



GEOGRAPHY

BOOKS - VK GLOBAL PUBLICATION

GEOGRAPHY (HINGLISH)

NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE

Multiple Choice Questions

1. The total number of tiger reserves in India is

A. 20

B. 8

C. 18

D. 50

Answer: D



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2. Where are the Sundarbans located?

A. West Bengal

B. Odisha

C. Andhra Pradesh

D. None of these

Answer: A



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3. Which forest is also known as Monsoon forest?

A. Tropical Deciduous

B. Rain forest

C. Mangrove forest

D. Thorn forest

Answer: A



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4. The Sundarbans derived their name because

A. The main tree is Sundari

B. They are beautiful

C. They are located in Sundar nagar

D. All the above

Answer: A



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5. Tropical rain forests are called evergreen.

These trees shed their leaves

A. Never

B. in a particular season

C. randomly

D. None of these

Answer: C



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6. Tropical deciduous in India is more commonly known as:

A. Monsoon forest

B. Mangrove forest

C. Thorn forest

D. None of these

Answer: A



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7. Coniferous forests have tall trees with leaves

as

A. Conical shape

B. circular

C. Broad

D. All the above

Answer: A



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8. India has a wide variety of vegetation due to its varied

A. Regional variation

B. Climatic conditions

C. Physical Conditions

D. All the above

Answer: B



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9. One step taken by the Indian Government to conserve the forest is the setting of the Forest Research Institute at

A. Dehradun

B. Patlidun

C. Delhi

D. Uttar Pradesh

Answer: A



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10. Coniferous trees are found at the altitude of

A. 1500 m - 3000 m

B. 1000 m - 1500 m

C. 3500 m – 4000 m

D. All the above

Answer: A



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11. From the point of view of natural vegetation and wildlife, India belongs to which of the following categories?

- A. One of the 12 mega biodiversity countries of the world.
- B. The richest wildlife zone in the world
- C. The country with the greatest forest cover
- D. A country lacking in bio-diversity cover.

Answer: A



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12. Which of the following positions does India occupy in the world with regard to plant diversity?

A. Fourth

B. Sixth

C. Tenth

D. Twelfth

Answer: C



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Fill In The Blanks

1. _____ plant species are found in India.



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2. The Gir forest is the last remaining habitat of the _____.



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3. India is the only country in the world that has both _____ and _____.



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Match The Columns

1. Match the column A with the column B.

Column A	Column B
(i) Sundarbans	(a) Rajasthan
(ii) Simlipal	(b) Uttarakhand
(iii) Nanda Devi	(c) Assam
(iv) Manas	(d) Odisha
(v) Sariska	(e) West Bengal



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Correct And Rewrite

1. In India almost the entire rainfall is brought in the advancing northwest monsoon and retreating South West monsoons.



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2. The soils do not vary over space.



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3. A very large ecosystem on land having distinct types of vegetation and animal life is called virgin vegetation.



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4. In mountains areas, the increase in temperature with increasing altitude leads to the corresponding change in natural vegetation.



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Assertion Reason Questions

1. Assertion (A) : The dry deciduous forests are found in areas having rainfall between 90 cm and 80 cm.

Reason (R): The forests are found in the rainer parts of the peninsular plateau and the plains of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true.

Answer: D



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2. Assertion (A): The mangrove tidal forests are found in the areas of coasts influenced by tides.

Reason (R) : At higher elevations, temperate grasslands are common.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true.

Answer: B



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3. Assertion (A) : India is also rich in its fauna.

Reason (R): It has more than 90,000 of animal species.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true.

Answer: A



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4. Assertion (A): Thorn Forests and scrubs receive less than 70 cm of rainfall.

Reason (R): This type of vegetation is found in the north-western part of the country.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true.

Answer: C



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5. Assertion (A) : In India almost the entire rainfall is brought in by the advancing southwest monsoon and retreating

monsoons.

Reason (R) : Areas of heavy rainfall have more dense vegetation as compared to other areas of heavy rainfall.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true.

Answer: D



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Very Short Answer Questions

1. How many plant and animal species are approximately found in India?



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2. What does 'Natural Vegetation' mean?



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3. What is 'Virgin Vegetation' ?



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4. What do you know about 'Flora' and 'Fauna'?



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5. What kind of land is suitable for natural vegetation?



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6. What kind of soils are needed for natural vegetation?



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7. Why are the western slopes of the western Ghats concerned with thick forests and not the eastern slopes?



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8. Which factors are responsible for changes in India's natural vegetation?



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9. How is an ecosystem formed?



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10. What are biomes?



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11. Which animals are found in Tropical Rain Forests?



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12. Name the commercially important trees of Tropical Rain Forests.



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13. Give one important characteristic of Tropical deciduous forests.



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14. In which regions are moist deciduous forests found?

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15. What are the important species of moist deciduous forests?

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16. In which regions are dry deciduous forests found?

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17. Name the important dry deciduous species.

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18. Name the important coniferous trees of temperate forests.



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19. In which regions are Mangrove forests found?



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20. What is the chief characteristic of Mangrove trees?



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21. What are the natural habitats of lion and tiger in India?



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22. Name some important birds found in India.



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23. How many national parks and wild life sanctuaries are there in India?





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24. Which wild life projects are set up to save endangered species?



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Short Answer Questions

1. Distinguish between Moist Deciduous and Dry Deciduous Forests.



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2. Give the altitudinal distribution of Montane Forests.



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3. State the main causes which are a threat to the ecosystem.



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4. How is India one of the twelve mega biodiversity countries of the world?



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5. How does soil factor affect the type of vegetation of a region?



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6. What type of flora and fauna do we have in Tropical Rain forests?



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7. Where are elephants and one-horned rhinoceros mainly found and why?



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8. Name any two endangered species of Indian wildlife and write one point each on Project Tiger and Project Rhino.



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9. Which are the most widespread forests of India? Mention any two characteristic features of these forests.



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Long Answer Questions

1. Why are forests important for human beings?



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2. What is an ecosystem? How do human beings influence the ecology of a region?



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3. What are the main characteristics of the Thorn Forests and Scrubs?



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4. Give a brief description of the Mangrove Forests.



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5. Give description of any five medicinal plants.



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6. What steps have been taken by the government to protect the flora and fauna of the country?



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7. What is the importance of various species in the ecosystem?



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Hots Higher Order Thinking Skills

1. Give an account of the distribution of Tropical Rain forests in India. Why are they commonly found in the Southern part of India?



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2. Our national bird is being pushed to the brink of extinction. What could be the cause for this major threat to our national bird?



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3. Suggest some ways that can put an end to the indiscriminate destruction of our wild life.



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4. When was the Wildlife Protection Act implemented in India? Name any four protected species of animals found in India.



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Map Question

1. On the given outline map of India, label the following.

(i) Areas of Evergreen Forests.

(ii) Area of Dry Deciduous Forests.

(iii) Two National Parks each in Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western parts of the country.



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1. To which one of the following types of vegetation does rubber belong to?

A. Tundra

B. Tidal

C. Himalayan

D. Tropical Evergreen

Answer:



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2. Cinchona trees are found in the areas of rainfall more than:

A. 100 cm

B. 50 cm

C. 70 cm

D. Less than 50 cm

Answer:



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3. In which of the following states is the Simlipal bio-reserve located?

A. Punjab

B. Delhi

C. Odisha

D. West Bengal

Answer:



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4. Which one of the following bio-reserves of India is not included in the world network of bioserve?

A. Manas

B. Nilgiri

C. Gulf of Mannar

D. Nanda Devi

Answer:



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5. Define an ecosystem.



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6. What factors are responsible for the distribution of plants and animals in India?



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7. What is a bio-reserve? Give two examples.



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8. Name two animals having habitat in tropical and montane type of vegetation.



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9. Distinguish between

Flora and Fauna



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10. Distinguish between

Tropical Evergreen and Deciduous forests



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11. Name different types of vegetation found in India and describe the vegetation of high altitudes.



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12. Quite a few species of plants and animals are endangered in India. Why?



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13. Why has India a rich heritage of flora and fauna?



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Ncert Corner Source Based Question

1. On the basis of the availability of water, Tropical Deciduous forests are further divided into moist and dry deciduous. The former is found in areas receiving rainfall between 200 and 100 cm. These forests exist, therefore, mostly in the eastern part of the country- northeastern states, along the foothills of the Himalayas, Jharkhand, West Odisha and Chhattisgarh and on the eastern slopes of the Western Ghats. Teak is the most dominant species in this forest. Bamboos, sal, shisham, sandalwood, khair, kusum, arjun, mulbery are

other commercially important flora species.

Mention any two commercially important species.



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2. On the basis of the availability of water, Tropical Deciduous forests are further divided into moist and dry deciduous. The former is found in areas receiving rainfall between 200 and 100 cm. These forests exist, therefore, mostly in the eastern part of the country-

northeastern states, along the foothills of the Himalayas, Jharkhand, West Odisha and Chhattisgarh and on the eastern slopes of the Western Ghats. Teak is the most dominant species in this forest. Bamboos, sal, shisham, sandalwood, khair, kusum, arjun, mulbery are other commercially important flora species.

Tropical Deciduous forests are divided into how many categories?



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3. On the basis of the availability of water, Tropical Deciduous forests are further divided into moist and dry deciduous. The former is found in areas receiving rainfall between 200 and 100 cm. These forests exist, therefore, mostly in the eastern part of the country—northeastern states, along the foothills of the Himalayas, Jharkhand, West Odisha and Chhattisgarh and on the eastern slopes of the Western Ghats. Teak is the most dominant species in this forest. Bamboos, sal, shisham, sandalwood, khair, kusum, arjun, mulbery are

other commercially important flora species.

Name any two regions where moist deciduous forests are found?



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