

QB365

Important Questions - Natural Vegetation and Wildlife

9th Standard CBSE

Social Science

Reg.No. :

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Time : 01:00:00 Hrs

Total Marks : 50

Section-A

- 1) To which one of the following types of vegetation does rubber belong to? 1
(a) Tundra (b) Himalayans (c) Tidal (d) Tropical Evergreen
- 2) Cinchona trees are found in the areas of rainfall more than 1
(a) 100 cm (b) 70cm (c) 50 cm (d) less than 50 cm
- 3) Natural vegetation referring to a plant community which has grown naturally without human aid and has been left undistributed by humans for a long time, is termed as 1
(a) endemic vegetation (b) virgin vegetation (c) natural vegetation (d) desert vegetation
- 4) Why is there a difference in the duration of sunlight at different places? 1
(a) Due to difference in altitudes (b) Due to difference in latitudes (c) Due to difference in seasons
(d) all of these
- 5) On which of the following bases are biomes identified? 1
(a) animals (b) plants (c) climate (d) relief
- 6) Which one of the following tree is found in tropical rain forest? 1
(a) Mahogany (b) Teak (c) Sal (d) Peepal
- 7) In which type of forest are elephants, monkeys, lemur and deer found? 1
(a) The thorn forests (b) Tropical deciduous forests (c) Tropical evergreen forests
(d) Mangrove forests
- 8) Give an example of biosphere reserve of India 1
(a) Corbett Park (b) Kawal (c) Pachamari (d) Guindy
- 9) What have been set up to take care of natural heritage? 1
(a) National parks (b) Wildlife sanctuaries (c) Zoological gardens (d) All of these
- 10) Identify the country where Tigers and Lions both are found. 1
(a) Pakistan (b) India (c) Bangladesh (d) Africa

Section-B

- 11) What is a bio-reserve? Give two examples. 2
- 12) Name two animals having habitat in tropical and montane types of vegetation. 2
- 13) Define an ecosystem 2
- 14) Name different types of Vegetation found in India and describe the vegetation of height altitude. 2

- 15) Find ten occupations getting raw material from forests and wildlife. 2
- 16) Two national parks each in northern,southern,eastern and western parts of the country 2
- 17) How many species of animals are found in India? 2
- 18) How many mega bio-diversity countries are their in world? 2
- 19) Find some trees in your neighborhood having medical values. 2
- 20) How many species of pl;ants are there in India? 2

Section-C

- 21) Describe any four features of 'thorn' forests 5
- 22) "The distribution of flora and fauna is primarily determined by the climate"
Justify the statement by giving relevant facts 5
- 23) Explain Biomes 5
- 24) Write a short note on biosphere reserve 5

Section-A

- 1) (d) Tropical Evergreen 1
- 2) (a) 100 cm 1
- 3) (b) virgin vegetation 1
- 4) (d) all of these 1
- 5) (b) plants 1
- 6) (a) Mahogany 1
- 7) (c) Tropical evergreen forests 1
- 8) (c) Pachamari 1
- 9) (d) All of thses 1
- 10) (b) India 1

Section-B

- 11) 2
- Bio-reserve. The forest areas where all types of flora and fauna are preserved in their natural(physical) environment are termed as bio-reserves.
- Examples(two):
- (i) Nilgiri (T the trijunction of Karnataka,Tamilnadu, and Kerala)
- (ii) Nanda Devi(Uttaranchal)

- 12) **Types of Vegetation** **Animals** 2
- Tropical evergreen Forests Elephants,monkey s
- Tropical deciduous Forests Lion,tiger
- Tropical thorn forests and scrubs Wolf,tiger,fox,camels
- Montane vegetation Snow-leopard,yak

13)

2

Ecosystem. Interdependence and interrelationship between plants and animals in their physical environment is termed as ecosystem.

14)

2

(i) Different types of Vegetation

-Tropical rain (evergreen) forests

-Tropical deciduous forests

-Tropical thorn forests and scrubs

-Montane Montanets

-Mangrove forests

(ii) Vegetation of high altitudes (Montane Vegetation)

(iii) At high altitudes, generally more than 3600 meters above sea level, temperature forests and grasslands give way to the Alpine vegetation

(iii) Silver fir, junipers, pines and birches are the common trees of these forests

(iv) Through shrubs and scrubs, they ultimately merge into Alpine grasslands.

-These grasslands are used extensively for grazing by nomadic tribes like the Gujjars, Backwals.

-At higher altitudes, mosses and lichens form part of tundra vegetation

(v) Common animals are Tibetan antelope, Kashmir stag, spotted deer, wild

sheep, jack, rabbit, yak, snow leopard, squirrels, shaggy horn wild ibex, rare red panda etc.

15) Ten occupations getting raw materials from forests and wildlife

2

From Forests	From Wildlife
(i) Timber	(i) Ivory
(ii) Furniture (wooden)	(ii) Leather shoes
(iii) paper and Pulp	(iii) Leather coats, Jackets etc.
(iv) Utensils made of leaves and wood	(iv) Tents
(v) Lac and Resin	(v) Brush
(vi) Toys	(vi) Bags and purses
(vii) Cricket bats, Tennis rackets etc.	(vii) Decorative pieces
(viii) Plywood	(viii) Medicines
(ix) Boxes and coffins	(ix) Stimulants
(x) Artifacts	(x) Raft
	(xi) Attaches etc.

16) Some National Parks

2

North:	Dachigam, Dudhwa, Corbett
South:	Guindy (Chennai), Periyar
East:	Kazirabga, Simlipal
West:	Gir, Sanjay Gandhi (Kanheri)

17) 90000 species

2

18) Twelve

2

19) Some trees having medicinal values; 2
Neem, Tulsi plant, Arjuna, Sarapandha, Jamun, Kachnar, Peepal

20) About 47000 2

Section-C

21) 5

The tropical thorn forests and scrubs

- (i) Area with an annual rainfall of less than 70 cm have open stunted forests and thorny bushes
- (ii) These forests are found in semi-arid regions of Gujarat, Rajasthan, M.P., Chattisgarh, U.P and Haryana
- (iii) Babu, kikar, dates, acacias, palm, euphorbias, cacti, etc, are important species of trees
- (iv) These forests have long root and sharp thorns. They help them get moisture from depths. Sharp thorns protect them from animals
- (v) The common animals of these forests are retes, mice, rabbits, fox, wolf, tiger, lion, wild ass, horses and camels.

22) 5

The distribution of flora and fauna is mainly determined by the climate such as temperature along with humidity in the air, precipitation and soil.

Flora:

-On the slopes of the Himalayas and on the hill of Peninsulæ (above the height of 915 meters), the fall in temperature affects the type of vegetation and its growth, and changes it from tropical to subtropical temperature and alpine vegetation.

-Longer duration of sunlight favoured the flora to grow faster

-Areas of heavy rainfall have dense vegetation. Such as western slope of Western Ghats and north-eastern states.

Fauna:

-In cold region of high mountains is home of Kashmir stag, yak, snow leopard etc.

-In the region of monsoon forests, elephants, monkey, lemur and deer are found.

23) Biomes 5

24) A biome is a very large ecosystem on land which has distinct types of vegetarian and animal life.

25) Though animals are in integral part of biomes, plant formations are the basis of their classification

26) Five main biomes of the world are:

-Forest

-Temperature grasslands

-Savannah

-Tundra

-Deserts

Biosphere reserves are the forests where flora and fauna of all types are conserved in their environment

The purpose of setting up of bio-reserve are as under:

- (i) The preserve wildland, its flora and fauna in their natural forms
- (ii) The surrounding zones will be utilised for research and development of forests and their products.
- (iii) The utilise the peripheries for agriculture research development of forests and their products.

Bio sphere reserves are fourteen in number in India as on March 31,2006. Some of them are

Nilgiri,Devi,Nokrek,Sunderbans and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

