NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Geography Chapter 6 – Natural Vegetation and Wildlife PDF & Important Questions

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NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Geography Chapter 6: The Physics Wallah platform offers comprehensive NCERT solutions for Class 7 Social Science Geography Chapter 6, focusing on the rich national heritage of India – our forests and diverse natural vegetation, including grasslands and shrubs.

Forests are categorized into distinct types, namely Temperate Evergreen Forests, Tropical Evergreen Forests, Temperate Deciduous Forests, Tropical Deciduous Forests, Mediterranean Vegetation, and Coniferous Forests. Students can download NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Maths, aiding them in revising the complete curriculum and achieving higher scores in their examinations.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Geography Chapter 6 Overview

Natural vegetation is broadly categorized into three main types: Forests, Grasslands, and Shrubs. These encompass various subtypes, including Tropical Evergreen Forests, Tropical Deciduous Forests, Temperate Evergreen Forests, Temperate Deciduous Forests, Mediterranean Vegetation, and Coniferous Forests.

Additionally, Grasslands are further classified into Tropical Grasslands, Temperate Grasslands, and Thorny Bushes. To attain optimal marks in examinations, students are encouraged to diligently practice the NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Geography Chapter 7.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Geography Chapter 6 Natural Vegetation and Wildlife

Chapter 6 of Class 7 Social Science Geography, titled "Natural Vegetation and Wildlife," explores the diverse ecosystems of our planet, focusing on the various types of vegetation and wildlife found in different regions. Let's delve into a detailed overview of the key topics covered in this chapter:

1) Introduction to Natural Vegetation:

- Natural vegetation refers to the plant cover that grows without any human interference. It plays a crucial role in maintaining ecological balance and supporting diverse forms of wildlife.

2) Types of Vegetation:

- The chapter categorizes natural vegetation into different types based on factors like climate, soil, and altitude. The main types include forests, grasslands, and deserts.

3) Tropical Evergreen Forests:

- Characteristics: Lush greenery, dense canopy, and high biodiversity.
- Geographical Distribution: Found in regions near the equator, like the Amazon rainforest.
- Importance: These forests contribute to global biodiversity and act as the Earth's lungs.

4) Tropical Deciduous Forests:

- Features: Trees shed their leaves during a particular season.
- Distribution: Predominantly found in regions with a distinct dry season, like the Indian subcontinent.
- Ecological Significance: Support diverse flora and fauna.

5) Tropical Grasslands:

- Characteristics: Dominated by grasses with scattered trees.
- Types: Savannas are a prominent example.
- Importance: Ideal habitats for grazing animals like zebras and giraffes.

6) Temperate Evergreen Forests:

- Features: Coniferous trees that retain leaves throughout the year.
- Distribution: Found in temperate regions, such as parts of North America and Europe.
- Ecological Importance: Contribute to biodiversity and timber resources.

7) Temperate Deciduous Forests:

- Characteristics: Trees shed their leaves during the winter.
- Distribution: Common in temperate regions with distinct seasons.
- Ecological Significance: Home to diverse plant and animal species.

8) Temperate Grasslands:

- Features: Dominated by grasses with few trees.

- Examples: Prairies in North America.
- Flora and Fauna: Support unique species adapted to grassland ecosystems.

9) Deserts:

- Explanation: Deserts are arid regions with minimal rainfall.
- Types: Hot deserts (e.g., Sahara) and cold deserts (e.g., Gobi).
- Unique Features: Adaptations of plants and animals to extreme conditions.

10) Mangroves:

- Introduction: Coastal ecosystems with salt-tolerant vegetation.
- Importance: Act as a buffer against coastal erosion and serve as nurseries for marine life.

11) Wildlife:

- Overview: The chapter discusses various species of animals found in different ecosystems.
- Habitats: Animals adapted to specific environments, from rainforests to deserts.

12) Conservation of Forests and Wildlife:

- Importance: The chapter emphasizes the need for conservation efforts to protect natural ecosystems.
- Measures: Conservation initiatives, afforestation, and wildlife protection measures.

By covering these topics, the chapter aims to provide students with a holistic understanding of the world's natural vegetation, diverse ecosystems, and the importance of conserving these valuable resources.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Geography Chapter 6 Imp Ques and Ans

Here are some important questions and answers for NCERT Class 7 Social Science Geography Chapter 6:

Question 1: What are the factors that affect the growth of vegetation?
Answer: The growth of vegetation is influenced by factors such as temperature, moisture, slope, and thickness of the soil.

Question 2: How is natural vegetation classified?

Answer: Natural vegetation is broadly classified into three categories: Forests, Grasslands, and Shrubs.

Question 3: Name the different types of natural vegetation.
Answer: The different types of natural vegetation include Tropical Evergreen Forests, Tropical Deciduous Forests, Temperate Evergreen Forests, Temperate Deciduous Forests, Mediterranean Vegetation, and Coniferous Forests.

Question 4: What are the subtypes of Grasslands?
Answer: Grasslands are classified into Tropical Grasslands, Temperate Grasslands, and Thorny Bushes.

Question 5: How do temperature and moisture affect the growth of vegetation?
Answer: Temperature and moisture are crucial factors influencing the growth of vegetation. Different types of vegetation thrive in specific temperature and moisture conditions.

Question 6: Explain the importance of natural vegetation.
Answer: Natural vegetation plays a vital role in maintaining ecological balance, providing habitat for wildlife, preventing soil erosion, and supporting various human activities like agriculture and forestry.

Question 7: Name the types of forests mentioned in the chapter.
Answer: The types of forests mentioned in the chapter include Tropical Evergreen Forests, Tropical Deciduous Forests, Temperate Evergreen Forests, Temperate Deciduous Forests, Mediterranean Vegetation, and Coniferous Forests.

Question 8: What are the characteristics of Tropical Evergreen Forests?
Answer: Tropical Evergreen Forests are characterized by dense and lush green vegetation throughout the year. These forests are found in regions with high temperature and heavy rainfall.

Question 9: Explain the characteristics of Tropical Deciduous Forests.
Answer: Tropical Deciduous Forests are characterized by trees that shed their leaves during a specific period, usually in the dry season. These forests experience distinct wet and dry seasons, and the vegetation adapts to conserve water during the dry period.
Question 10: What distinguishes Temperate Evergreen Forests from Temperate Deciduous Forests?
Answer: Temperate Evergreen Forests retain their green foliage throughout the year, even during winter. In contrast, Temperate Deciduous Forests have trees that shed their leaves in the autumn.

Question 11: What is unique about Coniferous Forests?
Answer: Coniferous Forests are characterized by cone-bearing trees, such as pine and spruce. These trees have needle-shaped leaves that help in conserving water, making them well-adapted to cold climates.

Question 12: Explain the significance of Grasslands.
Answer: Grasslands are important as they support grazing animals, offer fertile soil for agriculture, and play a crucial role in maintaining the ecological balance. They are also used for activities like grazing, agriculture, and settlement.

Question 13: How does Thorny Bushes contribute to the ecosystem?
Answer: Thorny Bushes, found in arid regions, contribute to the ecosystem by preventing soil erosion and providing habitat for animals adapted to arid conditions. Their thorny nature helps conserve water.

Question 14: Discuss the impact of human activities on natural vegetation.
Answer: Human activities, such as deforestation, overgrazing, and agricultural practices, can lead to the degradation and loss of natural vegetation. This has consequences for biodiversity, climate, and overall ecological balance.

Question 15: Why is it essential to preserve natural vegetation?
Answer: Preserving natural vegetation is crucial for maintaining biodiversity, preventing soil erosion, supporting wildlife habitats, and sustaining ecological balance. It also contributes to climate regulation and provides resources for human needs.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Geography Chapter 6 Long Short Ques and Ans

Short Answer Questions:

1. What factors influence the growth of natural vegetation?
The growth of natural vegetation is influenced by factors such as temperature, moisture, slope, and soil thickness.

2. Name three categories into which natural vegetation is broadly classified.
Natural vegetation is broadly classified into Forests, Grasslands, and Shrubs.

3. List two types of Temperate Forests.
Two types of Temperate Forests are Temperate Evergreen Forests and Temperate Deciduous Forests.

4. Differentiate between Tropical Evergreen Forests and Tropical Deciduous Forests.

Tropical Evergreen Forests have green foliage throughout the year, while Tropical Deciduous Forests shed their leaves during a specific dry season.

5. What are Coniferous Forests, and where are they usually found?
Coniferous Forests are characterized by cone-bearing trees and are usually found in cold climates, such as high latitudes or altitudes.

Long Answer Questions:

1. Explain the importance of Grasslands in the ecosystem.
Grasslands are essential in the ecosystem as they support grazing animals, provide fertile soil for agriculture, and contribute to the ecological balance. They serve as habitats for various species, support biodiversity, and play a crucial role in maintaining environmental equilibrium.

2. Discuss the impact of human activities on natural vegetation.
Human activities, including deforestation, overgrazing, and agricultural practices, have a significant impact on natural vegetation. These activities can lead to the loss of biodiversity, soil erosion, and disruptions in ecological balance. Conservation efforts are crucial to mitigate these impacts.

3. How do Thorny Bushes contribute to arid ecosystems?
Thorny Bushes, found in arid regions, contribute to arid ecosystems by preventing soil erosion through their root systems. Their thorny nature helps in conserving water, and they provide habitats for animals adapted to arid conditions.

4. Why is it important to preserve natural vegetation?
Preserving natural vegetation is important for several reasons, including biodiversity conservation, prevention of soil erosion, maintenance of ecological balance, climate regulation, and the provision of resources for human needs. It contributes to the overall health and sustainability of the environment.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Geography Chapter 6 Exercise Questions

1) Factors Affecting Vegetation Growth:

- The growth of vegetation primarily hinges on two key factors: temperature and moisture. These factors play a crucial role in determining the type and abundance of vegetation in a particular region.

2) Broad Categories of Natural Vegetation:

- Natural vegetation is broadly categorized into three main groups:

a. **Forests:** Found in areas with ample rainfall and temperature conducive to plant growth.
b. **Grasslands:** Predominantly located in regions with moderate rainfall, fostering the growth of specific plant varieties.
c. **Shrubs:** Thrive in dry regions where water availability is limited.

3) Common Hardwood Trees in Tropical Evergreen Forests:

- Two commonly found hardwood trees in tropical evergreen forests are rosewood and mahogany. These forests are characterized by dense and perennial greenery.

4) **Geographical Distribution of Tropical Deciduous Forests:**

- Tropical deciduous forests, also known as monsoon forests, are predominantly found in regions experiencing seasonal changes. Notable locations include India, northern Australia, and parts of America.

5) **Cultivation of Citrus Fruits:**

- Citrus fruits, such as oranges, figs, olives, and grapes, are cultivated in regions marked by hot, dry summers and mild rainy winters. These climatic conditions are favorable for the growth of citrus crops.

6) **Uses of Coniferous Forest:**

- Coniferous forests, characterized by softwood evergreen trees, serve various purposes. These trees are utilized in the production of matchboxes, packing boxes, and pulp for paper and newsprint manufacturing.

7) **Geographical Location of Seasonal Grasslands:**

- Seasonal grasslands are predominantly found in the mid-latitudinal zone and the interior parts of continents. These grasslands experience seasonal variations in temperature and precipitation.

8) Tick the Correct Answer:

(i) Mosses and Lichens are found in:

- (c) Tundra vegetation

(ii) Thorny bushes are found in:

- (b) Hot and dry desert climate

(iii) In tropical evergreen forest, one of the common animals is:

- (a) Monkey

(iv) One important variety of coniferous forest is:

- (b) Pine

(v) Steppe grassland is found in:

- (c) Central Asia

9) Match the Following:
(i) Walrus - (c) A polar animal
(ii) Cedar - (a) Softwood tree
(iii) Olives - (f) A citrus fruit
(iv) Elephants - (b) An animal of tropical deciduous forest
(v) Campos - (g) Tropical grassland of Brazil
(vi) Downs - (d) Temperate grassland in Australia

10) Give Reasons:
(i) The animals in polar regions have thick fur and thick skin.

- Animals in polar regions have adapted to the harsh cold climate by developing thick fur and skin to insulate and protect themselves from extreme temperatures.

(ii) Tropical deciduous trees shed their leaves in the dry season.

- Tropical deciduous trees shed their leaves in the dry season to minimize water loss during periods of reduced precipitation and conserve water.

(iii) The type and thickness of vegetation change from place to place.

- Changes in climatic conditions, landforms, temperature, and moisture levels contribute to variations in the type and thickness of vegetation across different geographical locations. Different ecosystems support specific plants and animals based on their adaptability to these conditions.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Geography Chapter 6 PDF Download

As we wrap up our exploration into the realm of Class 7 Social Science Geography Chapter 6, it's essential to reiterate the power of having NCERT Solutions at your fingertips. These guides are more than just answers; they are a pathway to understanding complex concepts in a simplified manner, tailored specifically for learners like you.

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NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Geography Chapter 6 Summary

Chapter 6 of the NCERT Geography textbook for Class 7, titled "Natural Vegetation and Wildlife," delves into the diverse forms of natural vegetation that cover our planet. The

chapter is structured into three main categories: Forests, Grasslands, and Shrubs, each contributing uniquely to the environment.

1. Categories of Natural Vegetation:

a. Forests:

I. **Tropical Evergreen Forests:** These forests, found in tropical regions, have green foliage throughout the year. They are characterized by high temperatures and abundant rainfall.

II. **Tropical Deciduous Forests:** These forests undergo seasonal shedding of leaves. They are found in regions with distinct dry and wet seasons.

III. **Temperate Evergreen Forests:** Located in temperate climates, these forests have trees with needle-like leaves that remain green throughout the year.

IV. **Temperate Deciduous Forests:** These forests experience seasonal changes, with trees shedding their leaves during specific periods. They are prevalent in temperate zones.

V. **Mediterranean Vegetation:** Adapted to Mediterranean climates, these regions have vegetation characterized by drought-resistant plants.

VI. **Coniferous Forests:** Found in colder climates, these forests consist of cone-bearing trees adapted to harsh conditions.

b. Grasslands:

I. **Tropical Grasslands:** These areas, often referred to as savannas, have tall grasses and scattered trees. They are common in tropical regions.

II. **Temperate Grasslands:** Characterized by shorter grasses and a lack of trees, these grasslands thrive in temperate climates.

III. **Thorny Bushes:** Found in arid regions, these bushes have adapted to conserve water and prevent soil erosion.

c. Shrubs:

Shrubs are smaller plants, often adapted to arid and semi-arid conditions. They play a crucial role in stabilizing soil and providing habitats for various organisms.

Summary:

The chapter highlights the significance of natural vegetation in sustaining ecological balance. It emphasizes the impact of climate, topography, and human activities on the types of vegetation found in different regions. The diversity of forests, grasslands, and shrubs contributes to the rich biodiversity of our planet.

Understanding these natural ecosystems is crucial for environmental conservation. Students studying NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Geography gain insights into the intricate relationships between climate, geography, and the types of vegetation that thrive in various ecological niches.

NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Social Science Geography Chapter 6 FAQs

1) Why do tropical deciduous trees shed their leaves?

Answer: Tropical deciduous trees shed their leaves during the dry season to conserve water. This adaptation helps them survive periods of reduced precipitation.

2) What are the common hardwood trees in tropical evergreen forests?

Answer: Rosewood and mahogany are commonly found hardwood trees in tropical evergreen forests, contributing to the dense and perennial greenery.

3) Where are seasonal grasslands usually located?

Answer: Seasonal grasslands are typically found in the mid-latitudinal zone and interior parts of continents. These grasslands experience seasonal variations in temperature and precipitation.

4) How are coniferous forests utilized?

Answer: Coniferous forests, characterized by softwood evergreen trees, are utilized for making matchboxes, packing boxes, and pulp for paper and newsprint manufacturing.

5) Why do animals in polar regions have thick fur and skin?

Answer: Animals in polar regions have thick fur and skin as an adaptation to the harsh cold climate. This insulation helps them withstand extreme temperatures.