
Class –VI GEOGRAPHY

India: Climate, Vegetation and Wildlife

Answer1:

- (a) The monsoon winds bring rainfall in India. In India, agriculture is dependent on rains. Good monsoons mean adequate rain, and a bountiful crop.
- (b) The different seasons in India are: the cold weather season (winter), the hot weather season (summer), the south west monsoon season (rainy season) and the season of retreating monsoons (autumn).
- (c) The grass, shrubs and trees that grow without interference or help from human beings are called natural vegetation.
- (d) The different types of vegetation found in India are: tropical evergreen forests or rainforests, tropical deciduous forests, thorny bushes, mountain vegetation and mangrove forests.
- (e) Tropical rainforests or evergreen forests are found in areas receiving heavy rainfall. They are very dense. They shed their leaves at different times of the year. As a result, they always appear green. Tropical deciduous forests are also called monsoon forests. They are less dense. They shed their leaves at a particular time of the year.
- (f) The tropical rainforests are also called evergreen forests as they remain green throughout the year. This is because they shed their leaves at different times of the year.

Answer2:

- (a) (iii) Mawsynram
- (b) (i) saline water
- (c) (iii) tropical evergreen forests
- (d) (i) Himalayan region
- (e) (ii) sea to land

Answer3:

- (a) Hot and dry winds known as loo blow during the day in the summers.
 - (b) The states of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu receive a great amount of rainfall during the season of retreating monsoons.
 - (c) Gir forest in Gujarat is the home of Asiatic lions.
 - (d) Sundari is a well-known species of mangrove forests.
 - (e) Tropical deciduous forests are also called monsoon forests.
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