

Topic :- Biodiversity & Conservation

1. A renewable exhaustible natural resource is
a) Coal b) Petroleum c) Minerals d) Forest
2. Which of the following rain forest is home to more than 40,000 species of plants, 3,000 of fishes, 1,300 of birds, 427 of mammals, 427 of amphibians, 378 of reptiles and more than 125,000 invertebrates?
a) Amazonian b) Tropical c) Arctic tundra d) Temperate
3. India has nearly varieties of plants
a) 25,000 b) 54,000 c) 45,000 d) 35,000
4. India comprises of global species diversity
a) 22% b) 8.1% c) 70% d) 5.1%
5. Which of the following statements are true?
I. Species diversity provides stability to the ecosystem
II. Communities with more species tends to be more stable than those with less species
III. Ecosystem with higher biodiversity are more productive than the ecosystem with lower biodiversity
IV. Biodiversity is not essential for the maintenance and health of ecosystem
Choose the correct option
a) I, II and III b) I, II and IV c) II, III and IV d) I, II, III and IV
6. Biosphere reserves differ from national parks and wild life sanctuaries because in the former
a) Human beings are not allowed to enter
b) People are an integral part of the system
c) Plants are paid greater attention than the animals
d) Living organisms are brought from all over the world and preserved for posterity
7. India has more than genetically different strains of rice.
Complete the given statement with reference to NCERT textbook
a) 1000 b) 50000 c) 20000 d) 25000
8. Plant for which India is secondary centre for domestication is
a) Tobacco b) Rice c) Potato d) Maize

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