

**CBSE Class – VII Social Science**  
**NCERT Solutions**  
**Geography Chapter 06**  
**Natural Vegetation and Wild Life**

**Question 1.** 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 tropical deciduous forest is found?
- (v) In which climatic conditions are citrus fruits cultivated?
- (vi) Mention the use of coniferous forest.
- (vii) In which part of the world is seasonal grassland found?

**Solution:**

- (i) The growth of vegetation mostly depends on (a) temperature and (b) moisture.
- (ii)

The three broad categories of natural vegetation are:



**(a) Forest**



**(b) Grassland**



**(c) Thorny shrubs and scrubs**

- (iii) Two hardwood trees found in tropical evergreen forest are Rosewood and Ebony.
- (iv) Deciduous forests are found in the large part of India, northern Australia and in central America.
- (v) Climatic conditions for cultivation of citrus fruits are hot dry summers and mild rainy winters.
- (vi) The uses of coniferous forest are:
  - Wood is used to make pulp, which is useful for making paper, newsprint and card board.
  - To make matchboxes.
  - For making decorative pieces. To make packing box.
  - To make particle board and plywood
- (vii) Seasonal grassland is found in the mid-latitude zones and in the interior parts of the continents.

**Question 2. Tick the correct answer:**

**(i) Mosses and lichens are found in:**

- (a) Decorative vegetation (b) Tropical evergreen forest (c) Tundra vegetation

**Solution:**

- (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

**Solution:**

- (b) Hot and dry desertic climate.

**(iii) In tropical evergreen forest, one of the common animals is:**

- (a) Monkey (b) Giraffe (c) Camel

**Solution:**

- (a) Monkey

**(iv) One important variety of coniferous forest is:**

- (a) Rosewood (b) Pine (c) Teak

**Solution:**

- (b) Pine

**(v) Steppe grassland is found in:**

- (a) S.Africa (b) Australia (c) Russia

**Solution:**

- (c) Russia.

**Question 3. 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)	A citrus fruit
(vi)	Downs	(f)	Tropical grassland of Brazil.

**Solution:**

(i)	Walrus	(c)	A polar animal.
(ii)	Cedar	(a)	Soft wood tree
(iii)	Olives	(e)	A citrus fruit.
(iv)	Elephants	(b)	An animals tropical deciduous forest.
(v)	Campos	(f)	Tropical grassland of Brazil
(vi)	Downs	(d)	Temperate grassland in Australia

**Question 5. Give reasons.**

**(i) The animals in polar region have thick fur and thick skin.**

**Solution:**

The animals in polar region have thick fur and thick skin to protect themselves from the cold climatic conditions.

**(ii) Tropical deciduous trees shed their leaves in the dry season.**

**Solution:**

Tropical deciduous trees shed their leaves in the dry season to conserve water and survive in harsh weather.

**(iii) The type and thickness of vegetation changes from place to place.**




**Solution:**




The type and thickness of vegetation changes from place to place, because of the variation in temperature, moisture, altitude, rainfall and thickness of soil.

**Question 6. For fun.**

- (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.**

**Answers:**

<b>Forests and Grasslands</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<p><b>Tropical Evergreen Forests :</b></p> <p>These forests are also called tropical rain forests. These thick forests occur in the region near the equator and close to the tropics. Trees like Rosewood, Ebony and Mahogany are found here.</p>
	<p><b>Tropical Deciduous Forests:</b></p> <p>Tropical deciduous forests are the monsoon forests found in the large part of India, orthern Australia and in central America. These regions experience seasonal changes. Examples of trees found in these forests are teak, neem and shisham.</p>
	<p><b>Temperate Evergreen Forests:</b></p> <p>The temperate evergreen forests are located in the mid-latitudinal coastal region. They are commonly found along the eastern margin of the continents. Trees like oak and pine grow here.</p>

	<p><b>Temperate Deciduous Forests:</b></p> <p>As we go towards higher latitudes, there are more temperate deciduous forests. These are found in the north eastern part of USA, China, New Zealand, Chile and also found in coastal regions of Western Europe. They shed their leaves in the dry season. Examples of trees found here are oak, ash and beech.</p>
	<p><b>Grasslands:</b></p> <p>These occur on either side of the equator and extend till the tropics. These vegetation grows in the areas of moderate to low amount of rainfall.</p>
	<p><b>Coniferous Forest:</b></p> <p>In the higher latitudes (50°-70°) of Northern hemisphere the spectacular Coniferous forests are found. These are also called as Taiga. These forests are also seen in the higher altitudes. Chir, pine and cedar are important varieties of trees found here.</p>

### In text Questions

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**Question 1.** Now can you tell why Salima saw changes in the natural vegetation as she climbed higher and higher? What type of vegetation did she see in the Himalayas starting with the foothills and going to the higher altitudes?

**Solution:**

Salima saw changes in the natural vegetation as she climbed higher and higher due to change in altitude, and related climatic conditions such as temperature, precipitation, low air density along with change in soil form.

At the foothills, Salima saw deep jungles of Sal and Teak. As she climbed higher, she could see coniferous trees such as Pines on the mountain slopes. And at higher altitudes, she found land was covered with short grass and snow.