

## **Short Question and Answers.**

### **II. Very short answer type questions**

#### **A. Give two examples for the following:**

Q.1 Reasons for deforestation:

Ans: i) Logging for timber ii) Clearing land for agriculture

Q.2 Animals poached for fur:

Ans: i) Snow leopard ii) Tiger

Q.3 Natural disasters that reduce plant and animal species:

Ans: i) Forest fires ii) Floods

Q.4 Extinct species:

Ans: i) Dodo ii) Tasmanian tiger

Q.5 Critically endangered animal species of India:

Ans: i) Pygmy hog ii) Gangetic dolphin

Q.6 Endangered animal species of India:

Ans: i) Asiatic lion ii) Indian rhinoceros

Q.7 Animal species that are vulnerable:

Ans: i) Snow leopard ii) Asian elephant

Q.8 Indian conservation programs:

Ans: i) Project Tiger ii) Project Elephant

Q.9 Wildlife sanctuaries in India:

Ans: i) Jim Corbett National Park ii) Gir National Park

Q.10 Bird sanctuaries in India:

Ans: i) Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary ii) Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary

#### **B. Give one word for the following:**

Q.1 The number and variety of organisms that exist.

**Ans: Biodiversity**

Q.2 The natural environment of a plant or animal species where it lives & thrives.

**Ans: Habitat**

Q.3 The numerous plant species living in its natural environment.

**Ans: Flora**

Q.4 Plant and animal species confined to a specific geographical area.

**Ans: Endemic species**

Q.5 Large scale loss of forest habitat.

**Ans: Deforestation**

Q.6 Illegal hunting of animals.

**Ans: Poaching**

Q.7 Species that no longer exist anywhere on the Earth.

**Ans: Extinct**

Q.8 Species that are at a high risk of extinction in the wild.

**Ans: Endangered**

Q.9 A confined or enclosed area where animals are kept for public exhibition.

**Ans: Zoo**

Q.10 The preservation and careful management of plant and animal species to prevent them from extinction –

**Ans: Conservation**

### **III. Short Answer Type Questions**

Q.1 What is a species? Give one example.

Ans: A species is a group of organisms that can mate and produce fertile offspring. Example: Tiger.

Q.2 Why do some places show higher diversity than others?

Ans: Places with favorable climate, abundant water, and varied habitats support more species, leading to higher biodiversity.

Q.3 Why do some animals show migration?

Ans: Animals migrate to find better food, breeding grounds, or favorable climates during different seasons.

Q.4 Why are trees felled for wood?

Ans: Trees are cut to use wood for construction, furniture, paper, and fuel.

Q.5 Define poaching. Name any three animals commonly poached.

Ans: Poaching is the illegal hunting or capturing of wild animals. Commonly poached animals: Tiger, Elephant, Rhinoceros.

Q.6 With the help of an example, define invasive species.

Ans: Invasive species are non-native plants or animals that harm native ecosystems. Example: Lantana plant invading forests.

Q.7 What does IUCN stand for? Name the book it comes out with that lists threatened species.

Ans: IUCN stands for International Union for Conservation of Nature. The book is called the Red Data Book.

Q.8 List the nine categories of species in the IUCN list.

- |                         |                              |                                 |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| i) Extinct (EX)         | ii) Extinct in the Wild (EW) | iii) Critically Endangered (CR) |
| iv) Endangered (EN)     | v) Vulnerable (VU)           | vi) Near Threatened (NT)        |
| vii) Least Concern (LC) | viii) Data Deficient (DD)    | ix) Not Evaluated (NE)          |

## Long Question and Answers

### IV. Long Answer Type Questions

Q.1 Explain biodiversity in detail.

Ans: Biodiversity means the variety of all living things on Earth. It includes different kinds of plants, animals, fungi, and microorganisms like bacteria. Biodiversity exists at three main levels:

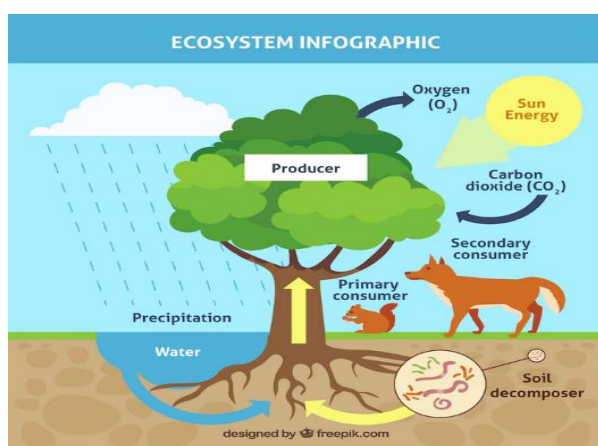
**Genetic Diversity:** Differences in genes within a species. For example, different breeds of dogs have different genes.

**Species Diversity:** The variety of different species in an area. For example, a forest may have many types of trees, birds, insects, and mammals.

**Ecosystem Diversity:** Different types of habitats like forests, deserts, oceans, and wetlands.

#### Importance of Biodiversity:

- It helps maintain the balance of nature and ecosystems.
- Provides us with food, medicine, and raw materials.
- Supports important processes like pollination, water purification, and climate regulation.
- Ensures survival of species by providing diverse environments.
- Loss of biodiversity affects humans and nature negatively because it weakens ecosystems and reduces resources we depend on.



Q.2 Explain the major causes for loss of biodiversity on Earth.

- Ans:
- Deforestation:** Cutting down forests destroys habitats.
  - Pollution:** Contaminates air, water, and soil, harming species.
  - Climate change:** Alters habitats and affects species survival.
  - Overexploitation:** Excessive hunting, fishing, and use of resources.
  - Invasive species:** Non-native species outcompete native species.
  - Urbanization:** Expanding cities reduce natural habitats.

Q.3 Define conservation. Explain the role of NGOs in conservation of biodiversity in India.

Ans: Conservation is the protection, preservation, and careful management of natural resources like plants, animals, and their habitats to prevent their extinction and maintain ecological balance.

#### Role of NGOs in Conservation of Biodiversity in India

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) play an important role in conserving biodiversity in India by:

- Creating Awareness:** They educate people about the importance of wildlife and forests through campaigns, workshops, and school programs.
- Wildlife Protection:** NGOs help in rescuing injured or endangered animals and support their rehabilitation and release into the wild.
- Running Conservation Projects:** Many NGOs work on protecting specific endangered species, such as tigers and elephants, by setting up reserves and monitoring populations.
- Community Involvement:** NGOs involve local communities in conservation efforts, encouraging sustainable use of natural resources and reducing harmful activities like poaching and deforestation.
- Policy Support:** They assist the government by conducting research and suggesting laws and policies to protect biodiversity.

**Examples of Indian NGOs:** WWF India, Wildlife Trust of India (WTI), and Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS)

Q.4 Explain with examples what we mean by extinct, endangered and vulnerable species.

Ans: Extinct, Endangered, and Vulnerable Species

**a) Extinct Species:**

These are species that no longer exist anywhere on Earth. They have completely died out and cannot be found in the wild or in captivity.

**Example:** The *Dodo* bird, which disappeared in the 17th century.

**b) Endangered Species:**

These species are at a very high risk of extinction in the near future if protective measures are not taken. Their population has decreased drastically due to habitat loss, hunting, or other reasons.

**Example:** The *Bengal tiger* is endangered because of poaching and habitat destruction.

**c) Vulnerable Species:**

These species face a high risk of becoming endangered if their situation worsens. They still have a relatively larger population than endangered species but need protection.

**Example:** The *Asian elephant* is vulnerable due to habitat fragmentation and human-animal conflicts.

Q.5 Explain briefly the different kinds of protected areas and how they have helped in conservation of biodiversity.

Ans: Different Kinds of Protected Areas

Protected areas are specific regions set aside to conserve wildlife and their habitats. The main types include:

**a) National Parks:**

Large natural areas where animals and plants are protected, and human activities like hunting and logging are strictly prohibited.

*Example:* Jim Corbett National Park.

**b) Wildlife Sanctuaries:**

Places where animals are protected but some human activities like grazing and tourism are allowed with restrictions.

*Example:* Keoladeo National Park.

**c) Biosphere Reserves:**

Large areas that include protected zones as well as buffer zones where limited human activity is allowed.

They focus on conserving biodiversity and promoting sustainable development.

*Example:* Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve.

**How They Help in Conservation**

- a) They provide safe habitats for endangered and vulnerable species to live and reproduce.
- b) They protect plants and animals from hunting, poaching, and habitat destruction.
- c) They help maintain ecological balance and natural processes like pollination and water cycling.
- d) Promote research and education about wildlife conservation.
- e) Support eco-tourism, which generates awareness and funds for further conservation efforts.