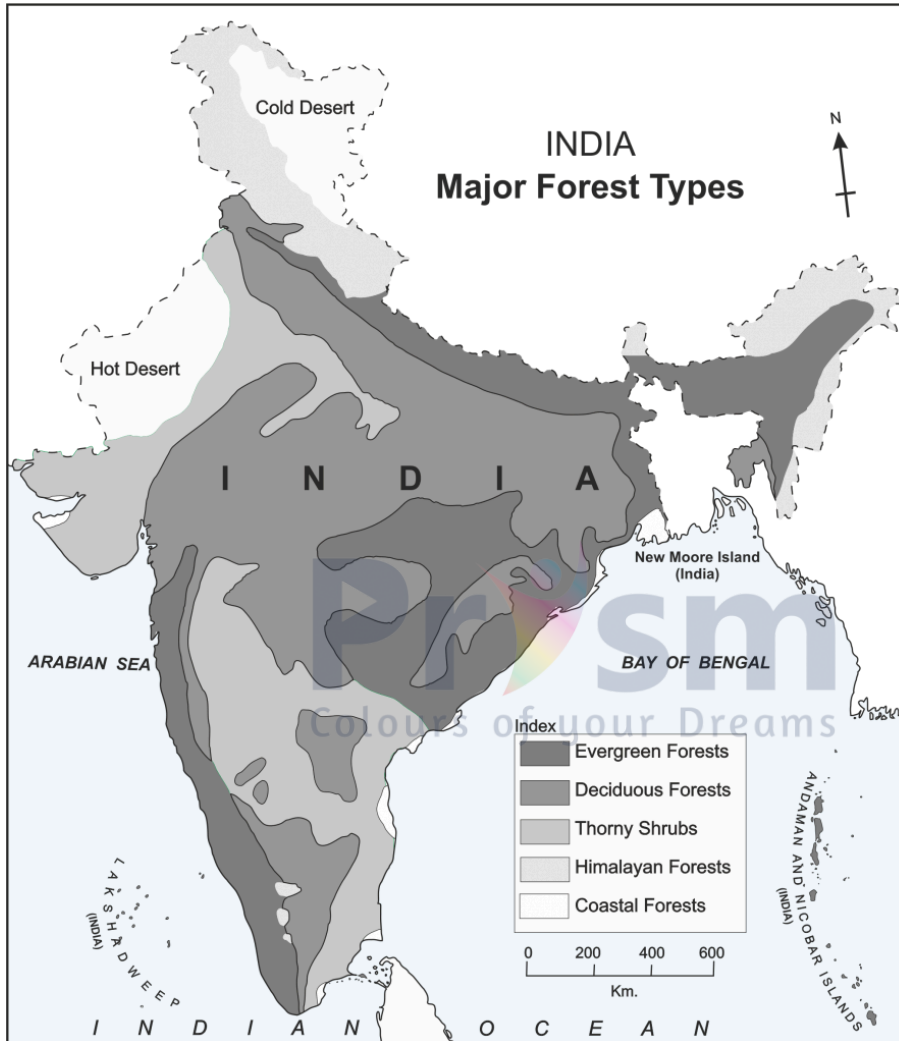


Chapter: 5

Q.1 Observe the given map and answer the questions given below it. (India)

4

1



- i. Which forest are found in western snowcapped region?
- ii. On which coast do you mainly find the coastal vegetation?
- iii. Which type of forests occupy maximum area in India? Why?
- iv. Where do you find thorny and shrub vegetation found and why?
- v. Where is the cold desert located?

Ans i. Himalayan forests are found in western snowcapped regions.

ii. The coastal vegetation is found on the eastern coast of India.

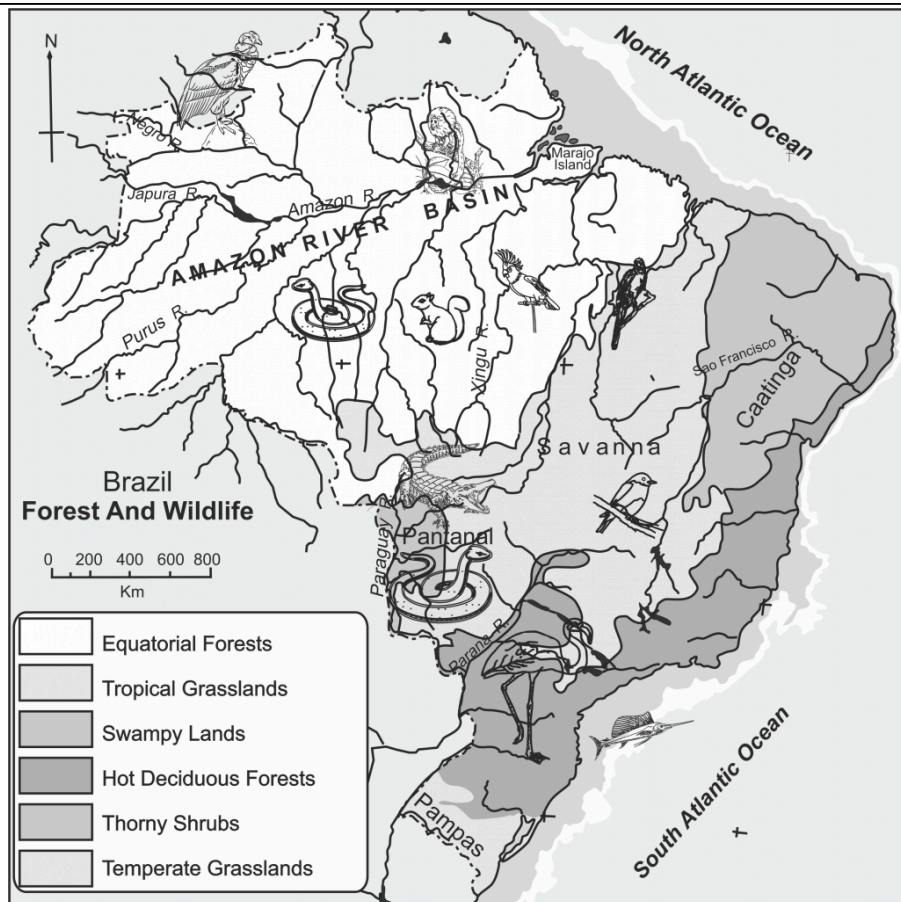
Deciduous forests occupy maximum area in India, because these forests spread over the regions that receive rainfall brought by monsoon winds. Hence these deciduous forests are also known as monsoon forests.

Thorny and shrub vegetation is found in semi-arid areas of Gujarat, eastern Rajasthan, south-west Punjab, parts of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra in central Deccan.

v. Cold located in the Northern part of India (state Jammu & Kashmir)

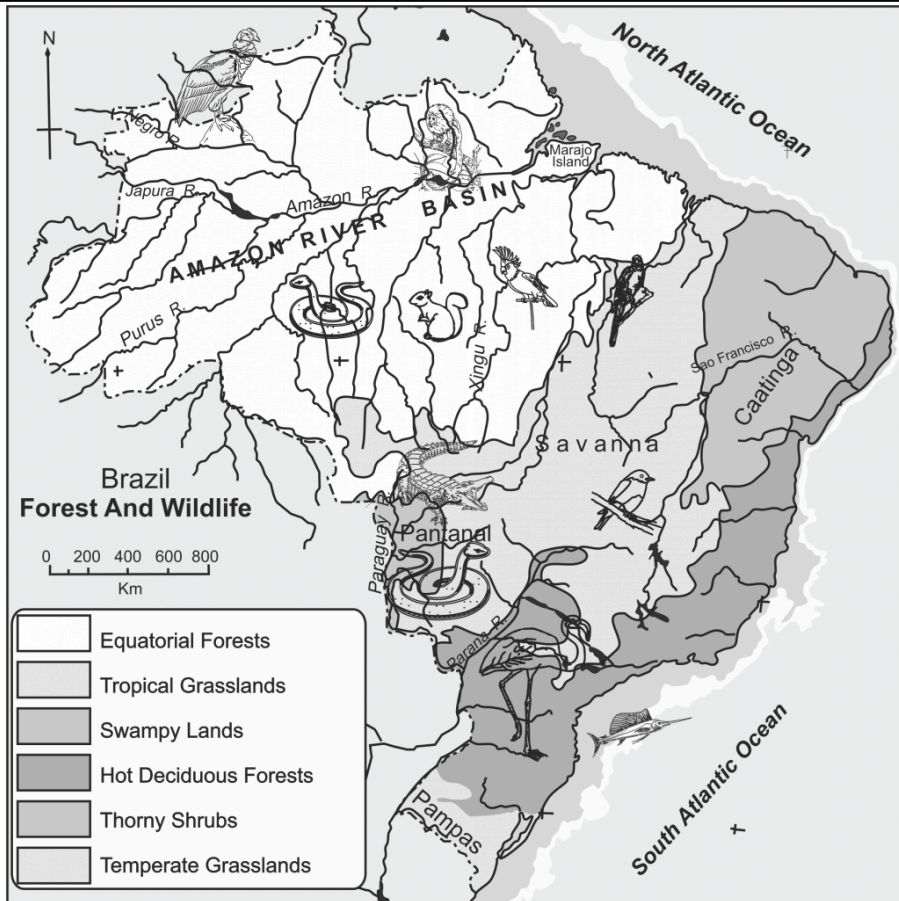
Q.2 Observe the given map and answer the questions given below it. (Brazil)

16



- i. In which country do equatorial forests occupy a greater area? What could be the reason behind it ?
- ii. Which types of forests are found in India are not found in Brazil ?
- iii. Which type of forest are found in Brazil are found in India too ?
- iv. In which country a greater diversity of vegetation is found? What is the reason behind it ?
- v. Considering the climate and vegetation types, in which country will forest-based Occupations flourish ?

- Ans**
- i. Brazil as this country occupies maximum on equator.
 - ii. Himalayan forest.
 - iii. Evergreen, deciduous and thorny shrubs.
 - iv. As Brazil is having large extent physiography and its rainfall and wet lands.
 - v. Brazil



- Name any two species shown on the map.
- In which place do you find Flamingos?
- Name the Island shown in the map.
- Which grassland is located in the Central part of Brazil?
- Caatinga is located in which part of Brazil?

- Ans**
- Condor, Golden lion tamarin.
 - Flamingos are found in the southeastern hot deciduous forests.
 - Marajo Island.
 - Savanna
 - North East

- in the map.
and crocodiles?
and in Brazil?
the southernmost part of Brazil.
on the map.

Ans

- ii. Marajo Island
- iii. Pantanal
- iv. Amazon river basin
- v. Pampas

v. Pampas

1. Cold Desert
2. Evergreen Forest
3. Hot Desert
4. Himalayan Forest
5. Thorny Shrubs
6. Coastal Forest

	Column "A"		Column "B"
i.	Evergreen forests	a.	Sundar trees
ii.	Deciduous forests	b.	Pine
iii.	Coastal forests	c.	Amar
iv.	Himalayan forests	d.	Khejri
		e.	Teak

		f.	Orchid
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Ans (1) – (f), (2) – (e), (3) – (a) , (4) – (b)

Q.5 Complete the table:

1

1	Tyres of Forest	Characteristics
	Tropical
	Leaves are mostly thick and small to minimise evaporation
	Tropical semi-deciduous
	Grassland region like the Pampas of Argentina

Ans	Tyres of Forest	Characteristics
	Tropical	Broad-leaved evergreen trees
	Semi-arid thorny vegetation	a. Thorny trees and bushes. b. Leaves are mostly thick and small to minimise evaporation
	Tropical semi-deciduous	Mixed type of vegetation
	Grasslands	Grassland region like the Pampas of Argentina

Q.6 Identify the odd man out:

3

- 1** Forest type of Brazil:
i. Thorny bush type vegetation ii. Evergreen forests iii. The Himalayan forests iv. Deciduous forests

Ans The Himalayan forests

- 2** With reference to India:
i. Mangrove forests ii. Mediterranean forests
iii. Thorny bush-type vegetation iv. Equatorial forests

Ans Equatorial forests

- 3** With reference to flora of India:
a. Deodar b. Anjan c. Orchid d. Banyan

Ans Orchid

Q.7 Differentiate the following

2

- 1** Difference between forest in Brazil and forest in India.

Ans

Forest in Brazil		Forest in India	
1.	Equatorial evergreen forests are found in Amazon river basin where it rains throughout the year. This area lies in the north-west of Brazil.	1.	Whereas tropical evergreen forests in India are found in region that receives more than 2000 mm of rainfall. These forests are chiefly distributed in western slopes of Western Ghats and hills of north-eastern regions.
2.	On Brazilian Highlands, towards east of equatorial forests, occur these Savanna grasslands.	2.	whereas, In mountain regions of India, Himalayan forests are found. Himalayan forests cover the entire Himalayan zone, Ladakh and Kashmir to Arunachal Pradesh.
3.	Brazil have grasslands like Savanna and Pampas.	3.	India has Himalayan forest.
4.	Vegetation like Pau Brasil and Orchid are Found.	4.	Vegetation like teak and sunder are found.

Q.8

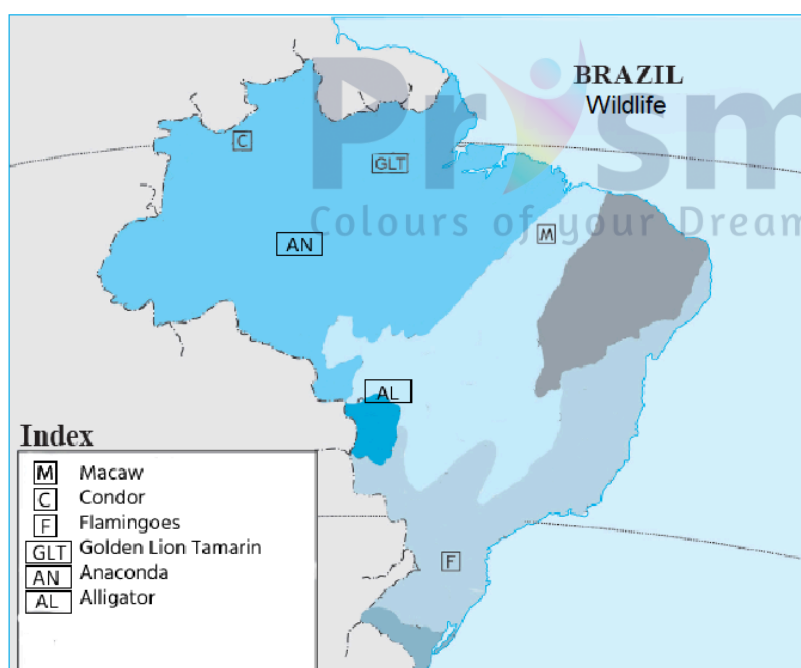
Fill the map with the given information and make a legend / index

24

1 Fill in information in the map, give titles and prepare an index/legend

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| (1) Mark habitats of Macaw | (2) Condor |
| (3) Flamingoes | (4) Golden Lion |
| (5) Tamarin | (6) Tamarin |

Ans

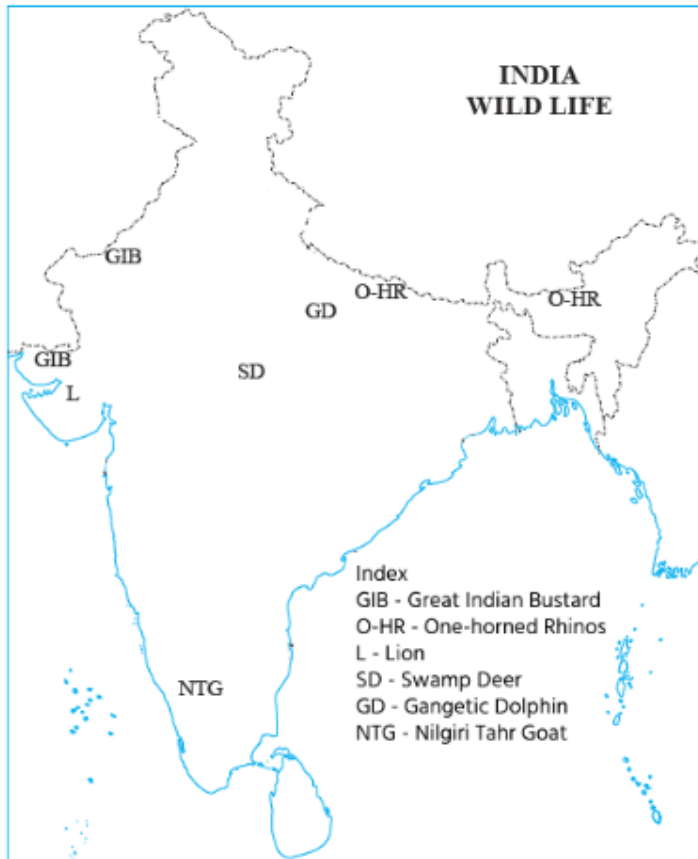


2 Show the following animals in outline map of India in figure 5.5 with the help of signs and symbols according to their habitats.

Answer the following questions.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Great Indian Bustard | (b) One-horned Rhinos |
| (c) Lion | (d) Swamp Deer |
| (e) Gangetic Dolphin | (f) Nilgiri Tahr Goat |

Ans



3 Fill information in the map of India, give titles and prepare an index/legend.

- i. Bengal Tiger
- ii. Great Indian Bustard
- iii. Olive Ridley turtles
- iv. One-horned rhinos
- v. Lion
- vi. Crocodiles

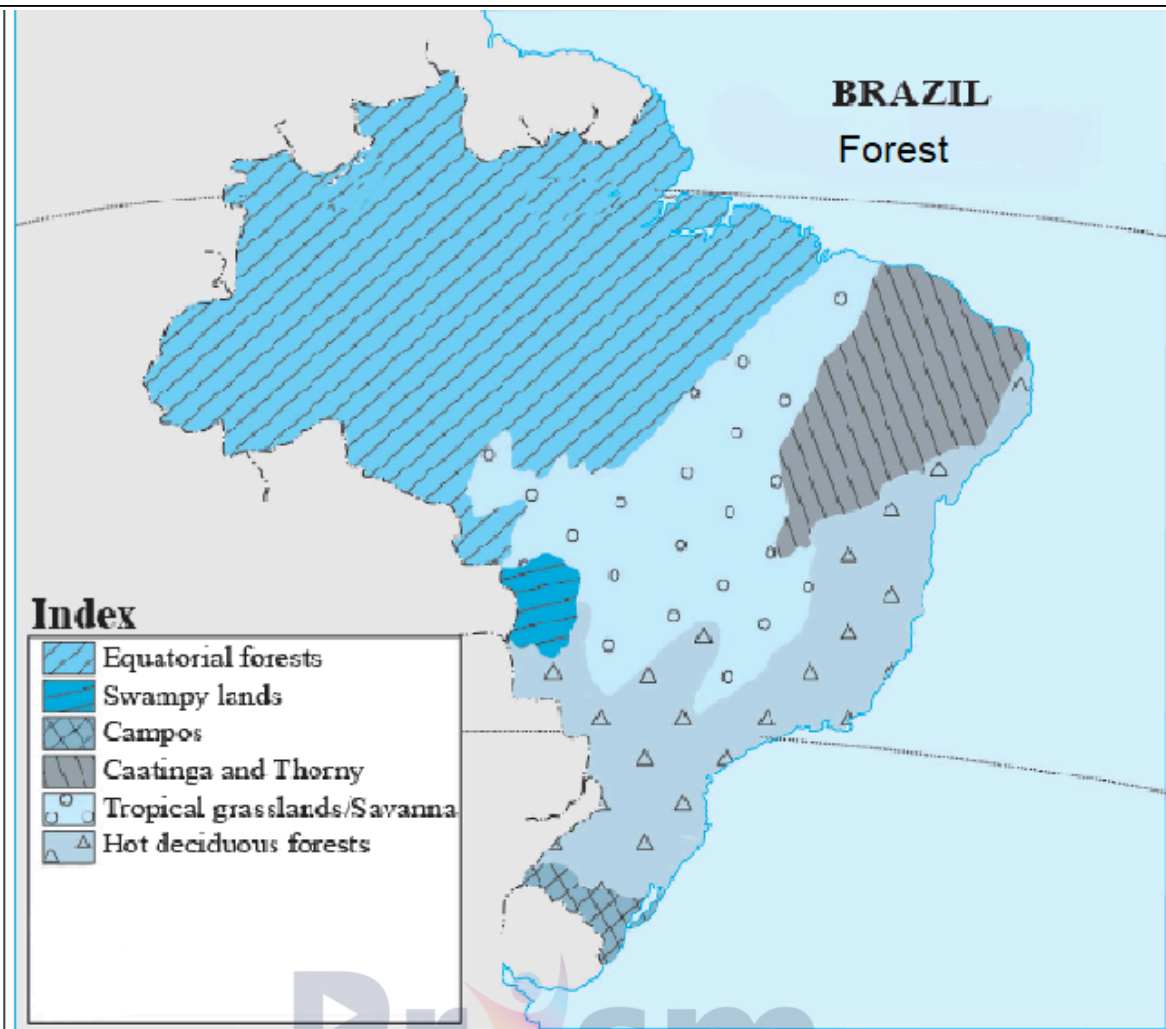
Prism
Colours of your Dreams

Ans



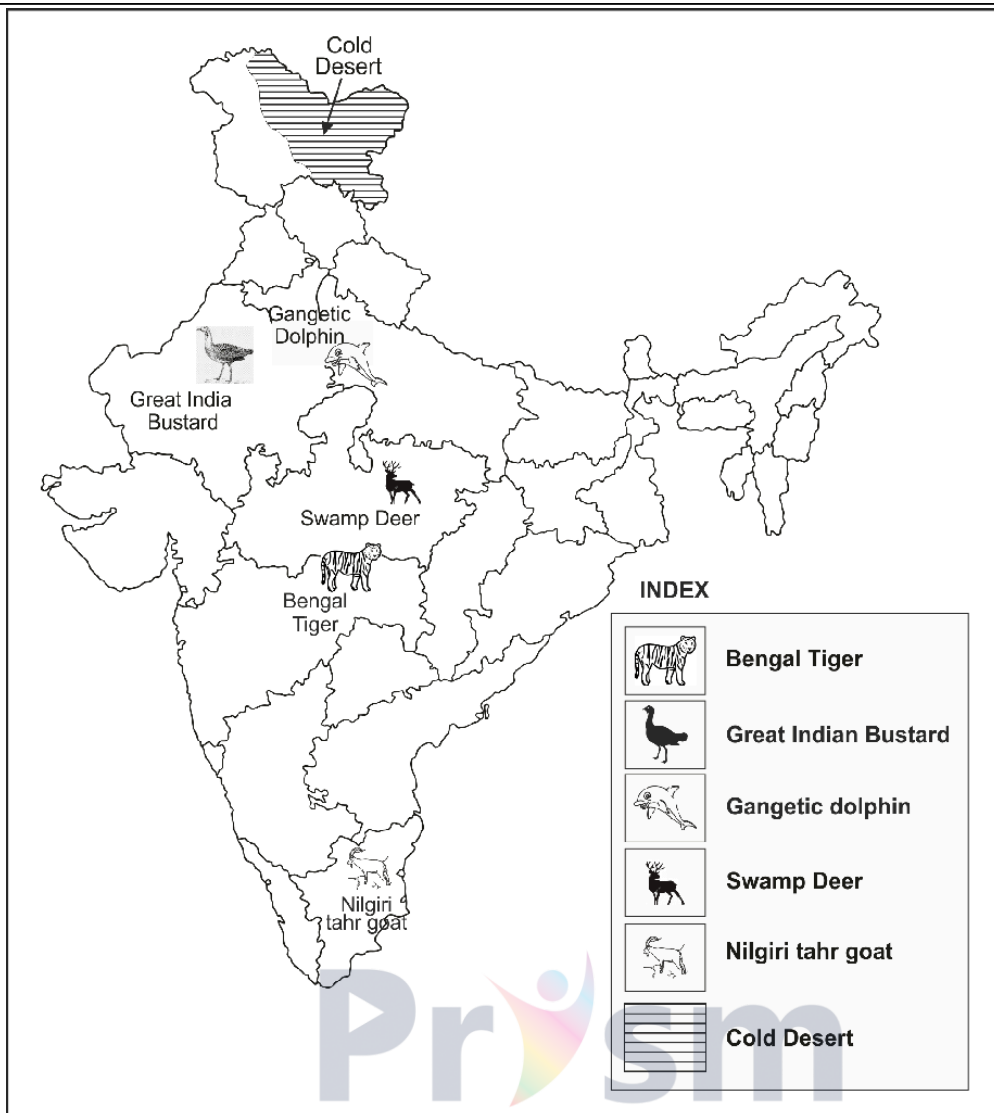
- 4 Fill in information in the map, give titles and prepare an index/legend.
- (a) Equatorial forests
 - (b) Swampy lands or Region where Anacondas are found in Brazil
 - (c) Campos
 - (d) Caatinga and Thorny
 - (e) Tropical grasslands/Savanna
 - (f) Hot deciduous forests

Ans



- 5 Fill information in the map of India, give titles and prepare and Index / legend.
- Bengal Tiger
 - Great Indian Bustard
 - Nilgiri tahr goat
 - Gangetic dolphin
 - Swamp deer
 - Cold desert

Ans

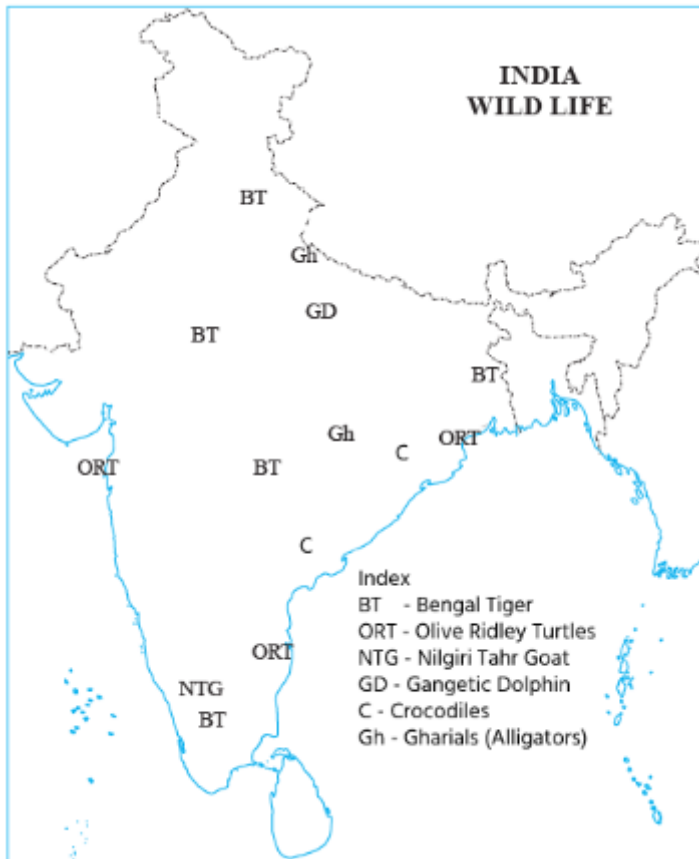


- 6 Show the following animals in outline map of India in figure 5.5 with the help of signs and symbols according to their habitats.

Answer the following questions.

- (a) Bengal Tiger (b) Olive Ridley Turtles (c) Nilgiri Tahr Goat
(d) Gangetic Dolphin (e) Crocodiles (f) Gharials (Alligators)

Ans



Q.9 Give Geographical Reasons

15

1 The northern part of Brazil is covered by dense forests.

Ans i. The Equator passes through north of Brazil. The region on either side of the Equator has uniformly hot conditions throughout the year.
ii. There is very little difference in temperature between summer and winter. The Equatorial region also receives heavy rainfall distributed throughout the year.
iii. There is no dry season. Hence, the northern part of Brazil is covered by dense forests due to hot and humid climate which is ideal for the growth of vegetation.

2 Vegetation is scarce in high altitudes of Himalaya.

Ans i. In the high altitudes of Himalayas, climatic conditions are not ideal for the growth of vegetation.
ii. This region is mostly covered with snow during winters and remains cold and windy.
iii. The highest reaches of Himalayas support scarce vegetation which can withstand the harsh climatic conditions.
iv. Some highest peaks of the Himalayas are therefore have rocks and perhaps covered with snow and ice.

3 Wildlife in India is decreasing day by day.

Ans i. Forests are the natural habitat of wildlife. However, they have been destroyed to a large extent due to human activities such as clearing of forests for agriculture.
ii. Deforestation has led to loss of habitat for animals and birds. Wildlife need to be safeguarded from hunters and poachers.
iii. Body parts and byproducts such as rhino horn, tiger skin, ivory, shahtoosh have great value in the international market. This leads to indiscriminate poaching.
iv. As a result, wildlife in India is decreasing day by day. Many species have become endangered and some are on the verge of extinction.

4 Like India, there is need of conservation of forests in Brazil too.

Ans i. The evergreen rainforests of Brazil are often called the 'lungs of the world' for their role in absorbing carbon dioxide and producing oxygen upon which all animals depend for their survival.
ii. Forests also stabilize climate, provide home to numerous species of plants and wildlife, protect against

drought, flood and soil erosion, support tribal people, provide fodder for livestock.

iii. They are of extreme importance to living things. Hence, like India, there is a need of conservation of forests in Brazil too.

5 A wide variety of species of insects is found in Brazil.

Ans i. Brazil is known for wide variety of a species of insects.

ii. It provides suitable breeding grounds in the form of wetlands, rainforests and grasslands and hence varieties of reptiles, animals, birds, fishes etc are found here.

iii. And hence, Millions of varieties of insects are found here due to the favorable breeding grounds

Q.10 Answer in detail/ brief

28

1 In which country do equatorial forests occupy a greater area? What could be the reason behind it?

Ans i. Equatorial forests occupy a large portion of Brazil.

ii. Most of the equatorial forest areas in Brazil are found within the Amazon basin, which lies in the Equatorial region.

iii. As the Equator passes through the northern part of Brazil, this region remains particularly humid. Year-round rainfall, makes it ideal equatorial forest environment.

2 What environmental issues are faced by Brazil and India?

Ans i. Various environmental issues are being faced by both Brazil and India.

ii. Environmental issues in Brazil include illegal smuggling of wild animals, deforestation, air and water pollution, illegal poaching, slash and burn agriculture, wetland degradation, severe oil spills, etc.

iii. Development of agriculture and industrialisation in the country is also threatening the diverse flora and fauna of Brazil.

iv. In India, ever increasing population has led to a great demand for living space, cultivable land, fuel wood, etc.

v. This has caused large scale deforestation. Large scale cutting of trees causes flooding and soil erosion.

vi. Deforestation has adverse effects on our environment such as loss of habitat for wild animals, loss of fodder for domestic animals, loss of important medicinal plants, etc.

vii. Moreover, it has resulted in excessive carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, leading to global warming in both the countries. viii. Air and water pollution, water scarcity, land and soil degradation, falling groundwater tables are some other major environmental issues faced by India.

3 What are the major causes of degradation of forest in Brazil and India?

Ans Brazil

1. Major reason of degradation and deforestation in Brazil is due to animal rearing and husbandry.

2. Illegal smuggling of wood and wild animals.

3. The other reasons are hydro-electrical projects, industrialization, agriculture construction of roads, cultivation of soybeans, etc.

India

1. Deforestation is one of the major causes to the environmental degradation which is affected by the agents like small farmers, ranches, loggers and plantation companies.

2. There is a broad consensus that expansion of cropped areas and pastures are a major source of deforestation.

3. Conversion of forests to agricultural land to feed growing needs of people.

4. Mining, construction of roads, power projects, development projects, etc.

or

The major causes of degradation of forest in Brazil and India are as follows

- i. Due to growth of population and demand for more food, forests have been cleared into agricultural land.
- ii. Overgrazing in the forests by animals in both the countries has resulted into large scale degradation of forests.
- iii. Ever increasing demand for wood due to industrial development and urbanization has added to the problem of deforestation.
- iv. Construction of multipurpose projects has led to destruction of forest areas.
- v. Deforestation has led to droughts, soil erosion, loss of biodiversity, loss of habitat for wild animals and climate change.

4 Why does the deciduous type of vegetation occupy most of India?

- Ans**
1. Deciduous vegetation is mostly found on monsoon climate and India is one of the monsoon climate genes.
 2. They are the most widespread forests of India.
 3. Also called the monsoon forests and spread over the region receiving rainfall between 2000 mm and 700 mm.
 4. Trees of this forest type shed their leaves for about six to eight weeks in dry summer.
 5. On the basis of the availability of water, these forests are further divided into moist and dry deciduous.

or

- i. Major parts of India receive rainfall between 1000 mm to 2000 mm during monsoons.
- ii. Deciduous forests grow in areas where annual rainfall is seasonal and varies between 1000 mm to 2000 mm.
- iii. Deciduous forests are also known as monsoon forests.
- iv. They occupy most part of India.

5 On the basis of information given in the chapter, figures and maps, complete the table below :

Sr.No	Types of Forests	Characteristics	Regions in India	Regions in Brazil
i.	Tropical Forests	Broad-leaved evergreen trees		
ii.	Semi-arid thorny vegetation	a. Leaves are small and needle Shaped. b. Spars		
iii.	Savannah	Scanty bushes and shrub-like Trees and rain-resistant trees		
iv.	Tropical semi-deciduous	Mixed type of vegetation		
v.	Grasslands	Grassland region like the Pampas of Argentina		

Ans

Sr. No	Types of Forests	Characteristics	Regions in India	Regions in Brazil
i.	Tropical Forests	Broad-leaved evergreen trees	Western and Central part of India	North-West Amazon Basin
ii.	Semi-arid thorny vegetation	a. Leaves are small and needle Shaped. b. Spars	Western and Central part of India	North-East
iii.	Savannah	Scanty bushes and shrub-like Trees and rain-resistant trees	_____	North-East
iv.	Tropical semi-deciduous	Mixed type of vegetation	North-Central	South-East

v.	Grasslands	Grassland region like the Pampas of Argentina	_____	South
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6 Considering the climate and vegetation types, in which country forest based occupations will flourish?

Ans i. Considering the climate and vegetation types, forest-based occupations will flourish more in India.
 ii. Evergreen forests of India produce various plant species of high economic value. The wood produced is hard and durable and can be used for manufacturing bridges, railway sleepers, furniture, ship building, sports goods, etc.
 iii. Tropical deciduous forests are commercially the most exploited. Along with providing valuable timber, they also provide various products. Sandalwood found in these forests are in great demand in India and abroad.
 iv. The wood produced from Himalayan forests is also used for making furniture, house construction, and wood carving. v. Sundari trees on east coast are used for making boats and boxes.
 vi. Thorny shrubs are used for making lac and gum. vii. Some plants have medicinal value also. India has a flourishing non-wood forest industry, which produces latex, gum, resins, handicrafts, essential oils, etc. These non-wood forest products are a source of significant added income to millions of rural people in India.

7 Correlate wildlife and natural vegetation in India and Brazil.

Ans i. Both India and Brazil enjoy enormous variety of wildlife and natural vegetation.
 ii. The evergreen rainforests are found in both the countries, having thick and luxuriant vegetation. The trees have broad leaves and are evergreen. The main trees of rainforests include mahogany, rosewood, rubber and ebony.
 iii. These forests have a large number of monkeys, snakes, apes, frogs, etc. in India and Brazil.
 iv. Among the birds found in these forests are parrots and kingfishers. Most of the birds are bright coloured.
 v. In swampy and coastal areas of India and Brazil, crocodiles and turtles are common.
 vi. Deciduous forests also grow in both the countries in regions receiving medium rainfall. In regions that receive very low rainfall thorny, short shrubs are found in both India and Brazil.
 vii. Flamingos are found in deciduous forests of Brazil. In India flamingos are one of the most beautiful migratory birds. Lakes and salt water lagoons are important habitats and breeding ground of flamingos in India.
 viii. Pink dolphins and piranhas are found in the rivers of Brazil. In India, the Ganga river dolphin is found in rivers Ganga and Brahmaputra.