

### **Very Short Answer Questions**

**Q.1. What is weather?**

**Ans.** The weather is observation about day to day change in the atmosphere. It includes temperature, rainfall and sunshine, etc.

**Q.2. What is loo?**

**Ans.** Hot and dry winds which blow during summer are called loo.

## Short Answer Questions

**Q.1. What is monsoon? Give example from India.**

**Ans.** Monsoon is taken from the Arabic word 'Mausim' which means seasons. Due to India's location in the tropical region, most of the rain is brought by the monsoon winds. Agriculture is dependent on rains. Good monsoon mean adequate rain and a bountiful crop.

**Q.2. How is weather different from climate?**

**Ans.** Weather is day to day change in temperature, rainfall, sunshine, etc. For example, it may be a sunny or a cloudy day.

Climate on the other hand is the average weather condition that has been measured over many years. For example, the climate of India is described as monsoon type.

**Q.3. What are the various types of vegetation found in India?**

**Ans.** There are five main categories which can be identified in India, which are as follows:

- i. Tropical Evergreen Forests.
- ii. Tropical Deciduous Forests.
- iii. Tropical Thorn Forests.
- iv. Montane Forests.
- v. Mangrove Forests.

**Q.4. Describe the type of wildlife found in India.**

**Ans.**

- i. India has a rich and varied ecological conditions.
- ii. Animals found in India are elephant, tiger, lion, leopard, bustard, crocodile, monkey, langur, jackal, hyenas, antelope, leopard, duck, turtle, rhinoceros, etc.
- iii. Tiger is the national animal of India and peacock is the national bird.

**Q.5. How can we conserve wildlife?**

**Ans.**

- i. We can also contribute in conserving wildlife.
- ii. We should refuse to buy things made from parts of the bodies of animals like their bones, horns, fur, skin and feathers.
- iii. Every year we should observe wildlife week in the first week of October. to create awareness of conserving the habitats of the animal kingdom.

**Q.6. Why should we preserve forests?**

**Ans.**

- i. They maintain ecological balance.
- ii. They provide us with valuable food and oxygen.
- iii. They prevent global warming.

## Long Answer Questions

**Q.1. Describe India's hot weather season.**

**Ans.**

- i. This season starts from the month of April and continues till June.
- ii. In the hot weather season, sun rays more or less directly fall in this region.
- iii. Temperature becomes very high.
- iv. Hot and dry winds called 'Loo' blows during the day.

**Q.2. Write a note on cold weather season.**

**Ans.**

- i. This season starts from the month of April and continues till June.
- ii. In the hot weather season, sun rays more or less directly fall in this region.
- iii. Temperature becomes very high.
- iv. Hot and dry winds called 'Loo' blows during the day.

**Q.3. Write a note on South-west Monsoon season or Rainy season.**

**Ans.**

- i. This season starts from mid-June and lasts till the end of September.
- ii. This is also called rainy season.
- iii. During this time of the year, the southwest monsoon winds start blowing from the sea to land.
- iv. They get an attraction of low pressure formed in Northern Plains due to high temperature.
- v. When these winds strike the mountain barriers, rainfall occur.

**Q.4. What is Retreating Monsoon?**

**Ans.**

- i. During this season winds move back from the mainland to the Bay of Bengal.
- ii. It occurs in the months of October and November.
- iii. This is the season of retreating monsoons.
- iv. The Southern parts of India, particularly Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh receive rainfall in this season.

**Q.5. Examine the importance of forests.**

**Ans.**

- i. Forests are responsible for climate. By making CO<sub>2</sub> they give us oxygen and sustain balance in nature.

- ii. They provide useful products to man. They give wood for fuel, timber for making furniture and buildings.
- iii. Many products like medicine, raisin, pulp for making paper, lac, gums also came from forests.
- iv. Forests help in conservation of soil.

**Q.6. Give characteristics of Tropical Rain forests.**

**Ans.**

- i. They occur in the area of heavy rainfall.
- ii. They are so dense that sunlight doesn't reach the ground.
- iii. Many species of trees are found in these forests, which shed their leaves at different times of the year. Therefore, they always appear green and are called evergreen forests.
- iv. Important trees are—Mahogany, ebony and rosewood.
- v. They are found in Western Ghats, North-Eastern States and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

**Q.7. Write a short note on Tropical Deciduous forests.**

**Ans.**

- i. They are also called monsoon forests. This is the most widely spread vegetation in India.
- ii. They shed their leaves once in a year.
- iii. They are mainly found in northeastern part of peninsular plateau (Chota Nagpur plateau covering Chhattisgarh), in the foothills of the Himalayas in Shiwaliks.
- iv. Some of the tree species found here are teak, sal, and sandalwood.

**Q.8. Write a short note on Tropical Thorn forests.**

**Ans.**

- i. This type of vegetation is found in the dry areas.
- ii. The leaves are thorny to reduce to loss of water.
- iii. Important species are—cactus, khair, babul, keekar.
- iv. They are found in the states of Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, etc.

**Q.9. Write a short note on Montane forests.**

**Ans.**

- i. A wide range of Montane forests are found in the mountains according to the variation in height.
- ii. With the increase in height, the temperature falls.

- iii. At a height between 1500 mts and 2500 mts most of the trees are conical in shape.
- iv. These trees are called coniferous trees.
- v. Chir, pine and deodar are important trees of these forests.

**Q.10. Give characteristics of Mangrove forests of India.**

**Ans.**

- i. These forests can survive in saline water.
- ii. They are found mainly in Sundarbans in West Bengal and in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- iii. Sundari is a well-known species of trees in mangrove forests after which Sundarbans have been named.

## HOTS (Higher Order Thinking Skills)

### Q.1. Why is wildlife depleting?

**Ans.**

- i. As a result of cutting of forests and hunting, several species of wildlife are reducing rapidly.
- ii. Many species have even become extinct.
- iii. In order to conserve, several national parks, sanctuaries and biosphere reserves have been set-up.
- iv. The government has also started Project Tiger and Project Elephant to protect these animals.

### Q.2. How do we promote wildlife conservation in India?

**Ans.**

- The wild animals and the birds are kept in their natural habitat or environment only. Rhinoceros are mainly found in the northeast part of the country, mainly in Assam in the Kaziranga National Park.
- For saving these species from extinction the Government of India has set up 89 National Parks, 490 Wildlife Sanctuaries and 13 Biosphere Reserves so far.
- Projects like Project Tiger and Project Elephant have promoted wildlife conservation.

### Q.3. Describe distribution of wildlife in India.

**Ans.** Forests are home to a huge species of wildlife. We have thousands of species of animals and a large variety of reptiles, amphibians, mammals, birds, insects and worms which dwell in the forests.

Tiger, our national animal is found in various parts of our country. Gir forest in Gujarat is the home of Asiatic lions. Elephants and one horned rhinoceros roam in the forests of Assam. Elephants are even found in Kerala and Karnataka. Camels and wild asses are found in Great Indian Desert and Rann of Kutch respectively. Wild goats, snow leopards, bears, etc. are located in the Himalaya region. Further many several animals are found in our country such as monkey, wolf, jackal, neel gai, cheetah, etc.

India is also rich in bird life. Peacock is our national bird. Some more common birds are parrots, pigeon, mynah, geese, bulbul and ducks. Several birds' sanctuaries have been created to give birds their natural habitat. These protect the birds from hunters.

Likewise several hundreds of species of snakes are found in India too. Cobras and kraits are example of such species. One very rare variety of turtle, i.e., Olive Ridely is found off the Orissa coast.