

## **FORESTS - OUR LIFE**

### **TEACHING TASK (Page 55 – 58)**

#### **NEET LEVEL QUESTIONS**

##### **Multiple Choice Questions**

**1) What measures have been implemented by the Kondamallipudi Vana Samraksha Samiti to conserve soil moisture?**

**Answer: D) Building bunds and digging trenches**

**Explanation:** Building bunds and digging trenches are effective methods to conserve soil moisture by reducing runoff and allowing water to infiltrate the soil, supporting vegetation growth. Options A and B (building roads and constructing buildings) are unrelated to soil moisture conservation, and while planting trees (C) helps in the long term, it is not the primary method mentioned for soil moisture conservation.

**2) Which tree species have been planted by the Kondamallipudi Vana Samraksha Samiti?**

**Answer: C) Rosewood and Tamarind trees**

**Explanation:** Rosewood and tamarind are specific tree species mentioned as being planted by the Samiti, aligning with their conservation efforts. Other options (mango and banana, teak and sal, oak and maple) are not mentioned in the context of their activities.

**3) What is the primary objective of the forest officials in collaboration with the Kondamallipudi Vana Samraksha Samiti?**

**Answer: C) Forest conservation**

**Explanation:** The collaboration focuses on protecting and restoring forest ecosystems, as indicated by the Samiti's activities. Commercial logging (A) and encouraging deforestation (D) are contrary to conservation goals, and while wildlife protection (B) is related, the primary focus is forest conservation.

**4) Which forest region is mentioned in the passage as experiencing growth due to conservation efforts?**

**Answer: A) Ananthagiri forest**

**Explanation:** The passage specifically mentions the Ananthagiri forest as benefiting from conservation efforts, leading to regrowth. Other options (Amazon, Congo, Scandinavian forests) are not referenced in the context.

**5) What is the main reason for the once-degrading forests to experience growth again?**

**Answer: C) Conservation efforts**

**Explanation:** Conservation efforts, such as those by the Kondamallipudi Vana Samraksha Samiti, are responsible for reversing forest degradation. Urbanization (A), deforestation (B), and industrialization (D) contribute to forest decline, not growth.

**6) Which of the following plants was NOT mentioned as being planted by the Kondamallipudi Vana Samraksha Samiti?**

**Answer: D) Jafra**

**Explanation:** Bamboo, Karaka, and Amla are mentioned as plants involved in the Samiti's efforts, but Jafra is not referenced in the passage.

**7) What is the significance of the Koya tribe in the context of forest conservation?**

**Answer: C) They actively participate in forest conservation efforts.**

**Explanation:** The Koya tribe is described as actively participating in conservation efforts, collaborating with forest officials. Options A, B, and D are incorrect as they do not reflect the tribe's role in conservation.

**8) What type of ecosystem is mentioned in the passage?**

**Answer: C) Forest ecosystem**

**Explanation:** The passage focuses on forest conservation and the Ananthagiri forest, clearly indicating a forest ecosystem. Desert, marine, and urban ecosystems are not mentioned.

**9) What is the primary focus of the Ananthagiri forest conservation efforts?**

**Answer: D) Forest regeneration**

**Explanation:** The efforts aim to restore and regenerate the forest, as evidenced by the growth of once-degraded areas. Soil erosion prevention (A) is a secondary benefit, while tree felling (B) and agriculture expansion (C) are contrary to the goals.

**10) What are the Koya tribe's previous actions regarding forests?**

**Answer: B) They cut down trees for cultivation.**

**Explanation:** The passage indicates that the Koya tribe previously engaged in tree felling for cultivation, but they are now involved in conservation efforts. Options A, C, and D do not align with their past actions.

## **NEET ADVANCED LEVEL QUESTIONS**

### **More than One Answer Type**

**11) What are the steps taken towards the conservation of forests?**

**Answer: A) Afforestation, B) Reforestation**

**Explanation:** Afforestation (planting trees in areas without previous forest cover) and reforestation (replanting trees in deforested areas) are key conservation strategies. Deforestation (C) and mining (D) are destructive and not conservation measures.

**12) Which of the following forest types experience extreme temperatures?**

**Answer: B) Coniferous Forest, C) Taiga Forest**

**Explanation:** Coniferous and taiga (boreal) forests are found in cold regions with extreme winter temperatures. Tropical rainforests (A) have consistently warm climates, and deciduous forests (D) experience moderate seasonal changes, not extreme temperatures.

**13) What factors contribute to the high biodiversity in forests?**

**Answer: A) Varied habitats, B) Abundant sunlight**

**Explanation:** Varied habitats provide niches for diverse species, and abundant sunlight supports plant growth, fostering biodiversity. Limited resources (C) would reduce biodiversity, and extreme temperatures (D) are not typical of high-biodiversity forests like tropical rainforests.

### **Assertion and Reason Type**

**14) Assertion: Tropical rainforests are characterized by high biodiversity.**

**Reasoning: The hot and humid climate of tropical rainforests supports the growth of a wide variety of plant and animal species.**

**Answer: A) Both Assertion and Reason are true, and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion.**

**Explanation:** Tropical rainforests have high biodiversity due to their hot, humid climate, which supports diverse plant and animal life, as correctly explained by the reasoning.

**15) Assertion: Coniferous forests are well-adapted to cold climates.**

**Reasoning: Coniferous trees have needle-like leaves and cones, which reduce water loss and enable them to survive in cold environments.**

**Answer: A) Both Assertion and Reason are true, and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion.**

**Explanation:** Coniferous forests thrive in cold climates, and their needle-like leaves and cones are adaptations that minimize water loss and protect against harsh conditions, explaining the assertion.

**17) Assertion: Afforestation is a key step towards forest conservation.**

**Reasoning: Afforestation involves planting trees in areas where there were previously none, which helps to increase forest cover and restore ecosystems.**

**Answer: A) Both Assertion and Reason are true, and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion.**

**Explanation:** Afforestation is a conservation strategy that increases forest cover by planting trees in barren areas, directly supporting ecosystem restoration, as the reasoning explains.

### **Matrix Matching Type**

**18) Match the type of forest with its characteristic: Answer:**

- i) Tropical rainforest – B. High biodiversity, hot and humid climate
- ii) Coniferous forest – D. Dominated by evergreen trees with needle-like leaves
- iii) Deciduous forest – A. Trees shed their leaves seasonally
- iv) Taiga forest – C. Found in cold regions, primarily coniferous trees

**Explanation:**

Tropical rainforests are known for high biodiversity and hot, humid conditions.

Coniferous forests have evergreen trees with needle-like leaves adapted to conserve water.

Deciduous forests experience seasonal leaf shedding due to temperature and precipitation changes.

Taiga (boreal) forests are cold-region forests dominated by coniferous trees.

## Comprehension Type

**19) Questions based on the passage about hot and humid areas (tropical rainforests):**

**i. What are the main characteristics of hot and humid areas described in the passage?**

**Answer:** Dense vegetation, high biodiversity, ample rainfall throughout the year, and a consistently warm climate.

**Explanation:** The passage describes tropical rainforests as having lush greenery, abundant wildlife, consistent rainfall, and warm temperatures, which support diverse ecosystems.

**ii. What is the primary threat to tropical rainforests mentioned in the passage?**

**Answer:** Deforestation, primarily for agricultural expansion, logging, and urbanization.

**Explanation:** The passage explicitly states that deforestation, driven by these activities, is the main threat to tropical rainforests.

**iii. Why are conservation efforts essential for hot and humid areas?**

**Answer:** Conservation efforts are essential to maintain biodiversity and preserve unique habitats found in tropical rainforests.

**Explanation:** The passage emphasizes that protecting these ecosystems is crucial for sustaining their rich biodiversity and unique ecological roles.

## LEARNERS TASK (Page 58 – 61)

### NEET LEVEL QUESTIONS

#### Multiple Choice Questions

**1) What is the focus of the Kondamallipudi Vana Samraksha Samiti's conservation efforts?**

**Answer: B) Forest conservation**

**Explanation:** The Samiti's efforts are centered on protecting and restoring forests, as indicated by their activities in the Ananthagiri forest. Other options (marine life, agriculture, urban infrastructure) are unrelated.

**2) Where is the Kondamallipudi Vana Samraksha Samiti located?**

**Answer: C) Near a forest area**

**Explanation:** The Samiti operates in the Ananthagiri forest region, making “near a forest area” the correct choice. Coastal, desert, and mountain regions are not mentioned.

**3) Which tribe resides near the Ananthagiri forest?**

**Answer: B) Koyas**

**Explanation:** The passage specifies that the Koya tribe is involved in conservation efforts near the Ananthagiri forest. Other tribes (Konda Reddys, Gonds, Santhals) are not mentioned.

**4) What was the previous reputation of the Koya tribe regarding forests?**

**Answer: D) They were known for cutting down trees to cultivate crops.**

**Explanation:** The passage notes that the Koya tribe previously cut trees for cultivation but now participates in conservation, making D the correct choice.

**5) Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a plant species in the Ananthagiri forest?**

**Answer: B) Mango**

**Explanation:** Teak, rosewood, and tamarind are mentioned as planted species, but mango is not referenced in the passage.

**6) What impact does deforestation have on biodiversity?**

**Answer: C) It decreases biodiversity.**

**Explanation:** Deforestation destroys habitats, leading to a loss of species and reduced biodiversity. Options A, B, and D are incorrect as they do not reflect the ecological impact of deforestation.

**7) What role do forests play in climate regulation?**

**Answer: C) They regulate climate.**

**Explanation:** Forests absorb carbon dioxide and release oxygen, helping to stabilize global climate conditions. They do not worsen, have no effect, or cause fluctuations in climate.

**8) What is the primary goal of the Kondamallipudi Vana Samraksha Samiti's efforts?**

**Answer: B) To conserve forests**

**Explanation:** The Samiti's primary goal is forest conservation, as evidenced by their planting and soil conservation activities. Exploiting resources, urbanization, and industrialization are not their objectives.

**9) How have forests been impacted by human activities over the past century?**

**Answer: C) They have been rapidly cleared.**

**Explanation:** Human activities like deforestation for agriculture and urbanization have led to significant forest loss over the past century, as widely documented.

**10) What is the primary goal of forest conservation efforts?**

**Answer: B) To maintain biodiversity and ecosystem services**

**Explanation:** Conservation aims to protect biodiversity and ecosystem services like climate regulation and soil fertility. Maximizing deforestation, urbanization, and mining are contrary to conservation goals.

## **NEET ADVANCED LEVEL QUESTIONS**

### **More than One Answer Type**

**11) Which of the following are characteristics of forests in hot and humid areas?**

**Answer: A) High biodiversity, B) Dense vegetation, C) Tropical rainforests**

**Explanation:** Hot and humid areas, such as tropical rainforests, are characterized by high biodiversity and dense vegetation. Sparse wildlife (D) is incorrect as these areas support abundant wildlife.

**12) What are the types of forests found in cold areas?**

**Answer: B) Coniferous Forest, C) Taiga Forest**

**Explanation:** Coniferous and taiga (boreal) forests are adapted to cold climates with long winters. Deciduous forests (A) are found in temperate regions, and tundra (D) is not a forest ecosystem.

**13) Which of the following contribute to forest conservation efforts?**

**Answer: A) Afforestation, B) Reforestation**

**Explanation:** Afforestation and reforestation are proactive measures to restore and expand forest cover. Deforestation (C) and urbanization (D) are detrimental to conservation.

### **Assertion and Reason Type**

**14) Assertion: Deciduous forests experience seasonal changes in temperature and precipitation.**

**Reasoning: Deciduous trees shed their leaves seasonally in response to changing environmental conditions, reflecting the seasonal nature of deciduous forest ecosystems.**

**Answer: A) Both Assertion and Reason are true, and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion.**

**Explanation:** Deciduous forests undergo seasonal changes, and the shedding of leaves by deciduous trees is a direct response to these environmental shifts, explaining the assertion.

**15) Assertion: Deforestation is a major threat to forest biodiversity.**

**Reasoning: Deforestation involves the clearing of forests for various purposes such as agriculture, urbanization, and logging, leading to habitat loss and a decline in biodiversity.**

**Answer: A) Both Assertion and Reason are true, and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion.**

**Explanation:** Deforestation causes habitat loss, reducing biodiversity, as correctly explained by the reasoning.

**16) Assertion: Taiga forests are also known as boreal forests.**

**Reasoning: Taiga forests are found in cold regions with long winters, primarily consisting of coniferous trees, and are commonly referred to as boreal forests.**

**Answer: A) Both Assertion and Reason are true, and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion.**

**Explanation:** Taiga forests are synonymous with boreal forests, characterized by cold climates and coniferous trees, as the reasoning accurately describes.

### **Matrix Matching Type**

**17) Match the forest conservation measure with its description:**

**Answer:**

- i) Afforestation – B. Planting trees in areas where there were none before
- ii) Reforestation – C. Restoring Forest cover in previously deforested areas
- iii) Deforestation – D. Clearing of forests for various purposes



iv) Conservation efforts – A. Various actions aimed at preserving forest ecosystems

**Explanation:**

Afforestation involves planting trees in barren areas.

Reforestation restores forests in areas previously cleared.

Deforestation is the clearing of forests, harmful to ecosystems.

Conservation efforts encompass various strategies to protect forests.

**Comprehension Type**

**18) Questions based on the passage about forests and their ecological roles:**

**i. What are the key roles of forests in maintaining ecological balance?**

**Answer:** Forests maintain biodiversity, regulate climate by absorbing carbon dioxide and releasing oxygen, contribute to soil fertility, regulate water, and control erosion.

**Explanation:** The passage highlights forests' roles in supporting biodiversity, climate regulation through photosynthesis, and maintaining soil and water systems.

**ii. What are the primary threats to forests mentioned in the passage?**

**Answer:** Deforestation, habitat destruction, and climate change.

**Explanation:** The passage explicitly lists these as major threats impacting forest ecosystems.

**iii. How can conservation efforts help mitigate the threats facing forests?**

**Answer:** Conservation efforts like afforestation, reforestation, and sustainable forest management protect and restore forests, preserving biodiversity and ecosystem services for future generations.

**Explanation:** The passage emphasizes that these strategies counteract threats by restoring forest cover and promoting sustainable practices.