



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: IX	Department: SOCIAL SCIENCE	Date of submission:
Question Bank:4	Topic: Natural Vegetation and Wild Life (Geo)	2020 -2021

Choose the right answer from the four alternatives given below.

- In which of the following state is the Simlipal bio-reserve located?
A) Punjab B) Delhi C) **Odisha** D) West Bengal
- Which one of the following bio-reserves of India is not included in the world network of bio-reserve?
A) **Panna** B) Nanda Devi C) Nilgiri D) Gulf of Mannar.
- Which one of the following states has maximum area under forest cover?
A) **Mizoram** B) Lakshadweep C) Haryana D) Nagaland
- Which of the following forests is the widest spread forest in India?
A) Tropical rain forest B) Mangrove forest C) **Tropical monsoon forest** D) montane forest.
- One-horned rhinoceros is found in the jungles of:
A) **Assam** B) U.P C) Jammu and Kashmir D) Odisha
- The monsoon forests are spread over the regions receiving rainfall between:
A) 50-60 cm B) 60-70 cm C) **70-200 cm** D) 80-100 cm

Answer the following questions in detail: -

Q.1. Define: Biome

Ans-Very large area on land having distinct type of vegetation and animal life because of similar climatic condition.

Q.2. List different types of vegetation identified in India.

Ans-

- Tropical evergreen forests/ Rain forest
- Tropical deciduous forests/Monsoon forest
- Tropical Thorn forest and Scrubs
- Montane forest
- Mangrove forest / Tidal forest

Q.3. What is an ecosystem? How do the human beings influence the ecology of a region? (CBSE 2010)

Ans. All the plants and animals occur in distinct groups of communities in areas having similar climatic conditions. All the plants and animals in an area are interdependent and interrelated to each other in their physical environment called the ecosystem. Human beings are an integral part of the ecosystem. They utilize the vegetation and wildlife. The greed of human beings leads to over utilization of these resources. They cut the trees and kill animals creating an ecological imbalance.

Q4. What is meant by vegetation? How much natural is the natural vegetation of India today?

OR

Do you agree with the view that India's vegetation cover in large parts is no more natural in real sense?

Ans. The assemblage of plant species living in association with each other in a given environmental framework is termed as vegetation.

It is a fact that the vegetation cover of India in large parts is no more natural in the real sense. It is natural in inaccessible regions like the Himalayas and the interior of the Thar Desert and the hilly region of central India. In rest of the places, it has been modified or replaced or degraded by human beings. The reasons for this are as follows:

- a. The growing demand for cultivated land.
- b. Development of industries and mining.
- c. Urbanisation.
- d. Over-grazing of pastures.

Q.5. Why the natural vegetation of India is undergoing various changes?

Ans.

- a. Increasing demand for cultivated land.
- b. Development of industries and urbanization
- c. Over grazing of pastures.

Q6. How can you say that India is one of the major biodiversity of the world?

Ans. a. India is rated as one of the twelve mega biodiversity country of the world

b. India has 47000 plant species and 90000 species of animals.

c. India is tenth in the world and fourth in Asia in plant diversity.

d. India has 15000 flowering plants. They constitute 6% of the world's total flowering plants.

e. India is also rich in non-flowering plants that include fern, algae, and fungi.

f. India has a huge variety of fish in its fresh and marine waters.

Q7. Distinguish between Tropical Rain Forest and Tropical Deciduous Forest

Tropical Rain Forest

1. Found in the regions having annual rainfall of more than 200 cm.
2. These forests are evergreen. There is no definite time for trees to shed their leaves.
3. Trees of these forests reach great heights up to 60 metres or above.
4. Western slopes of Western Ghats, Plateaus of West Bengal, Orissa and N.E India are the major regions of these forests.
5. The common animals found in these forests are Elephants, Monkeys, Lemur, and Deer.
6. Some commercially important trees are Ebony, Mahogany, Rosewood, Rubber and Cinchona.

Tropical Deciduous Forest

1. Found in the regions having annual rainfall of 75-200 cm. These forests are of two types the moist deciduous and the dry deciduous forests.
2. They shed their leaves for about six to eight weeks in dry summer.
3. They are less than 50 metres in height.

4. These forests are spread almost all over India. Moist deciduous forest is mostly found in the eastern part of the country. Dry deciduous forest is found in the rainier parts of the Peninsular plateau and the plains of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

4. The common animals found in these forests are Lion, Tiger, Pig, Deer and Elephants, A huge variety of Birds, Snakes.

Some commercially important trees are Sal, teak, and sandalwood.

Q.8. Name a national park of Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat. Why are elephants found mainly in Assam, Kerala and Karnataka?

Ans. Uttar Pradesh – Dudhwa and Gujarat – Gir

Elephants are found mainly in Assam, Kerala and Karnataka because dense and high vegetation type that is tropical evergreen forests are found here for this herbivore animal.

Q.9. How the thorny plants conserve the moisture in them?

Ans. a. Trees are scattered and have long roots penetrating deep into the soil in order to get moisture.

b. Leaves are mostly thick and small to minimize evaporation.

c. The stems of the plants are succulent to conserve water.

Q.10. Give the main causes for depletion of biodiversity in India. (2010)

Ans. The varied climate, varied soil and varied landform of India support variety of natural vegetation and wildlife. But only about 23 per cent of the land area of India is at present under forests. It is far lower than the desired 33 per cent outlined in the National Forest Policy.

The main reasons behind the reduction of the natural vegetation of India are as follows:

(i) Deforestation- Large areas of forests have been recklessly cleared due to the following reasons:

(a) to meet the growing demand for cultivated land,

(b) to acquire land for setting up industries,

(c) to provide land for settlement and urbanization.

(ii) Shifting cultivation in hilly areas of northeast and Central India.

(iii) Mining. Large areas are cleared for the purpose of mining.

(iv) Constructional activities like Multipurpose river valley projects.

(v) Natural hazards like forest fires, cyclones and landslides affect natural vegetation in hilly areas.

(vi) Overgrazing of pastures.

These above-mentioned human-made and natural factors have accelerated the process of extinction of natural vegetation in India.

Q11. Write down the natural habitat of various animals found in India.

Ans. **Elephants**- Forests of Assam, Kerala and Karnataka

One horned Rhinoceroses-Marshy lands of Assam and West Bengal

Wild Ass-Rann of Kachchh

Camels-Thar desert

Asiatic lion-Gir forest in Gujarat

Tigers- Forests of Madhya Pradesh, Sundarbans of West Bengal and Himalayan region

Yak, wild ox, Tibetan antelope, blue sheep, kiang (Tibetan wild ass) bear, snow leopard, red

panda-In different parts of Himalayas

Q.12. What are the characteristics of the trees of deciduous forests? (CBSE 2010)

Ans. a. Deciduous forests are found in areas receiving rainfall of 70 to 200 cm with a distinct dry and wet season.

b. They are also known as Monsoon Forests.

c. Trees of this forest type shed their leaves for about six to eight weeks in dry summer. So, they have a distinct period for shedding their leaves.

d. Leaves are smaller in size than that of the rain forests to reduce transpiration. The trees also have less height than evergreen trees.

e. The trees are prized for their hardwood commercially valuable timber. These forests are more open and less luxuriant and trees are more spread out.

f. On the basis of availability of water, deciduous forests are divided into moist deciduous, e.g. teak, sal, shisham, sandalwood, and dry deciduous, e.g. sal, peepal, neem, palas.

Q.13. Describe how vegetation changes in high altitudes or Describe Montane forests.

Ans. Vegetation of high altitudes i.e., Montane forests:

(a) **Between a height of 1000 and 2000 metres** (i) The wet temperate type of forests containing evergreen broad-leaf trees such as oaks and chestnuts.

(b) **Between a height of 1500 and 3000 metres:** (i) Temperate forests containing coniferous trees like pine, deodar, silver fir, spruce and cedar (ii) At higher elevations, temperate grasslands are common.

(c) **At high altitudes more than 3600 meters:** (i) Alpine vegetation, common trees include Silver fir, junipers, pines and birches. (ii) Trees get progressively stunted as they approach the snow-line and ultimately merge into Alpine grasslands. (iii) The grasslands are used extensively for grazing by nomadic tribes like the Gujjars and the Bakarwals.

(d) At high altitudes, mosses and lichens form part of tundra vegetation.

(e) The common animals of these forests are Kashmir stag, spotted deer, wild sheep, jack, rabbit, Tibetan antelope, yak, snow-leopard, squirrels, Shaggy horn wild ibex, bear and rare red panda, sheep and goats with thick hair.

Q.14. Discuss the type of vegetation found in a thorn forest.

OR

Describe any three features of thorn forests. (CBSE 2010)

Ans.(i) Thorn forests are found in regions with less than 70 cm of rainfall. This type of vegetation is found in northwestern India, in the desert and semi-arid areas.

(ii) The vegetation consists of low and open forests with short thorny trees and thorny bushes, scrubs and grasses in between.

(iii) Trees are scattered and have long roots, penetrating deep into the soil to tap groundwater.

(iv) The leaves are thick and small to reduce evaporation and are often transformed into spines and thorns to minimize evaporation.

(v) The cacti growing in the deserts have thick succulent stems to conserve water.

(vi) Acacias, palms, euphorbias and cacti are the main plant species of the thorn forests.

Q.15. What are dry deciduous forests? How do they differ from moist deciduous forests?

OR

Write three main characteristics of tropical deciduous forest?

Ans. a. The tropical deciduous or monsoon forests are sub-divided into dry deciduous and moist deciduous forests on the basis of availability of water.

b. The dry deciduous forests are found in areas receiving rainfall between 100 cm and 70 cm. Teak, sal, peepal and neem are the important trees of these forests. In contrast, the moist deciduous forests are found in areas receiving rainfall between 200 cm and 100 cm.

c. The trees of both the dry deciduous and moist deciduous forests shed their leaves during a distinct dry period in summer. But the trees of the dry deciduous forests are bare for a longer period as their dry periods lasts for more time than that of the moist deciduous forests.

d. The dry deciduous forests are more open and less dense. Large parts of the dry deciduous forests have been cleared for cultivation or used for grazing.

e. Both forests have commercially important hardwood trees. But timber from the moist forests are of better quality and in larger quantity. Teak, sal, shisham, sandalwood, mulberry and bamboos are important species of the moist forests.

Q.16. Describe the main objectives of the Project Tiger and the Project Rhino and their effect on the wildlife in India.

Ans. The Project Tiger and Project Rhino are two well-known wildlife conservation projects. They have been undertaken to protect the Indian tiger and the one-horned rhino of India which are endangered

Their objectives are as follows:

- (i) Protect the endangered species from poaching, hunting and illegal trading.
- (ii) Save the natural habitats of these animals so that they can breed naturally and multiply in numbers.
- (iii) Maintain a survey of the number of existing tigers and rhinos. These well publicised projects have played a great role in protecting the endangered animals. Under the projects government has undertaken steps to save and protect the existing animals by banning hunting and poaching.

Q.17. Describe the kind of vegetation and wildlife found in the Ganga-Brahmaputra delta. (CBSE 2010)

Ans. The Ganga-Brahmaputra delta is covered by mangrove forests, mainly Sundari trees which provide durable hard timber. Palm, coconut, keora, agar also grow in some parts of the delta. Royal Bengal tiger is the famous animal found here. Turtles, crocodiles, gharials and snakes are also found in these forests.

Q.18. In which region are the thorny forests and scrubs found in India? Mention any two characteristics of such type of vegetation?

Ans. The thorny forests and scrubs in India are found in regions with less than 70 cm of rainfall. This type of vegetation is found in the North-Western part of the country including semi-arid areas of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana.

Acacias, palms euphorbias and cacti are the main plant species.

The two important characteristics of such type of vegetation are as follows:

- (i) Trees are scattered and have long roots penetrating deep into the soil in order to get moisture.
- (ii) The stems of the trees are succulent to conserve water. Leaves are mostly thick and small to minimize evaporation

Q.19. Why are some of the animals and plants endangered in India? How can they be protected? OR What steps have been taken by the government to protect flora and fauna of the country. OR

Write three measures to protect wildlife. (CBSE 2010) OR

Write any three measures to conserve ecosystem. (CBSE 2010)

Ans. Endangered species are those species of flora and fauna which are in the danger of extinction.

Some endangered animal species In India are One-horned rhino, Indian tiger, Indian wild ass, Black buck, Red panda, Asiatic elephants, Indian bustard.

The main causes that have led to the threat upon certain species are:

- (i) Hunting and poaching for illegal trade of animal tusks, horns, bones, skin, etc.
- (ii) Reckless cutting of forests to bring land under cultivation and settlement.
- (iii) Pollution due to chemical and industrial waste, acid deposits.
- (iv) Introduction of alien species that may be hostile to existing species.

Various steps taken by the government to protect flora and fauna of the country are:

- (i) Eighteen biosphere reserves to protect biodiversity.
- (ii) Financial and technical assistance is provided to many botanical gardens since 1992.
- (iii) Project Tiger, Project Rhino, Project Great Indian Bustard and many other eco-developmental projects have been introduced.
- (iv) 103 National Parks, 535 Wildlife Sanctuaries and Zoological Gardens are set up to take care of natural heritage.
- (v) Wildlife Protection Acts to safeguard wildlife.
- (vi) Afforestation and Public awareness campaigns.

Q.20. Write a note on the formation and distribution of mangrove forests in India.

OR

Mention two regions in India where you will find mangrove forests. What are the features of the mangrove forests? (CBSE 2010)

Ans. The features of the mangrove forests are:

- a. The mangrove or tidal forests are found in the areas of coasts influenced by tides, mud and silt get accumulated on such coasts.
- b. The plants of these forests can survive both in freshwater and saline water.
- c. The roots of these plants are submerged under water.
- d. The trees have stilt like roots to support the trunk of the tree in the wet soil.
- e. The forest is dense with hardwood trees like sundari, keora, agar, palm, coconut etc.

The mangrove forests are found in:

- (i) The Ganga-Brahmaputra delta which are known as Sunderbans on account of the sundari trees that predominate here. It provides durable hard timber.
- (ii) Deltas of the rivers Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri on the east coast of India.

Q.21. Write a note on the importance of bio-reserve. What are its objectives?

Ans. Bio-reserves are a series of multipurpose protected areas linked through a global network, intended to demonstrate the relationship between conservation and development. Their sole purpose is conservation of flora and fauna.

The main objectives of the bio-reserves are:

- (i) To protect and conserve the biological diversity, i.e., preserving plant and animal species of the area in its natural environment.
- (ii) To protect flora and fauna from over-exploitation.
- (iii) To undertake research and experimentation in forestry.
- (iv) To save endangered species and prevent extinction of valuable species.

Map Marking: -

Map No.1 (Ref. Fig.5.3, Page.45)

- · Vegetation Type: Tropical Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Thorn Forest, Montane Forests and Mangrove- For identification only

Map No.2 (Ref. Fig.5.8, Page.49)

- · National Parks: Corbett, Kaziranga, Ranthambor, Shivpuri, Kanha, Simlipal & Manas
- · Bird Sanctuaries: Bharatpur and Ranganthitto (Location and Labelling)

Map No.3 (Ref. Fig.5.8, Page.49)

- · Wild Life Sanctuaries: Sariska, Mudumalai, Rajaji, Dachigam (Location and Labelling)
