



Class 12 Biology | Biodiversity And Conservation

MCQ WORKSHEET • 15 questions • Choose one correct option • Suggested time: 25 minutes

1. Variation among rice varieties represents mainly

- A. No biodiversity
- B. Only atmospheric diversity
- C. Genetic diversity
- D. Ecosystem diversity

2. The variety of habitats such as forests, deserts and wetlands represents

- A. Only chromosome number
- B. Ecological diversity
- C. Only genetic diversity
- D. Only nucleotide diversity

3. Species richness generally increases from

- A. Tropics to Antarctica
- B. Sea level to every mountain peak
- C. Poles towards the equator
- D. Equator towards poles

4. A major explanation for high tropical diversity is

- A. Long evolutionary time and relatively stable climate
- B. No seasonal history anywhere
- C. No sunlight
- D. Complete absence of competition

5. The species-area relationship is commonly written as

- A. $S = Z - CA$
- B. $S = C - AZ$
- C. $S = A/CZ$
- D. $S = CA^Z$

6. In a log species-area plot, the slope represents

- A. Z
- B. Area itself
- C. C alone
- D. S alone

7. Which is a major cause of biodiversity loss?

- A. Habitat destruction and fragmentation
- B. Seed banking
- C. Restoration of native habitat
- D. Protected-area expansion

8. Overharvesting a species faster than it can reproduce is

- A. Overexploitation
- B. Mutualism
- C. Adaptive radiation
- D. In situ conservation

9. An introduced species that spreads and harms native biodiversity is

- A. Endemic species necessarily
- B. Invasive alien species
- C. Keystone species necessarily
- D. A native producer by definition

10. Loss of a host causing extinction of its specialised parasite is

- A. Convergent evolution
- B. Ecological succession necessarily
- C. Immigration
- D. Co-extinction

11. Conserving a species in its natural habitat is

- A. Cryopreservation only
- B. In situ conservation
- C. Artificial selection
- D. Ex situ conservation

12. A seed bank is an example of

- A. Ex situ conservation
- B. In situ conservation
- C. Habitat fragmentation
- D. Biological invasion

13. A biodiversity hotspot combines high endemism with

- A. Only low temperatures
- B. No species diversity
- C. Complete absence of people
- D. Severe habitat loss or threat

14. Sacred groves support conservation primarily by

- A. Allowing unrestricted logging
- B. Eliminating genetic diversity
- C. Replacing all wild species with crops
- D. Protecting habitat through community traditions

15. The strongest conservation reason for maintaining diverse ecosystems is that they

- A. Guarantee no species will ever go extinct
- B. Remove every climatic fluctuation
- C. Support ecosystem services and ecological resilience
- D. Eliminate every disease

ANSWER KEY — check after completing all 15 questions

1.C 2.B 3.C 4.A 5.D 6.A 7.A 8.A 9.B 10.D 11.B 12.A 13.D 14.D 15.C