HANDOUTS (CHAPTER -8)

CLASS -VIII. SUBJECT – BIOLOGY

Part A: Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which of the following is considered a primary domestic consequence of deforestation related to carbon dioxide levels?

A) Decrease in global atmospheric temperatures

B) Fewer trees leading to more carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, causing global warming

C) Instantaneous transformation of forests into aquatic ecosystems

D) Drastic reduction in environmental nitrous oxide accumulation

2. How does deforestation directly result in an increased frequency of instances of flooding?

A) It completely eliminates the natural path taken by rivers

B) There is a lack of trees to bind the soil and absorb water, and soil deposition decreases river depth

C) It causes a major shift in the ozone layer down to the troposphere

D) It forces all forest dwellers to construct artificial water channels

3. The exposure of lower rocky layers of soil due to persistent erosion caused by deforestation eventually leads to which phenomenon?

A) Afforestation

B) Desertification

C) Ozone depletion

D) Ecosystem enhancement

4. Certain greenhouse gases like nitrous oxide accumulate in the Earth's atmosphere due to deforestation, causing the depletion of which protective layer?

A) Biosphere layer

B) Stratospheric ozone layer

C) Tropospheric nitrogen layer

D) Hydrosphere layer

5. The variety of life on earth that plays an important role in the functioning of food chains and webs is formally known as:

A) Ecosystem

B) Biodiversity

C) Fauna

D) Biosphere

6. The 'Man and the Biosphere (MAB)' programme, under which biosphere reserves are internationally designated, is managed by which organization?

A) IUCN
B) UNESCO
C) Indian Government
D) Project Tiger Council

7. How many biosphere reserves has the Indian Government established across the country?

A) 669
B) 120
C) 18
D) 543

8. A biogeographic region which exhibits a high degree of species richness and endemism, but is significantly threatened with destruction, is known as a:

A) Wildlife Sanctuary
B) National Park
C) Biodiversity Hotspot
D) Red Data Book Category

9. Which national park holds the distinction of being the first National Park established in India?

A) Kaziranga National Park
B) Bandipur National Park
C) Jim Corbett National Park
D) Sundarbans National Park

10. Kaziranga National Park is globally renowned for hosting two-thirds of the world's population of which specific animal?

A) Great one-horned rhinoceros
B) Bengal Tiger
C) Lion-tailed macaque
D) Olive ridley turtle

11. Bandipur National Park, located in Karnataka, serves as an important reserve for which special conservation project?

A) Project Elephant
B) Project Tiger
C) Project Rhino
D) Project Dodo

12. According to the textbook data, approximately how many wildlife sanctuaries are currently designated in India?

A) 18
B) 36

C) 543

D) 200

13. The Gahirmatha Turtle Sanctuary located in Odisha is critically famous as a breeding ground for which marine species?

A) Green Sea Turtles

B) Giant Olive Ridley Turtles

C) Leatherback Turtles

D) Loggerhead Turtles

14. An international list of animals and plants whose continued existence is getting threatened is maintained and published by the IUCN in the form of:

A) Green Data Sheets

B) Red Data Books

C) MAB Programme Directory

D) Wildlife Conservation Acts

15. Species that face a very high risk of extinction in the near future are formally classified as:

A) Extinct species

B) Endangered species

C) Vulnerable species

D) Endemic species

16. The dodo, passenger pigeon, and Caribbean monk seal are highlighted in the text as clear examples of species that are:

A) Endangered

B) Vulnerable

C) Extinct

D) Endemic

17. Species that are unique to a particular geographic location and found nowhere else in the world are called:

A) Threatened species

B) Endemic species

C) Exotic species

D) Extinct species

18. The Lion-tailed macaque is explicitly mentioned as an endemic species belonging to which geographical zone of India?

A) Eastern Himalayas

B) Thar Desert

C) Western Ghats of south-west India

D) Sunderbans Mangroves

19. According to the text, human action is primarily responsible for how many main causes of the current rate of species extinction?

A) Two
B) Four
C) Six
D) Ten

20. Birds utilize an inbuilt 'magnetic compass' to navigate during long-distance flights, which consists of a tiny mass of tissue located between:

A) The beak and the nostrils
B) The eye and the brain
C) The wings and the chest
D) The inner ear and the spinal cord

Part B: Fill in the Blanks

1. Forests play a significant role in maintaining the climate because they act as sinks for _____.

2. A shift in _____ belts is being felt all over the world as a result of deforestation.

3. An _____ is a natural unit consisting of all plants, animals and microorganisms functioning together with abiotic factors.

4. A group of organisms that can interbreed freely under natural conditions to produce fertile offspring belongs to the same _____.

5. The _____ Network of Biosphere Reserves list includes ten of India's eighteen biosphere reserves.

6. Currently, _____ biodiversity hotspots have been recognised all over the world.

7. The three biodiversity hotspots present in and around India are the Eastern Himalayas, Indo-Burma Region, and _____.

8. Jim Corbett National Park was established in the year _____.

9. Kaziranga National Park declared a Tiger Reserve in the year _____.

10. The largest national park in the world is the _____ National Park.

11. Jayakwadi Bird Sanctuary is situated in the Aurangabad and Ahmadnagar districts in the _____ region of Maharashtra.

12. Nathsagar Lake in the Jayakwadi sanctuary makes the surrounding areas rich in aquatic _____ and _____.

13. Flora refers to all _____ life occurring in an area or over a time.

14. Fauna refers to a typical collection of _____ life in a specific place or time.

15. Species are classified into different categories in the Red Data Book on the basis of the perceived _____ to their existence.

16. The cheetah, gaur lion and sloth bear are examples of _____ species.

17. The orange-breasted sunbird is endemic to the _____ vegetation type of south-western South Africa.

18. The extinction of the _____ bird had a direct negative impact on the germination of certain tree seeds on Mauritius Island.

19. The modern bird species known as _____ migrates nearly 64,000 kilometres a year from New Zealand to the North Pacific Ocean.

20. Reforestation is also referred to as _____.

21. The _____ Act (1980) is one of the most effective legislations contributing to the reduction in deforestation in India.

22. Paper, suitable for recycling, is formally called _____ paper.

23. Today, _____ per cent of paper pulp is made directly from wood.

24. It has been estimated that recycling of even half of the world's paper would avoid the deforestation of _____ million acres of forestland.

25. The three fundamental pillars highlighted in the sustainability illustration are Reduce, _____, and Recycle.

Part C: Answer Key

1. Multiple Choice Answers

Question Number	Correct Answer Option
1	B
2	B
3	B
4	B
5	B

6	B
7	C
8	C
9	C
10	A
11	B
12	C
13	B
14	B
15	B
16	C
17	B
18	C
19	B
20	B

2. Fill in the Blanks Answers

Blank Number	Correct Core Term / Answer
1	Carbon dioxide (CO_2)

2	Climatic
3	Ecosystem
4	Species
5	World
6	36
7	Western Ghats and Sri Lanka
8	1935
9	2006
10	North-East Greenland
11	Marathawara
12	Flora / Fauna
13	Plant
14	Animal
15	Risk
16	Vulnerable
17	Fynbos
18	Dodo
19	Sooty shearwaters

20	Afforestation
21	Forest Conservation
22	Scrap
23	90
24	20 (or 80,000 km²)
25	Re-use