

Subject- S. S. T Class-8

Topic- Natural Resources- Natural Vegetation And Wildlife

Learn and Write

[Use Cordova Smart Class Software on the smart board in class to do these exercises.]

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)–[Tick (✓) the correct options.]

- The kookaburra or laughing jackass is an
(a) Australian bird (b) American bird (c) African bird
- The softwood trees of coniferous forests are suitable for making
(a) ships (b) paper (c) medicines

B. Fill in the blanks.

- A..... comprises all the ecosystems within a given geographical area.
- The temperate deciduous forests shed their leaves in
- The grasslands are known as in South America and in North America.
- Tropical grasslands are termed as

C. Write (T) for true and (F) for false statements.

- Mediterranean forests are very dense.
- During monsoon, the deserts receive very little rainfall.
- Forests prevent soil erosion and maintain groundwater level.
- CITES is a national body working for wildlife and forest conservation.

Answer The Following

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)–[Tick (✓) the correct options.]

- Emu is a
(a) marsupial (b) flightless bird (c) laughing bird
- The grasslands in South Africa are called the
(a) Velds (b) Pampas (c) Prairies

B. Short Answer Questions

- Write a short note on tropical evergreen forests.
- Write two characteristics of the tropical monsoon forests.
- How can we conserve our forests? 4. What are Selvas?

C. Long Answer Questions

1. Discuss the natural vegetation found in temperate regions.
2. Write a short note on wildlife conservation.
3. The fauna across the world is very rich and varied. Discuss.
4. Describe some steps taken by the government to conserve plants and animals.
5. Differentiate between Tundra vegetation and Tropical evergreen forests.

D. HOTS (Higher Order Thinking Skills) Questions

1. Why do trees in coniferous forests have needle-like leaves?
2. Why is conservation of forest essential?

E. Value Corner

3. Natural Resources — Natural Vegetation And Wildlife

EXERCISE

Quick Revision

- A. 1. (a) 2. (b)
- B. 1. biome 2. autumn
3. Pampas and Prairies 4. Savanna
- C. 1. (F) 2. (T) 3. (T) 4. (F)

Answer The Following

- A. 1. (b) 2. (a)
- B. 1. Tropical evergreen forests are found in the region of excessive rainfall. They are close to the Equator. Thick and dense tree cover is found due to hot and wet weather conditions throughout the year. Trees are tall with thick and dense tree cover which does not allow the sun rays to reach the ground. Hardwood trees like cinchona, rubber, ebony, rosewood and mahogany are found here.
2. Tropical monsoon forests are found in monsoonal type climate with seasonal dry and wet spells. They are easily accessible and provide commercially valuable wood like sal, teak, bamboo and sandalwood.
3. We can conserve our forests by:
(a) protecting forest reserves
(b) growing trees on large scale

- (c) protecting forests from forest fires
- (d) discouraging shifting cultivation
- (e) encouraging social forestry
- (f) bringing awareness by celebrating Van Mahotsava

4. Tropical evergreen forests are termed as Selvas in the Amazon basin.

- C. 1. (a) **Temperate Evergreen Forests** : These forests are found in the warm temperate regions of south-eastern Brazil, southern Japan, southern China, etc. Trees like walnut, pine oak and mulberry are found here.
- (b) **Temperate Deciduous Forests** : These forests are mainly located in the cool temperate regions. The trees are not very tall, they have broad leaves and thick trunks. They survive even below 0°C and shed their leaves in autumn. The trees found here are ash, maple, douglas fir, birch, redwood and poplar.
- (c) **Temperate Grasslands** : They receive moderate rainfall. They are located in the interiors of the continents. **Steppes** in Eurasia, **Prairies** in North America, **Downs** in Australia, **Velds** in South Africa and **Pampas** in South America are the major temperate grasslands.
2. Wildlife conservation is essential because many species have become endangered or are on the verge of extinction. Animals and birds are poached for illegal trading of teeth, horns, skin, nails and feathers. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, is an international agreement established between governments. It states that wildlife and forest conservation should go hand in hand as the survival of animals is dependent on forests. To conserve wildlife, national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, biosphere reserves have been made. Promoting awareness among school children will also help in conserving wildlife; social forestry, celebrating *Vanmahotsava* are common among them.
3. The fauna forms a very important part of our ecosystem. The fauna is very rich and varied because natural vegetation is different across the world. Factors like climatic condition, relief, altitude are not same in all parts of the world. South America is the richest continent in terms of wildlife. It consists of a large variety of reptiles, snakes and mammals. The very well-known anaconda is

found here. Africa is the home to elephants, crocodiles, rhinoceros, monkeys, hippopotamus, deer, leopard, giraffe and zebra. Penguins are found in Antarctica. In Europe, we have wild boars, sheep, wolves, foxes and rabbits and birds like skylarks and nightingale. North America consists of polar bear, reindeer, Arctic foxes, mountain lions and mooses. Australia has many unique animals like kangaroo and wallaby, kookaburra and flightless bird Emu. Penguins are common to Antarctica.

4. CITES, i.e., the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, is an international agreement between governments. It states that wildlife and forest conservation should go hand in hand as the survival of animals is largely dependent on forests. Wildlife can be conserved by increasing awareness among school children to participate in wildlife conservation programmes like social forestry and celebrating *Vanmahotsava*. National parks, wildlife sanctuaries and biosphere reserves are also made to conserve wildlife and natural vegetation.
5. The differences between tundra vegetation and tropical evergreen forests are as follow.

Tundra Vegetation	Tropical Evergreen Forests
(a) It is found in the high latitudes.	These are found in the region of excessive rainfall.
(b) Their exact location is in the north of the Arctic Circle.	They are close to the Equator.
(c) The area is covered with heavy snow due to which plants do not grow here.	The weather is hot and wet all over the year. Hence, a thick and dense tree cover is formed.
(d) The vegetation found here are lichens, sedges and mosses.	Hardwood trees like cinchona, rubber, ebony, rosewood and mahogany are commonly found here.

D. HOTS (Higher Order Thinking Skills) Questions

1. Trees in coniferous forests have needle-like leaves to reduce moisture loss and allow snow to slide off.

2. Conservation of forest is necessary because:
- (a) they are our natural wealth
 - (b) they produce oxygen which is important for living
 - (c) they protect soil from leaching
 - (d) they provide natural habitat for animals
 - (e) they help in storing underground water
 - (f) they provide large varieties of commercial products from the trees

Value Corner
