

# NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science Geography

## Chapter 8: Simple & Easy Solutions

*NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science Geography Chapter 8 are discussed below for CBSE Class 6 students to help with their exam preparation. Interested candidates can find all the solutions here!*

**NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science Geography Chapter 8:** Do you want to score high in your class 6 final exams? Stay consistent in your preparations and stay connected with PhysicsWallah, which provides answers to all your exam questions. Just go to the PhysicsWallah website, and you'll find reliable NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science Geography Chapter 8.

India's climate consists of four seasons: Summer, Winter, Autumn, and Monsoon. Winter brings cold, summer brings heat, monsoon brings rain, and autumn is the season of retreating monsoon. India's vegetation includes Tropical Evergreen Rainforests, Tropical Deciduous Rainforests, Thorny Bushes, Mountain Vegetation, and Mangrove Forests. India houses diverse wildlife species. CBSE Class 6 students can use NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science Geography Chapter 8 when tackling such type of textbook questions.

## NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science Geography Chapter 8

### India Climate Vegetation and Wildlife

1. Answer the following questions briefly.

- (a) Which winds bring rainfall in India? Why is it so important?
- (b) Name the different seasons in India.
- (c) What is natural vegetation?
- (d) Name the different types of vegetation found in
- (e) What is the difference between evergreen forest and deciduous forest?
- (f) Why is tropical rainforest also called evergreen forest?

Answers:

(a) Monsoon winds bring rainfall in India. Agriculture in India depends on rains. Good monsoons mean sufficient rain and a good crop. Hence, monsoon winds are very important. Our prosperity depends on these winds.

(b) The different seasons in India are:

- Cold Weather Season (Winter)
- Hot Weather Season (Summer)
- Southwest Monsoon Season (Rainy)
- Season of retreating Monsoon (Autumn).

(c) Natural Vegetation

Grasses, shrubs, and trees which grow of their own without any interference or help from mankind constitute natural vegetation.

(d) Different types of vegetation found in India

- Tropical Rain Forests
- Tropical Deciduous Forests
- Thorny Forests
- Mountain Vegetation
- Mangrove Forests

(e)

Evergreen Forest	Deciduous Forest
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Evergreen forests are so dense that sunlight doesn't reach the ground.</li><li>2. They shed their leaves at different times of the year.</li><li>3. These forests are found in the areas which receive heavy rainfall.</li><li>4. Important trees found in these forests are—<i>mahogany</i>, <i>ebony</i> and <i>rosewood</i>.</li><li>5. These forests are found in Andaman and Nicobar. Islands, part of North-Eastern states and a narrow strip of the western slope of the Western Ghats.</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Deciduous forests are not so dense.</li><li>2. They shed their leaves at a particular time of the year.</li><li>3. These forests are found in a large part of the country.</li><li>4. Important trees of these forests are <i>sal</i>, <i>teak</i>, <i>peepal</i>, <i>neem</i> and <i>shisham</i>.</li><li>5. These forests are found in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and in part of Maharashtra.</li></ol>

(f) Tropical rainforests are also called evergreen forests because they (the trees) do not shed their leaves in a particular season.

2. Tick the correct answer.

(a) The world's highest rainfall occurs in .....

- (i) Mumbai                      (ii) Asansol                      (iii) Mawsynram.

(b) Mangrove forests can thrive in.....

- (i) saline water                      (ii) freshwater                      (iii) polluted water.

(c) Mahogany and rosewood trees are found in.....

- (i) mangrove forests  
(ii) tropical deciduous forests  
(iii) tropical evergreen forests

(d) Wild goats and snow leopards are found in.....

- (i) Himalayan region      (ii) Peninsular region                      (iii) Gir forests.

(e) During the South-west monsoon period, the moisture-laden winds blow from

- (i) land to sea                      (ii) sea to land                      (iii) plateau to plains.

Answers:

(a)—(iii), (b)—(i), (c)—(iii), (d)—(i), (e)—(ii).

**3. Fill in the blanks.**

1. Hot and dry winds are known as..... blow during the day in summers.
2. The states of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu receive a great amount of rainfall during the season of.....
3. .... forest in Gujarat is the home of.....
4. .... is a well-known species of mangrove forests.
5. .... are also called monsoon forests.

Answer:

1. loo
2. retreating monsoon
3. Gir, Asiatic lions
4. Sundari
5. Tropical deciduous forests.

## **I. Multiple-Choice Questions**

Choose the correct option to complete the statements given below:

(i) Sundarbans is in .....

- (a) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- (b) West Bengal
- (c) Orissa
- (d) Madhya Pradesh.

(ii) Which one forms the group of migratory birds?

- (a) Siberian Crane, Flamingo and Crow
- (b) Sparrow, Crow, and Stork
- (c) Stork, Siberian Crane, and Flamingo
- (d) Duck, Bulbul and geese.

(iii) These places experience moderate climate .....

- (a) Mumbai and Kolkata
- (b) Patna and Lucknow
- (c) Bikaner and Jaisalmer
- (d) Ranchi and Asansol.

(iv) Elephants and one-horned rhinoceroses are found in the forests of.....

- (a) Assam
- (b) Gujarat

- (c) Kerala
- (d) Karnataka

(v) Wildlife week is observed every year in the first week of \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) November
- (b) August
- (c) September
- (d) October.

Answers:

(i)–(b), (ii)–(c), (iii)–(a), (iv)–(a), (v)–(d).

## II. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words to complete each sentence:

1. Camels and wild asses are found in the ..... and the .....
2. .... Rajasthan receives the least rainfall.
3. Tropical Rain Forests occur in the areas which receive ..... rainfall.
4. Cold weather season remains from..... to .....
5. The climate of India has been described as ..... type.
6. The roots of the plants kind the....., thus, they control soil erosion.
7. Parrots, pigeons, geese, etc. are examples of ..... birds.

Answer:

1. Great Indian Desert, Rann of Kachchh
2. Jaisalmer
3. heavy
4. December, February
5. Monsoon
6. bind
7. common

## III. True/False

State whether these sentences are true (T) or false (F).

1. During the winter season, the sun rays fall directly in the region.
2. Due to India's location in the tropical region, most of the rain is brought by monsoon winds.
3. Tropical rainforests are not very dense.
4. Tropical rainforests are also called monsoon forests.
5. Thorny bushes are found in dry areas of the country.
6. Siberian Crane, Stork, Flamingo, etc. migrate to our country in the winter season every year.

Answer:

1. False
2. True
3. False
4. False
5. True
6. True.

#### IV. Matching Skill

Match the items in column A correctly with those given in column B.

##### Column A

- (i) Mountain Vegetation
- (ii) Mangrove forests
- (iii) Tropical rain forests
- (iv) Tropical deciduous forests
- (v) Thorny bushes

##### Column B

- (a) Mahogany, ebony, rosewood
- (b) Cactus, khair, babool
- (c) Sundari
- (d) Chir, pine, deodar
- (e) Sal, teak, peepal

**Ans.** (i)—(d), (ii)—(c), (iii)—(a), (iv)—(e), (v)—(b).

### NCERT Solutions For Class 6 Geography Chapter 8 Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. What happens in the season of the retreating monsoons? [Imp.]

Answer: Winds move back from the mainland to the Bay of Bengal.

2. What is the climate?

Answer:

Climate is the average weather condition, which has been measured over many years.

Pelican, Siberian Crane, Stork, Flamingo, Pintail, Duck and Curlew. 3. Name the factors that affect the climate of a place. [Imp.]

Answer:

The climate of a place is affected by its location, altitude, distance from the sea and relief.

4. Name the two regions of Rajasthan which are very hot.

Answer:

Jaisalmer and Bikaner.

5. Name the two regions of Jammu and Kashmir which are very cold or freezing cold.

Answer:  
Drass and Kargil.

**6. What do you mean by moderate climate? [V. Imp.]**

Answer:  
Moderate climate refers to the climate which is neither very hot nor very cold.

**7. What are called bushes?**

Answer:  
Small plants are called bushes.

**8. Where are thorny bushes found?**

Answer:  
Thorny bushes are found in the states of Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Eastern slopes of Western Ghats and Gujarat.

**9. What is the special feature of mountain vegetation?**

Answer:  
The trees are conical in shape.

**10. Why is Van Mahotsav arranged? [V. Imp.]**

Answer:  
Van Mahotsav is arranged to awaken people to plant more and more trees.

**11. Why are several species of wildlife in India declining? [V. Imp.]**

Answer:  
Due to the cutting of forests and hunting, several species of wildlife of India are declining.

**12. Name the project started by the government to protect tigers? [Imp.]**

Answer:  
Project Tiger.

## **India Climate Vegetation and Wildlife Class 6 Social Science Geography Chapter 8 Short Answer Type Questions**

**1. Explain the cold weather season and hot weather season.**

Answer:

In the winter season, the sun rays don't shine directly in the area, leading to low temperatures in northern India. In the summer season, the sun rays directly hit the region, causing very high temperatures. During the daytime, hot and dry winds known as loo blow.

**2. Why do we experience regional differences in the climate of India? Explain with examples. [V. Imp.]**

Answer:

We notice a varied climate in different parts of India because of factors like where a place is, how high it is, how far it is from the sea, and its landscape. For instance, Jaisalmer and Bikaner in the Rajasthan desert are really hot, whereas Drass and Kargil in Jammu and Kashmir are extremely cold. Coastal areas like Mumbai and Kolkata have a moderate climate, meaning they are neither too hot nor too cold. Mawsynram in Meghalaya gets the most rainfall globally, while Jaisalmer gets the least rainfall.

**3. Mention the periods of various seasons of India.[Imp.]**

Answer:

- Cold weather season, i.e. winter, remains from December to February.
- Hot weather season, summer ranges from March to May.
- Southwest monsoon season, i.e. the rainy season remains from June to September.
- Season of retreating monsoon, i.e. Autumn occurs in the month of October and lasts upto the month of November.

**4. Mention the main features of thorny bushes.**

Answer:

1. Thorny bushes are found in dry areas of the country.
2. The leaves are in the form of spines to reduce the loss of water.
3. Cactus, khair, babool, keekar are important thorny bushes.
4. They are found in the states of Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Eastern slopes of Western Ghats and Gujarat.

**5. Write a note on mountain vegetation.**

Answer:

Hills are residences of different kinds of trees. They are located based on the difference in height. As the height increases, the temperature drops. Between 1500 metres and 2500 metres in height, many trees have a cone shape. These trees are known as coniferous trees. The plant life in the mountains consists of trees like chir, pine, and deodar.

**6. How are forests important for us? [V. Imp.]**

Answer:

Forests play a crucial role in human life, and without them, our existence would be unimaginable. Plants release the oxygen we breathe and absorb carbon dioxide. The plant roots help bind the soil, preventing soil erosion. From forests, we obtain various things like wood for furniture, fuel, fodder, medicinal herbs, honey, lac, gum, fruits, and more. Forests serve as a natural habitat for wildlife, including lions, tigers, elephants, monkeys, etc. Given the immense benefits of forests, it's essential to make efforts to conserve them. ants, monkeys, etc. As forests are so beneficial for us, we must make efforts to conserve it.

### 7. What should we do to conserve wildlife? [V. Imp.]

Answer:

We should avoid engaging in hunting and poaching of wild animals. It's important not to purchase items made from animal parts like bones, horns, fur, skins, and feathers. This will help in conserving wildlife effectively. Taking part in Wildlife Week, which occurs in the first week of October, and spreading awareness about preserving animal habitats is crucial.

## NCERT Solutions For Class 6 Geography Chapter 8 Long Answer Type Questions

### 1. Explain different types of seasons found in India

Answer:

Four major seasons are found in India:

1. **Cold Weather Season (Winter):** This period happens from December to February. The temperature stays low in northern India because the sun rays don't shine directly on the region.
2. **Hot Weather Season (Summer):** Starting from March and ending in May, this season brings very high temperatures as the sun rays directly hit the region. Hot and dry winds, known as loo, blow during the day.
3. **Southwest Monsoon Season (Rainy Season):** This season is defined by the arrival and progression of the monsoon. Winds blow from the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal toward the land, carrying moisture. When these winds meet mountain barriers, it starts raining.
4. **Season of Retreating Monsoon (Autumn):** This marks the retreat of monsoons. Winds move back from the mainland to the Bay of Bengal. Southern parts of India experience rainfall during this season.

### 2. Mention different types of vegetation found in India. [V. Imp.)

Answer:

Five different types of vegetation are found in India:

1. Rainforests in the tropics are located in areas with abundant rainfall. They are thick and sunlight doesn't reach the ground. The trees in these forests, like mahogany, ebony, and rosewood, keep their leaves all year, making them evergreen. These forests can be found in



the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, parts of North-Eastern states, and a narrow strip along the western side of the Western Ghats.

2. Deciduous forests in the tropics, also known as monsoon forests, cover a large part of the country. They are less dense and lose their leaves at a specific time each year. Important trees in these forests include sal, teak, neem, peepal, and shisha. States like Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, and Orissa are home to these forests.
3. Thorny bushes thrive in dry regions, with notable plants like cactus, khair, babool, and keekar. These bushes are commonly found in Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, and similar areas.
4. Mountain vegetation consists of a variety of conical-shaped trees like chir, pine, and deodar, found in mountainous regions.
5. Mangrove forests grow in saline water and are located in Sundarbans in West Bengal and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The sundari tree is a well-known species in these mangrove forests.

### 3. Describe the wildlife of India [V. Imp.]

Answer: Forests serve as habitats for various wildlife, hosting many types of animals and a diverse range of reptiles, amphibians, mammals, birds, insects, and worms.

The tiger, our national animal, can be spotted in different parts of the country. The Gir forest in Gujarat is home to Asiatic lions. Elephants and one-horned rhinoceroses inhabit the forests of Assam, while elephants roam in Kerala and Karnataka. Camels and wild asses reside in the Great Indian desert and the Rann of Kachchh, respectively. The Himalayan region shelters wild goats, snow leopards, bears, and more. Additionally, monkeys, wolves, jackals, nilgai, cheetahs, and other animals are also found in our country.

India boasts a rich variety of birdlife, with the peacock as our national bird. Other common birds include parrots, pigeons, mynahs, geese, bulbuls, and ducks. Several bird sanctuaries have been established to safeguard different bird species. India is home to hundreds of snake species, with cobras and kraits being noteworthy among them.

## Benefits of NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science Geography Chapter 8

NCERT solutions for Class 6 Social Science Geography Chapter 8, titled "India: Climate, Vegetation, and Wildlife," offer numerous benefits for students. This chapter is a part of the CBSE (Central Board of Secondary Education) curriculum and provides essential knowledge about the diverse climate, vegetation, and wildlife found in India. Here are some of the key advantages of using NCERT solutions for this particular chapter:

1. **Aligned with Curriculum:** NCERT solutions are designed to align with the CBSE curriculum. This ensures that students cover the topics that are essential for their academic growth and examination preparation.

2. **Comprehensive Coverage:** The solutions cover all the topics in Chapter 8 thoroughly. Students will find detailed explanations for each concept, making it easier for them to understand the diverse aspects of India's climate, vegetation, and wildlife.
3. **Clarity of Concepts:** The solutions provide clarity on various concepts introduced in the chapter. Clear explanations, diagrams, and examples help students grasp the content effectively, promoting a better understanding of the subject.
4. **Structured Format:** NCERT solutions are presented in a structured format, making it easy for students to follow the flow of information. The organised structure aids in better retention of concepts and facilitates a systematic approach to learning.
5. **Exam Preparation:** As Class 6 is foundational for students, the NCERT solutions help in building a strong base. The questions and answers are framed to enhance the analytical and problem-solving skills of students, preparing them for future academic challenges.
6. **Illustrations and Maps:** The chapter on "India: Climate, Vegetation, and Wildlife" involves the study of maps and illustrations. NCERT solutions provide detailed explanations for map-based questions, ensuring that students understand the geographical features of India in terms of climate, vegetation, and wildlife.
7. **Application of Knowledge:** The solutions encourage the application of knowledge gained from the chapter. Questions are designed to test not only the theoretical understanding but also the practical application of concepts, fostering a holistic learning experience.
8. **Language and Presentation:** The language used in NCERT solutions is student-friendly and easy to comprehend. The solutions are presented in a lucid manner, making the learning experience enjoyable for students.
9. **Self-assessment and Revision:** The solutions include exercises and questions that allow students to self-assess their understanding of the chapter. Regular practice with these exercises aids in revision and strengthens the students' retention of the material.
10. **Holistic Understanding:** By providing insights into India's climate, vegetation, and wildlife, the solutions contribute to a holistic understanding of the geographical features of the country. This knowledge is crucial not only for academic purposes but also for developing a broader perspective on the environment.

## How to Prepare with NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science Geography Chapter 8

Preparing for Class 6 Social Science Geography Chapter 8, "India: Climate, Vegetation, and Wildlife" using NCERT Solutions involves understanding the concepts thoroughly and practising questions provided in the NCERT textbook. Here is a detailed guide on how to prepare for this chapter:

### Understand the Chapter Outline:

- Familiarise yourself with the chapter's structure and key topics.
- The chapter primarily covers India's climate, types of vegetation, and wildlife.

### Read the NCERT Textbook:

- Begin by reading the chapter in the NCERT textbook carefully.
- Pay attention to definitions, explanations, and examples given by the authors.

### Make Notes:

- Take notes while reading, highlighting essential points.
- Summarise key information to create a quick reference guide.

#### **Use NCERT Solutions:**

- NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science are available online and can be used to check your answers and understanding.
- Solve the exercises and questions given at the end of the chapter using the solutions.

#### **Practice Maps:**

- Geography often involves map-related questions. Practice locating and marking important geographical features mentioned in the chapter on a map of India.

#### **Understand Climate Zones:**

- India has diverse climatic regions. Understand the characteristics of each climatic zone mentioned in the chapter.
- Learn about factors influencing climate in different regions.

#### **Study Vegetation Types:**

- Memorise the major types of vegetation in India – tropical evergreen, tropical deciduous, thorny, and montane forests.
- Understand the geographical distribution of these vegetation types.

#### **Learn about Wildlife:**

- Study the wildlife found in various regions of India.
- Be familiar with the conservation efforts and national parks established for wildlife preservation.

#### **Refer to Additional Resources:**

- If you find any concept challenging, refer to additional study materials or online resources to gain a deeper understanding.
- YouTube videos or interactive websites can provide visual aids to enhance your comprehension.

#### **Group Study and Discussions:**

- Discuss concepts with classmates or friends. Teaching others can reinforce your understanding.
- Form study groups to solve problems collectively.

#### **Revise Regularly:**

- Regular revision is crucial for better retention.
- Create flashcards or summaries for quick review before exams.

#### **Take Mock Tests:**

- Practice with sample papers and take mock tests to assess your knowledge.
- Time yourself to improve your speed in answering questions.

#### **Clarify Doubts:**

- If you have any doubts, don't hesitate to ask your teachers or classmates for clarification.

#### **Stay Updated:**

- Stay informed about any updates or changes in the curriculum.

By following these steps, you can effectively prepare for Chapter 8 of Class 6 Social Science Geography and ensure a comprehensive understanding of the topics related to India's climate, vegetation, and wildlife.

## NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Social Science Geography Chapter 8

### FAQs

- 1. What role does geography play in shaping India's cultural diversity?**  
Geography plays a significant role in shaping India's cultural diversity by influencing traditions, lifestyles, and economic activities in different regions based on their geographical features.
- 2. Are there practical applications of understanding India's climate and vegetation?**  
Yes, understanding India's climate and vegetation is crucial for agricultural planning, resource management, and disaster preparedness, making it applicable in various real-world scenarios.
- 3. Can students benefit from group discussions on Chapter 8?**  
Absolutely, group discussions enhance learning by providing different perspectives, promoting collaboration, and reinforcing key concepts from Class 6 Social Science Geography Chapter 8.
- 4. How can parents support their children in learning about India's geography?**  
Parents can support their children by encouraging curiosity, providing additional resources, and engaging in discussions about India's climate, vegetation, and wildlife.
- 5. What are some common misconceptions about India's geography that Chapter 8 addresses?**  
Chapter 8 dispels misconceptions by providing accurate information about India's diverse climate zones, vegetation types, and wildlife, fostering a more nuanced understanding.