

Forest and Wildlife Resources

Question 1.

Between 1951 and 1980, according to the Forest Survey of India, over sq. km of forest area was converted into agricultural land all over India.

- (a) 25,200
- (b) 26,200
- (c) 27,200
- (d) 28,200

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) 26,200

About 26,200 sq. km of forest area was converted into agricultural land all over India.

Question 2.

The Buxa Tiger Reserve is in the state of:

- (a) Rajasthan
- (b) Bihar
- (c) Uttar Pradesh
- (d) West Bengal

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) West Bengal

It is in West Bengal.

Question 3.

The two greatest degrading factors behind the depletion of forest resources are:

- (a) Mining and grazing
- (b) Floods and grazing
- (c) Mining and fuel-wood collection
- (d) Grazing and fuel-wood collection

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Grazing and fuel-wood collection

Grazing and fuel-wood collection are the two main factors which has led to forest depletion.

Question 4.

The Himalayan yew is a medicinal plant found in various parts of:

- (a) Punjab and Haryana
- (b) Jammu and Kashmir
- (c) Punjab and Himachal Pradesh
- (d) Himachal Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Himachal Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh

It is found in Himachal Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh.

Question 5.

An average American consumes times more resources than an average Somalian.

- (a) 10



- (b) 20
- (c) 30
- (d) 40

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) 40

About 40 times because America is a developed country while Somalia is a poor country.

Question 6.

Conservation preserves the ecological diversity and which of our life support systems:

- (a) Water, air and food
- (b) Water, air and clothes
- (c) Water, air and temperature
- (d) Water, air and soil

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Water, air and soil

Water, air and soil and the three life support systems.

Question 7.

The Indian Wildlife Act was implemented in:

- (a) 1961
- (b) 1971
- (c) 1962
- (d) 1972

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) 1972

Question 8.

One of the key wildlife species in the faunal web is:

- (a) Elephant
- (b) Lion
- (c) Tiger
- (d) Fox

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Tiger

Tiger is one of the key wildlife species in the faunal web.

Question 9.

'Project Tiger' was launched in:

- (a) 1971
- (b) 1972
- (c) 1973
- (d) 1974

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) 1973

In 1973, to preserve and protect tigers.

Question 10.

The total number of tiger reserves in India are:

- (a) 23
- (b) 24
- (c) 26
- (d) 27

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) 27

Question 11.

Periyar Tiger Reserve is in the state of:

- (a) Assam
- (b) West Bengal
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Haryana

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Kerala

It is in Kerala.

Question 12.

The forests which are regarded as the most valuable as far as the conservation of forest and wildlife resources are concerned are called:

- (a) Protected forests
- (b) Reserved forests
- (c) Unclassed forests
- (d) Private forests

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Reserved forests

Such forests are called reserved forests.

Question 13.

Forests and wastelands belonging to both government and private individuals and communities are called:

- (a) Protected forests
- (b) Reserved forests
- (c) Unclassed forests
- (d) Private forests

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Unclassed forests

Such forests are called unclassified forests.

Question 14.

Several virgin forests preserved in pristine form are called:

- (a) Sacred forests
- (b) Sacred groves
- (c) Sacred trees
- (d) Sacred plants.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Sacred groves
Such forests are called sacred groves.

Question 15.

The Beej Bachao Andolan was started in:

- (a) Tehri
- (b) Bhakra
- (c) Punj
- (d) none of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Tehri
It was started in Tehri.

Question 16.

India is one of the world's richest countries in terms of:

- (a) Mineral resources
- (b) Forest resources
- (c) Biological diversity
- (d) All the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Biological diversity

India is one of the world's richest countries in terms of its vast array of biological diversity, and has nearly 8 percent of the total number of species in the world.

Question 17.

At least 10 percent of India's recorded wild flora and 20 percent of its mammals are on the:

- (a) Extinct list
- (b) Endangered list
- (c) Threatened list
- (d) Vulnerable list

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Threatened list

At least 10 percent of India's recorded wild flora and 20 percent of its mammals are on the threatened list.

Question 18.

The forest cover in the country is estimated at 637,293 sq. km, which is:

- (a) 17.39 percent of the total geographical area
- (b) 18.39 percent of the geographical area
- (c) 19.39 percent of the geographical area
- (d) 20.39 percent of the geographical area.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) 19.39 percent of the geographical area

Question 19.

Species whose population levels are considered to be normal for their survival are called:

- (a) Endangered species

- (b) Normal species
- (c) Vulnerable species
- (d) Rare species

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Normal species
Such species are called normal species.

Question 20.

Species which are in danger of extinction are called:

- (a) Endangered species
- (b) Normal species
- (c) Vulnerable species
- (d) Rare species

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Endangered species
Such species are called endangered species.

Question 21.

Species whose populations has declined to levels from where it is likely to move into the endangered category in the near future if the negative factors continue to operate are called:

- (a) Endangered species
- (b) Normal species
- (c) Vulnerable species
- (d) Rare species

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Vulnerable species
Such species are called vulnerable species.

Question 22.

Species with small population may move into the endangered or vulnerable category if the negative factor affecting them continue to Operate are called:

- (a) Rare species
- (b) Normal species
- (c) Endangered species
- (d) Endemic species

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Rare species
Such species are called rare species.

Question 23.

Species which are only found in some particular areas usually isolated by natural or geographical barriers are called:

- (a) Rare species
- (b) Vulnerable species
- (c) Endemic species
- (d) Normal species

▼ [Answer](#)



Answer: (c) Endemic species
Such species are called endemic species.

Question 24.

Species which are not found after searches of known or likely areas where they may occur are called:

- (a) Rare species
- (b) Normal species
- (c) Endemic species
- (d) Extinct species

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Extinct species
Such species are called extinct species.

Question 25.

Blue sheep, Asiatic elephants are examples of:

- (a) Vulnerable species
- (b) Rare species
- (c) Extinct species
- (d) Endangered species

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Vulnerable species
They are examples of vulnerable species.

Question 26.

Cattle, sal, rodents, etc. are examples of:

- (a) Extinct species
- (b) Endangered species
- (c) Rare species
- (d) Normal species

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Normal species
They are examples of normal species.

Question 27.

Brown bear, desert fox, etc. are examples of:

- (a) Rare species
- (b) Endangered species
- (c) Endemic species
- (d) Extinct species

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Rare species
They are examples of rare species.

Question 28.

Andaman wild pig, mithun in Arunachal Pradesh are examples of:

- (a) Rare species
- (b) Endemic species

- (c) Normal species
- (d) Vulnerable species

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Endemic species
They are examples of endemic species.

Question 29.

Asiatic cheetah, pink head duck are examples of:

- (a) Rare species
- (b) Extinct species
- (c) Endemic species
- (d) Normal species

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Extinct species
They are examples of extinct species.

Question 30.

The cheetah can move at the speed of:

- (a) 110 km/hr
- (b) 111 km/hr
- (c) 112 km/hr
- (d) 113 km/hr

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) 112 km/hr
The speed of the cheetah is 112 km/hr.

[Write true \(T\) or false \(F\)](#)

1. Forests play a key role in the ecological system.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

2. At least 10 percent of India's recorded wild flora and 20 percent of its reptiles are on the threatened list.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

3. In India, 79 species of mammals, 44 of birds, 15 of reptiles, and 3 of amphibians are threatened.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

4. The dimensions of afforestation in! are staggering.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

5. According to the state of Forest Report (1999), the dense forest cover has increased by 10,098 sq km since 1997.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

6. Cattle, sal, pine, etc. are examples of endangered species.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

7. Indian wild ass, Indian rhino, etc, are examples of normal species.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

8. The cheetah is often mistaken for a leopard.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

9. The Asian cheetah was declared extinct in India since 1962.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

10. The greatest damage inflicted to Ini forests was during the colonial period.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

11. Between 1951 and 1980, according to the Forest Survey of India, over 26, 200 sq. km. of forest area was converted into agricultural land all over India.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

12. Large-scale development projects have not contributed to the loss of forests.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

13. Since, 1951 over 6000 sq. km. of forest was cleared for river valley projects.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

14. Mining is an important factor behind deforestation.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

15. The Buxa Tiger Reserve in West Bengal is seriously threatened by the ongoing, dolomite mining.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

16. The forest ecosystems are repositories of some of the country's most valuable forest products.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

17. A chemical compound called 'taxol' is extracted from the bark, needles, twigs and roots of the Himalayan yew.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

18. The destruction of forests and wildlife is just a biological issue.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

19. In many societies, men bear the major responsibility of collection of fuel.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

20. Poverty is a direct outcome of environmental destruction.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

21. Conservation does not preserve the ecological diversity and our life support systems.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

22. In the 1960s and 1970s conservationists demanded a national wildlife protection programme.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

23. In 1973, the authorities realised that the tiger population had dwindled to 1,827 from an estimated 65,000 at the turn of the century.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

24. India and Nepal provide habitat to about two-thirds of the surviving tiger population in the world.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

25. "Project Tiger" was launched in 1983.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

26. There are 27 tiger reserves in India covering an area of 37,761 sq. km.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

27. Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary is in Rajasthan.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

28. In the notification under the Wildlife Act of 1980 and 1986, several hundred butterflies, moths, beetles, and one dragonfly have been added to the list of protected species.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

29. More than quarter of the total forest land has been declared reserved forests.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

30. Madhya Pradesh has the largest area under permanent forests.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

[Match the following](#)

1.



Column-I	Column-II	Column-III
1. The Himalayan yew is a	(a) natural forest in	(A) Plant
2. Teak mon-culture has damaged the	(b) worship Mahua	(B) Himalayan oak
3. Chir Pine plantations in the Himalayas	(c) Medicinal	(C) and mango
4. The Mundas and the Santhal	(d) tamarind	(D) and kadamba
5. The tribals of Orissa and Bihar worship the	(e) have replaced the	(E) South India

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column-I	Column-II	Column-III
1. The Himalayan yew is a	(c) Medicinal	(A) Plant
2. Teak mon-culture has damaged the	(a) natural forest in	(E) South India
3. Chir Pine plantations in the Himalayas	(e) have replaced the	(B) Himalayan oak
4. The Mundas and the Santhal	(b) worship Mahua	(D) and kadamba
5. The tribals of Orissa and Bihar worship the	(d) tamarind	(C) and mango

2.

Column-A	Column-B
1. Corbett National Park	(a) Madhya Pradesh
2. Bandhavgarh National Park	(b) Assam
3. Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary	(c) Kerala
4. Manas Tiger Reserve	(d) Rajasthan
5. Periyar Tiger Reserve	(e) Uttarakhand

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column-A	Column-B
1. Corbett National Park	(e) Uttarakhand
2. Bandhavgarh National Park	(a) Madhya Pradesh
3. Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary	(d) Rajasthan
4. Manas Tiger Reserve	(b) Assam
5. Periyar Tiger Reserve	(c) Kerala

3.

Column-A	Column-B
1. Extinct species	(a) in danger of extinction.
2. Endangered species	(b) can move into the endangered

	category.
3. Vulnerable species	(c) found in a particular place.
4. Rare species	(d) species with small population.
5. Endemic species	(e) no more existing.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer:

Column-A	Column-B
1. Extinct species	(e) no more existing.
2. Endangered species	(a) in danger of extinction.
3. Vulnerable species	(b) can move into the endangered category.
4. Rare species	(d) species with small population.
5. Endemic species	(c) found in a particular place.

Fill in the blanks

1. In Sariska Tiger Reserve,.....,villagers have fought against mining by citing the Wildlife Protection Act.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Rajasthan

2. worship is an age old tribal belief based on the premise that all creatures of nature have to be protected.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Nature

3. To many of us, and banyan trees are considered sacred.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Peepal

4. qualities are often ascribed to springs, mountain peaks, plants and animals which are closely protected.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Sacred

5. Farmers and citizens groups like the Beej Bachao Andolan in, etc. have shown that adequate levels of diversified crop production without the use of synthetic chemicals is possible.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Tehri

6. In India Forest Management Programme furnishes a good example of involving local communities in the management.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: joint

7. The destruction of forests and wildlife is not just a issue.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: biological

8. Over population in world countries is often cited as the cause of environmental degradation.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Third

9. An average American consumer 40 times more resources than an average

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Somalian

10. Substantial parts of the belts, especially in the north-eastern and central India, have been deforested by shifting agriculture.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: tribal

11. The Bua Tiger Reserve in West Bengal is seriously threatened by the ongoing mining.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: dolomite

12. The Narmada Sagar Project in Madhya Pradesh can inundate hectares of forest.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: 40,000

13. The is nearly extinct due to a decline of available habitat and prey.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Asian cheetah

14. Black buck, crocodile are some examples of species.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: endangered

15. Flowering plants and animals have recently become extinct at a rate estimated be 50 to 100 times the average expected natural rate.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: vertebrate

