



UNIQUE STUDY POINT

Chapter 6 Natural Vegetation and Wildlife

Question 1: Answer the following questions.

(i) Which are the two factors on which the growth of vegetation mostly depends?

Solution: Temperature and moisture are the two factors on which the growth of vegetation mostly depends.

(ii) Which are the three broad categories of natural vegetation?

Solution: Natural vegetation is divided into three categories:

- **Forests:** Grow in regions of high temperature and rain.
- **Grasslands:** Grow in regions of moderate rainfall.
- **Thorny shrubs and scrubs:** Grow in dry regions.

(iii) Name the two hardwood trees commonly found in tropical evergreen forest.

Solution: Two hardwood trees commonly found in tropical evergreen forests are rosewood and mahogany.

(iv) In which part of the world are tropical deciduous forests found?

Solution: Tropical deciduous forests are monsoon forests found in large parts of India, Northern Australia and Central America.

(v) In which climatic conditions are citrus fruits cultivated?

Solution: Citrus fruits are grown in regions marked for hot, dry summers and mild rainy winters. These citrus fruits involve oranges, figs, olives and grapes.

(vi) Mention the uses of coniferous forest.

Solution: Coniferous forests are home to softwood trees. The woods of these trees are used for making pulp, which is used for manufacturing paper and newsprint. Match boxes and packing boxes are also made from softwood.

(vii) In which part of the world is seasonal grassland found?

Solution: Seasonal grasslands can be found in the mid latitudinal zone and in the interior parts of the continent.

Question 2: Tick the correct answer.

(i) Mosses and Lichens are found in:

- (a) Desert Vegetation
- (b) Tropical evergreen forest
- (c) Tundra vegetation

Solution: (c) Tundra vegetation

(ii) Thorny bushes are found in:

- (a) Hot and humid tropical climate
- (b) Hot and dry desert climate
- (c) Cold polar climate

Solution: (b) Hot and dry desert climate

(iii) In tropical evergreen forest, one of the common animals is:

- (a) Monkey
- (b) Giraffe
- (c) Camel

Solution: (a) Monkey

(iv) One important variety of coniferous forest is:

- (a) Rosewood
- (b) Pine
- (c) Teak

Solution: (b) Pine

(v) Steppe grassland is found in

- (a) S. Africa
- (b) Australia
- (c) Central Asia

Solution: (c) Central Asia

Question 3: Match the following.

(i) Walrus	(a) Soft wood tree
(ii) Cedar	(b) An animal of tropical deciduous forest
(iii) Olives	(c) A polar animal
(iv) Elephants	(d) Temperate grassland in Australia
(v) Campos	(e) Thorny shrubs
(vi) Downs	(f) A citrus fruit
	(g) Tropical grassland of Brazil

Solution:

(i) Walrus	(c) A polar animal
(ii) Cedar	(a) Soft wood tree
(iii) Olives	(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

Question 4: Give reasons.

(i) The animals in polar region have thick fur and thick skin.

Solution: The Polar region is characterised by extremely cold weather. The animals found in this region have thick fur and thick skin to protect themselves from the cold climatic conditions.

(ii) Tropical deciduous trees shed their leaves in the dry season.

Solution: Tropical deciduous forests are found in large parts of India, Northern part of Australia and America. Such areas experience seasonal changes and hence the tropical deciduous trees shed their leaves in the dry season to save water.

(iii) The type and thickness of vegetation changes from place to place.

Solution: Growth of vegetation depends upon factors like temperature, moisture, slope and thickness of soil. Due to the variations in these factors from place to place, the type and thickness of vegetation also varies from place to place.

Extra Questions

Very Short Answer Questions

1. Where are coniferous forests found?

Answer: Coniferous forests are found in the higher latitudes of Northern hemisphere.

2. What is Natural Vegetation?

Answer: Plant life that grow naturally in a geographical region is called natural vegetation, e.g. Trees, Grass, mosses, etc.

Short Answer Questions

1. Give features of Temperate Evergreen Forests.

- Answer:** (i) They are located in the mid-latitude coastal region.
(ii) They are found in south-east USA, South China, South-East Brazil.
(iii) They comprise both hardwood and softwood trees like oak, pine, eucalyptus, etc.

2. Give features of Thorny bushes.

- Answer:** (i) These are found in dry deserts.
(ii) Tropical deserts are located on the western margins of the continents.
(iii) The vegetation cover is scarce here because of scanty rain and scorching heat.

3. Give features of Tundra vegetation.

- Answer:** (i) They are found in polar areas of Europe, Asia and North America.
(ii) Only mosses, lichens and very small shrubs are found here. The animals have thick fur and thick skin so that they remain protected from the cold climatic conditions.
(iii) Seal, walrus, musk-oxen, Arctic owl, polar bears and snow foxes are found here.

4. Distinguish between Temperate Evergreen Forests and Temperate Deciduous Forests.

Answer:

Temperate Evergreen Forests	Temperate Deciduous Forests
They are found in South East USA, South China and South East Brazil.	These are found in North Eastern part of USA, China, New Zealand, Chile, etc.
They comprise both hard and soft wood trees.	They have hard wood trees.

Long Answer Questions

1. Give features of Tropical Evergreen Forests.

Answer: (i) Also called tropical rainforests, these regions are hot and receive heavy rainfall throughout the year.

(ii) As there is no dry season, trees do not shed their leaves altogether, this is why, they are evergreen.

(iii) The thick canopies of closely spaced trees do not allow the sunlight to penetrate inside the forest even in day time.

(iv) Hardwood trees like rosewood, ebony and mahogany are common here.

2. Give features of Temperate Deciduous Forests.

Answer: (i) Located in the higher latitudes, they are found in north-eastern part of USA, China, New Zealand, Chile and coastal regions of Western Europe.

(ii) They shed their leaves in the dry season. Common trees found in these forests are oak, ash, beech, etc.

(iii) Deer, foxes and wolves are the common animals found in these forests, while pheasants and monals are the birds found here.

3. Give features of Mediterranean Vegetation.

Answer: (i) The west and south-west margins of the continents contain Mediterranean Vegetation.

(ii) It is mostly found in areas around Mediterranean sea in Europe, Africa and Asia. It is found in USA (California), south-west Africa, south western South America and south west Australia.

(iii) These are known for hot dry summers and mild rainy winters. Citrus forests like oranges, figs, olives and grapes are natural vegetation of this region. Wildlife does not exist here.

4. Examine the various types of grasslands.

Answer: There are two types of grasslands:

(i) Tropical Grasslands

1. These grasslands occur on either side of the equator and extend till the tropics.
2. This vegetation grows in the areas of moderate to low amount of rainfall.
3. The grass can grow very tall, about 3 to 4 metres in height.

4. Savannah grasslands of Africa are of this type. Elephants, zebras, giraffes, deer and leopards are common animals found here.

(ii) Temperate Grasslands

Hots (Higher Order Thinking Skills)

1. Distinguish between Tropical Evergreen Forests and Tropical Deciduous Forests.

Answer:

Tropical Evergreen Forests	Tropical Deciduous Forests
These are also called tropical rainforests.	These are also called monsoon forests.
As there is no particular dry season, the trees do not shed their leaves altogether.	Trees shed their leaves in the dry season to conserve water.
Hardwood trees found here are rosewood, ebony and mahagony.	Hardwood trees found here are sal, teak, neem and shisham.
These regions experience heavy rainfall.	These regions experience seasonal changes.

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