1 Large verities of rice are example of

1. GENETIC DIVERSITY
2. SPECIES DIVERSITY
3. ECOSYSTEME DIVERSITY
4. HABITAT DIVERSITY

2. Plants and animals confined to a place is called as

1. HOT SPOT
2. RARE SPECIES
3. ENDANGEDED SPECIES
4. ENDEMIC SPECIES

3 Eutrophication a threat to biodiversity, is associated with

1. HUNTING
2. WATER POLLUTION BY PESTICIDES
3. WATER POLLUTION BY FERTILIZER
4. POACHING

4 Biodiversity conservation away from native place is referred as\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ conservation.

1. Ex-situ
2. In-situ
3. In Vitro
4. In-vivo

5 Cost effective method of conservation of biodiversity is\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Ex-situ method
2. In-situ method
3. In Vitro method
4. In-vivo method

6 Surety of long-term protection and hybrid breeding is given by\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Ex-situ conservation
2. In-situ conservation
3. In Vitro conservation
4. In-vivo conservation

7 Three layered protection of biodiversity is available at\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. NATIONAL PARK
2. BIOSPHER RESERVE
3. BOTANICAL GARDEN
4. WILD LIFE SENTURY

8 The destruction of habitat of plants and animals is called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. eutrophication
2. drought
3. habitat loss
4. flood

9 In which Indian state is Corbet National park located\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Madya Pradesh
2. Uttarakhand
3. Rajasthan
4. Punjab

10 Marine species in India can be seen in

1. Himalayan region
2. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
3. Uttar Pradesh
4. Maharashtra