

Long Answer Questions

Q.1. Describe India's hot weather season.

Ans.

- i. This season starts from the month of April and continues till June.
- ii. In the hot weather season, sun rays more or less directly fall in this region.
- iii. Temperature becomes very high.
- iv. Hot and dry winds called 'Loo' blows during the day.

Q.2. Write a note on cold weather season.

Ans.

- i. This season starts from the month of April and continues till June.
- ii. In the hot weather season, sun rays more or less directly fall in this region.
- iii. Temperature becomes very high.
- iv. Hot and dry winds called 'Loo' blows during the day.

Q.3. Write a note on South-west Monsoon season or Rainy season.

Ans.

- i. This season starts from mid-June and lasts till the end of September.
- ii. This is also called rainy season.
- iii. During this time of the year, the southwest monsoon winds start blowing from the sea to land.
- iv. They get an attraction of low pressure formed in Northern Plains due to high temperature.
- v. When these winds strike the mountain barriers, rainfall occur.

Q.4. What is Retreating Monsoon?

Ans.

- i. During this season winds move back from the mainland to the Bay of Bengal.
- ii. It occurs in the months of October and November.
- iii. This is the season of retreating monsoons.
- iv. The Southern parts of India, particularly Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh receive rainfall in this season.

Q.5. Examine the importance of forests.

Ans.

- i. Forests are responsible for climate. By making CO₂ they give us oxygen and sustain balance in nature.

- ii. They provide useful products to man. They give wood for fuel, timber for making furniture and buildings.
- iii. Many products like medicine, raisin, pulp for making paper, lac, gums also came from forests.
- iv. Forests help in conservation of soil.

Q.6. Give characteristics of Tropical Rain forests.

Ans.

- i. They occur in the area of heavy rainfall.
- ii. They are so dense that sunlight doesn't reach the ground.
- iii. Many species of trees are found in these forests, which shed their leaves at different times of the year. Therefore, they always appear green and are called evergreen forests.
- iv. Important trees are—Mahogany, ebony and rosewood.
- v. They are found in Western Ghats, North-Eastern States and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Q.7. Write a short note on Tropical Deciduous forests.

Ans.

- i. They are also called monsoon forests. This is the most widely spread vegetation in India.
- ii. They shed their leaves once in a year.
- iii. They are mainly found in northeastern part of peninsular plateau (Chota Nagpur plateau covering Chhattisgarh), in the foothills of the Himalayas in Shiwaliks.
- iv. Some of the tree species found here are teak, sal, and sandalwood.

Q.8. Write a short note on Tropical Thorn forests.

Ans.

- i. This type of vegetation is found in the dry areas.
- ii. The leaves are thorny to reduce to loss of water.
- iii. Important species are—cactus, khair, babul, keekar.
- iv. They are found in the states of Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, etc.

Q.9. Write a short note on Montane forests.

Ans.

- i. A wide range of Montane forests are found in the mountains according to the variation in height.
- ii. With the increase in height, the temperature falls.

- iii. At a height between 1500 mts and 2500 mts most of the trees are conical in shape.
- iv. These trees are called coniferous trees.
- v. Chir, pine and deodar are important trees of these forests.

Q.10. Give characteristics of Mangrove forests of India.

Ans.

- i. These forests can survive in saline water.
- ii. They are found mainly in Sundarbans in West Bengal and in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- iii. Sundari is a well-known species of trees in mangrove forests after which Sundarbans have been named.