

PARAGON CONVENT SCHOOL, SECTOR 24B, CHANDIGARH

CLASS- VI (GEOGRAPHY)

CHAPTER-9 INDIA- NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE

TEXTBOOK WORK

***MCQs (Page no. 188)**

1. c
2. b

***MCQs (Page no. 189)**

1. c
2. b

***MCQs (Page no. 191)**

1. b
2. c

EXERCISE

***MCQs**

1. b
2. a

***FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. Different kinds of natural vegetations are found in different climatic conditions.
- 2 The natural vegetation of India ranges from tropical to Arctic region.
3. Alpine meadows consist of shrubs and grasses.
4. Desert vegetation is found in Rajasthan.

***MATCH THE FOLLOWING**

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Sundarbans | a) National bird (3) |
| 2. Asiatic lion | b) Mountain vegetation (4) |

- 3. Peacock
- 4. Alpine meadows

- c) mangrove forests (1)
- d) Gir forest, Gujarat (2)

NOTEBOOK WORK

***MCQs**

- 1. c
- 2. a

***DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN**

Q1. Coniferous forests and Tropical Evergreen forests

A1.

Coniferous forests	Tropical Evergreen forests
They are found at the height of 1500 to 2500 metres above the sea level.	They are found in areas receiving heavy rainfall.
These trees are conical in shape with needle like leaves.	The trees do not shed leaves and appear green throughout the year.

Q2. Mangrove forests and desert vegetation

A2.

Mangrove forests	Desert vegetation
They are found in places which are flooded with high tides of the sea.	It is found in the areas which received less rainfall and have high temperature.
These trees provide hard, oily and durable wood.	The trees are sparse with bushes and shrubs between them.

***SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**

Q1. Name the different types of vegetation found in India.

A1. The different types of vegetation found in India are:

- a) Tropical Evergreen forests
- b) Tropical deciduous forests
- c) Desert vegetation
- d) Mountain vegetation
- e) Mangrove forests

Q2. Name the areas where tropical deciduous forests are found.

A2. These forests are found in areas which receive an annual average rainfall between 100 to 200 cm. They are found in Ganga plains, Shiwalik Range, the eastern slopes of the Western Ghats, some parts of Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand.

Q3. What are the characteristics of Alpine meadows?

A3. Alpine meadows are found at 3500 meters above the sea level, just below the areas which are always covered with snow, in the Himalayan Mountains. These consist of shrubs and grasses. Trees are not found at this height.

***LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS**

Q1. What make India a land with a variety of natural vegetation?

A1. India has a large variety of natural vegetation because of a large variation in soil, climate and physical features. Therefore, the natural vegetation of India ranges from tropical to Arctic region.

Q2. Why does mountain vegetation differ with height? What is the difference observed?

A2. Mountain vegetation differs because the temperature decreases with the increase in height. At the base of mountains, the temperature is high, therefore we have tropical forests, but as we move to heights of 1500 to 2500 metres, coniferous trees with needle like leaves and conical shape are found. Above 3500 meters, just below areas which are always covered with snow, Alpine meadows with grasses and shrubs, but no trees, are found.

Q3. Describe the wildlife of India with special emphasis on the following animals

A3. Indian forests have a great variety of wildlife because of different habitats being present.

- a) Asiatic lion is found only in the Gir forests of Gujarat.
- b) Tiger is the national animal which is found in 43 tiger reserves of India. Government has started Project Tiger to protect them and to avoid their extinction.

- c) One horned rhinoceros is found in the forests of Assam and West Bengal. It is one of the endangered species, for which the government has started Project Rhino.
- d) Peacock is our national bird and is found all over India.
- e) Migratory birds are those that visit India in specific seasons from Siberia.