KPK Class 10 Biology Short Questions – Chapter 16

Man and His Environment

1. C	efine)	the	terms:	specie	s, bi	osphei	re, and	d ecos	ystem.
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- **Species:** A group of organisms that look similar, can interbreed, and produce fertile offspring.
- Biosphere: The part of Earth where life exists, including all living things and their environments.
- Ecosystem: A community of living organisms and their non-living environment, interacting with each other.

2. Differentiate between population and community.

- Population: A group of organisms of the same species living in the same area. □
- Community: All the different populations of organisms living in the same area. 🕅
 - 3. Differentiate between food chain and food web.
- Food chain: The flow of energy from one organism to another in a linear sequence.
 ★
- Food web: A complex network of interconnected food chains, showing how different organisms eat and are eaten.

4. How does deforestation affect the environment?

- Deforestation is the cutting down of trees. □
- It has many harmful effects on the environment, including:
- Loss of habitat: Deforestation destroys the homes of many animals and plants.
- Soil erosion: Deforestation can cause soil to be washed away by rain, leading to flooding and landslides. ♣
- Climate change: Deforestation releases carbon dioxide into the atmosphere,
 contributing to global warming.
- Loss of biodiversity: Deforestation reduces the variety of species on Earth.
 Here are the answers to your questions, explained in an easy way with emojis for better understanding:

5. Distinguish between herbivore, carnivore, and omnivore.

- Herbivore: An animal that eats only plants.
- Carnivore: An animal that eats only other animals. \(\beta\) □
- Omnivore: An animal that eats both plants and animals.

6. Outline the role of bacteria in the nitrogen cycle.

- Bacteria are tiny organisms that play an important role in the nitrogen cycle, which is the process of how nitrogen moves between the atmosphere, soil, and living things. □
- Nitrogen fixation: Some bacteria can convert nitrogen gas from the atmosphere into a form that plants can use.
- Nitrification: Other bacteria convert ammonia into nitrates, which plants can also use.

7. How can overpopulation affect the environment?

- Overpopulation is when there are too many people in a particular area.
- It can have many harmful effects on the environment, including:
- Resource depletion: Overpopulation can lead to the overuse of natural resources,
 such as water, food, and energy.
- Pollution: Overpopulation can increase pollution, such as air pollution, water pollution, and waste pollution. ►
- Habitat destruction: Overpopulation can lead to the destruction of habitats, such as forests and wetlands, to make way for more people and their homes.

8. Name any five sources of water pollution.

- Industrial waste: Factories and other industries can release harmful chemicals into rivers, lakes, and oceans. ⋈
- Sewage: Untreated sewage can contain bacteria and other pollutants that can contaminate water.

- Agricultural runoff: Fertilizers and pesticides used in agriculture can run off into waterways. ➡
- Oil spills: Oil spills can cause serious damage to marine ecosystems.
- Litter: Trash and other litter can pollute waterways and harm wildlife.

9. Differentiate between parasitism and mutualism.

- **Parasitism:** A relationship between two organisms where one benefits (the parasite) and the other is harmed (the host).
- Mutualism: A relationship between two organisms where both benefit.

10. Define nitrogen fixation and nitrification.

- **Nitrogen fixation:** The process of converting nitrogen gas from the atmosphere into a form that plants can use. *****
- Nitrification: The process of converting ammonia into nitrates, which plants can also use.