

Topic :- Biodiversity & Conservation

- 1 (a)
The **National Forest Policy** (1988) aims at increasing forest cover of the country both in plains and hills. The percentage of forest cover recommended by the National Forest Policy (1988) is 33% for plains and 67% for hills.
- 2 (d)
The number of endangered species of angiosperms in India is 3,000.
- 3 (d)
An endemic species is the one found naturally in just one geographic area
- 4 (c)
Endemic species means the species restricted to a particular area or region.
Most of the endemic occur in North-East, North-West, Western ghats, Andaman Nicobar islands
Western ghats possess a very large number of endemic amphibian species
- 5 (b)
Hot spots are the areas of high endemism and high level of species richness. Three of them occurs in India-Western Ghats and Sri Lanka/Indo-Burma (North-East India) and Himalaya
- 6 (a)
Van Mahotsav was started by **K M Munshi** in 1950.
- 7 (d)
A taxon is critically endangered when it is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future.
- 8 (a)
Immense diversity (heterogeneity) exists in our biosphere, not only at the species level but at all the levels of biological organization ranging from the macromolecules within to biomass
Sociobiologist Edward Wilson described the combined diversity at all the levels of biological organization
These are genetic diversity, species diversity and ecological diversity
- 9 (d)
Ecologically managed wild life provide food, shelter and some commercially useful

products. One step towards the wild life conservation is to preserve the earth's genetic diversity by protecting all threatened species of plants and animals.

- 10 **(c)**
Biodiversity Act of India was passed by the Parliament in 2002.
- 11 **(d)**
Temperate forests are forests in the temperature climatic zone. Branches of evergreen tree in these forests are clotted with mosses and many woody climbers.
- 12 **(a)**
The lemurs are the inhabitants of Madagascar and the Comoro islands. Endangered species are whose population have been reduced to a critical level. So, they are near to extinction in near future.
- 13 **(a)**
The United Nations conference in environment and development is also known as the Rio Summit and Earth Summit. This was a major United Nations conference held in Rio de Janerio from June 3 to June 14, 1992. 172 governments participated, with 108 sending their heads of state or government.
- 14 **(c)**
Water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*) was introduced in Indian waters to reduce pollution, is an example of alien species invasions
- 15 **(a)**
Throughout the world, biodiversity is not uniform because it is affected by two factors- latitudinal gradients and species-area relationship
- 16 **(d)**
Characteristics of a stable community
(i) Productivity should not vary too much from year to year
(ii) It should be resistant to occasional, natural and man-made disturbances
(iii) It should be resistant to invasions by alien species
- 17 **(c)**
Oceans regulate the CO₂ content in the atmosphere and thus, play a very important role. Sea water contains 50 times more CO₂ than air, *i.e.*, about 70% of total global carbon is found in oceans.
- 18 **(b)**
Initially 25 biodiversity hot spots were identified but subsequently nine more have been added to the list, bringing the total number of biodiversity hot spots in the world to 34. These hot spots are also the regions of accelerated habitat loss. *Three of these hot spots are* Western ghats, Sri Lanka, Indo-Burma and Himalaya-cover.
Our country is exceptionally high in biodiversity regions. Although, all the biodiversity hot spots put together covers less than 2% of the earth's land area, the number of species they collectively harbor is extremely high and the strict protection of these hot spots could

19 reduce the ongoing man extinctions by almost 30
(d)

India occupies a dominant position in South Asia. The country is quite rich in biodiversity with sizable percentage of endemic flora and fauna. It has 10 biogeographical regions.

Deccan peninsula is the largest biogeographical region of India (occupies 45% of land mass).

20 **(a)**

Taiga (North coniferous forests) are found above 5300 ft (1000-1500m) altitude chiefly on mountains of Himalaya and Nilgiri.

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

PE