

**Ch-8(geography)  
 India: climate, vegetation and wildlife**   
1.Name the seasons recognised in India.  
a1. Cold Weather Season (Winter) December to

February

**•** Hot Weather Season (Summer) March to May

**•** Southwest Monsoon Season (Rainy)

June to September

**•** Season of Retreating Monsoon (Autumn) October

and November  
  
2.Define winters.  
a2. During the winter season, cool, dry winds blow from north to the south.   
-The sun rays do not fall directly in the region as a result, the temperatures are quite low in northern India.  
  
3. Define hot weather season.  
a3. -In the hot weather season sun rays more or less directly fall in this region.   
-Temperature becomes very high.

-Hot and dry winds called ***loo***, blow during the day.  
  
4. Define monsoon season.  
a4. This season is marked by the onset and advance of

monsoon.  
-The winds blow from **Arabian Sea and Bay**

**of Bengal** towards the land.

-They **carry moisture** with them.

-When these winds **strike the mountain barriers, rainfall occurs.**  
  
5. Define season of retreating monsoons.  
a5. -Winds move back from the mainland to the Bay of Bengal.   
-This is the season of the retreating monsoons.   
-The southern parts of India, particularly Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh receive rainfall in this season.  
  
6. Season of retreating monsoons is also known as?  
a6. Autumn   
  
7. What Is climate?  
a7. It is about the average weather condition, which have been measured *over many years.*8. The climate of India has been described as?

A8. Monsoon type  
  
9.Why monsoon is important in India?  
a9. Due to India’s location in the tropical region, most of the rain is brought by monsoon winds. Agriculture in India is dependent on rains. Good monsoons mean adequate rain and a bountiful crop .  
  
  
10.The climate of a place is affected by?  
a10. location, altitude, distance from the sea, and relief  
  
11. Which area in india receives the highest rainfall in the world?  
a11.Mawsynram in Meghalaya receives the highest rainfall in the world.  
  
12.Which part of India receives minimal rainfall?  
a12. Jaisalmer in Rajasthan  
  
13. What is Natural Vegetation?  
a13. The grasses, shrubs and trees, which grow on their own without interference or help from human beings, are called natural vegetation.  
  
14. Vegetation of India can be divided into how many types? Name them.  
a14. Vegetation of India can be divided into 5 types.  
these are:-  
-Tropical evergreen forest  
-Tropical deciduous forest  
-Thorny bushes  
-Mountain vegetation  
-Mangrove forests   
  
15. Define Tropical evergreen forests.  
a15. -Tropical Rain Forests occur in the areas which receive heavy rainfall.   
-They are so dense that sunlight doesn’t reach the ground.

-Many species of trees are found in these forests.  
(some trees found here are ebony and rosewood)  
  
16.In which area Tropical evergreen forests are found?  
a16. These forests are found in:-  
-Andaman and Nicobar Islands

-parts of North-Eastern states   
-narrow strip of the Western slope of the Western Ghats   
  
17. Which forests are also known as monsoon forests?  
a17. Tropical deciduous forests  
  
18. Define Tropical deciduous forests.  
a18. -In a large part of our country we have this type of

forest.

-They are less dense.   
 -They *shed* their leaves at a particular time of the year (Important trees of these forests are *sal, teak, peepal, neem*it is found in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, and in parts of Maharashtra.)  
  
19. Define Thorny Bushes.  
a19. -vegetation is found in dry areas of the country.   
-The leaves are in the form of spines to reduce the loss of water example *cactus, khair, babool, keekar*and   
- found in the states of Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Eastern slopes of Western Ghats and Gujarat.  
  
20. Define Mountain Vegetation.  
a20. A wide range of species is found in the mountains according to the variation in height. With increase in height, the temperature falls. At a height between 1500 metres and 2500 metres most of the trees are conical in shape.  
  
21. Conical shaped trees are known as?  
a21. Coniferous trees  
  
22.Define Mangrove Forests.  
a22. -These forests can **survive in saline water**.   
-They are **found mainly in Sunderbans** in West Bengal and in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.   
(**Sundari** is a well-known **species of trees in mangrove forests**)   
  
23. How forests are useful to us?  
a23. Plants release oxygen that we breathe and absorb carbon dioxide.  
 • The roots of the plants bind the soil; thus, they control soil erosion.   
• Forests provide us with timber for furniture, fuel wood, fodder, medicinal plants and herbs, lac, honey, etc.   
• Forests are the natural habitat of wild life.  
  
24.Our national animal is?  
a24. Tiger  
  
25. Gir forest in Gujarat is the home for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ animal.  
a25. Asiatic lion  
  
26.In India elephants are found at?  
a26. Elephants can be found at forests of Assam, Kerala and Karnataka  
  
27. Name our national bird.  
a27. Peacock   
28. What steps are taken by the government to protect wildlife?  
a28. In order to protect wildlife   
-many national parks, sanctuaries and biosphere reserves have been set up.  
- The Government has also started *Project Tiger* and *Project*

*Elephant* to protect these animals.  
-Every year we observe wildlife week in the first week of October, to create awareness of conserving the habitats of the animal kingdom.