

Exercise - I (Conceptual Questions)**Build Up Your Understanding**

1. The world summit on sustainable development held in 2002 in :
 (1) Rio de Janeiro
 (2) Johannesburg (in South Africa)
 (3) Kyoto
 (4) Canada

BAC001

2. The Earth summit, 1992, was held at:
 (1) Rio de Janeiro (2) Kyoto
 (3) St. Petersburg (4) Washington

BAC002

3. Find the wrongly matched pair:
 (1) Endemism – Species confined to a region and not found anywhere else
 (2) Hotspots – Western ghats
 (3) Sacred groves – Jaintia hills of Rajasthan
 (4) Ex situ conservation – Zoological parks

BAC003

4. Which one the following is false about habitat loss and fragmentation?
 (1) This is the most important cause driving animals and plants to extinction
 (2) The most dramatic examples of habitat loss come from temperate rain forests
 (3) Once covering more than 14% of the earths now cover not more than 6%.
 (4) The amazon rain forest harbouring probably millions of species.

BAC004

5. Which of the following is an example of alien species invading a new ecosystem resulting in biodiversity losses?
 (1) Introduction of Nile perch into lake Victoria in east Africa
 (2) Introduction of water hyacinth in India
 (3) Introduction of African catfish in our rivers
 (4) All of the above.

BAC005

6. Biodiversity loss occurs due to:
 A. Habital loss and fragmentation
 B. Co-extinction
 C. over-exploitation
 D. Alien species invasion.
 (1) A, B
 (2) A, B, C
 (3) B, C, D
 (4) A, B, C, D

BAC006

7. A traditional strategy for protection of biodiversity in India is :
 (1) Ex-situ conservation
 (2) In-situ conservation
 (3) Biosphere reserve
 (4) Sacred groves

BAC007

8. India is a mega diversity country. Its share of the global species diversity is :
 (1) 2.4% (2) 8.1%
 (3) 30% (4) 16%

BAC008

9. The species-area relationship studied by Alexander Von Humboldt is a straight line on a logarithmic scale and is represented by equation :-

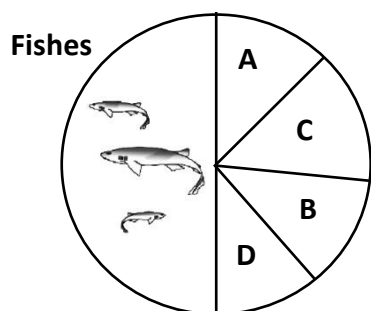
$$\log S = \log C + Z \log A$$

In this equation 'A' stands for: -

- (1) Area
- (2) Species richness
- (3) Slope of the line
- (4) Regression coefficient

BAC009

10. The given figure shows global biodiversity of proportionate number of species of major taxa of vertebrates. Identify A,B, C and D correctly :-



- (1) A-Mammals; B – Birds; C – Reptiles; D – Amphibians
- (2) A-Amphibians; B – Reptiles; C – Birds; D – Mammals
- (3) A-Mammals; B – Reptiles; C – Birds; D – Amphibians
- (4) A-Fishes; B – Mammals; C – Birds; D – Reptiles

BAC010

11. Find the odd one out w.r.t. exotic species:

- (1) *Parthenium*
- (2) *Rauwolfia*
- (3) *Eichhornia*
- (4) *Lantana*

BAC011

12. Which of the following is an ex-situ conservation strategy?

- (1) Sacred groves
- (2) Biodiversity hotspot
- (3) Botanical garden
- (4) National Park

BAC012

13. Which of the following will not result in loss of biodiversity?

- (1) Over-exploitation of natural resources
- (2) Introduction of alien species
- (3) Keeping animal in a zoological garden
- (4) Commercial exploitation of hot spots

BAC013

14. Match some examples of recent extinctions of animals in the column-A with their locations (Countries) in column - B :-

Column-A		Column-B	
(a)	Steller's Sea cow	(i)	Africa
(b)	Thylacine	(ii)	Mauritius
(c)	Dodo	(iii)	India
(d)	Quagga	(iv)	Russia
		(v)	Australia

- (1) a–(iv), b–(v), c–(ii), d–(i)
- (2) a–(iv), b–(v), c–(iii), d–(i)
- (3) a–(iv), b–(v), c–(i), d–(ii)
- (4) a–(iii), b–(iv), c–(ii), d–(i)

BAC014

15. The extinction of passenger pigeon was due to-

- (1) Increased number of predatory birds
- (2) Over exploitation
- (3) Non- availability of the food
- (4) Disease in pigeon

BAC015

16. The one horned rhinoceros is specific to which of the following sanctuary :

(1) Bandipur (2) Kaziranga
(3) Corbett Park (4) Manas

BAC016

17. The convention on biological diversity held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 is known as

(1) CITES Convention
(2) The Earth Summit
(3) G-16 Summit
(4) MAB Programme

BAC017

18. Introduction of Nile Perch in Lake Victoria of South Africa resulted in :

(1) Excessive growth of water weeds
(2) Elimination of water weeds
(3) Elimination of many species of Cichlid fish
(4) Excessive growth of cichlid fish

BAC018

19. Most diverse among vertebrates

(1) Insects (2) Fishes
(3) Birds (4) Reptiles

BAC019

20. According to Robert May number of species present on Earth are: -

(1) 1.5 Million (2) 1.7 Million
(3) 7 Million (4) 70 Million

BAC020

21. A table of species diversity in different area is given below.

Area	Taxonomic group				
	A	B	C	D	E
I	3	3	—	8	9
II	10	4	3	2	—

III	5	4	4	5	6
IV	4	—	3	2	2

Which area is seemingly more diverse ?

(1) III (2) I (3) II (4) IV

BAC021

22. Which is example of extinct species ?

(1) Red panda (2) Hangul
(3) Dodo (4) Black buck

BAC022

23. How many hot spots of biodiversity in the world have been identified till date by Norman Myers?

(1) 34 (2) 17
(3) 51 (4) 3

BAC023

24. A renewable natural resource is :

(1) Forest (2) Coal
(3) Petroleum (4) Minerals

BAC024

25. Which of the following forest is known as the "lungs of the Planet" (earth) and their total contribution of oxygen to earth?

(1) Rain forest of Kerala, 25%
(2) Amazon rain forest, 20%
(3) Taiga forest, 10%
(4) Amazon rain forest, 45%

BAC025

26. The main cause for the extinction of more than 200 species of cichlid fish in the Lake Victoria in East Africa was :-

(1) Over-exploitation
(2) Co-extinction
(3) Alien-species invasion
(4) Habitat fragmentation

BAC026

27. Endangered or threatened animals are taken out from their natural habitat and can be given special care and protection by establishing: -
 (1) Zoological park
 (2) National park
 (3) Biosphere reserve
 (4) Sanctuary
BAC027
28. All of the following are included in 'ex-situ' conservation except:
 (1) Wildlife safari parks
 (2) Sacred groves
 (3) Botanical garden
 (4) Seed banks
BAC028
29. Alexander Von Humboldt described for the first time :
 (1) Species Area relationship
 (2) Population growth equation
 (3) Ecological biodiversity
 (4) Laws of limiting factor
BAC029
30. Rivet popper hypothesis was proposed by
 (1) David Tilman's (2) Paul Ehrlich
 (3) Robert May (4) Edward Wilson
BAC030
31. One of the important function of botanical gardens is that :-
 (1) In situ conservation of biodiversity
 (2) One can observe only dried plants (non-living) there
 (3) They allow ex situ conservation of Biodiversity
 (4) They provide the natural habitat for wildlife
BAC031
32. The 'Evil Quartet' is the sobriquet used to describe causes of biodiversity loss. This 'Evil Quartet' involve:
 (1) Habitat loss & fragmentation
 (2) Alien species invasions
 (3) Overexploitation & coextinction
 (4) All of the above
BAC032
33. How many of the following are broadly utilitarian reasons for conserving biodiversity?
 (a) Firewood
 (b) Fibres
 (c) Pollination
 (d) Product of medicinal importance
 (1) One (2) Three
 (3) Four (4) Two
BAC033
34. Which of the following is wrong about hotspots?
 (1) They bear less than 2% area of earth
 (2) They show high degree of endemism
 (3) They are rich in biodiversity
 (4) They represent ex-situ conservation
BAC034
35. Find the correct option w.r.t. deforestation:
 (1) Decrease a major greenhouse gas
 (2) Promote better hydrological cycle
 (3) Promote biodiversity conservation
 (4) Loss of biodiversity
BAC035
36. Which of the following is not an invasive alien species in the Indian context?
 (1) *Lantana* (2) *Mangifera*
 (3) *Parthenium* (4) *Eichhornia*
BAC036

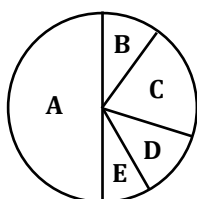
37. The concept of Joint Forest Management (JFM) involves
- (1) Conservation of forest and agricultural land by the government only
 - (2) Conservation of forests and wildlife by the local communities only
 - (3) Working of government with close association of the local communities for protecting and managing forests
 - (4) Over exploitation of beneficial forest products only which cause biodiversity

BAC037

38. Endangered or threatened animals and plants are taken out from their natural habitat and can be given special care and protection by establishing:-
- (1) Zoological park and Botanical Garden
 - (2) National park
 - (3) Biosphere reserve
 - (4) Sanctuary

BAC038

39. The following pie chart is showing the global biodiversity of vertebrates:



Which sectors represent fishes and birds species respectively?

- (1) E and B
- (2) B and D
- (3) B and C
- (4) A and C

BAC039

40. Amongst the global species diversity, more than 70 percent are of
- (1) Animals
 - (2) Insects
 - (3) Fungi
 - (4) Plants

BAC040

41. According to "Rivet popper hypothesis" related to biodiversity and ecosystem stability. Which of the following is referred as aeroplane?
- (1) Species
 - (2) Key-stone species
 - (3) Ecosystem
 - (4) Human

BAC132

42. Which is not a renewable source -
- (1) Forest
 - (2) Coal
 - (3) Water
 - (4) Forest organism

BAC042

43. Biosphere refers to
- (1) Plants of the world
 - (2) Special plants
 - (3) Area occupied by living beings
 - (4) Plants of a particular area

BAC043

44. Which of the following is the non-conventional source of energy
- (1) Coal
 - (2) Petroleum
 - (3) Electricity from nuclear power plants
 - (4) Solar radiations

BAC044

45. Petroleum resource is
- (1) Renewable
 - (2) Non-renewable
 - (3) Synthetic
 - (4) Infinite & non-conventional

BAC045

46. Red data book is famous for -
- (1) Extinct plants and animals only
 - (2) Extinct plants only
 - (3) Endangered plants and animals
 - (4) Extinct animals only

BAC046

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>47. Green book contains: -
 (1) The list of endangered plants
 (2) The list of extinct plants
 (3) The list of rare plants grown in botanical gardens
 (4) Flora of certain area
 BAC047</p> <p>48. The method by which endangered plant species are conserved in a botanical garden or in some controlled circumstances -
 (1) Afforestation
 (2) In situ conservation
 (3) Ex situ conservation
 (4) None of the above
 BAC048</p> <p>49. Which one of the following may be the reason for extinction of plant species due to human activities -
 (1) Earthquakes (2) Pollution
 (3) Diseases (4) Evolution
 BAC049</p> <p>50. The main aim of plant conservation is -
 (1) To conserve the necessary ecological activities and life supporting systems
 (2) To conserve species diversity and range of genetic material
 (3) Both the above
 (4) None of the above
 BAC050</p> <p>51. Which of the following species is in an endangered state:
 (1) Indian bustard & rhino
 (2) Asiatic donkey
 (3) Hangul-Kashmir Stag
 (4) All the above
 BAC051</p> | <p>52. Wild life protection act was enacted in India in
 (1) 1947 (2) 1962 (3) 1972 (4) 1992
 BAC052</p> <p>53. Number of wild life is continuously decreasing. What is the main reason of this: -
 (1) Predation
 (2) Cutting down of forest
 (3) Destruction of habitat
 (4) Hunting
 BAC053</p> <p>54. One of the following is associated with the conservation of forests
 (1) Kaziranga (2) Ghana
 (3) Silent valley (4) Gir
 BAC054</p> <p>55. Which one of the following is not included under in-situ conservation?
 (1) Biosphere reserve
 (2) National park
 (3) Sanctuary
 (4) Botanical garden
 BAC056</p> <p>56. Which of the following is considered a hot-spot of biodiversity in India ?
 (1) Eastern Ghats
 (2) Aravalli Hills
 (3) Western Ghats
 (4) Indo-Gangetic Plain
 BAC058</p> <p>57. Which one of the following is not observed in biodiversity hotspots?
 (1) Lesser inter-specific competition
 (2) Species richness
 (3) Endemism
 (4) Accelerated species loss
 BAC061</p> |
|---|---|

58. World summit on sustainable Development (2002) was held in:-
(1) Argentina
(2) South Africa
(3) Brazil
(4) Sweden
BAC062
59. Which one of the following is an example of ex-situ conservation?
(1) National park
(2) Wildlife sanctuary
(3) Seed bank
(4) Sacred groves
BAC063
60. A renewable exhaustible natural resource is
(1) Forest (2) Coal
(3) Petroleum (4) Minerals
BAC064
61. Which one of the following have the highest number of species in nature?
(1) Fungi (2) Insects
(3) Birds (4) Angiosperms
BAC066
62. Which one of the following shows maximum genetic diversity in India?
(1) Groundnut (2) Rice
(3) Maize (4) Mango
BAC067
63. Biodiversity of a geographical region represents:
(1) Species endemic to the region
(2) Endangered species found in the region
(3) The diversity in the organisms living in the region.
(4) Genetic diversity present in the dominant species of the region.
BAC068
64. Which one of the following areas in India, is a hot spot of biodiversity?
(1) Sunderbans
(2) Western Ghats
(3) Eastern Ghats
(4) Gangetic plain
BAC069
65. The highest number of species in the world is represented by :-
(1) Algae
(2) Lichens
(3) Fungi
(4) Mosses
BAC070
66. Select the correct statement about biodiversity:-
(1) Western Ghats have a very high degree of species richness and endemism.
(2) Conservation of biodiversity is just a fad pursued by the developed countries
(3) The desert areas of Rajasthan and Gujarat have a very high level of desert animal species as well as numerous rare animals
(4) Large scale planting of Bt cotton has no adverse effect on biodiversity
BAC071
67. Sacred groves are specially useful in :-
(1) year round flow of water in rivers
(2) conserving rare and threatened species
(3) generating environmental awareness
(4) preventing soil erosion
BAC072

68. Which one of the following is not used for ex situ plant conservation ?

- (1) Botanical Gardens
- (2) Field gene banks
- (3) Seed banks
- (4) Shifting cultivation

BAC073

EXERCISE-I (Conceptual Questions)

ANSWER KEY

Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Answer	2	1	3	2	4	4	4	2	1	3	2	3	3	1	2
Question	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Answer	2	2	3	2	3	1	3	1	1	2	3	1	2	1	2
Question	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Answer	3	4	1	4	4	2	3	1	4	1	3	2	3	4	2
Question	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
Answer	3	3	3	2	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	1	2	3	1
Question	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68							
Answer	2	2	3	2	3	1	2	4							

Exercise - II (Previous Year Questions)

AIPMT/NEET

AIPMT 2014

1. An example of ex situ conservation is :-

- (1) National Park
- (2) Seed Bank
- (3) Wildlife Sanctuary
- (4) Sacred Grove

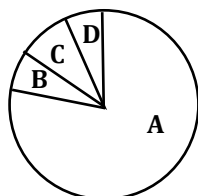
BAC074

2. A species facing extremely high risk of extinction in the immediate future is called

- (1) Vulnerable
- (2) Endemic
- (3) Critically Endangered
- (4) Extinct

BAC075

3. Given below is the representation of the extent of global diversity of invertebrates. What groups the four portions (A-D) represent respectively :-



	A	B	C	D
(1)	Insects	Crustaceans	Other animal groups	Molluscs
(2)	Crustaceans	Insects	Molluscs	Other animal groups
(3)	Molluscs	Other animal groups	Crustaceans Insects	Insects
(4)	Insects	Molluscs	Crustaceans	Other animal groups

BAC076

4. Just as a person moving from Delhi to Shimla to escape the heat for the duration of hot summer, thousands of migratory birds from Siberia and other extremely cold northern regions move to :-

- (1) Western Ghat
- (2) Meghalaya
- (3) Corbett National Park
- (4) Keolado National Park

BAC077

AIPMT 2015

5. Cryopreservation of gametes of threatened species in viable and fertile condition can be referred to as:-

- (1) Advanced ex-situ conservation of biodiversity
- (2) In situ conservation by sacred groves
- (3) In situ cryo-conservation of biodiversity
- (4) In situ conservation of biodiversity

BAC078

6. The UN Conference of Parties on climate change in the year 2011 was held in :-

- (1) South Africa
- (2) Peru
- (3) Qatar
- (4) Poland

BAC079

7. In which of the following both pairs have correct combination :-

- (1) In situ conservation: Cryopreservation
Ex situ conservation: Wildlife Sanctuary
- (2) In situ conservation: Seed Bank
Ex situ conservation: National Park
- (3) In situ conservation: Tissue culture
Ex situ conservation: Sacred groves
- (4) In situ conservation: National Park
Ex situ conservation: Botanical Garden

BAC080

8. The species confined to a particular region and not found elsewhere is termed as :
- (1) Rare (2) Keystone
(3) Alien (4) Endemic

BAC081

AIPMT 2016

9. A system of rotating crops with legume or grass pasture to improve soil structure and fertility is called:-
- (1) Ley farming
(2) Contour farming
(3) Strip farming
(4) Shifting agriculture

BAC082

10. Joint Forest Management Concept was introduced in India during :
- (1) 1960 s (2) 1970 s
(3) 1980 s (4) 1990 s

BAC083

11. How many hot spots of biodiversity in the world have been identified till date by Norman Myers?
- (1) 34 (2) 43
(3) 17 (4) 25

BAC084

12. Which of the following National Parks is home to the famous musk deer or hangul?
- (1) Eaglenest Wildlife Sanctuary, Arunachal Pradesh
(2) Dachigam National Park, Jammu & Kashmir
(3) Keibul Lamjao National Park, Manipur
(4) Bandhavgarh National Park, Madhya Pradesh

BAC085

13. Which of the following is the most important cause of animals and plants being driven to extinction ?
- (1) Over - exploitation
(2) Alien species invasion
(3) Habitat loss and fragmentation
(4) Co-extinctions

BAC086

AIPMT 2017

14. Which one of the following is related to Ex-situ conservation of threatened animals and plants ?
- (1) Biodiversity hot spots
(2) Amazon rainforest
(3) Himalayan region
(4) Wildlife safari parks

BAC087

15. Alexander Von Humbolt described for the first time:
- (1) Laws of limiting factor
(2) Species area relationships
(3) Population Growth equation
(4) Ecological Biodiversity

BAC088

16. The region of Biosphere Reserve which is legally protected and where no human activity is allowed is known as:
- (1) Buffer zone (2) Transition zone
(3) Restoration zone (4) Core zone

BAC089

17. Van Mahotsava is a festival of:
- (1) Planting trees in open areas
(2) Taking oath to protect trees
(3) Worshipping trees
(4) Conservation of sacred groves

BAC091

18. Which scientist proposed 'Rivet popper hypothesis' related to biodiversity and Ecosystems?

(1) Alexander von Humboldt
(2) Paul Ehrlich
(3) David Tilman
(4) Tansley

BAC092

AIPMT 2018

19. All of the following are included in 'Ex-situ conservation' except

(1) Wildlife safari parks
(2) Sacred groves
(3) Botanical gardens
(4) Seed banks

BAC093

AIPMT 2019

20. Which one of the following is not a method of in situ conservation of biodiversity ?

(1) Biosphere Reserve
(2) Wildlife Sanctuary
(3) Botanical Garden
(4) Sacred Grove

BAC094

21. The Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 was called :

(1) to reduce CO₂ emissions and global warming.
(2) for conservation of biodiversity and sustainable utilization of its benefits.
(3) to assess threat posed to native species by invasive weed species.
(4) for immediate steps to discontinue use of CFCs that were damaging the ozone layer.

BAC095

22. Which of the following is the most important causes for animals and plants being driven to extinction?

(1) Habitat loss and fragmentation
(2) Drought and floods
(3) Economic exploitation
(4) Alien species invasion

BAC096

23. Decline in the population of Indian native fishes due to introduction of *Clarias gariepinus* in river Yamuna can be categoriesd as :-

(1) Co-extinction
(2) Habitat fragmentation
(3) Over exploitation
(4) Alien species invasion

BAC097

24. 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?

(1) Endemic (2) Vulnerable
(3) Threatened (4) Keystone

BAC098

AIPMT 2020

25. According to Robert May, the global species diversity is about :

(1) 7 million (2) 1.5 million
(3) 20 million (4) 50 million

BAC099

26. Which of the following regions of the globe exhibits highest species diversity?

(1) Amazon forests
(2) Western Ghats of India
(3) Madagascar
(4) Himalayas

BAC100

27. According to Alexander von Humboldt :
- (1) Species richness decreases with increasing area of exploration
 - (2) Species richness increases with increasing area, but only up to limit
 - (3) There is no relationship between species richness and area explored.
 - (4) Species richness goes on increasing with increasing area of exploration

BAC101

28. In the following in each set a conservation approach and an example of method of conservation are given
- (a) In situ conservation - Biosphere Reserve
 - (b) Ex situ conservation - Sacred groves
 - (c) In situ conservation - Seed bank
 - (d) Ex situ conservation - Cryopreservation
- Select the option with correct match of approach and method :
- (1) (a) and (c) (2) (a) and (d)
 - (3) (b) and (d) (4) (a) and (b)

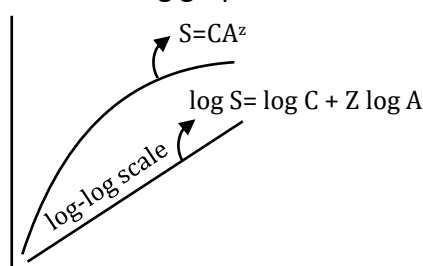
BAC102

AIPMT 2021

29. Find the wrongly matched pair.
- (1) *Clarias gariepinus* – African cat fish
 - (2) Himalaya – Hotspot
 - (3) Aravalli hills – Sacred groves
 - (4) Earth Summit – South Africa

BAC103

30. The following graph shows



- (1) Plant–animal relationship
- (2) Algae–fungi relationship
- (3) Species–volume relationship
- (4) Species-area relationship

BAC104

31. Loss of biodiversity in a region may lead to
- (1) Decline in plant production
 - (2) Lowered resistance to drought
 - (3) Increased variability in disease cycles
 - (4) All of the above

BAC105

AIPMT 2022

32. Habitat loss and fragmentation, over exploitation, alien species invasion and co-extinction are causes for:
- (1) Competition
 - (2) Biodiversity loss
 - (3) Natality
 - (4) Population explosion

BAC106

33. Which of the following is not a method of ex situ conservation?
- (1) National Parks
 - (2) Micropropagation
 - (3) Cryopreservation
 - (4) In vitro fertilization

BAC107

34. Give the correct descending order of organisms with reference to their estimated number found in Amazon forest.
- (a) Plants (b) Invertebrates
 - (c) Fishes (d) Mammals
 - (e) Birds

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :-

- (1) (a) > (b) > (e) > (d) > (c)
- (2) (a) > (c) > (d) > (b) > (e)
- (3) (b) > (a) > (e) > (d) > (c)
- (4) (b) > (a) > (c) > (e) > (d)

BAC108

35. The World Summit on sustainable development held in 2002 in Johannesburg, South Africa pledged for:
- (1) A significant reduction in the current rate of biodiversity loss.
 - (2) Declaration of more biodiversity hotspots.
 - (3) Increase in agricultural production
 - (4) Collection and preservation of seeds of different genetic strains of commercially important plants.

BAC109

36. Frugivorous birds are found in large numbers in tropical forests mainly because of :
- (1) lack of niche specialisation
 - (2) higher annual rainfall
 - (3) availability of fruits throughout the year
 - (4) temperature conducive for their breeding

BAC110

37. Match List-I with List-II.

List-I		List-II	
(a)	Sacred groves	(i)	Alien species
(b)	Zoological park	(ii)	Release of large quantity of oxygen
(c)	Nile perch	(iii)	Ex-situ conservation
(d)	Amazon forest	(iv)	Khasi Hills in Meghalaya

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :-

- (1) (a)–(iv), (b)–(iii), (c)–(i), (d)–(ii)
- (2) (a)–(ii), (b)–(iv), (c)–(i), (d)–(iii)
- (3) (a)–(iv), (b)–(i), (c)–(ii), (d)–(iii)
- (4) (a)–(iv), (b)–(iii), (c)–(ii), (d)–(i)

BAC111

38. Western Ghats have a large number of plants and animal species that are not found anywhere else. Which of the following term is used to notify such species?
- (1) Threatened species
 - (2) Keystone species
 - (3) Endemic species
 - (4) Vulnerable species

BAC112

NEET-UG 2023

39. Among 'The Evil Quartet', which one is considered the most important cause driving extinction of species ?
- (1) Over exploitation for economic gain
 - (2) Alien species invasions
 - (3) Co-extinctions
 - (4) Habitat loss and fragmentation

BAC128

40. The historic Convention on Biological Diversity, 'The Earth Summit' was held in Rio de Janeiro in the year:
- (1) 1992
 - (2) 1986
 - (3) 2002
 - (4) 1985

BAC129

NEET-UG 2023 (Manipur)

41. In 'rivet popper hypothesis', Paul Ehrlich compared the rivets in an airplane to :
- (1) species within a genus
 - (2) genetic diversity
 - (3) ecosystem
 - (4) genera within a family

BAC130

42. Which of the following is/are cause(s) of biodiversity losses ?
- (1) Over-exploitation, habitat loss and fragmentation.
 - (2) Climate change only
 - (3) Over-Exploitation only
 - (4) Habitat loss and fragmentation only

BAC131

NEET-UG 2024

43. List of endangered species was released by-
 (1) GEAC (2) WWF
 (3) FOAM (4) IUCN

BAC136

44. Tropical regions show greatest level of species richness because
 A. Tropical latitudes have remained relatively undisturbed for millions of years, hence more time was available for species diversification.
 B. Tropical environments are more seasonal.
 C. More solar energy is available in tropics.
 D. Constant environments promote niche specialization.
 E. Tropical environments are constant and predictable.

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :-

- (1) A, C, D and E only
 (2) A and B only
 (3) A, B and E only
 (4) A, B and D only

BAC137

45. The type of conservation in which the threatened species are taken out from their natural habitat and placed in special setting where they can be protected and given special care is called :-
 (1) *in-situ* conservation
 (2) Biodiversity conservation
 (3) Semi-conservative method
 (4) Sustainable development

BAC138

46. These are regarded as major causes of biodiversity loss :-
 A. Over exploitation
 B. Co-extinction

- C. Mutation
 D. Habitat loss and fragmentation
 E. Migration

Choose the **correct** option :-

- (1) A, C and D only
 (2) A, B, C and D only
 (3) A, B and E only
 (4) A, B and D only

BAC139

47. Match List I with List II.

	List I		List II
A.	Robert May	I.	Species-Area relationship
B.	Alexander von Humboldt	II.	Long term ecosystem experiment using out door plots
C.	Paul Ehrlich	III.	Global species diversity at about 7 million
D.	David Tilman	IV.	Rivet popper hypothesis

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :-

- (1) A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV
 (2) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II
 (3) A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV
 (4) A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I

BAC140

RE-NEET-UG 2024

48. The regions with high level of species richness, high degree of endemism and a loss of 70% of the species and habitat are identified as :-
 (1) Natural Reserves
 (2) Sacred Groves
 (3) Biodiversity Hotspots
 (4) Biogeographical Regions

BAC141

49. Which one of the following is **not** included under *in-situ* conservation ?

- (1) Wild-life sanctuary
- (2) Botanical garden
- (3) Biosphere reserve
- (4) National park

BAC142

50. Cryo preservation technique is used for :

- (1) Protection of environment
- (2) Protection of Biodiversity hotspots.
- (3) Preservation of gametes in viable and fertile condition for a long period
- (4) *In-situ* conservation

BAC143

51. Match List-I with List-II :

	List-I		List-II
A.	Biodiversity hotspot	I.	Khasi and Jaintia hills in Meghalaya
B.	Sacred groves	II.	World Summit on Sustainable Development 2002
C.	Johannesburg South Africa	III.	<i>Parthenium</i>
D.	Alien species invasion	IV.	Western Ghats

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :-

- (1) A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III
- (2) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I
- (3) A-I, B-IV, C-III, D-II
- (4) A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV

BAC144

EXERCISE-II (Previous Year Questions)

ANSWER KEY

Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Answer	2	3	4	4	1	1	4	4	1	3	1	2	3	4	2
Question	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Answer	4	2	2	2	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	2	2	4	4
Question	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Answer	4	2	1	4	1	3	1	3	4	1	1	1	4	1	2
Question	46	47	48	49	50	51									
Answer	4	2	3	2	3	1									

Exercise - III

Master Your Understanding

(A) NCERT BASED QUESTIONS

- Direct economic benefit from nature are included in-
 - Broadly utilitarian
 - Ethical
 - Social forestry
 - Narrowly utilitarian

BAC145

- The earth summit held at Rio de Janeiro in 1992 resulted in to :-
 - Compilation of Red list
 - Establishment of Biosphere Reserves
 - Conservation of Biodiversity
 - IUCN

BAC114

(B) ANALYTICAL QUESTIONS

- Reason for elimination of wild life is :-
 - Deforestation
 - Forest fire
 - Floods
 - Less Rain fall

BAC115

- Best economic method to harvest the solar energy :-
 - Solar cell
 - Energy plantation
 - Cultivation of sugar cane then energy obtain by burning it.
 - Solar cooker.

BAC116

- Main reason of disturbance of biological diversity:-
 - Green house effect
 - Hunting
 - Soil erosion
 - Destruction of natural habitats

BAC117

- Best method to preserve the wild relatives of plants :-
 - By growing them in natural habitats
 - Gene library
 - By storing seeds
 - Cryopreservation

BAC118

- What shall be the effect of destruction of wild life :-
 - Wild gene of disease resistance will not be obtained
 - Soil erosion
 - Floods
 - Green house effect

BAC119

- Which of the following are generally considered to be the major reasons why biodiversity should be conserved-
 - Economic benefits
 - Ethical reason
 - Political advantages
 - For scientific study
 - Ecological benefits
 - (i), (iii), (iv)
 - (i), (ii), (iv)
 - (iii), (v)
 - (ii), (iii)

BAC134

- Presently India has _____ Biosphere reserve, _____ National parks and _____ wildlife sanctuaries.
 - 20, 90, 500
 - 14, 85, 348
 - 11, 90, 448
 - 14, 90, 448

BAC135

10. Which one of the following is a pair of endangered species

- (1) Garden lizard and Mexican poppy
- (2) Rhesus monkey and Sal tree
- (3) Indian peacock and carrot grass
- (4) Hornbill and Indian Aconite

BAC123

11. If the Bengal Tiger becomes extinct

- (1) Hyenas and wolves will become scarce
- (2) The wild areas will be safe for man and domestic animals
- (3) Its gene pool will be lost for ever
- (4) The populations of beautiful animals like deers will get stabilized.

BAC124

12. Which one of the following pairs of geographical areas show maximum biodiversity in our country:-

- (1) Sunderbans and Rann of Kutch
- (2) Eastern Ghats and West Bengal
- (3) Eastern Himalaya and Western Ghats
- (4) Kerala and Punjab

BAC125

13. One of the **ex situ** conservation methods for endangered species is :-

- (1) Wildlife Sanctuaries
- (2) Biosphere Reserves
- (3) Cryopreservation
- (4) National Parks

BAC126

14. Exploring molecular, genetic and species level diversity for products of economic importance is called

- (1) Biodiversity
- (2) Biopiracy
- (3) Bioprospecting
- (4) Bioremediation

BAC127

15. Which of the following pairs of an animal and a plant represents endangered organisms in India?

- (1) Cinchona and Leopard
- (2) Banyan and Black buck
- (3) Bentinckia nicobarica and Red Panda
- (4) Tamarind and Rhesus monkey

BAC055

16. Which one of the following is the correctly matched pair of an endangered animal and a National Park?

- (1) Wild ass — Dudhwa National Park
- (2) Great Indian Bustard—Keoladeo National Park
- (3) Lion— Corbett National Park
- (4) Rhinoceros—Kaziranga National Park

BAC057

17. Identify the odd combination of the habitat and the particular animal concerned :

- (1) Rann of Kutch — Wild Ass
- (2) Dachigam National Park—Snow Leopard
- (3) Sunderbans — Bengal Tiger
- (4) Periyar — Elephant

BAC059

18. Which one of the following pairs of organisms are exotic species introduced in India ?

- (1) Nile perch, *Ficus religiosa*
- (2) *Ficus religiosa*, *Lantana camara*
- (3) *Lantana camara*, Water hyacinth
- (4) Water hyacinth, *Prosopis cineraria*

BAC060

19. The Indian Rhinoceros is a natural inhabitant of which one of the Indian states?

- (1) Uttar Pradesh
- (2) Himachal Pradesh
- (3) Assam
- (4) Uttarakhand

BAC065

EXERCISE - III

ANSWER KEY

Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Answer	4	3	1	2	4	1	1	2	4	4	3	3	3	3	3
Question	16	17	18	19											
Answer	4	2	3	3											