



Roll No :
Date : 2026-01-02

School : ACHIEVERS
FOUNDATION
Assessment : Natural Vegetation
and Wildlife
Subject : SST
Class : CBSE -IX

Time : 00:00
Marks: 103

1 What is Natural Vegetation? 2

Ans :

Natural vegetation refers to the plants which have grown naturally without human aid and have been left undisturbed by humans for a long time.

2 Why are the southern slopes of the Himalayas covered with thicker vegetation as compared to northern slopes? 2

Ans :

The southern slopes of the Himalayas get direct sunlight while the northern slopes receive indirect rays or oblique rays.

3 Name the two winds which cause rainfall in the major part of the Indian subcontinent. 2

Ans : • South West Monsoons in Summer.

• North East Monsoons in Winter.

4 For what purpose did the people in the forests use bamboo? 2

Ans :

The people in the forests used bamboo for commercial purposes especially for the construction of houses and for carrying the water from the higher regions of heavy rainfall to the lower areas.

5 Name any three animals which live in the Himalayas due to its cold climate. 2

Ans :

The yak lives in Ladakh's freezing high altitudes. The shaggy horned wild ox and the Tibetan antelope also live in the cold regions of Himalayas.

6 Differentiate between endemic and exotic plants. 2

Ans :

The Virgin vegetation which is purely Indian is known as endemic, while those plants which have come from outside India are known as exotic plants.

7 How does the vegetation change with the change in the soil? 2

Ans :

Different types of soils have different characteristics and minerals, therefore it is suited to those plants which can grow well under those conditions.

8 What type of vegetation is supported by the following soils? 2

Ans : Sandy soils of the desert – cactus and thorny bushes

- Marshy or deltaic soils – mangroves
- Hill soils – conical trees or coniferous trees

9 What are the causes for the variation of sunlight at different places? 2

Ans : Differences in latitude

- Differences in altitude
- Season and duration of the day

10 Which forest is the most widespread forest of India? What is its other name? Give an example of any two species of trees of these forests. 2

Ans :

The Tropical Deciduous Forest is the most widespread forest of India. These forests are also called the Monsoon Forests. Shisham and sal are two important species of these forests.

11 Name four bioserves in India which have been included in the world network of biosphere reserves. 2

Ans :(a) Sunderbans in West Bengal

(b) Nanda Devi in Uttarakhand

(c) Gulf of Mannar in Tamil Nadu

(d) Nilgiris at trijunction of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka

12 What are migratory birds? 2

Ans :

Migratory birds visit a warmer country during the winters as in their native country the temperature falls below freezing point. These birds return to their native area in summer.

13 Give two examples of non-flowering plants. 2

Ans :Non-flowering plants—ferns, algae, fungi. (any two)

14 Why is the area under virgin vegetation decreasing slowly? 2

Ans :

(i) Increase in demand for cultivated land. (ii) Urbanisation due to increasing population.

15 Name the two factors that are important for the spread and dense growth of trees. 2

Ans :(i) Heavy rainfall (ii) Longer duration of sunlight.

16 Which Bioserve is located at the tri-junction of Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu? 2

Ans :

The Nilgiris bio-reserve is located at the tri-junction of Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

17 In which regions are the Lions, Tigers and Leopards animals found? 2

Ans :

Lion: Gir forest in Gujarat **Tigers:** Forests of Madhya Pradesh

Leopards: Himalayas.

18 Give reasons why India's natural vegetation has undergone many changes? 3

Ans :India's natural vegetation has undergone many changes due to the:

- growing demand for cultivated land
- development of industries and mining
- urbanisation and overgrazing of pastures

19 Where are mangrove forests found? How are they formed? Which is the most important tree of the Ganga Delta? 3

Ans :

Mangrove forests are found in the coastal areas mainly in the deltas of the rivers. These forests are also known as the tidal forests as they are formed by the tides which bring in mud and silt and accumulate it on the coasts.

The most important tree of the Ganga Delta is the Sundari tree which is hard and durable.

20 Name any three medicinal plants of India and mention for what they are used. 3

Ans :

Jamun: The juice has digestive properties. The powder of the seed is used for curing diabetes.

Arjun: The fresh juice of leaves is a cure for earache and regulate blood pressure.

Tulsi Plant: It is used to cure cough and cold.

21 'Bird life in India is colourful'. Explain. 3

Ans :

(a) The country has about 2,000 species of birds. Some of the wetlands of India are popular with migratory birds.

(b) Peacocks, pheasants, ducks, parakeets, cranes and pigeons are some of the birds inhabiting the forests and the wetlands of the country.

(c) In places where the desert merges with the sea, like the Rann of Kachchh, flamingoes with their pink plumage, come in large numbers.

22 How many National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries have been set up by the government to take care of the natural heritage of India? Why have these been established by the government? 3

Ans :

89 National Parks and 400 Wildlife Sanctuaries have been set up to take care of the natural heritage of India. These have been established to protect and save the flora and fauna, and maintain the balance of the ecosystem.

23 A great variety of flora is found in India. Give three geographical factors responsible for this diversification of flora. 3

Ans :

India has a great variety in flora because of:

- (a) Varied relief of mountains, plains, plateaus and desert. They have their own different types of flora. In the mountainous regions, wet temperate forests are found between the height of 1000-2000 m, coniferous forests are found between 1500 and 3000 m. Trees like the pine, deodar, spruce and cedar are found. In regions of less rainfall (less than 70 cm) and in semi-arid regions the vegetation consists of acacias, palms and cacti.
- (b) In areas of heavy rainfall like the Western Ghats, which receive more than 200 cm of rainfall, tropical evergreen forests are found.
- (c) Different types of terrain and soil – like alluvial, black, red, laterite support different types of vegetation e.g., black soil is good for growing cotton.

24 Distinguish between Thorn Forests and Mangrove Forests.

3

Ans :

Thorn Forests	Mangrove Forests
(a) Located in regions having 70 cm of rainfall. The natural vegetation consists of thorny trees and bushes.	(a) The Mangrove tidal forests are found in coastal regions influenced by tides.
(b) Found in semi-arid regions, e.g., Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh.	(b) Mangrove tidal forests are found in the deltas of Ganga, Mahanadi, Krishna, Godavari and Kaveri.
(c) <i>Babool</i> , kikar, palms, cacti and acacia are the main plant species.	(c) The Sundari is an important tree found here. These have hard durable wood. Other examples are agar, keora.

25 Write three measures to conserve Ecosystem.

3

Ans :

Ecosystem can be conserved by:

- (a) avoiding cutting of trees indiscriminately.
- (b) checking rapid growth of population. Otherwise overcrowding will result in imbalances and the pollution of the environment.
- (c) checking the smoke from the chimneys and vehicles. Waste from farms, factories and cities should be scientifically treated so that we can save our ecosystem and preserve it for the benefit of mankind.

26 Write the main characteristics of tropical deciduous forests.

3

Ans :

Main characteristics of tropical deciduous forests are:

(a) They form the natural cover almost all over India, hence they are also called 'monsoon forests'.

(b) Rainfall needed is between 75-200 cm. They are sub-divided into (i) moist deciduous (ii) dry deciduous. Examples are sal, teak, shisham, sandalwood, bamboo, etc.

(c) Trees shed their leaves for about six to eight weeks in summer.

(d) Located on the eastern slopes of Western Ghats, Uttar Pradesh, Chattisgarh, northeastern states Bihar, West Odisha, along the Shiwaliks and rainier pans of peninsular plateau.

(e) These forests are economically most important. They have been commercially exploited, providing the most valuable timber and other forest products. (any three)

27 Explain 'natural ecosystem'. Why is any attempt to tamper with the ecosystem fraught with grave risks?

3

Ans :

(a) An ecosystem consists of all species of plants and animals in a given area which are interdependent.

(b) It is the ecosystem which helps the man to survive and lead a comfortable life. It provides man with food, raw material for industries and clothing. The natural resources should be used carefully so that they are not exhausted in a short time.

(c) Ecosystem can be conserved by avoiding cutting of trees indiscriminately. Checking on rapid growth of population, otherwise overcrowding will result in the imbalances and pollution of environment.

28 Describe the major vegetation zones of the Himalayan region.

3

Ans :

In mountainous areas (Himalayas), the decrease in temperature and increase in altitude leads to the corresponding changes in natural vegetation. The major vegetation zones are:

- (a) Wet temperate type of forests are located between a height of 1000-2000 metres. Evergreen broad-leaf trees such as chir, chill, ash, oak, chestnuts are found in this region.
- (b) Between 1500-3000 metres above sea-level, coniferous forests such as pine, deodar, silver fir, spruce and cedar are found.
- (c) At high altitude, Alpine vegetation comprising Silver fir, junipers, pines and birches is found.
- (d) Tundra vegetation of moss and lichen prevails at higher altitude. (any three)

29 Write three measures to protect wildlife.

3

Ans :

The measures taken by the Government for the protection and conservation of our biological diversity are:

- (a) Periodic census are conducted to find out the latest position and trends in this regard.
- (b) Tiger reserves have been set up. Project Tiger is a great success.
- (c) Rhinos in Assam and elephants in Periyar are being conserved.
- (d) Several national parks and bird sanctuaries have been set up. (any three)

30 Describe the vegetation and the wildlife found in the Ganga and Brahmaputra delta.

3

Ans :

Mangrove tidal forests are found in coastal regions, influenced by the tides. The roots of the plants are submerged under water. They are found in the deltas of Ganga and Brahmaputra. The Sundari trees are found here. They have hard durable wood. Other examples are agar, keora. The Tigers are found in the Sunderbans of West Bengal. Turtles, crocodiles, gharials and snakes are also found in these forests.

31 Name two states where thorn forests and scrubs vegetation are found.

3

Which are the common animals found in these forests? Why is there absence of trees in these forests?

Ans :

Thorn forests and scrubs vegetation are found in Gujarat and Rajasthan. Camels, rats, wild ass are the common animals found in these forests. There is absence of trees because rainfall is less than 70 cm in these regions.

32 Mention the ways in which the desert plants adapt themselves to their surroundings.

3

Ans :

- (a) Trees are scattered.
- (b) Have long roots which go deep into the soil to get moisture.
- (c) The stems are succulent to conserve water.
- (d) Leaves are thick and small to prevent excessive evaporation of moisture. (any three)

33 Which migratory bird visits the Rann of Kachchh in winter? Why? How do we benefit from these birds?

3

Ans :

Siberian Crane is the migratory bird which visits the Rann of Kachchh in winter. It becomes extremely cold in Siberia so they come here and build nest mounds from the salty mud and raise their young ones. The visit of the Siberian Crane is one among many extraordinary sights in the country. Many tourists and visitors come here to see them.

34 Compare the wildlife of the Himalayas and the wetlands of our country.

3

Ans :

The animals of the Himalayas can survive in the extreme cold where the temperatures are very low. These include shaggy horned wild ox, the Tibetan antelope, the bharal, wild sheep and the Tibetan wild ass. Rare animals like the snow leopard and the red panda are found in certain areas. In the wetlands, animals like the crocodiles, gharial and turtles are commonly found. A number of reptiles and birds inhabit the wetlands of the country.

35 What is the meaning of flora and fauna? How is India rich in its fauna? Explain.

3

Ans :

The term 'flora' is used to denote plants and the term 'fauna' is used to denote animals. India has approximately 90,000 of animal species. The country has about 2,000 species of birds. There are 2546 species of fish, which account for nearly 12% of the world's stock. It also shares between 5 and 8 per cent of the world's amphibians, reptiles and mammals. India is the only country in the world that has both tigers and lions. In the rivers, lakes and coastal areas, turtles, crocodiles and gharials are found. Peacocks, Pheasants, ducks and cranes are some of the birds inhabiting the forests and wetlands of the country.

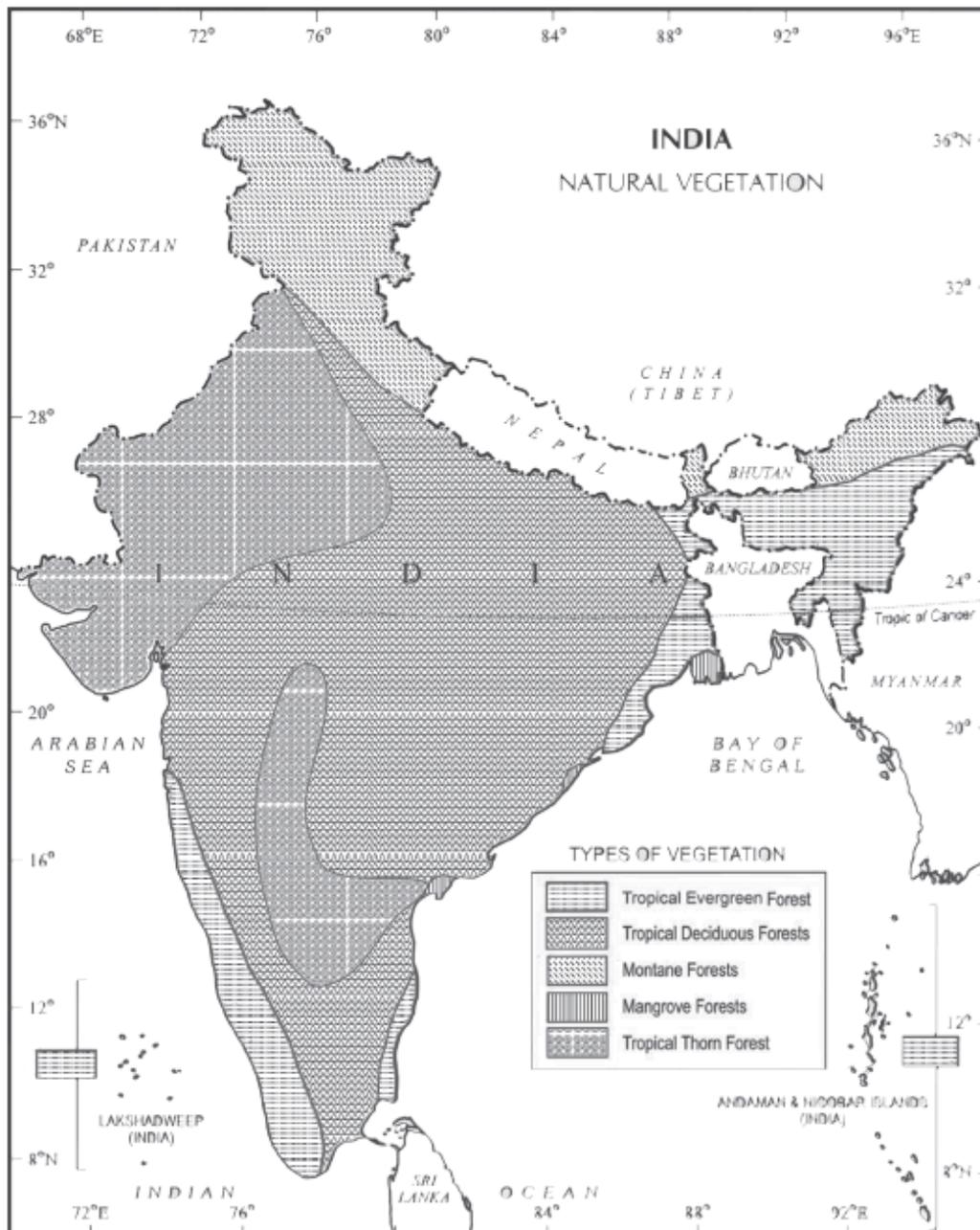
36 Study the map of India showing the types of vegetation and answer the questions given below.

3

(a) Give reasons why the Tropical Thorn Forests are located in the area shown on the map.

(b) Why are the Tropical Evergreen Forests located along the Western Coastal Plain of South India?

(c) Which is the most widely spread vegetation belt in India?



Ans :

(a) The Tropical Thorn Forests are located in the area shown on the map because the rainfall here is less than 70 cm. The South West Summer Monsoons are unable to cause much rain as they lie in the rain shadow area.

(b) The Tropical Evergreen Forests are located along the Western Coastal Plain of South India as this region lies on the windward slopes of the Western Ghats and receives heavy rainfall, which is over 200 cm.

(c) The Tropical Deciduous Forests are the most widespread forests of India.

37 Explain how do forests play a major role to enhance the quality of our environment.

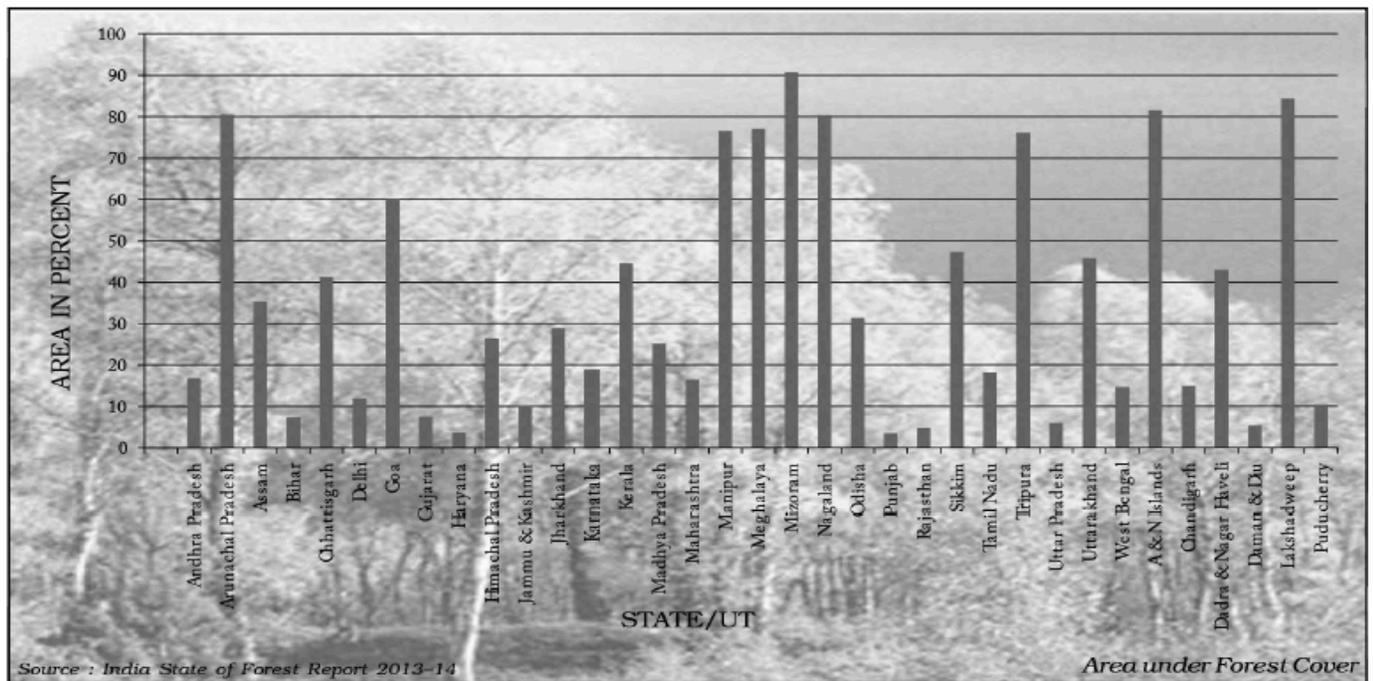
Ans :

- Forests modify the local climate, control soil erosion, regulate stream flow and provide livelihood and recreation.
- Forests control the wind force and temperature and cause rainfall.
- Forests provide humus to the soil and shelter to the wildlife.

38 Study the data given and answer the questions given below.

3

- Name two states where the area under forest cover is over 80%.
- Name two states where the area under forest cover is below 5%.
- What could be the two possible reasons for the forest cover being below 5%?



Ans :

- Mizoram and Lakshadweep
- Haryana and Punjab
- Forest cover is below 5% as most of the trees have been cut or removed due to agriculture, urbanisation and industrialisation.

39 'Human beings are an integral part of the ecosystem and are largely responsible for the changes that occur around.' On the basis of the above statement answer the following questions.

3

- Give two ways in which man is responsible for the changes made.
- What do you understand by the term 'ecosystem'?
- What has been the result of man's interference with nature?

Ans :

- (a) Man is responsible because he has cut/removed the trees to grow crops to built houses and to set up industries.
- (b) Ecosystem is a system which consists of the physical environment and the organisms living therein.
- (c) This interference has resulted in the extinction of many plants and animals.

40 "To protect the flora and founa of the country, the government has taken many steps". Write any 2 ways in which the government has tried to reduce dependence on forests. What values do you learn from this?

3

Ans :

- (i) Providing the tribals with alternative sources of energy like biogas and solar energy to prevent cutting down of trees.
- (ii) Providing jobs by setting up village and cottage industries.

Values—Conserve the ecosystem, protect and preserve flora and fauna.