NCERT SOLUTIONS

CLASS - 7TH

Class : 7th
Subject : Geography
Chapter : 6
Chapter Name : Natural Vegetation and Wild Life

Q1 Now can you tell why Salima saw changes in the natural vegetation as she climbed higher and higher? What types of vegetations did she see in the Himalayas starting with the foothills and going to the higher altitudes?

Answer. Salima saw changes in the natural vegetation as she climbed higher and higher because of the following reasons:
1. Change in climate with increase in height.
2. Slope
3. Thickness of the soil.

Types of vegetation she saw
1. Sal and teak forests
2. Coniferous forests
3. Rhodo-dendrous
4. Short grass

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Q2 Like Salima, when you go to visit any new place, notice the type of natural vegetation occurring there and try to think of factors responsible for the growth of such vegetation in that habitat.

Answer. In October to Nainital - Alpine and Montane vegetation.
Factors: Cold climate. Heavy rainfall. Mountanous soil.

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Q3 Note down if any human interference has taken place in that area in terms of deforestation, grazing, cultivation of cash crops, constructional activities etc.

Answer. Yes, for habitation and commercial activities.

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Q4 Where in India do tropical evergreen and tropical deciduous forests occur? Name the states.

Answer. Western slopes of western ghats, N.E. India—Tropical evergreen (Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Goa and N.E. states)
Central India—Deciduous (M. R, Chhattisgarh), Jharkhand etc.

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Q5 Which type of forest dominates most part of India?

Answer. Tropical Deciduous.

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Q6 Look around in your surroundings and find out the articles made of hard wood and softwood.

Answer. Hardwood: Steppers, bridges, furniture, doors, windows.
Softwood: Matches, packing material, false ceiling, boats etc. Mango, neem, jamun, shisham, kikar, peepal, sal.

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Q7 Find out and learn the names of few trees of your locality.

Answer. Thar is the great Indian desert.
Camel, Snakes, lizards and many insects are found here.

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Q1 Answer the following questions.
(i) Which are the two factors on which the growth of vegetation mostly depends?
(ii) Which are the three broad categories of natural vegetation?
(iii) Name the two hardwood trees commonly found in tropical evergreen forest.
(iv) In which part of the world are tropical deciduous forest found?
(v) In which climatic conditions are citrus fruits cultivated?
(vi) Mention the uses of coniferous forest.
(vii) In which part of the world is seasonal grassland found?

Answer. (i) The two factors on which the growth of vegetation mostly depends are -

temperature and moisture.

(ii) The three broad categories of natural vegetation are—forests, grasslands and shrubs.

(iii) Rosewood and mahogany.

(iv) Tropical deciduous forests are found in the large part of India, northern Australia and in central America.

(v) Citrus fruits are cultivated in the regions marked for hot dry summers and mild rainy winters.

(vi) The woods of coniferous forests are tall and soft Chir, 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

(vii) Seasonal grasslands are found in the mid-latitudinal zones and in the interior part of the continents.

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Q2 Tick the correct answer.
(i) Mosses and Lichens are found in:
(a) Desertic Vegetation (b) Tropical evergreen forest (c) Tundra vegetation

(ii) Thorny bushes are found in:
(a) Hot and humid tropical climate (b) Hot and dry desertic climate (c) Cold polar climate

(iii) In tropical evergreen forest, one of the common animals is:
(a) Monkey (b) Giraffe (c) Camel

(iv) One important variety of coniferous forest is:
(a) Rosewood (b) Pine (c) Teak

(v) Steppe grassland is found in (a) S. Africa (b) Australia (c) Central Asia

Answer. (i)—(c), (ii)—(b),(iii) - (a), (iv)—(b), (v)—(c).

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Q3 Match the following:
(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
(v) Campos (e) Thorny shrubs

(vi) Downs (f) A citrus fruit
(g) Tropical grassland of Brazil

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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Q4 Give reasons:
(a) The animals in polar region have thick fur and thick skin.
(b) Tropical deciduous trees shed their leaves in the dry season.
(c) The type and thickness of vegetation changes from place to place.

Answer. (a) The animals in polar region have thick fur and thick skin to protect
themselves from the cold climatic conditions.
(b) Tropical deciduous trees shed their leaves in the dry season to conserve water.
(c) The type and thickness of vegetation changes from place to place because of the
variation in temperature and moisture.

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Q5 Activity.
(i) Collect pictures and photographs of forests and grasslands of different parts of world.
Write one sentence below each picture.
(ii) Make a collage of rainforest, grassland and coniferous forests.

Answer. DIY

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Q6 For fun. In the crossword table given below, some words are hidden. They are all
about vegetation and wildlife and are to be found horizontally and vertically. Two have
been worked out for you. Work in pairs with a friend.

M	T	N	L	P	L	M	E	H	R	T	B	A	M	B	O	O	P	N	A
B	E	A	R	A	I	X	S	E	E	R	C	M	W	H	A	L	E	D	C
T	L	P	F	L	O	R	A	N	L	E	O	P	A	R	D	C	E	E	M
A	E	I	A	M	N	L	I	C	H	E	N	S	L	F	O	A	P	E	S
N	P	G	U	D	O	G	R	T	Z	X	E	D	R	H	X	M	A	R	J
A	H	T	N	H	N	D	P	I	N	E	S	C	U	I	V	E	L	D	K
C	A	C	A	M	P	O	S	G	V	N	N	A	S	E	A	L	M	Q	U
O	N	A	C	F	O	W	L	E	E	E	A	C	D	E	O	D	A	R	M
N	T	C	H	I	R	N	G	R	V	E	K	T	M	O	S	S	E	S	O
D	O	T	E	A	K	S	R	S	E	M	E	U	S	A	P	C	G	A	N
A	X	U	R	M	A	A	N	G	R	A	S	S	W	K	A	R	Q	V	K
P	S	S	B	H	F	T	A	I	G	A	T	U	L	S	I	U	Y	A	E
G	H	F	I	R	P	R	A	I	R	I	E	S	A	B	E	B	O	N	Y
B	R	B	R	G	O	A	T	D	E	C	I	D	U	O	U	S	W	N	A
T	U	N	D	R	A	X	Z	E	B	R	A	H	O	R	S	E	L	A	K
C	B	E	E	A	X	L	L	A	N	O	S	A	T	P	A	M	P	A	S

Answer. Vegetation :

1. Neem
2. Bamboo
3. Flora
4. Lichen
5. mne
6. Chir
7. Grass
8. Taiga
9. Tulsi
10. Fir
11. Tundra
12. Ebony
13. Pampas
14. Llanos

Wildlife:

1. Bear
2. Whale
3. OX
4. Zebra
5. Goat
6. Tiger
7. Yak
8. Owl
9. Deer

10. Lion
11. Fowl
12. Horse
13. Pig
14. Camel

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