

STD -VI
SOCIAL STUDY
INDIA : CLIMATE , NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE.
(GEOGRAPHY L- 7)

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS:-

Q1. What factors influence the climate of a place?

Ans. Factors that influence the climate of a place are:-

- Latitude.
- Altitude.
- Position with respect to mountains.
- Distance from the sea.
- Winds.

Q2. What is the monsoon wind?

Ans. *The monsoon is a seasonal wind, which blows in a fixed direction during a particular season.

*The word monsoon has been derived from the Arabic word mausim, which means season.

* The monsoon affects the climate of India most.

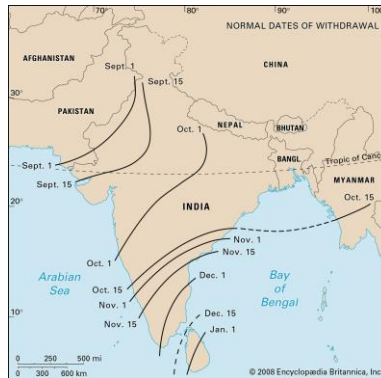
*Its characterized by the seasonal reversal of winds.



Q3. What causes the south-west to blow towards India?

Ans. *By the end of May, pressure over north India becomes lower due to the increasing temperature.

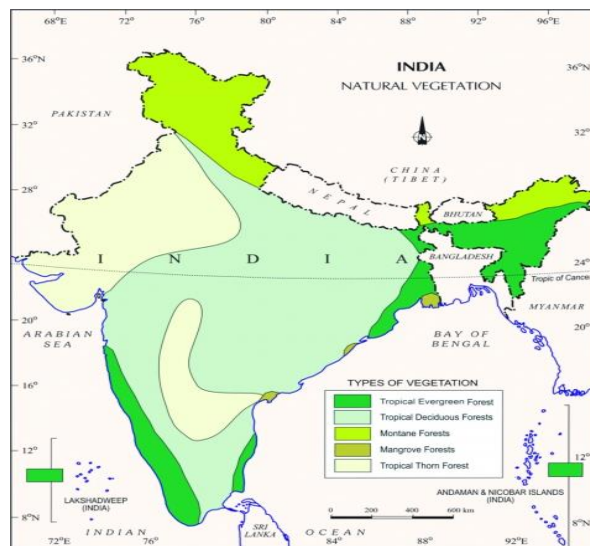
*This causes air from high- pressure zones over the surrounding seas and oceans to move towards India as monsoon winds. *These winds are moisture laden and cause heavy rainfall in India.



Q4. What are the main types of vegetation found in India?

Ans. The main types of vegetation found in India are:-

- Tidal forests.
- Thorn forest.
- Tropical rainforest.
- Mountain vegetation.
- Tropical deciduous forest.



Q5. What type of vegetation is most common in India? Name three important trees of this type.

Ans. Tropical deciduous forest is most common vegetation in India. Teak , pepal and sheesham are the three important trees of this type.

Q6. What type of vegetation is found in arid regions?

Ans. The vegetation of arid region consists of short trees like acacia and thorny bushes and shrubs like cactus.



Q7. Mention two ways in which the Himalayas affect India's climate.

Ans. The Himalayas affect Indian climate in two ways:-

- The lofty Himalayas to the north of India stand as a barrier against the cold, dry winds blowing from Tibet and protect India from the cold.
- They force the monsoon to shed most of their moisture within the country. Without these mountain barriers the monsoon wind would have blown into Central Asia and India would have remain dry.

Q8. What do you understand by continental type of climate?

Ans. Continental type of climate:-

The climate found in areas far from the ocean and seas and characterised by hot summers and cold winters is called continental type of climate.

The interior part of the country especially the north has a continental type of climate.
V hot in summer and cold in winter.

Q9. What do you understand by evergreen and deciduous trees?

Ans. *Evergreen trees:-They remain green throughout the year because they do not shed their leaves across seasons.

*Heavy rainfall of more than 200 CM every year is needed for evergreen trees to grow. They have hard wood. Eg. Ebony , Mahogany

Deciduous trees:- *Deciduous trees shed their leaves in a particular season.

*In India they shed leaves in the beginning of summer. *They need annual rainfall between 100to 200 c.m.



Q10. Describe mountain vegetation.

Ans. Mountain vegetation:-The vegetation found in the mountainous regions varies with altitude. This is known as mountain vegetation. In the Himalayas it ranges from tropical deciduous to coniferous.

- Coniferous trees:-These are often conical in shape and found at heights between 1500m. to 2500m.

- Alpine vegetation:-the vegetation of shrubs and grasses found at heights of about 3000 metre and above is known as Alpine vegetation.



Q11. Why are forest important for the air and soil?

Ans. Forest are important for air and soil because:-

- Forest absorb carbon dioxide and release oxygen. They are very important for maintaining balance between these gases.
- The roots of trees hold on to soil to prevent soil erosion.
- * They give us resins, tannins, Lac and gum.
- They stop the flow of water and replenish watertable.
- * They provide natural habitat to fauna.

Q12. How are wildlife sanctuary helpful?

Ans. Wildlife sanctuaries are helpful as:-

- They provide protection and a natural environment for the animals in which they can thrive.
- They provide the opportunity to see the wildlife in their natural habitat.



Q13. How can we protect our wildlife?

Ans. We can protect our wildlife in the following ways:

- * Protect the natural vegetation as it is the natural habitat of wild life.
- * Not to disturb the food chains.
- * Not to hunt indiscriminately.
- * To set up wildlife parks and sanctuaries.