

Deforestation and Reforestation Facts

Deforestation And Reforestation · Answer Key · 22 Questions

1. What is one major reason forests are cut down for agriculture?

- A) To plant more trees
- B) To create space for livestock grazing and crops**
- C) To build more parks
- D) To collect rainwater

2. Which animal is particularly vulnerable to habitat loss due to deforestation in Borneo and Sumatra?

- A) Penguin
- B) Kangaroo
- C) Orangutan**
- D) Polar Bear

3. What gas do trees absorb from the atmosphere, helping to regulate the climate?

- A) Oxygen
- B) Nitrogen
- C) Carbon Dioxide**
- D) Helium

4. Reforestation is the process of:

- A) Cutting down trees
- B) Planting new trees in an area where forests have been removed**
- C) Building roads through forests
- D) Mining for minerals in forests

5. When forests are destroyed, what often happens to the soil?

- A) It becomes more fertile
- B) It is protected from erosion
- C) It can erode and wash away easily**
- D) It holds more water

6. What is a common type of tree planted during reforestation efforts?

- A) Palm trees in cold climates
- B) Local or native tree species**
- C) Fast-growing, non-native weeds
- D) Cacti in rainforests

7. Deforestation contributes to climate change by:

- A) Increasing the amount of carbon dioxide absorbed
- B) Releasing stored carbon dioxide into the atmosphere**
- C) Cooling the planet
- D) Creating more shade

8. Many insects, birds, and mammals rely on forests for:

- A) Deserts
- B) Oceans
- C) Food, shelter, and breeding grounds**
- D) Underground caves

9. Which of these is a major global driver of deforestation?

- A) Building national parks
- B) Sustainable logging practices
- C) Expansion of palm oil plantations and cattle ranching**
- D) Urban gardening

10. What is a benefit of healthy forests for water cycles?

- A) They cause floods
- B) They help filter water and regulate water flow**
- C) They dry up rivers
- D) They contaminate groundwater

11. When forests disappear, many plant and animal species can face:

- A) Increased chances of survival
- B) Extinction or endangerment**
- C) Easier access to resources
- D) New habitat expansions

12. What can happen to river systems when large areas of forest are removed?

- A) They become clearer and cleaner
- B) They can experience more unpredictable flooding and drought**
- C) They flow more steadily
- D) They attract more fish species

13. What is one positive outcome of successful reforestation projects?

- A) Loss of biodiversity
- B) Increased soil erosion
- C) Restoration of habitats for wildlife**
- D) Higher levels of air pollution

14. The loss of forests can impact indigenous communities who often rely on them for:

- A) Shopping malls
- B) Their livelihood, culture, and resources**
- C) High-speed internet
- D) Large factories

15. Which continent has experienced significant deforestation, particularly in its rainforests?

- A) Antarctica
- B) Australia
- C) South America**
- D) Greenland

16. What role do forests play in regulating local weather?

- A) They cause extreme heat
- B) They can help create rain and moderate temperatures**
- C) They always make it colder
- D) They have no effect on local weather

17. When trees are removed, what happens to the carbon they store?

- A) It disappears
- B) It is released into the atmosphere as carbon dioxide**
- C) It is converted into pure oxygen
- D) It becomes part of the soil forever

18. What is a key benefit of planting diverse tree species during reforestation?

- A) It makes the forest less resilient to pests
- B) It supports a wider range of biodiversity**
- C) It is usually cheaper
- D) It leads to faster growth for all trees

19. Why is it important for animals to have intact forest habitats?

- A) To find only water sources
- B) To access food, safety, and places to raise their young**
- C) To escape from the sun
- D) To live in open, treeless areas

20. What is one potential consequence of deforestation on the water cycle in a region?

- A) Increased rainfall
- B) More stable water tables
- C) Reduced evaporation and transpiration, potentially leading to drier conditions**
- D) Purification of all nearby water sources

21. Deforestation can lead to increased greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, which contributes to:

A) Deforestation

B) Global warming

C) Reforestation

D) Ocean acidification

22. What is the term for the variety of life in a particular habitat or ecosystem?

A) Monoculture

B) Biodiversity

C) Deforestation

D) Geology