INDIAN SCHOOL NIZWA - WORKSHEET

BIOLOGY-WS Class XII A

Ch 13 Biodiversity and Conservation

1.	A biodiversity hotspot is declared mainly based on: a) High endemism and high species richness b) Low endemism but high species richness c) High number of exotic species d) High genetic variability only
2.	Which of the following is the strongest evidence that high biodiversity ensures ecosystem stability? a) High productivity in monoculture farms b) Faster nutrient cycling in species-poor ecosystems c) Communities with more species recover faster from disturbances d) Presence of invasive species increases stability
3.	Which strategy best reduces the loss of genetic diversity in endangered species? a) Capturing and breeding only the strongest individuals b) Conserving small populations in isolation c) Maintaining large, interbreeding populations d) Introducing exotic genes
4.	**Assertion (A):** Sacred groves play a crucial role in biodiversity conservation. **Reason (R):** They are protected by local communities, allowing rich flora and fauna to survive undisturbed.
5.	**Assertion (A):** Inbreeding depression is common in small populations of endangered species. **Reason (R):** Small populations have reduced genetic variation.
6.	How does species diversity influence ecosystem productivity?
7.	Differentiate between ex situ and in situ conservation with one high-level example each.
8.	Explain how fragmentation of habitat can lead to species extinction.
9.	Why is the extinction of a keystone species more damaging than that of a dominant species?
10.	Describe the major causes of biodiversity loss. For each cause, relate it to a real-world example showing its impact.
11.	"Biodiversity ensures ecosystem resilience." Justify the statement with ecological principles and examples.