

## India-Climate, Natural Vegetation and Wildlife

### E. Short-answer questions:

1. What are the factors that affect the weather of a place?
2. How do the Himalayas in the north influence India's climate?
3. Name the Indian seasons.
4. Why is the climate of Pune dry and that of Mumbai humid?
5. Name the four climatic zones of the Indian landmass.
6. Describe the general distribution of rainfall in India.
7. Name the major types of forests (vegetation) found in India.
8. Which products does one obtain from the forests?
9. Name an important factor that affects the vegetation on the Himalayas.
10. Name two areas where Tropical Rainforests grow.
11. Which vegetation belt covers the largest portion of India?

## Solutions

### E. Short-answer questions:

1. Factors affecting weather of a place—temperature, cloudiness, rain, atmospheric pressure, and winds.
2. The Himalayas stop the cold winds coming from central Asia into India in winter. They stop the rain-bearing winds the south-west monsoons that bring rain to India.
3. The Indian seasons are- summer, winter, south-west monsoons and the retreating monsoons.
4. Mumbai is near the sea and on the windward side of the Western Ghats and Pune is on the leeward side of the Ghats so drier.
5. The climatic zones of the Indian landmass are--(i) Alpine (ii) Sub-Tropical (iii) Tropical (iv) Arid.
6. The rainfall is heavier on the western side of the Western Ghats as it is on the wind ward side and decreases over the plateau area which is on the lee side for both the monsoons, Gujarat and Aravallis are low and the Aravallis are parallel to the south-west monsoon? So less rainfall. The N.E., part of India receives heavy

rainfall from the south-monsoon and the winds then turn up the Gangetic plains bringing less rain. The north-east monsoons bring rain to the east coast, while the temperate cyclones bring rain and snow to the N.W. part of India.

- 7.** Major Forest areas of India are—evergreen forests, monsoon deciduous forests, thorny desert forests, tidal forests and mountain forests.
- 8.** The products obtained from forests are—wood for construction, paper and pulp, furniture, lac, sandalwood for perfumes and incense sticks, scented talcum powder, wood for tanning and dyeing, catechu or kattha, herbs, fruits, honey, grasses, medicinal plants, gum etc.
- 9.** The important factors that affects the vegetation in the Himalayas are altitude and temperature.
- 10.** Two areas where tropical rainforests are found: Windward side of the Western Ghats, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and most of northeast India.
- 11.** Tropical monsoon deciduous forests cover the largest part of India.