



Grade : VI

Subject : Social science

Chapter: 8. India Climate and Vegetation

Objective Type Questions

I. Multiple choice questions

- Which of the following stations in India has an equable climate?
a. Delhi b. Nagpur c. Bikaner d. Kanyakumari
- During which season is most of the rainfall received in Chennai?
a. March-April b. July-August c. October-November d. April-June
- What is the direction of the winds in the Ganga plains during the southwest monsoon season?
a. Northerly b. Easterly c. Southerly d. Westerly
- Westerly Loo is hot and dry wind that blows in.
a. West Bengal b. Punjab c. Rajasthan d. Tamil Nadu

1. (d)

2. (b)

3. (d)

4. (c)

I. Fill in the blanks

- Cold weather season remains from _____ to _____.
- Parrots, pigeons, geese, etc. are examples of _____ birds.
- _____ in Rajasthan receives least rainfall.
- Camels and wild asses found in the _____ and the _____ respectively.
- The roots of the plants bind the _____, thus, they control soil erosion.

1. December, February

2. common

3. Jaisalmer

4. Great India Desert,
Rann of Kuchchh

5. Soil



I. State True or False

1. Siberian crane, stork, flamingo, etc. migrate to our country in the winter season every year.
2. Due to India's location in the tropical region most of the rain is brought by monsoon winds.
3. During the winter season, the sun rays fall directly in the region.

1. True

2. True

3. False

Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. **What is climate?**

Climate is the sum of total weather conditions which have been measured over many years.

2. **How can we describe the climate of India?**

The climate of India has been broadly described as monsoon type.

3. **Describe the term 'Monsoon'.**

The system of winds in which the direction of winds is completely reversed from one season to the other is completely reversed from one season to the other is known as monsoon.

4. **What factors do affect the climate of a place?**

Location, altitude, distance from the sea and relief are the factors which affect the climate of a place.

5. **What do you mean by Continental type of climate?**

The climate found in the areas far from the oceans and seas and characterized by hot summer and cold winter is known as Continental type of climate.

6. **What is Equable Climate?**

The climate with very little difference in summer and winter temperatures is known as equable climate.

7. **What is Weather?**

The state of atmosphere at a place at anytime is known as weather.

Short Answer Type Questions

1. Define the following terms:

- (i) Wild Life Sanctuary,
- (ii) National park,
- (iii) Trade wind,
- (iv) Rain shadow area.

(i) Wild life Sanctuary: It is a reserved area meant for the preservation and development of endangered species.

(ii) National park: It is a reserved area meant for preserving natural vegetation, wild life and natural beauty.

(iii) Trade wind: Winds blowing in a constant direction from the subtropical high pressure belts to low pressure belts are termed as trade winds.

(iv) Rain Shadow area: It is an area lying on the leeward side of a mountain or plateau which receive a little or less/low or no rainfall.

2. Why do the South-West winds cause rain in India?

The South-West cause rain in India because:

- (i) During early June, the low pressure condition over the North-Western plain gets intensified.
- (ii) This low pressure which prevails is so powerful that it attracts the South-East trade winds, which on crossing the Equator in the Indian ocean acquire South-Westerly direction.
- (iii) As it passes over the equatorial warm current, it brings with them the abundant moisture, which causes rainfall during June to September.

3. What is the difference between weather and climate?

Weather is the day-to-day changes in the atmosphere. It includes changes in temperature, rainfall and sunshine, etc.

Climate is the average weather conditions, which have been measured over many years.

4. How are forests useful to us?

Forests are useful to us in the following ways:

- (i) Plants release oxygen that we breathe and absorb carbon dioxide.
- (ii) The roots of the plants bind the soil and thus, they control soil erosion.
- (iii) Forests provide us with timber for furniture, fuel wood, fodder, medicinal plants and herbs, lac, honey, gum, etc.
- (iv) Forests are the natural habitat of the wild life.

5. How is the climate of India described and why?

The climate of India has broadly been described as monsoon type. Monsoon is taken from the Arabic word 'mausim', which means 'seasons'. Due to India's location in the tropical region, most of the rain is brought by monsoon winds.

6. What is Biosphere Reserve?

Biosphere reserve is created to conserve biological diversity and genetic integrity of plants, animals and micro-organisms in their totality. Biosphere reserves are undisturbed natural areas for scientific study. Two biosphere reserves in India are 'Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve' and 'Sunderbans Biosphere Reserve'.

7. What do you mean by migratory birds? Give some examples.

Some birds from western countries migrate to migratory birds. They arrive in December and stay till March. Some of the migratory birds are Siberian crane, flamingo, curlews, etc.

8. Name the major seasons experienced in India.

The major seasons experienced in India are:

- (i) Cold Weather Season (Winter)-December to February.
- (ii) Hot Weather Season (Summer)-March to May.
- (iii) South-West Monsoon (Rainy)- June to September.
- (iv) Season of Retreating Monsoon (Autumn) - October and November.

9. What are the drawbacks of cutting trees?

The drawbacks of cutting trees are as follows:

- (i) Due to cutting of trees, several species of wildlife are declining rapidly.
- (ii) It is also leading to increasing natural disasters such as floods.
- (iii) It will lead to increase in global warming.

Long Answer Type Questions

1. Write a few lines on the wildlife of India.

There are thousands of species of animals and a large variety of reptiles, amphibians, mammals, birds, insects and worms which dwell in the forest of India.

- (i) The tiger is our national animal. It is found in various parts of the country. Gir forest in Gujarat is the home of Asiatic lions.
- (ii) Elephants and one-horned rhinoceroses roam in the forests of Assam. Elephants are also found in Kerala and Karnataka.

- (iii) Camels and wild asses are found in the Great Indian desert and the Rann of Kutch.
- (iv) Wild goats, snow leopards, bears, etc. are found in the Himalayan region.
- (v) Besides these, many other animals are found in our country such as monkey, wolf, jackal, nilgai, cheetal, etc.
- (vi) There are several hundreds of species of snakes found in India. Cobras and kraits are important among them. India is equally rich in bird life.
- (vii) The peacock is our national bird. Other common birds are parrots, pigeons, mynah, geese, bulbul and ducks.
- (viii) There are several bird sanctuaries which have been formed to give birds their natural habitat. These provide the birds with protection from hunters.

2. Describe the major seasons of India.

- (i) **Cold Weather Seasons or Winter:** During the winter season, cool, dry winds blow from North to South. The sun rays do not fall directly in the region and as a result, temperature is quite low in Northern India.
- (ii) **Hot Weather Season or Summer:** In the hot weather season, sun rays more or less directly fall in this region. Temperature becomes very high. Hot and dry winds called loo, blow during the day.
- (iii) **South-West Monsoon Season or Rainy Season:** This season is marked by the onset and advance of monsoon. The monsoon winds blow from the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal towards the land. They carry moisture with them. When these winds strike the mountain barriers, rainfall occurs.
- (iv) **Season of Retreating Monsoons or Autumn:** Winds move back from the mainland to the Bay of Bengal. This is the season of the retreating monsoons. The southern parts of India, particularly Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh receive rainfall in this season.

3. Distinguish between Advancing Monsoon and Retreating Monsoon.

Column A	Column B
1. They mark the onset of monsoon.	They mark the going back of monsoon.
2. The winds move from the sea towards the land.	The winds move from the land towards the sea.
3. They carry moisture with them.	They are dry in nature.
4. They bring rainfall for the whole country.	They bring rainfall for Tamil Nadu.

4. What are the steps taken by the government to protect wildlife?

The government has taken many steps to preserve wildlife like:

- (i) Many national parks, wild sanctuaries, zoological gardens have been set up.
- (ii) Hunting of animals has been banned.
- (iii) The government has started many projects, such as Project Tiger, Project Elephant, etc.
- (iv) It also observes Wildlife Week to create awareness among the People.



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