

**CLASS-9**  
**GEOGRAPHY**  
**Chap-4**  
**NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILD LIFE**

**(Ques-ans)**

Q 1: Choose the right answer from the four alternatives given below.

(i) To which one of the following types of vegetation does rubber belong?

(a) Tundra

(b) Himalayan

(c) Tidal

(d) Tropical Evergreen

Ans- (d) Tropical Evergreen

(ii) Cinchona trees are found in the areas of rainfall more than

(a) 100 cm

(b) 70 cm

(c) 50 cm

(d) less than 50 cm

Ans- (a) 100 cm

(iii) In which of the following states is the Simlipal bio-reserve located?

(a) Punjab

(b) Delhi

(c) Odisha

(d) West Bengal

Ans- ( c) Odisha

(iv) Which one of the following bio-reserves is not included in the world network of bio-reserves?

(a) Manas

(b) Gulf of Mannar

(c) Dihang-Dibang

(d) Nanda devi

Ans- (a) Manas

Q 2: Answer the following questions briefly.

(i) Define an ecosystem.

Ans- Ecosystem is a system of interdependence comprising the physical environment and the organisms living therein.

(ii) What factors are responsible for the distribution of plants and animals in India?

Ans- Temperature, humidity, precipitation, land and soil are the factors responsible for the distribution of plants in India. The nature of plants in an area, to a large extent, determines the animal life of that area.

(iii) What is a bio-reserve? Give two examples.

Ans- A bio-reserve is a conserved ecosystem. It is managed in such a way that not only is its biodiversity preserved but also its resources are used in a sustainable manner for the benefit of the local communities. Examples: The Nilgiris, Sunderbans.

(iv) Name two animals having habitat in tropical and montane type of vegetation.

Ans- iv) Tropical animals – Tiger, elephant.

Montane animals – Snow leopard, spotted deer.

Q 3:

Distinguish between

(i) Flora and fauna

Ans- Flora: This term denotes the species of plants of a particular region or period

Fauna: This term denotes the species of animals of a particular region or period.

(ii) Tropical evergreen and deciduous forests

Ans- Tropical Evergreen Forests are located in the heavy rainfall areas of Western Ghats and the island groups of Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar, upper parts of Assam and Tamil Nadu coast.

These forests are present in areas receiving more than 200 cm of rainfall annually.

Since the region is warm and wet throughout the year, there is no definite time for the trees to shed their leaves.

Examples: ebony, mahogany, rubber, rosewood

Common animals found in these forests are elephants and monkeys.

Tropical Deciduous Forests are located in the eastern part of India – northeastern states, along the foothills of the Himalayas, Jharkhand, West Orissa and Chattisgarh, and on the eastern slopes of Western Ghats.

The dry deciduous forests are located in the rainier parts of the Peninsular Plateau and the plains of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

These forests are present in areas receiving rainfall between 200 cm and 70 cm

The trees shed their leaves for about six to eight weeks in dry summer.

Examples: teak, bamboo, sandalwood, peepal, neem

Common animals found in these forests are lions and tigers.