1. To which one of the following types of vegetation does rubber belong to?

    (a) Tundra   (b) Island

    (c) Tidal   (d) Tropical Evergreen

Ans: Tropical Evergreen

2. Cinchona trees are found in the areas of rainfall more than

    (a) 100 cm   (b) 70 cm

    (c) 50 cm   (d) less than 50 cm

Ans: 100 cm

3. In which of the following state is the Similipal bio-reserve located?

    (a) Punjab   (b) Delhi

    (c) Orissa   (d) West Bengal

Ans: Orissa

4. Which one of the following bio-reserves of India is not included in the world network of bioreserve?

    (a) Manas   (b) Gulf of Mannar

    (c) Dihang-Dibang   (d) Nanda devi

Ans: Dihang-Dibang

5. Define an ecosystem.

Ans.   (i) Plants occur in distinct groups of communities in areas having similar climatic conditions.

  (ii) The nature of the plants in an area, to a large extent, determines the animal life in that area.

  (iii) When the vegetation is altered, the animal life also changes.

  (iv) All the plants and animals in an area are interdependent and interrelated to each other in their physical environment, thus, forming an ecosystem.

6. What factors are responsible for the distribution of plants and animals in India?

Ans: The distribution of plants and animals is determined by two sets of factors, viz., (1) Relief, and (2) Climate. Relief includes factors such as (i) land, and (ii) soil. Climate includes factors such as (i) temperature, (ii) photoperiod, and (iii) precipitation.

7. What is a bio-reserve? Give two examples.

Ans: A biosphere reserve is a part of a larger programme to protect and conserve our biological diversity. Its features are as follows :

(i) In each biosphere reserve, the core preserves the wild flora and fauna in their natural forms.

(ii) The surrounding zone is utilized for research and experimentation in forests and other products.

(iii) The periphery is used for agricultural research and development.

Example:

1. Sunderbans
2. Simlipal
3. Gulf of Mannar
4. Dihang-Dibang

8. Name two animals having habitat in tropical and montane type of vegetation.

Ans: (a) Elephants and deer;

(b) Tibetan antelope and snow leopard.

9. Distinguish between Flora and Fauna.

Ans: Flora refers to natural vegetation growing in a particular area.

Fauna refers to wildlife living in a particular area.

10. Distinguish between Tropical Evergreen and Deciduous forests.

Ans:

	Tropical Evergreen	Deciduous forests
(i)	The tropical rain (evergreen) forests are restricted to heavy rainfall areas, that is, areas having more than 200 cm of rainfall with a short dry season.	Tropical deciduous forest are also called the monsoon forests and spread over the region receiving rainfall between 200 cm and 70 cm.
(ii)	Forests remain evergreen as there is no specific time for shedding of leaves.	Trees shed their leaves for about six to eight weeks in dry summer.
(iii)	They are also called tropical rain forest.	On the basis of the availability of water, these forests are further divided into moist and dry deciduous.
(iv)	There found in Western Ghats, the island groups of Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar, the upper parts of Assam and the Tamil Nadu coast.	They are found in the northeastern states, along the foothills of the Himalayas, Jharkhand, West Orissa and Chhattishgarh, and on the eastern slopes of the Western Ghats.

11. Quite a few species of plants and animals are endangered in India. Why?

Ans: Many species of plants and animals have become endangered due to following reason.

    (i) Hunting by greedy hunters for commercial purposes.

   (ii) Large scale deforestation has destroyed the habitat of wild life and many plant species have become extinct.

  (iii) Pollution is due to chemical and industrial waste has caused environmental degradation.

  (iv) Introduction of new or alien species have disturbed the ecological balance and many species have become endangered.