

# Geography Chapter-5

## Natural Vegetation and Wild Life

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### 1 marks Questions

**In which type of forests the roots of the plants are merged under water?**

**Ans.** Mangrove Forest.

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**Which famous animal is found in the tidal forest?**

**Ans.** Royal Bengal Tiger.

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**Write one use of Sarpagandha.**

**Ans.** It is used to treat blood pressure.

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**In which regions the mangrove forests found?**

**Ans.** Mangrove forests are found in the delta region of Ganga, the Mahanadi, and the Krishna.

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**How many bird species found in India?**

**Ans.** 1200 species.

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**Which is the Largest Mammal on the land?**

**Ans.** Elephant.

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**In which year Wildlife Protection Act was passed in India?**

**Ans.** 1972.

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**How many Biosphere reserves have been set up in India?**

**Ans.** EIGHTEEN Biosphere Reserves.

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**What is virgin vegetation?**

**Ans.** It means that plant community or group of trees grown naturally without any outside interference.

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**To which vegetation does rubber belong to?**

**Ans.** Tropical Evergreen Vegetation.

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**In which state is the Simlipal Biosphere Reserve located?**

**Ans.** Orissa.

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**In which state is the Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve located?**

**Ans.** Uttarakhand.

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**Silver fir is founded in which type of vegetation zone?**

**Ans.** Mountane Forests.

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**Elephants are found in the hot and wet forests which states?**

**Ans.** Assam and Karnataka.

**Where in India do flamingos migrate to nest in large number?**

**Ans.** Rann of Kutch.

**Which forests are affected by tides in coastal areas?**

**Ans.** Mangrove Forests

**Which type of vegetation is known as purely Indian Vegetation?**

**Ans.** Indigenous Species

**How many plant species are found in India?**

**Ans.** About 47000

**Name the plant that is used to cure cough and cold.**

**Ans.** Tulsi

**Which Indian states have maximum forest cover area?**

**Ans.** Arunachal Pradesh

### 3 marks Questions

**Can you list out the range of animals survive in extreme cold of the Himalayan Harbour?**

**Ans.** A hardy range of animals survive in extreme cold of the Himalayan harbour:

The freezing high altitudes of Ladakh are a home to Yak, the shaggy horned wild ox weighing around tones. The Tibetan antelope, the pharal (blue sheep), wild sheep are found here. The kiang-the Tibetan wild ass is also found in this region.

The ibex, bear, snow-leopard and very rare red Panda are found in certain pockets.

**Distinguish between reforestation and Afforestation. Ans.**

<b>Reforestation</b>	<b>Afforestation</b>
1. It is practiced in areas where forests have been destroyed	1. New forests are planted in the new areas.
2. Two saplings are planted to replace every fallen tree.	2. One sapling is planted to get one tree.
3. It is practiced to avoid the evils of shifting agriculture.	3. It is practiced to bring more area under forests.

**3. How do human beings influence the ecology of a region? Mention any three points.**

**Ans.** Human beings are an integral part of ecosystem. They utilize the vegetation and wildlife. The greed of human beings leads to over-utilization of these resources. They create ecological imbalance like cutting of trees and the killing of animals. They also responsible for extinctions of some species of plants and animals.

**How far it is correct to say that Rann of kachchh is one of the extraordinary sights of India? Explain.**

**Ans.** Some of the wetlands of India are popular with migratory birds, during winter, birds, such as Siberian Crane come in large number. One such place favourable with birds is the Rann of Kachchh. At this place where the desert merges with the sea, flamingo with their brilliant, pink plumage, come in thousands to built nest mounds from the salty mud and raise their young ones. Due to this reason environmentalists consider this place an extraordinary sight in the country. It is also a rich natural heritage of our country.

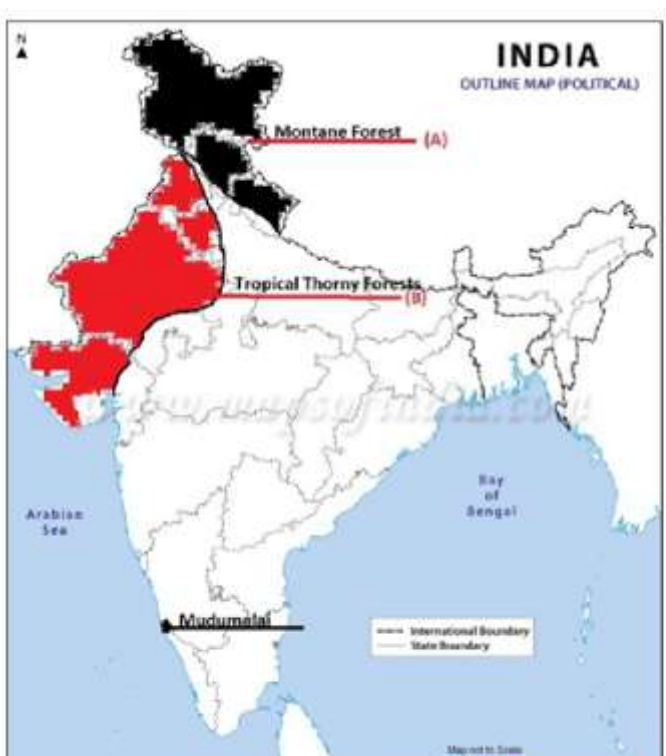
**5. What are biosphere reserves and what are their uses.**

**Ans.** A protected areas reserved for the conservation of endangered species of flora and fauna in their natural habitat is called a biosphere reserves. Following are the uses of biosphere reserves: Endangered species of animals and plants are protected. These rare plants and animals are transmitted to the future generations in all their natural glory. The surrounding areas are reserved for research work for the betterment of flora and fauna.

**6. Two features A and B are marked in the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.**

**i) A Forest Type ii) A Forest Type (On the same political map locate and label the following) iii) Madumalai-A wild life sanctuary**

**Ans.**



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**7. What is bio-diversity?**

**Ans.** Biodiversity is the variation of life forms in an ecosystem biome on the entire earth. The bio diversity found on the earth consists of millions of different species. It is sum total of all the living beings living on the earth.

**8. What do you know about migratory birds?**

**Ans.** Some of the wetlands of India are popular with migratory birds. During winters, birds, such as Siberian Crane come in large numbers. One such place favourable with birds is the Rann of Kuchchh. At a place where the desert merges with the sea, flamingo with their brilliant, pink plumage, come in thousands to build nest mounds from the salty mud and rise their young ones.

**9. How has the temperature influenced the vegetation cover of India?**

**Ans.** The character and extent of vegetation are mainly determined by temperature along with humidity in the air, precipitation and soil. On the slopes of the Himalayas and the hills of the Peninsula above the height of 915 meters. The fall in the temperature affects the types of vegetation and its growth, and changes it from tropical to subtropical temperature and alpine vegetation.

**10. How has the photoperiod influence the vegetation cover of India?**

**Ans.** The variation in duration of sunlight at different place is due to differences in latitude, altitude, seasons and duration of the day. Due to longer duration of sunlight, trees grow faster in summer.

**11. How has the precipitation influence the vegetation cover of India?**

**Ans.** In India all most the entire rainfall is brought in by the advancing southwest monsoon and retreating north east monsoons. Areas of heavy rainfall have more dense vegetation as compared to other areas of less rainfall. The tropical evergreen forests are found in the areas where rainfall is more than 200 cm annually. In regions of India with less than 70 cm of rainfall the natural vegetation consists of thorny trees and bushes.

**12. Two features A and B are marked in the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.**

- i) A National Park**
- ii) A National Park**

**On the same political map locate and label the following**

- iii) Gir Forest**

**Ans.**



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**13. How has the soil influence the vegetation cover of India?**

**Ans.** The soils also vary over spaces. Different types of soils provide basis for different types of vegetation. The sandy soil of the desert support cactus and thorny bushes. While wet, marshy, deltaic soil support mangroves and deltaic vegetation. The hill slopes with some depth of soil have conical tree.

**14. How has the land influence the vegetation cover of India?**

**Ans.** Land affects the natural vegetation directly and indirectly. We cannot expect the same type of vegetation in mountainous, plateau and plain areas or in dry and wet regions. The nature of land influences the type of vegetation. The fertile level is generally devoted to agriculture. The undulating and rock terrains are areas where grass lands and woodlands develop and give shelter a variety of wild life.

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**15. Why do we need to conserve the flora?**

**Ans.** We need to conserve fauna because they make surrounding beautiful and clean. Forests are very helpful to bring rainfall and source of oxygen. We need to conserve forests to maintain our ecosystem. Forests should be conserving to maintain the diversity of plants.

**16. Why do we need to conserve the fauna?**

**Ans.** We need to conserve the wildlife for the maintenance and protection of many genetic diversities of wildlife. We need to conserve forests to maintain our ecosystem. For the maintenance of food chain.

**17. Name three medicinal plants found in India and write one feature of each.**

**Ans.** Sarpagandha: It is used to treat blood pressure. It is found only in India.

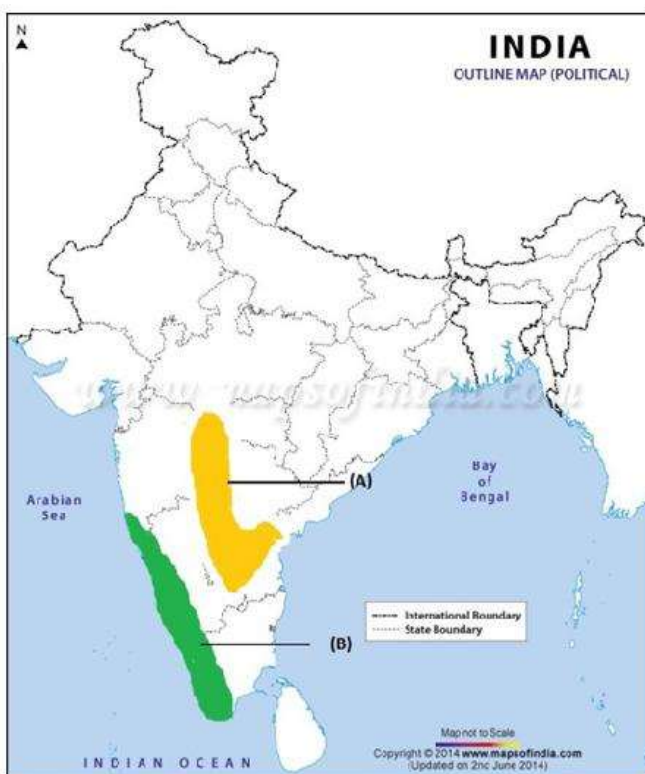
Jamun: The juice from ripe fruit is used to prepare vinegar which is carminative and diuretic and has digestive properties.

Arjun: The fresh juice of leaves is a cure for earache. It is also used to regulate blood pressure.

**18. Two features A and B are marked in the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.**

**i) A Forest type ii) A Forest Type**

**On the same political map locate and label the following iii) Kaziranga National Park**



**19. Name three medicinal plants found in India and write one feature of each.**

**Ans.** Babool: Leaves are used as a cure for eyesores. Its gum is used as a tonic.

Neem: It has high antibiotic and antibacterial properties.

Tulsi Plant: It is used to cure cough and cold.

Kanchur: It is used to cure asthma and ulcers. The buds and roots are good for digestive problems.

**20. Write the main causes which are a threat to the ecosystem.**

**Ans.** People are inhabiting the areas by clearing the forests.

Reckless cutting of forest to bring land under cultivation and for the construction of houses, dams, roads and industries.

Pollution due to chemical and industrial wastes and acid deposits.

Hunting and poaching activities of human being are also a great threat to the ecosystem.

**21. Name any two endangered species of Indian wildlife and write a step taken by government to save that species.**

**Ans.** Two endangered species are Tiger and Rhino.

Project tiger was started by the government to save the Tigers. Land is acquired by the government to give them natural habitat.

Project Rhino was introduced by the government with an objective to save Rhinos.

National parks and wild life sanctuaries are set by the government.

**22. Highlight the different subjects taken by government to protect flora and fauna.**

**Ans.** EIGHTEEN biosphere reserves have been setup in the country to protect flora fauna.

Four out of these, the Sunderban in the west Bengal, Nanda Devi in Uttarakhand, The Gulf of Mannar in Tamil Nadu and the Nilgiris have been included in the world network of Biosphere reserves.

Financial and technical assistance is provided too many Botanical gardens by government since 1992.

Project tiger, Project Rhino, Project Great Indian Bustard and many other eco-developmental projects has been introduced by the government.

**Can you list out the range of animals survive in extreme cold of the Himalayan Harbour?**

**Ans.** The freezing high altitudes of Ladakh are a home to Yak, the shaggy horned wild ox weighing around tones.

The Tibetan antelope, the Bharal (blue sheep), wild sheep are found here.

The kiang-the Tibetan wild ass is also found in this region.

The ibex, bear, snow-leopard and very rare red Panda are found in certain pockets.

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**Two features A and B are marked in the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.**

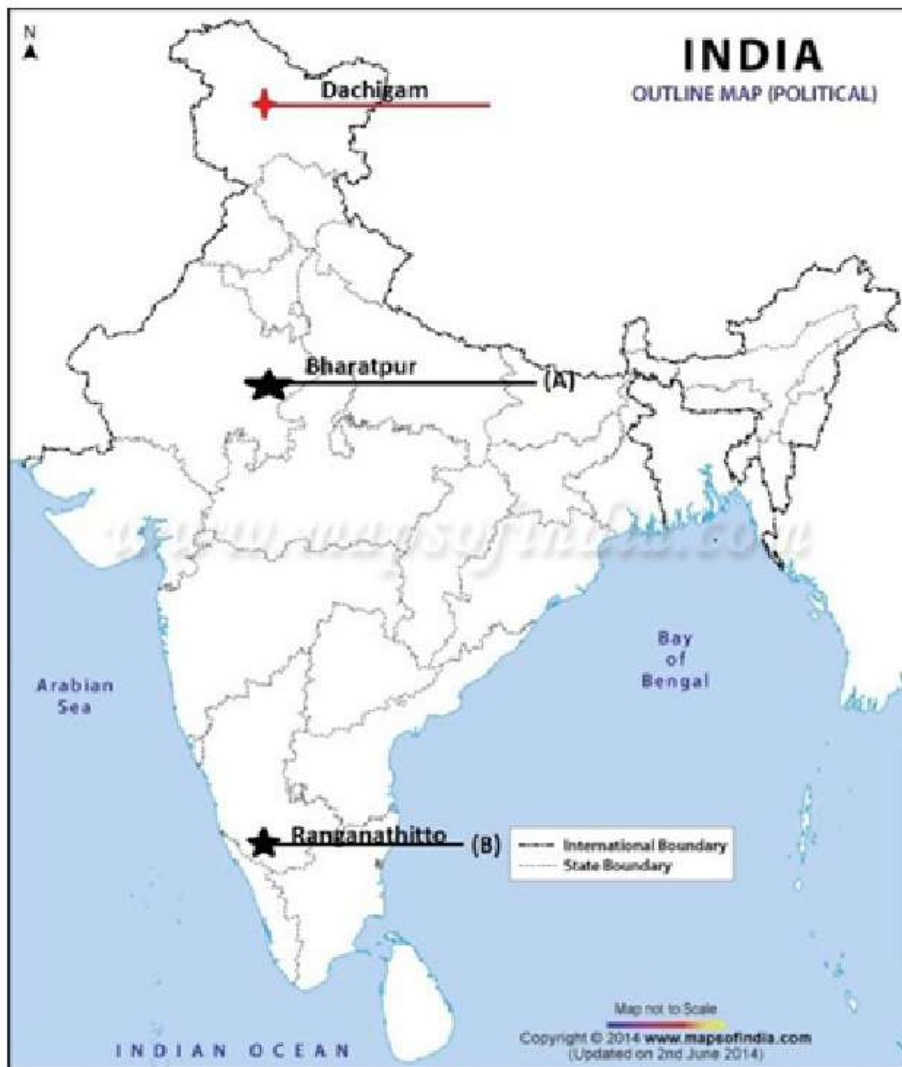
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**i) A Bird Sanctuary**

**ii) A Bird Sanctuary**

**On the same political map locate and label the following**

**iii) Dachigam**



## 25. What is natural or virgin vegetation?

**Ans.** It means a plant community or group of trees grown naturally without any outside interference. It is grown without human help and left undisturbed for a long time. This kind of vegetation is called the virgin vegetation.

It may be of two kinds- endemic vegetation and exotic plants.

## 26. How temperature of an area affects the natural vegetation?

**Ans.** Temperature makes very important impact on the vegetation.

Very hot areas like desert etc., have thorn type of vegetation.

The cold areas such as the Himalayas have different type of vegetation. In the hilly areas, we may find tropical to sub-tropical and alpine vegetation.

Thus, temperature plays very important role in the growth of vegetation.

## 27. What is a biome?

**Ans.** Biome means plant community occurring in distinct groups in areas having similar climatic conditions. In other words a very large ecosystem on land having different types of



flora and fauna is termed as biome. The biomes are categorized or identified on the basis of plant species. Thus, there may be many biomes.

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**28. Write three uses of forests.**

**Ans.** The fallen leaves of the trees add humus to soil. Hence, the forests help in increasing the fertility of the soil.

Forests assist to check floods. The roots of trees absorb rain water. They regulate the flow water and help in controlling the floods.

Forests help in the prevention and control of soil erosion.

**29. Write some characteristics of Tropical rain forest.**

**Ans.** These forests are restricted to torrential rainfall areas of Western Ghats and the island group of Lakshadweep and Nicobar, upper parts of Assam and Tamil Nadu.

The areas having more than 200cm of rainfall with a short dry season are the most suitable for such forests.

The trees reach great heights up to 60 meters or even above. This area has luxuriant vegetation including tree of all kinds, shrubs and creepers giving it a multi-layered structure as the region remains warm and wet throughout the year.

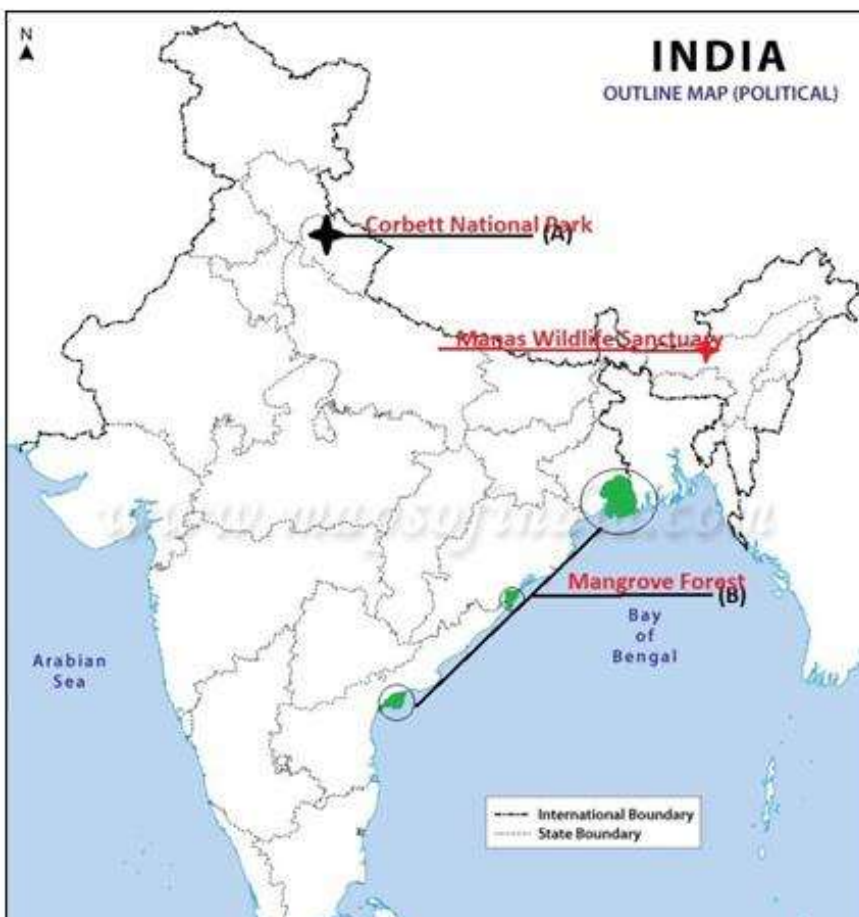
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**30. Two features A and B are marked in the given political map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.**

**i) A National Park ii) A Forest Type**

**On the same political map locate and label the following iii) Manas wildlife Sanctuary**

**Ans.**



## 5 marks Questions

- 1. Can you assess the significance of forests to enhance the quality of environment? Justify the answer with suitable arguments.**

**Ans.** Forests play a significant role to enhance the quality of environment as they are renewable resources.

Forests control soil erosion, modify local climate regulate stream flow, support a variety of industries, provide livelihood for many communities. Forests offer panoramic or scenic view of recreation.

It controls temperature and causes rainfall. It provides humus to the soil and enhances the fertility of soil. Forests provide shelter to wild life.

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- 2. Describe the factors responsible for the distribution of plants and animals in India.**

**Ans.** Land: The nature of land influences the type of vegetation. The fertile land is generally devoted to agriculture. The undulating and rough terrains are the areas where grassland and woodlands develops and give shelter to a variety of wildlife.

Soil: different types of soils provide basis for different types of vegetation. The sandy soils the desert support cactus and thorny bushes while wet, marshy, deltaic soils support mangroves and deltaic vegetation. The hill slopes with some depth of soil have conical trees.

Temperature: on the slopes of the Himalayas and the hills of the peninsula above the height of 915 meters, the fall in temperature affects the types of vegetation and its growth and it changes it from tropical to sub-tropical temperate and alpine vegetations.

Photoperiod: The variation in duration of sunlight at different places is due to differences in latitude, altitude, season and duration of the day. Due to longer duration of sunlight, trees grow faster in summer.

Precipitation: Areas of heavy rainfall have more dense vegetation as compared to other areas of less rainfall.

- Which are the most widespread forests of India? Mention any two characteristic features of these forests.**

**Ans.** The Tropical deciduous forests are the most widespread forests in India.

These are the most wide spread forests in India.

They are also called the monsoon forests and are spread over the region.

They receive rainfall between 200 cm and 70 cm.

Trees shed their leaves for about six to eight weeks in dry summer.

These forests are further sub-divided into moist and dry deciduous depending on the availability of water.

These forests are to be found in the eastern part of the country, northeastern states and on the foothills of Himalayas, Jharkhand, and west Odisha and Chhattisgarh and on the eastern slope of the Western Ghats.

**Can you name the forest which is found in the areas of Western Ghats and Island Groups of India? And write their any four features.**

**Ans.** Tropical Rain Forests are found in the Western Ghats and the Island Groups of India. These are also found in the upper parts of Assam and Tamil Nadu. Following are the features of these forests

The areas having more than 200cm of rainfall with a short dry season are the most suitable for such forests.

The trees reach great height up to 60 meters or even above. The areas have luxuriant vegetation including trees of all kinds of shrubs and creepers giving it a multilayered structure as the region remains warm and wet throughout the year.

These trees appear green all the year round as there is no definite time to shed their leaves. Ebony, mahogany, rosewood, rubber and cinchona are important commercial trees in this forest.

**Describe any five steps taken by government to conserve the flora and fauna of our country?**

**Ans.** The government has set up fourteen biosphere reserves to protect flora and fauna. Four out of these, the Sunderbans in the West Bengal, Nanda Devi in Uttarakhand, the Gulf of Mannar in Tamil Nadu and Nilgiris have been included in the world network of Biosphere reserves. The government has been providing financial and technical assistance to many Botanical gardens since 1992.

Many eco developmental projects have been introduced including Project Tiger, Project Rhino, Project Great Indian Bustard.

For taking care of Natural heritage, the government has set up 89 National parks, 46 wildlife sanctuaries and zoological gardens

**6. Write down the features of Tropical Rain forests of India.**

**Ans.** These forests are restricted to torrential rainfall areas of Western Ghats and the island group of Lakshadweep and Nicobar, upper parts of Assam and Tamil Nadu.

The areas having more than 200cm of rainfall with a short dry season are the most suitable for such forests.

The trees reach great heights up to 60 meters or even above. This area has luxuriant vegetation including trees of all kinds, shrubs and creepers giving it a multi-layered structure as the region remains warm and wet throughout the year.

These trees appear green all the year round as there is no definite time for trees to shed their leaves. Ebony, mahogany, rosewood, rubber and cinchona are important commercial trees in these forests.

**7. Write down the features of Montane forests of India.**

**Ans.** The decreasing temperature with increasing altitude leads to the corresponding change in the natural vegetation in mountainous areas.

Such type of natural vegetation belt can be found in tropical tundra region.

The wet temperate type of forests is found in between height of 1000 and 2000 meters.

Oaks and chestnuts trees predominant here.

Trees like pine, deodar, silver fir, spruce and cedar are found in temperate forests between 1500 and 3000 meters. These forests cover mostly the southern slopes of Himalayas. Temperate grasslands are common at higher elevation.

**8. Write down the features of the Thorn Forests and Scrubs of India.**

**Ans.** The natural vegetation like thorny trees and bushes are to be found in the regions having less than 70 cm rainfall.

Such type of vegetation grows in the north-western part of country including semi-arid areas of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana.

Acacias, plums, euphorbias and cacti are the main plant species of this region. Trees are scattered and have long roots penetrating deep into the soil in order to get moisture. The stems are succulent to conserve water. To minimize evaporation, leaves are mostly thick and small. These forests give way to thorn forests and scrubs in dry area.

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**9. Write down the features of mangrove forests.**

**Ans.** The mangrove tidal forests are found in the areas of coasts influenced by tides. Mud and silt get accumulated on such coasts.

Dense mangroves are the common varieties with roots of the plant submerged under water. The deltas of the Ganga, the Mahanadi, the Krishna, the Godavari and the Kaveri are covered by such vegetation.

In the Ganga-Brahmaputra delta, sundari trees are found, which provide durable hard timber.

palm, coconut, kora, agar, also grow in some parts of the delta.

Royal Bengal Tiger is a famous animal in these forests. Turtles, crocodiles, gharials and snakes are also found in these forests.

**10. 'India is one of the twelve mega diversity country of the world'. Explain.**

**Ans.** Our country is one of the twelve mega bio-diversity countries of the world.

With about 47000 plant species India occupies tenth place in the world and fourth in Asia in plant diversity. There are about 15000 flowering plants in India which account for 6% in the world's total number of flowering plants. The country has many non-flowering plants such as ferns, algae and fungi. India also has approximately 90000 species of animals as well as rich variety of fish in its fresh and marine waters.

1. Which part of Himalayas covered with dense forest?  
(A) Northern  
(B) Eastern  
(C) Western  
(D) Southern.
2. How many types of plants species are found in India?  
(A) About 45,000  
(B) About 40,000  
(C) About 47,000  
(D) About 20,000.
3. Which one of the following state does not have the Tropical deciduous forests?  
(A) Jharkhand  
(B) Western Orissa  
(C) Chhattisgarh  
(D) Rajasthan.
4. Which one of the following trees is found in tropical rainforests?  
(A) Mahogany  
(B) Teak  
(C) Sal  
(D) Peepal.
5. Plant community which has grown naturally without human aid and has been left undisturbed by humans for long time is termed as:  
(A) Tundra vegetation  
(B) Virgin vegetation  
(C) Taiga plants  
(D) None of the above.
6. Ebony, Mahogany and Rosewood trees are grown in which of the following forests?  
(A) Coniferous forests  
(B) Tropical rain forest  
(C) Tropical Thorn forests  
(D) Deciduous forests.
7. Silver fir is found in the following type of vegetation zone:  
(A) Mangrove forests  
(B) Thorn forests  
(C) Montane forests  
(D) Deciduous forests.
8. A very large ecosystem on land having distinct type of vegetation and wildlife is called:  
(A) Ecology  
(B) Biome  
(C) Biodiversity  
(D) Biosphere reserve.
9. Which medicinal plant has high antibiotic and antibacterial properties?

- (A) Sarpagandha
- (B) Neem
- (C) Kachnar
- (D) Babool.

10. Which one of the following animals lives in the swampy and marshy lands of Assam and West Bengal?

- (A) Tiger
- (B) Lion
- (C) One-horned Rhino
- (D) Elephants.

11. Which of the following is not an important tree of tropical rain forest?

- (A) Ebony
- (B) Rosewood
- (C) Mahogany
- (D) Sandal wood.

12. Trees in thorn forest are:

- (A) Tall
- (B) Dense
- (C) Scattered

13. Which of the following type of natural vegetation have originally come to India from abroad?

- (A) Rare species
- (B) Endemic species
- (C) Endangered species
- (D) Exotic Species.

14. Ebony, Mahogany, Rosewood, Rubber and Cinchona are the important trees of?

- (A) Tropical Deciduous Forests
- (B) Mangrove Forests
- (C) Tropical Evergreen Forests
- (D) Montane Forests.

15. Most widespread vegetation in India is:

- (A) Coniferous forests
- (B) Tropical Rain forests
- (C) Tropical Deciduous forests
- (D) Mangrove forests.

16. Tropical Rain forests grow well in area receiving rainfall:

- (A) 200 cm
- (B) 150 cm
- (C) 100 cm
- (D) 70 cm.

17. Which of the following part of India evergreen forests are found?

- (A) Assam
- (B) Rajasthan
- (C) Odisha
- (D) Uttar Pradesh.

18. This of the following forest is found in heavy rainfall areas of the Western Ghats, island groups and upper parts of Assam

- (A) Tropical evergreen
- (B) Tropical deciduous
- (C) Mountain forests
- (D) Tidal forests.

19. Ebony and Rosewood trees are found in the areas of rainfall:

- (A) More than 200 cm
- (B) More than 100 cm
- (C) More than 70 cm
- (D) Less than 50 cm.

20. Which of the following trees is used for treating blood pressure?

- (A) Jamun
- (B) Kachnar
- (C) Neem
- (D) Sarpagandha.

21. Which one of the following types of vegetation does rubber belong to?

- (A) Tundra
- (B) Tidal
- (C) Himalayan
- (D) Tropical evergreen.

22. Which one of the following types of vegetation has commercially important trees like ebony, mahogany, rosewood and rubber?

- (A) Montane Forest
- (B) Tropical Rain Forests
- (C) Tropical Deciduous Forests
- (D) Tropical Thorn Forest.

Answer:

1. (D) 2. (C) 3. (D) 4. (A) 5. (B) 6. (B) 7. (C) 8. (B) 9. (B) 10. (C) 11. (D) 12. (C) 13. (D) 14. (C) 15. (C) 16. (A) 17. (A) 18. (A) 19. (A) 20. (D) 21. (D) 22. (B)

1. Which of the following positions does India occupy in the world with regard to plant diversity?

- (a) Fourth
- (b) Sixth
- (c) Tenth
- (d) Twelfth

2. From the point of view of natural vegetation and wildlife, India belongs to which of the following categories?

- (a) One of the twelve mega biodiversity countries of the world
- (b) The richest wildlife zone in the world
- (c) The country with the greatest forest cover
- (d) A country lacking in biodiversity cover

3. Which one of the following is not included in the group of non-flowering plants?

- (a) Ferns
- (b) Orchids
- (c) Algae
- (d) Fungi

4. Which of the following types of vegetation does not belong to the category of natural vegetation?
- (a) Forests
  - (b) Mangroves
  - (c) Horticulture
  - (d) Grasslands
5. Which of the following terms is used for the original plant cover of an area which has grown naturally without human aid and has been left undisturbed by humans for a long time?
- (a) *Natural vegetation*
  - (b) Agriculture
  - (c) Gardens
  - (d) Plantations
6. Which of the following terms is used for a plant community which has grown naturally without human aid and interference?
- (a) Orchards
  - (b) Virgin vegetation
  - (c) Cultivated fields
  - (d) Plantations
7. Which of the following terms is used for plants which are at present part of natural vegetation but have originally come to India from abroad?
- (a) Indigenous plants
  - (b) Endemic species
  - (c) Endangered plants
  - (d) Exotic plants
8. Which of the following terms is used for virgin vegetation which is purely Indian in origin?
- (a) Endangered species
  - (b) Endemic species
  - (c) Exotic species
  - (d) Normal species
9. Which of the following terms is used to denote plants of a particular region or period?
- (a) Ferns
  - (b) Flora
  - (c) Fauna
  - (d) None of the above
10. Which of the following terms is used to denote animal species of a particular region or period?
- (a) Fern



- (b) Flora
- (c) Fauna
- (d) None of these

11. Which of the following factors influence the type and distribution of natural vegetation?

- (a) Landforms
- (b) Soil
- (c) Climate
- (d) All the above

12. Which of the following types of vegetation is common in fertile, level lands?

- (a) Forests
- (b) Grasslands
- (c) Mangroves
- (d) Cultivated crops

13. Which of the following types of vegetation usually develops on undulating and rough terrains?

- (a) Grasslands and woodlands
- (b) Mangroves
- (c) Cactus and thorny bushed
- (d) Cultivated crops

14. Which of the following types of vegetation grows in the sandy soil of the desert?

- (a) Coniferous trees
- (b) Grasslands
- (c) Cactus and thorny bushes
- (d) Mangroves

15. Which of the following types of vegetation grows in wet, marshy soil?

- (a) Grasslands
- (b) Mangroves
- (c) Cactus
- (d) Alpine vegetation

16. The character and extent of vegetation are mainly determined by which of the climatic factors?

- (a) Temperature
- (b) Humidity
- (c) Precipitation
- (d) All the above

17. Due to which of the following reasons does the vegetation on the slopes of the Himalayas and the hills of the peninsula above the height of 915 metres change from tropical to subtropical, temperate and alpine vegetation?

- (a) Soil

- (b) High humidity
- (c) Fall in temperature
- (d) Very heavy rainfall

18. Which of the following types of vegetation grows in areas with mean annual average temperature of above 24°C?

- (a) Tropical
- (b) Subtropical
- (c) Temperate
- (d) Alpine

19. Which of the following types of vegetation zones is found in the higher reaches of the Himalayas with mean annual average temperature below 7°C?

- (a) Tropical
- (b) Subtropical
- (c) Alpine
- (d) Temperate

20. Trees grow faster in which of the following seasons?

- (a) Winter
- (b) Summer
- (c) Rainy season
- (d) Autumn

21. Why are the southern slopes in Himalayan region covered with thick vegetation as compared to northern slopes of the same hills?

- (a) On account of more exposure to sunlight
- (b) On account of more precipitation
- (c) On account of less exposure to colder winds
- (d) All the above

22. Why are the western slopes of the Western Ghats covered with thick forests and not the eastern slopes?

- (a) On account of more precipitation
- (b) On account of less exposure to cold winds
- (c) On account of more exposure to sunlight
- (d) All the above

23. Which of the following types of resources can forests be considered as?

- (a) Exhaustible resources
- (b) Non-renewable resources
- (c) Renewable resources
- (d) Abiotic resources

24. How do forests influence the climate of a place?

- (a) Modify local climate
- (b) Control wind force and temperature

- (c) Cause rainfall
- (d) All the above

25. By which of the following ways do forests control the soil cover of an area?

- (a) Control soil erosion
- (b) Provide humus to the soil
- (c) Regulate stream flow
- (d) All the above

26. Due to which of the following reasons has the vegetation of most of the areas been modified or replaced or degraded?

- (a) Shelter to wildlife
- (b) Human occupancy
- (c) Soil erosion
- (d) Change of climate

27. India's natural vegetation has undergone many changes due to which of the following factors?

- (a) Growing demands for cultivated land
- (b) Development of industries and mining
- (c) Overgrazing of pastures
- (d) All the above

28. Which of the following states and union territories of India has the largest percentage of its area under forest cover?

- (a) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- (b) Arunachal Pradesh
- (c) Andhra Pradesh
- (d) Madhya Pradesh

29. Which of the following states of India has the least percentage of its area under forest cover?

- (a) Assam
- (b) Punjab
- (c) Himachal Pradesh
- (d) Sikkim

30. Which of the following states of India has the largest percentage of the area under forest cover?

- (a) Maharashtra
- (b) Uttar Pradesh
- (c) Nagaland
- (d) Orissa

31. Ebony, mahogany and rosewood trees are grown in which type of the following forests?

- (a) Deciduous forest

- (b) Tropical rainforest
- (c) Tropical thorn forest
- (d) Coniferous forest

32. At which of the following places are Royal Bengal tigers found?

- (a) Mahanadi delta
- (b) Godawari delta
- (c) Kaveri delta
- (d) Sunderban delta

33. Moist tropical deciduous forests are more prominent in the eastern and central parts of India because:

- (a) Most of the rivers are found in these parts.
- (b) The soil is ideally suited for such activities
- (c) These areas experience 100 to 200 cm of annual rainfall
- (d) There is commercial significance of such forests in these areas.

34. 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

35. Which among the following natural vegetation is most predominant in India?

- (a) Tropical deciduous forest
- (b) Alpine forest
- (c) Thorny bushes
- (d) Mangrove forest

36. Which one of the following is the Biosphere Reserve of India?

- (a) Gir
- (b) Nilgiri
- (c) Kanheri
- (d) None of these

37. Where in India do flamingos migrate to nest in large numbers?

- (a) Thar
- (b) Rann of Kachchh
- (c) Coastal areas
- (d) Himalayas

38. Which forest is affected by tides in coastal areas?

- (a) Alpine
- (b) Coniferous
- (c) Deciduous
- (d) Mangroves

39. Dachigam in Jammu and Kashmir is a

- (a) National Park
- (b) Wildlife Sanctuary
- (c) Bird Sanctuary
- (d) Reserve Forest

40. Plant community which has grown naturally without human aid and has been left undisturbed by humans for long time, is termed as :

- (a) Tundra vegetation
- (b) Virgin vegetation
- (c) Taiga plants
- (d) None of the above

41. Which one of the following trees are found in tropical rainforests?

- (a) Mahogany
- (b) Teak
- (c) Sal
- (d) Peepal

42. Which parts of Himalayas are covered with dense forest?

- (a) Northern
- (b) Eastern
- (c) Western
- (d) Southern

43. How many types of plant species are found in India?

- (a) About 45,000
- (b) About 40,000
- (c) About 47,000
- (d) About 20,000

44. In which of the following states is Dachigam wildlife sanctuary located?

- (a) Jammu and Kashmir
- (b) Punjab
- (c) Himachal Pradesh
- (d) Uttarakhand

45. Which one of the following states does not have the Tropical deciduous forests?

- (a) Jharkhand
- (b) Western Orissa
- (c) Chhattisgarh
- (d) Rajasthan

46. Ebony, Mahogany and Rosewood trees are grown in which of the following forests?

- (a) Coniferous forests

- (b) Tropical rainforest
- (c) Tropical thorn forest
- (d) Deciduous forest

47. The elephants are found in the hot-wet forests of

- (a) Punjab and Haryana
- (b) Rajasthan and Gujarat
- (c) West Bengal and Jharkhand
- (d) Assam and Karnataka

48. Which of the following is not an important tree of tropical rainforest?

- (a) Ebony
- (b) Rosewood
- (c) Mahogany
- (d) Sandalwood

49. Which one of the following animals lives in the swampy and marshy lands of Assam and West Bengal?

- (a) Tiger
- (b) Lion
- (c) One-horned Rhino
- (d) Elephants

50. A very large ecosystem on land having distinct type of vegetation and wildlife is called

- (a) Ecology
- (b) Biome
- (c) Biodiversity
- (d) Biosphere reserve

51. Which medicinal plant has high antibiotic and antibacterial properties?

- (a) Sarpagandha
- (b) Neem
- (c) Kachnar
- (d) Babool

52. The Yak (ox) and the Bharal are found in

- (a) Uttarakhand
- (b) Himachal Pradesh
- (c) Jammu and Kashmir
- (d) Ladakh

53. Silver fir is found in the following type of vegetation zone:

- (a) Mangrove forests
- (b) Thorn forests
- (c) Montane
- (d) Deciduous forest

54. Trees in a thorn forest are:

- (a) Tall
- (b) Dense
- (c) Scattered
- (d) None of these

55. 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

56. Which one of the following types of vegetation does rubber belong to?

- (a) Tundra
- (b) Tidal
- (c) Himalayan
- (d) Tropical evergreen

57. Which of the following trees is used for treating blood pressure?

- (a) Jamun
- (b) Tidal
- (c) Neem
- (d) Sarpagandha

58. Which of the following forests is found in heavy rainfall areas of the Western Ghats, island groups and upper parts of Assam?

- (a) Tropical evergreen
- (b) Tropical deciduous
- (c) Mountain forest
- (d) Tidal forests

59. Ebony and rosewood trees are found in the areas of rainfall:

- (a) More than 200 cm
- (b) More than 100 cm
- (c) More than 70 cm
- (d) Less than 50 cm

60. In which of the following parts of India evergreen forests are found?

- (a) Assam
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Orissa
- (d) Uttar Pradesh

61. Tropical rainforests grow well in areas receiving \_\_\_\_\_ rainfall.

- (a) 200 cm
- (b) 150 cm

- (c) 100 cm
- (d) 70 cm

62. Most widespread vegetation in India is

- (a) Coniferous forests
- (b) Tropical rainforests
- (c) Tropical deciduous forests
- (d) Mangrove forests

63. In which year Wildlife Protection Act was implemented in India?

- (a) 1952
- (b) 1962
- (c) 1972
- (d) 1982

64. Ebony, mahogany, rosewood, rubber and cinchona are the important trees of?

- (a) Tropical deciduous forests
- (b) Mangrove forests
- (c) Tropical evergreen forests
- (d) Montane forests

65. Which one of the following bio-reserves of India is not included in the world network bio-reserve?

- (a) Manas
- (b) Sunderbans
- (c) Gulf of Mannar
- (d) Nanda Devi

66. Which of the following types of natural vegetation have originally come to India from abroad?

- (a) Rare species
- (b) Endemic Species
- (c) Endangered species
- (d) Exotic Species

## ANSWERS

1. (c) Tenth
2. (a) One of the twelve mega biodiversity countries of the world
3. (b) Orchids
4. (c) Horticulture
5. (a) Natural vegetation
6. (b) Virgin vegetation
7. (d) Exotic plants
8. (b) Endemic species
9. (b) Flora
10. (c) Fauna



11. (d) All the above
12. (d) Cultivated crops
13. (a) Grasslands and woodlands
14. (c) Cactus and thorny bushes
15. (b) Mangroves
16. (d) All the above
17. (c) Fall in temperature
18. (a) Tropical
19. (c) Alpine
20. (b) Summer
21. (d) All the above
22. (a) On account of more precipitation
23. (c) Renewable resources
24. (d) All the above
25. (d) All the above
26. (b) Human occupancy
27. (d) All the above
28. (a) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
29. (b) Punjab
30. (c) Nagaland
31. (b) Tropical rainforest
32. (d) Sunderban delta
33. (c) These areas experience 100 to 200 cm of annual rainfall
34. (d) Ladakh
35. (a) Tropical deciduous forest
36. (b) Nilgiri
37. (b) Rann of Kachchh
38. (d) Mangroves
39. (b) Wildlife Sanctuary
40. (b) Virgin vegetation
41. (a) Mahogany
42. (d) Southern
43. (c) About 47,000
44. (a) Jammu and Kashmir
45. (d) Rajasthan
46. (b) Tropical rainforest
47. (d) Assam and Karnataka
48. (d) Sandalwood
49. (c) One-horned Rhino
50. (b) Biome
51. (b) Neem
52. (d) Ladakh
53. (c) Montane
54. (c) Scattered
55. (b) Gir forest in Gujarat
56. (d) Tropical evergreen
57. (d) Sarpagandha

- 58. (a) Tropical evergreen
- 59. (a) More than 200 cm
- 60. (a) Assam
- 61. (a) 200 cm
- 62. (c) Tropical deciduous forests
- 63. (c) 1972
- 64. (c) Tropical evergreen forests
- 65. (a) Manas
- 66. (d) Exotic Species

## **QUESTIONS-ANSWERS**

**1: Choose the right answer from the alternatives given below:**

**(i) To which one of the following types of vegetation does rubber belong to?**

- a. Tundra**
- b. Tidal**
- c. Himalayan**
- d. Tropical Evergreen**

**(ii) Cinchona trees are found in the areas of rainfall more than**

- a. 100 cm**
- b. 50 cm**
- c. 70 cm**
- d. less than 50 cm**

**(iii) In which of the following state is the Simlipal bio-reserve located?**

- a. Punjab**
- b. Delhi**
- c. Orissa**
- d. West Bengal**

**(iv) Which one of the following bio-reserves of India is not included in the world network of bio-reserves?**

- a. Manas**
- b. Nilgiri**
- c. Gulf of Mannar**
- d. Nanda Devi**

**Ans: (i) d. (ii) a. (iii) c. (iv) a.**

**2: Answer the following questions briefly.**

**(i) Define an ecosystem.**

**(ii) What factors are responsible for the distribution of plants and animals in**

**India?**

**(iii) What is bio-reserve? Give two examples.**

**(iv) Name two animals having habitat in tropical and montane type of vegetation.**

**Ans:**

**(i) Ecosystem -**

**All plants and animals in an area are interdependent and inter-related to each other in their physical environment. This life-supporting system comprising the physical environment i.e. non-living components, like - climate, soil, river etc. along with all organisms living therein, is called an Ecosystem.**

**(ii) Factors responsible for distribution of flora and fauna in India:**

**India is one of the twelve mega bio-diversity countries of the world having a wide spread plant and animal species. The various factors responsible for the distribution of plants and animals (flora and fauna) on the earth and also in India can be listed as below -**

**(a) Relief including land, soil type, drainage etc.**

**(b) Climate which include temperature, photoperiod, precipitation etc.**

**(iii) Bio-reserve or Biosphere Reserves are large areas of protected land for conservation of wild-life, plant and animal resources (especially endangered species of flora and fauna) including micro-organisms and traditional life of the tribals in their natural habitat. Thus, a bio-reserve helps to maintain the bio-diversity and culture of that area. It may also contain other protected areas in it. For example, Pachmari biosphere reserve consists of one National Park named Satpura and two Wild Life Sanctuaries named Bori and Pachmari.**

**Examples of two other reserves are - Nilgiri, Nanda Devi.**

**(iv) Tropical type animals - Elephants, Monkeys, Rats etc.**

**Montane type animals - Spotted deer, Kashmir stag, Antelope etc.**

**3: Distinguish between**

**(i) Flora and fauna**

**(ii) Tropical Evergreen and Deciduous forests.**

**Ans: (i)**

**Flora - Flora is the term used for the total vegetation or plant cover of a region. This includes flowering and non-flowering plants of all types and sizes.**

**Fauna - It is the term used to refer to all the varieties of animals found in an area. Thus, fauna is the animal life of a given area.**

**Ans: (ii)**

***Tropical Evergreen Forest***

**Features**

**• Found in the areas having heavy rainfall, more than 200 cm with short or no dry season. Warm and wet throughout the year.**

- Luxuriant vegetation comprising trees, shrubs, and creepers giving a multilayered structure.
- Trees don't shed leaves at a time appear green all the year.
- The thick canopies don't allow the sunlight to penetrate the forests even during the daytime.

#### **Flora**

**Ebony, Mahogany, Rosewood, Rubber and Cinchona.**

#### **Fauna**

**Elephant, Monkey, One-horned rhinoceros, Deer, different types of Birds, Reptiles, Bats, Scorpions etc.**

#### **Occurrence**

**Rainy parts of Western Ghats, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, upper parts of Assam, Tamil Nadu Coast, some parts of Maharashtra, Kerala, Goa etc.**

### ***Tropical Deciduous Forest***

#### **Features**

- Most wide spread vegetation type in India.
- Rainfall between 200 - 70 cm.
- These regions experiences seasonal changes.
- Trees shed their leaves in the dry season and conserve water.
- On the basis of the availability of water these forests are further are subdivided into moist and dry deciduous.

#### **Flora**

- Commercially significant hardwood trees are found here.
- Teak is the most dominant species. Others are Bamboos, Sal, Shisham, Sandalwood, Khair, Neem, Kusum etc.

#### **Fauna**

**Lion, Tiger, Pig, Elephant, Deer, variety of Birds, Lizards, Snakes and Insects etc.**

#### **Occurrence**

**Northeastern states, Foothills of Himalayas, Jharkhand, West Orissa, Chhattisgarh, rainier parts of Peninsular Plateaus, eastern slopes of Western Ghats, Plains of Bihar and U.P.**

**4: Name different types of vegetation found in India and describe the vegetation of high altitudes.**

**Ans: The names of different types of vegetation found in India are as follows -**

- 1. Tropical Evergreen or Rain Forests**
- 2. Tropical Deciduous Forests**
- 3. Tropical Thorn Forests and Scrubs**
- 4. Montane Forests**
- 5. Mangrove Forests (The Tidal Forests)**

**The type of vegetation found at the high altitudes is Montane Forest. The following are the descriptions of Montane Forests -**

## **Features**

- **Found at high altitudes in mountainous areas.**
- **There is a succession of natural vegetation belts as per altitude:**
  - \*1000m - 2000m: Wet temperate forests. Evergreen broad leaf trees like oaks and chestnuts predominate.**
  - \*1500m - 3000m: Temperate forest containing coniferous trees like Pine, Deodar, Silver Fir, Spruce and Cedar. Cover mostly the southern slopes of the Himalayas.**
  - \*3000m - 3600m: Temperate Grasslands.**
  - \*Above 3600m: Alpine Vegetation. Silver Fir, Junipers, Pines and Birches are common. At even higher altitudes and with the approach of the snow line the vegetation changes from shrubs and scrubs to alpine and Grasslands. Only mosses, lichens and very small shrubs grow during the very short summer which is called Tundra type of Vegetation.**

## **Fauna**

**The common animals found in these forests are Kashmir Stag, Spotted Deer, Wild Sheep, Antelope, Jack Rabbit, Snow Leopard, Yak, Squirrels, Red Panda, Sheep and Goats with thick hair etc.**

**5: Quite a few species of plants and animals are endangered in India. Why?**

**Ans: Endangered species of plants and animals are those which face the danger of getting extinct. About 1300 plant species and quite a few animal species have been distinguished as endangered species in India. The main causes for this endangerment of plant and animal; species are as follows:**

- 1. Hunting by greedy hunters for commercial purposes.**
- 2. Pollution due to chemical and industrial wastes etc.**
- 3. Increasing population.**
- 4. Reckless cutting of plants and trees to bring the land under cultivation, expanding industrialization and in-habitation etc.**
- 5. Introduction of alien species causing imbalance in the ecosystem.**

**6: Why has India a rich heritage of flora and fauna?**

**Ans: India has all the major physical features i.e. topography varying from mountains, plains, desserts, plateaus, islands etc. The different regions of the country have different soil types. Though India has an essentially monsoon type of climate, it has great variations in temperature and humidity across the country. Each of the factors responsible for the diversity in flora and fauna such as land, soil, temperature, photo-period, precipitation etc. is variation across the length and breadth of the country. As a result of which India has got rich heritage of flora and fauna.**