area relationship is

(A) Log C = log S + Z log A

(B) Log S = log C + Z log A

(C) Log S = log A + Z log C

(D) **S = CAz**

42. In the plot of the species –area relationship the x and y axis represents

x-axis	**y-axis**
(A) Species Richness	Area
(B) **Area**	**Species richness**
(C) Slope of the line	Intercept
(D) Intercept	Slope of the line

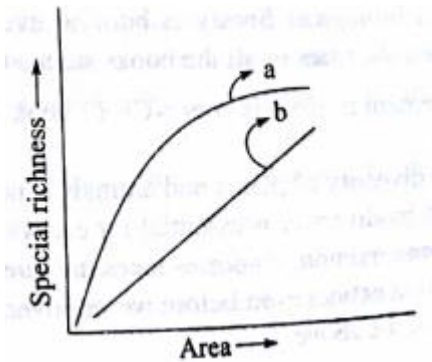**43**. On a logarithmic scale, the relationship between the species and area is described by

(A) Log C = log S + Z log A

(B) **Log S = log C + Z log A**

(C) Log S = log A + Z log C

(D) S = CAz

44. In the equation of species –area relationship, the letter 'C' and 'Z' represent

   (A) C = Regression coefficient, Z = y-intercept

   (B) C = slope of the line, Z = slope of the line (regression coefficient)

   (C) C = y-intercept, Z = slope of the line (regression coefficient)

   (D) Both B and C

45. Recognise the figure and find out the correct matching

	a	B
(A)	S = CAz	Log C = log S + Z log A
(B)	Log S = log C + Z log A	S = CAz
(C)	**S = CAz**	**Log S= log C+ Z log A**
(D)	C = SAz	Log S= log C+Z log A

46. Ecologists have discovered that the value of Z lies in the range of

   (A) 0.1 to 0.2   (B) 0.1 to 1.2

   (C) 0.6 to 1.2   (D) 0.2 to 1.2

47. The value of regression coefficient 'Z' is dependent on

   (A) Species or taxonomic group

   (B) Area or region

   (C) Both A and B

   (D) None of the above

48. Match the columns I and II and choose the correct combination from the options given.

	Column I		Column II
	Taxonomic group		**Value off 'Z'**
1.	Plants in Britain	a.	0.1 to 0.2
2.	Birds in California	b.	0.6 to 1.2
3.	Malluse in New York	c.	0.2 to 1.2

49. The species—area relationship among very large areas like entire continents

(A) The slope of the line to be much steeper

(B) Z value lies in the range of 0.1 to 0.2

(C) Z values lies in the range of 0.6 to 1.2

(D) Both A and C

50. Fruit eating birds are called

(A) Insectivorous   (B) Fruitivorous

(C) Frugivorous   (D) Detrivourous

51. For frugivorous birds and mammals in the tropical forests of different continents, the slope of lines found to be

(A) 0.015   (B) 0.15

(C) 1.05   **(D) 1.15**

52. What does the mean of stability in context to a biological community?

(A) A stable community should not show too much variation in productivity from year to year

(B) A stable community must be either resistant or resilience to occasional disturbances (natural or   man – made)

(C) A stable community must be resistant to invasion by alien species.

(D) All of the above

53. Which scientist found that plots with more species showed less year—to—year variation in total biomass?

(A) David Tilman   (B) Paul Ehrlich

(C) Robert May   (D) Ernst Mayr

54. David Tilman's long-term ecosystem ecosystem experiments using outdoor plots showed that

(A) Increased diversity contributed to lower productivity

(B) Increased diversity contributed to higher productivity

(C) Increased diversity have no impact on productivity

(D) Increased diversity have unpredicted impact on productivity

55. The rich biodiversity of the Earth is

(A) Essential for ecosystem health

(B) Imperative for the very survival of the human race on this planet

(C) Not essential for ecosystem health

(D) Both A and B

56. In a comparative analogy between the airplane and ecosystem (the rivet popper hypothesis) used by Stanford ecologist Paul Ehrlich, find out the correct matching

	Column I		Column II
a.	Rivets	1.	Ecosystem
b.	Airplane	2.	Species
c.	Popping a rivet	3.	Key species
d.	Rivets on the wings	4.	Proper functioning of ecosystem
e.	Flight safety	5.	A species to become extinct

57. Who observed that within a region, species richness increased with increasing explored area but only upto a limit?

(A) Paul Ehrlish   (B) David Tilman

(C) Alexander von Humboldt   (D)Edward Wilson

58. Which of the below mentioned regions exhibit less seasonal variation

(A) Tropics   (B) Temperate

(C) Alpines   (D) Both A and B

59. The relation between species richness and area is correctly depicted by

(A) Log S = log C-Z log A

(B) Log S = Z log A

(C) Log S = log C+Z log A

(D) Log S = log C

TOPIC 3: Loss of Biodiversity

60. The colonisation of tropical Pacific Islands by Human is sa8id to have led to the extinction of more than

(A) 1,200 species of native birds

(B) 1,300 species of native birds

(C) 1,400 species of native birds

(D) 2,000 Species of native birds

61. In the last 500 years how many species of plants to be extinct from world ?

(A) 784   (B) 359

(C) 338   **(D) 87**

62. Bali, Javan and Caspian are the three

(A) Species of tiger   (B) Species of Cheetah

(C) Species of lion   **(D) Subspecies of tiger**

63. The last twenty years alone have witnessed the disappearance of

(A) 31 species   (B) 12 species

(C) 27 species   (D) 32 species

64. During the long period (>3billion years) since the origin and diversification of life on earth there are how many episodes of mass extinction of species?

    (A) 4   **(B) 5**

    (C) 6   (D) 7

65. The loss of biodiversity in a region may lead to

    (A) Decline in plant production

    (B) Lowered resistance to environmental perturbations such as drought

    (C) Increased variability in certain ecosystem processes such as plant productivity, water use pest and disease cycles

    (D) All of the above

66. Tropical rain forests once covering more than ...a.... per cent of the Earth surface, now covers no more than ...b ... per cent

    (A) a—30, b—19.8   (B) a—8.1, b—2.4

    (C) a—14,b—6   (D) a—19.8, b—8.1

67. When a large habitats are broken up into small fragments due to various human activities, which of the following organisms are badly affected

    (A) Mammals requiring large territories

    (B) Birds requiring large territories

    (C) Certain animals with migratory habits

    (D) All of the above

68. Match the columns I and II and choose the correct combination from the options given.

	Column I		Column II
	Taxonomic group		**Threat of extinction**
a.	Birds	1.	12 per cent
b.	Amphibians	2.	23 per cent
c.	Mammals	3.	31 per cent
d.	Gymnosperms	4.	32 per cent

    (A) a—1, b—2, c—3, d—4

    (B) a—2, b—1, c—4, d—3

    (C) a—1, b—4, c—2 , d—3

    (D) a—1, b—3, c—2, d—4

69. The Amazon rain forest harbouring probable millions of species is being cut and cleared for

    (A) Cultivating soya beans

    (B) Conservation to grasslands for raising beef cattle

    (C) Playing cricket/IPL

    (D) Both A and B

70. Which of the following species extinct in the last 500 years due to over – exploitation

a. Quagga   B. Steller's sea cow

c. Passenger's pigeon   d. Thylacine

(A) a and b   **(B) b and c**

(C) a, b and c   (D) a, b, c and d

71. The alien species (Nile perch) introduced into Lake Victoria in

(A) South Africa   (B) North America

(C) South America   **(D) East Africa**

72. Due to introduction of Nile perch, into Lake Victoria how many species of cichlid fish become extinct?

(A) 200   (B) 1200

(C) 2000   (D) 687

73. Clarias gariepinus is

(A) African ratfish   (B) Indian catfish

(C) African catfish   (D) American catfish

74. Which of the following is referred as "Evil Quartet" with reference to loss of biodiversity?

(A) Species richness, extinctions, deforestation, erosion

(B) Habitat loss and fragmentation, over-exploitation, alien species invasion, co-extinction

(C) Overexploitation, grazing, decomposition, extinction

(D) Habitat destruction, co-extinction, deforestation, species richness

(E) Grazing, erosion, deforestation, species richness

75. In IUCN Red List (2004), extinction of 784 species includes

(A) 338 vertebrates, 359 invertebrates and 78 plants

(B) 359 vertebrates, 338 invertebrates and 87 plants

(C) 338 vertebrates, 359 invertebrates and 87 plants

(D) 359 vertebrates, 338 invertebrates and 78 plants

76. The organisation which has published 'Red Data Book' is

(A) International Union for Conservation of nature and Natural Resource

(B) National Environmental Engineering Research Institute

(C) National Wildlife Action Plan

(D) Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

77. How many species from world and India, respectively, facing the threat of extinction?

(A) 45,000 and 1,200   (B) 2,000 and 784

(C) 784 and 27　　　　　**(D) 15,500 and 650**

78. Main cause of extinction of species from tropical area is

(A) Afforestation　　　　　**(B) Deforestation**

(C) Pollution　　　　　(D) Soil erosion

79. Plant species on verge of extinction due to over- exploitation is

(A) Centella　　　　　**(B) Podophyllum**

(C) Gloriosa　　　　　(D) All the above

80. According to IUCN Red list, what is the status of Red panda (Ailurus fulgens)?

(A) Critically endangered　　　　　**(B) Endangered species**

(C) Vulnerable species　　　　　(D) Extinct species

81. The taxon likely to danger category in near future is

(A) Extinct　　　　　(B) Rare

(C) Vulnerable　　　　　(D) Living fossil

82. Which is mainly responsible for extinction of wildlife?

(A) Hunting for flesh

(B) Destruction of habitats

(C) Pollution of air and water

(D) All of the above

83. Wildlife is destroyed most when

(A) There is lack of proper care

(B) Mass scale hunting for foreign trade

(C) Its natural habitat is destroyed

(D) Natural calamity

84. Troublesome American water found in India is

(A) Eichhornia　　　　　(B) Trapa

(C) Cyperus　　　　　(D) Typha

85. Which of the following is not a cause for loss of biodiversity?

(A) Destruction of habitat

(B) Invasion by alien species

(C) Keeping animals in zoological parks

(D) Over-exploitation of natural resources

86. Which of the following is not an invasive alien species in the Indian context?

(A) Lantana　　　　　**(B) Cynodon**

(C) Parthenium   (D) Eichhoprnia

87. Which of the following will you find pitcher plant?

    (A) Rain forest of North –East India

    (B) Sunderbands

    (C) Thar Desert

    (D) Western Ghats

88. Match the animals given in column A their location in column B

	Column A		Column B
(i)	Dodo	(a)	Africa
(ii)	Quagga	(b)	Russia
(iii)	Thylacine	(c)	Mauritius
(iv)	Stellar's sea cow	(d)	Australia

Choose the correct match the following:

    (A) i—a, ii,--c, iii-b, iv—d

    (B) i—d, ii—c, iii—a, iv—b

    (C) i—c, ii—a, iii—b, iv—d

    (D) i—c, ii—a, iii—d, iv—b

89. What is common to the following plants: Nepenthes, *Psilotum, Rauwolfia and Aconitum*?

    (A) All are ornamental plants

    (B) All are phylogenic link species

    (C) All are prone to over exploitation

    (D) All are exclusively present in the Eastern Himalayas

90. Amongst the animal groups given below, which one has the highest percentage of endangered species

    (A) Insects   (B) Mammals

    (C) Amphibians   (D) Reptiles

91. Which one of the following is an endangered plant species of India?

    (A) Rauwolfia serpentine

    (B) Santalum album (sandal wood)

    (C) Cycas beddonei

    (D) All of the above

TOPIC 4: Biodiversity Conservation

Why should we conserve Biodiversity? , How do we conserve Biodiversity?

92. The reason why should we conserve biodiversity, in cludes

(A) Narrowly utilitarian   (B) Broadly utilitarian

(C) Ethical   **(D) All of the above**

93. Read the following statement and find out the incorrect statement.

(A) More than 25per cent of the drugs currently sold in the market worldwide are derived from plants.

(B) 25,000 species of plants contribute to traditional medicines used by native people around the world.

(C) Amazon rain forest is estimated to produce 25per cent of the total oxygen in the earth's atmosphere through photosynthesis

(D) The act of pollination comes under the broadly utilitarian

94. Exploring molecular, genetic and species level diversity for products of economic importance is called

(A) Biofortification   (B) Biomagnification

(C) Bioinformatics   **(D) Bioprospecting**

95. Bioprospecting is related to

(A) Narrowly utilitarian   (B) Broadly utilitarian

(C) Ethical   (D) All of the above

96. In India, ecologically unique and biodiversity –rich regions are legally protected as

a. Biosphere reserves   b. Hotspots

c. National parks   d. Sacred groves

(A) a, b and c   **(B) a, c and e**

(C) a, b, c and e   (D) a, b, c, and e

97. We need to realise that every species has an intrinsic value, even if it may not be of current or any economic value to us. We have a moral duty to care for their well being and pass on our biological legacy in good order to future generations.

This argument is related to

(A) Narrowly utilitarian   (B) Broadly utilitarian

(C) Ethical   (D) All of the above

98. When we conserve and protect the whole ecosystem, its biodiversity at all levels is protected-we save the entire forest to save the tiger this approach is called

(A) In situ (on site) conservation

(B) Ex site (off site) conservation

(C) In vivo conservation

(D) In vitro conservation

99. Match the columns I and II and choose the correct combination from the options given.

Column I	Column II
Conservation technique	Number in India

1.	Hotspots	a.	34
2.	National parks	b.	90
3.	Wildlife sanctuaries	c.	14
4.	Biosphere reserves	d.	448
		e.	3

(A) a—1, b—2, c—3, d—4

(B) a—1, b—2, d—3, c—4

(C) e—1, c—2, b—3, d—4

(D) e—1, b—2, d—3, c—4

100. When there are situation where an animal or plant is endangered or threatened and needs urgent to save it from extinction, which is the desirable approach?

(A) In situ (on site) conservation

(B) Ex site (off site) conservation

(C) In vivo conservation

(D) In vitro conservation

101. Initially ...a.... biodiversity hotspots were identified but subsequently ..b.. been added to the list, bringing the total number of biodiversity hotspots in the world to ..c..

(A) a—22, b—11, c—33   (B) a—24, b—10 , c—33

(C) a—23, b—11,c—34   **(D) a—25, b—9, c—34**

102. The hotspots that cover our country's exceptional high biodiversity regions are

a. Western Ghats and Sri Lanka

b. Indo—Burma

c. Himalaya

d. Easter Ghats

(A) a and b   (B) b and c

(C) a, b and c   (D) a, b, c and d

103. In many cultures, tracts of forest were set aside, and all the trees and wild life within were venerated and given total protection. These regions are called

(A) Biodiversity reserves   (B) Wildlife sanctuaries

(C) Wildlife safari parks   **(D) Sacred groves**

104. Which of the following are in situ conservation methods?

a. Biodiversity reserves   b. Hotspots

c. National parks   d. Sacred groves

e. Wildlife sanctuaries

(A) a, b and c   (B) a, c and e

(C) a, b, c and e   **(D) a, b, c, d and e**

105. In the World Summit ..a.. countries pledged their commitment to achieve by ..b.. a significant reduction in the current rate of biodiversity loss at global, regional and local level

(A) a—190, b—2012   (B) a—192, b—2002

(C) a—190, b—1992   **(D) a—190, b—2010**

106. Threatened animals and plants are taken out from their natural habitat and placed in special setting where they can be protected and given special care, comes under

(A) In situ (on site) conservation

(B) Ex site (off site) conservation

(C) In vivo conservation

(D) In vitro conservation

107. The objective of Ramsar Convention was

(A) Forest conservation

(B) Wildlife conservation

(C) Wetland conservation

(D) Biodiversity conservation

108. Find the wrongly matched pair

(A) Endemism—Species confined to one region and not found anywhere else

(B) Alien species to India—Clarias gariepinus

(C) Lungs of the planet—Amazon rain forest

(D) In situ conservation—IVF

109. Which one of the following is not characteristic feature of biodiversity hotspots?

(A) Large number of species

(B) Abundance of endemic species

(C) Large number of exotic species

(D) Destruction of habitat

110. Match the columns I and II and choose the correct combination from the options given.

	Column I		Colum II
	Sacred groves		Region
a.	Khasi and Jaintia Hills	1.	Madhya Pradesh
b.	Aravalli Hills	2.	Meghalaya
c.	Western ghat regions	3.	Rajesthan

d.	Sarguja, Chanda Bastar area	4.	Karnataka and Maharashtra

(A) a—2, b—3, c—4, d—1

(B) a—3, b—1, c—2, d—4

(C) a—2, b—3, c—1, d—4

(D) a—3, d—2, c—4,d—1

111. The one—horned rhinoceros is specific to which of the following sanctuary

(A) Bhitar Kanika   (B) Bandipur

(C) Kaziranga   (D) Corbett Park

112. Ranganathitto Sanctuary (Mysore) is known for population of

(A) Bison   (B) Tiger

(C) Goats   **(D) Birds**

113. Lions are found in

(A) Western Ghats

(B) Corbett National Park

(C) Forests of Madhya Pradesh

(D) Gir forest

114. Siberian Crane is a regular visitor of bird sanctuary

(A) Ranganathittoo (Karnataka)

(B) Bharatpur (Rajasthan)

(C) Vedanthgol (T.N)

(D) Lalbagh (Karnataka)

115. Identify the correct math for tiger reserve and its state

(A) Palamau—Orissa   (B) Bandipur—T.N

(C) Manas—Assam   (D) Corbett—M.P

116. Which one is matching sanctuary ?

(A) Gir—Lion

(B) Kaziranga—Musk Deer

(C) Sunderbans –Rhino

(D) N.E Himalayan region—Samber

117. Kanha National Park is famous for

(A) Rhinoceros   **(B) Tiger**

(C) Birds   (D) Crocodiles

118. World Wildlife Week is observed during

(A) First week of October

(B) Last week of October

(C) Third week of October

(D) First week of September

119. Hot spots of biodiversity are area with

(A) Little biodiversity

(B) Maximum biodiversity

(C) Maximum Conservation

(D) Both A and C

120. Germplasm conservation at liquid nitrogen at 196 C temperature is

(A) Stratification   (B) Scarification

(C) Cryopreservation   (D) None of the above

121. Match the columns I and II and choose the correct combination from the options given.

	Column I		Column II		Column III
a.	The Earth Summit	1.	Johannesburg,South Africa	K.	1992
b.	The World Summit	2.	Rio de janeiro, Brazil	L.	2002

(A) a—1—K, b—2—1   (B) a—1—L, b—2—K

(C) a—2—K, b—1—L   (D) a—2—L, b—1—K

122. Which pair of geographical area shows maximum diversity in our country?

(A) Sunderbans and Rann of Kutch

(B) Eastern Ghats and Western Gats

(C) eastern Himalayas and Western Ghats

(D) Kerala and Punjab

123. Arrange in ascending order on the basis of number in India

(1) Bioshere reserves   (2) Hotspots

(3) National Parks   (4) Wildlife sanctuaries

(A) 2 -->1--> 3 -->4   (B) 2 -->3 -->4 --> 1

(C) 1 --> 2-->3-->4   (D) 4-->3-->2-->1

124. Choose the wrongly matched pair

(A) World Summit on Sustainable Development 2002—Johannesberg

(B) Carrot Grass—Lantana

(C) Wildlife safari Park—Ex situ conservation

(D) Amazon Rain Forest—Lungs of Planet

125. Which is not included under in situ conservation?

(A) National park

(B) Sanctuary

(C) Biosphere reserve

(D) Zoological/ Botanical garden

126. The historic convention on Biological Diversity held in Rio de janeiro in 1992 is known as

(A) CITES Convention   **(B) The Earth Summit**

(C) g-16 Summit   (D) MAB Programme

127. What is common to the techniques: (i) In Vitro fertilisation, (ii) Cryo preservation and (iii)Tissue culture

(A) All are in Situ conservation methods

(B) All are ex situ conservation methods

(C) All require ultramodern equipment and large space

(D) All are methods of conservation of extinct organisms