

Class 9th                      Subject Geography

Chapter: Natural Vegetation and Wildlife

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Read the following MCQ and give the most appropriate Answer:

16. The character and extent of vegetation are mainly determined by which of the climatic factors?

- (a) Temperature
- (b) Humidity
- (c) Precipitation
- (d) All the above

17. Due to which of the following reasons does the vegetation on the slopes of the Himalayas and the hills of the peninsula above the height of 915 metres change from tropical to subtropical, temperate and alpine vegetation?

- (a) Soil
- (b) High humidity
- (c) Fall in temperature
- (d) Very heavy rainfall

18. Which of the following types of vegetation grows in areas with mean annual average temperature of above 24°C?

- (a) Tropical
- (b) Subtropical
- (c) Temperate
- (d) Alpine

19. Which of the following types of vegetation zones is found in the higher reaches of the Himalayas with mean annual average temperature below 7°C?

- (a) Tropical
- (b) Subtropical
- (c) Alpine
- (d) Temperate

20. Trees grow faster in which of the following seasons?

- (a) Winter
- (b) Summer
- (c) Rainy season

(d) Autumn

21. Why are the southern slopes in Himalayan region covered with thick vegetation as compared to northern slopes of the same hills?

- (a) On account of more exposure to sunlight
- (b) On account of more precipitation
- (c) On account of less exposure to colder winds
- (d) All the above

22. Why are the western slopes of the Western Ghats covered with thick forests and not the eastern slopes?

- (a) On account of more precipitation
- (b) On account of less exposure to cold winds
- (c) On account of more exposure to sunlight
- (d) All the above

23. Which of the following types of resources can forests be considered as?

- (a) Exhaustible resources
- (b) Non-renewable resources
- (c) Renewable resources
- (d) Abiotic resources

24. How do forests influence the climate of a place?

- (a) Modify local climate
- (b) Control wind force and temperature
- (c) Cause rainfall
- (d) All the above

25. By which of the following ways do forests control the soil cover of an area?

- (a) Control soil erosion
- (b) Provide humus to the soil
- (c) Regulate stream flow
- (d) All the above

26. Due to which of the following reasons has the vegetation of most of the areas been modified or replaced or degraded?

- (a) Shelter to wildlife
- (b) Human occupancy
- (c) Soil erosion
- (d) Change of climate

27. India's natural vegetation has undergone many changes due to which of the following factors?

- (a) Growing demands for cultivated land
- (b) Development of industries and mining
- (c) Overgrazing of pastures
- (d) All the above

28. Which of the following states and union territories of India has the largest percentage of its area under forest cover?

- (a) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- (b) Arunachal Pradesh
- (c) Andhra Pradesh
- (d) Madhya Pradesh

29. Which of the following states of India has the least percentage of its area under forest cover?

- (a) Assam
- (b) Punjab
- (c) Himachal Pradesh
- (d) Sikkim

30. Which of the following states of India has the largest percentage of the area under forest cover?

- (a) Maharashtra
- (b) Uttar Pradesh
- (c) Nagaland
- (d) Orissa

31. Ebony, mahogany and rosewood trees are grown in which type of the following forests?

- (a) Deciduous forest
- (b) Tropical rainforest
- (c) Tropical thorn forest
- (d) Coniferous forest

32. At which of the following places are Royal Bengal tigers found?

- (a) Mahanadi delta
- (b) Godawari delta
- (c) Kaveri delta
- (d) Sunderban delta

33. Moist tropical deciduous forests are more prominent in the eastern and central parts of India because:

- (a) Most of the rivers are found in these parts.
- (b) The soil is ideally suited for such activities
- (c) These areas experience 100 to 200 cm of annual rainfall

(d) There is commercial significance of such forests in these areas.

34. The yak, shaggy-horned wild ox and the Tibetan antelope are found in which one of the following regions?

- (a) Tibet
- (b) Uttarakhand
- (c) Himachal Pradesh
- (d) Ladakh

35. Which among the following natural vegetation is most predominant in India?

- (a) Tropical deciduous forest
- (b) Alpine forest
- (c) Thorny bushes
- (d) Mangrove forest

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