CHAPTER 19

BioDiversity
1. What term describes the variety of different species in a given area?
a) Ecosystem diversity
b) Genetic diversity
c) Species diversity
d) Habitat diversity
2. Which of the following is a major cause ofbiodiversity loss?
a) Climate change
b) Pollution
c) Habitat destruction
d) All of the above
3. The practice of protecting and preserving naturalresources and ecosystems is known as:
a) Conservation
b) Exploitation
c) Urbanization
d) Deforestation
4. Which term refers to the loss of a species from aparticular habitat or from the entire
planet?
a) Extinction
b) Endangerment
c) Overexploitation
d) Fragmentation
5. Which international agreement aims to protectbiodiversity globally?
a) Kyoto Protocol
b) Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
c) Paris Agreement

- d) Montreal Protocol
- 6. What is the primary goal of in-situ conservation?
 - a) To protect species in their natural habitats
 - b) To breed endangered species in captivity
 - c) To create botanical gardens
 - d) To monitor species in their natural environment
- 7. Which of the following is a benefit of biodiversity?
 - a) Enhanced ecosystem resilience
 - b) Increased risk of disease
 - c) Decreased productivity
 - d) Reduced ecosystem services
- 8. Which of the following is an example of abiodiversity hotspot?
 - a) Amazon Rainforest
 - b) Sahara Desert
 - c) Arctic Tundra
 - d) Great Plains
- 9. The concept of 'sustainable development' includes:
 - a) Balancing environmental, economic, and socialneeds
 - b) Maximizing resource extraction
 - c) Ignoring environmental impacts
 - d) Prioritizing industrial growth
- 10. What does the term 'endangered species' refer to?
 - a) Species at risk of extinction
 - b) Species with stable populations
 - c) Species introduced to a new habitat
 - d) Species with large populations

11. Which conservation strategy involves creatingprotected areas such as national parks
and wildlifereserves?
a) In-situ conservation
b) Ex-situ conservation
c) Restoration
d) Reforestation
12. Which of the following is NOT a method ofex-situ conservation?
a) Wildlife sanctuaries
b) Botanical gardens
c) Seed banks
d) Zoos
13. Which concept describes the deliberate introduction of species to new habitats to
enhancebiodiversity?
a) Reintroduction
b) Bioaugmentation
c) Ecological restoration
d) Habitat fragmentation
14. Which of the following is a key component ofecosystem management?
a) Integrating conservation with land use planning
b) Isolating ecosystems from human activity
c) Limiting research and monitoring
d) Prioritizing economic development
15. Which of the following practices is critical forpreserving genetic diversity within
species?
a) Gene banks
b) Habitat destruction
c) Pollution control

16. What is the main objective of a conservation easement?
a) To protect private land from development
b) To increase agricultural production
c) To establish urban areas
d) To promote industrial expansion 17. Which term describes the reduction of a habitatinto smaller, isolated patches?
a) Fragmentation
b) Overexploitation
c) Pollution
d) Invasive species
18. Which of the following is a threat to marinebiodiversity?
a) Overfishing
b) Coral bleaching
c) Ocean acidification
d) All of the above
19. The practice of restoring damaged ecosystems totheir original state is known as:
a) Ecological restoration
b) Habitat alteration
c) Environmental degradation
d) Pollution control
20. Which term refers to the introduction of non-native species into an ecosystem?

d) Overhunting

a) Invasive species

c) Endemic species

d) Keystone species

b) Native species

- 21. Which of the following strategies aims to preserveentire ecosystems rather than individual species?
 a) Ecosystem conservation
 b) Species-specific conservation
 c) Ex-situ conservation
 d) Genetic conservation
 22. Which concept refers to the ability of anecosystem to recover from disturbances?
 a) Resilience
 b) Resistance
 c) Adaptability
 - 23. Which type of diversity is measured by the variety of genetic material within a species?
 - a) Genetic diversity

d) Stability

- b) Species diversity
- c) Ecosystem diversity
- d) Habitat diversity
- 24. Which of the following is an example of aconservation organization?
 - a) World Wildlife Fund (WWF)
 - b) United Nations Development Programme(UNDP)
 - c) World Trade Organization (WTO)
 - d) International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- 25. What is the primary focus of wildlife corridors?
 - a) To connect fragmented habitats
 - b) To increase urban development
 - c) To enhance agricultural productivity
 - d) To create protected marine areas

26. Which term describes the loss of biodiversity due to human activities?
a) Anthropogenic extinction
b) Natural extinction
c) Ecological succession
d) Evolutionary divergence
27. Which practice is essential for maintaining biodiversity in agricultural systems?
a) Crop rotation
b) Monoculture farming c) Intensive pesticide use
d) Land conversion
28. Which of the following is a key characteristic of an endangered species?
a) Small population size
b) High reproductive rate
c) Wide distribution
d) Stable habitat
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- 31. What does the term 'biodiversity hotspot' refer to?
 a) An area with high levels of species diversity andthreat
 b) A location with minimal human impact
 c) A region with stable climate conditions
 d) An area with uniform species distribution
- 32. Which of the following activities is most likely tocontribute to habitat destruction?
 - a) Logging
 - b) Ecotourism
 - c) Sustainable agriculture
 - d) Conservation efforts
- 33. The concept of 'carrying capacity' refers to:
 - a) The maximum population size that an environment can sustain
 - b) The average number of species in an ecosystem
 - c) The rate at which resources are consumed
 - d) The level of pollution an ecosystem can handle
- 34. Which of the following is a benefit of preserving wetland ecosystems?
 - a) Water filtration
 - b) Flood control
 - c) Habitat for wildlife
 - d) All of the above
- 35. Which of the following best describes a 'protectedarea'?
 - a) A region designated for conservation andmanagement
 - b) An area used for industrial activities
 - c) A zone for urban development
 - d) A site for agricultural expansion
- 36. Which term describes the practice of managing natural resources to prevent depletion?

- a) Sustainable use
- b) Overexploitation
- c) Habitat loss
- d) Resource depletion
- 37. Which of the following is an example of a policyaimed at conservation?
 - a) Endangered Species Act
 - b) Clean Air Act
 - c) Safe Drinking Water Act
 - d) National Environmental Policy Act
- 38. Which of the following is an example of acommunity-based conservation effort?
 - a) Local wildlife protection programs
 - b) Global biodiversity treaties
 - c) International conservation organizations
 - d) National park systems
- 39. The practice of planting native species to restoredegraded habitats is known as:
 - a) Reforestation
 - b) Afforestation
 - c) Ecological restoration
 - d) Invasive species control
- 40. Which of the following is NOT a benefit ofmaintaining biodiversity?
 - a) Increased ecosystem stability
 - b) Enhanced ecosystem services
 - c) Greater susceptibility to diseases
 - d) Improved resilience to environmental changes
- 41. Which term describes species that are unique to aparticular geographic area?
 - a) Endemic species
 - b) Migratory species

c) Invasive species
d) Cosmopolitan species
42. Which conservation strategy involves protecting large, contiguous areas of habitat?
a) Landscape conservation
b) Fragmented conservation
c) Urban conservation
d) Species-specific conservation
43. Which of the following is a major challenge inconserving marine biodiversity? a) Overfishing
b) Ocean pollutionc)
Coral reef destruction
d) All of the above
44. Which of the following is an example of a
non-governmental organization (NGO) involved inconservation?
a) The Nature Conservancy
b) International Red Cross
c) United Nations Environment Programme
d) World Health Organization
45. Which concept describes the reduction in genetic variation within a species due to a small
population size?
a) Genetic bottleneck
b) Genetic drift
c) Gene flow
d) Mutation

46. Which of the following is an example of aconservation success story?

- a) The recovery of the Bald Eagle population
- b) The extinction of the Passenger Pigeon
- c) The decline of the Bengal Tiger
- d) The loss of the Great Barrier Reef
- 47. Which term refers to the process of reducing oreliminating the use of non-renewable resources?
 - a) Sustainable development
 - b) Resource depletion
 - c) Overconsumption
 - d) Environmental degradation
- 48. Which of the following practices helps to reduce the impact of human activities on biodiversity?
 - a) Sustainable agriculture
 - b) Urban sprawl
 - c) Industrial pollution
 - d) Deforestation
- 49. Which concept involves managing natural areas toensure their ecological health and resilience?
 - a) Ecosystem management
 - b) Species management
 - c) Genetic management
 - d) Habitat management
- 50. Which of the following is an example of a conservation technique that involves protectingecosystems rather than individual species?
 - a) Habitat protection
 - b) Captive breeding
- c) Species reintroduction Genetic research

Answer Key for Chapter 19 (Biodiversity and Conservation)

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11	12	13	14	15
A	A	A	A	A
16	17	18	19	20
A	A	D	A	A
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A	A	A	A	A
26	27	28	29	30
A	A	A	A	A
31	32	33	34	35
A	A	A	D	A
36	37	38	39	40
A	A	С	С	A
41	42	43	44	45
A	A	D	A	A
46	47	48	49	50
A	A	A	A	A