

# Biodiversity and Conservation

## CHAPTER-13

1. By which scientist was the term biodiversity popularized?

- (a) Robert May
- (b) Pal Ehralik
- (c) Edward Wilson
- (d) Till Man

(c)

2. How many hot spots are there in India?

- (Pickle
- (b) three
- (c) two
- (d) five

(B)

3. According to the IUCN Red List, which of the following species has become extinct?

- (a) Dodo
- (b) quagga
- (c) Thylacine
- (d) all of the above

(D)

4. Approximately what percentage of the total biodiversity found in the world is present in India?

- (a) 12
- (b) 7
- (c) 8
- (d) 15

(C)

5. Castes in the list of Red Data Book are-

- (a) vulnerable
- (b) Vilum Pravna
- (c) endangered
- (d) all of the above

(D)

6. Which is the national aquatic animal of India?

- (a) Blue whale
- (b) seahorse
- (c) Ganga shark
- (d) River dolphin

(D)

7. According to Robert May, approximately what is the caste diversity in the world?

- (a) 10 million
- (b) 8 million
- (c) 7 million
- (d) 20 million

(C)

8. The total biodiversity hot-spot in the world is-

- (a) 25
- (b) 9
- (c) 36
- (d) 34

(D)

9. Which of the following is the most important factor in bringing plants and animals to the brink of extinction?

- (a) Invasion of foreign races
- (b) Residential damage and fragmentation
- (c) drought and flood
- (d) economic exploitation

(B)

10. Which is an example of ex situ conservation?

- (a) National Park
- (b) Seed Bank
- (c) Wild animal sanctuary
- (d) sacred grove

(B)

11. Which organization publishes the Red List of castes?

- (a) ICFRI
- (b) IUCN
- (c) UNEP
- (d) WWF

(B)

12. Where was the historic Earth Summit on Biodiversity held in 1992?

- (a) Sydney
- (b) Johannesburg
- (c) Riodesigners

(d) New Delhi

(C)

13. The hypothesis used by Paul Ehrlich is-

- (a) Popper hypothesis
- (c) Civet Popper hypothesis
- (d) Rivet-Popper hypothesis

(b) Soper hypothesis

(D)

14. Who has the most species in nature?

- (a) of fungi
  - (b) of insects
  - (c) of birds
  - (d) of angiosperms
- (B)

### LONG QUESTION

1. What do you understand by biodiversity? What are the reasons for its damage?
2. What are 'hot spots' of biodiversity? Explain their importance.
3. How will biodiversity be affected if tropical rain forests are expanded to 12% of the Earth's area instead of the current 6%? Explain the reason.
4. In how many ways is biodiversity conserved? How will we conserve any organism to save it from the threat of extinction?

5. More biodiversity is found in tropical regions than in temperate regions. Give any two reasons for this?
6. What do you understand by sacred grove?
7. Write the importance of biodiversity in the ecosystem.
8. Explain the difference between in situ and ex situ conservation.
9. Write the biological importance of low temperature preservation technique.

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