

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, JAMMU
QUESTION BANK
SESSION: 2019-2020

CLASS: VI

SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER: 8 Climate of India

CHAPTER: 9 India- Natural Vegetation and Wildlife

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q1. Define the term Mausim.

Ans. The word Monsoon has been derived from the Arabic word 'mausim' which means season.

Q2. What is Equable climate?

Ans. The climate found in the coastal areas of India is called as Equable climate.

Q3. Name the factors responsible for Climate variations.

Ans. The factors responsible for climate variations are:-

1. Location
2. The Himalayas
3. Surrounding seas
4. Other relief features.

Q4. The Tropic of _____ passes through India.

Ans. Cancer.

Q5. Pre-monsoon showers in West Bengal are called _____

Ans. Kalbaisakhi.

Q6. Name the two Bird Sanctuaries found in India.

Ans. 1. Salim Ali Bird Sanctuary.

2. Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary.

Q7. What are Endangered species?.

Ans. The species facing risk of becoming Extinct.

Q8. Who was known as the 'Birdman of India'.

Ans. Dr. Salim Ali.

Q9. Migratory birds from _____ also visit India.

Ans. Siberia

Q10. The National bird of India is _____.

Ans. Peacock.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q11. Define the climate of India.

Ans. India is located in the tropical and the sub-tropical Latitudes. Thus, our climate is mainly of two kinds-Tropical and Sub-tropical. Apart from this, an important factor that influences the Indian climate is the monsoon wind. Therefore, we can call the Indian climate as the tropical monsoon climate.

Q12. What are Mango Showers?

Ans. At the end of the Summer season, many parts of India experience pre-monsoon showers or strong winds with heavy rainfall. These are called Kalbaisakhi in West Bengal, while in Kerala and Karnataka, these are known as Mango showers as they help in early ripening of mangoes.

Q13. What are Western disturbances?

Ans. Northern India experiences light rainfall during winter known as the western disturbances. These are caused by the cyclonic storms travelling towards India and originating in the Mediterranean sea.

Q14. Differentiate between Equable Climate and Extreme Climate?

Ans. **Equable Climate:** In equable climate areas, the climate remains almost same through out the year because the cool winds blowing from the sea. Therefore, the climate of this area is known as Equable climate.

Extreme climate: The places which are far away from the sea experiences extreme climate, i.e., very hot summers and very cold winters.

Q15. Write down the factors responsible for Climate variations.

Ans. Following factors are responsible for the climate variations:-

1. **Location:** The Tropic of Cancer passes through India dividing it into two equal parts. Southern India falls in the torrid zone, while the northern parts falls in the temperate zone.
2. **Himalayas:** The Himalayas play an important role in shaping the climatic conditions of India. The Northern India through falling in the temperate zone, enjoys rather hot climate due to the presence of the Himalayas.
3. **Surrounding Seas:** India is a peninsular with a long coastline but mostly falls in the torrid zone. The Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea exert a moderating influence on the climatic conditions of the coastal areas.

Q16. Name the different types of vegetations found in India.

Ans. The natural vegetation of India can be divided into five types:-

1. Tropical Evergreen Forests
2. Tropical Deciduous Forests
3. Desert Vegetation
4. Mountain Vegetation
5. Mangrove Forests

Q17. Differentiate between Coniferous forests and Tropical evergreen forests.

Ans. The vegetation in the mountains differs with variation in height. The mountainous vegetation differs from tropical to alpine types. At the height of 1,500 to 2,500 metres, trees are conical in shape and are known as coniferous trees.

Tropical evergreen forests are found in the areas receiving heavy rainfall (more than 200 cm annual rainfall). They are very dense. Even the sunlight does not reach the ground. Different types of trees shed their leaves at different times of the year.

Q18. Name the areas where tropical deciduous forests are found.

Ans. The tropical deciduous forest are found in the Ganga plains, the Shiwaliks range, the eastern slopes of the western ghats, some parts of Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand.

Q19. What are the characteristics of alpine meadows?

Ans. About 3,500 metres, i.e. just below the areas which are always covered with snow, we find Alpine Meadows, which consist of shrubs and grasses. Trees are not found at this height.

Q20. Differentiate between Mangrove Forest and Desert Vegetation.

Ans. Mangrove Forest are found in places which are flooded by high tides of the sea. The vegetation of these forests can survive in saline water as well as in freshwater. These types of forests are found along the coastline, backwaters and salty marshes etc.

Desert vegetation found in the dry or desert areas of the country which receive low rainfall and have high temperature. The trees are sparse with bushes and shrubs between them. In some plants, leaves are in the form of spines to avoid loss of water. Most of the plants have deep roots, thick barks and long needle-like thorns.