DPP
DAILY PRACTICE PROBLEMS

Class : XIIth
Date :

Solutions

Subject : BIOLOGY
DPP No. : 6

Topic :- Biodiversity & Conservation

1 **(d)**

The causes of biodiversity losses are alien species invasions, habitat loss, fragmentation and coextinctions etc.

The world is facing accelerated rate of biodiversity losses due to human interference. The causes are over population, urbanization, industrialization, coextinctions, alien species invasions, habitat loss and fragmentation, etc.

2 **(d)**

Rivet popper hypothesis suggests the ecosystem are like aeroplane wings where the flight ecosystem functioning may or may not be compromised

This hypothesis assumes the ecosystem to be an aeroplane and the species to be the rivets joining all parts together

If every passenger pops a rivet to take home (resulting in species extinction), it may not affect the flight safety initially (proper ecosystem functioning) but with time as more rivets are removed, the plane will become dangerously weak

3 **(b)**

Run-off water refers to the water falls during rainfall (precipitation) and goes back to the source, *e.g.*, sea, ocean, etc. In this way, a large amount of fresh water gets wasted. So, the greater problem of water conservation is to reduce the amount of run-off water.

4 **(c)**

Dudhwa National Park is in Uttar Pradesh. It was originally meant for protecting swamp deer. Later, tiger and leopard have been re-introduced. The rhino has been recently introduced.

5 **(c)**

In agrostological methods of soil conservation, grasses such as *Cynodon dactylon* are utilizing as erosion resisting plants. The grasses are grown in strips between the crops. This method practised in dry arid regions; is called dry farming and helps to maintain moisture content in the soil.

6 **(b)**

The Eastern Himalaya's hotspot of our country extends to the North Eastern India and Bhutan. The Indo-Burma region covering the Eastern Himalayas is also known as cradle of speciation.

7 **(a)**
The name of Smt. Thimmakka is associated with the planting and conservation of avenue trees.

8 **(b)**
The reflectivity percentage of incident light on earth is meteorologically called albedo.

9 **(b)**
Mango has the maximum genetic diversity in India. India has approximately 1000 varieties of mango

10 **(c)**
Species area relation is used by ecologists to estimate the number of species extinction resulting from the habitat destruction

11 **(d)**
All are true except IV

12 **(b)**
Endemic plants are restricted to grow in limited or confined areas, *i.e.,* these grow in geographically limited areas. These are adapted to grow in particular regions only.

13 **(c)**
On earth, 70% of all the species recorded are animals, while plants comprises no more than 22% of the total
Among animals, insects are the most species rich taxonomic group, making up more than 70% of the total. That means, out of every 10 animals on this planet, atleast 7 are insects

14 **(b)**
The world Summit on sustainable Development was held in South Africa.
The World Summit on Sustainable Development was held in Johannesburg, South Africa in 2002 in which 190 countries pledged to reduce the current rate of biodiversity loss at global, regional and local levels by 2010. Regarding the same the Biodiversity ACt was passed in India in the year 2002

15 **(c)**
Gamma diversity represents the total richness of species in all the habitats found within a region, geographical area or landscape.

16 **(b)**
Eurythermal are those animals, which can tolerate large variations of temperatures, *e.g.,* man. Stenothermal are animals, which can tolerate only small variations in temperature, *e.g.,* frog and all other cold-blooded animals.

17 **(a)**
Biodiversity increases from poles to equator, *i.e.,* from high to low altitude

18 **(d)**
33% of flowering plants, 10% of mammals, 36% reptiles, 60% amphibians and 53% freshwater fishes are endemic (restricted to a particular area or region)

19 **(b)**

India has only 2.4% of world's land area

20 **(c)**

Natural or background extinction is a slow process of replacement of existing species with the better adapted species due to alternate evolution, change in environmental conditions, predators and diseases

ANSWER-KEY										
Q.	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
A.	**D**	**D**	**B**	**C**	**C**	**B**	**A**	**B**	**B**	**C**
Q.	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**
A.	**D**	**B**	**C**	**B**	**C**	**B**	**A**	**D**	**B**	**C**