

Chapter-8

India—Climate, Natural Vegetation and Wildlife

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct answer:

1. The coastal region in India experiences _____ type of climate.
(a) Continental (b) **equable** (c) extreme cold (d) dry
2. The retreating south-west monsoon season lasts from _____ .
(a) February to March (b) June to August
(c) **October to November** (d) December to January
3. Based on the amount of rainfall, there are _____ types of forests.
(a) **Five** (b) three (c) two (d) four
4. Forest are important as their prevent _____.
(a) **Soil erosion** (b) rainfall (c) urbanization (d) depletion.
5. The biodiversity Parks in India are more in the _____.
(a) Eastern Ghats (b) Dachigam (c) Northern Plains (d) **Western Ghats**

B. Name the following:

1. Two common plants of thorn forest—**Babul and Kikar.**
2. The main animal of the tropical deciduous forest-- **bears, raccoons**
3. Two main products of the tropical evergreen forest—**Rosewood and mahogany**
4. Two local winds in India-- **Loo and Nor - westers.**

C. Give geographical reasons for the following:

- 1. The Deccan Plateau is relatively warmer than the Northern Plains during winter**— In much of the Deccan plateau including Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, this is winter time but in reality, it feels like summer as the mercury is hovering much above the normal. There is no chill in the air and even mornings continue to be uncomfortably warmer
- 2. Tamil Nadu does not get rain during the south-west Monsoon season--** During the South-West Monsoon, Tamil Nadu remains dry because it is located in rain shadow area. Tamil Nadu has rain during the monsoon season due to the southwest trade winds which blow towards the northern hemisphere. Tamil Nadu receives rainfall in the winter season due to northeast trade winds.

D. Answer these questions in brief:

- 1. In which part of India are the thorn forest found?**

Ans.1 The thorn forests in India are found in northwest region of India, which include the states of Rajasthan, Punjab and Gujarat.

- 2. What are the tidal forests, in the Ganga-Brahmaputra Delta, called?**

Ans.2 The tidal forests, in the Ganga-Brahmaputra Delta are called Sunderban forest.

E. Answer these questions in detail:

1. Explain the factors that influence the climate of India?

Ans.1 The factors that affect the climate of India are:-

- 1. Latitude-** the tropic of cancer divides the country into the Tropical zone and the Temperate zone.
- 2. Distance from the sea-** all places near the sea coast has equable climates than places away from the sea.
- 3. Altitude (height above the sea level)**—Temperature decreases with height. Places higher up on the mountains are cooler compare to the plains.
- 4. The Northern Mountains**— The Himalayas prevent the cold winds blowing from the north, from entering into India. They trap the monsoon winds, and force them to shed their moisture.
- 5. Winds**—the most dominating factor of the Indian climate is the ‘monsoon winds’ as a result of which it is often called the monsoon climate.

2. Write a short note on the Tropical Deciduous Forest in India?

Ans.2 The Tropical Deciduous Forests are also known as monsoon forest. These forests are found in regions with an annual rainfall of 100-200 cm. They are found in places like Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh. The trees in these forests shed their leaves, for six to eight weeks during summer, in order to survive the dry season. Important trees of these forests are sal, teak and peepal.

3. Describe the wild life of India?

Ans.3 Forests are home to a variety of wildlife. India has over 500 species of animals and 1200 species of birds. There are a number of reptiles and species of fish as well. Different region of India have different species of animals like lions are found in the Gir Forest of Gujarat, Tigers are found in the Sunderban, Elephants are found in Kerala and Karnataka and camels are found in the Thar Desert.

END OF THE CHAPTER