**Threats and Hotspots of Biodiversity**

1. Major causes of biodiversity losses are

1. Habitat loss and fragmentation
2. Over exploitation
3. Alien species invasions
4. Co-extinction
5. All of the Above

Ans: e) All of the above

2. The tropical rain forests, once covering \_\_\_\_\_\_ percent of the land surface of Earth, but now they cover only \_\_\_\_\_\_ percent of the land area.

1. 14, 6
2. 71, 29
3. 15, 1
4. 20, 10

Ans: a) 14, 6

1. The Amazon rain forests are also called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. ‘brain of the planet’
3. ‘heart of the planet’
4. ‘lungs of the planet’
5. ‘kidney of the planet’

Ans: c) ‘lungs of the planet’

1. When \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are introduced in an area, some of them become invasive and may cause extinction of indigenous species
2. alien species
3. indigenous species
4. All of the above
5. None of the above

Ans: a) alien species

1. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a biogeographic region that is both a significant reservoir of biodiversity and is threatened with destruction.
2. Alien species
3. biodiversity hotspot
4. habitat loss
5. None of the above

Ans: b) biodiversity hotspot

1. Important hot spots in India
2. Western Ghats and Sri Lanka
3. Himalaya
4. Indo-Burma
5. All of the above

Ans: d) All of the above

1. The western Ghats, known locally as the Sahyadri hills run parallel to India's western coast, about \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Km inland.
2. 30, 40
3. 30,50
4. 10,20
5. 20,30

Ans: b) 30, 50

1. Indo-burma Encompasses more than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ km² of tropical Asia.
2. 1 million
3. 30 million
4. 2 million
5. 20 million

Ans: c) 2 million

1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ symbolizes a warning signal for those species which are endangered and have to be protected.
2. BLUE DATA BOOK
3. GREEN DATA BOOK
4. BLACK DATA BOOK
5. RED DATA BOOK

Ans: d) RED DATA BOOK