

Deforestation Chemistry Questions with Solutions

Q1. Cutting of trees on a large scale is known as

- (a) Deforestation
- (b) Reforestation
- (c) Afforestation
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (a), Cutting of trees on a large scale is known as deforestation.

Q2. Deforestation generally decreases the

- (a) Soil Erosion
- (b) Global Warming
- (c) Drought
- (d) Rainfall

Answer: (d), Deforestation generally decreases the rainfall.

Q3. Extensive planting of trees to increase the forest cover is known as

- (a) Afforestation
- (b) Deforestation
- (c) Reforestation
- (d) Social Forestry

Answer: (a), Extensive planting of trees to increase the forest cover is known as afforestation.

Q4. Which nation is most affected by deforestation?

- (a) India
- (b) Sri Lanka
- (c) Honduras
- (d) Canada

Answer: ©, Honduras is most affected by deforestation. Around 37% of forest land is lost in Honduras.

Q5. Which type of farming causes more amount of deforestation?

- (a) Commercial farming
- (b) Subsistence farming
- (c) Dairy farming
- (d) Mixed farming

Answer: (b), Subsistence farming causes a significant amount of deforestation. According to a survey, subsistence farming causes 48% of deforestation. In contrast, commercial farming cause 32% of deforestation.

Q6. What is deforestation?

Answer: Deforestation means cutting or clearing trees or forests over a large area. Forests are cleared to use that land for various intentions like building houses, making roads etc. Deforestation eradicates the animal's habitat, causing their death.

Q7. What is forest degradation?

Answer: Forest degradation is an approach in which the biological wealth of a forest area is degraded due to multiple factors. It does not involve reducing forest area, but the quality is affected. It makes the area less beneficial.

Q8. What are the leading causes of forest degradation?

Answer: Forest degradation is an approach in which the biological wealth of a forest area is degraded due to multiple factors. It does not involve reducing forest area, but the quality is affected. It makes the area less beneficial.

Human activities like overgrazing, excessive logging and artificial fires cause forest degradation. Moreover, forests can also degrade naturally by insect pests or natural fire.

Q9. Can deforestation happen naturally?

Answer: Deforestation means cutting or clearing trees or forests over a large area. Forests are cleared to use that land for various intentions like building houses, making roads etc. Deforestation eradicates the animal's habitat, causing their death.

Yes, deforestation can happen naturally. Natural factors like a forest fire or parasite-caused diseases cause deforestation.

Q10. What effects does deforestation have on the environment?

Answer: Deforestation can affect the environment harshly. It causes soil erosion and species extinction because of the loss of habitat. Moreover, it is the primary cause of carbon emissions into the atmosphere.

Q11. What are the leading causes of deforestation?

Answer: Deforestation means cutting or clearing trees or forests over a large area. The loss of trees affects us poorly. The leading cause of deforestation is mentioned below.

- Industrial agriculture is the primary cause of deforestation. It causes around 85% of deforestation worldwide.
- Timber logging is another vital cause of deforestation. Around 380,000 hectares of forest are cleared every year to meet wood and wood products demand. It accounts for 60% of deforestation worldwide.
- Mining is another reason trees are cleared every year to meet the demand for minerals.

Q12. What are the negative impacts of deforestation?

Answer: Deforestation means cutting or clearing trees or forests over a large area. The loss of trees affects us poorly. It can cause

- The extinction of plants and animals.
- Increased greenhouse gases.
- Reduce water in the atmosphere.
- Soil erosion and floods.
- Destruction of the homeland of indigenous communities.
- Affect the climate.

Q13. Are afforestation and reforestation the same?

Answer: No, afforestation and reforestation are not the same. However, their objective is relative. Afforestation is the planting of trees in a land that was previously infertile. It is a method to create a new forest. In contrast, reforestation is replanting trees in an area where a forest was once destroyed or damaged. It is a method to enhance forest degradation and improve the quality of the forest.

Q14. What are the differences between deforestation and afforestation?

Answer:

S. No.	Deforestation	Afforestation
1.	Deforestation is the destruction of trees for human and commercial uses.	Afforestation is the planting of trees in a land that was previously infertile.
2.	Deforestation is harmful to the environment.	Afforestation is beneficial to the environment.
3.	It owns a negative impact on the overall ecosystem.	It owns a positive impact on the overall ecosystem.
4.	It converts green land into barren.	It converts barren wasteland into a greener pasture.
5.	It leads to global warming, rising sea levels, encroachment and wildlife extinction.	It ensures balance and survival for all life on earth.

Q15. Match the following.

Column I	Column II
Deforestation	Urbanisation

Afforestation	Droughts
Natural cause of deforestation	Clearing or Cutting Trees
Man-made cause of deforestation	Planting Trees

Answer:

Column I	Column II
Deforestation	Clearing or Cutting Trees
Afforestation	Planting Trees
Natural cause of deforestation	Droughts
Man-made cause of deforestation	Urbanisation

Practise Questions on Deforestation

Q1. How can deforestation be mitigated?

Answer: We can adopt the following strategies to prevent deforestation.

- By planting trees.
- By using less paper.
- By recycling paper and cardboards.
- By using recycled products.
- By avoiding products containing palm oil.
- By reducing meat consumption.
- Practising ecoforestry.

Q2. How do forests protect our planet?

Answer: Trees create the basis for many natural ecosystems. They make a stable climate and help stabilise the ground and prevent erosion. They protect coasts from waves and ocean swells, stabilise dunes, protect the groundwater and prevent the spreading of the desert. Forests are essential for biological diversity. They are a habitat for up to 90 per cent of the terrestrial species of animals and plants we know. Trees and shrubs play a central role for rural people throughout the world. The forest provides us with timber, firewood, food, feed for livestock, oils, rubber, medicine, and new materials for new technologies. The world's forests only cover about 10 per cent of the Earth's surface – but they account for 42 per cent of the total photosynthesis of both land and sea.

Q3. What is sustainable forestry?

Answer: Sustainable management of forests means considering the forest's ecological, economic, social and cultural values. The forest manager uses the forest to grow and produce wood – but is also responsible for maintaining forest health and biodiversity and taking into account alternative and non-commercial forest use, such as tourism etc.

Q4. What is afforestation?

Answer: Afforestation is the planting of trees in a land that was previously infertile. It is a method to create a new forest.

Q5. Are deforestation and forest degradation occurring within the EU?

Answer: Intensive deforestation has occurred over much of Europe at different times. Today the phenomenon is marginal and restricted to only a few regions. A reforestation trend occurs in the many EU Member States due to tree planting and natural tree growth on formerly cultivated land. Forest degradation usually occurs due to frequent fires (caused mainly by humans and often recurring in the Mediterranean region), excessive grazing and poor forest management. The EU priorities to address this problem are the need for wildfire control measures, sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation.

