



CLASS X

ENGLISH COURSE BOOK

LESSON 3 - PROTECTING OUR FAUNA

SOLUTIONS

A. Complete the following sentences:

- The world is what it is, a habitable planet, in fact, the only planet so far known to man, in which living beings can dwell and prosper.
- Endowed with diverse tourist attractions, North-East India is a hotbed of rich flora and fauna.
- The Sangai deer (*Cervus eldi-eldi*) once believed to be extinct, was rediscovered in the year 1953.
- They encroach upon the park area for cultivation, grazing of livestock, and collecting firewoods.
- In Laokhowa Wildfire Sanctuary, 41 rhinos were killed in 1983, virtually the entire population of the sanctuary.

B. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

- 1) Name the two renowned breeds of fauna found in the North Eastern region of India.**

Ans: The Sangai deer and one-horned rhinoceros are the two renowned breeds of fauna found in the North Eastern region of India.

- 2) What are the different names of Sangai?**

Ans: The different names of Sangai are the dancing deer, the brow antlered deer and *Cervus eldi eldi*.

- 3) What is a “Phumdi”?**

Ans: It is a floating mat of vegetation.



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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (S)

Government of Manipur

4) What makes the rhino a unique creature?

Ans: The rhino is a unique creature, second in size only to the elephant, a horn growing vertically upon the middle of its forehead and thick skin having folds.

5) What makes North East India a conducive place for the growth of flora and fauna?

Ans: The monsoon rain and the sub-tropical climate of North East India have made it a region conducive place for the growth of flora and fauna.

C. Answer the following question briefly:

1) How is Loktak Hydro Electric Project a major threat to the Sangai?

Ans: Before the Loktak Project the park area used to sink and float respectively during the dry and wet seasons. Now, this cycle has been disturbed and the park area does not get its nutrients as it used to leading to paucity of grass for the deer.

2) State the reasons which cause the near extinction of the one-horned rhino from India?

Ans: It is the outcome of human greed and thoughtlessness. Rhinos are poached and killed for its valuable horns as they have a belief that the rhino horn has health giving properties.

3) What are the major steps taken up by the Indian government for the conservation of wildlife?

Ans: In 1910, all rhino hunting was prohibited. They are confined only to a few pockets of National parks. Many government agencies, NGOs and local bodies are giving awareness to the people.



4) What is sport hunting and why was it prohibited?

Ans: During the 1800s and early 1900s, the rhinos were hunted relentless and persistently in the name of sports and the species was rendered near extinction.

5) Why do people encroach upon the park area?

Ans: Villagers encroached upon the park area to build houses or to grow agricultural crops or for cattle grazing and fishing.

6) What different means of poaching do the encroachers use?

Ans: They lay traps, use sickles, and even guns as a means of poaching.

7) Which human activities contribute to the decimation of the KLNP ecology?

Ans: Collection of fodder for the cattle and of personal use for food plants and fire-woods for personal use for money, contribute to the decimation of the KLNP ecology.

