

Sub.: Geography Marks: 20 **Question Paper** Time: 45 Min. Std.: X (CBSE) 2. Forest and wildlife Resources **SECTION "A"** "The species that are not found after searches of known or likely areas where they may occur" Q. 1: are known as: Vulnerable species Normal species a) Extinct species Rare species In which year, the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act was implemented? Q.2: 1 1970 **b**) 1971 1972 d) 1974 c) OR The Himalayan brown bear is an example of Vulnerable species b) Rare species a) d) Extinct species **Endemic species** Which one of the following is located in West Bengal? Q.3: 1 Corbett National Park Sundarban National Park Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary Bandhangarh National Park Which one of the following States has the largest area under permanent forest? O.4: 1 Uttar Pradesh b) Jammu & Kashmir Punjab c) d) Madhya Pradesh Q.5 Which one of the following is a great achievement of the Chipko Movement? 1 More trees are planted b) Development in Himalayan region Successfully resisted deforestation Soil erosion get declined. c) d) OR Which one of the following was launched in 1973? **Project Tiger** Indian Wildlife Act b) c) Wildlife Act Indian Wildlife Protection Act **SECTION "B"** Q.6: What do you know about 'Permanent forest estates'? Name the state which has the largest area under these forest estates. 3 OR Distinguish between reserved and protected forests. How forests are useful to man? 3 O.7:

OR

: Name any two North Eastern States of India having over 60 percent of Forests cover. Give two reasons.

SECTION "C"

Q. 8: Read the following passage and answer the following questions.

4

Normal Species: Species whose population levels are considered to be normal for their survival, such as cattle, sal, pine, rodents, etc.

Endangered Species: These are species which are in danger of extinction. The survival of such species is difficult if the negative factors that have led to a decline in their population continue to operate. The examples of such species are black buck, crocodile, Indian wild ass, Indian rhino, lion tailed macaque, sangai (brow anter deer in Manipur), etc.

Vulnerable Species: These are species whose population 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. The examples of such species are blue sheep, Asiatic elephant, Gangetic dolphin, etc.

Rare Species: Species with small population may move into the endangered or vulnerable category if the negative factors affecting them continue to operate. The examples of such species are the Himalayan brown bear, wild Asiatic buffalo, desert fox and hornbill, etc.

Endemic Species: These are species which are only found in some particular areas usually isolated by natural or geographical barriers. Examples of such species are the Andaman teal, Nicobar pigeon.

Q.8: 1) ----- species are found only some particular areas usually isolated by natural or geographical barriers.

1

a) Extinct species

b) Endermic species

c) Normal species

- d) Vulnerable species
- 2) Asiatic Cheetah, pink head duck are the examples of -----.

1

a) Extinct species

b) Normal species

c) Vulnerable species

- d) Endermic species
- 3) Species are in danger of extinction and their survival is difficult if negative factors led to decline.

1

a) Extinct species

b) Endangered species

c) Normal species

- d) None of these
- 4) Cattle, sal, pine, rodents are the examples of -----.

1

a) Endangered species

b) Normal species

c) Vulnerable species

d) None of these

SECTION "D"

Q.9: Distinguish between endangered and extinct species.

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OR

: Describe the methods of forest conservation.

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