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Class : **11th**
Subject : **General English**
Chapter name **The many and the none**

Explained and answers
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Subject : General English

Topic: The many and the none (chapter no. 8)

Lecturer: sahil sharifdin English

Components of the lecture :

- 1) some facts about our environment.
- 2) Why do species extinct?
- 3) Big environmental problems.
- 4) Life of the writers
- 5) Title of the chapter
- 6) Main ideas/summary of the chapter
- 7) Themes
- 8) Glossary
- 9) Textual Questions

1) some facts about our environment :

* estimated 8.7 million species on Earth (A census by Hawaiian university) but 1.3 million identified so far.

* More than 99% of all species that ever lived on Earth are estimated to be extinct.

DATA MAY VARY 🥰

* over 45,000 species of plants and 91,000 species of animals live in India.

* over 200 species extinct every year.

{Like coronavirus, if it is not stopped, it will finish the world with two years}

Food chain : A chain of organisms which eat one another for survival. A simple example of food chain is : SUNLIGHT >grass>sheep>Man.

2) Why do species extinct ?

- * Due to climate change**
- * competition with other species**
- * Scarcity of food and water**
- * Deadly diseases**

3) Big environmental problems ?

I) *Climate change* : Rise of Global temperature, Melting of glaciers, droughts, wildfires, desertification of productive land, loss of soil nutrition (saffron land)

II) *Ecosystems & Endangered species* : Don't let them get extinct.

III) *Deforestation* : Droughts. No homes for species. No rain. Affects climate change .

IV) *Pollutions* : Air, soil, noise, water etc

V) *Water Scarcity* : only 3% of water on the planet is drinkable. 97% is undrinkable. NO water at many places in the world.

VI) *Loss of biodiversity* : species die daily.

VII) *overpopulation* : More people more problems.

VIII) *waste disposal* : A person generates 4.6 pounds of trash per day. Use trash cans / dustbins. It is sawab.

IX) *Land management and urban sprawl* : More constructions and less land for cultivation.

X) *Public health* : Unhealthy environment kills people.

4) Life of the writers :

Ashish kothari

- * An Indian environmentalist.*
- * studied at the university of Delhi.*
- * About 50 years old*
- * He has been associated with people's movements like Narmada Bachao Andolan*
- * Authored and Co-authored a few books on india's environment, birds and biodiversity.*

Bansuri Taneja

He is a friend of Ashish. He is an environmentalist too.

5) Title of the chapter

THE MANY AND THE NONE

If I put it in the context, the title simply means that there were many species a few centuries ago, now they are dying and there will probably be no species after a century or two. In the other words, the life on the planet earth with disappear soon.

6) Main ideas /summary of the chapter

A) Definition and examples of Biodiversity?

_the variety and variability of life on Earth

_ examples : a diversity of food, wood, colours of Holi, genes

B) Charismatic animals : Tiger, Rhino & elephant.

C) Big size and good looks v/s taste and natural variation.

D) Loss of Biodiversity : over 200 species die yearly. _Simile of the ship losing nuts.

E) importance of Biodiversity in india?

_India is a land of ecosystem people. Farmers, fisher folk, herders, hunter-gatherer etc are directly dependent on Biodiversity. They get fuel, food, fodder, housing material, medicine from diversity.

F) Quotes Jagat Singh Choudhury who asks for afforestation.

Plant trees like *BANJ, KAFAI, AYAR, BURANS, RAMBANS, BANS, RINGAL, etc*

G) Ignore the pieces of advice given by high-tech biotechnology scientists.

H) Maintain a balance between economic development and conservation of bio-diverse life.

I) when all the eagles and fish are gone and the waters killed by pollution, only then will we realise that Money cannot be eaten. (Seattle)

7) Themes

A) preservation of all species

B) our responsibilities towards our environment

8) Glossary

Biodiversity : variety of life

Flagship : most important

Species : a group of similar organisms

Biopiracy :stealing of species /
patenting of species

Ecosystem : a community of organisms
at a place

Genetic : of genes

Savour : taste

Ecology : scientific study of evs

Environment : our surroundings

Aubergine : Brinjal

Textual Questions

Q. No. 1 , Biodiversity refers to :

Ans: variety and variability of plant, animal and human life on Earth.

Q. No. 2. Do you think it is good to have a variety of species ? Give reasons?

Ans: It is not only good but also necessary to have a variety of species because the survival of all species is inter-dependent and interlinked. The example of species on the planet is like that of a rosary having numerous beads linked with a thread. If the thread is cut at one place, the rosary will lose all the beads one by one.

Q. No. 3. Biological diversity can be seen in the following areas :

Ans: _in the genes of the various living creatures.

_in the different types of wood and mangoes.

_in the variety of colours made from vegetable dyes.

_in the animals found around us.

_in the Ecosystems that exist in the different parts of the world.

Q. No. 4. Certain animals have been described as being charismatic. What does this mean?

Ans: The tiger, the Rhino and the elephant are some charismatic animals. It means that they can attract, excite and overawe people by their strength, power, size and beauty.

Q. No. 5 They are used as Flagship species for conservation programmes. Who does 'they' refer to? What is meant by Flagship? What does this statement mean?

Ans: 'They' here refers to the charismatic animals. Flagship means something of great importance. The statement, "... They are used as Flagship species for conservation programmes" means that the charismatic animals are used as the main and most important species in wildlife conservation programmes launched now and then across the world.

Q. No. 6 what do the writers mean when they say that vegetables are being doctored? Is it good to do so? Give reasons for your answer?

Ans: By the statement, "... The vegetables are being doctored..." the writers mean that the poisonous chemicals are used to make the vegetables reach the biggest size possible or attain the glossiest exterior. The doctoring of genes through Genetic engineering is deadly too. By doing this, the vegetables are losing their distinctive tastes and other features. It is also one of the reasons of the Loss of Biodiversity.

Q. No. 7 Do you think the writers' Comparison of the ship losing nuts to the loss of Biodiversity is apt? Why do they make this comparison?

Ans: yes, the writers' comparison of the ship losing its nuts to the loss of Biodiversity is apt, exact and precise. They make this comparison to make the readers understand clearly the inevitable destruction of all biodiversity on the planet earth. Like the ship losing its nuts, our planet is also losing species after species in quick succession.

Q. No. 8 An objective on the text

Ans: C

Q. No. 9 Does the future of india's agriculture lie in high-tech biotechnology being promoted by agricultural scientists ? Why /why not?

Ans: According to the writers, the future of India's agriculture doesn't lie just in high-tech biotechnology being promoted by agricultural scientists because the majority of Indian population are Ecosystem people and they directly depend on biodiversity for their livelihoods. Therefore, they must not be enticed towards high-tech biotechnology.

Q. No. 10 How is the loss of Biodiversity linked to the survival of the common people of that area?

Ans: The loss of Biodiversity is certainly linked to the survival of the common people of that area which faces such loss because their fuel, food, fodder for cattle, housing material, medicine etc come directly from biodiversity.

Q. No. 11. What is Bio-piracy? How does it affect the country?

Ans: The act of getting some of the traditional agricultural products patented for corporate gains is known as Bio-piracy.

It weakens the economy of a country and acts as a stumbling block in its progress.

Q. No. 12 what is the message in the statement made by the American chief, Seattle?

Ans : The native American chief, Seattle has said, "when all the eagles and fish are gone and waters killed by pollution, only then will we realise that **MONEY CAN'T BE EATEN**". The message in the statement is very clear that if the biodiversity is not preserved and our environment is not kept clean, our survival on the planet earth will become impossible.

**END
OF
THE
CHAPTER**



*The razor blade is sharp but
can't cut a tree; the axe is
strong but can't cut the
hair.*

*Everyone is important
according to his/her own
unique purpose....
Never look down on anyone
unless you are admiring
their shoes...*