

## Exercise-1

Marked Questions are for Revision Questions.

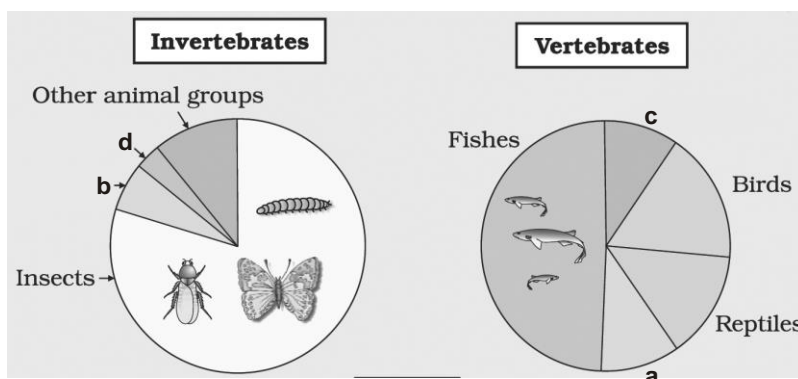
### ONLY ONE OPTION CORRECT TYPE

#### SECTION - A #

#### INTRODUCTION, LEVEL OF BIODIVERSITY, PATTERN OF BIODIVERSITY, LOSS OF BIODIVERSITY

1. Number of known and described species is  
 (1) 1.7 –1.8 million      (2) 1.7– 1.8 lacs      (3) 1.7–1.8 billion      (4) 17–18 million

2.

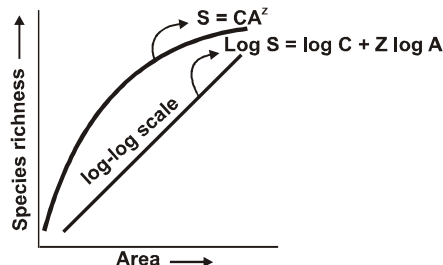


Select the correct option having correct a, b, c, d labelling in given figures

- (1) a - Mammals , b -crustaceans , c - Amphibians d- molluscs  
 (2) a - Molluscs, b - Algae , c - Mammals , d - crustaceans  
 (3) a - Amphibians , b -Molluscs , c - Mammals d- crustaceans  
 (4) a - crustaceans , b -molluscs , c - Amphibians, d- Mammals
3. The % global species diversity in India is –  
 (1) 2.4 %      (2) 12 %      (3) 9 %      (4) 8.1 %
4. Genetic diversity refers to  
 (1) The differences in alleles within species      (2) Differences in entire alleles  
 (3) Differences in chromosomal structures      (4) All of these
5. The different species of a medicinal plant are found in different parts of himalayan region which bear different concentration of a chemical .....a..... due to .....b..... This plant is ....C....  
 (1) a = Morphine b = species richness c = Papaver somniferum  
 (2) a = Quinine b =  $\beta$  - diversity c = Cinchona officinalis  
 (3) a = Raserpine b = genetic diversity c = Rauwolfia vomitaria  
 (4) a = Stramonium b =  $\gamma$  - diversity c = Atropa beladona
6. The diversity of the habitats over the total landscape/geographical area is called  
 (1) Gamma diversity      (2) Beta divesity      (3) Omega diversity      (4) Delta diversity

7. ~~✖~~ Rate of replacement of species along a gradient of habitats/communities is called  
 (1)  $\alpha$ -diversity (2)  $\beta$ -diversity (3) gamma diversity (4) omega diversity

8. Which of the following is correct



- (1)  $S$  = exponential growth,  $C$  =  $Y$  intercept,  $Z$  = Unknown factor,  $A$  = area  
 (2)  $S$  = species richness,  $C$  =  $Y$  intercept,  $Z$  = regression coefficient,  $A$  = area  
 (3)  $S$  = Logistic growth,  $C$  = carrying capacity  $Z$  = Environmental resistance,  $A$  = area  
 (4)  $S$  = Semi arid species,  $C$  =  $Y$  intercept.  $Z$  = regression coefficient,  $A$  = area
9. "Evil Quartet" is related with  
 (1) Loss of biodiversity (2) Loss of alien species  
 (3) Loss of standing crop (4) Loss of climax community
10. Which of the following is an example of recent extinct species?  
 (1) dodo (Mauritius) (2) quagga (Africa), thylacine (Australia)  
 (3) Steller's Sea Cow (Russia) (4) All of the above
11. ~~✖~~ Wild life is destroyed mostly by  
 (1) Lack of proper care (2) Mass scale hunting  
 (3) Destruction of natural habitats (4) Natural calamity
12. ~~✖~~ Introduction of *Clarius gariepinus* in aquaculture in India is a serious threat to extinction of  
 (1) Cray fish (2) Cichlid fish (3) Native cat fish (4) Salmon fish
13. ~~✖~~ Red Data Book contains information about  
 (1) Red coloured insects (2) Red coloured fishes  
 (3) Red eyed birds (4) Endangered plants and animals
14. ~~✖~~ The organisation which has published 'Red Data Book' is  
 (1) International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resource  
 (2) National Environmental Engineering Research Institute  
 (3) National Wildlife Action Plan  
 (4) Convention on International trade in Endangered species of Wild fauna and flora
15. ~~✖~~ Which animal has become extinct from India  
 (1) Snow leopard (2) Hippopotamus (3) Wolf (4) Cheetah (*Acinonyx*)
16. ~~✖~~ A pair of endangered species is  
 (1) Horn bill and indian Aconite (2) Indian Peacock and Carrot grass  
 (3) Garden Lizard and Mexican Poppy (4) Rhesus Monkey and sal Tree

17. The Indian Wild Ass is found in  
(1) Garhwal Himalayas (2) Plateau and Ladakh (3) Thar deserts (4) Rann of Kutch
18. A taxon facing an extremely high risk of extinction in wild in the immediate future is called  
(1) Critically endangered (2) Endangered  
(3) Vulnerable (4) Extinct in wild
19. The Great Indian Bustard is  
(1) Rare species (2) Vulnerable species  
(3) Endangered species (4) Flourishing species
20. *Cupressus cashmeriana* is a  
(1) Critically endangered species (2) Endangered species  
(3) Vulnerable species (4) It is a data deficient taxon
21. Rare (R) species are  
(1) Those with small population in certain geographical areas  
(2) Those which are found in silent valley of Kerala  
(3) Those which are likely to be endangered  
(4) Those which are in danger of extinction
22. Vulnerable (V) species are those  
(1) Which are wild  
(2) Which live in National parks  
(3) Which are likely to be in danger of extinction in near future  
(4) Which require conservation
23. Which is critically endangered animal species  
(1) Antelope cervicapra (Black Buck) (2) *Ailurus fulgens* (Red Panda)  
(3) *Sus salvanius* (Pigmy Hog) (4) *Hyla*
24. Genetic biodiversity in agricultural crops is threatened by  
(1) Introduction of high yielding varieties (2) Intensive use of fertilizers  
(3) Extensive intercropping (4) Intensive use of biopesticides
25. What is 'Bioprospecting'  
(1) Increasing production of useful products by using Bioresources.  
(2) Monitoring the loss of Biodiversity in different geographical areas.  
(3) Exploring molecular genetics and species level diversity for products of economic importance.  
(4) Selecting useful species for commercial utilization of them or their products.

### SECTION - B # CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY

1. First National park developed in India is  
(1) Gir (2) Kaziranga (3) Jim Corbett (4) Kanha
2. First Biosphere Reserve was established in 1986 in India at  
(1) Nilgiri (2) Sunderbans (3) Gulf of myanmar (4) Nanda Devi

3. Under MAB programme of UNESCO India has identified.....(no) areas to be declared biosphere reserves  
 (1) 3 (2) 18 (3) 23 (4) 33
4. Ecological hot spots present in India are  
 (1) One (2) Two (3) Three (4) Four
5. In situ conservation refers to  
 (1) On site conservation (2) Off site conservation  
 (3) Both (1) and (2) (4) None of the above
6. One of the ex situ conservation methods for endangered species is  
 (1) Wild life sanctuaries (2) Biosphere reserves  
 (3) Cryopreservation (4) National Park
7. 'Ex situ' conservation is the term applied to  
 (1) Protection of biosphere reserves  
 (2) Creation of wildlife sanctuaries  
 (3) Prevention of poaching in protected forests  
 (4) Breeding of endangered species in zoological parks.
8. Which one is not included under in situ conservation  
 (1) National Park (2) Sanctuary (3) Botanical garden (4) Biosphere reserve
9. Project Tiger was started in the year  
 (1) 1951 (2) 1963 (3) 1973 (4) 1981
10. Who developed the concept of hot spots in 1988 to designate priority areas for in situ conservation.  
 (1) Norman Mayers (2) Saxton (3) Tansley (4) Dugeon
11. Along with Western Ghats and Eastern Himalayan hot spots which of the following are new centres of biodiversity  
 (1) Agasthyamalai hills (2) Silent valley  
 (3) Amambalam Reserve (4) All of these
12. Silent valley in Kerala has been preserved as it has  
 (1) Recreational value (2) National tropical rain forests  
 (3) Rare plants and animals (4) Valuable timber plants
13. Which park floats in a vast lake  
 (1) Keibul Lamijao National park (Manipur) (2) Keoladeo National park Bharatpur  
 (3) Chilka lake Bird sanctuary (4) Nokrek national Park, Meghalays
14. Germplasm conservation in liquid nitrogen at temperature ( $-196^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) is  
 (1) Scarification (2) Stratification (3) Cryopreservation (4) None of the above
15. Earth summit held at Riode janerio in 1992 resulted into  
 (1) Compilation of red list (2) Establishment of biosphere reserves  
 (3) Convention of biosphere reserves (4) IUCN















16. The head quarter of world conservation union is located in  
(1) USA (2) Germany (3) Japan (4) Switzerland
17. Which of the following organisations check illegal trade in variety of plants and animals.  
(1) CITES (2) IUCN (3) WCU (4) TRAFFIC
18. Wild life conservation means the protection and preservation of  
(1) Wild flora (2) Wild fauna  
(3) Cultivated plants and domesticated animals (4) All livings in natural habitat
19. National 'Wild Life Protection Act' was enacted by our government to declare hunting as unlawful act in the year  
(1) 1979 (2) 1972 (3) 1962 (4) 1982
20. The book/magazine that gives information about rare plants growing in protected areas/gardens is  
(1) Red Data Book (2) Green Book (3) Sanctuary (4) WWF-N Book
21. Endemic plants are those plants which grow in  
(1) Fresh water lakes (2) Shady places  
(3) Tissues of other plants (4) Geographically limited areas
22. Biodiversity Act of India for not allowing any foreigner to exploit Indian biodiversity was passed in  
(1) 1996 (2) 2006 (3) 2002 (4) 1962
23. Which is wrongly matched?  
(1) Kaziranga – Rhenoceros  
(2) Runn of Kucch – Asiatic wild ass  
(3) Dachigram sanctuary – Great Indian bustard  
(4) Pariyar sanctuary – Elephant

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**MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS**

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1. Which of the following statements are incorrect.  
(1) The waste is pulverised, compacted and covered over by a layer of earth in sanitary landfill.  
(2) Second world summit held in 2002 in johannesberg, South Africa, was related to reduce the current rate of biodiversity loss.  
(3) Cryopreservation is an insitu conservation method for endangered species.  
(4) Diversity of habitat in a geographic area is gamma diversity.  
(1) a & c (2) b & d (3) a & d (4) c only.
2. A species restricted to a given area is  
(1) Endemic species (2) Allopatric species (3) Sympatric species (4) Sibling species
3. Jim Corbette national Park is known for  
(1) Lions (2) Tigers (3) Black buck (4) Rhino
4. In which zone, limited human activity is permitted  
(1) Core zone (2) Buffer zone (3) manipulation zone (4) Restoration zone
5. The taxon likely to join the category of endangered category in near future is

- (1) Extinct                      (2) Rare                      (3) Valnerable                      (4) Living fossil
6.  Ex-situ conservation is carried out in  
 (1) Sanctuary                      (2) National park                      (3) Biosphere reserve                      (4) Zoo
7.  Which one is not endangered  
 (1) Asiatic Wild ass                      (2) Idri idri  
 (3) Lion Tailed macaque                      (4) Addax antelopes
8.  Asiatic Lion is  
 (1) Extinct from wild                      (2) Rare                      (3) Vulnerable                      (4) Endangered
9.  A threatened species is  
 (1) Only endangered species                      (2) Only vulnerable species  
 (3) Endangered and rare species                      (4) Endangered, vulnerable and rare species
10.  Species very near to extinction, if conservation measures are not promptly taken is  
 (1) Threatened species                      (2) Rare species  
 (3) Endangered species                      (4) Vulnerable species
11.  What is true for National Park  
 (1) Tourism is allowed in buffer zone                      (2) No human activity is allowed  
 (3) Cattle grazing is allowed in buffer zone                      (4) Hunting is allowed in core zone
12.  In case of extinction of Bengal Tiger  
 (1) Wolves and Hyenas shall become scarce                      (2) Wild areas will become safe  
 (3) Gene pool will be lost for ever                      (4) None
13.  Gene bank is collection of  
 (1) Frozen germplasm                      (2) Spores                      (3) Seeds                      (4) All the above
14.  An in situ method of conservation is  
 (1) Botanical garden                      (2) National park                      (3) Cryopreservation                      (4) Tissue culture
15.  Sunderbans contain  
 (1) Mangrove plants                      (2) Alpine trees                      (3) Teak forest                      (4) Grasses
16.  World biodiversity day is  
 (1) 22nd April                      (2) 16th September                      (3) 5th June                      (4) 22th May
17.  Reserpine is obtained from  
 (1) Ricinus                      (2) Cinchona  
 (3) Root of Rauwolfia serpentina                      (4) Stem of Rauwolfia serpentina
18.  Taxol is extracted from  
 (1) Pacific Yew                      (2) Rauwolfia                      (3) Arabidopsis                      (4) None of the above
19.  Main cause of extinction of species from tropical areas is  
 (1) Afforestation                      (2) Deforestation                      (3) Gamma diversity                      (4) Delta diversity
20. Western Ghats have come under the category of Hotspot because of  
 (1) High endemism                      (2) High elevation                      (3) Tropical climate                      (4) Evergreen forest

21. A new approach of conservation is establishment of  
(1) Reserve forests (2) National Parks (3) Sanctuaries (4) Biosphere reserves
22. Species endangered due to low reproduction rate is  
(1) Giant panda (2) Lion (3) Bald Eagle (4) Island species
23. The endangered largest living lemur *Idri idri* is inhabitant of  
(1) Sri Lanka (2) Madagascar (3) Mauritius (4) India
24. Biodiversity Act of India was passed by the parliament in the year  
(1) 1996 (2) 1992 (3) 2002 (4) 2000
25. Which of the following is exotic species  
(1) *Parthenium* (2) *Lantana* (3) *Eichhornia* (4) All of these
26. The total number of biodiversity hot spots in the world are  
(1) 24 (2) 12 (3) 34 (4) 52
27. NEERI is situated in  
(1) Delhi (2) Mumbai (3) Nagpur (4) Bangaluru
28. A historic convention on biological diversity held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 is known as  
(1) The earth summit (2) Montreal protocol  
(3) Geneva convention (4) Janeiro convention
29. Silent valley is tropical evergreen forest located in  
(1) Kerala (2) Karnataka (3) Maharashtra (4) Orissa
30. Identify the correctly matched pair  
(1) Gir Forest – Rhino (2) Kaziranga – Elephant  
(3) Corbett park – Aves (4) Rann of Kutch – Wild ass
31. The ex situ conservation of genetic resources can be done through  
(1) Tissue culture practices  
(2) Maintenance of sanctuaries  
(3) The establishment of germplasm banks  
(4) The establishment of national parks
32. Which habitat shows highest diversity of living species  
(1) Deserts (2) Temperate forests  
(3) Tropical rainforests (4) Grasslands

## Exercise-2

1. The indirect development in insects is because of: (NSEB 2009)  
(1) Abundance of food in water (2) Lack of stored food in eggs  
(3) Spiral cleavage of zygote (4) Short life span of adults

2. 🚫 If you are seeing mangroves around you, which part of India are you visiting (KVPY 2012 SA)  
 (1) Western Ghats (2) Thar desert (3) Sunderbans (4) Himalayas

## Exercise-3

### PART - I : NEET / AIPMT QUESTION (PREVIOUS YEARS)

1. 🚫 Which is mainly responsible for extinction of wildlife (AIPMT 1999)  
 (1) Hunting of flesh (2) Destruction of habitats  
 (3) Pollution of air and water (4) All the above
2. 🚫 Biosphere reserves are being threatened with (AIPMT-2000)  
 (1) Population growth (2) Rains (3) Pollution (4) All the above
3. 🚫 Idri idri occurs in (AIPMT-2000)  
 (1) India (2) Mauritius (3) Fiji (4) Madagascar.
4. 🚫 Which group of vertebrates comprises highest number of endangered species (AIPMT-2003)  
 (1) Mammals (2) Fishes (3) Reptiles (4) Birds
5. 🚫 Which endangered animal is the source of world's finest, lightest, warmest and most expensive wool—the shahtoosh (AIPMT-2003)  
 (1) Nilgai (2) Cheetal (3) Kashmiri Goat (4) Chiru
6. 🚫 What is most effective way to conserve plant diversity of an area (AIPMT-2004)  
 (1) Tissue culture (2) Botanical garden (3) Biosphere reserves (4) Seed banks
7. 🚫 Biodiversity act of India was passed by Parliament in (AIPMT-2005)  
 (1) 1992 (2) 1996 (3) 2000 (4) 2002
8. 🚫 According to IUCN Red List, what is the status of Red Panda (*Ailurus fulgens*) (AIPMT-2005)  
 (1) Critically endangered species (2) Endangered species  
 (3) Vulnerable species (4) Extinct species
9. 🚫 Which one is hot spot of biodiversity (AIPMT-2006)  
 (1) Aravalli hills (2) Western Ghats  
 (3) Indogangetic plain (4) Eastern Ghats
10. 🚫 Which one is correctly matched (AIPMT-2006)  
 (1) Rhinoceros – Kaziranga National Park (2) Great Indian Bustard–Keoladeo National Park  
 (3) Lion–Corbett national Park (4) Wild Ass – Dudhwa National Park
11. 🚫 Which one is odd combination of habitat and particular animal (AIPMT-2007)  
 (1) Sunderbans– Bengal Tiger (2) Periyar–Elephant.  
 (3) Rann of Kutch–Wild Ass (4) Dachingam National Park – Snow Leopard
12. 🚫 Which one is endangered medicinal plant (AIPMT-2007)  
 (1) Ocimum (2) Nepenthes (3) Podophyllum (4) Garlic



13. ✖ Exotic species introduced in India are (AIPMT-2007)  
 (1) Lantana camara, Water Hyacinth (2) Water Hyacinth, Prosopis cineraria  
 (3) Nile Perch, Ficus religiosa (4) Ficus religiosa, Lantana camara
14. ✖ Which one of the following is not observed in biodiversity hotspots (AIPMT-2008)  
 (1) Lesser interspecific competition (2) Species richness  
 (3) Endemism (4) Accelerated species loss
15. ✖ A renewable exhaustible natural resource is (AIPMT-2010)  
 (1) Petroleum (2) Minerals (3) Forest (4) Coal
16. ✖ Which one of the following shows maximum genetic diversity in India? (AIPMT Pre.-2011)  
 (1) Groundnut (2) Rice (3) Maize (4) Mango
17. ✖ Consider the following statements (A)-(D) each with one or two blanks. (AIPMT mains-2011)  
 (A) Bears go into \_\_ (i) \_\_ during winter to \_\_ (ii) \_\_ cold weather  
 (B) A conical age pyramid with a broad base represents \_\_ (iii) \_\_ human population  
 (C) A wasp pollinating a fig flower is an example of \_\_ (iv) \_\_  
 (D) An area with high levels of species richness is known as \_\_ (v) \_\_  
 Which one of the following options give the correct fill ups the respective blank numbers from (i) to (v) in the statements  
 (1) (ii) - Stable (iv) Commensalism, (v) Marsh  
 (2) (i) - Aestivation, (v) - Escape, (iii) - Stable, (iv) - Mutualism  
 (3) (iii) - Expanding, (iv) - Commensalism, (v) Biodiversity park  
 (4) (i)- Hibernation, (ii) - Escape, (iii) - Expanding, (v) Hot spot
18. ✖ Biodiversity of a geographical region represents (AIPMT mains-2011)  
 (1) Endangered species found in the region.  
 (2) The diversity in the organisms living in the region.  
 (3) Genetic diversity present in the dominant species of the region.  
 (4) Species endemic to the region.
19. ✖ Which one of the following is an example of *ex-situ* conservation (AIPMT-2010)  
 (1) Seed bank (2) Sacred groves (3) National park (4) Wildlife sanctuary
20. ✖ Which one of the following areas in India, is a hotspot of biodiversity (AIPMT Pre.- 2012)  
 (1) Eastern Ghats (2) Gangetic Plain (3) Sunderbans (4) Western Ghats
21. ✖ Maximum nutritional diversity is found in the group. (AIPMT Pre.- 2012)  
 (1) Fungi (2) Animalia (3) Monera (4) Plantae
22. ✖ Sacred groves are specially useful in: (AIPMT Mains- 2012)  
 (1) Generating environmental awareness (2) Preventing soil erosion  
 (3) Year-round flow of water in rivers (4) Conserving rare and threatened species
23. ✖ Select the correct statement about biodiversity: (AIPMT Mains- 2012)  
 (1) The desert areas of Rajasthan and Gujarat have a very high level of desert animal species as well as numerous rare animals.  
 (2) Large scale planting of Bt cotton has no adverse effect on biodiversity.

- (3) Western Ghats have a very high degree of species richness and endemism.  
 (4) Conservation of biodiversity is just a fad pursued by the developed countries.

24. Which of the following represent maximum number of species among global biodiversity? (NEET- 2013)

- (1) Lichens (2) Fungi (3) Mosses and Ferns (4) Algae

25. Which one of the following is not used for ex situ plant conservation? (NEET- 2013)

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

26. An example of ex situ conservation is : (AIPMT- 2014)

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

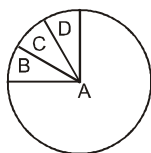
27. A species facing extremely high risk of extinction in the immediate future is called: (AIPMT- 2014)

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

28. The organization which published the Red List of species is: (AIPMT- 2014)

- (1) ICFRE (2) IUCN (3) UNEP (4) WWF

29. Given below is the representation of the extent of global diversity of *invertebrates*. What groups the four portions (A-D) represent respectively? (AIPMT- 2014)



Option

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

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

- (1) Advanced ex-situ conservation of biodiversity (AIPMT- 2015)  
 (2) In situ conservation by sacred groves  
 (3) In situ cryo-conservation of biodiversity  
 (4) In situ conservation of biodiversity

31. In which of the following both pairs have **correct** combination? (AIPMT- 2015)

- (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

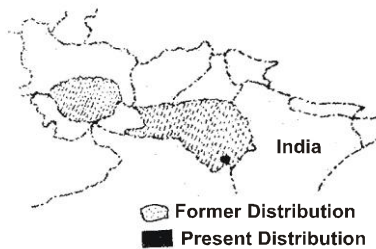
32. The UN Conference of Parties on climate change in the year 2011 was held in: (AIPMT-2015)  
 (1) South Africa (2) Peru (3) Qatar (4) Poland
33. Which of the following is the most important cause of animals and plants being driven to extinction? (NEET-1-2016)  
 (1) Co - extinctions (2) Over - exploitation  
 (3) Alien species invasion (4) Habitat loss and fragmentation
34. How many hot spots of biodiversity in the world have been identified till date by Norman Myers? (NEET-2-2016)  
 (1) 43 (2) 17 (3) 25 (4) 34
35. Which of the following is correctly matched? (NEET-2-2016)  
 (1) Stratification-Population (2) Aerenchyma-Opuntia  
 (3) Age pyramid-Biome (4) Parthenium hysterophorus-Threat to biodiversity
36. Which of the following National Parks is home to the famous musk deer or hangul? (NEET-2-2016)  
 (1) Dachigam National Park, Jammu & Kashmir  
 (2) Keibul Lamjao National Park, Manipur  
 (3) Bandhavgarh National Park, Madhya Pradesh  
 (4) Eaglenest Wildlife Sanctuary, Arunachal Pradesh
37. Which one of the following is related to Ex-situ conservation of threatened animals and plants? (NEET-2017)  
 (1) Wildlife Safari parks (2) Biodiversity hot spots  
 (3) Amazon rainforest (4) Himalayan region
38. The region of Biosphere Reserve which is legally protected and where no human activity is allowed is known as : (NEET-2017)  
 (1) Core zone (2) Buffer zone (3) Transition zone (4) Restoration zone
39. All of the following are included in 'Ex-situ conservation' except (NEET-2018)  
 (1) Wildlife safari parks (2) Seed banks (3) Botanical gardens (4) Sacred groves
40. Pollen grains can be stored for several years in liquid nitrogen having a temperature of (NEET-2018)  
 (1) -120°C (2) -160°C (3) -196°C (4) - 80°C
41. Which of the following is the most important for animals and plants being driven to extinction (NEET-1-2019)  
 (1) Alien species invasion (2) Habitat loss and fragmentation  
 (3) Drought and floods (4) Economic exploitation
42. The Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 was called: (NEET-1-2019)  
 (1) for immediate steps to discontinue use of CFCs that were damaging the ozone layer.  
 (2) to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and global warming.  
 (3) for conservation of biodiversity and sustainable utilization of its benefits.  
 (4) to assess threat posed to native species by invasive weed species.
43. Which one of the following is **not** a method of *in situ* conservation of biodiversity? (NEET-1-2019)  
 (1) Sacred Grove (2) Biosphere Reserve  
 (3) Wildlife Sanctuary (4) Botanical Garden
44. 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? (NEET-2-2019)  
 (1) Endemic (2) Vulnerable (3) Threatened (4) Keystone

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**PART - II : AIIMS QUESTION (PREVIOUS YEARS)**


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1. ✎ The map gives the former and present distribution of an animal. Which one it could be (AIIMS-2003)

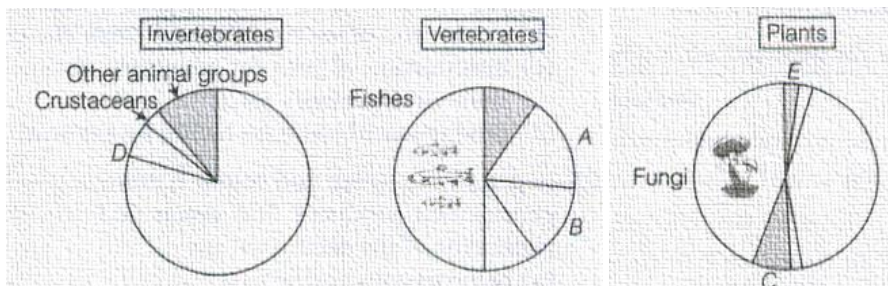


- (1) Wild Ass                      (2) Nilgai                      (3) Black buck                      (4) Lion
2. ✎ If at high altitudes, birds become rare, the plants likely to disappear are (AIIMS 2004)
- (1) Pine                      (2) Orchids                      (3) Oak                      (4) Rhododendrons
3. ✎ Which one is a correct matching of plant, its habitat and the forest type where it normally occurs
- (1) Prosopis –Tree–scrub                      (2) Saccharum–grass–forest                      (AIIMS 2005)
- (3) Shorea robusta–Herb–tropical rain forest                      (4) Acacia catechu–tree–coniferous forest
4. ✎ One of the ex situ conservation method for endangered species is (AIIMS 2005,8)
- (1) Wildlife sanctuaries    (2) Biosphere reserves    (3) Cryopreservation    (4) national Parks.
5. ✎ Which pair of geographical area shows maximum diversity in our country. (AIIMS 2005,8)
- (1) Sunderbans and Rann of Kutch                      (2) Eastern Ghates and Western Ghats
- (3) Eastern Himalayas and Western Ghats                      (4) Kerala and Punjab
6. ✎ In India we find mangoes with different flavours, colours, fibre content, sugar content and even shelf life. The large variation is on account of (AIIMS 2008)
- (1) Genetic diversity    (2) Species diversity    (3) Hybridisation    (4) Induced mutations
7. ✎ Which of the following is considered a hot- spot of biodiversity in India? (AIIMS 2013)
- (1) Indo- Gangetic Plain                      (2) Eastern Ghats
- (3) Aravalli Hills                      (4) Western Ghats
8. ✎ How many varieties of rice has been estimated to be present in India? (AIIMS 2013)
- (1) 2000                      (2) 20000                      (3) 200000                      (4) 2000000
9. One of the following statements is incorrect with reference to biodiversity. Identify it (AIIMS 2016)
- (1) The areas with very few plant and animal species (low species richness) with no threatened species are called biodiversity hotspots.
- (2) Biodiversity increases from higher altitudes to lower altitudes.

- (3) Biodiversity decreases from the equator to polar regions
- (4) Depletion in genetic diversity of crop plants is mainly due to the introduction of better varieties with high yield, disease resistance, etc.

10. Refer to the following figure representing global biodiversity. Identify A-E and choose the correct option.

(AIIMS-2017)



|     | A       | B          | C       | D        | E      |
|-----|---------|------------|---------|----------|--------|
| (1) | Birds   | Reptiles   | Algae   | Molluscs | Mosses |
| (2) | Mammals | Birds      | Lichens | Molluscs | Mosses |
| (3) | Birds   | Amphibians | Mosses  | Insects  | Algae  |
| (4) | Birds   | Reptiles   | Algae   | Insects  | Mosses |

11. Where are Hot Spots of biodiversity in India?

(AIIMS-II-2018)

- (1) Western ghats, Eastern ghats, Indo Burma
- (2) Indo Burma, Eastern ghats and Sri Lanka, Himalayas
- (3) Western ghats & Sri Lanka, Indo Burma and Himalaya
- (4) Eastern ghats & Sri Lanka, Indo Burma

# Answers

## EXERCISE - 1

### SECTION - A

- |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (1)  | 2. (3)  | 3. (4)  | 4. (1)  | 5. (3)  | 6. (1)  | 7. (2)  |
| 8. (2)  | 9. (1)  | 10. (4) | 11. (3) | 12. (3) | 13. (4) | 14. (1) |
| 15. (4) | 16. (1) | 17. (4) | 18. (1) | 19. (1) | 20. (3) | 21. (1) |
| 22. (3) | 23. (3) | 24. (1) | 25. (3) |         |         |         |

### SECTION - B

- |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (3)  | 2. (1)  | 3. (2)  | 4. (3)  | 5. (1)  | 6. (3)  | 7. (4)  |
| 8. (3)  | 9. (3)  | 10. (1) | 11. (4) | 12. (2) | 13. (1) | 14. (3) |
| 15. (3) | 16. (4) | 17. (1) | 18. (4) | 19. (2) | 20. (2) | 21. (4) |
| 22. (3) | 23. (3) |         |         |         |         |         |

## MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS

- |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (4)  | 2. (1)  | 3. (2)  | 4. (2)  | 5. (3)  | 6. (4)  | 7. (4)  |
| 8. (4)  | 9. (4)  | 10. (3) | 11. (2) | 12. (3) | 13. (4) | 14. (2) |
| 15. (1) | 16. (4) | 17. (3) | 18. (1) | 19. (2) | 20. (1) | 21. (4) |
| 22. (1) | 23. (2) | 24. (3) | 25. (4) | 26. (3) | 27. (3) | 28. (1) |
| 29. (1) | 30. (4) | 31. (3) | 32. (3) |         |         |         |

## EXERCISE - 2

- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| 1. (2) | 2. (3) |
|--------|--------|

## EXERCISE - 3

### PART - I

- |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (2)  | 2. (3)  | 3. (4)  | 4. (2)  | 5. (4)  | 6. (3)  | 7. (4)  |
| 8. (2)  | 9. (2)  | 10. (1) | 11. (4) | 12. (3) | 13. (1) | 14. (1) |
| 15. (3) | 16. (2) | 17. (4) | 18. (2) | 19. (1) | 20. (4) | 21. (3) |
| 22. (4) | 23. (3) | 24. (2) | 25. (2) | 26. (2) | 27. (3) | 28. (2) |
| 29. (4) | 30. (1) | 31. (4) | 32. (1) | 33. (4) | 34. (4) | 35. (4) |
| 36. (1) | 37. (1) | 38. (1) | 39. (4) | 40. (3) | 41. (2) | 42. (3) |
| 43. (4) | 44. (1) |         |         |         |         |         |

### PART - II

- |        |        |         |         |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (1) | 2. (4) | 3. (1)  | 4. (3)  | 5. (3) | 6. (1) | 7. (4) |
| 8. (3) | 9. (1) | 10. (1) | 11. (3) |        |        |        |