

Which is mainly responsible for extinction of wildlife?

Competitive Exams Special

Biology

- The observation of the species – area relationship was given by Humboldt after his pioneering and extensive explorations in the wilderness of**
 - South American jungles
 - North American jungles
 - South African jungles
 - East African jungles
- The relation between species richness and area for a wide variety of taxa (angiosperm plants, birds, bats, freshwater fishes) turns out to be a**
 - Rectangular parabola
 - Rectangular hyperbola
 - Straight line / linear
 - Sigmoid
- Match the columns I & II and choose the correct combination from the options given**

Column I	Column II
Organism	Number of species in Amazon rain forest
a) Plants	1) 1, 25,000
b) Invertebrates	2) 2,00,000
c) Vertebrates	3) 20,00,000
d) Insects species waiting to be discovered	4) 40,000
	5) 5532

 - d-1, b-2, c-3, e-4
 - b-1, c-2, a-3, d-4
 - d-1, a-2, e-3, b-4
 - d-1, a-2, e-3, c-4
- The species –area relationship on a logarithmic scale (log-log scale) is**
 - Rectangular parabola
 - Rectangular hyperbola
 - Straight line/ linear
 - Sigmoid
- In the plot of the species –area relationship the x & y axis represents x-axis y-axis**
 - Species richness Area
 - Area Species richness
 - Slope of the line Intercept
 - Intercept Slope of the line
- What does the mean of stability in context to a biological community?**
 - A stable community should not show too much variation in productivity from year to year
 - A stable community must be either resistant or resilience to occasional disturbances (natural or man-made)
 - A stable community must be resistant to invasion by alien species
 - All of the above
- David Tilman's long-term ecosystem experiments using outdoor plots showed that**
 - Increased diversity contributed to lower productivity
 - Increased diversity contributed to higher productivity
 - Increased diversity have no impact on productivity

- Increased diversity have unpredictable impact on productivity
 - Imperative for the very survival of the human race on this planet
 - Not essential for ecosystem health
 - Both 1 & 2
- The rich biodiversity of the earth is**
 - Essential for ecosystem health
 - Imperative for the very survival of the human race on this planet
 - Not essential for ecosystem health
 - Both 1 & 2
 - In a comparative analogy between the airplane and ecosystem (the 'rivet popper hypothesis) used by Stanford ecologist Paul Ehrlich, find out the correct matching**

Column I	Column II
a) Rivets	1) Ecosystem
b) Airplane	2) Species
c) Popping a rivet	3) Key species
d) Rivets on the wings	4) Proper functioning of ecosystem
e) Flight safety	5) A species to become extinct

 - a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4, e-5
 - a-2, b-1, c-4, d-5, e-3
 - a-2, b-1, c-5, d-4, e-3
 - a-2, b-1, c-5, d-3, e-4
 - The loss of biodiversity in a region**



- may lead to
- Decline in plant production
 - Lowered resistance to environmental perturbations such as drought
 - Increased variability in certain ecosystem processes such as plant productivity, water use and pest and disease cycle
 - All of the above
- When a large habitats are broken up into small fragments due to various human activities, which of following organisms are badly affected**
 - Mammals requiring large territories
 - birds requiring large territories
 - Certain animals with migratory habits
 - All of the above
 - Match the columns I & II and choose the correct combination from the options given**

Column I	Column II
Taxonomic group	Threat of Extinction

- Birds
 - Amphibians
 - Mammals
 - Gymnosperms
- 12 per cent
 - 23 percent
 - 31 percent
 - 32 percent
- a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4
 - b-1, a-2, c-4, d-3
 - a-1, c-2, b-4, d-3
 - a-1, b-3, c-2, d-4
- The Amazon rain forest harbouring probable millions of species is being cut and cleared for**
 - Cultivating soya beans
 - Conservation to grasslands for raising beef cattle
 - Playing cricket/ IPL
 - Both 1 & 2
 - Which of the following is referred as "Evil Quartet" With reference to loss of biodiversity?**
 - Species richness, extinctions, deforestation, erosion
 - Habitat loss and fragmentation, over-exploitation, alien species invasion, co-extinction
 - Overexploitation, grazing decomposition, extinction
 - Habitat destruction, co-extinction,

- Destruction of habitats
 - Pollution of air & water
 - All the above
- Which of the following is not a cause for loss of biodiversity?**
 - Destruction of habitat
 - Invasion by alien species
 - Keeping animals in zoological parks
 - Over-exploitation of natural resources
 - Match the animals given in columns A with their location in column B**

Column A	Column B
a) Dodo	1) Africa
b) Quagga	2) Russia
c) Thylacine	3) Mauritius
d) Stellar's sea cow	4) Australia

Choose the correct match from the following

 - a-1, c-2, b-3, d-4
 - d-1, c-2, a-3, b-4
 - c-1, a-2, b-3, d-4
 - c-1, a-2, d-3, b-4
 - What is common to the following plants: Nepenthes, Psilotum, Rauwolfia & Aconitum?**
 - All are ornamental plants
 - All are phylogenetic link species
 - All are prone to over exploitation
 - All are exclusively present in the Eastern Himalayas
 - Read the following statements and find out the incorrect statement**
 - Rauwolfia vomitoria is a medicinal plant.
 - Rauwolfia vomitoria is growing in different Himalayan ranges
 - India has more than 50,000 genetically different strains of rice
 - In India 10,000 varieties of mango are found
 - The genetic variation show by auwolfia might be in terms of**
 - Potency of reserpine
 - Concentration of reserpine
 - Fragrance of reserpine
 - Both 1&2
 - Deserts, rain forests, mangroves , coral reefs, wetlands, estuaries and alpine meadows can be employed to describe the**
 - Genetic diversity
 - Species diversity
 - Ecological diversity
 - All of the above
 - About the total number of species present on earth , a more conservative and scientifically sound estimate made by**
 - Robert May
 - Robert Costanza
 - Alexander Von Humboldt
 - Both 1&2

Answers

1)1	2)2	3)4	4)3	5)2
6)4	7)2	8)4	9)4	10)4
11)4	12)3	13)4	14)2	15)1
16)2	17)2	18)3	19)4	20)3
21)4	22)4	23)3	24)1	