

# Social Science

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(Geography)(Chapter – 8) (India: Climate, Vegetation and Wildlife)  
(Class – VI)

## Exercises

### 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 1:

(a) The Monsoon winds bring rainfall in India. The rainfall in India is important as agriculture is dependent on it.

(b) The different seasons in India are

- Winter Season: December to February
- Summer Season: March to May
- Rainy Season: June to September
- Autumn Season: October to November

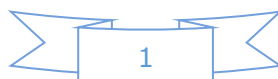
(c) The grasses, shrubs and trees, which grow on their own without interference or help from human beings are called natural vegetation.

(d) Vegetation of India can be divided into five types –

- Tropical evergreen forest
- Tropical deciduous forest
- Thorny bushes
- Mountain vegetation
- Mangrove forests.

(e) Evergreen forest:

- They always appear green that is why they are called Evergreen forest
- Important trees found in these forests are *mahogany, ebony and rosewood*.



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- Andaman and Nicobar Islands, parts of North-Eastern states and a narrow strip of the Western slope of the Western Ghats are home of these forests.
- They are so dense that sunlight doesn't reach the ground.

Deciduous Forest:

- These forests are less dense.
- Important trees of these forests are Sal, Teak, Peepal, Neem and Shisham.
- They are found in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, and in parts of Maharashtra.
- These forests are called monsoon forest.

(f) The tropical rainforest are also called evergreen forest as they shed their leaves at different times of the year hence remain green throughout the year.

## 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 2:

(a) (iii) Mawsynram



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- (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 Gujarat is the home of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (d) \_\_\_\_\_ is a well-known species of mangrove forests.
- (e) \_\_\_\_\_ are also called monsoon forests.

## Answer 3:

- (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 Gujarat is the home of *Asiatic Lion*.
- (d) *Sundari* is a well-known species of mangrove forests.
- (e) *Tropic deciduous forest* are also called monsoon forests.

