

Worksheet

Date _____

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1) What is natural vegetation or virgin vegetation?

Ans: Virgin vegetation refers to a plant community which has grown naturally with out human aid & has been left undisturbed by humans for a long time.

2) What is flora & fauna?

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

→ The term fauna is used to denote animals of a particular region or period.

3) What is an eco-system

~~It is a geographical area which is directly affected by the natural vegetation.~~

An ecosystem is a geographic area where plants, animals & other organisms as well as weather & landscape work together to form a bubble of life.

5) Name two non-flowering plants?

Ans) Two non-flowering plants are:- ferns, liverworts, mosses etc

6) Name any two factors that form the flora & fauna?

Ans) The two factors that form the flora & fauna are soil, relief

7) What is a biome?

Ans) A large naturally occurring community of flora & fauna occupying a major habitat, eg - forest

8) Why does India possess a great variety of flora & fauna?

Ans) India possesses a large variety of flora & fauna due to the latitude, altitude & climatic, positional also with other relief features like mountains, plains, desert & coastal region.

The vegetation differs according to the height in the Himalayan Region.

(i) There are tropical deciduous forests in the foothills that is the Shivalik. 'Sal' is the most important species of economic significance.

(ii) The zone with altitude 1000m - 2000m consists of evergreen forests. Examples include Beech, Chestnut, oak, ash etc. These at a higher altitude are replaced by 'Chir' & 'Chil'.

(iii) The zone between 1500m - 3000m includes pine, Cedar, Silverfir & Spruce. They are the famous coniferous trees, typical of the dry temperate region found in the inner Himalayan region.