INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: X	Department: Social Science	Sub: GEOGRAPHY
Chapter-2 Work Sheet:6	Topic: FOREST AND WILD LIFE RESOURCES	Year: 2026-2027

A	MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS
1	Which of the following states has passed the first resolution for joint forest management? (a) Kerala **(b) Odisha** (c) Rajasthan (d) Bihar
2	Which of the following conservation strategies do not directly involve community participation? (a) Joint forest management (c) Chipko Movement (b) Beej Bachao Andolan **(d) Demarcation of Wildlife sanctuaries**
3	In which year, the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act was implemented? (a) 1970 (b) 1971 (c) 1974 **(d) 1972**
4	What was the aim of Chipko movement? (a) Human rights (b) Political rights (c) Agricultural expansion **(d) Forest conservation**
5	Forests and wastelands belonging to both government and private individuals and communities are known as _____ **(a) Unclassed Forests** (b) Protected Forests (c) Reserved Forests (d) Permanent forest
6	Beej Bachao Andolan is related to: (a) Saving water **(b) Conserving seeds** (c) Preventing deforestation (d) Wildlife protection
7	The Mundas and the Santhal tribes of which region worship mahua and kadamba trees? (a) Odisha (b) Meghalaya **(c) Chota Nagpur** (d) Nagaland

8	The one-horned rhinoceros is found in: (a) Gir Forest **(b) Kaziranga National Park** (c) Ranthambore National Park (d) Periyar Wildlife Sanctuary
9	During which occasion the tribals of Odisha and Bihar worship the tamarind (Tamarindus indica) and mango (Mangifera indica) trees? (a) Birthdays (b) New year (c) Harvest season **(d) Weddings**
10	Which one of the following is located in West Bengal? (a) Corbett National Park **(b) Sundarbans National Park** (c) Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary (d) Bandipur National Park
B	**Assertion/Reason Questions:** **There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:**
1	Assertion: Almost one-third of the total forest area is protected forest, as declared by the Forest Department. Reason: This forest lands are protected from any further depletion. A. If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. **B. Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.** C. Assertion is true but Reason is false. D. Assertion is false and reason is true.
2	Assertion: In some areas of India, local communities are struggling to conserve their habitats along with government officials. Reason: Conservation strategies are not yet started in our country. A. Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. B. Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. **C. Assertion is true but reason is false.** D. Assertion is false and reason is true.
3	Assertion: We need to conserve our forests and wildlife. Reason: Rapid decline in wildlife population and forestry has been observed. **A. Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.** B. Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. C. Assertion is true but reason is false. D. Assertion is false and reason is true.
C	**Read the extract and answer the questions that follows:**
1	Conservation in the background of rapid decline in wildlife population and forestry has become essential. But why do we need to conserve our forests and wildlife? 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.

	The conservation projects are now focusing on biodiversity rather than on a few of its components. There is now a more intensive search for different conservation measures. Increasingly, even insects are beginning to find a place in conservation planning. In the notification under Wildlife Act of 1980 and 1986, several hundred butterflies, moths, beetles, and one dragonfly have been added to the list of protected species. In 1991, for the first-time plants were also added to the list, starting with six species. i) **In which year, the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act was implemented?** The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act was implemented in 1972 **ii) Write the importance of the conservation of biodiversity at community level.** Community and Conservation-Forests are also home to some of the traditional communities. In some areas of India, local communities are struggling to conserve these habitats along with government officials, recognising that only this will secure their own long-term livelihood. The famous Chipko Movement in the Himalayas has successfully resisted deforestation and has also shown that community afforestation with indigenous species can be a great success. **iii) What is meant by "Biodiversity or Biological Diversity"** Biodiversity or Biological Diversity is immensely rich in wildlife and cultivated species, diverse in form and function but closely integrated in a system through multiple network of interdependencies.
2	Human activities have significantly contributed to the decline of forests and wildlife. Agricultural expansion, shifting cultivation, mining, overgrazing, and the collection of fuelwood have resulted in habitat destruction. Large development projects, such as river valley projects, have also led to the submergence of forest areas. For example, dolomite mining has damaged the ecosystem of the Buxa Tiger Reserve in West Bengal. Such activities threaten the survival of many plant and animal species. **1.Identify any two human activities responsible for biodiversity loss.** Mining and shifting cultivation. **2.How do large development projects affect forest ecosystems?** They may lead to the submergence and destruction of forest areas, resulting in habitat loss. **3.Explain how mining threatens wildlife.** Mining destroys natural habitats, disturbs ecosystems, and threatens the survival of plant and animal species.