

GOVERNMENTT. GENERAL DEGREE COLLEGE, KALNA-I

MODEL QUESTIONS (MCQ)

SEMESTER-II

PAPER NAME: BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND ECOSYSTEM

PAPER CODE: ENVSC 2031(ENVSC Multidisciplinary: COURSE NO. 1)

TOTAL CREDIT: 3

TIME: 2 Hours

MARKS: 40

UNIT-1: Biodiversity & its distribution

1. Which of the following best defines biodiversity?

- a) The variety of ecosystems in a region
- b) The number of species in a specific area
- c) The diversity of life forms on Earth
- d) The genetic variation within a species

Answer: c) The diversity of life forms on Earth

2. Which region is known for having the highest biodiversity in the world?

- a) Arctic Tundra
- b) Amazon Rainforest
- c) Sahara Desert
- d) Australian Outback

Answer: b) Amazon Rainforest

3. Which of the following ecosystems typically has the highest species diversity?

- a) Coral reefs
- b) Deserts
- c) Grasslands

d) Boreal forests

Answer: a) Coral reefs

4. Which factor does NOT directly contribute to the loss of biodiversity?

a) Habitat destruction

b) Climate change

c) Species introduction

d) Genetic diversity

Answer: d) Genetic diversity

5. Which of the following is a biodiversity hotspot?

a) Antarctica

b) The Himalayas

c) Mediterranean Basin

d) Greenland

Answer: c) Mediterranean Basin

6. What is the primary cause of the current high rates of species extinction?

a) Natural selection

b) Human activities

c) Volcanic eruptions

d) Meteor impacts

Answer: b) Human activities

7. Which term describes the variety of genes within a particular species?

a) Species diversity

- b) Genetic diversity
- c) Ecosystem diversity
- d) Functional diversity

Answer: b) Genetic diversity

8. Which of the following best describes an endemic species?

- a) A species found in multiple regions
- b) A species restricted to a particular area
- c) A migratory species
- d) A species that has gone extinct

Answer: b) A species restricted to a particular area

9. Which of the following biomes is known for having low biodiversity?

- a) Tropical rainforest
- b) Desert
- c) Savanna
- d) Temperate forest

Answer: b) Desert

10. Which type of biodiversity refers to the diversity of habitats, communities, and ecological processes?

- a) Species diversity
- b) Genetic diversity
- c) Ecosystem diversity
- d) Functional diversity

Answer: c) Ecosystem diversity

UNIT 2: Threats to biodiversity

1. Which of the following is the primary cause of habitat destruction, a major threat to biodiversity?

- a) Natural disasters
- b) Industrial agriculture
- c) Conservation efforts
- d) Ecotourism

Answer: b) Industrial agriculture

2. Which of the following invasive species is known to cause significant harm to native biodiversity in the Great Lakes of North America?

- a) Zebra mussels
- b) Monarch butterflies
- c) American alligators
- d) Bald eagles

Answer: a) Zebra mussels

3. Which of the following best describes overexploitation as a threat to biodiversity?

- a) Introducing non-native species to an area
- b) Harvesting species at rates faster than they can reproduce
- c) Planting large-scale monoculture crops
- d) Protecting endangered species from hunting

Answer: b) Harvesting species at rates faster than they can reproduce

4. How does climate change pose a threat to biodiversity?

- a) By decreasing the genetic diversity within species
- b) By altering habitats and making them unsuitable for certain species
- c) By increasing the population of endangered species

d) By promoting the growth of native species

Answer: b) By altering habitats and making them unsuitable for certain species

5. Which of the following is a major consequence of pollution on biodiversity?

a) Increased biodiversity in polluted areas

b) Disruption of food chains and ecosystems

c) Creation of new species through mutation

d) Enhanced growth of coral reefs

Answer: b) Disruption of food chains and ecosystems

6. Which human activity is most directly linked to deforestation, a significant threat to biodiversity?

a) Mining

b) Urbanization

c) Logging and land clearing for agriculture

d) Recreational fishing

Answer: c) Logging and land clearing for agriculture

7. Which of the following is an example of how invasive species can threaten biodiversity?

a) By reducing the genetic diversity of native species

b) By improving soil fertility in degraded lands

c) By creating new ecosystems

d) By controlling the population of native predators

Answer: a) By reducing the genetic diversity of native species

8. Which of the following is a threat to marine biodiversity caused by human activities?

a) Ocean acidification due to increased CO₂ emissions

- b) Preservation of coral reefs
- c) Expansion of protected marine areas
- d) Overfishing in freshwater lakes

Answer: a) Ocean acidification due to increased CO2 emissions

9. Which of the following contributes to the loss of biodiversity through habitat fragmentation?

- a) Construction of roads and urban areas
- b) Natural forest fires
- c) Global climate treaties
- d) Reforestation projects

Answer: a) Construction of roads and urban areas

10. What is a common impact of poaching on biodiversity?

- a) Increase in the population of endangered species
- b) Decrease in genetic diversity due to the loss of key species
- c) Restoration of degraded habitats
- d) Improvement in local ecosystems

Answer: b) Decrease in genetic diversity due to the loss of key species

UNIT-3: Conservation policies

1. Which international agreement aims to ensure that international trade in wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival?

- a) Kyoto Protocol
- b) CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species)

- c) Paris Agreement
- d) Montreal Protocol

Answer: b) CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species)

2. What is the primary goal of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) in the United States?

- a) To promote commercial fishing
- b) To protect and recover imperiled species and the ecosystems upon which they depend
- c) To regulate air and water pollution
- d) To manage national parks

Answer: b) To protect and recover imperiled species and the ecosystems upon which they depend

3. Which of the following is a key principle of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)?

- a) Exploiting natural resources for economic gain
- b) Sustainable use of biological diversity
- c) Elimination of all non-native species
- d) Promotion of monoculture farming

Answer: b) Sustainable use of biological diversity

4. Which global conservation strategy focuses on protecting areas that are home to a large number of endemic species under threat from human activities?

- a) Biodiversity hotspots
- b) Global warming mitigation
- c) Carbon trading
- d) Urbanization

Answer: a) Biodiversity hotspots

5. Which policy is specifically aimed at reducing deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries?

- a) REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation)
- b) Ramsar Convention
- c) Basel Convention
- d) World Heritage Convention

Answer: a) REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation)

6. What is the purpose of establishing Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)?

- a) To promote commercial shipping routes
- b) To conserve marine ecosystems and biodiversity
- c) To increase tourism revenue
- d) To expand fishing operations

Answer: b) To conserve marine ecosystems and biodiversity

7. Which international treaty focuses on the protection of wetlands of international importance, particularly as habitats for waterfowl?

- a) Ramsar Convention
- b) Cartagena Protocol
- c) Bonn Convention
- d) Vienna Convention

Answer: a) Ramsar Convention

8. Which conservation policy tool involves the protection of species by creating corridors between isolated habitats to allow movement and gene flow?

- a) Wildlife corridors
- b) Invasive species management

- c) Carbon offsets
- d) Selective logging

Answer: a) Wildlife corridors

9. What is the primary objective of the European Union's Natura 2000 network?

- a) To promote industrial development
- b) To protect Europe's most valuable and threatened species and habitats
- c) To subsidize agricultural production
- d) To manage urban growth

Answer: b) To protect Europe's most valuable and threatened species and habitats

10. Which of the following is an economic tool used in conservation to encourage the protection of biodiversity?

- a) Tax incentives for conservation easements
- b) Penalties for non-compliance with environmental laws
- c) Subsidies for fossil fuel industries
- d) Grants for deforestation

Answer: a) Tax incentives for conservation easements

UNIT-4: Tourism & Leisure

1. Which city is known as the "City of Light" and is one of the most popular tourist destinations in the world?

- a) New York
- b) Tokyo
- c) Paris
- d) London

Answer: c) Paris

2. Which type of tourism focuses on exploring and enjoying the natural environment?

- a) Cultural tourism
- b) Ecotourism
- c) Adventure tourism
- d) Medical tourism

Answer: b) Ecotourism

3. Which famous structure in Italy is known for its unintended tilt?

- a) Colosseum
- b) Leaning Tower of Pisa
- c) St. Peter's Basilica
- d) Roman Forum

Answer: b) Leaning Tower of Pisa

4. Which country is home to the famous Machu Picchu, an ancient Incan city?

- a) Mexico
- b) Peru
- c) Brazil
- d) Chile

Answer: b) Peru

5. What is the term for a holiday package that includes transportation, accommodation, and meals?

- a) Full board
- b) All-inclusive
- c) Half board

d) Bed and breakfast

Answer: b) All-inclusive

6. Which continent is the largest source of outbound tourists?

a) Asia

b) Europe

c) North America

d) Africa

Answer: b) Europe

7. Which type of tourism involves traveling to places associated with death and tragedy?

a) Dark tourism

b) Adventure tourism

c) Wellness tourism

d) Heritage tourism

Answer: a) Dark tourism

8. Which of the following is considered a "cultural heritage" site by UNESCO?

a) Great Wall of China

b) Amazon Rainforest

c) Sahara Desert

d) Mount Everest

Answer: a) Great Wall of China

9. Which country is famous for the Eiffel Tower, the Louvre Museum, and the Palace of Versailles?

a) Italy

b) Germany

c) France

d) Spain

Answer: c) France

10. What is the primary focus of leisure travel?

a) Business

b) Education

c) Pleasure and relaxation

d) Political activities

Answer: c) Pleasure and relaxation

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