

1. Sacred groves are specially useful in :
(a) Generating environmental awareness (b) Preventing soil erosion
(c) Year-round flow of water in rivers (d) Conserving rare and threatened species
2. Cryopreservation of gametes of threatened species in viable and fertile condition can be referred to as -
(a) Advanced ex-situ conservation of biodiversity
(b) In situ conservation by sacred groves
(c) In situ cryo-conservation of biodiversity
(d) In situ conservation of biodiversity
3. How many hot spots of biodiversity in the world have been identified till date by Norman Myers?
(a) 43 (b) 17
(c) 25 (d) 34
4. The region of Biosphere Reserve which is legally protected and where no human activity is allowed is known as :
(a) Core zone (b) Buffer zone
(c) Transition zone (d) Restoration zone
5. The Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 was called:
(a) for immediate steps to discontinue use of CFCs that were damaging the ozone layer.
(b) to reduce CO₂ emissions and global warming.
(c) for conservation of biodiversity and sustainable utilization of its benefits.
(d) to assess threat posed to native species by invasive weed species.
6. If at high altitudes, birds become rare, the plants likely to disappear are
(a) Pine (b) Orchids
(c) Oak (d) Rhododendrons
7. Which pair of geographical area shows maximum diversity in our country.
(a) Sunderbans and Rann of Kutch (b) Eastern Ghates and Western Ghats
(c) Eastern Himalayas and Western Ghats (d) Kerala and Punjab
8. How many varieties of rice has been estimated to be present in India?
(a) 2000 (b) 20000
(c) 200000 (d) 2000000
9. Where are Hot Spots of biodiversity in India?
(a) Western ghats, Eastern ghats, Indo Burma
(b) Indo Burma, Eastern ghats and Sri Lanka, Himalayas
(c) Western ghats & Sri Lanka, Indo Burma and Himalaya
(d) Eastern ghats & Sri Lanka, Indo Burma
10. An exotic species that is introduced to a new area, spreads rapidly and eliminates native species is called -
(a) An immigrant species (b) An invasive species
(c) Destructive species (d) None

11. Select incorrect statement
- Photochemical smog has mainly O₃, PAN and NO_x
 - CFC is most effective green house gas
 - Biodiversity decreases from lower to higher altitudes and increases from lower to higher latitudes
 - Dodo and Tasmanian wolf have become extinct due overexploitation
12. Which of the following is not a reason to protect biodiversity?
- The aesthetic value
 - Because of mutualistic relationships, whole communities could be endangered by the extinction of one species
 - Important medicinal compounds can be found only in certain species
 - None of the above
13. Term biodiversity was utilized to describe the combined diversity at all the levels of biological organisation by –
- Rober May
 - Von Humboldt
 - Wilson
 - David Tilman’s
14. Arrange the following places in increasing order of biodiversities of species of birds and select the right option
- Colombia → New York → Greenland → India
 - Greenland → New York → India → Colombia
 - New York → India → Colombia → Greenland
 - India → Colombia → Greenland → New York
15. Which of the following of false?
- Species diversity – The Western Ghats have lesser amphibian species diversity than the Eastern Ghats
 - Ecological diversity – At the ecosystem level, India, for instance, with its deserts, rain forests, Mangrooves, Coral reef
 - It has taken million of year of evolution, to accumulate this rich diversity in nature
 - Biodiversity and its conservation are now vital environmental issues of international concern as more and more people around the world begin to realise the critical importance of diversity
16. What is the primary reason for targeting ‘biodiversity hotspots’ for conservation?
- They are the only areas where species are seriously threatened in the world
 - The number of species threatened far exceeds our capacity to protect them and we can therefore only concentrate on areas of highest species diversity
 - They are areas where people do not live and conservation would therefore not be effecting the economic development of the area
 - To protect all areas of threatened species would not allow for new species to develop
17. **Column I**
- Term biodiversity
 - In situ conservation
 - Plant pollination
 - Ex-situ conservation
- Column II**
- Edward Wilson
 - Co-extinction
 - On-site conservation
 - Offsite conservation
- I – B, II – A, III – D, IV – C
 - I – D, II – A, III – B, IV – C
 - I – A, II – C, III – B, IV – D
 - I – B, II – A, III – C, IV – D
18. **Column I**
- Silent valley
 - Rhinoceros
 - Tiger project in Karnataka
 - National Park
- Column II**
- Kaziranga
 - Bandipur
 - In situ
 - Tropical evergreen forest
- I – B, II – A, III – D, IV – C
 - I – D, II – A, III – B, IV – C
 - I – A, II – C, III – B, IV – D
 - I – B, II – A, III – C, IV – D
19. Silent Valley having rare plants and animals is located in
- Kerala
 - Karnataka
 - Jammu and Kashmir
 - Andhra Pradesh

20. Which is the first national park established in India
(a) Bandipur national park (b) Corbett national park
(c) Kanha national park (d) Periyar national park
21. Which group of vertebrates comprises the highest number of endangered species?
(a) Mammals
(b) Fishes
(c) Reptiles
(d) Birds (2003)
22. Western Ghats have a large number of plant and animal species that are not found anywhere else. Which of the following terms will you use to notify such species?
(a) Endemic
(b) Vulnerable
(c) Threatened
(d) Keystone (Odisha NEET 2019)
23. How many hotspots of biodiversity in the world have been identified till date by Norman Myers?
(a) 17
(b) 25
(c) 34
(d) 43 (NEET-II 2016)
24. The species confined to a particular region and not found elsewhere is termed as
(a) endemic
(b) rare
(c) keystone
(d) alien. (2015)
25. Which one of the following is not used for ex-situ plant conservation?
(a) Shifting cultivation
(b) Botanical gardens
(c) Field gene banks
(d) Seed banks (NEET 2013)
26. Sacred groves are specially useful in
(a) generating environmental awareness
(b) preventing soil erosion
(c) year-round flow of water in rivers
(d) conserving rare and threatened species. (Mains 2012)
27. Tiger is not a resident in which one of the following national parks?
(a) Sunderbans
(b) Gir
(c) Jim Corbett
(d) Ranthambhor (2009)

28. Which of the following is considered a hotspot of biodiversity in India?

- (a) Aravalli hills
- (b) Western ghats
- (c) Indo-gangetic plain
- (d) Eastern ghats (2006)

29. Viable material of endangered species can be preserved by

- (a) gene bank
- (b) gene library
- (c) herbarium
- (d) gene pool. (2000)

30. Which of the following is the matching pair of a sanctuary and its main protected wild animal?

- (a) Kaziranga-Musk deer
- (b) Gir-Lion
- (c) Sunderban-Rhino
- (d) All of these (1995)

1. (d)
2. (a)
3. (d)
4. (a)
5. (c)
6. (d)
7. (c)
8. (c)
9. (c)
10. (b)

11. (c)
12. (d)
13. (c)
14. (b)
15. (a)
16. (b)
17. (c)

18. (b)
19. A
20. B

21. (a) : IUCN Red List (2004) documents the extinction of 784 species (including 338 vertebrate species, 359 invertebrate species and 87 plant species) in the last 500 years. On worldwide basis, more than 15,500 species are facing the threat of extinction. At present, 12% of the bird species, 23% of mammal species, 32% of amphibian species and 31% of gymnosperm species are facing the threat of extinction in the world. Several endangered mammalian species are *Panthera pardus* (Leopard), *Panthera leo persica* (Lion), *Presbytis pileatus* (capped langur), etc.

22. (a)
23. (c) : Biodiversity hotspots are a method to identify those regions of the world where attention is needed to address biodiversity loss and to guide investments in conservation. The idea was first developed by Norman Myers in 1988 to identify tropical forests hotspots characterised both by exceptional levels of plant endemism and serious habitat loss which he then expanded to a more global scope. Currently 34 biodiversity hotspots have been identified most of which occur in tropical forests.

24. (a)
25. (a) : Ex-situ conservation is conservation of selected rare plants/animals in places outside their natural homes. It includes botanical gardens or zoological parks, seed banks, cryopreservation, field gene banks and sacred plants. Many wild and domesticated species are well managed and collected in botanical gardens, zoological parks, wildlife safari parks, arboreta, etc. Most of these have capture breeding programmes to restore the decreasing number of animals and helping the survival of existing individuals of the species. Gene banks are institutes that maintain stocks of viable seeds (seed banks), live plants (orchards), tissue culture and frozen germplasm with the whole range of genetic viability.

26. (d) : Sacred grove is an example of in situ conservation of forests and wildlife especially rare and threatened species. These forest patches are found around places of worship which are held in high esteem by tribal communities. They are the most undisturbed forest patches which are often surrounded by highly degraded landscapes. Not a single branch is allowed to be cut from these forests. As a result many endemic species which are rare or have become extinct elsewhere can be seen to flourish here. Such sacred groves are found in Khasi and Jaintia hills of Meghalaya, Aravalli hills of Rajasthan, Western ghat regions of Karnataka, Maharashtra, Sarguja, Chanda and Bastar areas of Madhya Pradesh.
27. (b) : Gir National Park is situated in district Junagarh of Gujarat. This national park is famous for Asiatic lion. Beside lion, panther, striped hyaena, sambhar, nilgai, cheetal are also conserved.
28. (b)
29. (a) : Viable material of endangered species can be preserved by gene bank. Gene bank is an institute that maintains stocks of viable seeds (seed banks), live growing plants (orchards), tissue culture and frozen germplasm with the whole range of genetic variability.
30. (b)