

LAND, SOIL,.....

Q1- How much percent of earth's area is occupied by land?

- A) 45
- B) 30
- C) 66
- D) 70

Q2- Private land properties are owned by

- A) Cooperative societies
- B) Individuals
- C) Communities
- D) Schools

Q3- An example of common property resource is

- A) Private homes
- B) Land for common usage
- C) agriculture lands of individuals
- D) factories

Q4- Which of the following steps is a major threat to the environment?

- A) Planting trees
- B) Desertification
- C) Promoting tourism
- D) Promoting renewable resources

Q5- The type of soil is determined by

- A) landforms
- B) soil erosion
- C) water sources

D) Globalisation

Q6- As the exposed rock break off and start decaying due to temperature change, this process is called

- A) Deforestation
- B) Landslide
- C) Soil erosion
- D) Weathering

Q7- Soil is made up of

- A) water
- B) metals
- C) organic materials & rocks
- D) ice

Q8- Mass movement of rocks down the hills could be a sign ofA)
Landslides

- B) Floods
- C) Deforestation
- D) Weathering

Q9- Which of the following states of India are notorious for witnessing maximum number of landslides

- A) Punjab
- B) Uttrakhand
- C) Tamilnadu
- D) Jharkhand

Q10- How much time is taken to form 1 cm of soil

- A) 10+ years
- B) 5 years
- C) 100s of year
- D) few months

Q11- Which part of soil is fit for vegetation?

- A) Sub soil
- B) top soil
- C) weathered rock material
- D) clay soil

Q12- Overgrazing is responsible for causing

- A) soil depletion
- B) Floods
- C) earthquake
- D) landslide

Q13- Which of the following is used to conserve the soil?

- A) Mulching
- B) Clear the forest
- C) agriculture process
- D) cattle grazing

Q14- The process of piling up of rocks to prevent water flow is called

- A) Rock Dam
- B) Erosion
- C) Mulching
- D) Landslide

Q15- The moisture of soil can be retained by the process of

- A) Counter Barriers
- B) Mulching
- C) Rock Dams
- D) Planting grass

Q16- A dripping tap is capable of wasting approximately how much amount of water per year?

- A) 2000 litres

- B) 1200 litres
- C) 1500 litres
- D) 2500 litres

Q17- The evaporation of water takes place due to

- A) Nitrogen Cycle
- B) Water Cycle
- C) Cooling of Ice
- D) Floods

Q18- The zone of earth's atmosphere where life exists is called

- A) Biosphere
- B) Lithosphere
- C) Hydrosphere
- D) Troposphere

Q19- The life supporting system is known as

- A) earth
- B) biosphere
- C) ecosystem
- D) Vegetation

Q20- Which of the following animals are protected under CITES?

- A) Monkey
- B) Dolphins
- C) Snakes
- D) Rats

Q21- Low-lying areas are susceptible to

- A) water logging
- B) landslides
- C) illegal mining
- D) Weathering

Q22- _____ are normally sparsely populated.

- A) thick forests
- B) Gangatic plains
- C) low-lying places
- D) cultivable areas

Q23- The average water consumption per person is _____ cu km/year

- A) 5500
- B) 6000
- C) 6500
- D) 5900

Q24- River Yamuna is getting polluted due to

- A) industrial effluents
- B) forests
- C) weathering
- D) trees cutting

Q25- Rainwater harvesting is compulsory in the state of _____

- A) Tamil Nadu
- B) Haryana
- C) Rajasthan
- D) Assam

Q26- Terrace farming method is common in _____ regions

- A) forest
- B) mountain
- C) coastal
- D) plains

Q27- _____ is one of the ways to prevent soil erosion.

- A) Trees cutting
- B) clearing of forest for agriculture

- C) Counter ploughing
- D) building dams

Q28- _____ is a major threat to the environment.

- A) rainfall
- B) sunlight
- C) Desertification
- D) tree plantation

Q29- Heavy rains cause _____ in mountainous regions every year.

- A) earthquake
- B) tsunami
- C) landslide
- D) accident

Q30- _____ are some of the densely populated regions.

- A) River plains
- B) mountains
- C) thick forests
- D) deserts

ANSWER

Question	Answer	Question	Answer
1	B	11	B
2	B	12	A

3	B	13	A
4	B	14	A
5	A	15	B
6	D	16	B
7	C	17	B
8	A	18	A
9	B	19	C
10	C	20	B
21	A	22	A
23	B	24	A
25	A	26	B
27	C	28	C
29	C	30	A

Question 1.

Large scale destruction of forests cover and arable land has occurred due to the following:

- (a) Growing population
- (b) Ever growing demand of the population

(c) Both (a) and (b)

(d) None of these

Question 2.

Some important techniques to cope with Land slide are given below.

Pick out the one that is not applicable.

(a) Construction of retention wall to stop land from slipping.

(b) Implementation of the surface drainage control

(c) Decrease in vegetation cover

(d) Hazard mapping locate areas prone to landslides

Question 3.

A few reasons as to why there is uneven distribution of population in different parts of the world are given below. Pick out the most appropriate reason.

(a) Due to varied characteristics of land and climate

(b) Due to the fact that earth is the only heavenly body in the universe

(c) Due to the fact that water covers only about 70% of the total area

(d) Due to the fact that land covers only about 30% of the total area

[Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Due to varied characteristics of land and climate

Question 4.

Which one of the following statements is true with respect to lands

(a) People and their demands are growing because the availability of land is not limited.

(b) Community lands are owned by the community for common uses like collection of fodder, fruits or medicinal herbs

(c) Proper planning of land use with reference to the nature of land and the needs of the community would provide minimum returns.

(d) Community land belongs to an individual and hence he/she is free to cultivate in that land.

Question 5.

A few physical factors that determine the use of land are given below.

Pick out the one that is not a physical factor

(a) Availability of capital

- (b) Minerals and Availability of Water
- (c) Topography and Soil
- (d) Climate

Question 6.

Australia uses its largest portion of its area for

- (a) pastures**
- (b) crop land
- (c) forest
- (d) other uses

Question 7.

The total percent of land of world under forest is

- (a) 26
- (b) 31**
- (c) 36
- (d) 41

Question 8. Name the term that can be given to Land that is suitable for crop production.

- (a) Untilled Land
- (b) Pasture Land
- (c) Forest Land
- (d) Arable Land**

Question 9.

What does the term Land degradation refer to?

- (a) Decline in the use of fertilizers
- (b) The decline in the productivity of cultivated land or forest land**
- (c) Presence of rocks and minerals in the soil
- (d) The slope of the land

Question 10.

Which of the following is used of soil conservation?

- (a) Mulching
- (b) Shelter belts

- (c) Contour ploughing
- (d) All of these**

Question 11.

The major factors of soil formation are the nature of parent rock and

-
- (a) Deforestation
 - (b) Soil Erosion
 - (c) Overgrazing
 - (d) Climatic factors**

Question 12.

Name the term that can be given to the various layers in the soil after it is cut out like a slice of cake.

- (a) Top Soil
- (b) Soil Horizon**
- (c) Sub Soil
- (d) Soil Mixture

Question 13.

Out of the given options, which one refer to the land used for grazing cattle

- (a) Pasture Land**
- (b) Fallow Land
- (c) Arable Land
- (d) Forest Land

Question 14.

Which is not an example of ground water?

- (a) Water flowing in rivers**
- (b) Water through wells
- (c) Water through hand pumps
- (d) Water through submersible pumps

Question 15.

Identify from the list given below, the different type of land based on the ownership of the land

- (a) Plains and Mountains

(b) Private and Community (Government) owned

(c) Fertile and Barren

(d) Rural and Urban

Question 16.

What percentage of the total area of the earth's surface is covered by the most important natural resource Land?

(a) About 20 %

(b) About 30 %

(c) About 40 %

(d) About 70 %

Question 17.

Which of the following determine the use of land?

(a) Soil and topography

(b) Climate and vegetation

(c) Availability of water

(d) All of these

Question 18.

The uneven distribution of population in the world is due to the varied characteristics of

(a) land and climate

(b) climate

(c) vegetation

(d) settlements

Q1. In which of the following continents is Tanzania situated?

(a) Europe

(b) Asia

(c) Africa

(d) South America

Q2. Peter belongs to which country?

(a) India

(b) USA

- (c) Germany
- (d) New Zealand**

Q3. Which of the following is the most important natural resource ?

- (a) Land
- (b) Water
- (c) Air
- (d) All of these**

Q4. About how much in percentage does the total area of land area covered on the earth's surface?

- (a) 30%**
- (b) 40%
- (c) 50%
- (d) 60%

Q5. The uneven distribution of population in the world is due to the varied characteristics of

- (a) land and climate**
- (b) climate
- (c) vegetation
- (d) settlements

Q6. Use of land for different purpose of development such as agriculture forestry, mining, housing, etc is termed as

- (a) Land conservation
- (b) Land use**
- (c) Common property
- (d) Soil formation

Q7. The example of common property resource is

- (a) community land**
- (b) individual building
- (c) both (a) and (b)
- (d) none of these

Q8. The mass movement of rock, debris or earth down a slope is simply known as

- (a) earthquake
- (b) avalanches**

(c) landslides

(d) soil erosion

Q9. is the use of land for different purposes like agriculture, forestry, mining, construction of buildings, houses, industries and road.

(a) Land degradation

(b) Land use

(c) Landfilling

(d) Land digging

Q10. What determines the thickness of the soil profile?

(a) Time

(b) Climate

(c) Relief

(d) Formation

Q11. Which of the following determine the use of land?

(a) Soil and topography

(b) Climate and vegetation

(c) Availability of water

(d) All of these

Q12. What do you mean by Biome?

(a) Group of plants in areas having similar climatic condition.

(b) Land covered with grass shrubs on which animals graze freely

(c) Marginal land kept fallow for a certain period to restore their fertility

(d) Breaking up and decaying of exposed rocks due to various factors.

Q13. Australia uses its largest portion of its area for

(a) pastures

(b) crop land

(c) forest

(d) other uses

Q14. What do you mean by shelter belts?

(a) Wind movement to protect soil cover

(b) Wind movement to erosion

(c) Belt for trees

(d) None of these

Q15. The lowermost layer of the soil is:

- (a) Weathered rock
- (b) Parent rock**
- (c) Sub soil
- (d) None of these

Q16. Where is the Kaziranga National Park is situated?

- (a) West Bengal
- (b) Manipur
- (c) Assam**
- (d) Orissa

Q17. Which of the following is used of soil conservation?

- (a) Mulching
- (b) Shelter belts
- (c) Contour ploughing
- (d) All of these**

Q18. Which one of the following is not in favor of the conservation of nature?

- (a) Switch off the bulb when not in use.
- (b) Close the tap immediately after using.
- (c) Dispose poly packs after shopping**
- (d) Constructing Rock Dams

Q19. Which is not an example of ground water?

- (a) Water flowing in rivers**
- (b) Water through wells
- (c) Water through hand pumps
- (d) Water through submersible pumps

Q20. Which one of the following is NOT a factor of soil formation?

- (a) Time
- (b) Soil texture**
- (c) Organic matter
- (d) Mulching

Question 1.

What is the full form of CITES?

Answer:

CITES is the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

Question 2.

Define National Park?

Answer:

National Park is a natural area designated for the protection of ecological integrity of one or more ecosystem for the present and the future generation.

Question 3.

Name the classification of forests depending on when they shed their leaves?

Answer:

Forests are broadly classified as evergreen and deciduous depending on when they shed their leaves.

Question 4.

Primarily on what factors does the growth of vegetation depends upon?

Answer:

The growth of vegetation depends primary on temperature and moisture.

Question 5.

Why is river Yamuna getting polluted?

Answer:

River Yamuna is getting polluted due to sewage, industrial effluents and garbage released into it.

Question 6.

What quantity of water does a dripping tap waste in a year?

Answer:

A dripping tap waste 1200 litres of water in a year.

Question 7.

What are the two major threats to soil as a resource?

Answer:

Soil erosion and depletion are the major threats to soil as a resource.

Question 8.

How much time period is required for the formation of just one centimetre of soil?

Answer:

It takes hundreds of years to make just one centimetre of soil.

Question 9.

Which natural resource covers only about 30% of the total area of the earth's surface?

Answer:

Land

Question 10.

What is the main reason behind the uneven distribution of population in different parts of the world?

Answer:

It is mainly due to varied characteristics of land and climate.

Question 11.

On what basis land is classified into private land and community land?

Answer:

On the basis of ownership.

Question 12.

What has led to large scale destruction of forest cover and arable land?

Answer:

Growing population and their ever growing demand have led to a large scale destruction of forest cover and arable land.

Question 13.

Why is Hazard Mapping done?

Answer:

Hazard mapping is done to locate areas prone to landslide.

Question 14.

What determines the type of soil?

Answer:

Landform determines the type of soil.

Question 15.

In which year does the consumption of water for human use was 3850 cai/year?

Answer:

In 1975.

Question 16.

Why is Earth appropriately called water planet?

Answer:

Because 3/4th of the earth's surface is covered with water.

Question 17.

What percent of fresh water is present on Earth?

Answer:

Only about 2.7%.

Question 18.

What is the major problem faced by the world today?

Answer:

Access to clean and adequate water sources is a major problem faced by the world today.

Question 19.

On what does the growth of vegetation depends primarily?

Answer:

The growth of vegetation depends primarily on temperature and moisture.

Question 20.

Give some examples of species protected under CITES.

Answer:

Bears, dolphins, cacti, corals, orchids and aloes, etc.

Short Answers Type

Question 1.

What is soil and how is soil made fertile?

Answer:

The thin layer of grainy substance covering the surface of the earth is called soil. It is closely linked to land. Landforms determine the type of soil. Soil is made up of organic matter, minerals and weathered rocks found on the earth. This happens through the process of weathering. The right mix of minerals and organic matter make the soil fertile.

Question 2.

What does the weathering mean and how does the weathering help soil?

Answer:

Weathering is the breaking up and decay of exposed rocks by temperature changes, frost action, plants, animals and human activity and soil is made up of organic matter, minerals and weathered rocks found on the earth. This happens through the process of weathering.

Question 3.

How does the major factors of soil formation play an important role?

Answer:

The major factors of soil formation are the nature of the parent rock and climatic factors and

Parent Rock: Determines colour, texture, chemical properties minerals, content, permeability.

Climate: Temperature, rainfall influence rate of weathering and humus.

Relief: Altitude and slope, determine accumulation of soil.

Flora, Fauna and Microorganism: Affect the rate of humus formation.

Time: Determines thickness of soil profile.

Question 4.

What are some broad mitigation techniques of landslide?

Answer:

Some broad mitigation techniques of landslide are as follows:

Hazard mapping for locating landslides prone area, so that building settlements can be avoided.

Construction of retention wall to stop land from slipping.

Increase in the vegetation cover to arrest landslide.

The surface drainage control works to control the movement of landslide along with rain water and spring flows.

Question 5.

How is the land classified on the basis of ownership? What is the concept of common property resources?

Answer:

Land can be classified on the basis of ownership as private and community land. Private land is owned by the individuals whereas, community land is owned by the community for common uses like

collection of fodder, fruits, nuts or medicinal herbs. These community lands are called common property resources.

Long Answers Type

Question 1.

What is a land and what is the concept of Land use?

Answer:

Land is among the most important natural resources. It covers only about thirty per cent of the total area of the earth's surface and all parts of this small percentage are not habitable.

Land Life

Land is used for different purposes such as agriculture, forestry, mining, building houses, roads and setting up of industries. This is commonly termed as Land use. The use of land is determined by the physical factors such as topography, soil, climate, minerals and availability of water. Human factors such as population and technology are also important determinants of land use pattern.

Question 2.

Describe Landslide and Mitigation mechanism in brief.

Answer:

Landslides are simply defined as the mass movement of rock debris or earth down a slope. They often take place in conjunction with earthquakes, floods and volcanoes. A prolonged spell of rainfall can cause heavy landslide that can block the flow of river for quite some time.

The formation of river blocks can cause havoc to the settlements downstream on its bursting. In the hilly terrain landslides have been a major and widely spread natural disaster that often strike life and property and occupy a position of major concern.

Mitigation mechanism is the advancement in scientific techniques which has empowered us to understand what factors cause landslides and how to manage them.

Picture Based Questions

Look at the picture given below and answer the following questions:



1. What does the picture show.
2. Under which category is Tsunami placed?

Answer:

1. The picture shows the loss of rainforest in Great Nicobar after Tsunami.
2. Natural factors accelerating the process of extinction of resources.

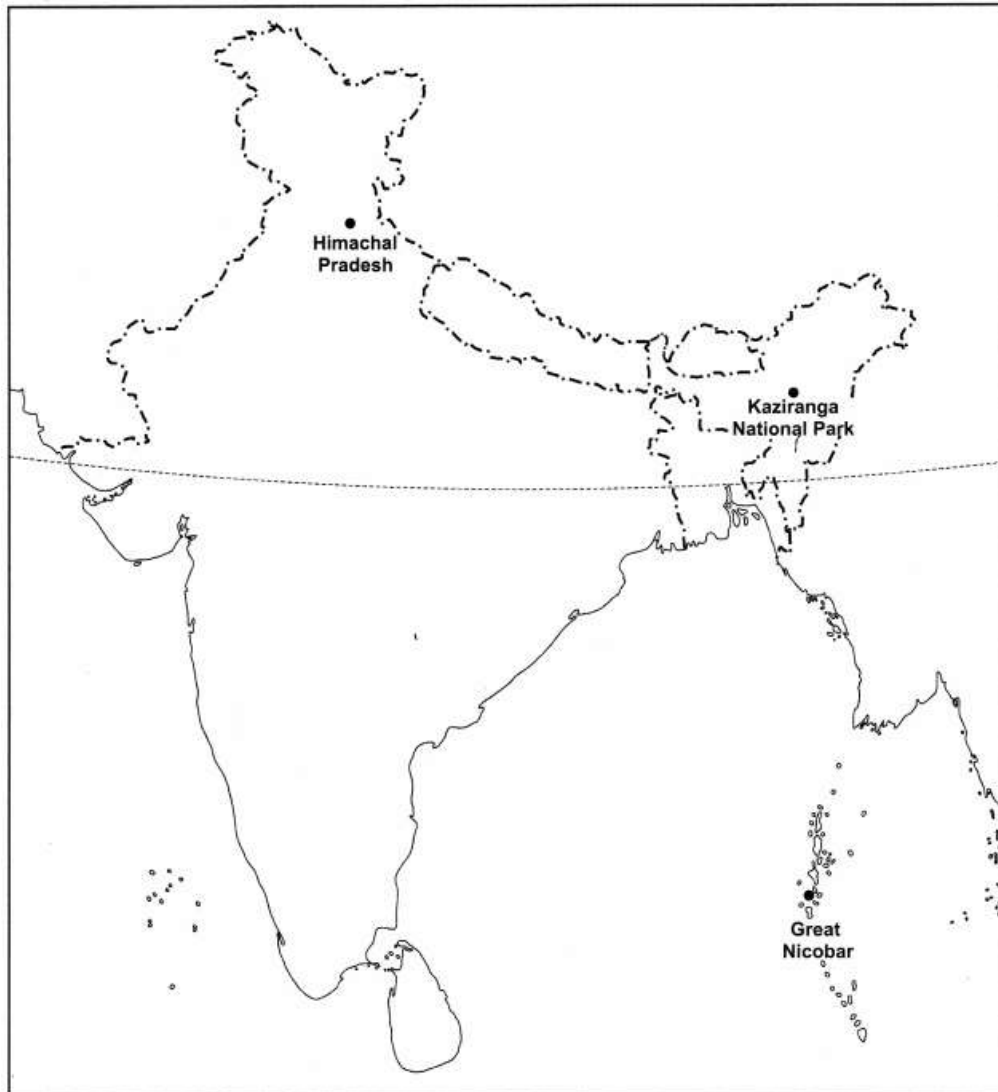
[Map Skills Class](#)

Question 1.

On an outline map of India mark the following:

- (i) Kaziranga National Park
- (ii) Himachal Pradesh
- (iii) Great Nicobar

Answer:



Question.1.. Multiple Choice Questions Choose the correct option.

(i) Which of these resources covers about three-fourths of the total surface of earth?

(a) land (b) soil (c) air (d) water

(ii) What are low-lying areas very susceptible to?

(a) earthquakes (b) landslides

(c) flooding (d) tsunamis

(iii) Which of these physical features are best suited for living?

(a) plains and river valleys

(b) mountains (c) deserts

(d) lakes and rivers

(iv) Which of these is example of community land?

(a) the Sunderban forests

(b) a bungalow

(c) the Parliament House

(d) none of these

(v) What is the majority of land in India used for?

(a) cultivation (b) pasture

(c) forests (d) none of these

(vi) Which of these countries is mainly covered with forest land?

(a) India (b) Brazil

(c) USA (d) both b and c

(vii) Due to what feature is ocean water unfit for human consumption?

(a) poisonous (b) salinity

(c) water temperature

(d) none of these

Answer. (i)(d), (ii)(c), (iii)(a), (iv)(a), (v)(a), (vi)(d), (vii)(b).

Question.2.Fill in the blank spaces given to complete each sentence.

(i) The percentage of fresh water on

(ii) The process responsible for soil formation is called

(iii) Private land is owned by a fan

(iv) The grainy layer on land is called

(v) Soil becomes fertile due to the right mix of and

(vi) The colour, texture, etc of soil is determined by

(vii) Climate factors influencing rate of weathering include and

(viii) is the growing of different crops in alternate rows.

(ix) 70% of fresh water exists as

Answer. (i) 2.7 (ii) weathering, (iii) individual (iv) soil (v) minerals, organic matter

(vi) parent rock (vii) rainfall, temperature (viii) intercropping (ix) ice sheets.

Question.3.State whether each of the following statements is true (T) or false (F).

(i) Land has similar features all over the surface of the earth.

(ii) Plains and valleys are densely populated because of soil fertility.

(iii) Population and technology are important factors that determine land use

pattern.

(iv) The growing population is not a cause of soil erosion.

(v) Topography and organic material affect soil composition of soil.

(vi) Time affects the rate of humus formation during the process of soil formation.

(vii) The earth is called the water planet because of the large amount of water available over it.

(viii) Africa and West Asia are areas facing serious water scarcity.

(ix) Forest and other vegetation promote surface run-off.

(x) The convention, CITES, lists species which should not be traded.

Answer. (i) False (ii) True (iii), True,

(iv) False, (v) True, (vi) True, (vii) True, (viii) True, (ix) False, (x) True.

Question.4. Match the items given in Column I correctly with those given in Column II.

Column I	Column II
(i) <i>Terrace farming</i>	(a) <i>Protection from soil wash</i>
(ii) <i>Intercropping</i>	(b) <i>Checking wind movement</i>
(iii) <i>Contour ploughing</i>	(c) <i>Reducing surface run-off</i>
(iv) <i>Shelter belts</i>	(d) <i>Retaining soil moisture</i>
(v) <i>Mulching</i>	(e) <i>Prevention of water to flow down the slope</i>
(vi) <i>Rock dams</i>	(f) <i>Prevents gullies</i>

Answer. (i)(c), (ii)(a), (iii)(e), (iv)(b), (v)(d), (vi)(f).

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Question.1. What are the possible reasons behind the uneven distribution of population around the world?

Answer. The reasons behind uneven population distribution are mainly the varied conditions of land and climate.

Question.2. Give three common forms of land use.

Answer. Three common land use forms are: (i) As cropland, (ii) Pasture, (iii) Forests.

Question.3. What human factors determine land use pattern?

Answer. Human factors affecting land use pattern are population and technology.

Question.4. Define soil.

Answer. The thin layer of grainy substance covering the surface of the earth is called soil.

Question.5. What is required to make soil fertile?

Answer. The right mix of minerals and organic matter is needed to make soil fertile.

Question.6. What is parent rock?

Answer. The rock from which soil is derived is called parent rock.

Question.7. What are the factors threatening soil as a resource?

Answer. Two factors that threaten soil as a resource are soil erosion and its depletion.

Question.8. What method of soil conservation may be used in coastal and dry regions?

Answer. Shelter belts are used to protect the soil in coastal and dry regions.

Question.9. Why is the earth called the “water planet”?

Answer. The earth’s surface has about three- fourths water, so it is called “water planet”.

Question.10. In what forms is fresh water found on the earth?

Answer. Fresh water is found in the forms of groundwater, water in rivers and lakes and as water vapour.

Question.11 . What is the name given to the process involved in rain formation?

Answer. The process involved in the formation of rain is called “water cycle”.

Question.12. Name some regions of water scarcity in the world.

Answer. Africa, West Asia, South Asia, parts of western USA, northwest Mexico, parts of South America and Australia face water scarcity.

Question.13.Name a method to save surface run-off.

Answer. Water harvesting is a method to save surface run-off.

Question.14. How is a bird like vulture important for the ecosystem?

Answer. A vulture feeds on dead livestock and so it cleanses the environment.

Question.15. What is the distinguishing feature between evergreen and deciduous forests?

Answer. Evergreen forests never shed their leaves whereas deciduous forests shed their leaves once a year.

Question.16. What is the Vanamahotsava?

Answer. The social programme of planting trees, organised at community level is called vanamahotsava.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Question.1. How is land being degraded? Suggest methods to conserve land resource.

Answer. The ever-growing population has increased demand for living space, due to which forests are being destroyed, thus causing land degradation. The rate of degradation of land resources can be checked by promoting afforestation, land reclamation, regulated use of chemical pesticide and fertilisers and checking overgrazing.

Question.2. What is weathering?

Answer. Weathering refers to the breaking up and decay of exposed rocks. This breaking up and decay is caused by temperature fluctuations between too high and too low, frost action, plants, animals and even human activity. Weathering is the major process involved in the formation of soil. It takes millions of years to form soil by this process.

Question.3. How is water an important resource?

Answer. Water is an indispensable resource of life. Firstly water serves the most basic purpose of drinking, without which life is impossible. It is helpful in cleaning our bodies, clothes and utensils. Farmers depend on water for irrigation. Water is also used in cooking food. Water is a source of electricity as well. Plants require water for their growth. Water is required for various industrial purposes in factories.

Question.4. Write a short note on wildlife.

Answer. The animal kingdom, which consists of animals, birds, aquatic creatures and insects, is called wildlife. These creatures provide us various important products such as milk, meat, hides and wool. Bees give us honey and help in pollination. They play the role of decomposers in the environment. Birds like the vulture are scavengers and they help in cleansing the environment. All forms of wildlife are an integral part of our ecosystem.

Question.5. What are the major types of vegetation in the world? Describe vegetation in different rainfall conditions.

Answer. The major types of vegetation in the world are grouped as forests, grasslands, scrubs and tundra." In areas of heavy rain, huge trees can be found. Forests are abundant in areas of heavy rainfall. With moisture and rainfall the density of forests declines. In moderate rainfall areas, grasslands are found. In dry areas we find thorny shrubs and scrubs. Plants here have deep roots and leaves have thorny surface to reduce loss of moisture. The tundra vegetation consists of mosses and lichens.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Question. 1. Describe methods of soil conservation.

Answer. Some common methods of soil conservation are mentioned below: Mulching. Mulching is the process of covering the bare ground between plants with a layer of organic matter like straw. It contributes in retaining soil moisture.

Terrace Farming. Terrace farming is the method of farming in which broad flat steps or terraces are made on the steep slopes so that flat surfaces are available to grow crops 4 They reduce run-off and soil erosion. Intercropping. In intercropping, different crops are grown in alternate rows and are sown at different times to protect the soil from being washed away by rain.

Contour Ploughing. Ploughing parallel to the contours of a hill slope to form a natural barrier for water to flow down a slope is called contour ploughing.

Shelter Belts. Rows of trees that are planted in certain areas to check wind movement are called shelter belts. Contour Barriers. Stones, grass and soil are used to build barriers along contours. Trenches are made in front of the barriers to collect water.

Rock Dams. This prevents gullies and further soil loss since rocks are piled up to slow down the flow of water.

Q.2. What is the threat to vegetation and wildlife? What is the need to conserve them? How can we do this? [V. Imp.] Ans. Forests and wildlife are an important resource. Climate change and human interferences in the animal kingdom can cause loss of natural habitat for plants and animals. Certain species have become endangered and many have become extinct now. Poaching incidents contribute to their extinction. Plants and animals are an important part of the ecosystem. Plants provide food, oxygen and shelter to humans and animals. Animals provide us important products such as milk, meat, honey, etc. There exists a balance in the environment if we do not disturb the natural number of species living on the earth. A single extinction can affect the ecosystem badly. So animals and plants obviously need to be conserved. The government has introduced national parks, wildlife sanctuaries and biosphere reserves for this purpose. Poaching should be severely dealt with. Indiscriminate killings need to be discouraged. Social awareness must be created about importance of trees, social forestry. Students should be involved in vanamahotsavas at regional and community levels.