

BIOLOGY**Biodiversity and its Conservation**No. of Questions
45Maximum Marks
180Time
1 Hour**Speed
TEST
95**

Chapter-wise

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

- This test contains 45 MCQ's. For each question only one option is correct. Darken the correct circle/ bubble in the Response Grid provided on each page.
- You have to evaluate your Response Grids yourself with the help of solutions provided at the end of this book.
- Each correct answer will get you 4 marks and 1 mark shall be deducted for each incorrect answer. No mark will be given/ deducted if no bubble is filled. Keep a timer in front of you and stop immediately at the end of 60 min.
- The sheet follows a particular syllabus. Do not attempt the sheet before you have completed your preparation for that syllabus.
- After completing the sheet check your answers with the solution booklet and complete the Result Grid. Finally spend time to analyse your performance and revise the areas which emerge out as weak in your evaluation.

- Which one of the following is not included under *in-situ* conservation ?
(a) Botanical garden
(b) Biosphere reserve
(c) National park
(d) Sanctuary
- Biodiversity Act of India was passed by the parliament in the year
(a) 1992 (b) 1996
(c) 2000 (d) 2002
- Biodiversity of a geographical region represents
(a) endangered species found in the region.
(b) the diversity in the organisms living in the region.
(c) genetic diversity present in the dominant species of the region.
(d) species endemic to the region.
- Which animal has become extinct from India?
(a) Snow Leopard (b) Hippopotamus
(c) Wolf (d) Cheetah
- Which of the following is considered a hot-spot of biodiversity in India ?
(a) Indo-Gangetic Plain (b) Eastern Ghats
(c) Aravalli Hills (d) Western Ghats
- Which group of vertebrates comprises the highest number of endangered species ?
(a) Birds (b) Mammals
(c) Fishes (d) Reptiles
- One of endangered species of Indian medicinal plants is that of
(a) *Ocimum* (b) Garlic
(c) *Nepenthes* (d) *Podophyllum*
- Which one of the following is the correct matched pair of an endangered animal and National Park ?
(a) Rhinoceros - Kaziranga National Park
(b) Wild Ass - Dudhwa National Park
(c) Great Indian - Keoladeo National Park
(d) Lion - Corbett National Park

**RESPONSE
GRID**1. (a) (b) (c) (d)
6. (a) (b) (c) (d)2. (a) (b) (c) (d)
7. (a) (b) (c) (d)3. (a) (b) (c) (d)
8. (a) (b) (c) (d)

4. (a) (b) (c) (d)

5. (a) (b) (c) (d)

Space for Rough Work

9. The area where wild populations, traditional life styles and genetic resources are protected is :
 (a) Core Zone
 (b) Buffer Zone
 (c) Biosphere reserve
 (d) Manipulation Zone
10. Which one of the following species of plant is considered as the world's most problematic aquatic weed?
 (a) *Lantana*
 (b) *Eichhornia*
 (c) *Parthenium* (carrot grass)
 (d) Brown algae
11. Which one of the following is not observed in biodiversity hotspots ?
 (a) Endemism
 (b) Accelerated species loss
 (c) Lesser inter-specific competition
 (d) Species richness
12. Which one of the following shows maximum genetic diversity in India ?
 (a) Groundnut (b) Rice
 (c) Maize (d) Mango
13. Study the four statements (i–iv) given below and select the two correct ones out of them:
 (i) A lion eating a deer and a sparrow feeding on grain are ecologically similar in being consumers
 (ii) Predator star fish *Pisaster* helps in maintaining species diversity of some invertebrates
 (iii) Predators ultimately lead to the extinction of prey species
 (iv) Production of chemicals such as nicotine, strychnine by the plants are metabolic disorders
 The two correct statements are:
 (a) (ii) and (iii) (b) (iii) and (iv)
 (c) (i) and (iv) (d) (i) and (ii)
14. Reason of diversity in living beings is due to
 (a) mutation
 (b) long term evolutionary change
 (c) gradual change
 (d) short term evolutionary change
15. Which of the following is a reason for the greater biological diversity of tropical regions?
 (a) Tropical latitudes have remained almost undisturbed for millions of years.
 (b) Tropical environments are less seasonal, relatively more constant and predictable.
 (c) More solar energy is available in the tropics resulting in high productivity.
 (d) All of these.
16. An exotic species that is introduced to a new area, spreads rapidly and eliminates native species is called
 (a) immigrant species
 (b) invasive species
 (c) *Eichhornia crassipes*
 (d) all of these
17. Characters of stable community are
 (a) it should not show too much variations in year-to-year productivity.
 (b) it must be resistant to occasional natural or man-made disturbances.
 (c) it should be resistant to invasions by alien species.
 (d) All of these
18. What is the decreasing order of number of animal species as far as India is concerned?
 (a) Mammals, Aves, Reptiles, Amphibians
 (b) Aves, Reptiles, Mammals, Amphibians
 (c) Mammals, Reptiles, Amphibians, Aves
 (d) Reptiles, Amphibians, Mammals, Aves
19. Organization responsible for maintaining Red Data Book is
 (a) IUCN (b) WWF
 (c) CITES (d) IBWL

RESPONSE
GRID

9. (a) (b) (c) (d)
 14. (a) (b) (c) (d)
 19. (a) (b) (c) (d)

10. (a) (b) (c) (d)
 15. (a) (b) (c) (d)

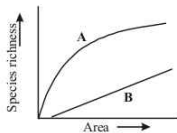
11. (a) (b) (c) (d)
 16. (a) (b) (c) (d)

12. (a) (b) (c) (d)
 17. (a) (b) (c) (d)

13. (a) (b) (c) (d)
 18. (a) (b) (c) (d)

Space for Rough Work

20. Which option correctly describes equations for curves A and B, in the given graph of species - area relationship?



- A $S = CA^2$ B $\log S = \log C + Z \log A$
 (b) $\log S = \log C + Z$ $S = CA^Z$
 (c) $\log C = \log S + Z$ $S = CA^Z$
 (d) $S = CA^2$ $\log C = \log S + Z \log A$
21. Genetic variations affect the production of the drug reserpine in the medicinal plant *Rauwolfia vomitoria* growing in different Himalayan ranges. What kind of diversity does it indicate?
- (a) Species diversity
(b) Genetic diversity
(c) Ecological diversity
(d) None of these
22. Keystone species deserve protection because these
- (a) are capable of surviving in harsh environmental conditions
(b) indicate the presence of certain minerals in the soil
(c) have become rare due to overexploitation
(d) play an important role in supporting other species.
23. In a National Park, protection is provided to
- (a) flora and fauna (b) entire ecosystem
(c) fauna only (d) flora only
24. Which of these organisms are protected by people of 'Bishnoi' community of Rajasthan?
- (a) *Prosopis cineraria* (b) Black buck
- (c) Bhojpatra (d) Both (a) and (b).
25. Which of the following statements regarding biodiversity hot spots are incorrect?
- (i) High endemism
(ii) High levels of species richness.
(iii) Total number is 34 in the world.
(iv) Five of these occur in India.
(v) High alien species invasions.
(vi) Cover less than 2% of the earth's land area; but if properly conserved, they can reduce extinctions by about 30%.
- (a) (i), (ii), (iii) (b) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
(c) (iv), (v), (vi) (d) (i), (ii), (iv)
26. Ex situ conservation is used for the conservation of
- (a) all plants
(b) all animals
(c) threatened animals and plants
(d) both (a) and (b).
27. _____ National Park was the first National Park of India.
- (a) Jim Corbett (b) Nanda Devi
(c) Kaziranga (d) Jaldapara
28. First 'Earth Summit' for 'Convention on Biological Diversity' (CBD) was held at
- (a) Johannesburg (2002), S. Africa
(b) Rio de Janeiro (1992) Brazil
(c) Dehradun (1992), India
(d) New York (2000), U.S.A.
29. *Antilope cervicapra*/Black Buck is –
- (a) Vulnerable (b) Endangered
(c) Critically endangered (d) Extinct in the wild
30. Alpha diversity is present –
- (a) Within community (b) Between community
(c) Ranges of communities (d) All of the above
31. Biodiversity is determined by –
- (a) Number of individuals in an area
(b) Species richness
(c) Evenness
(d) Both (b) and (c)

RESPONSE
GRID

20. (a) (b) (c) (d) 21. (a) (b) (c) (d) 22. (a) (b) (c) (d) 23. (a) (b) (c) (d) 24. (a) (b) (c) (d)
25. (a) (b) (c) (d) 26. (a) (b) (c) (d) 27. (a) (b) (c) (d) 28. (a) (b) (c) (d) 29. (a) (b) (c) (d)
30. (a) (b) (c) (d) 31. (a) (b) (c) (d)

Space for Rough Work

32. Which of the following species is endangered?
(a) *Panthera leo persica* (b) *Pythian molurus*
(c) *Chelonia mydas* (d) *Pallas siberian crane*
33. Decrease in species diversity in tropical countries is mainly due to –
(a) Urbanisation (b) Pollution
(c) Deforestation (d) Soil erosion
34. Which of the following animal has become almost extinct in India?
(a) Wolf (b) Rhinoceros
(c) Hippopotamus (d) Cheetah
35. Those species whose populations have been seriously depleted and whose ultimate security is not assured are known as –
(a) Threatened species (b) Endangered species
(c) Vulnerable species (d) Rare species
36. Which of the following is threatened by illegal trade in wildlife products?
(a) Nile perch (b) Elephants
(c) Key deer (d) Galapagos tortoises
37. Humans have altered _____ of Earth's land surface.
(a) very little (b) about 25%
(c) about 50% (d) about 80%
38. Which endangered animal is the source of world's finest, lightest, warmest and most expensive wool-the shahtoosh?
(a) Nilgai (b) Cheetal
(c) Kashmiri Goat (d) Chiru
39. Which of the following is the most serious threat to biodiversity?
(a) Competition from exotic species
(b) Commercial harvesting
(c) Habitat destruction
(d) Overexploitation
40. Diversity in the type of breaks of finches adapted to different feeding habits on the Galapagos Islands, as observed by Darwin, provides evidence for
(a) intraspecific variations.
(b) intraspecific competition.
(c) interspecific competition.
(d) origin of species by natural selection.
41. Which of the following is not a step in understanding biodiversity?
(a) Naming the species
(b) Looking at other related species
(c) Assessing the species geographic range
(d) Quantifying the species genome
42. Diversity of habitat over the total landscape is called
(a) β diversity (b) γ diversity (gamma)
(c) landscape diversity (d) ecosystem diversity
43. The term hot spot for high diversity ecological regions was coined by –
(a) IUCN (b) Myers
(c) Odum (d) Kormandy
44. Following arrangement is correct from the point of view of decreasing biodiversity in angiosperms (N), fungi (F), pteridophytes (P) and algae(A)
(a) $N > F > P > A$ (b) $N > F > A > P$
(c) $F > N > P > A$ (d) $F > N > A > P$
45. The number of plant species recorded from India, is
(a) 30,000 (b) 45,000
(c) 70,000 (d) 90,000

RESPONSE
GRID

32. (a) (b) (c) (d) 33. (a) (b) (c) (d) 34. (a) (b) (c) (d) 35. (a) (b) (c) (d) 36. (a) (b) (c) (d)
37. (a) (b) (c) (d) 38. (a) (b) (c) (d) 39. (a) (b) (c) (d) 40. (a) (b) (c) (d) 41. (a) (b) (c) (d)
42. (a) (b) (c) (d) 43. (a) (b) (c) (d) 44. (a) (b) (c) (d) 45. (a) (b) (c) (d)

BIOLOGY CHAPTERWISE SPEED TEST-95

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|---|----|------------------|-----|
| Total Questions | 45 | Total Marks | 180 |
| Attempted | | Correct | |
| Incorrect | | Net Score | |
| Cut-off Score | 50 | Qualifying Score | 60 |
| Success Gap = Net Score – Qualifying Score | | | |
| Net Score = (Correct × 4) – (Incorrect × 1) | | | |