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Excercise

1. Fill in the blanks:
(a) A place where animals are protected in their natural habitat is
called a
(b) Species found only in a particular area are known as
(c) Migratory birds fly to far away places because of
changes.

- Answer:
- (a) A place where animals are protected in their natural habitat is called a <u>sanctuary</u>.
- (b) Species found only in a particular area are known as endemic.
- (c) Migratory birds fly to far away places because of <u>climatic</u> changes.
- 2. Differentiate between the following.
- (a) Wildlife sanctuary and biosphere reserve.

Wildlife sanctuary	Biosphere reserve
It is an area within which animals are protected from possible dangers such as hunting. Their habitat is also conserved in this area.	It is a large protected area constructed for the conservation of biodiversity.
It provides protection and suitable living conditions to wild animals.	It helps in the conservation of various life forms such as plants, animals, and microorganisms.

(b) Zoo and wildlife sanctuary

Zoo	Wild life sanctuary
Zoos are smaller places having some animals protected for the public view.	Wildlife Sanctuary are larger places having wild animals in their natural habitat
It is an artificial habitat.	It conserves the natural habitat of animals.
It provides protection only.	It provides protection and suitable living condition to wild animals.

(c) Endangered and extinct species

Endangered species	Extinct species
It is a population of species that is on the verge of becoming extinct.	It is a population of species that no longer exists. Hence, it is extinct.
Blue whale, tiger, leopard, etc. are examples of endangered species.	Dodo, passenger pigeon, etc. are examples of extinct species.

(d) Flora and fauna

Flora	Fauna
It refers to all living plants in a particular area.	It refers to all animals living in a particular area.
Sal, teak, mango, etc. form the flora of Pachmarhi biosphere reserve.	Leopard, wolf, wild dog, etc. form the fauna of Pachmarhi biosphere reserve.

- 3. Discuss the effects of deforestation on the following.
- (a) Wild animals: When forests are cut, the natural habitat of the animals is destroyed. Without the natural habitat the animals are left with no place to live and breed. As a result of this many animals are at the verge of extinction.
- (b) Environment: Environment is adversely affected by deforestation as ecological balance is disturbed. Carbon dioxide is not absorbed by plants and it gets accumulated in the atmosphere to cause global warming which increases the temprature of earth and disturb water cycle.
- (c) Villages (Ruaral Areas): Deforestation leads to soil erosion and results in flash floods. This hampers agricultural activities and thus disturbs the people in rural areas.
- (d) Cities (Urban Areas): Deforestation in cities can increase the risk of many natural calamities such as floods and droughts in that area.
- (e) Earth: The whole earth is full of various ecosystems which together make the biosphere. Deforestation disturbs the balance in the biosphere. It disturbs climatic patterns.
- (f) The next generation: They will not be able to see wide variety of flora and fauna also not get clean and cool environment. They will have to breathe poisonous gas. Life would be very difficult for the next generation.

