



# INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

<b>Class: IX</b>	<b>Department: SOCIAL SCIENCE</b>	<b>YEAR</b>
<b>Worksheet No: 4</b>	<b>Topic: Ch-5, NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILD LIFE (Geo)</b>	<b>2021-22</b>

<b>I</b>	<b>Choose the correct option: -</b>
1	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. Ans.C
2	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 Ans-C
3	In which of the following state is the Simlipal bio-reserve located? A) Punjab B) Delhi C) Odisha D) West Bengal Ans-C
4	Which term is used for the original plant cover of an area which has grown naturally? (a) Garden (b) Agriculture (c) Virgin Vegetation (d) Indigenous species Ans-C
5	Which one of the following states has maximum area under forest cover? A) Mizoram B) Lakshadweep C) Haryana D) Nagaland Ans-A
6	The yak, shaggy-horned wild ox and the Tibetan antelope are found in which one of the following regions? (a) Tibet (b) Uttarakhand (c) Himachal Pradesh (d) Ladakh Ans-D
7	How do forests influences the climate of a place? (a) Modify local climate (b) Control wind force and temperature (c) Cause rainfall (d) All the above Ans-d
8	Which is the natural habitat of the Indian lion? (a) Sundarban delta in Bengal (b) Gir forest in Gujarat (c) Thorn forest in Rajasthan (d) Deciduous forest in Madhya Pradesh Ans-b
9	Trees in a thorn forest are: - (a) Tall (b) Dense (c) Scattered (d) None of these Ans-c
10	Which of the following factors influence the type and distribution of natural vegetation? (a) Landforms (b) Soil (c) Climate (d) All the above Ans-d

<b>II</b>	<b>Answer in detail.</b>
1	<p>Q. A great variety of flora and fauna is found in India. Give three geographical factors responsible for this diversification of flora.</p> <p>Ans. Varied relief Varied climate and Varied Soil</p>
2	<p>Q. Write three measures to conserve Ecosystem.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>(i) Eighteen biosphere reserves to protect biodiversity.</p> <p>(ii) Financial and technical assistance is provided to many botanical gardens since 1992.</p> <p>(iii) Project Tiger, Project Rhino, Project Great Indian Bustard and many other eco-developmental projects have been introduced.</p> <p>(iv) 103 National Parks, 535 Wildlife Sanctuaries and Zoological Gardens are set up to take care of natural heritage.</p> <p>(v) Wildlife Protection Acts to safeguard wildlife. Implemented in 1972.</p> <p>(vi) Afforestation and Public awareness campaigns.</p> <p>(vi) Periodic census has been taken.</p> <p>(Any three)</p>
3	<p>Q. Write the main characteristics of tropical deciduous forests. (CBSE-2010)</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
4	<p>Q. Distinguish between Thorn forests and Mangrove forests.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The two important characteristics of such type of vegetation are as follows:</p> <p>(i) Trees are scattered and have long roots penetrating deep into the soil in order to get moisture.</p> <p>(ii) The stems of the trees are succulent to conserve water. Leaves are mostly thick and small to minimize evaporation</p>

	<p><b>The features of the mangrove forests are:</b></p> <p>a. The mangrove or tidal forests are found in the areas of coasts influenced by tides, mud and silt get accumulated on such coasts.</p> <p>b. The plants of these forests can survive both in freshwater and saline water.</p> <p>c. The roots of these plants are submerged under water.</p> <p>d. The trees have stilt like roots to support the trunk of the tree in the wet soil.</p> <p>e. The forest is dense with hardwood trees like sundari, keora, agar, palm, coconut etc.</p>
5	<p>Q. Where are elephants and one horned Rhinoceros mainly found and why?</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p><b>Elephants-</b> Forests of Assam, Kerala and Karnataka</p> <p><b>One horned Rhinoceroses-</b> Marshy lands of Assam and West Bengal</p> <p>(Add more points from text book page:48 &amp; 49)</p>
6	<p>Q. a) What are the main reason for deforestation? b) Suggest measures to conserve forests.</p> <p>Ans. Industrialisation Large projects like Highways Raiways etc Mining Global Warming and change in the climate Increase in population Developing Agriculture</p>
7	<p>Q. Name two endangered species of wild life. Discuss one point each about Project Tiger and Project Rhino.</p> <p>Ans. Tiger and Rhino</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Their objectives are as follows:-</p> <p>(i) Protect the endangered species from poaching, hunting and illegal trading.</p> <p>(ii) Save the natural habitats of these animals so that they can breed naturally and multiply in numbers.</p> <p>(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 project government has undertaken steps to save and protect the existing animals by banning hunting and poaching.</p>
8	<p>Q. What is a Bio-reserve? Give two examples.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>Is a reserved area for the protection and conservation of Flora and Fauna.</p> <p>Ex. Nilgiri Sunderbans</p>
9	<p>Q. Quite a few species of plants and animals are endangered in India. Why?</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p><b>The main causes are:</b></p> <p>(i) Hunting and poaching for illegal trade of animal tusks, horns, bones, skin, etc.</p> <p>(ii) Reckless cutting of forests to bring land under cultivation and settlement.</p> <p>(iii) Pollution due to chemical and industrial waste, acid deposits.</p> <p>(iv) Introduction of alien species that may be hostile to existing species.</p>

10	<p>Name any three commonly used medicinal plants of India with their importance.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Neem: - Has high antibiotic and antibacterial properties.</li><li>2. Tulsi: - Used to cure Cough and Cold.</li><li>3. Sarpagandha: - Used to treat Blood Pressure.</li></ol>
III	<b>Map marking</b>
	<p>On the outline map of India locate and label <b>any three</b> of the following with suitable Symbols.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) Areas having Tropical Thorn Forests.</li><li>b) Areas having Tropical Evergreen Forest.</li><li>c) Kanha National Park.</li><li>d) Sariska Wild Life Sanctuary</li><li>e) Corbett National Park</li><li>f) Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary</li></ol> <p>Ans. Refer page: 45 and 49 Figure: 5.3 &amp; 5.8 Your Geography text book</p>