



**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT**  
**SENIOR SECTION**  
**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
**CLASS: IX**

WORKSHEET-16

**TOPIC: CHAPTER: 5- VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE**

**Write the following in questions into the notebook: 4, 6, 7, 10, 19, 21, 28, 30, 35, 36**

**Summary**

Flora: Plant species of a particular region or period are called flora.

Fauna: The animal species of a particular region or period are called fauna.

**Factors which affect the diversity of flora and fauna:**

**RELIEF:**

Land and Soil

**CLIMATE**

Temperature, Humidity, Photoperiod (Sunlight) and Precipitation.

Ecosystem: All the plants and animals in an area are interdependent on each other. The plants and animals; along with their physical environment make the ecosystem. A very large ecosystem is called a biome. Biomes are identified on the basis of plants.

**TYPES OF VEGETATION**

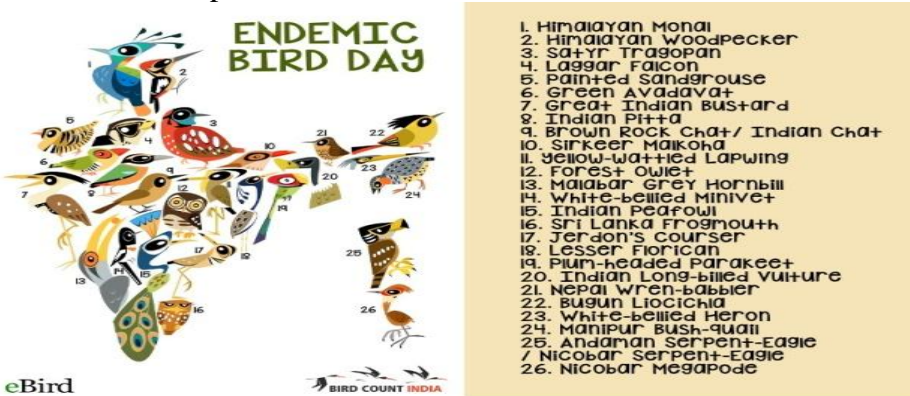
There are five major types of vegetation in India: Tropical Rainforests, Tropical Deciduous Forests, Tropical Thorn Forests and Scrubs, Montane Forests and Mangrove Forests.

**WILD LIFE**

There are more than 90,000 animal species in India. There are more than 2000 species of birds in India. Elephants are found in the hot wet forests of Assam, Karnataka and Kerala. One-horned rhinos are found in the swampy and marshy lands of Assam and West Bengal. Wild ass and camels are found in the Rann of Kachchh and Thar Desert. Indian bison, nilgai, chousingha, gazel and many other species of deer and some other animals are found in India. India is the only country in the world which has both tigers and lions.

- The fourteen biosphere reserves are: Sunderbans, Gulf of Mannar, the Nilgiris, Nanda Devi, Nokrek, Great Nicobar, Manas, Simlipal, Dihang-Dibang, Dibru Saikhowa, Agasthyamalai, Kanchenjunga, Pachmari, Achanakmar-Amarkantak.
- Project Tiger, Project Rhino, Project Great Indian Bustard and many other ecodevelopmental projects have been introduced.
- 89 National Parks, 490 Wildlife sanctuaries and Zoological gardens are set up to take care of Natural heritage.

Q. No.	Question	Marks
1.	What number of plant species does India have? State it's ranking in Asia and in the world?	2
Ans	With about 47,000 plant species India occupies tenth place in the world and fourth in Asia in plant diversity.	
2.	What number of flowering plants does India have? How much it accounts to the world's total?	2
Ans	There are about 15,000 flowering plants in India which account for 6 per cent in the world's total number of flowering plants.	

<p><b>3.</b> <b>Ans</b></p>	<p>What number of animal species does India have? India has 90,000 species of animals</p>  <p><b>ENDEMIC BIRD DAY</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Himalayan Monal</li> <li>2. Himalayan Woodpecker</li> <li>3. Sa-yr Tragopan</li> <li>4. Laggar Falcon</li> <li>5. Painted Sandprouse</li> <li>6. Green AVadavat</li> <li>7. Great Indian Bustard</li> <li>8. Indian Pitta</li> <li>9. Brown Rock Chat/ Indian Chat</li> <li>10. Siskoeer Makohd</li> <li>11. Yellow-wattled Lapwing</li> <li>12. Forest Owllet</li> <li>13. Malabar Grey Hornbill</li> <li>14. White-bellied Minivet</li> <li>15. Indian Peafowl</li> <li>16. Sri Lanka Frosmouth</li> <li>17. Jerdon's Courser</li> <li>18. Lesser Florican</li> <li>19. Plum-headed Parakeet</li> <li>20. Indian Long-billed Vulture</li> <li>21. Nepal Wren-babbler</li> <li>22. Buzun Liocichd</li> <li>23. White-bellied Heron</li> <li>24. Manipur Bush-quail</li> <li>25. Andaman Serpent-Eagle</li> <li>26. Nicobar Serpent-Eagle</li> <li>26. Nicobar Megapode</li> </ol> <p>eBird BIRD COUNT INDIA</p>	<p><b>1</b></p>
<p><b>4.</b> <b>Ans</b></p>	<p>Define the following: (4x1)</p> <p>a) <u>Natural Vegetation</u>: Natural vegetation refers to a plant community which has grown naturally without human aid and has been left undisturbed by humans for a long time.</p> <p>b) <u>Virgin Vegetation</u>: Natural vegetation which has been left undisturbed by humans for a long time. This is termed as a virgin vegetation.</p> <p>c) <u>Endemic or indigenous species</u>: The virgin vegetation, which are purely Indian are known as endemic or indigenous species .</p> <p>d) <u>Exotic plants</u>: Those plants which have come from outside India are termed as exotic plants.</p>	<p><b>4</b></p>
<p><b>5.</b> <b>Ans</b></p>	<p>Differentiate between Flora and Fauna. (Meaning and No. of species)</p> <p>1) The term <u>flora</u> is used to denote plants of a particular region or period.</p> <p>2) There are 47000 species of plants.</p> <p>1) Similarly, the species of animals are referred to as <u>fauna</u> .</p> <p>2) There are 90,000 species of animals in India.</p>	<p><b>2</b></p>
<p><b>6.</b> <b>Ans</b></p>	<p>How does land and soil (relief factor) affect natural vegetation?</p> <p><u>Land</u>:</p> <p>1) The nature of land influences the type of vegetation.</p> <p>2) The fertile level is generally devoted to agriculture.</p> <p>3) The undulating and rough terrains are areas where grassland and woodlands develop and give shelter to a variety of wild life.</p> <p><u>Soil</u> :</p> <p>1) The sandy soils of the desert support cactus and thorny bushes.</p> <p>2) Wet, marshy, deltaic soils support mangroves and deltaic vegetation. 3) The hill slopes with some depth of soil have conical trees.</p>	<p><b>3</b></p>
<p><b>7.</b> <b>Ans</b></p>	<p>How do temperature, sunlight and precipitation (climate factor) affect natural vegetation?</p> <p><u>Ans )Temperature</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The character and extent of vegetation are mainly determined by temperature along with humidity in the air, precipitation and soil.</li> <li>● On the slopes of the Himalayas and the hills of the Peninsula above the height of 915 metres, the fall in the temperature affects the types of vegetation and its growth, and changes it from tropical to subtropical temperate and alpine vegetation.</li> </ul> <p><u>Photoperiod (Sunlight )</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The variation in duration of sunlight at different places is due to differences in latitude, altitude, season and duration of the day.</li> <li>● Due to longer duration of sunlight, trees grow faster in sunlight.</li> </ul> <p><u>Precipitation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● In India almost the entire rainfall is brought in by the advancing southwest monsoon (June to September) and retreating northeast monsoons.</li> <li>● Areas of heavy rainfall have more dense vegetation as compared to other areas of less rainfall.</li> </ul>	<p><b>3</b></p>

<b>8.</b> <b>Ans</b>	Why are the southern slopes in the Himalayan region covered with thick vegetation? (1+1) <u>Factors affecting are:</u> ●Plenty of sunlight ●Plenty of rainfall	<b>2</b>
<b>9.</b> <b>Ans</b>	Why are the western slopes of the Western Ghats covered with thick forests, and not the eastern slopes? (1+1) Western slopes are located on the windward side of the western ghats and receive more rainfall from the winds originating from the Arabian sea , Eastern slopes on the other hand receive comparatively less or no rain.	<b>2</b>
<b>10.</b> <b>Ans</b>	How are forests important to us? State four points.(any four) Forests are renewable resources and play a major role in enhancing the quality of environment: 1. modify local climate, 5. Provide livelihood for many communities 2.control soil erosion, 6. offer panoramic or scenic view for recreation 3.regulate stream flow, 4.support a variety of industries	<b>4</b>
<b>11.</b> <b>Ans</b>	State the factors that have led to the changes in India’s natural vegetation. India’s natural vegetation has undergone many changes due to several factors such as: *the growing demand for cultivated land. *development of industries. *mining. *urbanisation and *over-grazing of pastures.	<b>4</b>
<b>12.</b> <b>Ans</b>	a)Name any two regions that have natural vegetation in real sense. *In some inaccessible regions like the Himalayas * the hilly regions of central India * the <i>marusthali</i> (desert type). b) The vegetation cover of India in large parts is no more natural in real sense. Give two reasons. *the vegetation of most of the areas has been modified at some places. *It has been replaced or degraded by human occupancy.	<b>4</b>
<b>13.</b> <b>Ans</b>	What was the actual forest area cover in India in the year 2011? Ans) In 2011, the actual forest cover in India was only 21.05 per cent.	<b>1</b>
<b>14.</b> <b>Ans</b>	What is an ecosystem? All the plants and animals in an area are interdependent and interrelated to each other in their physical environment, thus,forming an ecosystem.	<b>1</b>
<b>15.</b> <b>Ans</b>	How do the human beings influence the ecology of a region? i) They utilise the vegetation and wild life. ii)The greed of human beings leads to over utilisation of these resources. iii) They cut the trees . iv) They kill the animals creating ecological imbalance.	<b>4</b>
<b>16.</b> <b>Ans</b>	What is a ‘biome’? How are they identified? A very large ecosystem on land having distinct types of vegetation and animal life is called a <i>biome</i> . The biomes are identified on the basis of plants	<b>2</b>
<b>17.</b> <b>Ans</b>	Name the major types of vegetation that are found in our country. The following major types of vegetation may be identified in our country (Figure 5.3). (i) Tropical Rain Forests (ii) Tropical Deciduous Forests (iii) Tropical Thorn Forests and Scrubs (iv) Montane Forests	<b>3</b>

	(v) Mangrove Forests			
<b>18.</b> <b>Ans</b>	<p>Explain the Tropical Rain Forests under the following headings:</p> <p>A) Areas : the Western Ghats and the island groups of Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar, upper parts of Assam and Tamil Nadu coast</p> <p>B) Height of the trees : The trees reach great heights up to 60 metres or even above.</p> <p>C) Imp. Animals: The common animals found in these forests are elephants, monkey, lemur and deer. The one horned rhinoceros.</p> <p>D) Rainfall: They are at their best in areas having more than 200 cm of rainfall.</p> <p>E) Examples of trees: ebony, mahogany, rosewood, rubber and Cinchona.</p>	<b>4</b>		
<b>19.</b> <b>Ans</b>	<p>‘Tropical Rain Forest appears green all the year round.’ Give reason to support your answer.</p> <p>Since the region is warm and wet throughout the year, it has a luxuriant vegetation of all kinds – trees, shrubs, and creepers giving it a multilayered structure.</p> <p>2) There is no definite time for trees to shed their leaves. As such, these forests appear green all the year round.</p>	<b>2</b>		
<b>20.</b> <b>Ans</b>	<p>Explain the Tropical Deciduous Forests under the following headings:</p> <p>I) Other name    II) Rainfall    III) Important characteristic IV) Common animals.</p> <p>i) Other name: the monsoon forests .</p> <p>ii) spread over the region receiving rainfall between 200 cm and 70 cm. iii) Trees of this forest-type shed their leaves for about six to eight weeks in dry summer.</p> <p>iv) The common animals found are lion, tiger, pig, deer and elephant.</p>	<b>4</b>		
<b>21.</b> <b>Ans</b>	<p>Distinguish between the Moist Deciduous and Dry Deciduous forests on the basis of the following:</p> <p>a) Rainfall    b) Areas    c) Examples of trees</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;"> <p><u>Moist Deciduous forests:</u></p> <p>a) Rainfall: These are found in areas receiving rainfall between 200 and 100 cm.</p> <p>b) Areas: These forests exist, therefore, mostly in the eastern part of the country – northeastern states, along the foothills of the Himalayas, Jharkhand, West Orissa and Chhattisgarh, and on the eastern slopes of the Western Ghats.</p> <p>c) Examples: Teak is the most dominant species of this forest. <i>Bamboos, sal, shisham, sandalwood, khair, kusum, arjun &amp; mulberry .</i></p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;"> <p><u>Dry Deciduous forests:</u></p> <p>a) Rainfall: The dry deciduous forests are found in areas having rainfall between 100 cm and 70 cm.</p> <p>b) Areas: These forests are found in the rainier parts of the peninsular plateau and the plains of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.</p> <p>c) Examples: There are open stretches in which Teak, Sal, <i>Peepal, Neem</i> grow</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p><u>Moist Deciduous forests:</u></p> <p>a) Rainfall: These are found in areas receiving rainfall between 200 and 100 cm.</p> <p>b) Areas: These forests exist, therefore, mostly in the eastern part of the country – northeastern states, along the foothills of the Himalayas, Jharkhand, West Orissa and Chhattisgarh, and on the eastern slopes of the Western Ghats.</p> <p>c) Examples: Teak is the most dominant species of this forest. <i>Bamboos, sal, shisham, sandalwood, khair, kusum, arjun &amp; mulberry .</i></p>	<p><u>Dry Deciduous forests:</u></p> <p>a) Rainfall: The dry deciduous forests are found in areas having rainfall between 100 cm and 70 cm.</p> <p>b) Areas: These forests are found in the rainier parts of the peninsular plateau and the plains of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.</p> <p>c) Examples: There are open stretches in which Teak, Sal, <i>Peepal, Neem</i> grow</p>	<b>3</b>
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<b>22.</b> <b>Ans</b>	<p>Explain the Thorn Forest and Scrubs under the following:</p> <p>i) Rainfall    ii) Areas    iii) Main plant species iv) Characteristics of vegetation    v) Animals</p>	<b>5</b>		
<b>23.</b> <b>Ans</b>	<p>Why does natural vegetation change in the mountainous areas?</p> <p>In mountainous areas, the decrease in temperature with increasing altitude leads to the corresponding change in natural vegetation.</p>	<b>2</b>		
<b>24.</b> <b>Ans</b>	<p>Describe the vegetation found in the mountainous areas.</p> <p>1) <u>The wet temperate type</u> of forests are found between a height</p>	<b>5</b>		

	<p>of 1000 and 2000 metres.</p> <p>2) <u>Evergreen broad-leaf trees</u> such as oaks and chestnuts predominate. Between 1500 and 3000 metres, temperate forests containing coniferous trees like pine, deodar, silver fir, spruce and cedar, are found.</p> <p>3) At higher elevations, <u>temperate grasslands</u> are common.</p> <p>4) <u>Alpine vegetation</u> is present, generally at more than 3,600 metres above sea-level. Silver fir, junipers, pines and birches are the common trees of these forests.</p> <p>5) At higher altitudes, mosses and lichens form part of <u>tundra vegetation</u>.</p>																					
<b>25.</b> <b>Ans</b>	<p>Name the nomadic tribes who use the Alpine grasslands extensively for grazing.</p> <p>Nomadic tribes like the Gujjars and the Bakarwals.</p>	<b>2</b>																				
<b>26.</b> <b>Ans</b>	<p>Name the animals found in the montane forests</p> <p>Kashmir stag, spotted deer, wild sheep, jack rabbit, Tibetan antelope, yak, snow leopard, squirrels, Shaggy horn wild ibex, bear and rare red panda, sheep and goats with thick hair</p>	<b>2</b>																				
<b>27.</b>	<p>Explain Mangrove forests under the following:</p> <p>A) Areas                      B) Examples of trees                      C) Animals</p>	<b>3</b>																				
<b>28.</b> <b>Ans</b>	<p>Why is Bio-diversity necessary? Why should it be covered?</p> <p>The animals were selected from large stock provided by nature as milch animal. They also provided us draught power, transportation, meat, eggs. The fish provide nutritive food. Many insects help in pollination of crops and fruit trees and exert biological control on such insects, which are harmful.</p>	<b>4</b>																				
<b>29.</b> <b>Ans</b>	<p>State the use of the following medicinal plants:</p> <p>i) Sarpagandha              ii) Jamun              iii) Babool              iv) Neem              v) Tulsi</p> <p>Sarpagandha : Used to treat blood pressure; it is found only in India.</p> <p>Jamun : The juice from ripe fruit is used to prepare vinegar which is carminative and diuretic, and has digestive properties. The powder of the seed is used for controlling diabetes.</p> <p>Arjun : The fresh juice of leaves is a cure for earache. It is also used to regulate blood pressure.</p> <p>Babool : Leaves are used as a cure for eye sores. Its gum is used as a tonic.</p> <p>Neem : Has high antibiotic and antibacterial properties.</p> <p>Tulsi Plant : Is used to cure cough and cold.</p> <p>Kachnar : Is used to cure asthma and ulcers. The buds and roots are good for digestive problems.</p>	<b>4</b>																				
<b>30.</b> <b>Ans</b>	<p>'India has a diverse fauna'. Justify it by giving facts.</p> <p>India is also rich in its fauna.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) It has more than 90,000 of animal species.</li> <li>2) The country has more than 2000 species of birds. They constitute 13% of the world's total.</li> <li>3) There are 2,546 species of fish, which account for nearly 12% of the world's stock.</li> <li>4) It also shares between 5 and 8 per cent of the world's amphibians, reptiles and mammals</li> </ol>	<b>4</b>																				
<b>31.</b> <b>Ans</b>	<p>Explain the following animals, their habitat and areas where they are found:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sr. No.</th> <th>Animal</th> <th>Habitat</th> <th>Areas/States</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Elephant</td> <td>Hot-Wet forests</td> <td>Assam, Karnataka and Kerala.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>One-Horned Rhinoceros</td> <td>Swampy and Marshy lands</td> <td>Assam and West Bengal</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Wild Ass</td> <td>Arid areas</td> <td>Rann of Kachchh</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Camels</td> <td>Arid Areas</td> <td>Thar Desert</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sr. No.	Animal	Habitat	Areas/States	1	Elephant	Hot-Wet forests	Assam, Karnataka and Kerala.	2	One-Horned Rhinoceros	Swampy and Marshy lands	Assam and West Bengal	3	Wild Ass	Arid areas	Rann of Kachchh	4	Camels	Arid Areas	Thar Desert	
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	5	Indian Bison, Nilgai, Chousingha, Gazel, diff. species of Deer	-----	Found every where in India	
	6	Species of Monkeys	-----	Found every where in India	
	Animals of Prey (Cat Family)				
	7	Lion	Forest	Gir forest in Gujarat	
	8	Tiger	Forest	M.P., Sunderbans of W. Bengal and the Himalayan region.	
		Leopards	-----	-----	
<b>32.</b> <b>Ans</b>	Name any four animals found in the Himalayan region. Yak, the shaggy horned wild ox, the Tibetan antelope, the bharal (blue sheep), wild sheep, and the <i>kiang</i> (Tibetan wild ass).				<b>2</b>
<b>33.</b> <b>Ans</b>	Name the animals found in the rivers, lakes and coastal areas. In the rivers, lakes and coastal areas, turtles, crocodiles and gharials are found.				<b>2</b>
<b>34.</b> <b>Ans</b>	Name any four birds found in India. Also mention their habitat. Peacocks, peasants, ducks, parakeets, cranes and pigeons are some of the birds inhabiting the forests and wetlands of the country.				<b>3</b>
<b>35.</b> <b>Ans</b>	How many species of plants have become endangered and extinct? About 1,300 plant species are endangered and 20 species are extinct.				<b>2</b>
<b>36.</b> <b>Ans</b>	Quite a few species of plants and animals are endangered in India. Why? 1)The main causes for this major threat to nature are hunting by greedy hunters for commercial purposes. 2) Pollution due to chemical and industrial waste, acid deposits introduction of alien species and 3)Reckless cutting of the forests to bring land under cultivation and 4) Inhabitation, are also responsible for the imbalance.				<b>4</b>
<b>37.</b>	What steps have been taken by the government to protect flora and fauna? To protect the flora and fauna of the county, the government has taken many steps: (i) Fourteen biosphere reserves have been set up in the country to protect flora and fauna. Four out of these, the Sunderbans in the West Bengal, Nanda Devi in Uttaranchal, the Gulf of Mannar in Tamil Nadu and the Nilgiris (Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu) have been included in the world network of Biosphese reserves. (ii) Financial and technical assistance is provided to many Botanical Gardens by the government since 1992. (iii) Project Tiger, Project Rhino, Project Great Indian Bustard and many other eco developmental projects have been introduced. (iv) 89 National Parks, 490 Wildlife sanctuaries and Zoological gardens are set up to take care of Natural heritage. All of us must realise the importance of the natural ecosystem for our own survival. It is possible if indiscriminate destruction of natural environment is put to an immediate end				<b>4</b>

### Previous year's questions

1. Distinguish between dry deciduous forest and moist deciduous forest. (3) 2016
2. Name six common animal found in tropical evergreen forest of India. (3) 2016
3. Our national bird is pushed to the brink of extinction. What could be the cause for this major threat to our national bird? (5) 2016
4. Describe the importance of bio-sphere reserves with respect to the wildlife conservation policy of India. (5) 2016
5. Why do we need to protect our rich diversity of fauna? Give any five reasons.(5) 2016
6. Explain how forests play a major role to enhance the quality of our environment. (3) 2015
7. Name any three common animals found in thorn forest and mangrove forest found in India. (3) 2015
8. Compare the wildlife of the Himalayan and the wetlands of our country. (5) 2015
9. What are the main characteristics of the tropical rain forest? Name any two trees and two animals found in the forest. (5) 2015
10. Explain any three characteristic features of mangrove forests. (3) 2014

**Locate and label the following**

**National Parks:** Corbett, Kaziranga, Rantrfambor, Shivpuri, Kanha, Simlipal & Manas

**Bird Sanctuaries:** Bharatpur and Ranganthitta

**Wild life Sanctuaries:** Sariska, Mudumalai, Rajaji, Dachigam

