

Homework

1. What is natural vegetation or virgin vegetation?

Ans. Virgin vegetation refers to a plant community which has grown naturally without human aid and has been left undisturbed by humans for a long time.

2. What is flora and fauna?

ms. The term flora is used to denote plants of a particular region or period.

-> Similarly, the species of animals is referred to as fauna.

3. "Land and soil affects the natural vegetation directly and indirectly." Justify by giving two examples.

ms. Example:- Cactus and Thorny bushes grow in sandy soil only and different type of vegetation grows in mountainous region.

4. What is an ecosystem?

ms. An ecosystem is a geographic area where plants, animals and other organisms as well as weather and landscape, work together to form a biosphere.

5. Name two non-flowering plants.

ms. Ferns, Liverworts

6. Name any two factors that form the flora and the fauna?

Q7. Two factors that form the flora and fauna are Relief and Climate.

Q8. What is a biome?

A biome is a very huge collection of fauna and flora occupying a major habitat.

Q9. Why does India possess a great variety of flora and fauna?

India possesses a great variety of flora and fauna because of its diverse climatic and relief conditions.

Q10. "The mountainous region of India exhibits a succession of natural vegetation belts from tropical to tundra types, all compressed into an altitude of six kilometres or so". Elaborate the above statement with four examples from different altitudinal belts."

Evergreen broad-leaf trees, such as oaks and chestnuts predominate the area of the wet temperate type of forests are found between a height of 1000 and 2000

metres.

- Between 1500 and 3000 metres, temperate forests containing coniferous trees like pine, deodar, silver fir, spruce and cedar are found.
- At some more altitude temperate grasslands are found.
- At more than 3600 metres, Alpine vegetation is found.