

33Chapter-15 Biodiversity

Rajeshkumar Principal K V No.1, Devlali

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NEET Biology MCQ Chapter-15 Biodiversity

- 1 How many bio-geographical regions are present in India?  
A 3                      B 4                      C 7                      D 10  
Ans: B
- 2 Lime is added to the soil which is too  
A Sandy                      B Salty                      C Alkaline                      D Acidic  
Ans: D (lime is chemically basic)
- 3 Which one of the following has maximum genetic diversity in India?  
A. Tea                      B. Teak                      C. Mango                      D. Wheat  
Ans: C
- 4 Which one of the following areas in India, is a hotspot of biodiversity?  
A Sunderbans                      B Western Ghats                      C Eastern Ghats                      D Gangetic Plain  
Ans: B
- 5 Darwin's finches are a good example of  
A Convergent evolution                      B Industrial melanism  
C Connecting link                      D Adaptive radiation  
Ans: D
- 6 Which one of the following is an example ex-situ conservation?  
A National park                      B Wildlife sanctuary                      C Seed bank                      D Sacred groves  
Ans: C

- 7 Which one of the following is not observed in biodiversity hotspots?  
A Species richness  
B Endemism  
C Accelerated species loss  
D Lesser inter-specific competition  
Ans: C

- 8 Sacred groves are especially useful in  
A Generating environmental awareness  
B Preventing soil erosion  
C Year-round flow of water in rivers  
D Conserving rare and threatened species  
Ans: D

- 9 The term Alpha diversity refers to  
A Genetic diversity  
B Community and ecosystem diversity  
C Species diversity  
D Diversity among the plants  
Ans: C

- 10 The percentage of forest cover recommended by the National Forest policy (1988) is  
A 33% for plains and 67% for hills  
B 37% for plains and 63% for hills  
C 20% for plains and 70% for hills  
D 23% for plains and 77% for hills  
Ans: B

- 11 Select the correct statement about biodiversity  
A The desert areas of Rajasthan and Gujarat have a very high level of desert animal species as well as numerous rare animals  
B Large scale planting of BT cotton has no adverse effect on biodiversity  
C Western Ghats have a very high degree of species richness and endemism  
D Conservation of biodiversity is just a fad pursued by the developed countries  
Ans: C

- 12 Biodiversity of a geographical region represents  
A Genetic diversity present in the dominant species of the region  
B Species endemic to the region  
C Endangered species found in the region  
D The diversity in the organisms living in the region  
Ans: D

13. Global warming can be controlled by [NEET 2013]  
A Reducing deforestation, cutting down use of fossil fuel  
B Reducing reforestation, increasing the use of fossil fuel  
C Increasing deforestation, slowing down the growth of human population  
D Increasing deforestation, reducing efficiency of energy usage  
Ans: A
14. Which one of the following is not used for ex situ plant conservation? [NEET 2013]  
A Field gene banks    B Seed banks    C Shifting cultivation    D Botanical Gardens  
Ans: C
15. Which of the following represent maximum number of species among global biodiversity? [NEET 2013]  
A Algae                      B Lichens                      C Fungi                      D Mosses and Ferns  
Ans: C
16. Prolonged liberal irrigation of agricultural fields is likely to create the problem of  
A Aridity                      B Metal toxicity                      C Salinity                      D Acidity  
Ans: A
17. The greatest problem of water conservation is to reduce the amount of  
A Precipitation                      B Runoff water                      C Groundwater                      D Evaporation  
Ans: C
18. Maximum nutritional diversity is found in the group:  
A Monera                      B Plantae                      C Fungi                      D Animalia  
Ans: D
19. Which one of the following areas in India, is a hotspot of biodiversity?  
A Sunderbans                      B Western Ghats                      C Eastern Ghats                      D Gangetic Plain  
Ans: B
20. Which one of the following is not included under in situ conservation?  
A National park                      B Wild life sanctuary                      C Zoological garden                      D Biosphere reserve  
Ans: C



27. Sacred groves are especially useful in  
A Generating environmental awareness  
B Preventing soil erosion  
C Year-round flow of water in rivers  
D Conserving rare and threatened species

Ans: A

28. Some of the nutrient cycles are labelled as below:

Sulphur cycle (a),

Phosphorus cycle (b),

Carbon cycle (c)

and Nitrogen cycle (d) Of these,

the sedimentary cycle is represented by

A (a) only

B (b) only

C (c) only

D (a) and (b) only

Ans: A

29. Study the four statements (a-d) given below and select the two correct ones out of them

(a) A lion eating a deer and a sparrow feeding on grain are ecologically similar in being consumers

(b) Predator star fish *Pisaster* helps in maintaining species diversity of some invertebrates

(c) Predators ultimately lead to the extinction of prey species

(d) Production of chemicals such as nicotine, strychnine by the plants are metabolic disorders  
The two correct statements are:

A (a) and (b)

B (b) and (c)

C (c) and (d)

Ans: A

30. Which is the right option for the tallest and the smallest Gymnosperm plant ?

(a) Eucalyptus and *Zamiapygmea*

(b) *Wolffiaglobosa* and Eucalyptus

(c) *Sequoia sempervirens* and *Zamia pygmea*

(d) *Sequoia sempervirens* and *Wolffiaglobosa*

Ans: D

31. Which one is odd for species diversity ?

(a) diversity

(b) diversity

(c) diversity

(d) diversity

Ans: B

32. How many biosphere reserves are present in India ?

- (a) 41 (b) 34 (c) 14 (d) 43

Ans: A

33. Which is the correct option the Amazon rain forest ?

I. In this rain forest there might be at least two million insects species waiting to be discovered and named.

II. This forest is known as lungs of the planet.

III. In this forest digging of mine is performed by dynamine.

IV. This forest are destroyed for the cultivation of soyabeans.

V. This forest contains world famous Biodiversity

- (a) i, ii, iv, v (b) i, ii, iii, iv (c) ii, iii, iv, v (d) iii, v, iv

Ans: C

34. Which microorganism is responsible for synthesis of antibiotics?

- (a) Bacteria (b) Virus (c) Fungus (d) Algae

Ans: C

35. In which region of South America maximum species of birds can be found ?

- (a) Equador (b) Brazil (c) Colombia (d) Peru

Ans: D

36. Which scientist has classified species diversity ?

- (a) Thoeprestus (b) Lineus (c) Whittaker (d) Treshaw

Ans: D

37. Which group is meant for Endemic species of birds ?

- (a) Nilgiri pipit, Rofous babbler, Lesser-Florican  
(b) Lesser-Florican, Nilgiri wood pigeon, Malabar parakeet  
(c) Malabar parakeet, Niligiri pipit, Rofousbabbler  
(d) all the above

Ans: B

38. How many Indian plant species are used to extract essential oils and scents ?

- (a) 50 (b) 500 (c) 50,000 (d) 5000

Ans: C

39. Which is the correct option.
- (a) There is chance in Natural selection in evolution process due to alpha biodiversity
  - (b) There is chance in Natural selection in process of evolution due to genetic diversity
  - (c) There is chance in Natural selection in process of evolution due to Ecosystem biodiversity
  - (d) There is chance in Natural selection in process of due to biocommunity diversity
- Ans: C

40. Which is the state plant of Gujarat ?
- (a) Polyalthia
  - (b) Prosopis
  - (c) Ficus
  - (d) Neem
- Ans: A

41. Because of deforestation, decreased transpiration leads to
- a. less cloud formation
  - b. more cloud formation
  - c. more water storage
  - d. more oxygen
- Ans: C

42. List prepared by International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources for endangered species is classified as
- a. Brown List
  - b. White List
  - c. Black List
  - d. Red List
- Ans: d.

43. Term used for species which is in danger of being extinct in near future is
- a. degradability
  - b. extinct
  - c. endangered
  - d. global biodiversity
- Ans: C

43. International organization IUCN is abbreviation of
- a. Internal Union Council for Natural gas
  - b. International Union Council for Nature
  - c. International Union for Conservation of Nature
  - d. Internal United Council of Nations
- Ans: c

44. Major causes of extinction of different species includes

- a. habitat loss and over-hunting
- b. climate change and pollution
- c. deforestation
- d. all of above

Ans: A

45. Which of the following region has maximum diversity

- a) mangrooves
- b) temperate rainforest
- c) taiga
- d) coral reefs

Ans: A

46. Approximately, 50% of total world species are present on

- a) tropical rain forest
- b) temperate rain forest
- c) temperate deciduous forest
- d) coral reefs

Ans: B

47. Biodiversity

- a) increases towards the equator
- b) decreases towards the equator
- c) remains same throughout the planet
- d) has no effect on change in latitude

Ans: A

48. The most important reason for decrease in biodiversity is

- a) habitat pollution
- b) introduction of exotic species
- c) over-exploitation
- d) habitat destruction

Ans: C

49. Dodo is

- a) endangered
- b) critically endangered
- c) rare
- d) extinct

Ans: D

50. Blue whale is placed under

- a) endangered
- b) critically endangered



c) rare

d) extinct

Ans: A

*From Rajesh Kumar Principal, KV, Devlali*