

Subject : BIOLOGY DPP No. : 9 Class: XIIth

Date:

## Topic:- Biodiversity & Conservation

1.	Biodiversity Act of India was passed by the Parliament in the year												
	a) 1996	b) 1992	c) 2002	d) 2000									
2.	Loss of biodiversity is caused by												
	a) Over-population	b) Urbanisation	c) Industrialisation	d) All of the above									
3.	The Western Ghats have a greater amphibians diversity than the Eastern Ghats. It is an example of												
	a) Species diversity	b) Genetic diversity	c) Ecological diversity d) None of these										
4.	Red list in India complete	ed by											
	a) Botanical survey of Inc		b) Zoological survey of India										
	c) Geological survey of In	ıd <mark>ia</mark>	d) None of the above										
5.	Which of the following is <i>ex situ</i> conservation?												
	a) Banning of Akhard Sik	•	b) Breeding of animals in Nandan Kanha										
	c) Protecting migration of	of <mark>birds</mark> in Chilka lake	d) Protecting fishing in 1	Bhitar Kanika									
6.	In the species area relationship, 'S' represents												
	a) Species richness	b) Slope of the line	c) Specific area	d) Special species									
7.	The species listed in Red Data Book are												
	a) Threatened	b) Endangered	c) Rare	d) All of these									
8.	Excessive accumulation of organic matter in water bodies leads to												
	a) Decrease in species div	versity		b) Increase in species diversity									
	c) Green house effect		d) No effect on species of	liversity									
9.	The medicinal plant Rauwolfia vomitoria produces a chemical called												
	a) Opine	b) Reserpine	c) Vinblatin	d) Resprione									
10.	What is the sustainable use of resources?												
	a) Protected strips of the land that allows organisms to migrate from one wilderness area to another												
	b) A law that makes it illegal to do harm to the species that are listed as endangered or threatened c) The ability to use natural resources in a way that helps people to protect the ecosystem												
	c) The admity to use natu	rai resources in a way t	nat neips people to protect th	ie ecosystemi									

	d) The study of the methods to help protect biodiversity																	
11.	<ol> <li>-1°C to 13°C annual variations in the intensity and duration of temperature and 50 and 250 cm annual variation in precipitation, account for the formation of a major biome as</li> <li>a) Temperate forest</li> <li>b) Coniferous forest</li> <li>c) Tropical forest</li> <li>d) Grassland</li> </ol>													nnual				
	a) Temperate forest b) Conferous forest											c) Tropical forest			a) Grassiana			
12.	All the	foll	owi	ng ai	re i	nclu	ıde	d ur	nder	in s	<i>itu</i> c	ons	erva	tion excep	ot			
	a) Botanical garden						b)	b) Biosphere reserve						c) National park			d) Sanctuary	
13.	Total number of all species of organisms in a given region is known as the region's																	
	a) Biota							b) Flora						c) Fauna			d) Diversity	
11.	Indian rhinoceros are protected in																	
17.	a) Gir forest												b) Kaziranga national park					
	c) Ban	ndip	ur n	atior	nal	parl	k							d) Ranthambor national park				
15.	Cimlin	al ic																
13.	Simlipal is a) Sanctuary b) Biosphere reserve									ere	rese		c) Natio	nal park		d) Zoo		
	-		-												•		,	
16.	•													_				
	a) Horizon-O					b <sub>.</sub>	b) Horizon-A						c) Horizo	on-B		d) Horizon-C		
17.	The ta	ble l	belo	w gi	ves	the	ро	pul	ation	(in	tho	usaı	nds)	of ten spe	ecies (A-J) ii	n four	areas (I-IV) consis	sting of
			er of	hab	itat	s gi	ver	ı wi	thin	brac	ckets	s aga	ainst	t each. Stu	dy the table	e answ	er the question w	hich
	follow	s.										1						
	Area Species and their Population and (in thousands) in the Area Num ber																	
	of Habit	A	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Н	I	J	-						
	ats	2	1	0			2	1	0.0		1	-						
	I (11)	3	1. 2	0. 52	6 . 0	-	3 . 1	1. 1	9.0	-	1 0. 3							
	II	1	-	0. 62	-	1.	3	-	8.2	1.	1	1						
	(11)	0.				5	0			1	1.							
	III (13)	1 1. 3	0. 9	0. 48	2	1. 4	4 . 2	0. 8	8.4	2. 2	4. 1							
	IV	3.	1	11	4	0.	3	0.	7.3	1	2.	1						
	(12)	2	0.	.1	8	4	3	8		1. 3	1							
	Which area out of I to IV shows maximum species div									mur	n sp	-						
	a) II b) III												c) IV			d) I		

18. A species becomes prone to extinction due to

a) Drastic environmental changes and population characteristics

b) Large body size and large population size

- c) Drastic environmental changes and mass extinction
- d) Population characteristics and pollution
- 19. One of the most important functions of botanical gardens is that
  - a) One can observe tropical plants there
- b) They allow ex situ conservation of germplasm
- c) They provide the natural habitat for wild life
- d) They provide a beautiful area for recreation

- 20. Consider the following statements.
  - I. By the end of twentieth century, the forest cover in India was reduced to 19.4%.
  - II. National Forest Policy was implemented in the year 1988.
  - III. The average annual production of dry grass or hay in India is about 250 million tonnes.
  - IV. About 10% of the world's population lives in arid or semi-arid regions.
  - a) I and II are true

b) I, III and IV are not true

c) I, II and III are true

d) III is not true

