

Conservation of Plants and Animals



1. Fill in the blanks:

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

c) Migratory birds fly to faraway places because of _____ changes.

Ans: climate

2. Differentiate between the following.

a) Wildlife sanctuary and biosphere reserve

Ans: The difference between wildlife sanctuary and biosphere reserve is given below

Wildlife sanctuary	Biosphere reserve
It is a protected region where animals are safeguarded from potential threats such as slaughter. In this location, their ecosystem is generally protected.	It is a big protected area set aside for biodiversity conservation.
It gives wild creatures with protection and proper living conditions.	It aids in the preservation of a variety of living things, including plants, animals, and microorganisms.
Gir is a natural sanctuary dedicated to the conservation of Asiatic lions.	The biosphere reserve of Pachmarhi is a well-known biosphere reserve.

b) Zoo and wildlife sanctuary

Ans: The difference between zoo and wildlife sanctuary is given below

Zoo	Wildlife sanctuary
It is a place where animals are maintained for public display.	It is a protected region where animals are shielded from potential threats such as hunting. In this area, their environment is likewise protected.
It is a man-made habitat.	It protects animals' natural habitats.
Animals are kept in cages, and their feeding and reproduction are regulated.	They are free to travel around, and their feeding and reproduction are not regulated.

c) Endangered and extinct species

Ans: The difference between endangered and extinct species is given below

Endangered species	Extinct species
It is a group of species that are on the verge of extinction.	It's a species population that no longer exists. As a result, it has become extinct.
Endangered species include the blue whale, tiger, leopard, and others.	Extinct species include the dodo, passenger pigeon and others,

d) Flora and fauna

Ans: The difference between flora and fauna is given below

Flora	Fauna
It refers to the total number of live plants in a certain area.	It refers to all of the animals that live in a given area.
The flora of the Pachmarhi biosphere reserve includes sal, teak, mango, and other species.	The biodiversity of the Pachmarhi biosphere reserve includes leopards, wolves, and wild dogs, among others.

3. Discuss the effects of deforestation on the following.**a) Wild animals**

Ans: : Effects of deforestation on wild animals:

The destruction of trees or other vegetation from an area for industrial, agricultural, or other uses is known as deforestation. Many animals' habitats are made up of trees and other vegetation. As a result, if wild animal habitat is lost, their numbers will naturally drop.

b) Environment

Ans: Effects of deforestation on the environment:

Photosynthesis occurs when plants absorb CO₂ from the atmosphere. The level of CO₂ in the atmosphere will rise if plants are killed. As a result, more heat radiation will be trapped by CO₂, contributing to global warming. The natural water cycle will be disrupted if the Earth's temperature rises. As a result, there will be a shift in the pattern of rainfall. This could result in flooding or other disasters.

c) Villages (Rural areas)

Ans: Effects of deforestation on villages:

The main source of revenue in the village is farming, which requires fertile soil. The trees are the ones who keep the soil fruitful by holding on to it. Without trees, the soil will become loose and readily swept away by the wind, and water will cause erosion, reducing the land's productivity. As a result, deforestation will have an impact on the villagers' livelihood.

d) Cities (Urban areas)

Ans: Effects of deforestation on cities:

Because the amount of pollution in cities will be high, as will the level of CO₂, trees will be required to clean up the pollutants and give fresh air. However, deforestation will result in a rise in pollution, particularly CO₂ emissions from automobiles and industrial waste. It may also raise the temperature in the area, disrupting the water cycle.

e) Earth

Ans: Effects of deforestation on the Earth:

From a bird's eye view, if the number of forests decreases day by day, this will result in an increase in CO₂ levels in the air, which will cause global warming by raising the temperature, causing polar ice to melt and sea levels to rise, potentially causing natural disasters. All of this is due to deforestation.

f) The next generation

Ans: Imagine the impact that deforestation will have on the following generation, as we have witnessed the effects of deforestation on a worldwide scale. The likelihood of global warming, soil erosion, greenhouse effect, drought, and flood increases as the number of trees decreases day by day. As a result, these are the other issues that the next generation will confront.

4. What will happen if:**a) we go on cutting trees.**

Ans: If we continue to cut down trees indefinitely, the trees will eventually vanish from the face of the earth. Animals and birds will be displaced from their natural environment. Biodiversity will be extinct. The water cycle has been thrown off. The rainfall pattern has been thrown off. There are floods and draughts to be seen. Soil degradation, desertification, and natural disasters will all become more common.

b) the habitat of an animal is disturbed.

Ans: When an animal's habitat is damaged, it loses access to basic necessities such as food, shelter, and protection. Creatures will murder other animals for sustenance, putting the survival of the fittest hypothesis into effect. Both vegetation and animals will dwindle in the end.

c) the top layer of soil is exposed.

Ans: If the top layer of the soil is exposed, the nourishing lower layer of the soil, which is hard and rocky in character, will gradually open. Continuous soil erosion depletes the humus content of the soil, rendering it barren and unproductive.

5. Answer in brief:**a) Why should we conserve biodiversity?**

Ans: Plants and animals, as well as microorganisms, make up biodiversity. We all know that all living things are dependant on one another in some way. For example, food, nutrients, and shelter. As a result, if one of the pieces is impacted, the other two will be affected as well. To maintain biodiversity, all of its components must be cultivated and cared for.

b) Protected forests are also not completely safe for wild animals. Why?

Ans: People who live near protected woods use the resources for their own needs, so the forests are not fully safe for wild animals. They murder animals for personal gain and sell the resulting products for a profit.

c) Some tribals depend on the jungle. How?

Ans: Forests provide food, fodder, and fallen tree branches for tribals. As a result, people rely on woods for their everyday needs.

d) What are the causes and consequences of deforestation?

Ans: Deforestation occurs for a variety of reasons.

(I) Forests are destroyed to accommodate developing urban centres and meet their ever-increasing needs.

(II) Forests are cut down to make way for crops and livestock grazing.

(III) Trees are felled for use as firewood.

Deforestation has the following consequences:

- i. soil erosion
- ii. biodiversity loss
- iii. floods and droughts
- iv. Climate change as a result of global warming
- v. Water cycle disruption

e) What is Red Data Book?

Ans: The Red Data Book is a reference book that keeps track of all endangered animal and plant species around the world. The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) maintains this database (International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural resources).

f) What do you understand by the term migration?

Ans: The movement of an organism or a group of organisms from one place to another at a specific time each year is referred to as migration. Organisms move from one location to another to avoid harsh climatic circumstances or to reproduce.

6. 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, chopping down trees to meet the needs of the human population is not justified. Trees provide a home for a wide range of animals and microbes. They give off O₂ and absorb dangerous CO₂ gas from the atmosphere, providing us with high-quality air. They protect against soil erosion as well as other natural calamities such as floods. They aid in the fertility of the soil and protect the planet from global warming, or the greenhouse effect, which is caused by people. The removal of forests will upset the natural balance. As a result, tree cutting for personal benefit should be prohibited, and forests should be preserved.

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: To begin, one should take care of the plants and trees that are already flourishing in the area in order to contribute to the society's green wealth. Later, you can take action by planting more trees in the area. After that, one can begin to raise awareness among the general public and explain the significance to them. The tagline for the campaigns should be "each one plant one," and more trees should be planted and grown.

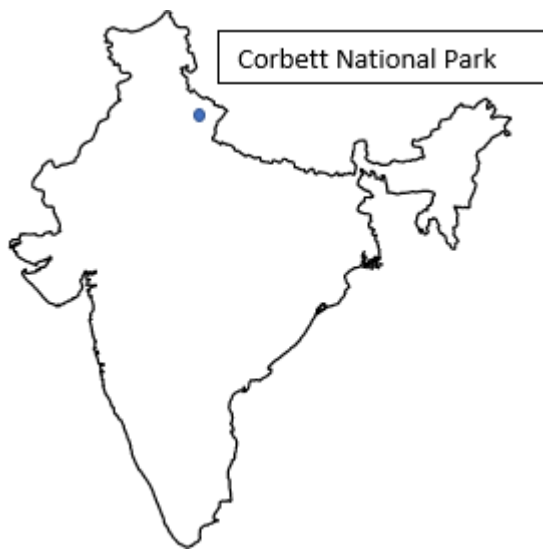
8. Explain how deforestation leads to reduced rainfall.

Ans: Deforestation refers to the removal of plants and other trees from the environment for industrial, agricultural, or human interests. Trees regulate the CO₂ and O₂ levels in the atmosphere and safeguard the planet from global warming. It also aids in the preservation of the earth's water cycle. Deforestation

has the potential to disrupt the water cycle, raise global temperatures, and alter rainfall patterns. It can also cause draughts in certain areas.

9. Find out about national parks in your state. Identify and show their location on the outline map of India.

Ans: The Corbett National Park is one of the national parks near Delhi.



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

Ans: Paper is made from trees, as we all know. A tonne of paper requires seventeen fully grown trees. We also know that trees help to maintain the natural balance. As a result, we should conserve paper, which will save trees and, as a result, our ecosystem.

Paper can be saved by:

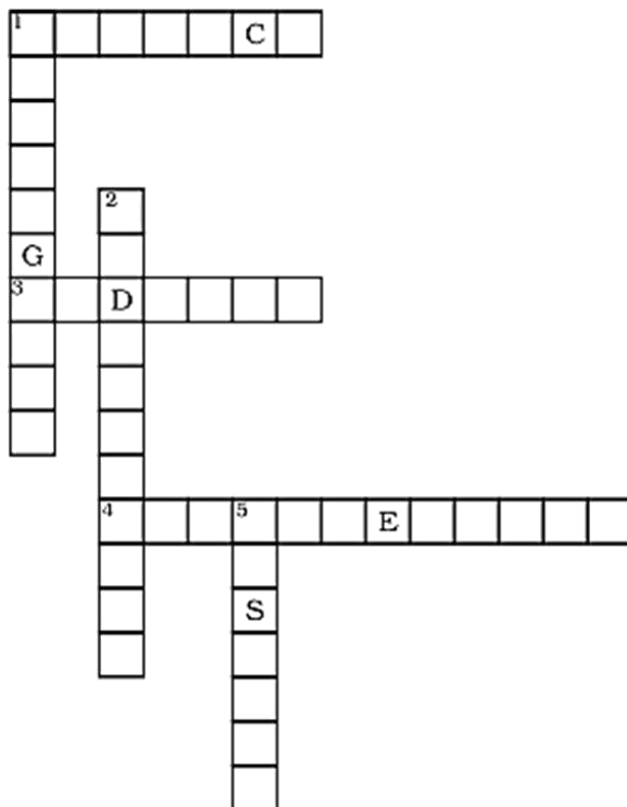
- i. decreasing the amount of paper used.
- ii. using both sides of the paper
- iii. recycling paper
- iv. raising awareness about the dangers of misusing it

11. Complete the word puzzle. Down

- 1. Species on the verge of extinction.**
- 2. A book carrying information about endangered species.**
- 5. Consequence of deforestation.**

Across

- 1. Species which have vanished.**
- 3. Species found only in a particular habitat.**
- 4. Variety of plants, animals and microorganisms found in an area.**

**Ans:****Down**

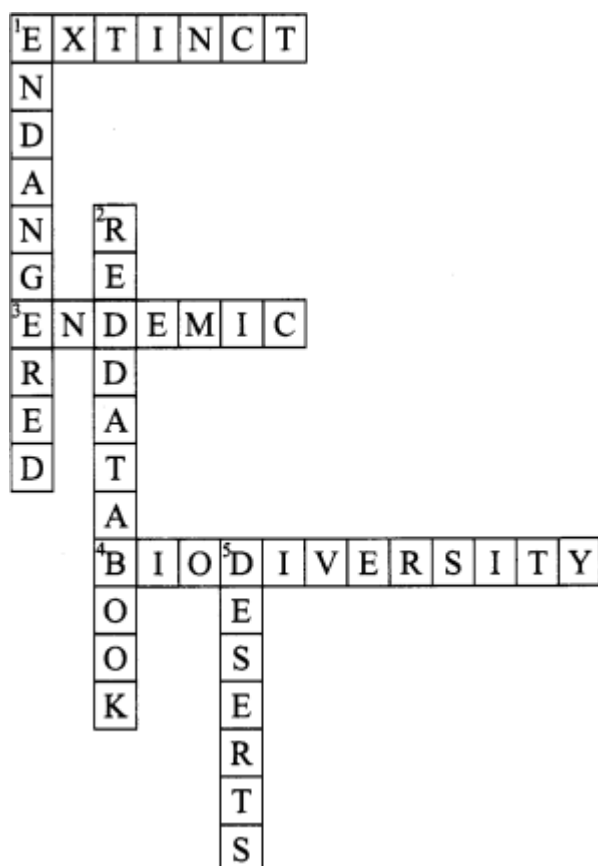
- 1. ENDANGERED**
- 2. RED DATA BOOK**
- 3. DROUGHT**

Across

- 1. EXTINCT**

3. ENDEMIC

4. BIODIVERSITY



Extended Learning - Activities and Projects

1. Plant at least five different plants in your locality during this academic year and ensure their maintenance till they grow.

Ans: I planted 5 different plants surrounding my area and pledged to look after them till they grow.

I planted

(i) Money plant (Pothos) inside my home in a glass bottle

(ii) Palm tree in my garden area.

(iii) Jade plant in a small pot, on my balcony

(iv) Lemon tree in the garden of my community area,

2. Promise yourself that this year you will gift at least 5 plants to your friends and relatives on their achievements, or on occasions like birthdays. Ask your friends to take proper care of these plants and encourage them to gift plants to their friends on such occasions. At the end of the year count the plants that have been gifted through this chain.

Ans: It is a very good idea to encourage people to grow plants and increase the greenery surrounding us.

I distributed small saplings of money plant (Pothos) to my friends on the occasion of house warming party and suggested them to propagate them in water as they can be easily grown indoors as well as outdoor and require less maintenance. They are the best plants for people who have very less experience in gardening

3. Is it justified to prevent tribals from staying in the core area of the forest? Discuss the matter in your class and note down the points for and against the motion in your notebook.

Ans: In favor of staying tribals in the core area of the forest:

Tribals can definitely be allowed to stay in the core area of the forest as they don't consume chemical or harmful products and lived totally in a natural environment. They are helping the environment to remain in sustainable way.

4. study the biodiversity of a park nearby. Prepare a detailed report with photographs and sketches of the flora and fauna.

Ans: To study the biodiversity of a park nearby, follow these general steps:
Plan your study: Decide on the goals and objectives of your study, such as identifying the different species of plants and animals in the park, assessing the health of the ecosystem, or understanding the relationships betw

5. Make a list of the new information you have gather from this chapter. Which information did you find the most interesting and why

Ans: In the chapter, we learn about how much human beings are affecting environment including plant and wildlife. Without plants and animals, the ecosystem would collapse. We should made a little effort to preserve wildlife and plants. There are various schemes and project made by Indian Government to pro

6. Make list of various uses of papers. observe currency notes carefully. do you find anydifference between a currency paper and paper of your notebook? find out where currency paper is made

Ans: Papers are used for making moneys, textbooks, posters and so on.
Currencies are the most common form of papers which one can see all around.
The paper which is used for the currency notes are usually cotton based.
It has many advantages as it does not replicate after some passage of time.

7. Karnataka government has launched project elephant to save Asian elephant in the state. find out about this and other such comparisons launched to protect threatened species.

Ans: Project Elephant was launched in the year of 1992 in the month of February which provides a technical and financial support to save the Asian Elephant. The major aims of this project is to save the natural habitat of the Elephant, Scientific management is developed for the conservation of ele