

SECTION C

PREVIOUS YEARS EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

1. Which plant and animal represents endangered organisms in india ? (2006)
- (A) Banyan and Black Buck
 - (B) Tamarind and Rhesus Monkey
 - (C) *Cinchona* and leopard
 - (D) *Bentinckianicobarica* and red panda
2. Which one is connected with management of zoos in India ? (2006)
- (A) ICUN
 - (B) SSC
 - (C) CZA
 - (D) WZCS
3. Which one is a hot spot of biodiversity ? (2006)
- (A) Aravalli hills
 - (B) Western Ghats
 - (C) Indogangetic plain
 - (D) Eastern Ghats
4. Which one is correctly matched ? (2006)
- (A) Rhinoceros – Kaziranga National Park
 - (B) Great Indian Bustard – Keoladeo National park
 - (C) Lion – Corbett National Park
 - (D) Wild Ass – Dudhwa National Park
5. Exotic Species introduced in India are (2007)
- (A) *Lantana camara*, Water Hyacinth

(B) Water Hyacinth, *Prosopis cineraria*

(C) Nile perch, *Ficus religiosa*

(D) *Ficus religiosa*, *Lantana camara*

6. Beta diversity is diversity (2007)

(A) In a community

(B) Between communities

(C) In a mountain gradient

(D) On a plain

7. Hot spot is related to (2007)

(A) Biodiversity

(B) Ecological efficiency

(C) Niche

(D) Ecological Pyramid

8. Which one is odd combination of habitat and particular animal ?

(2007)

(A) Sunderbans – Bengal Tiger

(B) Periyar – Elephant

(C) Rann of Kutch – Wild Ass

(D) Dachigam National Park – Snow leopard

9. In India, we find mangoes with different flavours, colours, fibre content, sugar content and shelf life. The large variation is due to (2008)

(A) Genetic diversity

(B) Species diversity

(C) Induced mutations

(D) Hybridisation

10. It is not a protected forest (2008)

- (A) Reserve forest
- (B) Sanctuary
- (C) Core of biosphere

(D) Orchard

11. One of the ex situ conservation methods for endangered species (2010)

- (A) Wildlife sanctuaries
- (B) Biosphere reserves
- (C) Cryopreservation/seed bank
- (D) National parks

12. Consider the following statements (a –d) each with one or two blanks : (2010)

- (A) Bears go into (1) during winter to (2) cold weather
- (B) A conical age pyramid with a broad base represents (3) human population.
- (C) A wasp pollinating a fig flower is an example of (4).
- (D) An area with huge levels of species richness is known as (5).

Find the correct fill up words.

- (A) 3 – stable , 4 – commensalism, 5 - marsh
- (B) 1 – aestivation , 2 – escape , 3 – stable , 5 – mutualism
- (C) 3 – expanding , 2 – commensalism , 5 – biodiversity
- (D) 1 – hibernation , 2 – escape , 3 – expanding , 5 –hotspot

13. Sacred groves are useful in (2012)

(A) Conserving rare and threatened species

(B) Generating environmental awareness

(C) Year round flow of water in rivers

(D) Preventing soil erosion

14. Select correct statements about biodiversity (2012)

(A) Desert areas of Rajasthan and Gujarat have a very high level of desert animal species as well as rare animals.

(B) Western Ghats have a very high degree of species richness and endemism

(C) Conservation of biodiversity is a fad pursued by developed Countries

(D) Large scale of planting of Bt cotton has no adverse effect on biodiversity

15. Kanha National park is located in and is famous for... (2012)

(A) Madhya Pradesh, Tiger

(B) Madhya Pradesh, Elephant

(C) Odisha , Elephant

(D) Assam , Tiger

16. Which of the following represent maximum number of species among global biodiversity ? (2013)

(A) Fungi

(B) Mosses and Ferns

(C) Algae

(D) Lichens

17. Which organisation published the Red Data Book ? (2013)

(A) IUCN

(B) UNEP

(C) WWF

(D) GEF

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

(2013)

(A) Shifting cultivation

(B) Botanical gardens

(C) Field gene banks

(D) Seed Banks

19. The largest tiger reserve in India is

(2013)

(A) Valmiki

(B) Nagarjunsagar – Srisalam

(C) Periyar

(D) Nagarhole

20. Which of the following has maximum genetic diversity in india ? (2013)

(A) Mango

(B) Wheat

(C) Groundnut

(D) Rice

21. An ecologist uses the term biodiversity for the variety of species

of

(2013)

(A) All living plants

(B) All living animals

(C) Both (A) and (B)

(D) (A) , (B) and microbes also living in their natural habitats

22. Red data book is (2013)

(A) Collection of red algae

(B) Collection of endangered species

(C) Collection of dried specimens

(D) Collection of alien species

23. Among various categories of threatened species the percentage

of angiosperms categorized as vulnerable is about (2013)

(A) 14%

(B) 19%

(C) 41%

(D) 51%

24. Maximum species diversity is seen in latitudinal range of (2013)

(A) 23.5 N to 66.5 N

(B) 23.5 N to 23.5 S

(C) 23.5 S to 66.5 N

(D) 66.5 N to 90 N

25. India is one of the twelve mega diversity countries with all genetic

resources of the world (2013)

(A) 3.1%

(B) 18.1%

(C) 2.4%

(D) 8.1%

26. Which of the following is not an invasive species ? (2013)

(A) *Parthenium hysterophorus*

(B) *Ocimum sanctum*

(C) *Lantana camara*

(D) *Eichhornia crassipes*

27. Endangered or threatened animals are protected from extinction by
by ex situ conservation in (2013)

(A) Wild life sanctuary

(B) Biosphere reserves

(C) National parks

(D) Zoological parks

28. Gir lion sanctuary project was started in the year (2013)

(A) 1976

(B) 1972

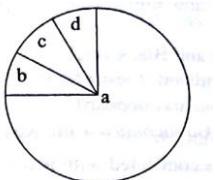
(C) 1962

(D) 1952

29. Given below is the representation of the extent of global diversity

of invertebrates. What groups the four portions (a – d) represent

respectively (2013)



(A) a – Insects , b – Molluscs , c – Crustaceans , d – Other groups

(B) a – Insects , b – Crustaceans , c – Other animal groups ,
d – Molluscs

(C) a – Crustaceans , b – Insects , c – Molluscs , d – Other animal groups

(D) a – Molluscs , b – Other animal , c – Crustaceans, d - other animal groups

30. Which of the following statement is correct ? (2014)

(A) Species diversity, in general, increases from poles to the equator

(B) Conventional taxonomic methods are equally suitable for higher plants and microorganisms

(C) India s share of global species diversity is about 18 %

(D) There are about 25000 known species of plants in India

31. Which of the following is the largest among plants in terms of the number of species ? (2014)

(A) Algae

(B) Mosses

(C) Ferns

(D) Fungi

32. How many biodiversity hotspot present in the world ? (2014)

(A) 29

(B) 25

(C) 34

(D) 12

33. Which of the following is incorrect ? (2014)

(A) Ganga basin has more diversity than Amazonian rain forest

(B) Biodiversity is independent of temperature

(C) Lichen has more biodiversity than algae + fungi

(D) All of the above

34. Which of the following is correct for diversity ? (2014)

(A) Species diversity increases as we go low latitude to high latitude

(B) Species diversity increases as we go High latitude to low latitude

(C) Species diversity increases as we go from equator towards pole

(D) Both B and C

35. Which of the following has maximum genetic diversity in India? (2014)

(A) Wheat

(B) Maize

(C) Mango

(D) Carrot

36. Which of the following vertebrate group has the highest number of?

(A) Amphibia

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

37. Which of the following is an example of alien species invading a new ecosystem resulting in biodiversity losses ? (2014)

- (A) Introduction of Nile Perch into lake victoria in east africa
- (B) Introduction of Water Hyacinth into india
- (C) Introduction of African Catfish into indian rivers
- (D) All of the above

38. According to IUCN Red list , during the last two decades, the maximum increases in the number of threatened species is among (2014)

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

39. The organization which publishes the red list of species is (2014)

- (A) WWF
- (B) ICFRE
- (C) IUCN
- (D) UNEP

40. A species facing extremely high risk of extinction in the immediate future is called (2014)

- (A) Extinct
- (B) Vulnerable
- (C) Endemic

(D) Critically endangered

41. An example of ex situ conservation is (2014)

- (A) Sacred grove
- (B) National park

(C) Seed Bank

(D) Wildlife sanctuary

42. Conservation of flora and fauna in its natural habitat is (2014)

(A) *In situ* conservation

(B) *Ex situ* conservation

(C) *In vivo* conservation

(D) *In vitro* conservation

43. The species whose number has been reduced considerably and is at the verge of extinction, is called (2015)

- (A) Rare
- (B) Vulnerable

(C) Endangered

(D) Extinct

44. World biodiversity day is observed on (2015)

(A) 7 th april

(B) 1 st December

(C) 22 nd May

(D) 5 th june

45. The species confirmed to a particular region and not found elsewhere is termed as (2015)

(A) Alien

(B) Endemic

(C) Rare

(D) Keystone

46. In which of the following both pairs have correct combination ? (2015)

(A) *In situ conservation* : Seed Bank

Ex situ conservation : National park

(B) *In situ conservation* : Tissue culture

Ex situ conservation : Sacred groves

(C) *In situ conservation* : National Park

Ex situ conservation : Botanical garden

(D) *In situ conservation*: Cryopreservation

Ex situ conservation: Wildlife Sanctuary

47. Cryopreservation of gametes of threatened species in viable and fertile condition can be referred to as (2015)

- (A) *In situ* conservation by sacred groves
- (B) *In situ* cryo – conservation of biodiversity
- (C) *In situ* conservation of biodiversity

(D) Advanced *ex situ* conservation of biodiversity

48. The distribution of species diversity on earth may be best described as (2015)

- (A) It is uniformly distributed
- (B) It is highest in tropics
- (C) It is highest in Polar regions
- (D) It is highest in Southern Hemisphere and lowest in Northern Hemisphere

49. In which of the following categories of protected area, humans have minimal traditional rights ? (2015)

- (A) Biosphere reserves
- (B) National Parks
- (C) Wildlife Sanctuaries
- (D) Wetlands under Ramsar convention

50. One of the examples of recent extinctions is (2015)

(A) Dodo

- (B) Neanderthal man
- (C) Sea horse
- (D) Duck – bill platypus

51. Example of *ex – situ* biodiversity conservation is (2016)

(A) Botanical Garden

- (B) Biosphere reserve
- (C) National Park
- (D) Reserve forest

52. Which of the following is the most important cause of animals and plants being driven to extinction (2016)

(A) Habitat loss and fragmentation

- (B) Co – extinctions
- (C) Over – exploitation
- (D) Alien species invasion

SECTION : D

CHAPTER – END TEST

1. Ranthambore National park is situated in

(A) Maharashtra

(B) Rajasthan

(C) Gujarat

(D) U.P

2. Animals and plants are best protected in

(A) Botanical Gardens

(B) Zoos

(C) National parks

(D) Sanctuaries

3. Kaziranga national park is located in the state of

(A) Assam

(B) West Bengal

(C) Kerala

(D) Karnataka

4. MAB is

(A) Man and Botany

(B) Man and Biosphere

(C) Man and biotic community

(D) Man, Antibiotic and Bacteria

5. Breeding place of Flamingo (Hansawar) in india is

(A) Chilka lake

(B) Sambar lake

(C) Rann of kutch

(D) Ghana vihar

6. Bandipur (karnataka) National park is site of

(A) Deer project

(B) Peacock project

(C) Elephant project

(D) Tiger project

7. Gir National Park is famous for

(A) Tiger

(B) Asiatic lion

(C) Panther

(D) Musk deer

8. Which communities are more vulnerable to invasion by outside plants and animals ?

(A) Tropical evergreen forests

(B) Temperate forests

(C) Mangrove

(D) Oceanic island communities

9. Dhudhwa National park is located in

(A) Gujarat

(B) Uttar Pradesh

(C) Rajasthan

(D) Madhya Pradesh

10. Biosphere reserves are being threatened with

(A) Population growth

(B) Rains

(C) Pollution

(D) All the above

11. Wildlife is conserved

(A) In situ

(B) Ex situ

(C) Both A and B

(D) Selective hunting of Predators

12. Jim Corbett National park is known for

(A) Lions

(B) Tigers

(C) Black Buck

(D) Rhino

13. In which zone is limited human activity permitted ?

(A) Core zone

(B) Buffer zone

(C) Manipulation zone

(D) Restoration zone

14. Which one is endangered species of India ?

(A) Horse

(B) Elephant

(C) Indian wild ass

(D) Tortoise

15. Wildlife (Protection) Act of India was enacted in

(A) 1952

(B) 1962

(C) 1972

(D) 1982

16. In a National park protection is provided to

(A) Entire ecosystem

(B) Flora and fauna

(C) Fauna only

(D) Flora only

17. Endangered plant species are conserved through

(A) Herbarium

(B) Gene Library

(C) Gene Bank

(D) Reducing pollution

18. What is true of National park ?

(A) Tourism is allowed in buffer zone

(B) No human activity is allowed

(C) Cattle grazing is allowed in buffer zone

(D) Hunting is allowed in core zone

19. What is most effectively way to conserve plant diversity of an area ?

(A) Tissue culture

(B) Botanical Garden

(C) Biosphere reserves

(D) Seed Banks

20. Which group of vertebrates comprises highest number of endangered species ?

(A) Mammals

(B) Fishes

(C) Reptiles

(D) Birds

21. Which endangered animal is the source of worlds finest, lightest

warmest and most expensive wool – the shahtoosh

(A) Nilgai

(B) Cheetal

(C) Kashmiri Goat

(D) Chiru

22. Red Data Book of IUCN Red list provides data on

(A) Biota of Red sea

(B) Effect of red light or photosynthesis

(C) Red pigmented plants

(D) Threatened species

23. Silent valley having rare plants and animals is located in

(A) Kerala

(B) Karnataka

(C) Jammu and Kashmir

(D) Andhra Pradesh

24. Term used to describe non- dominant species that dictates

community structure is

(A) Pioneer species

(B) Keystone species

(C) Transitional species

(D) Exogenous species

25. If a high altitude, birds become rare, the plants likely to disappear

are

(A) Pine

(B) Orchids

(C) Oak

(D) Rhododendrons

26. In case of extinction of Bengal tiger

(A) Wolves and hyenas shall become scarce

(B) Wild areas will become safe

(C) Gene pool will be lost for ever

(D) Population of Deer and other herbivores will be established

27. Species listed in Red Data Book are

(A) Vulnerable

(B) Threatened

(C) Endangered

(D) All the above

28. Biosphere reserve project was started in India during

(A) 1984

(B) 1985

(C) 1986

(D) 1989

29. 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 plants of reserve forests

30. Dachigam sanctuary is located in

(A) W.B

(B) J and K

(C) M. P

(D) Rajasthan

31. Biosphere reserves differ from national parks and wild life sanctuaries in

(A) Absence of human entry

(B) People are integral part

(C) Plants being paid more attention than animals

(D) Living organisms are brought from all over the world for preservation

32. Which is critically endangered animal species ?

(A) *Antelope cervicarpa*

(B) *Ailurusfulgens*

(C) *Sussalvanus*

(D) *Calotesversicolor*

33. Distribution of organisms in different parts is

(A) Geography

(B) Biogeography

(C) Phytogeography

(D) Zoogeography

34. Keystone species should be protected as they

(A) Are capable of surviving in harsh conditions of environment

(B) Indicate presence of certain minerals in the soil

(C) Have become rare due to over – exploitation

(D) Play an important role in supporting other species

35. National park associated with Rhinoceros in

(A) Kaziranga

(B) Ranthambore

(C) Corbett

(D) Valley of flowers

36. In India red list of plant species is prepared by

(A) Botanical Survey of india

(B) Forest department of india

(C) Geological survey of india

(D) Census department of india

37. Largest living lemur *Idriidri* occurs in

(A) India

(B) Mauritius

(C) Fiji

(D) Madagascar

38. Manas sanctuary is located in

(A) Bihar

(B) Gujarat

(C) Rajasthan

(D) Assam

39. A new approach to conservation is establishment of

(A) Reserve forests

(B) National Parks

(C) Sanctuaries

(D) Biosphere reserves

40. Mangrove tiger occur in

(A) Periyar

(B) Sunderbans

(C) Manas sanctuary

(D) Jim Corbett

41. Diversity of habitats over the total geographical area is

(A) Alpha diversity

(B) Beta diversity

(C) Gamma diversity

(D) Delta diversity

42. A taxon likely to become endangered if prevailing condition persist is

(A) Rare

(B) Extinct

(C) Vulnerable

(D) Endangered

43. First National park of india is

(A) Kanha N. P

(B) Periyar N.P

(C) Corbett N.P

(D) BandipurN.p

44. Danchigam sanctuary is associated with conservation of

(A) Hangul/Kashmir stag

(B) Rhino

(C) Barking Deer

(D) Both B and C

45. National wildlife (Protection) act was formulated during

(A) 1972

(B) 1974

(C) 1976

(D) 1978

46. *Nepenthes*, *Podophyllum* and *Rouwolfia* are

(A) Endangered species

(B) Insectivorous forms

(C) Space parasites

(D) Medicinal plants

47. Which is correct pair ?

(A) Nagarjunasagar sanctuary – Andhra Pradesh

(B) Periyar sanctuary – Karnataka

(C) Gir National park – Uttar Pradesh

(D) Corbett National park – Madhya Pradesh

48. Figs belongs to

(A) Keystone species as they show animal dependent pollination

(B) Keystone species as they produce food and provide protection

to animals during lean period

(C) Critical species as they form connecting link between trees and

herbs

(D) Critical link species as they establish essential links absorbing nutrients

from soil and organic residues

49. Which animal has become extinct from India ?

(A) Snow Leopard

(B) Hippopotamus

(C) Wolf

(D) Cheetah

50. Rajaji National park is situated in

(A) Tamilnadu

(B) Uttarkhand

(C) Assam

(D) Karnataka