

BIODIVERSITY AND CONSERVATION

1. In India, there are about 1000 different varieties of mango. What level of biological diversity it represents?

1. Genetic diversity
2. Ecosystem diversity
3. Species diversity
4. Community diversity

2. Read the following statements regarding the importance of genetic diversity within a population:

- A. The population is less susceptible to disease
- B. Individuals of the population can survive when the environment changes
- C. So that Museums can have more realistic collections
- D. Individuals of the population become susceptible due to environmental disturbances.

Of these the correct statements are:

1. A and B
2. B and C
3. A and C
4. A, B and C

3. The organization which publishes the Red List of species is:

1. UNEP
2. WWF
3. ICFRE
4. IUCN

4. Which of the following represent maximum number of species among global biodiversity?

1. Algae
2. Lichens
3. Fungi
4. Mosses and Ferns

5. Maximum nutritional diversity is found in the group:

1. Monera
2. Plantae
3. Fungi
4. Animalia

6. Read the following reasons for the existence of greater biodiversity in the tropical rain forests.

- A. Tropical regions subjected to frequent glaciations in the past.
- B. Tropical environments are less seasonal compared to temperate ones
- C. So that museums can have realistic collections.

Of these the correct statement/s are:

1. A, B
2. B only
3. A, C
4. A, B, C

7. Which one of the following is not in the Red List published by IUCN in 2004?

1. Dodo
2. Quagga
3. Thylacine
4. *Catharanthus*

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

1. Critically Endangered
2. Extinct
3. Vulnerable
4. Endemic

9. Wild life {protection} act of India was enacted in the year

1. 1986
3. 2002
4. 1972
4. 1980

10. An example for Alien species invasion which resulted in loss of indigenous species is

1. Nile perch
2. Cyprinid fish
3. Silver fish
4. Lotus

11. Which one of the following is not observed in biodiversity hotspots?

1. Species richness
2. Endemism
3. Accelerated species loss
4. Lesser inter-specific competition

12. An example of *ex situ* conservation is:

1. Wildlife Sanctuary
2. Sacred Groove
3. National Park
4. Seed Bank

13. Sacred groves are especially useful in

1. Generating environmental awareness
2. Preventing soil erosion
3. Year-round flow of water in rivers
4. Conserving rare and threatened species

14. Biosphere reserves differ from national parks and wild life sanctuaries because, in the former

1. Human beings are not allowed to enter
2. People are an integral part of the system
3. Plants are paid greater attention than the animals
4. Living organisms are brought from all over the world and preserved for posterity

15. 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. Corbett National Park
2. Keolado National Park
3. Western Ghats
4. Meghalaya

QUE. NO	ANSWER
1	1. Genetic diversity
2	1. A and B
3	4. IUCN
4	3. Fungi
5	1. Monera
6	2. B only
7	4. <i>Catharanthus</i>
8	1. Critically Endangered
9	4. 1972
10	1. Nile perch
11	4. Lesser inter-specific competition
12	4. Seed Bank
13	4. Conserving rare and threatened species
14	1. Human beings are not allowed to enter
15	2. Keolado National Park

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

1. Air pollution from automobiles can be controlled by fitting:

1. Cyclone separator
2. Electrostatic precipitator
3. Catalytic converter
4. Wet scrubber

2. Eutrophication is caused by runoff containing nutrients that does what to kill fish in a lake?

1. Algae overproduce and die; bacteria use up all the oxygen so fish die
2. Algae overproduce and crowd out fish and other species
3. Fish overproduce and eat all possible sources of food then starve
4. Algae overproduce oxygen, which is toxic to fish in high quantities

3. High value of BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand) indicates that:-

1. Water is highly polluted
2. Water is less polluted
3. Consumption of organic matter in the water is higher by the microbes
4. Water is pure

4. Biological magnification of industrial wastes occurs when

1. Fish and other aquatic organism feed directly on the waste of other animals.
2. Industrial wastes are concentrated as they move up the food chain.
3. They are decomposed by both bacteria and algae.

5. Which of the following is not one of the prime health risks associated with greater UV radiation through the atmosphere due to depletion of stratospheric ozone?

1. Reduced Immune System
2. Damage to eyes
3. Increased liver cancer
4. Increased skin cancer

6. Global warming can be controlled by:

1. Increasing deforestation, reducing efficiency of energy usage
2. Reducing deforestation cutting down use of fossil fuel
3. Reducing reforestation, increasing the use of fossil fuel
4. Increasing deforestation slowing down the growth human population

7. Identify the correctly matched pair

1. Montreal protocol-Global warming
2. Kyoto protocol-Climatic change
3. Ramsar convention-Ground water pollution
4. Basel convention-Biodiversity conservation

8. Which one of the following is not a device used to control a particulate matter?

1. Filters
2. Scrubbers
3. Electrostatic precipitators
4. Incinerators

9. Which of the following strategy is not a correct approach to reduce global warming?

1. Reducing the green house gas emission by limiting the use of fossil fuels
2. Increase the vegetation cover, particularly the forest for photosynthetic utilization of CO₂
3. Minimizing the use of nitrogen fertilizers in agriculture for reducing N₂O emission
4. Increasing the use of air conditioners, refrigeration unit and production of plastic foams and propellants in aerosol spray cans

10. The UN conference of Parties on climate change in the year 2012 was held at:

1. Warsaw
2. Durban
3. Doha
4. Lima

11. Eutrophication of water bodies leading to killing of fishes is mainly due to non-availability of:

1. Oxygen
2. Food
3. Light
4. Essential minerals

12. One green house gas contributes 14% to total global warming and another contributes 6%.

These are respectively identified as

1. N₂O and CO₂
2. CFC and N₂O
3. CH₄ and CO₂
4. CH₄ and CFC

13. 5th June is observed as

1. World forest day
2. World environment day
3. World wildlife day
4. World population day

14. The government of India in 1980s has introduced the concept to work closely with the local communities for protecting and managing forests. The concept

1. Forest research institutes
2. Panel of local communities for forest management
3. Joint forest management
4. Jhum cultivation

15. Greenhouse gases get their name because they

1. Are produced by plants.
2. Are above the average atmospheric temperature.
3. Hinder infrared heat from escaping.
4. Produce solar radiation.

QUE. NO	ANSWER
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1	3. Catalytic converter
2	1. Algae overproduce and die; bacteria use up all the oxygen so fish die
3	1. Water is highly polluted
4	2. Industrial wastes are concentrated as they move up the food chain.
5	3. Increased liver cancer
6	2. Reducing deforestation cutting down use of fossil fuel
7	2. Kyoto protocol-Climatic change
8	4. Incinerators
9	4. Increasing the use of air conditioners, refrigeration unit and production of plastic foams and propellants in aerosol spray cans
10	3. Doha
11	1. Oxygen
12	2. CFC and N ₂ O
13	2. World environment day
14	3. Joint forest management
15	3. Hinder infrared heat from escaping.