

**Class:-8th**

**Geography, Chapter:-12**

**A. Multiple choice questions:-**

1. Which of the following species of trees is found in the tropical deciduous forest?

Ebony and Sal

2. Tropical evergreen forests are also called:-

b. Evergreen rainforests

3. The finest example of trees found in the thorny desert forests is:-

b. Acacia

4. Sundarbans is named after a tree known as:-

c. Sundari

5. Tidal forests are found in:-

a. Deltas

6. Forests consisting of trees which shed their leaves seasonally are called:-

b. Deciduous forests

7. Cone-bearing trees are characteristics of:-

a. Coniferous forests

8. The most common trees found in mangrove forests are:-

a. Sundari

9. Which of the following animals is found in Australia?

a. Kangaroo

10. Kanha National Park is in the state of:-

b. Madhya Pradesh

**B. Name the following:-**

1. Rain-bearing winds off the Mumbai coast

Ans.1 Arabian Sea Branch

2. Local nor'wester thunderstorms in West Bengal in summer

Ans.2 Kalbaisakhi

3. Periods of dry spells in between rains during the rainy season

Ans.3 Breaks in the monsoons

4. Temperate cyclones entering north-western India in winter

Ans.4 Western depression

5. Narrow zone of contact between lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere

Ans.5 Biosphere

6. Areas covered with the tall grasses, shrubs and isolated trees.

Ans.6 Slopes of mountains

**C. Fill in the blanks:-**

1. The place that receives the maximum rain in the world is Mawsynram.

2. The western disturbance originate over the Mediterranean Sea.

3. The national bird of India is the peacock, while the is the Bengal Tiger national animal.

4. Long grasses and dwarf deciduous trees are found in the tropical deciduous forests.

5. The summer monsoons enter India from the west.

**D. Define the following:-**

1. Windward side:-Windward is the direction upwind from the point of reference, alternatively the direction from which the wind is coming.

2. Rain-shadow area:- Rain-shadow or Leeward is the direction downwind from the point of reference. The leeward region of mountains generally remains dry as compared to the windward.

3. 'Break' in the monsoon:-Monsoon rains are irregular in terms of: time of occurrence, distribution and amount, which may vary from year to year. The rainy season may not be continues one. At times there may be break between spells of rain. These are called breaks in the monsoon.

4. National parks:-These are protected areas reserved exclusively for preserving the flora and fauna, landscape and building and monuments of historic importance of an area. In these areas, grazing and cultivation are not permitted.

5. Natural vegetation:-Natural vegetation refers to a plant community which has grown naturally without human aid. They have been left undisturbed by humans for a long time.

**G. Give reasons for the following:-**

1. Darjeeling is colder than Kolkata.

Ans.1 Because Darjeeling is situated at higher altitude.

2. Delhi has hot summers and cold winters, whereas Mumbai has cool summers and mild winters.

Ans.2 Its because of their distance from the sea as Delhi is away from the sea and experience continental climate whereas mumbai being close to the sea experience moderate climate.

3. In India, the natural vegetation has been greatly reduced.

Ans.3 Forests area is disappearing at an alarming rate, mainly due to human activities. Only 20 per cent of our land is forested, instead of the required 33 per cent. Deforestation is a cause of it's rapid decreasing.

4. Mawsynram receives 1200 cm rain, while Shillong receives 250 cm.

Ans.4 Because Mawsynram lies on windward side of Khasi hills as compared to Shillong that lies on leeward side of Khasi hills. Therefore, Mawsynram receives more rainfall than Shillong.

5. Only 20.64% of India's total land is under forests.

Ans.5 Due to a large-scale of deforestation, Only 20.64% of India's total land is under forests. We should take effective initiatives for forest conservation.

6. Chennai receives winter rain.

Ans.6 Chennai receive more rain in winter because During winter, the North-east dry Monsoon winds blow over the Bay of Bengal. As they pass over the Bay of Bengal they pick up moisture and bring rain to the Tamil Nadu coast as now they are under the effect of on-shore winds, full of moisture.

7. The Ganga-Brahmaputra forests are called the Sunderbans.

Ans.7 The Ganga-Brahmaputra delta called the Sundarbans after the sundari tree that grows here.

**F. Answer the following:-**

1. Why are the monsoons called 'irregular'?

Ans.1 Monsoon rains are irregular in terms of: time of occurrence, distribution and amount, which may vary from year to year.

2. Mention two reasons to explain why the Himalayas are called a climatic divide.

Ans.2 The Himalayas act as a perfect climatic divide in the following ways:- i. It act as a divide between Indian and Central Asia. ii. The Himalayas act as a barrier to moisture laden South West monsoon winds. When these winds strike the mountain, they cause rainfall in the Northern plains.

3. Which type of vegetation is most common in India? Give four examples.

Ans.3 The most common vegetation in India is tropical deciduous forests found in areas receiving rainfall between 100 and 200 cm. The three important trees found are teak , sal, peepal.

4. Describe the natural vegetation of arid regions.

Ans.4 The vegetation consists of widely scattered and short trees like acacias, babul, thorny bushes and shrubs. The leaves are waxy, spiny and thorny. This reduces transpiration and loss of water. The roots are long so that they go deep in search of water.

5. During which months do the following occur:-

a. The summer season:-March-May is the Summer season in India. It is the time when the Sun's rays are directly over the Tropic of Cancer.

b. The season of the retreating monsoons:-By September, as the Sun returns to it's position over the equator away from the Tropic of Cancer, it gets cooler and the winds reverse their direction and withdraw from the subcontinent-they start blowing southwards-from the land to sea.

6. Give two reasons to explain why forests are important.

Ans.6 Two reasons why forests are important:- i. Trees act as natural air conditioners. They cool the Earth by giving shade.

ii. They also help in recycling water.

7. Why do some parts of India have floods while others have droughts at the same time?

Ans.7 Some parts in India experience floods and droughts at the same time because monsoon is not uniform in India. Monsoon winds blow more over some areas bringing heavy rainfall and floods. But some areas are deprived of monsoon winds and rain which causes drought.

### **Map work**

**Note:-**Paste or draw a map on your notebook and do map work also.