

1. (a) A place where animals are protected in their natural habitat is called a _____.

Ans. Sanctuary.

- (b) Species found only in a particular area are known as _____.

Ans. Endemic species

- (c) Migratory birds fly to far away places because of _____ changes.

Ans. climatic

2. Differentiate between the following

- (a) Wildlife sanctuary and Biosphere reserve
 (b) Wildlife sanctuary and Zoo
 (c) Extinct and Endangered species
 (d) Flora and Fauna

Ans.

- (a)

<i>Wildlife Sanctuary</i>	<i>Biosphere Reserve</i>
These provide protection and suitable living conditions to wild animals.	Biosphere reserves are terrestrial and coastal areas which meant for conservation of biodiversity.
These are comparatively small areas of protected land.	These are large areas of protected land.
They have restricted human activity.	They allow the tribals living in the area with their traditional practices.
Example - Bori	Example - Pachmari Biosphere Reserve

- (b)

<i>Wildlife Sanctuary</i>	<i>Zoo</i>
These are large protected area for wildlife protection.	These are smaller areas where animals live and allowed to breed.
These provide natural habitat.	Conditions are close to natural habitat.
They are not meant for recreation.	These are meant for recreation.
Natural breeding of animals is facing threat due to people encroachment.	It helps in protection of wildlife from extinction.

(c)

<i>Extinct Species</i>	<i>Endangered Species</i>
Animals which are no longer found in wild or in captivity. Their survival became difficult because of disturbances in their natural habitat.	Animals whose number are diminishing to a level that they might face extinction in the near future are known as endangered animals.
Example - Dinosaurs, Dodo	Example - Tiger, Sparrow

(d)

<i>Flora</i>	<i>Fauna</i>
The various species of plants found in a particular area is termed as flora.	The various species of animals found in a particular area is termed as fauna.
Example - Sal, Teak, ferns is the flora of Pachmari Biosphere Reserve.	Example - Leopard, Blue Bull-Fauna of Pachmari Biosphere Reserve.

3. Discuss the effects of deforestation on the following

- (a) Wild animals (b) Environment
 (c) Village (Rural Areas) (d) Cities (Urban Areas)
 (e) Earth (f) The next generation

Ans.

- (a) The animal habitat is destroyed due to deforestation. When their habitat is destroyed they have no place to live and breed. It becomes difficult for them to adapt to new habitats and as a result some of them have become extinct and others are on the verge of extinction.
- (b) Due to deforestation the carbon dioxide is not taken up by the trees. Carbon dioxide keeps on accumulating in the atmosphere and traps the heat rays reflected from earth. This results in the rise of temperature of earth's surface leading to global warming.
- (c) The villagers depend on the trees for food, fodder, fuel etc. Deforestation has reduced the resources from the plants. The animals are displaced from their local habitats and become a threat in the rural areas.
- (d) Deforestation has led to global warming, reduced rainfall on one hand and floods on the other. All these changes affect the people of the urban areas.
- (e) Deforestation has affected the climatic condition of earth. It has

become warmer, facing droughts, floods. The soil has become infertile and land is being converted into desert.

- (f) Deforestation has led to global warming, floods, drought, desertification. It has destroyed the natural habitat of many plants and animals. The next generation will have to face the effects of climatic change, and will not be able to see the beautiful biodiversity on earth.

4. What will happen if

- (a) We go on cutting trees
- (b) the habitat of animal is disturbed
- (c) the top layer of soil is exposed

- Ans.**
- (a) If we go on cutting trees the biodiversity of many habitat gets destroyed. With the destruction of habitat many animals will become extinct. The temperature of earth will rise due to accumulation of more carbon dioxide leading to global warming. This will result in water cycle being affected. Rainfall will be erratic and thus floods or droughts may result. There will be increased chances of soil erosion, desertification and natural calamities.
 - (b) If the habitat of animal is disturbed then they have to move out to other places in search of food and shelter. While doing so some may be killed by other animals and others may not find a suitable habitat and die. Thus the animals may become endangered or extinct.
 - (c) If the top layer of soil is exposed then soil erosion will take by wind and water. When the top fertile layers are removed then the fertile land slowly gets converted into desert.

5. Answer in brief

- (a) Why should we conserve biodiversity?
- (b) Protected forests are also not completely safe for wild animals. Why?
- (c) Some tribals depend on jungles. How?
- (d) What are causes and consequences of deforestation?
- (e) What is Red Data Book?
- (f) What do you understand by migration?

- Ans.**
- (a) Biodiversity means the number of plants, animals on this earth. We need to conserve the plants and animals because they are important for the survival of humans.

Humanity derives all of its food, fibre, medicine, wood products,

from the plants and animals. They even provide us social benefits such as research, education, recreation, tourism and cultural values. They are essential for the well being and survival of mankind.

- (b) Protected forests are also not completely safe for wild life due to encroachment by people. Some of them who live near the forest depend upon forest products and they even kill the animals and sell them for a great price.
- (c) Some tribals depend on the jungles for food, fodder, fuel, wood and medicines.
- (d) Causes of deforestation are-trees are cut down to be used or sold as fuel or timber for furnitures, while cleared land is used as pasture for livestock, settlements and factories.

Consequences of deforestation are imbalance in atmospheric gases, global warming, climatic change, soil erosion, texture of soil disturbed, loss of flora and fauna, natural calamities .

- (e) Red Data Book is a book which consists of names of endangered plants and animals of the world. There are different Red Data Book for plants, animals and other species.
- (f) Migration is the phenomenon of movement of a species from its own habitat to some other habitat for a particular time period every year for a specific purpose like feeding, breeding.

6. Explain how deforestation leads to reduced rainfall.

Ans. Green plants lose water by transpiration. This water contributes a lot towards the formation of clouds and thus have a major contribution in precipitation. When trees are cut down it disturbs the cloud formation and thus deforestation leads to reduced rainfall.

7. How can you contribute to the maintenance of green wealth of your locality? Make a list of actions to be taken by you.

Ans. I can maintain the green wealth of my society by planting more trees. I can encourage people and children of my society to plant more trees. I can make them aware of the consequences of deforestation and tell them to take care of the trees by watering them everyday.

8. In order to meet the ever-increasing demand in factories and for shelter, trees are being continually cut. Is it justified to cut trees for such projects? Discuss and prepare a brief report.

Ans. No, cutting trees for shelter and supply in factories is not proper and justified. Deforestation leads to many problems like imbalance in atmospheric gases,

global warming, climatic change, soil erosion, texture of soil disturbed, loss of flora and fauna, natural calamities Thus trees should not be cut. We cannot forget about the need of shelter for the people .So if we cut the trees for shelter then same or more number of trees should be replanted so that the land remains covered with trees and there is less damage to the biodiversity.

9. Why should paper be saved? Prepare a list of ways by which you can save paper

Ans. We depend on paper for our day to day work. Seventeen full grown trees are cut down to make one tonne of paper. So we should use paper judiciously to reduce the burden on trees. If we save trees we save our biodiversity.

We can save paper by the following ways-

1. Collect used paper from old newspaper, magazine etc. and recycle it.
2. Use both sides of paper for writing.
3. Many useful things can be made from paper such as photo frame, file cover etc.
4. Send electronic greeting cards.
5. Think twice before printing anything.
6. Encourage recycle paper products.
7. We should avoid taking paper bags from shops, instead we should carry our own jute bags.