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Tender Heart High School · Sector 33B. Chd.
Geography Chapter 6 - Natural Vegetation (Contd)

Class X

7.10.2024

Mine Arora

- Tropical Evergreen forest looks green always because trees of these forests do not shed their leaves in a particular season. As it looks green always so it is named evergreen.
- The monsoon forests are the most extensive in India. They stretch from the leeward side of the western ghats in the south to the foothills of the himalayas in the north.
- During high tide mangrove trees' roots are submerged in water and deprived of oxygen. But during low tide their roots can be seen. Therefore mangrove trees are characterised by a special type of roots which have tangled webs of arching roots. This tangled roots is a wonderful adaptation for survival in this soft soil. Some of the roots are extended vertically above the ground and have pores which help the trees to breathe during high tide.
- Social forestry is the awareness regarding conservation of forests and to meet the needs of the rural people regarding fuel and timber.
- Van Mahotsav is a festival of planting new trees every year during the rainy season, practised to create public awareness for the need for tree planting.

Competency Based Questions

(A) Multiple Choice Questions

Select the correct answer from the given options.

Q.1. The interdependence of species of plants and animals in a given area forms a :

- (a) Flora (b) Fauna
(c) Environment (d) Ecosystem

Ans. (d)

Q.2. The Western Ghats, plains of West Bengal and Odisha, and the north-eastern India has type of vegetation.

- (a) Tropical Deciduous
(b) Tropical Desert
(c) Littoral
(d) Tropical Evergreen

Ans. (d)

Q.3. an area in India where Tropical Monsoon Forest is found.

- (i) Foothills of the Himalayas
(ii) Jharkhand

- (a) Both (i) and (ii)
(b) Only (i)
(c) Only (ii)
(d) Neither (i), Nor (ii)

Ans. (a)

Q.4. Identify areas where the thorn and the scrub forests are formed.

- (a) Western Ghats
(b) Deltas of Mahanadi
(c) Punjab plains and Northern Madhya Pradesh
(d) North-Eastern States

Ans. (c)

Q.5. The leaves of the Thorn forests small and stems succulent. Which of the following is TRUE ?

- (i) Leaves of the Thorn Forests are mostly small to minimise evaporation.
(ii) The stems are succulent to conserve water.

- (a) Both (i) and (ii)
(b) Only (ii)
(c) Only (i)

(d) Neither (i), Nor (ii)

Ans. (b)

Q.6. "Great variety of vegetation is found in different parts of India".

(i) Unequal distribution of rainfall and temperature

(ii) Different regions have different type of soil.

(a) Both (i) and (ii)

(b) Only (i)

(d) Only (ii)

(d) Neither (i), Nor (ii)

Ans. (a)

Q.7. "The trees of Tropical Evergreen Forest do not shed their leaves annually".

(i) Due to high heat

(ii) High humidity

(a) Neither (i), Nor (ii)

(b) Only (i)

(c) Only (ii)

(d) Both (i) and (ii)

Ans. (d)

Q.8. Which of the following is /are important trees of Tropical Rain Forest ?

(i) Ebony (ii) Mahogany

(iii) Teak (iv) Babool

(a) Only (i) and (ii)

(b) Only (ii) and (iii)

(c) All of the above

(d) Only (iii) and (iv)

Ans. (a)

Q.9. Why the Thorn Forests have long roots ?

(i) Long roots enable the plant to breathe.

(ii) The long roots enable them to obtain water and essential minerals from deep underground.

(a) Neither (i), Nor (ii)

(b) Only (ii)

(c) Only (i)

(d) Both (i) and (ii)

Ans. (b)

Q.10. "The forest occur in and around the deltas, estuaries and creeks prone to tidal influences". Identify the forests.

- (a) Tropical Desert
- (b) Tropical Rain forests
- (c) Tropical Deciduous forests
- (d) Littoral or Tidal forests

Ans. (d)

Q.11. It is programme to develop and protect the forest with the help of local communities. Identify the programme.

- (a) Project Tiger
- (b) Van Mohtsav
- (c) Joint Forest Management
- (d) Green India

Ans. (c)

Q.12. Monsoon deciduous forests are commercially more valuable than other types of forests. Which of the following is TRUE ?

- (i) The tropical forest yield Sandalwood, Semal, Teak, Sal, etc. trees which can be used for making furniture as well as other products.
 - (ii) These forests yield bamboo which is used for construction work, furniture, fibre and paper.
- (a) Both (i) and (ii)
 - (b) Only (i)
 - (c) Only (ii)
 - (d) Neither (i), Nor (ii)

Ans. (a)

Q.13. With which type of vegetation the following trees are associated :

Ebony, mahogany, rosewood, rubber, etc.

- (a) Tropical Deciduous Forests
- (b) The Thorn Forests
- (c) Mountain Forests
- (d) Tropical Evergreen Forests

Ans. (d)

Q.14. The dry deciduous forests are found in areas having rainfall between and

- (a) 100 cm, 70 cm
- (b) 200 cm, 100 cm
- (c) 400 cm, 200 cm
- (d) 100 cm, 30 cm

Ans. (a)

Q.15. Which type of vegetation is found in the areas of coasts influenced by tides ?

- (a) Mangrove Forests
- (b) Mountain Forests
- (c) Tropical Deciduous
- (d) Tropical Evergreen

Ans. (a)

Q.16. Which is the most important tree of the mangrove forests ?

- (a) Sundari
- (b) Cinchona
- (c) Sal
- (d) Rubber

Ans. (a)

Q.17. Silver fir is found in the following type of vegetation zone :

- (a) Mangrove Forests
- (b) Thorn Forests
- (c) Montane Forests
- (d) Deciduous Forests

Ans. (c)

Q.18. Plant community which has grown naturally without human aid and has been left undisturbed by humans for long time, is termed as :

- (a) Tundra Vegetation
- (b) Virgin Vegetation
- (c) Taiga Plants
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (b)

Q.19. Why Tropical Evergreen Forests are found in most parts of the Western Ghats ?

- (i) Due to heavy rainfall, i.e., more than 200 cm
 - (ii) Due to high temperature
- (a) Both (i) and (ii)
 - (b) Only (i)
 - (c) Only (ii)
 - (d) Neither (i), Nor (ii)

Ans. (a)

Q.20. The thorny type of vegetation found in Rajasthan. Which of the following is TRUE reason for the same ?

- (i) The amount of rainfall is under 75 cm. Because of less amount of rainfall, only these kind of trees can grow here.
 - (ii) These trees have long roots and spine leaves which suit the environment.
- (a) Only (i)
 - (b) Only (ii)
 - (c) Both (i) and (ii)
 - (d) Neither (i), Nor (ii)

Ans. (c)

Q.21. Which of the following is characteristics of the Mangrove Tidal Forests ?

- (i) The Mangrove Tidal Forests are found in the areas of coasts influenced by tides. Mud and silt get accumulated on such coasts.
 - (ii) Dense mangroves are the common varieties with roots of the plants submerged under water.
 - (iii) The deltas of the Ganga, the Mahanadi, the Krishna, the Godavari and the Kaveri are covered by such vegetation.
 - (iv) In the Ganga Brahmaputra delta, the sundari trees are found, which provide a durable hard timber. Palm, coconut, keora, agar, also grow in some parts of the delta.
- (a) Only (i) and (ii)
 - (b) Only (ii) and (iii)
 - (c) Only (iii) and (iv)
 - (d) All of the above

Ans. (d)

Q.22. Which of the following is not a feature of Tropical Rainforests ?

- (a) These are Evergreen Forests found in warm and wet regions.
- (b) These are found where the rainfall is lower than 200 cm, with a long dry season.
- (c) These are found in the rainy slopes of Western Ghats, plains of Bengal and Odisha and the north-eastern India.

(d) Trees grow very vigorously, reaching heights of about 60 m and above.

Ans. (b)

Q.23. The type of vegetation is found in regions with less than 70 cm of rainfall and is found in the north-western part of the country, including the semi-arid areas of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana. Identify the vegetation.

- (a) Tropical Rain forests
- (b) Tropical Deciduous forests
- (c) Littoral Forests
- (d) Tropical Desert

Ans. (b)

Q.24. These forests occur in and around the deltas, estuaries and creeks prone to tidal influences and as such are also known as delta or tidal forests. Forests occur at several places along the coast and confined deltas of the Ganga, the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Cauvery. Identify the vegetation.

- (a) Tropical Rain forests
- (b) Tropical Deciduous forests
- (c) Littoral Forests
- (d) Tropical Desert

Ans. (c)

Q.25. These are those forests which are permanently earmarked either to production of timber or other forest produce and in which right of grazing and cultivation is seldom allowed.

- (a) Reserved Forests
- (b) Protected Forests
- (c) Unclassed Forests
- (d) Thorn Forests

Ans. (a)

Q.26. These are those in which right of grazing and cultivation are allowed subject to a few minor restrictions.

- (a) Reserved Forests
- (b) Protected Forests
- (c) Unclassed Forests
- (d) Thorn Forests

Ans. (b)

Q.27. These consist largely of inaccessible forests or unoccupied wastes.

- (a) Reserved Forests
- (b) Protected Forests
- (c) Unclassed Forests
- (d) Thorn Forests

Ans. (c)
Q.28. Identify the tree as per its characteristics mentioned below :

It yields wood that is hard and scented and is usually found in high altitudes.

- (a) Semal
- (b) Oak
- (c) Sundari
- (d) Sandalwood

Ans. (d)
Q.29. To which type of forest do the following trees belong ? (Q.29 to 31)

Hintal and Sundari :

- (a) Tropical Evergreen Forests or Tropical Deciduous Forests
- (b) Littoral or Mangrove Forests
- (c) Tropical Deciduous or Tropical Thorn Forests
- (d) Tropical Thorn Forests or Tropical Deciduous Forests

Ans. (b)
Q.30. Rosewood and Ebony :

- (a) Tropical Evergreen Forests or Tropical Rain Forests
- (b) Littoral or Mangrove Forests
- (c) Tropical Deciduous Forests or Tropical Thorn Forests
- (d) Tropical Thorn Forests or Tropical Deciduous

Ans. (a)
Q.31. Deodar and Chir Pine :

- (a) Tropical Evergreen Forests or Tropical Rain Forests
- (b) Littoral or Mangrove Forests
- (c) Tropical Deciduous or Tropical Thorn Forests

(d) Mountain Vegetation

Ans. (d)

Q.32. Forests occur in and around the deltas, estuaries and creeks prone to tidal forests. Trees can survive both fresh as well as brackish water. Identify the vegetation.

- (a) Tropical Evergreen Forests or Tropical Rain Forests
- (b) Littoral or Mangrove Forests
- (c) Tropical Deciduous Forests or Tropical Thorn Forests
- (d) Mountain Vegetation

Ans. (b)

Q.33. Which type of forest is found mostly in the coastal areas of India ? [ICSE 2023]

- (a) Tropical Evergreen Forest
- (b) Tropical Desert Forest
- (c) Littoral Forest
- (d) Tropical Deciduous Forest

Ans. (c)

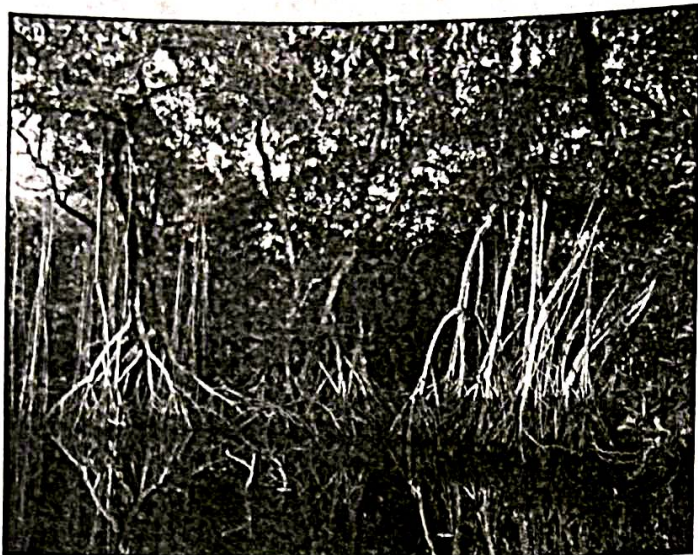
Q.34. Identify the type of vegetation.



- (a) Tropical Evergreen Forests or Tropical Rain Forests
- (b) Littoral or Mangrove Forests
- (c) Tropical Deciduous or Tropical Thorn Forests
- (d) Tropical Thorn Forests or Tropical Deciduous

Ans. (a)

Q.35. Identify the type of vegetation.



- (a) Tropical Evergreen Forests or Tropical Rain Forests
- (b) Littoral or Mangrove Forests
- (c) Tropical Deciduous or Tropical Thorn Forests
- (d) Tropical Thorn Forests or Tropical Deciduous

Ans. (b)

Q.36. Read the table and identify the pair that is correctly matched: [ICSE 2024]

	Natural Vegetation Belt	Tree
P	Tropical evergreen	Babool
Q	Tropical deciduous	Teak
R	Littoral	Ebony
S	Mountain forest	Banyan

- (a) P (b) Q
- (c) R (d) S

Ans. (b)

(B) Arrange the following in correct sequence:

Q.37. Arrange the following vegetation as per rainfall (descending order).

- (i) Thorn Forests
 - (ii) Evergreen Forests
 - (iii) Tropical Deciduous Forests
- (a) (i), (iii), (ii) (b) (i), (iii), (ii)
(c) (ii), (iii), (i) (d) (iii), (ii), (i)

Ans. (c)

(C) Match the following items in column A with those in column B and choose the correct answer from the options given below :

Q. 38.

Column A	Column B
(i) Cover mostly the southern slopes of Himalayas.	(a) The Thorn Forests and Scrubs
(ii) Deltas of the Ganga, the Mahanadi, the Krishna, the Godavari.	(b) Tropical Deciduous forests
(iii) North Western parts of the country including Gujarat, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.	(c) Montane forests
(iv) North Eastern states like Jharkhand, West Odisha and Chhattisgarh.	(d) Mangrove forests

- (A) (i) – (c) (ii) – (d) (iii) – (a) (iv) – (b)
- (B) (i) – (d) (ii) – (a) (iii) – (b) (iv) – (c)
- (C) (i) – (c) (ii) – (a) (iii) – (d) (iv) – (b)
- (D) (i) – (d) (ii) – (b) (iii) – (a) (iv) – (c)

Ans. (A)

(D) Extract Based Questions :

EXTRACT : 1

These forests are restricted to heavy rainfall areas of the Western Ghats and the island groups of Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar, upper parts of Assam and Tamil Nadu coast. They are at their best in areas having more than 200 cm of rainfall with a short dry season. The trees reach great heights up to 60 metres or even above.

Q.39. Identify the type of forest described in the extract.

- (a) Tropical Evergreen Forest
- (b) Tropical Deciduous Forest
- (c) Tropical Thorn Forests and Scrubs
- (d) Montane Forest

Ans. (a)

Q.40. In which Indian state, the forest mentioned above is found ?

- (a) Punjab (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Karnataka (d) Jharkhand

Ans. (c)

Q.41. The trees of the mentioned forest reach great heights due to :

- (a) High temperature and heavy rainfall
- (b) Low temperature and heavy rainfall
- (c) High temperature and low rainfall
- (d) High temperature and moderate rainfall

Ans. (a)
Q.42. Which of the following trees is found in the above mentioned forest ?

- (a) Rubber trees
- (b) Pine trees
- (c) Coconut trees
- (d) Arjun trees

Ans. (a)

EXTRACT : 2

These are the most widespread forests of India. They are also called the monsoon forests and spread over the region receiving rainfall between 200 cm and 70 cm. Trees of this forest type shed their leaves for about six to eight weeks in dry summer.

Q.43. Identify the type of forest described in the extract.

- (a) Montane Forest
- (b) The Thorn Forests and Scrubs
- (c) Tropical Deciduous Forest
- (d) Tropical Evergreen Forest

Ans. (c)

Q.44. On the basis of the availability of water, the above mentioned forest can be divided into and

- (a) Temperate and Tundra
- (b) Moist and Dry
- (c) Tropical and Sub-tropical
- (d) Evergreen and Deciduous

Ans. (b)

Q.45. tree belongs to the type of vegetation described in the extract.

- (a) Rubber
- (b) Teak
- (c) Coconut
- (d) Silver fir

Ans. (b)

Q.46. Which of the following is NOT true regarding the described vegetation ?

- (i) These trees are also known as evergreen trees.

- (ii) These forests are found in the areas of coasts influenced by tides.

- (a) Only (i)
- (b) Only (ii)
- (c) Both (i) and (ii)
- (d) Neither (i), Nor (ii)

Ans. (b)

(E) Assertion and Reason Based Question

For question numbers 1 to 8 two statements are given- one labelled Assertion (A) and the other labelled Reason (R).

Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below :

- (a) A is true but R is false.

- (b) R is reason for A.

- (c) Both A and R are false.

- (d) Only R is true A is false.

Q.1. Assertion : The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act was implemented in 1972.

Reason : Conservation of forest and wildlife had become essential to preserve ecological diversity and our life support systems.

Ans. (b)

Q.2. Assertion : More than half of the total forest land in India has been declared reserved forests.

Reason : These forests are managed by local communities.

Ans. (a)

Q.3. Assertion : Trees in the thorn forest remain short.

Reason : These trees don't receive ample sunlight.

Ans. (a)

Q.4. Assertion : Trees of the Tropical Evergreen forests grow vigorously reaching the height of 60 mts.

Reason : These grow on high altitude.

Ans. (a)

Q.5. Assertion : Sundarbans are found in the Western parts of India.

Reason : These forests need high rainfall.

Ans. (c)

Q.6. Assertion : The Tropical Rain Forests appear green all the year round.

Reason : There is no definite time for trees to shed their leaves.

Ans. (b)

Q.7. Assertion : The leaves of the Thorn forests are small and stems succulent.

Reason: Leaves of the Thorn Forests are mostly small to minimise evaporation, and the stems are succulent to conserve water.

Ans. (b)

Q.8. Assertion : Tropical Deciduous Forests are found in most parts of the Western Ghats.

Reason : Western Ghats receive less than 50 cm of annual rainfall.

Ans. (c)

Very Short Answer Type Questions

(1 or 2 marks each)

Q.1. What is natural vegetation or virgin vegetation ?

Ans. It refers to a plant community which has grown naturally without human aid, and has been left undisturbed by human beings for a long time.

Q.2. What is flora and fauna ?

Ans. Flora – Plants of a particular region or period.
Fauna – The species of animals.

Q.3. What is an ecosystem ? [ICSE 1997]

Ans. The interdependence of species of plants and animals in a given area forms a single ecosystem.

Q.4. State any two factors that form the flora and the fauna ?

Ans. Soil, relief, climate and drainage.

Q.5. What is a biome ?

Ans. A very large ecosystem on land having distinct types of vegetation and animal life is called a biome.

Q.6. Name the vegetation belts of India.

Ans. (i) Tropical Rain Forests.
(ii) Tropical Deciduous Forests.
(iii) Tropical Thorn Forests and Scrubs.
(iv) Temperate Forests with Grasslands.
(v) Alpine and Tundra Vegetation.

Q.7. Name any two regions in India where tropical evergreen forests are found. [ICSE 2023]

Ans. The Western Ghats, plains of Bengal and Odisha, and the north-eastern India.

Q.8. Name three commercially useful trees of the Tropical Rain Forests.

Ans. Ebony, mahogany and rosewood.

Q.9. Mention any two factors responsible for deforestation.

Ans. (i) Overgrazing by animals
(ii) Commercialisation of agriculture.

Q.10. The 'Tropical Rain Forests appear green all the year round'. Give reason.

Ans. There is no definite time for trees to shed their leaves.

Q.11. Which forest type is also known as Monsoon forests ?

Ans. Tropical Deciduous forests.

Q.12. Name an area in India where Tropical Monsoon Forest is found. [ICSE 2018]

Ans. (i) Foothills of the Himalayas
(ii) Jharkhand
(iii) West Odisha.

Q.13. Which are the most widespread forests of India ?

Ans. Tropical Deciduous Forests.

Q.14. State the categories into which tropical deciduous forests are divided ?

Ans. Dry deciduous and Moist deciduous.

Q.15. Name one important trees each of the Moist Deciduous and Dry Deciduous Forests.

Ans. Moist Deciduous – Teak
Dry Deciduous – Sal

Q.16. Name some useful trees of the Thorn Forests.
Ans. Kikar, babul, khair and date palm.

Q.17. Name the two Evergreen trees.
Ans. Oak, rosewood.

Q.18. Name some trees of mountains.
Ans. Silver fir, pine and junipers.

Q.19. What type of trees grow in the Tidal Forest ?
Give an example.

Ans. Mangrove, Example : Sundari.

Q.20. Explain with example how altitude and temperature can affect the type of vegetation ?

Ans. On the slopes of the Himalayas, and hills of the Peninsula above the height of 915 m, the fall in the temperature affects the types of vegetation, and its growth and changes it from tropical to subtropical temperature in the alpine vegetation.

Q.21. Name two areas where the thorn and the scrub forests are formed.

Ans. Punjab plains, Northern Madhya Pradesh, South-West Uttar Pradesh, (Bundelkhand plateau). [ICSE 2018]

Q.22. Name any one medicinal plant.

Ans. Neem

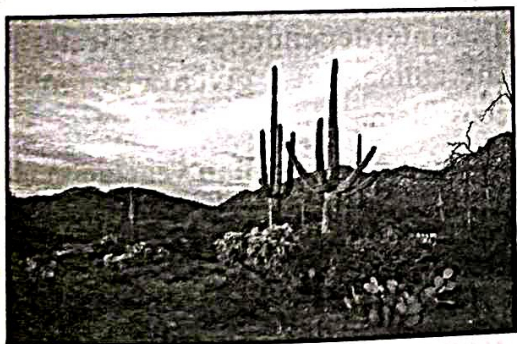
Q.23. Why are the leaves of the Thorn forests small and stems succulent ?

Ans. Leaves of the Thorn Forests are mostly small to minimise evaporation, and the stems are succulent to conserve water.

Q.24. Where is the Alpine Vegetation found ?

Ans. At high altitudes, generally more than 3,600 metres above the sea-level.

Q.25. Carefully study the given picture, and identify the type of vegetation. Mention one feature of the vegetation.



Ans. Thorn forest and scrubs.

The vegetation is found in regions with less than 70 cm of rainfall.

Q.26. "Great variety of vegetation is found in different parts of India". Give two reasons.

Ans. (i) Unequal distribution of rainfall and temperature

(ii) Different regions have different type of soil.

Q.27. "The trees of Tropical Evergreen Forest do not shed their leaves annually". Give reason.

Ans. Due to high heat and high humidity.

Q.28. Name the type of vegetation which is found in the areas recording over 150 cm of average rainfall and temperature between 25°C to 27°C.

Ans. Tropical Evergreen Forest.

Q.29. Mention any two important trees of Tropical Rain Forest.

Ans. Ebony and Mahogany.

Q.30. Which is the typical Monsoon Forest ?

Ans. The Tropical Deciduous Forest.

Q.31. Give one important use of the following trees :

(i) Teak

(ii) Bamboo

Ans. (i) It is used in the manufacture of outdoor furniture.

(ii) It is an important source of fuel.

Q.32. Why do the trees of Thorn Forest have stunted growth ?

Ans. It is due to lack of minerals and water.

Q.33. Why does the Thorn Forest have long roots ?

Ans. The long roots enable them to obtain water from deep underground.

Q.34. Why does the Thorn Vegetation have sharp spines ?

Ans. The sharp spines help the trees and bushes to conserve water and protect them from animals.

Q.35. Mention any one use of the following trees :

(i) Babul tree

(ii) Kikar

Ans. (i) The leaves and the bark of Babul are useful in arresting secretion or bleeding.

(ii) The leaves and the bark of Kikar are useful in arresting secretion or bleeding.

Q.36. What is the importance of *Sundari* trees ?

Ans. It provides hard and durable timber which is used for construction and building purposes as well as for making boats.

Q.37. "The forest occur in and around the deltas, estuaries and creeks prone to tidal influences". Identify the forest.

Ans. Littoral or Tidal forest.

Q.38. When was India's forest policy framed ?

Ans. 1894

Q.39. Mention the main plank of the forest policy of 1988.

Ans. Protection, conservation and development of forest.

Q.40. Mention any two movements associated with forest conservation of India.

Ans. Van Mahotsova and Chipko Movement.

Q.41. What is main thrust area of social forestry ?

Ans. The main thrust of social forestry is to reduce pressure on the traditional forest areas by developing plantations of fuelwood, fodder and grasses. Social forestry has become very popular during the last three decades.

Q.42. Name the apex body which is responsible for forest research, planning and conservation.

Ans. The Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE).

Q.43. Where is Indian Forest Research Institute ?

Ans. Dehradun

Q.44. What is JFM ?

Ans. It is Joint Forest Management programme to develop and protect the forest with the help of local communities.

Q.45. Write two reasons why monsoon deciduous forests are commercially more valuable than other types of forests. [ICSE 2014, 2023, 2024]

Or

"Tropical monsoon forests are of great commercial value to India". Give reason.

[ICSE 2018]

Ans. (i) The tropical forest yield 'Sandalwood, Sermal, Teak, Sal, etc. trees which can be used for making furniture as well as other products.

(ii) These forests yield bamboo which is used for construction work, furniture, fibre and paper.

Q.46. Mention the temperature and rainfall conditions found suitable for the growth of Tropical Rain Forest/Tropical Evergreen Forests. [ICSE 2023]

Ans. Temperature – High, Rainfall - 200 cm or more.

Q.47. Mention the climatic condition that leads to the development of tropical desert.

[ICSE 2024]

Ans. • Subtropical High-Pressure Zones

• Rain Shadow Effect