

CLASS VII CH 6 Natural Vegetation and Wild Life (NCERT)

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QUESTION – ANSWER



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1. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS BRIEFLY.

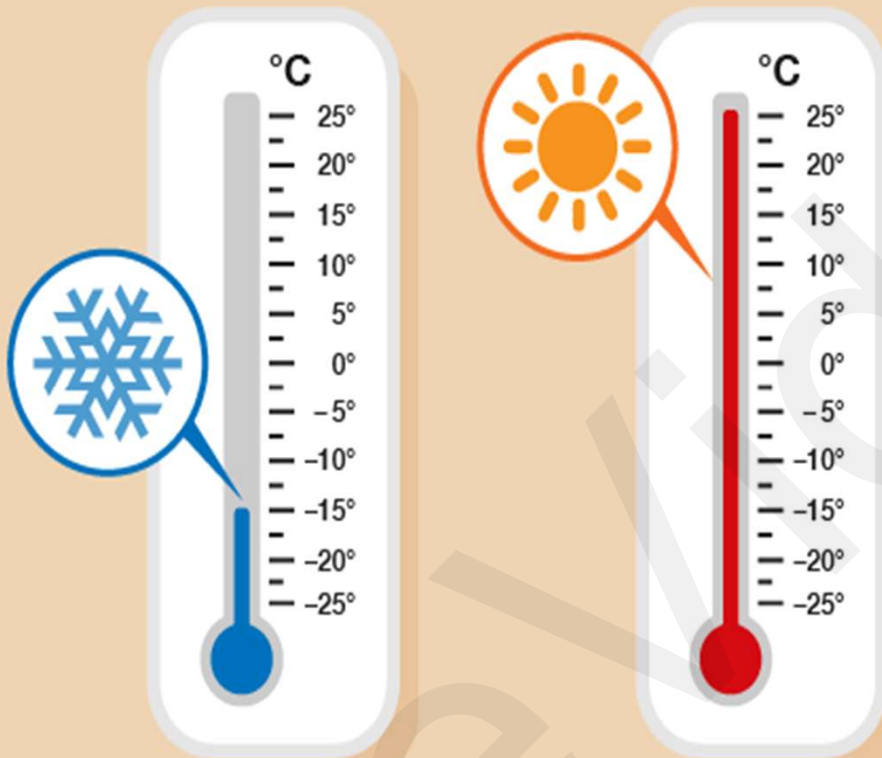
(a) Which are the two factors on which the growth of vegetation mostly depends?

ANSWER: (a) The two factors on which the growth of vegetation mostly depends are— temperature and moisture.

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TEMPERATURE



MOISTURE



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(b) Which are the three broad categories of natural vegetation?

ANSWER: The three broad categories of natural vegetation are—forests, grasslands and shrubs.



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(c) Name the two hardwood trees commonly found in tropical evergreen forest

ANSWER:

Rosewood and mahogany.



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(d) In which part of the world are tropical deciduous forests found?

ANSWER: Tropical deciduous forests are found in the large part of India, northern Australia and in central America.

AUSTRALIA



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INDIA



NORTH AMERICA



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(e) In which climatic conditions are citrus fruits cultivated?

ANSWER: Citrus fruits are cultivated in the regions marked for hot dry summers and mild rainy winters.



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(f) Mention the uses of coniferous forest.

ANSWER: The woods of coniferous forests are tall and soft. Chirr, pine and cedar are the important variety of trees in these forests. The woods of these trees are very useful for making pulp, which is used for manufacturing paper and newsprint. Match boxes and packing boxes are also made from softwood.

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CONIFEROUS FOREST



CEDAR



CHIR



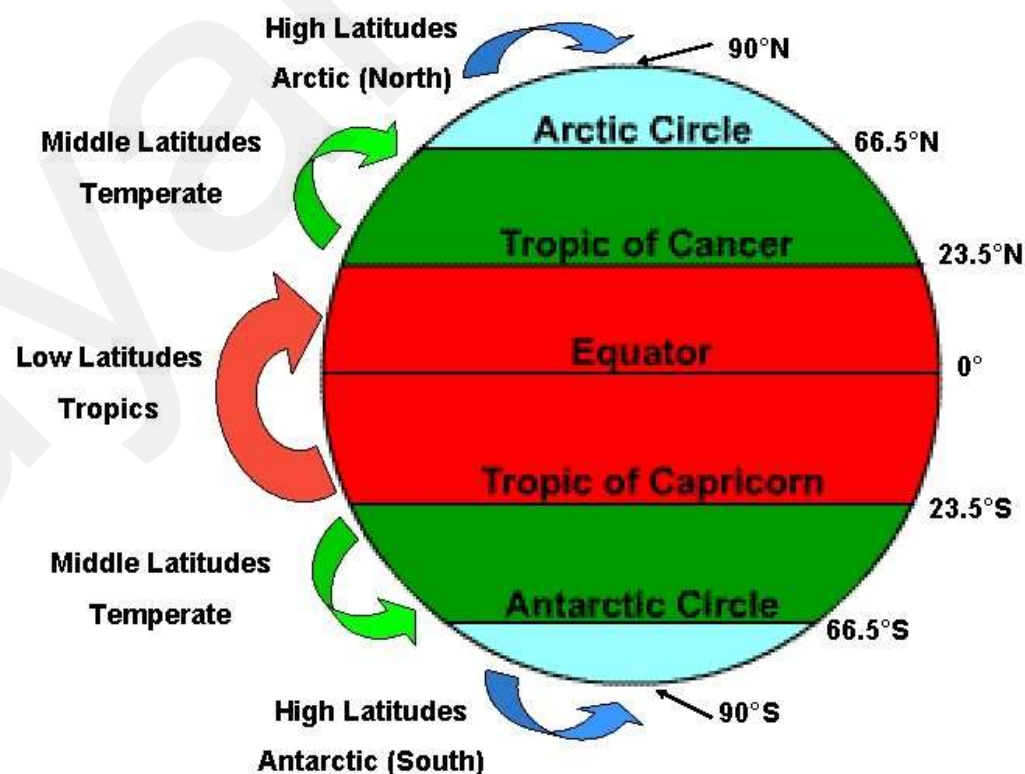
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(g) In which part of the world is seasonal grassland found?

ANSWER: Seasonal grasslands are found in the mid-latitudinal zones and in the interior part of the continents.



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2. TICK THE CORRECT ANSWER.

(a) Mosses and Lichens
are found in

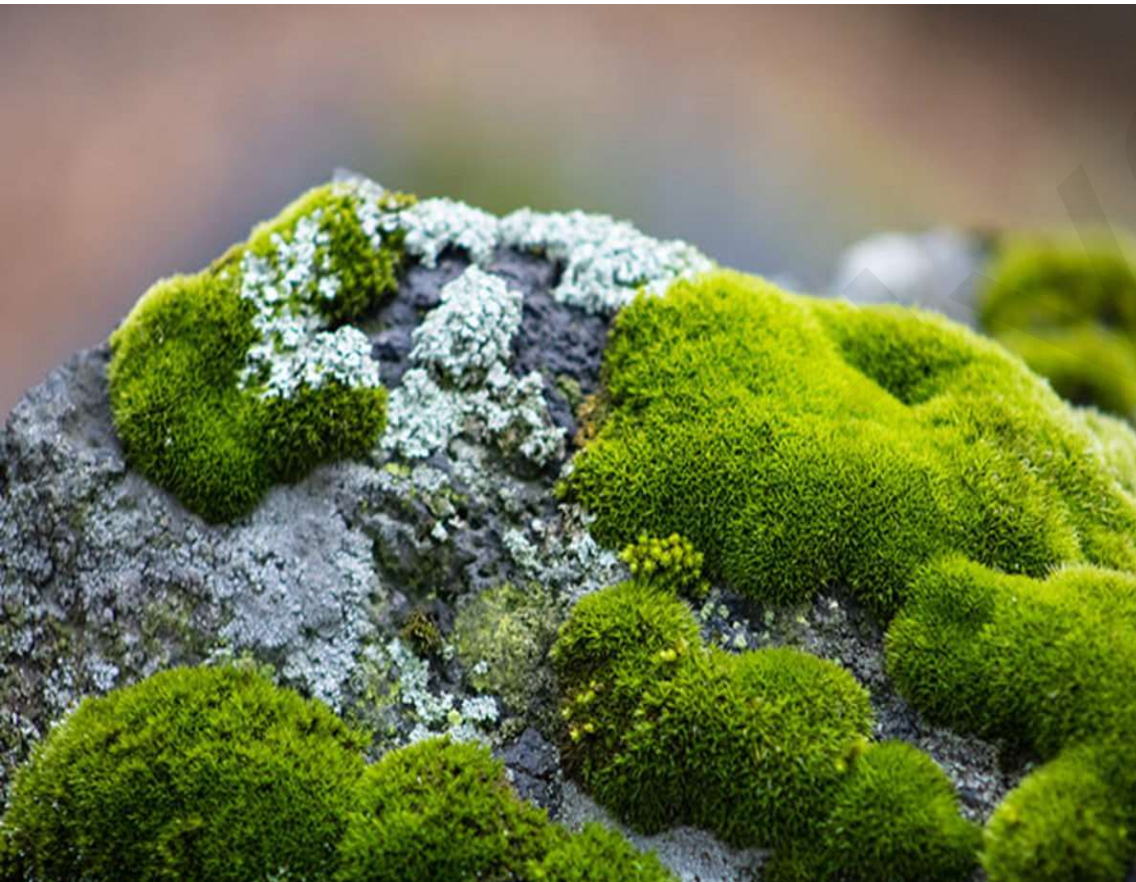
- (I) DESERTIC VEGETATION
- (II) TROPICAL VEGETATION
- (III) TUNDRA VEGETATION.



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LEAFLESS PLANTS



ORGANISM



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**(B) THORNY BUSHES ARE
FOUND IN**

**(I) HOT AND HUMID TROPICAL
CLIMATE**

**(II) HOT AND DRY DESERTIC
CLIMATE**

(III) COLD POLAR CLIMATE.



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**(C) IN TROPICAL EVERGREEN FOREST,
ONE OF THE COMMON ANIMALS IS**

- (I) MONKEY**
- (II) GIRAFFE**
- (III) CAMEL.**



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**(D) ONE IMPORTANT VARIETY OF
CONIFEROUS FOREST IS**

(I) ROSEWOOD

(II) PINE

(III) TEAK.



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(E) STEPPE GRASSLAND IS FOUND IN

(I) S. AFRICA

(II) AUSTRALIA

(III) CENTRAL ASIA.



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❑ ANSWER:

- (a)—(iii)
- (b)—(ii)
- (c)—(i)
- (d)—(ii)
- (e)—(iii)



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QUESTION 3. Match the following.

A	B
(i) Walrus	(a) Soft wood tree
(ii) Cedar	(b) An animal of tropical deciduous forest
(iii) Olives	(c) A polar animal
(iv) Elephants	(d) Temperate grassland in Australia

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A	B
(v) Campos	(e) Thorny shrubs
(vi) Downs	(f) A citrus fruit
	(g) Tropical grassland of Brazil

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ANSWER.

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| (i) Walrus | (c) A polar animal |
| (ii) Cedar | (a) Soft wood tree |
| (iii) Olives | (f) A citrus fruit |
| (iv) Elephants | (b) An animal of tropical deciduous forest |
| (v) Campos | (g) Tropical grassland of Brazil |
| (vi) Downs | (d) Temperate grassland in Australia |

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4. GIVE REASONS:

(a) The animals in polar region have thick fur and thick skin.

ANSWER. The animals in polar region have thick fur and thick skin to protect themselves from the cold climatic conditions.



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(b) Tropical deciduous trees shed their leaves in the dry season.

ANSWER. Tropical deciduous trees shed their leaves in the dry season to conserve water and the fallen leaves promote nutrients to the soil.



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(c) The type and thickness of vegetation changes from place to place.

ANSWER. The type and thickness of vegetation changes from place to place because of the variation in temperature and moisture.

