

## CBSE Test Paper - 03

### Chapter - 10 Forest and Wildlife Resources

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1. Species which are found in some particular areas usually isolated by natural or geographical barriers. **(1)**
  - a. Endangered species
  - b. Endemic species
  - c. Normal species
  - d. Rare species
2. Which of the following categories of forests and wastelands belongs to government, private individuals, communities? **(1)**
  - a. Unclassed forest
  - b. Reserved forest
  - c. Open forest
  - d. Protected forest
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the sum total of all the varieties of species of plants, animals, and microorganisms living on the earth. **(1)**
  - a. Biodiversity
  - b. Flora
  - c. Fauna
  - d. Ecosystem
4. When was Indian Wildlife Protection Act implemented? **(1)**
  - a. 1970
  - b. 1976
  - c. 1974
  - d. 1972
5. The Chipko Movement was associated with \_\_\_\_\_. **(1)**

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- a. Forest conservation
  - b. Woman rights
  - c. Political rights
  - d. Rights of adivasis

6. What is the share of India in the total number of species in the world? **(1)**
7. Which states have less than 10 per cent of their area under forests? **(1)**
8. When was Indian Wildlife Protection Act implemented? **(1)**
9. How many flowering plants are there in India? **(1)**
10. Highlight the major drawback of the State of Forest Report (1999). **(3)**
11. What is biological diversity? Why biodiversity is important for human lives? **(3)**
12. Write down the features of the reserved forests. **(3)**
13. How mining is responsible for the loss of forests. Give reasons. **(3)**
14. Forest and wildlife are vital to the quality of life and environment in the subcontinent. Explain. **(5)**
15. Explain how human activities have affected the depletion of flora. **(5)**

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**Answers**

1. b. Endemic species  
**Explanation:** Species which are found in some particular areas usually isolated by natural or geographical barriers are Endemic species.
2. a. Unclassed forest  
**Explanation:** Unclassed forest: These are forests and wastelands belongs to government, private individuals, communities
3. a. Biodiversity  
**Explanation:** Biodiversity is the sum total of all the varieties of species of plants, animals, and microorganisms living on the earth.
4. d. 1972  
**Explanation:** The Indian Wildlife Protection Act implemented in 1972.
5. a. Forest conservation  
**Explanation:** The Chipko Movement was associated with Forest conservation.
6. India has 8 per cent of the total number of species in the world.
7. Delhi and Punjab have less than 10 per cent of their area under forests.
8. Indian Wildlife Protection Act was implemented in 1972.
9. India has about 15,000 flowering plants in India.
10. The major drawback of the State of Forest Report (1999) are:
  - i. The dimensions of deforestations in India are staggering. The forest cover in the country is estimated at 637293 sq km, which is 19.39 percent of the total geographical area.
  - ii. According to State of Forest Report (1999), the dense forest cover has increased by 10098 sq. km since 1997.

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- iii. However, this apparent increase in the forest cover is due to plantation by different agencies.
  - iv. The State of Forest Report does not differentiate between natural forests and plantation. Therefore, this report fails to deliver accurate information about actual loss of natural resources.
11. Biodiversity or Biological Diversity is immensely rich in wildlife and cultivated species, diverse in form and function but closely integrated in a system through multiple network of interdependencies.
- Following are the importance: of biodiversity
- i. Human beings depend on biodiversity for their very survival.
  - ii. Without plants and animals we cannot survive, because we get oxygen from plant and it create the quality of air we breathe in.
12. Reserved forests are regarded as the most valuable as far as the conservation of forest and wildlife resources are concerned.
- i. These forests are permanently earmarked for production of either timber or other forest produce.
  - ii. Grazing and cultivation are not allowed.
  - iii. More than 50 per cent of the total forest land has been declared as reserved forest.
  - iv. The forests of Jammu and Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Maharashtra fall under this category.
13. Mining is important factor behind deforestation. The Buxa Tiger Reserve in West Bengal is seriously threatened by the ongoing dolomite mining. It has disturbed the natural habitat of many species and blocked the migration route of several others, including the great Indian Elephant.
14. i. **Loss of cultural diversity:** The loss of forest and wildlife is not just a biological issue. The biological loss is strongly correlated with the loss of cultural diversity. There are many marginalised and impoverished indigenous and other forest-dependent communities, who directly depend on various components of the forest and wildlife for food, drink, medicines, etc.
- ii. **Impact on women:** Within the poor, women are affected more than men. In

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many societies, women bear the major responsibility of collection of fuel, fodder, water and other basic needs. As these resources are depleted, the drudgery of women increases. Most of the time they have to walk for more than 10 km to collect the basic necessities. This causes serious health problems for women in the negligence of home and children because of the increased hours of work, which often has serious social implications.

- iii. **Poverty:** The indirect impact of deforestation such as severe drought or deforestation- induced floods, etc. also hits the poor the hardest. It is considered as a direct outcome of environmental destruction. Most of the poor people or tribal people depend on forests for their basic needs. Now if the forests are destroyed, these poor people will be deprived of the basic necessities.

Therefore, forest and wildlife are vital to the quality of life and environment in the subcontinent. It is imperative to adapt to sound forest and wildlife conservation strategies.

15. Human activities have affected in depletion of flora in the following ways:

- i. Humans have cleared the jungles for their own living and the livings of their animals as well as for the construction of their houses. Too much destruction of trees has disturbed the ecosystem and created various health problems for themselves.
- ii. The agricultural expansion during the colonial rule and even after independence proved one of the major causes of the depletion of the flora and fauna.
- iii. The great demand of sleepers for the expansion of railways and ship-building during the colonial rule also inflicted a great damage to the Indian forests.
- iv. As a result of the removal of the original plant cover and its replacement by a single crop, the biological diversity has been reduces and a single crop has become vulnerable to pests and diseases.
- v. The burning of fossil fuels in large quantity, automobile exhausts, gaseous effluents from factories have led to the pollution of air and water.