



**CLASS-IX SUBJECT- Geography**

**TERM-2 SYLLABUS**

**CHAPTER-5**

**NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE**

**VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

**Q1. 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.

**Q2. Define flora.**

Ans: The term flora is used to denote plants of a particular region or period.

**Q3. Define fauna.**

Ans: The species of animals are referred to as fauna.

**Q4. Why are the leaves of the Thorn forests small and stems succulent?**

Ans: Leaves of the thorn forests are mostly small to minimize evaporation, and the stems are succulent to conserve water.

**Q5. What are endangered species?**

Ans: The plants and animals species which are in danger of getting extinct are called the endangered species.

## SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

**Q1. Mention any three characteristics of the mangrove forests.**

Ans: (1) The mangrove forests are found in the areas of coasts influenced by tides. Mud and silt get accumulated on such coasts.

(2). Dense mangroves are the common varieties with roots of the plants submerged under water.

(3) The deltas of the Ganga, the Mahanadi, the Krishna, the Godavari and the Kaveri are covered by such vegetation.

(4) 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.

**Q2. Give any three steps taken by the government of India to protect the flora and fauna.**

1. Various biosphere reserves have been set up in various parts of India. For example the nilgiri at Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala, Nanda Devi in Uttarakhand, etc.

2. More than 100 national parks, 515 wildlife sanctuaries, 1035 Zoological gardens have been set up.

3. The in danger species are being identified and special efforts are being made to preserve them. For example: Tiger Project.

4. Killing of wildlife has been banned and special forest officers have been appointed

### Q3. Distinguish between Tropical Evergreen and Deciduous Forests.

<u>Tropical Evergreen Forests</u>	<u>Tropical Deciduous Forests</u>
(i) These are found where the average rainfall is more than 200cm.	(i) These are found where the average rainfall is between 75-200 cm.
(ii) These do not have a distinct season of shedding leaves.	(ii) They shed their leaves once a year to minimize evaporation.
(iii) Their height exceeds 60m.	(iii) The trees are less than 50m.
(iv) Ebony, mahogany and rosewood are some of the important trees.	(iv) Teak, sal, shisham and sandalwood are some of the important trees.

### Q4. Distinguish between Dry Deciduous Forests and Moist Deciduous Forests.

<u>Dry Deciduous</u>	<u>Moist Deciduous</u>
(i) These are found on the peninsular plateau and the plains of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.	(i) They occupy vast areas between the Thar desert, the Himalayas and on the eastern slopes of Western Ghats.
(ii) These are found where rainfall is 100-70 cm.	(ii) These are found where rainfall is 100-200cm.
(iii) Teak is the dominant species.	(iii) Sal is the dominant species.

### LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

#### Q1. Mention the characteristics of the thorn forests.

Ans: (i) This type of vegetation is found in regions with less than 70cm of rainfall.

(ii) This type of vegetation 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.

(iii) Acacias, Palms, euphorbias and cacti are the main plant species.

(iv) Trees are scattered, and have long roots penetrating deep into the soil in order to get moisture.

- (v) The stems are succulent to conserve water.
- (vi) Leaves are mostly thick, and small to minimized evaporation.

**Q2. Describe the factors responsible for the distribution of plants and animals in India?**

1. **Different types of soil**: India has almost all major types of soil. It has alluvial soil which is very fertile, black soil, laterite soil, desert and mountain soil. The Sandy soil of desert support characters and thorny bushes while wet, marshy deltaic soil Support mangroves and deltaic vegetation.

2. **Different Climatic conditions**: Different climatic conditions prevail in India. Add some places temperature is at 55 °C and at other, it is about -45°C. So it supports all types of plants. Some places receive rainfall of more than 1000 cm, and some receive only 50 cm. This also helps growing different types of plants.

3. **Sunlight**: Sunlight is one of the most important factors responsible for the growth of vegetation. Due to the longer duration of sunlight, trees grow faster in most parts of India.

4. **Precipitation** : Precipitation plays a vital role in the growth of different types of vegetation. Tropical rainforest are found in the West Ghats due to heavy rainfall.

**Q3. What are the major factors responsible for threat to the nature?**

Ans: (i) **Habitat destruction**: The greatest danger to wildlife is the destruction of habitat. The cleaning of land for homes, farmland, dams, and highways destroys the habitat of wildlife.

(ii) **Human Predation**: Hunting has been another major cause of extinction. Animals and birds are killed for their skin, feathers, and in some cases, for museum specimens.

(iii) **Pesticides and pollution**: The use of pesticides and the pollution of the environment threaten many birds and animal species throughout the world.

(iv) **Industrialization**: Pollution due to chemical and industrial waste is also causing a great threat to natural environment.

# CLIMATE

## **Very Short Answer Type Questions:-**

### **Q1. Define climate.**

Ans. The climate refers to the sum of total of weather conditions and variations over a large area for a long period of time. For example, India has a subtropical climate.

### **Q2. Define Weather.**

Ans: Weather refers to the state of the atmosphere over an area at any point of time.

### **Q3. Why do the Monsoon winds change their directions?**

Ans: During summers, a low pressure area develops over interior Asia as well as over northwestern India. This causes a complete reversal of the direction of the winds during summer.

### **Q4. What do you mean by Coriolis force?**

Ans: It is an apparent force caused due to earth's rotational movement. In the northern hemisphere, it deflects winds towards the right and in the southern hemisphere it deflects winds towards left.

### **Q5. What do you mean by tropical cyclone?**

Ans: These cyclones which originate and travel in the tropical zone are known as tropical cyclones. These cyclones are often very destructive. They originate in the Andaman sea in the month of November.

### **Q6. Define Trade winds.**

Ans: These are the permanent winds which blow from subtropical belts of high pressure towards the equatorial belts of low pressure.

## SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

### **Q1. What are Jet Streams? How do Jet Streams influence the climate of India?**

Ans. Jet streams are the fasts blowing winds in a narrow zone in the high altitude above 12000 m in troposphere. There are a number of separate jet streams whose speed varies from 110km/h in summer to about 184km/h in winter.

- 1) In winter the sub-tropical westerly jet streams bring rain to the western parts of India.
- 2) In summer the sub-tropical easterly jet blows over peninsular India approximately at 14 N and bring some rain and storm.
- 3) Jet streams also plays very important role in the arrival and departure of the monsoon wind.

### **Q2. Mention any three characteristics of the 'Monsoons'.**

Ans: 1) The monsoon type of climate is characterized by a distinct seasonal pattern.

- 2) The weather conditions greatly change from one season to the other.
- 3) These are affected by different atmospheric conditions prevailing in the regions.
- 4) The duration of the rainy season is between 100-120 days.

### **Q3. What is Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ)? Explain.**

- 1) Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) is a broad trough of low pressure in equatorial latitudes.
- 2) It lies more or less parallel to the equator.
- 3) It moves north or south with the apparent movement of the sun.
- 4) North-east and south-east trade winds converge here.

#### Q4. Distinguish between weather and climate.

Ans.

WEATHER	CLIMATE
(i) It refers to the short run atmospheric conditions.	(i) Climate is the aggregate of day to day weather conditions over a long period of time.
(ii) Weather refers to a particular place.	(ii) Climate refers to a large area.
(iii) Weather may change at a very short interval of time.	(iii) Climate remains more or less unchanged year after year.
(iv) Weather is influenced by any one of its predominant elements i.e., temperature, humidity, etc.	(iv) Climate is the collective effects of all its elements.

#### LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

##### Q1. Discuss the factors which influence the climate of India .

Ans. The Himalayan mountain chain. It protects the Indian subcontinent from cold winds of the Central Asia. It creates barrier before the Southwest monsoon.

**1. Western disturbances** : western disturbances originate over the Mediterranean sea . These cause rainfall in the northwest.

**2. Low pressure reason of Central Asia and Tibet**:- during summer, low pressure reason is formed over the Middle East countries, Central Asia and Tibet. This it uses a burst of monsoon in our country.

**3. Jet streams**:- the air currents blowing in the upper layer of the atmosphere is jet streams. these help the western disturbances who enter into India.

**4. Latitude**:- The Tropic of Cancer passes through the middle of the country. Almost half of the country, lying South of the Tropic of Cancer, belongs to the tropical area. All the remaining area, North of the Tropic of Cancer, formalize in the subtropics. Therefore, India's climate has characteristics of tropical as well as subtropical climate

##### Q2.. Discuss the distribution of precipitation in the country.

1)**Areas of heavy rainfall:** An annual rainfall of over 400 cm is received over parts of western coast in north-eastern India.

2)**Areas of low rainfall:** the annual rainfall less than 60 cm is received in western Rajasthan and the adjoining part of Gujarat the annual rainfall of less than 60 cm is received in western Rajasthan and the adjoining part of Gujarat , Haryana, Punjab, the Deccan plateau and Leh in Kashmir.

3 **Areas of moderate rainfall:** That will rainfall between hundreds and committers to 200 cm is received by MP, Odisha, Bengal, Bihar, Eastern Uttar pradesh ,North-eastern Punjab , eastern parts of Tamil Nadu and the eastern slopes of western Ghats.