

**CBSE Test Paper - 04**  
**Chapter - 10 Forest and Wildlife Resources**

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1. The species which are in danger of extinction \_\_\_\_\_. **(1)**
  - a. Vulnerable species
  - b. Endangered species
  - c. Normal species
  - d. Rare species
2. Species whose population levels are considered to be normal for their survival are classified as \_\_\_\_\_. **(1)**
  - a. Endangered species
  - b. Normal species
  - c. Vulnerable species
  - d. Rare species
3. Species of animals of a particular region or period are referred as \_\_\_\_\_. **(1)**
  - a. Ecosystem
  - b. Biodiversity
  - c. Fauna
  - d. Flora
4. What is JFM? **(1)**
  - a. Judicial Forest Management
  - b. Junior Forest Manager
  - c. Joint Forest Management
  - d. Joint Forest Means.
5. Which of the following are regarded as the most valuable forest? **(1)**
  - a. Open forest
  - b. Unclassed forest

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- c. Protected forest
  - d. Reserved forest

6. Name any the states which have the largest area under permanent forests. **(1)**
7. Which species of India's flora and fauna are on the verge of extinction? **(1)**
8. What is the approximate number of species of animals found in India? **(1)**
9. Name any four extinct species. **(1)**
10. How is afforestation helpful in maintaining ecological balance? **(3)**
11. How does deforestation affect ecosystem? Give two reasons. **(3)**
12. 'India's environment is at great risk'. Justify this statement. **(3)**
13. What are the three types of forests as identified by forest department? **(3)**
14. Which good practices are exercised to conserve forests and wildlife? **(5)**
15. What are the steps taken by the government to conserve flora and fauna of the country? **(5)**

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**Answers**

1. b. Endangered species

**Explanation:** The species which are in danger of extinction Endangered species.

2. b. Normal species

**Explanation:** Species whose population levels are considered to be normal for their survival are classified as Normal species.

3. c. Fauna

**Explanation:** Species of animals of a particular region or period are referred to as Fauna

4. c. Joint Forest Management

**Explanation:** Joint Forest Management. It is the official and popular term in India for partnerships in forest movement involving both the state forest departments and local communities.

5. d. Reserved forest

**Explanation:** Reserved forest are regarded as the most valuable forest.

6. The states which have the largest area under permanent forests are:

i. Madhya Pradesh.

ii. Jharkhand.

7. Among the animals, the Cheetah, Pink-Headed Duck, Mountain Quail, Forest Spotted Owl etc. And among the plants, wild variety of Mahua (Madhuca Insignias), a wild species of grass (Hepaneuron) is on the threatened list.

8. About 81,000 species of animals are found in India.

9. Four extinct species are Asiatic Cheetah, Pink-Headed Duck, Mountain Quail, Forest Spotted Owl

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10. Afforestation plays a major role in enhancing the quality of environment. It is helpful in maintaining ecological balance as they modify local climate.
- They influence air temperature and reduce wind forces.
  - Afforestation helps in controlling soil erosion.
  - It provides natural environment for wild life.
  - Afforestation helps in enhancing the quality of rainfall.
11. Deforestation or cutting of trees affecting the ecosystem in many ways. It is responsible for climatic change.
- It accelerates soil erosion and affects underground flow of water deforestation.
  - Depletion of forests leads to disappearance of wildlife as well as many wild varieties of plants.
12. 'India's environment is at great risk', because of the following reasons:
- Over half of India's natural forests are gone, one-third of its wetlands drained out.
  - Nearly 70 per cent of its surface water bodies are polluted and 40 per cent of its mangroves eliminated.
  - Hunting and trade of wild animals and commercially valuable plants are still going on.
  - As a result, thousands of plant and animal species are heading towards extinction.
13. Three types of forests as identified by forest department are:
- Reserved Forests: These are the forests which are permanently earmarked for production of either timber or other forest produce.
  - Protected Forests: As the name indicates these forests are protected from further depletion.
  - Unclassed Forests: This consists of inaccessible forests or unoccupied wastes.
14. In some areas of India, local communities are struggling to conserve forests and wildlife along with government officials, to secure their own livelihood.
- The famous Chipko Movement in the Himalayas was organised which has not only successfully resisted deforestation in several areas but has also shown that

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community afforestation with indigenous species can be enormously successful.

- ii. Attempts to revive the traditional conservation methods or developing new methods of ecological farming are now widespread.
- iii. In India, Joint Forest Management (JFM) Programme furnishes as a good example for involving local communities in the management and restoration of degraded forests.
- iv. Nature worship is an age-old tribal belief based on the premise that all creations of nature have to be protected. Such beliefs have preserved several virgin forests in pristine form called 'Sacred Groves'.
- v. The Central Government has announced several projects for protecting specific animals, which were gravely threatened including the tiger, one-horned Rhinoceros, etc.

15. The government has taken the following steps to conserve flora and fauna of the country:

- i. The government has implemented the Indian wildlife protection Act in 1972, with various provisions for protecting the habitats.
- ii. An all-India list of protected species was also published. The thrust of the programme was towards protecting the remaining population of certain endangered species by banning hunting, giving legal protection to their habitats and restricting trade in wildlife.
- iii. Central and many state governments have established national parks and wildlife sanctuaries.
- iv. The central government announced several projects for protecting specific animals, which were gravely threatened, including the tiger, the one-horned rhinoceros, the Kashmir stag or hangul, three types of crocodile-freshwater crocodile, saltwater crocodile and the Gharial, the Asiatic lion, and others.
- v. Most recently, the Indian elephant, black buck, the great Indian bustard and the snow leopard, etc. have been under full or partial legal protection against hunting and trade throughout India.