

CLASS NOTES

Class: VII

Topic: Geography.

ch 6. Natural vegetation and wildlife

Subject: Social Science

Exercise questions and answers.(To be written in notebook)

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

Ans. The two factors on which the growth of vegetation mostly depends are :

- Temperature and Moisture.

Other factors affecting the growth of vegetation are:

- Altitude
- Slope
- The thickness of the soil

2)Which are the three broad categories of natural vegetation?

Ans. The three broad categories of natural vegetation are :

- Forests: Grow in regions of high/low temperature and rain.
- Grasslands: Grow in regions of moderate rainfall.
- Thorny shrubs and scrubs: Grow in dry regions.

3)Name the two hardwood trees commonly found in tropical evergreen forest.

Ans: The two hardwood trees are

- Ebony
- Mahogany
- Rosewood

4)In which part of the world is tropical deciduous forests found?

Ans.Tropical deciduous forests are found in the following parts of the world:

- Large parts of India.
- Northern Australia
- Central America

5)In which climatic conditions are citrus fruits cultivated?

Ans.Citrus fruits are cultivated in the Mediterranean climatic conditions i.e. hot dry summers and mild rainy winters

6) Mention the uses of coniferous forest.

Ans. Four uses of coniferous forests are :

- Coniferous forests provide softwood.
- It is used in making pulp. The pulp is used in making paper and newsprint.
- The matchmaking industry gets softwood from coniferous forests.

- Softwood is also used in making package boxes and cricket bat.

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

Ans: Seasonal grasslands are found in mid – latitudinal zones and in the interior parts of continents.

Q.2) and Q.3) –To be done by the students

Q.4) Give reasons.

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

Ans: The animals in the Polar region have thick fur and thick skin to protect themselves from harsh and cold climatic conditions.

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

Ans. Tropical deciduous trees shed their leaves in the dry season because of the following reasons:

- During the dry season, rainfall is scarce and water supply to plants and trees through their roots is reduced.
- Transpiration occurs through leaves.
- To reduce transpiration in dry season, trees shed their leaves.
- The short supply of moisture through their roots keeps them alive during the dry season.

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

Ans. The type and thickness of vegetation changes from place to place because of the variations in temperature and moisture on which their growth depends.

Additional Questions

1) Differentiate between the tropical evergreen and tropical deciduous forests.

| <u>Tropical evergreen forests</u> | <u>Tropical deciduous forests.</u> |
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| a) These are grown in the areas near the equator and close to the tropics. | a) These forests are found in northern Australia, Central America and in the large portion of India. |
| b) These forests are also called as tropical rainforests. | b) These are also called as monsoon forests. |
| c) These forests require hot climate and abundant rainfall almost throughout the year. | c) These forests are affected by the seasonal contrast of moisture and heat. |
| d) They are so dense that sunlight does not reach the ground. | d) These forests are lesser dense than tropical evergreen forests |
| e) They do not shed their leaves altogether and thus remain green throughout the year. | e) They shed their leaves altogether particularly in dry season. |

Q2 What do you know about the Mediterranean vegetation?

Ans:

- Mediterranean forests are well grown in the regions of dry summers and wet winters.
- They have wax coated broad leaves. They have thick bark.
- Varieties of citrus fruits are grown here like oranges, grapes, olives etc. Therefore, these forest are also called the 'Orchards of the World'.

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