

STUDY SITE WEBSITE

class : 7 th

lesson: Natural vegetation and wild life :-

FORESTS:-

- ➔ Tropical evergreen forests
- ➔ tropical deciduous forests
- ➔ Temperate evergreen forests
- ➔ Temperate Deciduous forests

Grasslands:-

- ➔ tropical grasslands
- ➔ Temperate grasslands
- ➔ thorny bushes

BOOK BACK SOLUTIONS:

ANSWERS ONLY:

1. Two factors on which growth of vegetation mostly depends:

Climate (Temperature and Moisture).

Height

Slope

The thickness of the soil.

(Any two factors)

2. Three broad categories of natural vegetation:

Forests: Grow in regions of high temperature and rain.

Grasslands: Grow in regions of moderate rainfall.

Thorny shrubs and scrubs: Grow in dry regions.

3. Two Hardwood Trees:

Rosewood

Ebony

Mahogany (Any Two)

4. Tropical deciduous forest is found in the following parts of the world:

Large parts of India.

Northern Australia

Central America

5. Citrus fruits are cultivated in the Mediterranean climatic conditions.

6. Four uses of coniferous forests:
Coniferous forests provide softwood.

It is used in making pulp. The pulp is used in making paper and newsprint.

The matchmaking industry gets

softwood from coniferous forests.

Softwood is also used in making package boxes.

7. Seasonal grassland is found in the Savannah region of Africa. It gets dried up in the dry season.

II. choose

Answer: (a)—(iii), (b)—(ii), (c)—(i), (d)—(ii), (e)—(iii).

III. match

**(i) Walrus
animal**

**(ii) Cedar
tree**

(iii) Olives

(c) A polar

(a) Softwood

(f) A citrus

fruit

**(iv) Elephants (b) An animal
of tropical deciduous forest**

**(v) Campos (g) Tropical
grassland of Brazil**

**(vi) Downs (d) Temperate
grassland in Australia**

lv. give reason

**(i) The animals in the polar region
have thick fur and thick skin
because of the following reasons:
Polar regions are very cold. .
Animals that do not have thick fur
and thick skin cannot survive in
these harsh and cold climates.;
They have to protect themselves
from cold by thick fur and thick
skin.**

(ii) Tropical deciduous trees shed

their leaves in the dry season because of the following reasons: During the dry season, rainfall is scarce and water supply to plants and trees through their roots is reduced.

Transpiration occurs through leaves.

To reduce transpiration in dry season, trees shed their leaves. The short supply of moisture through their roots keeps them alive during the dry season.

(iii) The type and thickness of vegetation changes from place to place because of the following reasons:

Climate (temperature and moisture)

**Height from mean sea level –
Slope**

The thickness of the soil.

As these conditions vary from place to place, natural vegetation (types and thickness) also varies from place to place .

a) Pictures and photographs of forests and grasslands of different parts of the world.

These forests are found in the regions near the equator and close to the tropics. These regions are hot and receive heavy rainfall throughout the year. These trees do not shed their leaves altogether.

These forests are the monsoon forests found in the large part of

India, northern Australia and in central America. Trees shed their leaves in dry season.

These forests are commonly found along the eastern margin of the continents and comprise both hard and softwood trees like oak, pine etc.

The grass can grow very tall, about 3 to 4 metres in height. Savannah grasslands of Africa are of this type.

(b) Students are suggested to do this activity themselves