Natural Vegetation

Standard difficulty · 20 questions · 40 marks · Time: 37 minutes

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: ____ / 40

Write full answers in Sections B and C. Answers are on the last page — try every question first!

Section A — Choose the correct answer — 8 × 1 = 8 marks

1. Tropical evergreen forests grow where annual rainfall is over:
   (a) 100 cm **(b)** 20 cm **(c)** 50 cm **(d)** 200 cm

2. Blue pine is typical of which forests?
   (a) montane **(b)** moist deciduous
   (c) tropical thorn **(d)** dry deciduous

3. In which state or union territory is the Sunderban biosphere reserve?
   (a) Himachal Pradesh **(b)** Meghalaya
   (c) Uttarakhand **(d)** West Bengal

4. What is agro-forestry?
   (a) promoting agro-forestry and community forestry
   (b) raising trees in and around cities: green belts, parks and roadsides
   (c) raising trees and crops on the same land
   (d) farmers growing trees on their own farm land

5. A region of India gets 97 cm of rain a year. Which natural forests would you expect there?
   (a) tropical thorn **(b)** tropical evergreen
   (c) moist deciduous **(d)** dry deciduous

6. Which vegetation would you expect at about 700 m on the Himalayan slopes?
   (a) deciduous forests
   (b) silver fir, juniper, birch and rhododendron
   (c) blue pine and spruce
   (d) oak and chestnut (wet temperate forests)

7. Nilgiri became a biosphere reserve in 1986; Seshachalam became a biosphere reserve in 2010. How many years apart were these?
   (a) 24 years **(b)** 21 years **(c)** 25 years **(d)** 34 years

8. The forest policy aims at 33 per cent of the area under forest. A state of 59,000 sq km has 7 per cent under forest. How many more sq km of forest would it need?
   (a) 15,340 sq km **(b)** 4,130 sq km **(c)** 19,470 sq km **(d)** 153,400 sq km

Section B — Short answer — 8 × 2 = 16 marks

9. What is natural vegetation?

10. Where do these forests grow? (a) tropical evergreen forests (b) tropical thorn forests

11. In which state is each biosphere reserve? (a) Khangchendzonga (b) Kachchh

12. Explain each: (a) agro-forestry (b) community forestry

13. Which came first, and by how many years? (a) Achanakmar-Amarkantak became a biosphere reserve (2005) (b) Dibru-Saikhowa became a biosphere reserve (1997)

14. Name the vegetation found at about (a) 3,900 m (b) 4,900 m on the Himalayan slopes. Why does it change with height?

15. A state of 84,000 sq km has 18 per cent of its area under forest. How many sq km is that, and how many more are needed to reach the 33 per cent target?

16. Which forests would you expect where the annual rainfall is (a) 42 cm (b) 370 cm? Name one tree of each.

Section C — Longer answers — 4 × 4 = 16 marks

17. Describe the tropical evergreen and semi-evergreen forests.

18. Match each with its state: (a) Pachmarhi (b) Khangchendzonga (c) Gulf of Mannar. Choose from: Madhya Pradesh; Tamil Nadu; Sikkim.

19. (a) Put these in order, earliest first: Nilgiri became a biosphere reserve (1986); Panna became a biosphere reserve (2011); Manas became a biosphere reserve (1989). (b) How many years from the first to the last? (c) Give the three objectives of a biosphere reserve.

20. Tigers in India rose from 1,411 in 2006 to 3,682 in 2023. Suppose a tiger reserve held 120 tigers and its number rose by 165 per cent. (a) How many tigers would it hold? (b) By how many did India's tigers rise from 2006 to 2023? (c) Give two reasons why wildlife declined in India earlier.

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Answer key

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Q	Answer	Working
1	**(d) 200 cm**	—
2	**(a) montane**	—
3	**(d) West Bengal**	—
4	**(c) raising trees and crops on the same land**	—
5	**(d) dry deciduous**	evergreen over 200; moist deciduous 100–200; dry deciduous 70–100; thorn under 50 cm
6	**(a) deciduous forests**	—
7	**(a) 24 years**	2010 − 1986 = 24
8	**(a) 15,340 sq km**	(33 − 7)% of 59,000
9	**A plant community left undisturbed long enough for its species to adjust fully to climate and soil.**	—
10	**(a) over 200 cm of rain and above 22 °C, as on the Western Ghats (b) under 50 cm of rain in semi-arid lands**	—
11	**(a) Sikkim (b) Gujarat**	—
12	**(a) raising trees and crops on the same land (b) raising trees on public or community land**	—
13	**Dibru-Saikhowa became a biosphere reserve, by 8 years**	2005 − 1997
14	**(a) silver fir, juniper, birch and rhododendron (b) mosses and lichens (tundra); temperature falls with increasing altitude.**	—
15	**15,120 sq km; 12,600 sq km more**	18% and (33 − 18)% of 84,000
16	**(a) tropical thorn (b) tropical evergreen; e.g. babool and rosewood**	evergreen over 200; moist deciduous 100–200; dry deciduous 70–100; thorn under 50 cm
17	**On the western slopes of the Western Ghats, north-eastern hills and Andaman and Nicobar; over 200 cm rain, layered, trees up to 60 m: rosewood, mahogany, ebony; semi-evergreen in less rainy parts.**	—
18	**(a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Sikkim (c) Tamil Nadu**	—
19	**(a) Nilgiri became a biosphere reserve; Manas became a biosphere reserve;**	—

Q	Answer	Working
	Panna became a biosphere reserve (b) 25 years (c) Answers will vary; see the chapter.	
20	**(a) 318 (b) 2,271 (c) e.g. clearing forests for farms and settlements, hunting and poaching (also grazing and forest fires).**	120 + 165% of 120; 3,682 − 1,411