

**CLASS : X QUESTION BANK**

**SUBJECT : SOCIAL S**

**TOPIC : Geography – Forest and Wild Life**

SECTION – A

**1. Manas Tiger Reserve is located in \_\_\_\_\_\_.**

a) Tamil Nadu

b) Kerala

c) Assam

d) Orissa

**2.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ forest has the largest area under permanent forests, constituting 75 per cent of its total forest area.**

**3. Which of the following statement is correct?**

**Statement I :The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act was implemented in 1972, with various provisions for protecting habitats.**

**Statement II :The Indian Animals (Protection) Act was implemented in 1974, with various provisions for protecting habitats.**

**Statement III :The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act was implemented in 1976, with various provisions for protecting plants and water resources.**

1. **Statement I & Statement II is true.**
2. **Statement III & Statement II are true.**
3. **Statement I is true.**
4. **Statement I, Statement II & Statement III are true.**

**4.  Which of the following animals were gravely threatened, and the Central Government announced several projects for protecting them?**

a) Kashmir stag

b) The Asiatic lion

c) One-horned rhinoceros

d) All of the above

**5. Find the state from the following where Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary located.**

**a) Tiger state of India**

b) The Land of the Rajputs

c) The Gangetic place

d) None of the above

6.Hubbardia Heptaneuron **is a species of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

a) Tree

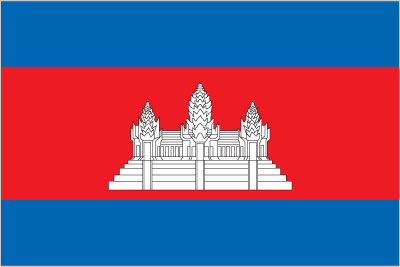
b) Plant

c) Grass

d) Flower

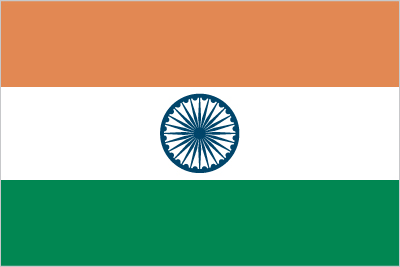
7. **The forest and tree cover is estimated to be 24%of its total geographical area.**

**Which country is suitable for the given statement? Choose from the following flags.**

**a)** 

b) 

c) 

**d)** 

8.Madhuca Insignis **(a wild variety of Mahua) is a \_\_\_\_\_\_.**

a) Plant

b) Tree

c) Insect

d) Bird

9. **The open forests in India are** around 9% **of its total geographical area.**

**10.Substantial parts of the tribal belts, especially in the Northeastern and \_\_\_\_\_\_, have been deforested or degraded by shifting cultivation (Jhum), a type of ‘slash and burn’ agriculture.**

a) Central India

b) Western India

c) South India

d) Northwest India

11. **The Buxa Tiger Reserve in West Bengal is seriously threatened by the ongoing \_\_\_\_\_\_.**

a) Coal mining

b) Iron ore mining

c) Copper mining

d) Dolomite mining

12.Teak monoculture has damaged the natural forest in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) North India

b) South India

c) Central India

d) Northeastern India

13. **A chemical compound called ‘taxol’, which is extracted from the bark, needles, twigs and roots of Himalayan yew, is used to treat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and it is the biggest-selling drug in the world for the treatment of this disease.**

**14.Match the following:**

**1.Nicobar pigeon - a. Vulnarable species**

**2.Asiatic Cheetah - b. Endangers species**

**3.Blue sheep - c. Endemic species**

**4.Crocodile - d.extinct species**

**a) 1.b, 2.d, 3.c, 4.b**

**b) 1.b, 2.c, 3.d, 4.a**

**c) 1.a, 2.b, 3.d, 4.c**

**d) 1.c, 2.b, 3.a, 4.d**

**15.** Statement I : The species whose population has declined to a level from where it is likely to move into the endangered category in the near future if the negative factors continue to operate are called Vulnarable species.

Statement II :  The Himalayan yew is a bird.

Statement III : Endemic species are only found in some particular areas .

1. Statement I & II are correct
2. Statement I & III are correct
3. Statement I ,II & III are correct
4. Statement III & II are wrong

16. . Extensive planting of a single commercially valuable species is called:  
(a) Jhumming  
(b) Intensive subsistence farming  
(c) Mixed farming  
(d) Enrichment plantation

17. Which one of the following is not responsible for the decline in India’s biodiversity?  
(a) Mining activities  
(b) Hunting and poaching  
(c) Forest fire  
(d) Afforestation

18.  Which one of the following is not a direct outcome of environmental destruction?  
(a) Biological loss  
(b) Loss of cultural diversity  
(c) Severe droughts  
(d) River Valley Projects

19. Why do we need to conserve our forests and wildlife? Find the answer from the given options:  
(i) to preserve the ecological diversity  
(ii) to preserve the genetic diversity  
(iii) for maintenance of aquatic biodiversity  
(iv) so that we are able to over-extract plant and animal species

a) ii & iv are correct

b) only iv is correct

c)iii & I are correct

d) I & ii are correct

20. Which option given below will protect the “Tigers” in India to overcome from endanger situation?

(a) Shrinking habitat  
(b) The trade of tiger skins  
(c) Use of their bones in traditional medicines  
(d) “Project Tiger”

**II. Direction: In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion(A) and Reason(R).**

**Read the statements and choose the correct option.**

**(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.**

**(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.**

**(c) A is true but R is false.**

**(d) A is false but R is true**

**1. Assertion(A):** Substantial parts of the tribal belts in north¬eastern India, have been deforested to utilise the resources.

**Reason(R) :** Shifting cultivation is one of most best method followed in India in large scale to regain the fertility and plantation.

**2.Assertion(A** ) : Chir pine or longleaf Indian pine is a species of pine, native to the Himalayas .It is found at an altitude of 1500-3000m. These trees are found in Montane Temperate forest.

**Reason(R) :**Enrichment plantation is the practice of clearing out forests to grow a single commercially valuable species. This practice is responsible for eliminating many species in India.

**3. Assertion(A** ) The forest cover in our country has recently increased

**Reason(R)** Plantation by different agencies were happened in large fields.

4.Assertion (A): Human beings share Earth planet with millions of other living beings

Reason (R): Human beings form a complex web of ecological system along with millions of other living beings

**III. Case based :**

1.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 – fresh water 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) Highlight two reasons for depletion of the animal population based on the above source. 1m

(B) If a specie is on the verge of extinction as mentioned in the source then what is the government most likely to do? 2m

(C) According to the source, who is responsible for the protection of species under threat?1m

**2.** They are renewable resources and play a major role in enhancing the quality of the environment. Moreover, they modify local climate, control soil erosion, regulate stream fow, and support a variety of industries. Not only that, they also provides livelihood for many communities and offers panoramic or scenic views. They control wind force and temperature and cause rains. They provide humus to the soil and shelter to the wildlife.

(A) Identify the kind of resources mentioned in the case study. 1m

(B) Mention two characteristics of the resource.2m

(C) What is the ecological use of these resources? 1m