

Topic :- Biodiversity & Conservation

- 1 **(a)**
Island ecosystem are the most vulnerable due to the small size and small number of the species
- 2 **(d)**
In situ strategy is the conservation and the protection of biodiversity in its natural habitat, where the population is conserved in the surroundings where they have developed their distinctive features. It includes, national parks, biosphere reserves, wildlife sanctuaries, sacred groves, etc.
- 3 **(d)**
Ecologically managed wildlife provides food, shelter and some commercially useful products. One step towards the wildlife conservation is to preserve the earth's genetic diversity by protecting all threatened species of the plants and animals
- 4 **(c)**
A biodiversity hotspot is a biogeographic region with a significant reservoir of biodiversity that is threatened with destruction. Initially, 25 biodiversity hotspots were identified but subsequently nine more have been added to the list bringing the total number of biodiversity hotspots in the world to 34.
- 5 **(d)**
Rhododendrons are found in plenty at approximately 12000-16000 feet height on both Eastern and Western Himalayas.
- 6 **(d)**
A species, which is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in immediate future is called

critically endangered.

- 7 **(b)**
Certain obligatory mutualistic relationships exist in nature, *e.g.*, *Pronuba* and *Yucca*. Extinction of one will automatically cause the extinction of the other. It is an example of co-extinction
- 8 **(b)**
Genetic diversity is the diversity in number and types of genes as well as the chromosomes present in different species, their variation in the genes and their alleles in the same species. It is mainly the variation in genetic information present in the organisms. It helps in speciation or evolution of the new species
- 9 **(a)**
There are an estimated 2,00,000 varieties of rice in India alone. The diversity of rice in India is one of the richest in the world. Basmati rice has 27 documented varieties grown in India.
- 10 **(d)**
In India, nearly 450 plant species and many animal species have been identified as endangered, threatened or rare. Hornbill and Indian aconite (*Aconitum deinorrhzum*) are in the list of Indian endangered species.
- 11 **(b)**
From high latitude to low latitude, biodiversity increases.
Biodiversity increases from poles to equator, *i.e.*, from high to low altitude
- 12 **(a)**
Dachigam National Park is situated near Dal Lake in Jammu and Kashmir. It is known for conservation of the most endangered Hangul or Kashmir stag paramount.
- 13 **(d)**
Aegle marmelos, *Ocimum sanctum* and *Ficus religiosa* are sacred species of plants.
Aegle marmelos and *Ocimum sanctum* are also used as medicinal plants.

14 **(a)**
An estuary is a semi-enclosed coastal body of water, which has a free connection with the open sea, thus strongly affected by tidal action and within which sea water is mixed with freshwater from land drainage, *e.g.*, river mouths, coastal bays, tidal marshes and water bodies behind barrier beaches.

15 **(b)**
Inexhaustible resources are available in unlimited quantities on earth, thus, can not be exhausted by man's consumption, *e.g.*, solar energy, air, water, soil, etc.

Fossil fuels, coal, petroleum, etc, are limited and exhaustible or non-renewable resources which when once depleted can not be gained or reused again.

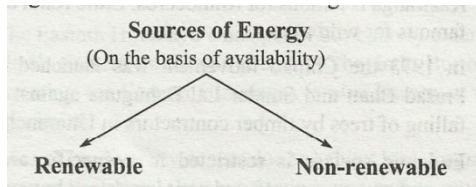
16 **(c)**
IUCN or IUCNNR (International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources) is now known a WCU (World Conservation Union). Its headquarter is at Morges, Switzerland. It studies the threat to biodiversity in all parts of the world by gathering information about the geographical distribution, population size and population changes of various taxa. It prepares a red list or red data book.

17 **(a)**
In vitro fertilization (IVF) is also known as test tube baby technique. It involves fertilising of one or more eggs outside the female's body and then transferring the zygotes (known as pre-embryos) back into the uterus (*i.e.*, embryo transfer).

18 **(d)**
Three- fourth surface of earth (about 71% of total) is occupied by ocean, which contains 97.5% of total water. This is marine water with about 3.5% salt contents. Rest water, *i.e.*, 2.5% is fresh water, which occurs on land. Most amount of this water (about 1.97%, *i.e.*, more than 70% of

world's total freshwater) occurs as frozen polar ice caps and glaciers and 0.5% freshwater occurs as source water.

19 (b)



Available in unlimited quantity (Solar energy, water's Energy, wind energy, etc) Available in limited quantity (Fossils fuels, metals, coal, natural gases, mineral, oil, etc)

20 (c)

Rajaji National park is situated close to Dehradun in **Uttarakhand**. Its main wildlife are elephant, tiger, panther, slothbear, nilgai, cheetal, wild bear, etc.

ANSWER-KEY										
Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A.	A	D	D	C	D	D	B	B	A	D
Q.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A.	B	A	D	A	B	C	A	D	B	C