NEET : CHAPTER WISE TEST- 9

SUBJECT :- BIOLOGY **DATE.....**
CLASS :- 12th **NAME.....**
CHAPTER :- BIODIVERSITY AND CONSERVATION **SECTION.....**

(SECTION-A)

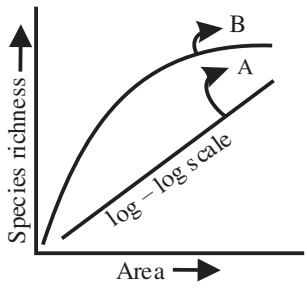
1. Species diversity
(A) is diversity of a species at genetic level
(B) is diversity of a species within a region
(C) Play a role in process of speciation
(D) Enable a population to adapt to its environment

2. Which of the following levels of biodiversity are involved in
(i) Formation of ecotype
(ii) Process of speciation
(iii) Enables a population to adept according to the changes occurring in the environment.
(A) Species diversity
(B) Ecological diversity
(C) Community diversity
(D)Genetic diversity

3. Biogeographic region in India endemism having maximum endemism for amphibians is
(A) Western Ghats
(B) Himalaya
(C) Deccan Peninsula
(D) Gangetic Plain

4. Species-area relationship was given by
(A) Alexander von Humboldt
(B) David Ehrlich
(C) Paul Ehrlich
(D) Robert Costanza

5.



Correct equation for A is

(A) $\frac{dN}{dT} = rN$

(B) $\frac{dN}{dT} = rN\left(\frac{K-N}{K}\right)$

(C) $S=CA^2$

(D) log S = log C+ Z log A

6. In the formula log S = log C + Z log A, ecologist have discovered that the value of Z lies in the range of
(A) 0.1 to 0.5 (B) 5 to 10
(C) 0.1 to 0.2 (D) 1 to 5

7. "In rivet popper hypothesis" of Paul Ehrlich, the rivets on the wings represent_____in ecosystem.
(A) Key species
(B) Exotic species
(C) Extinct species
(D) Invasive species

8. The diversity of the habitats over the total geographical area is called
(A) α (alpha) (B) β (Beta)
(C) γ (gamma) (D) δ (Delta)

9. Rivet popper hypothesis was given by
(A) Alexander von Humboldt
(B) Edward Wilson
(C) Paul Ehrlich
(D) David Tilman

10. Select the correct option to fill up the blank in the following statements:
(i) According to Robert May,the global species diversity is about_____ A_____.
(ii) According to IUCN (2004), the total number of plant and animal species described are___ B____.
(iii) India has only 2.4% of the world land area, its share of the global species diversity is____C_____.

	A	B	C
(A)	7 Million	Slightly less than 1.5 million	8.1%
(B)	7 Million	Slightly less than 1.5 million	8.1%
(C)	1.7 Million	17-18 million	12%
(D)	70 Million	20-50 million	53%

11. Species - area relationship is represented by equation log S = log C + Z log A In this equation, regression coefficient is represented by
(A) S (B) A (C) Z (D) C

12. The value of Z for frugivorous birds in tropical forests of different continents is
(A) 1.15 (B) 0.6-1.2
(C) 0.1-0.2 (D) 1.2

13. Conventional taxonomic methods are not suitable for identifying
(A) Amphibian species
(B) Insect species
(C) Microbial species
(D) Gymnosperm species

14. Species diversity_____as we move away from the equator towards the poles.
(A) Increases
(B) Decreases
(C) First increases then decreases
(D) First decreases then increases

15. Wildlife consists of
(A) Carnivore animals
(B) Domesticated animals
(C) Organisms found in weld
(D) Plants and animals in their natural habitat

16. Which of the following may not be a reason for extinction of biodiversity?
(A) Habitat loss and fragmentation
(B) Alien species invasion
(C) Proto co-operation
(D) Overexploitation

17. Common reason for extinction of Dodo, Steller's sea cow and passenger pigeon was
(A) Overexploitation
(B) Alien species invasions
(C) Habitat loss and fragmentation
(D) Co extinctions

18. The most important cause of biodiversity loss is
(A) Habitat loss and fragmentation
(B) Overexploitation
(C) Alien species invasion
(D) Coextinction

19. A taxon facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future is known as
(A) Vulnerable
(B) Endangered
(C) Critically endangered
(D) Lower risk

20. Which of the given is not an exotic species in India?
(A) Parthenium (B) Lantana
(C) Eichhornia (D) Nile Perch

21. The evil quartet factor resulting in extinction of Tasmanian wolf and cichlid fish, respectively are
(A) Habitat loss and Alien species invasion
(B) Habitat fragmentation and overexploitation
(C) Coextinction and Alien species invasion
(D) Overexploitation and Alien species invasion

22. Species that is found only in a particular region is said to be
(A) Superior species
(B) Restricted species
(C) Vulnerable species
(D) Endemic species

23. Extinction of wasp population will also lead to extinction of fig species. This statement indicates towards which of the following cause of biodiversity less?
(A) Overexploitation
(B) Co-extinction
(C) Alien species invasion
(D) Habitat loss

24. Anthropogenic extinction is called
(A) Third mass extinction
(B) Fourth mass extinction
(C) Sixth mass extinction
(D) Seventh mass extinction

25. The number of species that becomes extinct due to habitat destruction is greatest in_____ A_____ ecosystem, where many species are _____B_____.

	A	B
(A)	Temperate	Migratory
(B)	Tropical	Endemic
(C)	Temperate	Keystone
(D)	Tropical	Migratory

26. When the last number of a particular species dies, the species is said to be_____.
(A) Critically endangered
(B) Endangered
(C) Diversified
(D) Extinct

27. Why are conservationist calling for immediate action on endangered species and habitats?
(A) Biodiversity is beneficial to human beings.
(B) Man is responsible for climate change.
(C) Extinction is an unused process.
(D) It would be more costly, financially if we did not act.

28. Red data book provides data on
(A) Red flowered plants
(B) Red coloured fishes
(C) Red eyed birds
(D) Endangered plants and animals

29. Which of the following plant species is in endangered list?
(A) Eucalyptus (B) Nepenthes
(C) Ceratophyllum (D) Delonix regia

30. The organization which publishes the Red list of species is
(A) BSI (B) IUCNNR
(C) WPSI (D) IUCN

31. Which of the following statement is correct?
(A) Parthenium is an endemic species of our country.
(B) African catfish is not a threat to indigenous cat fish.
(C) Steller's sea cow is an extinct animal.
(D) Lantana is popularly known as carrot grass.

32. A threatened species is
(A) Only endangered species
(B) Only vulnerable species
(C) Endangered and rare species
(D) Endangered, vulnerable and rare species

33. Decrease in species diversity in tropical countries is mainly due to
(A) Urbanization (B) Pollution
(C) Deforestation (D) Soil erosion

34. If the Bengal tiger becomes extinct
(A) Hyenas and wolves will become scarce.
(B) The wild area will be safe for man and domestic animals.
(C) Its gene pool will be lost forever.
(D) The population of beautiful animals like deer will get stabilized.

35. A population characteristic of a species susceptible to extinction:
(A) Low trophic level in food chain
(B) Inability to switch over to alternate food source
(C) Wide range of distribution
(D) High biotic potential

(SECTION-B)

36. The theory of island biogeography was first formally proposed by
(A) Hardey
(B) MacArthur and Wilson
(C) Whithead and Jones
(D) Brown and Kodric Brown

37. How many of the following are broadly utilitarian reasons for conserving biodiversity?
(i) Oxygen
(ii) Pollination
(iii) Flood and erosion control
(iv) Fibres and wood
(v) Drugs
(vi) Aesthetic pleasure
(A) Two (B) Three
(C) Four (D) Five

38. All of the following are ex situ biodiversity conservation strategies, except
(A) Seed Bank
(B) Zoological Parks
(C) Botanical Garden
(D) National Parks

39. How many among the following are involved in the conservation of endangered species at the place out of their natural habitat?

National parks, sacred groves, botanical garden, wildlife safari parks, biosphere reserves, seed bank, zoological parks, wildlife sanctuaries

(A) Five (B) Four
(C) Six (D) Three

40. What are sacred groves?
(A) Sacred and protected patches of forests
(B) The living habitat of various tribes
(C) Sacred and protected animals
(D)The temple in which the tribals worship

41. Which of the following methods could be used to restore a population of animals from a few male and female individuals?
(A) Intellectual breeding
(B) Interbreeding
(C) Captive breeding
(D) Selective breeding

42. Sacred groves are useful in
(A) Conserving rare and threatened species
(B) Generating environmental awareness
(C) Year round flow of water in rivers
(D) Preventing soil erosion

43. Sacred groves of the Aravalli hills of Rajasthan serve as a_____
(A) ex situ conservation strategy for the plant life of that area
(B) ex situ conservation strategy for the animal life of that area
(C) in situ conservation strategy for flora and fauna of that area
(D) biodiversity hotspot

44. What is most effective way to conserve plant diversity of an area
(A) Sanctuaries
(B) Reserve forests
(C) National park
(D) Biosphere reserves

45. Biodiversity Act of India was passed by the Parliamentin the year
(A) 1992 (B) 1996
(C) 2002 (D) 2000

46. India become a party to 'convention on biological diversity' in the year
(A) 1994 (B) 1993
(C) 1988 (D) 1992

47. How many hotspots of biodiversity in the world have been identified?
(A) 25 (B) 40 (C) 24 (D) 34

48. Biosphere reserve are different from national park as
(A) Plants and animals are protected in biosphere reserves
(B) Humans are integral part of biosphere reserve
(C) Humans are not integral part of biosphere reserve
(D) All except (B)

49. Ex situ conservation includes
(A) Cryopreservation of gametes
(B) In vitro fertilization
(C) Tissue culture techniques
(D) All of these

50. Which is incorrect w.r.t. biosphere reserve?
(A) India has 14 biosphere reserve.
(B) The concept of biosphere reserve was launched under MAB Programme of UNESCO.
(C) Core zone is allowed to tribal settlement.
(D) Research activity is allowed in buffer zone.