

GEOGRAPHY

Chapter 5: Natural Vegetation and Wild Life



Important Questions

Multiple Choice questions-

Question 1. The first biosphere of India is:

- (a) Nilgiri
- (b) Manas
- (c) Nanda Devi
- (d) Sunderban

Question 2. Alpine and Tundra vegetation is found at the height of:

- (a) 6000 meters
- (b) 9000 meters
- (c) 4500 meters
- (d) 4000 meters

Question 3. Number of species founded in our country are:

- (a) 1200
- (b) 1500
- (c) 800
- (d) 600

Question 4. The bio-reserve in not included in the world network of biosphere.

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

Question 5. India has rich heritage of flora and fauna because of:

- (i) Different types of soil (ii) Temperature variation (iii) Varying ammonate of Rainfall (iv) Terrain (v) Land forms
- (a) (i) and (ii)
 - (b) (ii) and (v)
 - (c) Expect (v) all are correct
 - (d) All options are correct.

Question 6. Name the natural habitat of Indian lions:



- (a) Gir forests
- (b) Tundra Region
- (c) Thorny bushes and scrubs
- (d) Evergreen forest

Question 7. When was India's first bio-reserve set up?

- (a) In 1985
- (b) In 1986
- (c) In 2001
- (d) In 1880

Question 8. What is the place of India in the world in terms of plant diversity?

- (a) 10th
- (b) 8th
- (c) 9th
- (d) 6th

Question 9. Rubber belongs to which type of given below vegetation:

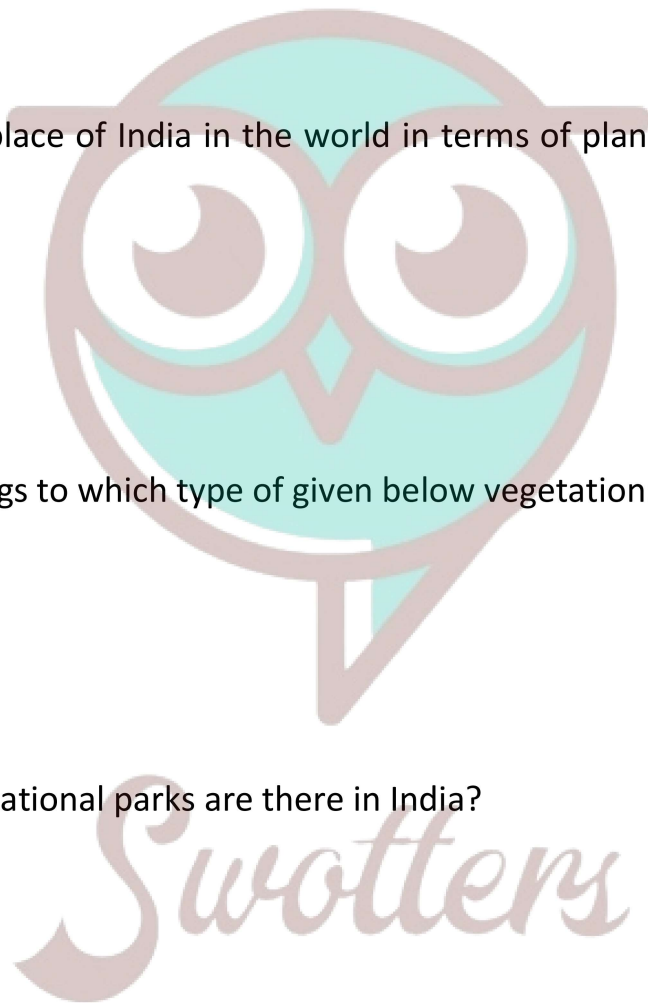
- (a) Himalayan
- (b) Tundra
- (c) Tidal
- (d) Tropical Evergreen

Question 10. How many national parks are there in India?

- (a) 86
- (b) 106
- (c) 96
- (d) 74

Question 11. Which type of the natural vegetation is found in areas of receiving rainfall between 70 cms to 200 cms.

- (a) Tropical deciduous Forest
- (b) Tundra vegetation
- (c) Himalayan vegetation and forest
- (d) Thorny forest



Question 12. How many species of animals are found in India?

- (a) 36000
- (b) 89000
- (c) 47000
- (d) 74000

Question 13. How many tiger reserves are there in India?

- (a) 16
- (b) 12
- (c) 86
- (d) 98

Question 14. The number of biosphere sat up in India are:

- (a) 12
- (b) 16
- (c) 17
- (d) 36

Question 15. Cinchona trees are found in the areas of rainfall more than

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

Very Short:

1. What position does India occupy in the world with regards to plant diversity?
2. What position in Asia, does India hold in plant diversity?
3. What is the number of flowering plants in India?
4. What percentage of flowering plants does India contribute to the world's total?
5. What is Natural Vegetation?
6. Give another name for natural vegetation.
7. Why are cultivated crops, fruits and vegetables not considered

as natural vegetation?

8. What is the difference between flora and fauna?

9. Why is there a great diversity in flora and fauna?

10. What is the main occupation of people where land is fertile and level?

Short Questions:

1. Give reasons why India's natural vegetation has undergone many changes?
2. Where are mangrove forests found? How are they formed? Which is the most important tree of the Ganga Delta?
3. Name any three medicinal plants of India and mention for what they are used.
4. 'Bird life in India is colorful'. Explain.
5. How many National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries have been set up by the government to take care of the natural heritage of India? Why have these been established by the government?
6. A great variety of flora is found in India. Give three geographical factors responsible for this diversification of flora.
7. Write three measures to conserve Ecosystem.

Long Questions:

1. Why are the forests important to man? What has been the result of man's interference with nature?
2. Mention the steps taken by the government to protect the flora and fauna.
3. Describe the features of the Mangrove forests?
4. Give a brief account of the wildlife in India in five points.

Answer Key:

MCQ:

1. (a) Nilgiri
2. (c) 4500 meters

3. (a) 1200
4. (a) Dihang-Dibang
5. (d) All options are correct.
6. (a) Gir forests
7. (b) In 1986
8. (a) 10th
9. (d) Tropical Evergreen
- 10.(a) 86
- 11.(a) Tropical deciduous Forest
- 12.(b) 89000
- 13.(a) 16
- 14.(a) 12
- 15.(a) 100cm

Very Short Answer:

1. Tenth place.
2. Fourth place.
3. 15,000 flowering plants.
4. 6%
5. Natural vegetation refers to the plants which have grown naturally without human aid and have been left undisturbed by humans for a long time.
6. Virgin vegetation
7. They are grown with the help of man.
8. Flora refers to the plants of a particular region or period. The species of animals are referred to as fauna.
9. Differences in land, soil and climate cause a great diversity in the flora and fauna of a region.
10. Agriculture.

Short Answer:

Ans: 1. India's natural vegetation has undergone many changes due to the: growing demand for cultivated land

development of industries and mining

urbanisation and overgrazing of pastures

Ans: 2. Mangrove forests are found in the coastal areas mainly in the deltas of the rivers. These forests are also known as the tidal forests as they are formed by the tides which bring in mud and silt and accumulate it on the coasts. The most important tree of the Ganga Delta is the Sundari tree which is hard and durable.

Ans: 3. Jamun: The juice has digestive properties. The powder of the seed is used for curing diabetes.

Arjun: The fresh juice of leaves is a cure for earache and regulate blood pressure.

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

Ans: 4. (a) The country has about 2,000 species of birds. Some of the wetlands of India are popular with migratory birds.

(b) Peacocks, pheasants, ducks, parakeets, cranes and pigeons are some of the birds inhabiting the forests and the wetlands of the country.

(c) In places where the desert merges with the sea, like the Rann of Kachchh, flamingoes with their pink plumage, come in large numbers.

Ans: 5. 103 National Parks and 535 Wildlife Sanctuaries have been set up to take care of the natural heritage of India. These have been established to protect and save the flora and fauna, and maintain the balance of the ecosystem.

Ans: 6. India has a great variety in flora because of:

(a) Varied relief of mountains, plains, plateaus and desert. They have their own different types of flora. In the mountainous regions, wet temperate forests are found between the height of 1000-2000 m, coniferous forests are found between 1500 and 3000 m. Trees like the pine, deodar, spruce and cedar are found. In regions of less rainfall (less than 70 cm) and in semi-arid regions the vegetation consists of acacias, palms and cacti.

(b) In areas of heavy rainfall like the Western Ghats, which receive more than 200 cm of rainfall, tropical evergreen forests are found.

(c) Different types of terrain and soil – like alluvial, black, red, laterite

support different types of vegetation e.g., black soil is good for growing cotton.

Ans: 7. Ecosystem can be conserved by:

(a) avoiding cutting of trees indiscriminately.

(b) checking rapid growth of population. Otherwise overcrowding will result in imbalances and the pollution of the environment.

(c) checking the smoke from the chimneys and vehicles. Waste from farms, factories and cities should be scientifically treated so that we can save our ecosystem and preserve it for the benefit of mankind.

Long Answer:

Ans: 1. The importance of forests are as follows:

- Forests increase the quality of environment.
- They modify the climate.
- They control the erosion of the soil.
- Control soil erosion.
- Regulate stream flow.
- They support many industries and thus provide a livelihood for the rural population.
- Forests provide humus to the soil and shelter to the wildlife.

The interference of man with nature has resulted in the extinction of many plants and animals.

Ans: 2. (a) Eighteen biosphere reserves have been set up for the protection of the flora and fauna.

(b) Financial and technical assistance is provided to many Botanical Gardens since 1992.

(c) Many eco-developmental projects have been introduced e.g., Project Tiger, Project Rhino, Project Great Indian Bustard etc.

(d) 103 National Parks and 535 Wildlife Sanctuaries set up to take care of the natural heritage.

(e) Setting up of Zoological gardens.

Ans: 3. Mangrove forests are found in the coastal regions which are affected by tides.

Dense mangroves are the common varieties of trees.

The roots of the plants are submerged in water and can be seen only during low tide.

The Sundari trees found in the Ganga-Brahmaputra delta provide durable hard timber.

Palm, coconut, keora, agar also grow in some parts of the delta.

Royal Bengal Tiger is the famous animal in these forests.

Ans: 4. (a) India is rich in its wildlife. It has about 90,000 animal species, about 2000 species of birds and about 2546 species of fish.

(b) Elephants are found in the hot wet forests of Assam, Karnataka and Kerala. One-horned rhinoceros live in swampy and marshy lands of Assam and North-west Bengal.

(c) Rann of Kutch and Thar desert are habitat of wild asses and camels. Lions are found in Gir hills of Gujarat and Tigers in the Sundarbans of West Bengal.

(id) The Himalayas harbour a wide wild variety of animals, e.g., yaks, snow-leopards, bear, Tibetan antelope [bharal (blue sheep), musk-deer, kiang (Tibetan wild ass)], etc.

(e) In rivers, lakes and coastal areas, turtles, crocodiles and gharials are found.



Swotters