

CBSE Class Class–VI Social Science
NCERT Solutions
GEOGRAPHY Chapter 8
INDIA : CLIMATE, VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE

Question 1: Answer the following questions briefly.

- (a) Which winds bring rainfall in India? Why is it so important?**
- (b) Name the different seasons in India.**
- (c) What is natural vegetation?**
- (d) Name the different types of vegetation found in India.**
- (e) What is the difference between evergreen forest and deciduous forest?**
- (f) Why is tropical rainforest also called evergreen forest?**

Answer: (a) The monsoon winds bring rainfall in India. Agriculture is India's main economic activity and is dependent on rains. Good monsoons mean adequate rain, and a bountiful crop.

(b) The different seasons in India are: the Cold Weather Season (Winter) December to February, the Hot Weather Season (Summer) March to May, the South West Monsoon Season (Rainy season) June to September, and the Season of Retreating Monsoon (Autumn) October and November.

(c) The grass, shrubs and trees that grow without interference or help from human beings are called natural vegetation. They are dependent on different climatic conditions, among which the amount of rainfall is very important.

(d) The different types of vegetation found in India are: Tropical evergreen forests or Rain forests, Tropical deciduous forests, Thorny bushes, Mountain vegetation and Mangrove forests.

(e) Tropical rain forests or evergreen forests are found in areas receiving heavy rainfall. They are very dense. They shed their leaves at different times of the year. As a result, they always appear green. Important trees found in these forests are mahogany, ebony, rubber and rosewood.

Tropical deciduous forests are also called monsoon forests. They are less dense. They shed their leaves at a particular time of the year. Important trees of these forests are sal, teak, peepal, neem, shisham and sandalwood.

(f) The tropical rainforests are found where there is heavy rainfall of over 200 cm. As the rainfall is adequate, the trees retain their leaves and remain green throughout the year. And they shed their leaves at different times of the year. Therefore, they always appear green and are called evergreen forest.

Question 2: Tick the correct answers.

(a) The world's highest rainfall occurs in

- (i) Mumbai**
- (ii) Asansol**
- (iii) Mawsynram**

(b) Mangrove forests can thrive in

- (i) saline water**
- (ii) fresh water**
- (iii) polluted water**

(c) Mahogany and rosewood trees are found in

- (i) Mangrove forests**
- (ii) tropical deciduous forests**
- (iii) tropical evergreen forests**

(d) Wild goats and snow leopards are found in

- (i) Himalayan region**
- (ii) Peninsular region**
- (iii) Gir forests**

(e) During the south west monsoon period, the moisture laden winds blow from

- (i) land to sea**
- (ii) sea to land**
- (iii) plateau to plains**

Answer: (a) (iii) Mawsynram

(b) (i) saline water

(c) (iii) tropical evergreen forests

(d) (i) Himalayan region

(e) (ii) sea to land

Question 3: Fill in the blanks.

- (a) Hot and dry winds known as _____ blow during the day in the summers.
- (b) The states of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu receive a great amount of rainfall during the season of _____.
- (c) _____ forest in Gujrat is the home of _____.
- (d) _____ is a well-known species of mangrove forests.
- (e) _____ are also called monsoon forests.

Answer: (a) Hot and dry winds known as **loo** blow during the day in the summers.

(b) The states of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu receive a great amount of rainfall during the season of **retreating monsoons**.

(c) **Gir** forest in Gujrat is the home of Asiatic lions.

(d) **Sundari** is a well-known species of mangrove forests.

(e) **Tropical** deciduous forests are also called monsoon forests.