



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: IX	Department: Social Science	Sub: Geography
Chapter-5 Question Bank:5	Topic: Natural Vegetation and Wild Life	Year: 2022-23

1	Define: Biome Ans-Very large area on land having distinct type of vegetation and animal life because of similar climatic condition.
2	List different types of vegetation identified in India. Ans- 1.Tropical evergreen forests/ Rain forest 2.Tropical deciduous forests/Monsoon forest 3.Tropical Thorn forest and Scrubs 4.Montane forest 5.Mangrove forest / Tidal forest
3	A great variety of flora and fauna is found in India. Give three geographical factors responsible for this diversification of flora. Ans. Varied relief Varied climate and Varied Soil
4	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.
5	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.

6	<p>Distinguish between Tropical Rain Forest and Tropical Deciduous Forest</p> <p>Tropical Rain Forest</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 meters 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. <p>6. Some commercially important trees are Ebony, Mahogany, Rosewood, Rubber and Cinchona.</p> <p>Tropical Deciduous Forest</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 meters 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. <p>Some commercially important trees are Sal, teak, and sandalwood.</p>
7	<p>Give the main causes for depletion of biodiversity in India.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The main reasons behind the reduction of the natural vegetation of India are as follows:</p> <p>(i) Deforestation- Large areas of forests have been recklessly cleared due to the following reasons: -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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. <p>(ii) Shifting cultivation in hilly areas of northeast and Central India.</p> <p>(iii) Mining. Large areas are cleared for the purpose of mining.</p> <p>(iv) Constructional activities like Multipurpose river valley projects.</p> <p>(v) Natural hazards like forest fires, cyclones and landslides affect natural vegetation in hilly areas.</p> <p>(vi) Overgrazing of pastures.</p>
8	<p>Write down the natural habitat of various animals found in India.</p> <p>Ans.</p>

	<p>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</p>
9	<p>Describe how vegetation changes in high altitudes or Describe Montane forests.</p> <p>Ans. Vegetation of high altitudes i.e., Montane forests:</p> <p>(a) Between a height of 1000 and 2000 meters (i) The wet temperate type of forests containing evergreen broad-leaf trees such as oaks and chestnuts.</p> <p>(b) Between a height of 1500 and 3000 meters: (i) Temperate forests containing coniferous trees like pine, deodar, silver fir, spruce and cedar (ii) At higher elevations, temperate grasslands are common.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(d) At high altitudes, mosses and lichens form part of tundra vegetation.</p> <p>(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.</p>
10	<p>In which region are the thorny forests and scrubs found in India? Mention any two characteristics of such type of vegetation?</p> <p>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.</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>
11	<p>Write a note on the importance of bio-reserve. What are its objectives?</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The main objectives of the bio-reserves are:</p> <p>(i) To protect and conserve the biological diversity, i.e., preserving plant and animal species of the area in its natural environment.</p> <p>(ii) To protect flora and fauna from over-exploitation.</p>

	<p>(iii) To undertake research and experimentation in forestry.</p> <p>(iv) To save endangered species and prevent extinction of valuable species.</p>
12	<p>Quite a few species of plants and animals are endangered in India. Why?</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>The main causes are:</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>
13	<p>Name any three commonly used medicinal plants of India with their importance.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Neem: - Has high antibiotic and antibacterial properties. 2. Tulsi: - Used to cure Cough and Cold. 3. Sarpagandha: - Used to treat Blood Pressure.
14	<p>Why are some of the animals and plants endangered in India? How can they be protected?</p> <p>OR</p> <p>What steps have been taken by the government to protect flora and fauna of the country.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Write three measures to protect wildlife. (CBSE 2010)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Write any three measures to conserve ecosystem. (CBSE 2010)</p> <p>Ans. Endangered species are those species of flora and fauna which are in the danger of extinction.</p> <p>Some endangered animal species In India are One-horned rhino, Indian tiger, Indian wild ass, Black buck, Red panda, Asiatic elephants, Indian bustard.</p> <p>The main causes that have led to the threat upon certain species are:</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> <p>Various steps taken by the government to protect flora and fauna of the country are:</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>
15	<p>Why has India a rich heritage of flora and fauna? Explain.</p> <p>Ans11. India has rich heritage of flora and fauna because of the following factors:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ It has a very large geographical area which includes the mountains, the Northern plains, plateaus and also islands. ❑ India has a varied climate which is suitable for different kinds of flora and fauna. ❑ Different types of soil like alluvial soil, red soil and black soil suitable for different plant types. ❑ India is also blessed with perennial rivers which sustain aquatic life apart from supporting different kinds of flora and fauna. ❑ The mountains and plains are capable of supporting and sustaining different kinds of plants and trees and provide an environment and habitat for various kinds of animal species.
16	<p>Map Marking: -</p> <p>Map No.1 (Ref. Fig.5.3, Page.45)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation Type: Tropical Evergreen Forest, Tropical Deciduous Forest, Thorn Forest, Montane Forests and Mangrove- For identification only <p>Map No.2 (Ref. Fig.5.8, Page.49)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Parks: Corbett, Kaziranga, Ranthambor, Shivpuri, Kanha, Simlipal & Manas • Bird Sanctuaries: Bharatpur and Ranganthitto (Location and Labelling) <p>Map No.3 (Ref. Fig.5.8, Page.49)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wild Life Sanctuaries: Sariska, Mudumalai, Rajaji, Dachigam (Location and Labelling)