**MASTERS PRE-UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, HASSAN 573201**

**BIOLOGY PRACTICE QUESTIONS**

**TOPIC: BIODIVERSITY AND CONSERVATION**

1. Which of the following is threatened by illegal trade in wildlife products?
2. Nile perch
3. Elephants
4. Key deer
5. Galapagos tortoises
6. Most biodiversity hot spots are in
7. Tropical forests
8. Mountainous regions
9. Dry shrublands
10. Wet lands
11. The total number of national parks and sanctuaries in India are
12. 82 national parks and 410 sanctuaries
13. 83 national parks and 421 sanctuaries
14. 85 national parks and 450 sanctuaries
15. 87 national parks and 460 sanctuaries
16. The concepts of conservation biology come mainly from all of the following fields except,
17. Ecology
18. Evolutionary biology
19. Population genetics
20. Immunology
21. Which of the following is the main factor of desertification?
22. Tourism
23. Irrigated agriculture
24. Over-grazing
25. All of these
26. Why do migratory species present special preservation challenges?
27. Because they are endemic, they are especially susceptible to habitat destruction
28. Their conservation may require international cooperation when they require habitats in different countries
29. They are often prone to population number decline during their long migratory journeys
30. They reside in biodiversity hot spots that are most susceptible to habitat degradation
31. Which endangered animals are the source of world’s finest, lightest, warmest and most expensive wool- the shahtoosh?
32. Nilgai
33. Cheetal
34. Kashmiri Goat
35. Chiru
36. Which of the following is the highly endangered species in India?
37. Swan
38. Ostrich
39. Parrot
40. Indian bustard
41. Research programs that focus on assessing bacteria, archaea, plants and fungi as novel sources of drugs or ingredients in consumer products are called,
42. Bioremediation
43. Bioprospecting
44. Bioprocessing
45. Ecosystem services
46. According to the concept of species-area relations
47. The number of species in an area increases with the size of the area
48. Larger species require habitat areas than do smaller species
49. Most species within any given area are endemic
50. The larger the area, the greater the extinction rate
51. Exotic species
52. Are often endangered
53. Usually increase biodiversity
54. Often enhance the habitat for native species
55. Usually reduce biodiversity
56. Animals and plants are best protected in
57. Zoos
58. Sanctuaries
59. National parks
60. Botanical gardens
61. MAB is
62. Man and botany
63. Man and biotic community
64. Man and biosphere
65. Man, antibiotic and bacteria
66. What is genetic diversity?
67. The total genetic information contained within all individual of species
68. The total phenotypic information contained within all individuals as species
69. The variety of life-forms on earth
70. The variety of biotic communities in a region along with abiotic components
71. Which of the following sets consists of endangered wild life species of India?
72. Egret, balck boar and spotted deer
73. Himalayan musk deer, black buck, Indian lion and rhino
74. Himalayan musk deer, Indian lion, rhino and wild buffalo
75. Himalayan musk deer, great Indian bustard and Kashmir stag
76. Which of the following is the most serious threat to biodiversity?
77. Competition from exotic species
78. Over exploitation
79. Habitat destruction
80. Commercial harvesting
81. One of the *ex situ* conservation methods for endangered species is
82. Wild life sanctuaries
83. Biosphere reserves
84. Cryopreservation
85. National parks
86. Which of the following is the typical of biodiversity hotspots?
87. A large land or aquatic area
88. A high rate of habitat degradation
89. Little species diversity
90. A large proportion of endemic species
91. Biosphere reserves differ from National parks and Wildlife sanctuaries because in the former,
92. Human beings are not allowed to enter
93. People are an integral part of the system
94. Plants are paid greater attention than the animals
95. Living organisms are brought from all over the world
96. Which of the following does not constitute habitat destruction?
97. Logging
98. Fishing
99. Burning forests
100. Filling in wet lands
101. According to the Endangered Species Act, what is the definition of a threatened species?
102. An endemic species that is found nowhere else in the world
103. A species that is in a sink habitat
104. A species that is in danger of extinction in all or a large part of its range
105. A species that is likely to become endangered
106. A high density of a protected animal in a National Park can result into
107. Mutualism
108. Intraspecific competition
109. Emigration
110. Predation
111. Jim Corbett National Park is known for
112. Lions
113. Tigers
114. Black buck
115. Rhino
116. Which of the following is not a concern regarding habitat fragmentation?
117. Habitat can change type
118. Habitats can be too small to support some species
119. It reduces dispersal ability of some animals
120. It created a large amount of vulnerable edge habitat
121. *Eichhornia crassipes* is a
122. Desert plant
123. Parasite
124. Aquatic plant
125. Terrestrial plant
126. Diversity of habitat over the total landscape is called
127. Beta diversity
128. Gamma diversity
129. Landscape diversity
130. Ecosystem diversity
131. Reason of diversity in living being is due to
132. Mutation
133. Gradual change
134. Long term evolutionary change
135. Short term evolutionary change
136. The taxa believed likely to join the endangered category in near future is called,
137. Extinct
138. Rare
139. Vulnerable
140. Least concern
141. Which of the following characteristics would cause a country to be considered a high priority region for conservation efforts?
142. Having few ecosystems
143. Low species richness
144. A high degree of endemism
145. All the above
146. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?
147. Manas sanctuary-Assam
148. Kanha National park-Madhya pradesh
149. Dachigam sanctuary-West Bengal
150. Bandipur sanctuary- Karnataka