Forest and Wildlife Resources

Standard difficulty · 20 questions · 40 marks · Time: 37 minutes

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: ____ / 40

Write full answers in Sections B and C. Answers are on the last page — try every question first!

Section A — Choose the correct answer — 8 × 1 = 8 marks

1. The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act was implemented in:
(a) 1988 **(b)** 1992 **(c)** 1952 **(d)** 1972

2. In which state is Sundarbans National Park?
(a) West Bengal **(b)** Kerala **(c)** Goa **(d)** Punjab

3. The villagers of Alwar are known for:
(a) saving traditional seeds in Tehri
(b) protecting blackbuck, nilgai and peacocks
(c) resisting deforestation in the Himalayas
(d) declaring their own sanctuary

4. A state has 7,000 sq km of forest: 60% reserved, 20% protected and the rest unclassed. How many sq km are unclassed?
(a) 1,400 sq km **(b)** 4,200 sq km **(c)** 2,800 sq km **(d)** 2,400 sq km

5. In 1973, Project Tiger was launched. How many years before 2028 was that?
(a) 55 years **(b)** 54 years **(c)** 56 years **(d)** 65 years

6. 1 square kilometre is 100 hectares. How many square kilometres is 5,600 hectares? (The Alwar villagers protected 1,200 ha.)
(a) 560 sq km **(b)** 56 sq km **(c)** 560,000 sq km **(d)** 57 sq km

7. Suppose a species fell from 41,000 to 1,200 animals. By how many did it fall? (Tigers fell from about 55,000 to 1,827 by 1973.)
(a) 39,800 animals **(b)** 40,800 animals **(c)** 42,200 animals **(d)** 1,200 animals

8. A district of 8,300 sq km has 1,411 sq km of forest. What percentage of it is forest?
(a) 34 % **(b)** 83 % **(c)** 17 % **(d)** 22 %

Section B — Short answer — 8 × 2 = 16 marks

9. What is biodiversity?

10. In which state is each? (a) Bandhavgarh National Park (b) Sariska

11. What is each known for? (a) the Bishnois (b) the Chipko movement

12. Explain each term: (a) extinct species (b) ecosystem

13. Which came first, and by how many years? (a) the Wildlife (Protection) Act was implemented (1972) (b) Project Tiger was launched (1973)

14. 7 villages together protect 3,800 hectares of forest. How many sq km is that, and how many hectares per village on average? (1 sq km = 100 ha)

15. A state has 60,000 sq km of forest, and 55% of it is reserved forest. How many sq km is reserved, and what does “reserved” mean?

16. The Wildlife (Protection) Act came in 1972 and Joint Forest Management in 1988. How many years apart were they, and how many years before 2057 did JFM begin?

Section C — Longer answers — 4 × 4 = 16 marks

17. Why is it important to conserve forests and wildlife?

18. Match each with its contribution: (a) Navdanya (b) the Bishnois (c) the villagers of Alwar. Choose from: protecting blackbuck, nilgai and peacocks; declaring their own sanctuary; chemical-free, diverse farming.

19. Tigers in India fell from about 55,000 at the start of the 20th century to 1,827 in 1973. Suppose another species fell from 65,000 to 11,700. (a) By how many did it fall? (b) What percentage was left? (c) Give two reasons why tiger numbers fell.

20. Explain how Joint Forest Management and the Chipko movement helped conserve forests or wildlife.

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Answer key

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Q	Answer	Working
1	**(d) 1972**	—
2	**(a) West Bengal**	—
3	**(d) declaring their own sanctuary**	—
4	**(a) 1,400 sq km**	(100 − 60 − 20)% of 7,000
5	**(a) 55 years**	2028 − 1973
6	**(b) 56 sq km**	5,600 ÷ 100
7	**(a) 39,800 animals**	41,000 − 1,200
8	**(c) 17 %**	1,411 ÷ 8,300 × 100
9	**The variety of plant and animal species, interlinked with each other in an ecosystem.**	—
10	**(a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Rajasthan**	—
11	**(a) protecting blackbuck, nilgai and peacocks (b) resisting deforestation in the Himalayas**	—
12	**(a) species no longer found (b) living things and their surroundings interacting together**	—
13	**The Wildlife (Protection) Act was implemented, by 1 year**	1973 − 1972
14	**38 sq km; about 543 ha per village**	3,800 ÷ 100; ÷ 7
15	**33,000 sq km; forests most valuable for conservation, strictly protected.**	55% of 60,000
16	**16 years; 69 years**	1988 − 1972; 2057 − 1988
17	**They keep the ecosystem in balance, provide water, air and soil, give genetic diversity, and support many people’s livelihoods.**	—
18	**(a) chemical-free, diverse farming (b) protecting blackbuck, nilgai and peacocks (c) declaring their own sanctuary**	—
19	**(a) 53,300 (b) 18% (c) poaching and the trade in skins and bones, and loss of habitat.**	65,000 − 11,700; 11,700 ÷ 65,000 × 100
20	**Joint Forest Management: involving villagers in restoring degraded forests;**	—

Q	Answer	Working
	the Chipko movement: resisting deforestation in the Himalayas. Both show local people protecting nature.	