

SOCIAL SCIENCE
WORKSHEET_121123

Geography - Chapter 02 Forest and Wildlife Resources

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

MAX. MARKS : 40

CLASS : X

DURATION : 1½ hrs

General Instructions:

- (i). All questions are compulsory.
- (ii). This question paper contains **18 questions** divided into five Sections A, B, C, D and E.
- (iii). **Section A** comprises of **8 MCQs** of **1 mark** each. **Section B** comprises of 3 questions of **2 marks** each. **Section C** comprises of 4 questions of **3 marks** each. **Section D** comprises of 2 questions of **5 marks** each and **Section E** comprises of 1 Case Study Based Questions of **4 marks** each.
- (iv). There is no overall choice.
- (v). Use of Calculators is not permitted

SECTION – A

Questions 1 to 8 carry 1 mark each.

1. Arrange in chronological order.
 - (I) Conservationists demanded a national wildlife protection programme.
 - (II) Butterflies, moths, beetles, and one dragonfly have been added to the list of protected species.
 - (III) Plants were added to the protection list, starting with six species.
 - (IV) The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act was implemented.Options:
 - (a) (III), (I), (IV) and (II)
 - (b) (II), (III), (I) and (IV)
 - (c) (I), (IV), (II) and (III)
 - (d) (II), (I), (IV) and (III)
2. Which of the following description of forest is NOT correct?
 - (a) Reserved Forest—Reservation of more than half of forests
 - (b) Protected Forest—Reservation of 1/3 of the forests
 - (c) Unclassed Forest—Reservation of forest under government and private individuals
 - (d) Permanent Forest—Reserved and unclassified forest for the production of timber
3. Which of the following options represent potential measures that can be taken to mitigate the threats posed on the tiger population and biodiversity?
 - (I) Banning hunting, giving legal protection to their habitats, and restricting trade in wildlife.
 - (II) Prohibiting the visit of public into forest area.
 - (III) Establishing wildlife sanctuaries and National Parks.
 - (IV) Converting forests into Reserved and Protected forests.Options:
 - (a) Statements (I) and (II) are correct
 - (b) Statements (II), (III) & (IV) are correct
 - (c) Statement (II) is correct
 - (d) Statements (I), (III), & (IV) are correct.
4. Why do we need to conserve our forests and wildlife?
 - (a) To preserve the ecological diversity
 - (b) To preserve the diversity of nutrients in our diets
 - (c) For maintenance of our water cycle
 - (d) To be able to exploit plant and animal species

5. Which among the following is not a feature of Wildlife Protection Act?
- (a) The Wildlife Protection Act 1972 prohibits the hunting of endangered species.
 - (b) All animals are prohibited from being traded as per the provisions of the act.
 - (c) The act provides for licenses for the sale, transfer and possession of some wildlife species.
 - (d) It provides for the establishment of wildlife sanctuaries, national parks, etc.
6. Which of the following statements is a characteristic of endangered animals?
- (a) They have a huge population in the wild.
 - (b) They are the economic drivers of forest economy.
 - (c) They are not protected under the Wildlife Protection Act of 1972.
 - (d) They are threatened by extinction.

In the following questions 7 and 8, a statement of assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct answer out of the following choices.

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
 - (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
 - (c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false
 - (d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true
7. **Assertion (A):** Destruction of forests and wildlife resulted into the loss of cultural diversity.
Reason (R): The conservation of forests and wildlife is essential to provide a better quality of life.
8. **Assertion (A):** The wildlife sanctuaries are regions reserved by the government agencies for the conservation of flora and fauna.
Reason (R): Sanctioning such regions helps to prevent the local biodiversity from being illegally hunted and traded.

SECTION – B

Questions 9 to 11 carry 2 marks each.

9. What do you know about the Chipko Movement?
10. (i) How much of the total forest land has been declared as reserved forests?
(ii) What is the motto of Bhairudev Dakav 'Sonchuri' of declaring their own set of rules and regulations?
11. There is a direct relationship between biodiversity management and economic management. Suggest some examples which present the relationship.

SECTION – C

Questions 12 to 15 carry 3 marks each.

12. "We don't own the planet we belong to and we must share it with our wildlife", Justify the given statement in relation to how Earth does not belong to only human beings to exploit.
- OR**
- "Grazing and fuel wood collections are not responsible for deforestation in India." Support the statement with suitable reasons.
13. How do human beings influence the ecology of a region?
14. Describe any three features of Joint Forest Management.
- OR**
- What are the three types and distribution of forests and wildlife resources? Explain.

15. Mark these on the following map of India:

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (a) Panna Biosphere Reserve | (b) Corbett National Park |
| (c) Sundarbans National Park | (d) Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary |
| (e) Manas Tiger Reserve | (f) Periyar Tiger Reserve |

SECTION – D

Questions 16 to 17 carry 5 marks.

16. “Forest and wildlife are vital to the quality of life and environment”. Justify this statement by giving reasons.
17. How has the destruction of forests and wildlife resulted into the loss of cultural diversity?

SECTION – E (Case Study Based Questions)

Questions 18 carry 4 marks each.

18. Conservation in the background of rapid decline in wildlife population and forestry has become essential. Conservation preserves the ecological diversity and our life support systems – water, air and soil. It also preserves the genetic diversity of plants and animals for better growth of species and breeding. For example, in agriculture, we are still dependent on traditional crop varieties. Fisheries too are heavily dependent on the maintenance of aquatic biodiversity. In the 1960s and 1970s, conservationists demanded a National Wildlife Protection Programme. The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act was implemented in 1972, with various provisions for protecting habitats. 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.



Subsequently, central and many State Governments established national parks and wildlife sanctuaries about which you have already studied. The Central government also 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 crocodiles – freshwater crocodile, saltwater crocodile and the Gharial, the Asiatic lion, and others. Most recently, the Indian elephant, black buck (chinkara), the great Indian Bustard (Godawan) and the snow leopard, etc. have been given full or partial legal protection against hunting and trade throughout India.

- (a) Why is biodiversity important? (1)
- (b) What is the aim objective of National Wildlife Protection Programme?
- (c) Name any two animals which have been given partial or full legal protection against hunting and trade throughout India. (2)

OR

What all activities are kept under check under the National Wildlife Protection Programme?

.....