

**Topic :- Biodiversity & Conservation**

- The shifting cultivation method called jhum belongs to the category of  
a) Industrial forestry    b) Agroforestry    c) Commercial forestry    d) Social forestry
- Which of the following is exhaustible but limited source of energy?  
a) Nuclear fuel    b) Water energy    c) Fossil fuel    d) Solar energy
- Sanjay Gandhi Biological Park is situated in  
a) Patna    b) Kanpur    c) Delhi    d) Bangaluru
- The country whose tropical rain forests possess the greatest biodiversity on earth is  
a) New York    b) South America    c) India    d) England
- The number of species per unit area is called  
a) Species richness    b) Species evenness    c) Species equitability    d) Species diversity
- Which of the following is correctly matched?  
I. Alpha diversity – Number of species in a given habitat  
II. Genetic diversity – Variation of the genes within species  
III. Beta diversity – Diversity of the habitat in the whole region  
IV. Species diversity – Product of the species richness and evenness  
a) I, II and III    b) I and II    c) I, II, III and IV    d) I, II and IV
- According to IUCN red list, what is the status of red Panda (*Athurus fulgens*)?  
a) Vulnerable species    b) Critically endangered species  
c) Extinct species    d) Endangered species
- Most of the endangered species are the victims of  
a) Competition with introduced species    b) Habitat destruction  
c) Over-hunting    d) Acid rain
- The part of earth in which life exists, is known as  
a) Lithosphere    b) Biosphere    c) Atmosphere    d) Hydrosphere
- According to the IUCN 2004, the total number of plant and animal species described so far is

over

- a) 2.5 million                      b) 2 million                      c) 1.5 million                      d) 1 million

11. Which of these is an *in situ* method of conservation?

- a) National park                      b) Botanical garden                      c) Tissue culture                      d) Genetic engineering

12. Identify the correct matched pair.

- a) Gir forest – Rhino                      b) Kaziranga – Elephant  
c) Corbett park – Aves                      d) Rann of Kutch- Wild ass

13. Biosphere reserves are different from national park as

- a) Plants and animals are protected in biosphere reserves                      b) Human are integral part of biosphere reserves  
c) Humans are not involved in biosphere reserves                      d) None of above

14. Biosphere reserve programme started in India in

- a) 1986                      b) 1984                      c) 1982                      d) 1988

15. Deforestation causes

- a) Thermal pollution                      b) Noise pollution                      c) Soil erosion                      d) None of these

16. Lime is added to the soil which is too

- a) Sandy                      b) Salty                      c) Alkaline                      d) Acidic

17. Rivet popper hypothesis assumes the ...A... to be an aeroplane and the ...B... to be the rivets, joining all parts together. Here *A* and *B* refers to

- a) A-species; B-ecosystem                      b) A-ecosystem; B-species  
c) A-species; B-community                      d) A-community; B-species

18. The total number of hot spots present in the world are

- a) 29                      b) 25                      c) 39                      d) 34

19. Which of the following statements are correct about Amazon rainforest?

- I. They called lungs of the planet  
II. They harbours probably millions of the species  
III. They are largest tropical rainforest in south America and has highest biodiversity on earth  
IV. They are beings cut and cleared for cultivating soya-beans or for the conversion to grasslands for raising beef cattle

Choose the correct option

- a) II, III and IV                      b) I, II and III                      c) I and II                      d) I, II, III and IV

20. Disappearance of dionosaurs and a number of other organism is called

a) Natural extinction  
c) K-T boundary

b) Anthropogenic extinction  
d) Extinction vertex

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