St. Peter's Sr. Sec. School,Jaora

Class-7

Geography

Chapter-8

"Natural Vegetation and Wildlife"

A. Write T for true and F for false.

1. Pine and bamboo are found in the deserts.

Ans. False

2. Eucalyptus and the dwarfed willow are found in grasslands the prairies.

Ans. False

3. Most animals of the desert regions are small in size.

Ans. True

4. Animals living in the tundra deserts are usually covered with fur.

Ans. True

B Fill in the blanks with the correct answers.

1. The_____ is found in the tropical evergreen forests.

a. Arctic fox

b. sloth✔

c. giant panda

d. penguin

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2. Marsupials are found in_____.

a. Europe

b. Asia

C. Africa

d. Australia✔

3. Rainforests are also known as_____.

a. selvas✔

b. prairies

C. steppes

d. veld

4. The Gobi Desert is located in_____.

a. China

b. Brazil

C. Mongolia✔

d. Venezuela

C. Give reasons.

1. Fur-bearing animals are found in the polar regions.

Ans ► Fur-bearing animals are mostly found in polar regions because it protects them from harsh climate . The thick layer of fat under the fur or skin keeps the animal warm and helps to adapt itself to the cold climate.

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2. Leaves of desert plants have a waxy coating.

Ans► Desert plants are at high temperatures and scarcity of water. To prevent the loss of water through transpiration or evaporation desert plants have leaf modified into spines and the epidermis is covered with a thick waxy coating.

3. Grasslands don't have forests.

Ans► Because the grasslands are packed with grass, which makes a dense turf of intermeshing roots just below ground. These roots take up all the water. As a result, the soil is not rich enough to meet a tree's needs.

4. Mediterranean forests have trees with long roots ?

Ans► Mediterranean land enabled the trees to decrease the rate of transpiration process. So, the water remains in the plant body, that is transmitted to the entire body and the roots, thereby developing long roots that are capable of reaching the water that is below the root level. This type of plant is also known as xerophytic plants.

D. Answer these questions in brief.

1.What is the climate like in desert regions?

Ans► There is little rain in desert areas so the desert climate is dry. Thus, desert climate is remains hot and dry.

2.Name three countries where tropical evergreen forests are found.

Ans► These forests are spread in the areas of the Zaire basin in Africa , the Amazon basin in South America and many parts of South - East Asia.

3.What is the climate like in Mediterranean forest?

Ans► The Mediterranean forests are usually located in the warm temperate regions on the western margins of the continents on both the sides of hemisphere. These forests are uniquely known for long, dry summers and rainfall in the winters.

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4.What are the other names for tropical grasslands?

Ans ► Tropical graasland have various names they are called savannah in Africa and campos in Brazil.

5.In which regions of the world are the coniferous forests located ?

Ans ► These forests are the monsoon forests found in the large part of India, northern Australia and in central America.

E. Answer these questions in detail.

1. Distinguish between the tropical grasslands and temperate grasslands.

Ans ►

Tropical Grasslands	Temperate Grasslands
These grasslands are also known as "Savannas in Africa" and "Campos in Brazil".	These grasslands are also known as "Prairies in North America", "Pampas in South America", "Downs in Australia", "Velds in South Africa" and "Steppes in Europe".
Found within Tropical zone (i.e. between Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn).	These are found in the mid- latitudinal zones and in the interior part of the continents.
The grass can grow very tall, about 3 to 4 metres in height, which is also known as "Elephant Grass".	The grass found here is short and juicy, which is suitable for cattle feed.
Climatic conditions in these grasslands do not support rich agriculture and animal rearing. Economically, these grasslands are backward.	Maize and wheat are grown in large amount, that's why this area is also known as "Bread Basket" of world.
Lions, Tigers, Elephants, Giraffes, Zebras, etc. are the species of animals found here.	Wild Ass, Antelopes, Horses, Kangaroos, Reptiles, etc. are also found here.

2. Describe the natural vegetation of temperate evergreen and temperate deciduous

forests.

Ans ► The natural vegetation of temperate evergreen forest is:-

•These forests have a mixed vegetation,consisting of both hardwood and softwood trees.

•Trees with both needle-like and broad leaves are found in these forests

• Pine,cedar,fir,redwood are some trees found here.

The natural vegetation of temperate deciduous forest is:-

• These forests shed their leaves in autumn season and remain leafless throughout winter season.

•Oak,ash,beech,poplar,maple are some trees found here.

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3. Describe the natural vegetation and the wildlife of tropical rainforests.

Ans ► The Tropical Evergreen forest are covered with dense trees.These trees have broad leaves and stay evergreen throughout the year. Mahogany,ebony and rosewood are some of the trees found in these forests.

Animals found in Tropical Rain Forests are monkeys,apes, snakes, tree-lizards, sloths etc.

4. Describe the location and special features of the Mediterranean forests.

Ans ► The Mediterranean forests are found in the regions with hot and dry summers and cool and moist winters.Its correct climatic classification is Warm Temperate Western Margin and this restricts it to regions between 35 and 45 degrees of latitude, north or south, and near to a west coast.

5. How are deciduous forests different from evergreen forests?

Ans ► .Evergreen forests are sensitive to temperature, and so these can survive in warm weather, while deciduous forests are susceptible to rainfall, and shed off their leaves in cold as well as dry conditions.

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