

CBSE NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Chapter 6

Let's do

Q.1. Answer the given question on the basis of the passage given below.

Salima was excited about the summer camp she was attending. She had gone to visit Manali in Himachal Pradesh along with classmates. She recalled how surprised she was to see the changes in the landform and natural vegetation as the bus climbed higher and higher. The deep jungles of the foothills comprising sal and teak slowly disappeared. She could see tall trees with thin pointed leaves and cone-shaped canopies on the mountain slopes. She learned that those were coniferous trees. She noticed blooms of bright flowers on tall trees. These were the rhododendrons. From Manali, as she was traveling up to Rohtang pass she saw that the land was covered with short grass and snow in some places.

Now can you tell why Salima saw changes in the natural vegetation as she climbed higher and higher? What types of vegetation did she see in the Himalayas starting with the foothills and going to the higher altitudes?

Solution: Salima saw changes in the natural vegetation when she climbed higher and higher because of different climates at different altitudes. Climate changes with altitude and is considered a major factor in determining the type of natural vegetation.

The following types of vegetation Salima saw in the Himalayas:

- Temperate forests in foothills.
- Coniferous forests in slopes.
- Temperate grasslands when she was travelling to Rohtang Pass.



Do you know?

Q.1. The tropical evergreen forest in Brazil is so enormous that it is like the lungs of the earth. Can you tell why?

Solution: The tropical evergreen forests of Brazil are often called the lungs of the earth. These forests are situated in the basin of the Amazon River and are so vast to absorb tons of carbon dioxide every year. They also produce 20% of the earth's oxygen and slow down climate change.



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Let's do

Q.1. Where in India do tropical evergreen and tropical deciduous forests occur? Name the states.

Solution: In India, tropical evergreen forests are found in heavy rainfall areas of the Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, upper parts of Assam and Andaman and Nicobar groups of islands while tropical deciduous forests are found in Western Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, northeastern states, foothills of the Himalayas, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and the eastern slopes of the Western Ghats.

Q.2. Which type of forest dominates most part of India?

Solution: Tropical deciduous forests dominate most parts of India. They are also known as monsoon forests. Trees in these forests shed their leaves in the dry season. The shedding of the leaves helps in the conservation of the water during summers.



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Exercises

Q.1. Which are the two factors on which the growth of vegetation mostly depends?

Solution: The major factors that influence the growth of vegetation are:

- Climatic conditions
 - Temperature
 - Moisture or rainfall
- Slope
- Soil thickness

Due to the above factors, the type of vegetation varies from place to place.

Q.2. Which are the three broad categories of natural vegetation?

Solution: The three broad categories of natural vegetation are:

- **Forests**- They usually grow where temperature and rainfall are enough to support a tree cover.
- **Grasslands**- Grasslands are found in areas with moderate rainfall.
- **Shrubs**- In the dry regions of the world, thorny shrubs and scrubs are found.

Q.3. Name the two hardwood trees commonly found in tropical evergreen forest.

Solution: Trees found in the tropical evergreen forest are rosewood, ebony and mahogany. The wood of these trees is generally hard. These trees are commercially valuable as they are more resistant to decay as compared to softwood.

Q.4. In which part of the world are tropical deciduous forest found?

Solution: Tropical deciduous forests are found in the larger part of India, Northern Australia and Central America. These regions experience seasonal changes and that's why trees found in this forest shed their leaves in the dry season.

Q.5. In which climatic conditions are citrus fruits cultivated?

Solution: In the Mediterranean climate, citrus fruits like oranges, figs, olives, and grapes are cultivated. This climate is found in the areas around the Mediterranean Sea in Europe. This type of climate is also experienced in Africa and Asia, California in the USA, southwestern South America and South-West Australia.

Q.6. Mention the uses of coniferous forest.

Solution: Trees of coniferous forests provide softwood which is used for the following purposes:

- It is used in making pulp. Paper and newsprint are both made from pulp.
- It is used in the manufacturing of matchboxes and packing boxes.
- It includes trees like- Chir, pine, and cedar.

Q.7. In which part of the world is seasonal grassland found?

Solution: Seasonal grasslands are known as tropical grasslands. They are found on both sides of the equator and extend to the tropics. In Africa, this region is called the Savannah region. Grasses get dried up in the dry season and become green after rain.

Q.8. Mosses and Lichens are found in _____.

- A) Desertic Vegetation
- B) Tropical evergreen forest
- C) Tundra vegetation

Answer: Tundra vegetation

Solution: Mosses and lichens are tundra vegetation. These types of vegetation grow around the polar regions and can tolerate the extreme cold temperatures of this place. Usually, vegetation grows here in very short summer season.

Q.9. Thorny bushes are found in _____.

- A) Hot and humid tropical climate
- B) Hot and dry desertic climate
- C) Cold polar climate

Answer: Hot and dry desertic climate

Solution: Thorny bushes are natural vegetation of the hot and dry desert regions, i.e., tropical deserts. Tropical deserts are usually found on the western margins of the continents. Thorny bushes are the result of very scanty rainfall and high temperature in these areas.

Q.10. In the tropical evergreen forests, one of the common animals is _____.

- A) Monkey
- B) Giraffe
- C) Camel

Answer: Monkey

Solution: Monkeys are found in tropical evergreen forests. Giraffes are common in Savannah grasslands, whereas camels are mostly seen in dry deserts. Apart from monkeys, elephants, lemurs and deer are also found in tropical evergreen forests.

Q.11. One important variety of coniferous forests is _____.

- A) Rosewood
- B) Pine
- C) Teak

Answer: Pine

Solution: Pine is one of the most important trees of coniferous forest. They grow in high latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere and higher altitudes, such as mountains. They are softwood evergreen trees. They are used for the manufacturing of pulp and papers. Apart from pine, chir and cedar are also found in coniferous forests.

Q.12. Steppe grassland is found in _____.

- A) South africa
- B) Australia
- C) Central Asia

Answer: Central Asia

Solution: Steppe grasslands are the temperate grasslands of Central Asia. Temperate grasslands are dry, grassy plains that occur in the mid-latitudinal zones and in the interior part of the continents. The typical plants of steppe grassland are sunflower and locoweed and common animals are wild buffaloes, bisons and antelopes.

Q.13. Match the following.

(a) Walrus	(p) Softwood tree
(b) Cedar	(q) An animal of tropical deciduous forest
(c) Olives	(r) A polar animal
(d) Elephants	(s) Temperate grassland in Australia
(e) Campos	(t) Thorny shrubs
(f) Downs	(u) A citrus fruit
	(v) Tropical grassland of Brazil

A) [{"a","b","c","d","e","f"},{"p","q","r","s","t","u","v"}];;a-r;b-p;c-u;d-q;e-v;f-s;

Answer: [{"a","b","c","d","e","f"},{"p","q","r","s","t","u","v"}];;a-r;b-p;c-u;d-q;e-v;f-s;

Solution: (a-r) The polar region has a severely cold climate. Natural vegetation growth is limited in this area. Mosses, lichens, and very small bushes are all that may be found. To protect themselves from the cold, the animals possess thick fur and a thick skin. The walrus is a polar creature.

(b-p) Spectacular coniferous forests can be found in the Northern Hemisphere's higher altitude. Tall, softwood evergreen trees can be found there. One such tree is the cedar.

(c-u) Mediterranean vegetation can be found in the continent's west and south-west edges. It is typically prevalent in Europe, Africa, and Asia surrounding the Mediterranean Sea. Olives and other citrus fruits are grown here.

(d-q) Monsoon forests can be found in significant parts of India, northern Australia, and Central America, and are classified as tropical deciduous. An elephant is a tropical deciduous forest animal.

(e-v) Tropical grasslands can be found on both sides of the equator, and they stretch all the way to the tropics. Campos is a Brazilian tropical grassland.

(f-s) The temperate grasslands can be found in the continent's interior and mid-latitude zones. The grass is short and nutritious here. Downs is a temperate grassland in America.

Q.14. The animals in polar region have thick fur and thick skin. Give reasons.

Solution: The animals in the polar region have thick fur and thick skin because it is a very cold region and animals without thick fur and thick skin cannot survive in these harsh conditions. Animals found in these regions are polar bears, seals, walruses and snow foxes.

Q.15. Tropical deciduous trees shed their leaves in the dry season. Give reason.

Solution: Tropical deciduous trees shed their leaves to avoid the loss of water in the dry season. As trees mostly lose moisture through transpiration by leaves, shedding leaves is the best way to deal with such a situation.

Q.16. The type and thickness of vegetation changes from place to place. Give reason

Solution: There are some factors that affect the growth of natural vegetation. These factors are temperature, moisture, slope and thickness of soil. These factors are not the same everywhere and that's why the type and thickness of natural vegetation change from place to place.