

DPP

DAILY PRACTICE PROBLEMS

Class : XIIth
Date :

Solutions

Subject : BIOLOGY
DPP No. : 4

Topic :- Biodiversity & Conservation

- 1 **(b)**
Nehru Zoological Park is situated in Hyderabad.
- 2 **(b)**
In accordance with wild life (protection) Act, 1972, passed by Indian government, national parks and sanctuaries could be created for the protection, preservation and propagation of wild animals. In wildlife sanctuaries, protection is given to animal life, while in national parks both flora and fauna are conserved.
- 3 **(b)**
A keystone species is the one that exerts a strong influence on an ecosystem
- 4 **(c)**
There are many reasons, some are obvious and others are not so obvious, but all are equally important behind conserving biodiversity.
They can be grouped into three categories narrowly utilitarian, broadly utilitarian and ethical utilitarian
- 5 **(c)**
Fossil fuel, coal, petroleum, natural gas, etc, are non-renewable energy sources. These are available only in a limited quantity and are not able to reproduce or replace themselves or to increase. Once, the non-renewable resources are consumed, they are forever. Hence, it is believed that these will be exhausted in near future.
- 6 **(a)**
Hoolock gibbon, rhinoceros, *Python*, etc, are protected in the Kaziranga National Park, Sibsagar

(Asom).

- 7 **(c)**
Joint Forest Management (JFM) was introduced so as to work closely with the local communities for protecting and managing forests.
- 8 **(b)**
Forests are very important to us, they cover about 23.68% of our earth and help in population control. They also help us by providing useful food and thus play an important role in ecological balance.
- 9 **(d)**
Sacred grooves are the forest patches around the places of worship, which are held in high esteem by tribal communities. They are found in several parts of India, *e.g.*, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan (Aravalli), Madhya Pradesh (Sarguja, Chanda and Bastan), Kerala, Meghalaya. In Meghalaya, sacred grooves are found in Jaintia and Khasi hills
- 10 **(a)**
The number of species in a community really matters to the functioning of the ecosystem. Ecologists believe that communities with more species, generally, tend to be more stable than those with less species
- 11 **(c)**
Ex situ conservation is the preservation of components of biological diversity outside their natural habitat. It includes cryopreservation, off site collections, gene banks and tissue culture.

In situ conservation is the preservation of biological diversity in their natural wild conditions, usually in the form of biosphere reserves, national parks and wild life sanctuaries.
- 12 **(d)**
Eminent conservationists identified areas (regions) with very high level of species richness and high degree of endemism (*i.e.*, species confined to that region and not found anywhere

- else) for maximum protection. Initially the number of biodiversity hot spots were 25 but now it increased up to 34
- 13 **(c)**
Gene pool is the total aggregate of genes in a population at any one time. If any species (*e.g.*, Bengal tiger) become extinct, its gene pool will be lost forever.
- 14 **(c)**
There are various hypothesis for higher diversity in tropical areas. One of them is, rate of extinction is low in tropics
- 15 **(a)**
Clayey soils consist of hydrated silicates of aluminium and the size of the soil particles is less than 0.002 mm. Clayey soils are the least porous, compact soils with good hydration but little aeration.
- 16 **(a)**
The main goals of soil conservation are prudent fertilization, thoughtful irrigation and prevention of soil erosion (*i.e.*, protection of top fertile soil from being carried away by wind and water).
- 17 **(d)**
Alpha diversity is one of the three types of ecological diversity. It is the species diversity in a given community or habitat. α -diversity is dependent upon species richness and evenness/equitability
- 18 **(b)**
5th June- World environment day

29th December- World biodiversity day

16th September- Ozone layer conservation day
- 19 **(d)**
The temperature of earth in winter season is 1 – 10°C while in summer it is 25 – 40°C.
- 20 **(a)**
Contour farming method is usually employed in

hilly regions. In this method, the land is ploughed against the slope instead of down the slope for seeding and harvesting operations.

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

PE