

**CBSE Test Paper - 01**  
**Chapter - 10 Forest and Wildlife Resources**

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1. Which of the following is a normal species? **(1)**
  - a. Rodents
  - b. Desert fox
  - c. Indian wild ass
  - d. Nicobar pigeon
  
2. Which of the following is a vulnerable species? **(1)**
  - a. Mithun
  - b. Hornbill
  - c. Gangetic dolphin
  - d. Asiatic Cheetah
  
3. Which of the following states have a very high percentage of their forests as unclassified forests managed by local communities? **(1)**
  - a. All Western states and parts of Gujarat.
  - b. All Central states and parts of Gujarat.
  - c. All North-Eastern states and parts of West Bengal.
  - d. All Northern-Eastern states and parts of Gujarat.
  
4. The species which are not found after searches of known or likely areas where they may occur. **(1)**
  - a. Extinct species
  - b. Normal species
  - c. Rare species
  - d. Endangered species
  
5. Plants of a particular region or period are referred to as \_\_\_\_\_. **(1)**
  - a. Ecosystem

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- b. Fauna
  - c. Biodiversity
  - d. Flora

6. Name any four endemic species. **(1)**
7. What is JFM? **(1)**
8. Name any four endangered species. **(1)**
9. Name any four normal species. **(1)**
10. Differentiate between extinct species and endangered species. **(3)**
11. Why is subsistence agriculture still practised in certain parts of the country? Give reasons. **(3)**
12. How does indiscriminate deforestation affect the ecosystem? **(3)**
13. Write down the features of the protected forests. **(3)**
14. What steps must be taken to preserve the natural vegetation? **(5)**
15. How forests are useful to man? **(5)**

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**Answers**

1. a. Rodents

**Explanation:** Rodents is a normal species

2. c. Gangetic dolphin

**Explanation:** Gangetic dolphin is a vulnerable species.

3. d. All Northern-Eastern states and parts of Gujarat.

**Explanation:** All Northern-Eastern states and parts of Gujarat have a very high percentage of their forests as unclassed forests managed by local communities.

4. a. Extinct species

**Explanation:** Extinct species: The species which are not found after searches of known or likely areas where they may occur.

5. d. Flora

**Explanation:** Plants of a particular region or period are referred to as Flora.

6. Four endemic species are Andaman Teal, Nicobar Pigeon, Andaman Wild Pig, Mithun in Arunachal Pradesh.

7. In India, joint forest management(JFM) programme furnishes a good example for involving local communities in the management and restoration of degraded forests.

8. Black Buck, crocodile, Indian Ass, Indian Rhino.

9. Cattle, Sal, Pine and Rodent.

10.

Extinct Species	Endangered Species
1. These are the species which are not found after search of known or likely areas where they may	1. These are the species which are in danger of

accrue.	extinction.
2. Example: Asiatic Cheetah, Pink Headed Duck.	2. The examples of such species are black buck, crocodile.

11.
  - i. Small farmers have smaller landholdings which are uneconomical.
  - ii. Poor farmers don't have fertilizers and high yielding variety of seeds. Surplus production is needed to be stored in granaries but storage facilities are inadequate.
  - iii. In India till date, agriculture is dependent on monsoon where sufficient irrigation facilities are not available.
  - iv. Most of the food production is for the small farmers' own consumption as they practise subsistence farming.
  
12. The process of clearing of forests by cutting or burning of trees is known as deforestation. Indiscriminate deforestation affect our ecosystem in the following ways:
  - i. In India, large areas of forests have been cleared for cultivation and settlement.
  - ii. The growth of population has increased the pressure on human occupancy of land.
  - iii. Hence, the depletion of forests affects the ecosystem, and as a result, soil erosion occurs. It has affected the climate of areas. It has also caused floods in many areas.
  
13.
  - i. Protected forests are protected from further depletion.
  - ii. Almost one-third of total forest area is protected forest, as declared by forest department.
  - iii. The forests of Bihar, Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan fall under this category.
  
14. Following steps should be taken to preserve the natural vegetation:
  - i. Cutting of the trees in the forests must be stopped. The government has taken adequate steps in this direction. Forest department has been created for this purpose. Laws have been implemented to punish the persons who are found guilty of cutting of trees. Awareness among the people is more important.

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Without this awareness result cannot be satisfactory.

- ii. The people must cooperate to check the felling of trees. Their active participation is most important in this regard. Many people have must come forward for this task.
- iii. Necessary wood for industrial purposes and for other activities must be acquired in a well-planned manner, so that industrial growth and environment protection both can be achieved.
- iv. Wherever the trees have been cut for any reason, new saplings of trees must be planted to maintain the ecological balance.
- v. Festivals like Vanmahotsava should be celebrated everywhere. It would help in growing the awareness.

15. Forests are useful in the following ways:

- i. The wood that we get from the forests is important for building and construction purposes, for domestic furniture and for fuel.
- ii. The raw materials for paper industry, match-making and sport materials are mainly derived from the forests.
- iii. The sandalwood, gums, rasins, tarpaulin oil etc. are extracted from the forest products. Besides these products, the forests yield many other useful products such as herbs, lac, honey etc.
- iv. Grass grown in forests is used for grazing the cattle, sheep, camel etc. To a great extent, the shortage for fodder is also made up by these forests.
- v. They play a major role in enhancing the quality of environment. They modify local climate. They help in controlling soil erosion.