

## 10th Social Science Lesson 3 Questions in English

### 3] Climate and Natural Vegetation of India

1. Which of the following is the characteristic of British climate?

- a) Too Hot
- b) Too Cold
- c) Either Hot or Cold
- d) **Neither Hot nor Cold**

#### Explanation

Equable climate is also called as the British climate, which is neither too hot nor too cold. There is a prevalence of varying weather conditions between north and south India.

2. Which of the following are the factors affecting Climate of India?

- 1) Latitude
  - 2) Longitude
  - 3) distance from the seas
  - 4) Jet stream
- a) 1, 2, 3
  - b) 2, 3, 4
  - c) **1, 3, 4**
  - d) 1, 2, 4

#### Explanation

Climate of India is affected by the factors are

- latitude
- distance from the seas
- monsoon wind
- relief features
- jet stream

3. Which of the following statement is correct about Indian physical and climatic feature?

- 1) The Tropic of cancer divides the country into two equal halves.
  - 2) The area located to the south of Tropic of cancer experiences high temperature and no severe cold season throughout the year
  - 3) The areas to the north of tropic of cancer enjoy temperate climate.
- a) **1, 2**
  - b) 1, 3
  - c) 2, 3

d) 1, 2, 3

### Explanation

Latitudinally, India lies between 8°4'N and 37°6'N latitudes. The Tropic of cancer divides the country into two equal halves. The area located to the south of Tropic of cancer experiences high temperature and no severe cold season throughout the year whereas, the areas to the north of this parallel enjoys subtropical climate. Here, summer temperature may rise above 40°C and it is close to freezing point during winter.

4. Temperature decreases at the rate of \_\_\_\_ degree C for every 1000 metres of ascent.

- a) 1
- b) 4.5
- c) 6.5
- d) 5.9

### Explanation

When the altitude increases, the temperature decreases. Temperature decreases at the rate of 6.5 degree C for every 1000 metres of ascent. It is called normal lapse rate. Hence, places in the mountains are cooler than the places on the plains. That is why the places located at higher altitudes even in south India have cool climate. Ooty and several other hill stations of south India and of the Himalayan ranges like Mussourie, Shimla etc., are much cooler than the places located on the Great Plains.

5. Which of the following factors are affected by Distance from sea?

- 1) Temperature
  - 2) Pressure
  - 3) Amount of rainfall
- a) 1, 2
  - b) 1, 3
  - c) 2, 3
  - d) 1, 2, 3

### Explanation

Distance from the sea does not cause only temperature and pressure variations but also affects the amount of rainfall. A large area of India, especially the peninsular region, is not very far from the sea and this entire area has a clear maritime influence on climate

6. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) The annual temperature at Kochi does not exceed 30°C as its location is on the coast while it is as high as 40°C in Delhi, since it is located in the interior part

- 2) Air near the coast has more moisture and greater potential to produce precipitation.
- a) 1 alone
  - b) 2 alone
  - c) 1, 2
  - d) None

**Explanation**

The annual temperature at Kochi does not exceed 30°C as its location is on the coast while it is as high as 40°C in Delhi, since it is located in the interior part. Air near the coast has more moisture and greater potential to produce precipitation. Due to this fact, the amount of rainfall at Kolkata located near the coast is 119 cm and it decreases to just 24 cm at Bikaner which is located in the interior part.

7. Sun's rays are vertical over the central part of India during\_\_\_\_\_

- a) Mid – July
- b) **Mid – June**
- c) End of May
- d) End of April

**Explanation**

The most dominant factor which affects the climate of India is the monsoon winds. These are seasonal reversal winds and India remains in the influence of these winds for a considerable part of a year. Though, the sun's rays are vertical over the central part of India during the mid-June, the summer season ends in India by the end of May.

8. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Climate refers to the state of atmosphere of a place at a given point of time
  - 2) The climate of southeast India is also influenced by northeast monsoon
  - 3) Weather is the accumulation of daily and seasonal weather events of a given location over a period of 30-35 years.
- a) 1, 2
  - b) 1, 3
  - c) 2, 3
  - d) **2 alone**

**Explanation**

Weather refers to the state of atmosphere of a place at a given point of time. Climate is the accumulation of daily and seasonal weather events of a given location over a period of 30-35 years. During, the onset of southwest monsoon brings down the temperature of the entire India and

causes moderate to heavy rainfall in many parts of the country. Similarly, the climate of southeast India is also influenced by northeast monsoon.

9. Which of the following statement about Jet Streams is correct?

- 1) Jet streams are the slow – moving winds blowing in a narrow zone in the lower atmosphere
  - 2) According to the Jet stream theory, the onset of southwest monsoon is driven by the shift of the sub – tropical westerly jet from the plains of India towards the Tibetan plateau
- a) 1 alone
  - b) 2 alone**
  - c) 1, 2
  - d) None

### Explanation

Jet streams are the fast – moving winds blowing in a narrow zone in the upper atmosphere. According to the Jet stream theory, the onset of southwest monsoon is driven by the shift of the sub – tropical westerly jet from the plains of India towards the Tibetan plateau. The easterly jet streams cause tropical depressions both during southwest monsoon and retreating monsoon.

10. From which language the word Monsoon has been derived?

- a) Greek
- b) Arabic**
- c) French
- d) Latin

### Explanation

The word 'monsoon' has been derived from the Arabic word 'Mausim' which means 'season'. Originally, the word 'monsoon' was used by Arab navigators several centuries ago, to describe a system of seasonal reversal of winds along the shores of the Indian Ocean, especially over the Arabian Sea. It blows from the south-west to north-east during summer and from the north-east to south-west during winter.

11. During summer solstice, the sun's rays fall vertically over \_\_\_\_

- a) Tropic of Cancer**
- b) Tropic of Capricorn
- c) Equator
- d) North pole

### Explanation

Monsoons are a complex meteorological phenomenon. Meteorologists have developed a number of concepts about the origin of monsoons. According to the Dynamic concept, Monsoon wind

originates due to the seasonal migration of planetary winds and pressure belts following the position of the sun. During summer solstice, the sun's rays fall vertically over the Tropic of Cancer. Therefore, all the pressure and wind belts of the globe shift northwards.

12. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) A systematic change in the direction of planetary winds is known as monsoon.
- 2) north-east monsoon winds are called as Trade winds
- 3) During the winter season, the pressure and wind belts shift southward
  - a) 1, 2
  - b) 1, 3
  - c) 2, 3
  - d) 1, 2, 3

### Explanation

During summer solstice, Inter -Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) also moves northward, and a major part of Indian landmass comes under the influence of southeast trade winds. While crossing equator this wind gets deflected and takes the direction of southwest and becomes southwest monsoon. During the winter season, the pressure and wind belts shift southward, thereby establishing the north-east monsoon (trade winds) over this region. Such systematic change in the direction of planetary winds is known as monsoon.

13. Match the following

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| I. Cold weather season | 1. March - May        |
| II. Southwest monsoon  | 2. June - September   |
| III. Northeast monsoon | 3. October - December |
| IV. Pre - Monsoon      | 4. January - February |
- a) 2, 3, 1, 4
  - b) 2, 1, 4, 3
  - c) 4, 2, 1, 3
  - d) 4, 2, 3, 1

### Explanation

The meteorologists recognize the four distinct seasons in India. They are; 1. Winter or cold weather season (January - February). 2. Pre - Monsoon or summer or hot weather season (March - May). 3. Southwest monsoon or rainy season (June - September). 4. Northeast monsoon season (October - December).

14. During Cold weather season in India the sun will be vertical rays of the sun falls on\_\_\_\_\_

- a) Tropic of Cancer
- b) Tropic of Capricorn

- c) Equator
- d) Between Equator and Tropic of Capricorn

**Explanation**

During Winter or cold weather season period, the vertical rays of the sun falls over Tropic of Capricorn which is far away from India. Hence, India receives the slanting sun's rays which results in low temperature.

15. The cold weather season can be characterized by\_\_\_\_\_

- 1) low humidity
  - 2) clear skies
  - 3) large day time variations of temperature
- a) 1, 2
  - b) 1, 3
  - c) 2, 3
  - d) 1, 2, 3

**Explanation**

The cold weather season is characterized by

- clear skies
- fine weather
- light northerly winds
- low humidity
- large day time variations of temperature.

16. Which of the following statement is correct regarding Cold weather season in India?

- 1) During this season a high pressure develops over north India and a north-westerly wind blows down the Indus and Ganges valleys.
  - 2) The mean daily minimum temperatures range from 22°C in the extreme south, to 10°C in the northern plains and 6°C in Punjab.
- a) 1 alone
  - b) 2 alone
  - c) 1, 2
  - d) None

**Explanation**

During this season a high pressure develops over north India and a north-westerly wind blows down the Indus and Ganges valleys. The mean daily minimum temperatures range from 22°C in the extreme south, to 10°C in the northern plains and 6°C in Punjab. The rain during this season generally occurs over the Western Himalayas, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

17. Which of the following is useful for the cultivation of wheat in winter season?

- a) NorTheast monsoon
- b) South West monsoon
- c) **Western Disturbance**
- d) All the above

#### Explanation

Western disturbances and associated trough in westerlies are main rain bearing system in northern part of the country. The jet stream plays a dominant role in bringing these disturbances to India. These disturbances cause rainfall in Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh, and snowfall in the hills of Jammu and Kashmir. This rainfall is very useful for the cultivation of winter wheat.

18. Which of the following statement about hot weather monsoon in India is correct?

- 1) During this season, the vertical rays of the sun falls over the peninsular India
  - 2) It is practically hot and dry in the entire country in the initial part of this season.
  - 3) During this season, temperature starts increasing all over the country and by April, the interior parts of south India record mean daily temperatures of 30°C–35°C.
- a) 1, 2
  - b) 1, 3
  - c) 2, 3
  - d) **1, 2, 3**

#### Explanation

During this season, the vertical rays of the sun falls over the peninsular India. Hence, there is a steady increase in temperature from south to north. It is practically hot and dry in the entire country in the initial part of this season. Weather over the land areas of the country is influenced by thunderstorms associated with rain and sometimes with hail mostly in the middle and later part. During this season, temperature starts increasing all over the country and by April, the interior parts of south India record mean daily temperatures of 30°C–35°C.

19. Which of the following states exhibit high day-time and low night-time temperatures during summer season?

- 1) Gujarat
  - 2) Rajasthan
  - 3) Telangana
  - 4) North Maharashtra
- a) **1, 2, 4**
  - b) 2, 3, 4
  - c) 1, 2, 3

d) 1, 2, 3, 4

### Explanation

Central Indian land mass becomes hot with day-time maximum temperature reaching about 40°C at many locations. Many stations in Gujarat, North Maharashtra, Rajasthan and North Madhya Pradesh exhibit high day-time and low night-time temperatures during summer season.

20. Mango Showers occurs during the month of\_\_\_\_\_

- a) April
- b) March
- c) **May**
- d) June

### Explanation

Because of the atmospheric pressure conditions, the winds blow from southwest to northeast direction in Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal. They bring pre monsoon showers to the west coast during the month of May. There are few thunder showers called "Mango Showers" which helps in quick ripening of mangoes along the coast of Kerala and Karnataka. "Norwesters" or "Kalbaisakhis" are the local severe storms or violent thunderstorms associated with strong winds and rain lasting for short durations.

21. The South west monsoon touches the Southern tip of Indian mainland by\_\_\_\_\_

- a) Last week of May
- b) **1<sup>st</sup> week of June**
- c) 3<sup>rd</sup> week of June
- d) 1<sup>st</sup> week of July

### Explanation

The southwest monsoon is the most significant feature of the Indian climate. The onset of the southwest monsoon takes place normally over the southern tip of the country by the first week of June, advances along the Konkan coast in early June and covers the whole country by 15th July. The monsoon is influenced by global phenomenon like ElNino.

22. Which of the following statement about South west monsoon is correct?

- 1) The monsoon wind strikes against Aravalli range and gets divided into two branches.
- 2) The Arabian sea branch of southwest monsoon gives heavy rainfall to the west coast of India as it is located in the windward side of the Western Ghats
- 3) Prior to the onset of the southwest monsoon, the temperature in north India reaches up to 46°C.

a) 1, 2



- b) 1, 3
- c) 2, 3
- d) 1, 2, 3

**Explanation**

Prior to the onset of the southwest monsoon, the temperature in north India reaches up to 46°C. The sudden approach of monsoon wind over south India with lightning and thunder is termed as the 'break' or 'burst of monsoon'. It lowers the temperature of India to a large extent. The monsoon wind strikes against the southern tip of Indian land mass and gets divided into two branches. One branch starts from Arabian sea and the other from Bay of Bengal. The Arabian sea branch of southwest monsoon gives heavy rainfall to the west coast of India as it is located in the windward side of the Western Ghats.

23. Which of the following mountain is in Parallel direction to wind resulting in less rainfall in Rajasthan and western part of India?

- a) Vindhya
- b) Satpura
- c) Rajmahal hills
- d) **Aravalli**

**Explanation**

The other part of Arabian sea branch of Southwest monsoon which advances towards north is obstructed by Himalayan Mountains and results in heavy rainfall in north. As Aravalli Mountain is located parallel to the wind direction, Rajasthan and western part do not get much rainfall from this branch.

24. Which of the following hills trap Bay of Bengal branch of Southwest monsoon in Northwest India?

- 1) Jaintia
  - 2) Garo
  - 3) Khasi
  - 4) Balghat
- a) **1, 2, 3**
  - b) 2, 3, 4
  - c) 1, 3, 4
  - d) 1, 2, 3, 4

**Explanation**

The wind from Bay of Bengal branch moves towards northeast India and Myanmar. This wind is trapped by a chain of mountains namely Garo, Khasi and Jaintia are mainly responsible for the heaviest rainfall caused at Mawsynram located in Meghalaya.

25. What percentage of rainfall is received in India from Southwest monsoon?

- a) 40
- b) 75**
- c) 60
- d) 80

#### Explanation

Over all about 75% of Indian rainfall is received from Southwest monsoon. Tamil Nadu which is located in the leeward side receives only a meagre rainfall.

26. In which month southwest monsoon begins to retreat from north India?

- a) End of August
- b) End of September**
- c) Mid of July
- d) Mid of August

#### Explanation

The southwest monsoon begins to retreat from north India by the end of September due to the southward shifting pressure belts. The southwest monsoon wind returns from Indian landmass and blows towards Bay of Bengal.

27. Which of the following states receive rainfall during Northeast monsoon?

- 1) Tamil Nadu
  - 2) Kerala
  - 3) Madhya Pradesh
  - 4) Karnataka
- a) 1, 2, 3
  - b) 2, 3, 4
  - c) 1, 2, 4**
  - d) 1, 2, 3, 4

#### Explanation

Northeast monsoon or Post-monsoon season is associated with the establishment of the north-easterly wind system over the Indian subcontinent. Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and south interior Karnataka receive good amount of rainfall accounted for 35% of their annual total. Many

parts of Tamil Nadu and some parts of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka receive rainfall during this season due to the storms forming in the Bay of Bengal.

28. How much rainfall does Mawsynram receive in a year?

- a) 1141 cm
- b) 1241 cm
- c) 1341 cm
- d) 1041 cm

### Explanation

Mawsynram, the place which receives highest rainfall (1141 cm) in the world. It is located in Meghalaya state of India. The average annual rainfall of India is 118 cm.

29. Match the Percentage of area of the country with amount of rainfall?

- |                        |                    |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| I. 21% area receives   | 1. less than 35 cm |
| II. 11% area receives  | 2. 75 to 125 cm    |
| III. 37% area receives | 3. over 200 cm     |
| IV. 7% area receives   | 4. 125 to 200 cm   |
- a) 3, 2, 1, 4
  - b) 4, 2, 3, 1
  - c) **4, 3, 2, 1**
  - d) 2, 3, 4, 1

### Explanation

The average annual rainfall of India is 118 cm. However, spatial distribution of rainfall in the country is highly uneven. About 11% area receives over 200 cm of annual rainfall, 21% area receives 125 to 200 cm, 37% area receives 75 to 125 cm, 24% area gets 35 to 75 cm and 7% area gets less than 35 cm.

30. Which of the following receives over 200 cm rainfall?

- 1) Tripura
  - 2) Assam
  - 3) Tamil Nadu
  - 4) Nagaland
- a) 1, 2, 3
  - b) 1, 3, 4
  - c) **1, 2, 4**
  - d) 1, 2, 3, 4

### Explanation

The Western coast, Assam, South Meghalaya, Tripura, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh are the heavy rainfall areas which get more than 200 cm rainfall. The whole of Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Western and Southwestern parts of Uttar Pradesh, Western Madhya Pradesh, the entire Deccan Trap or Plateau region east of Western Ghats except for a narrow strip along Tamil Nadu coast receive a low rainfall of less than 100 cm. The rest of the areas receive a rainfall ranging between 100 and 200 cm.

31. Which of the following statement about Natural vegetation is correct?

- 1) It refers to a plant community unaffected by man either directly or indirectly
  - 2) It has its existence in certain natural environment
  - 3) Climate, soil and landform characteristics are the important environmental controls of natural vegetation.
- a) 1, 2
  - b) 2, 3
  - c) 1, 3
  - d) 1, 2, 3

### Explanation

Natural vegetation refers to a plant community unaffected by man either directly or indirectly. It has its existence in certain natural environment. Natural vegetation includes all plant life forms such as trees, bushes, herbs and forbs etc, that grow naturally in an area and have been left undisturbed by humans for a long time. Climate, soil and landform characteristics are the important environmental controls of natural vegetation. On the basis of the above factors the natural vegetation of India can be divided into the following types.

32. Match the following correctly

- |                                       |                    |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| I. Tropical Evergreen Forest          | 1. 100 to 200 cm   |
| II. Tropical Deciduous Forest         | 2. Over 200 cm     |
| III. Tropical Dry Forest              | 3. Less than 50 cm |
| IV. Desert and Semi-desert Vegetation | 4. 50 to 100 cm    |
- a) 3, 1, 2, 4
  - b) 2, 1, 4, 3
  - c) 1, 3, 2, 4
  - d) 2, 3, 1, 4

### Explanation

Tropical Dry Forest are found in the areas with 50 to 100 cm. Tropical Deciduous Forest are found in the areas with 100 to 200cm. Tropical Evergreen forests are found in areas with 200 cm or more annual rainfall. These are found in the areas having annual rainfall of less than 50 cm.

33. Which of the following statement is correct about Tropical Evergreen Forest?

- 1) The annual temperature is about more than 22°C and the average annual humidity exceeds 70 percent in this region.
  - 2) These have not been fully exploited due to lack of transport facilities.
  - 3) mahogany, ebony, rosewood are important trees found here
- a) 1, 2
  - b) 1, 3
  - c) 2, 3
  - d) 1, 2, 3

#### Explanation

The annual temperature is about more than 22°C and the average annual humidity exceeds 70 percent in this region. The most important trees are rubber, mahogany, ebony, rosewood, coconut, bamboo, cinchona, candel, palm, iron wood and cedar. These have not been fully exploited due to lack of transport facilities.

34. In which of the following state Tropical evergreen forest is not found?

- a) West Bengal
- b) Nagaland
- c) **Tamil Nadu**
- d) Tripura

#### Explanation

Western Ghats in Maharashtra, Karnataka Kerala, Andaman-Nicobar Islands, Assam, West Bengal, Nagaland, Tripura, Mizoram, Manipur and Meghalaya states have Tropical evergreen of forests.

35. Which of the following is not a kind of tree found in Tropical Deciduous forest?

- a) Sal
- b) Teak
- c) **Mahogany**
- d) Bamboo

#### Explanation

Teak and sal are the most important trees. Sandalwood, rosewood, kusum, mahua, palas, haldu, amla, padauk, bamboo and tendu are the other trees of economic importance found in Tropical Deciduous Forest.

36. During which season Tropical deciduous forest shed their leaves?

- 1) spring

- 2) early summer
- 3) winter
  - a) 1, 3
  - b) 1, 2**
  - c) 1, 2, 3
  - d) 2, 3

**Explanation**

The trees of Tropical Deciduous forests drop their leaves during the spring and early summer. (Sub Himalayan - Region from Punjab to Assam, Great Plains- Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Central India - Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, South India - Maharashtra, Karnataka, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala states are notable for this type of natural vegetation.)

37. In which part Tamil Nadu Tropical Dry Forest is found?

- a) North Tamil Nadu
- b) South Tamil Nadu
- c) East Tamil Nadu**
- d) West Tamil Nadu

**Explanation**

Tropical Dry Forest are found in east Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, Western Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Eastern Maharashtra, Telangana, West Karnataka and East Tamilnadu. The important species are mahua, banyan, amaltas, palas, haldu, kikar, bamboo, babool, khair etc.,

38. Which of the following are the features of Desert and semi- desert region?

- 1) They are also called as 'Tropical thorn forests'
- 2) They have low humidity and high temperature
- 3) These are found in the areas having annual rainfall of 50 to 100cm.
  - a) 1, 3
  - b) 1, 2**
  - c) 2, 3
  - d) 1, 2, 3

**Explanation**

Desert and Semi-desert Vegetation: These are also called as Tropical thorn forests. These are found in the areas having annual rainfall of less than 50 cm. They have low humidity and high temperature. These forests are found in north-west India which includes west Rajasthan, south-west Haryana, north Gujarat and south-west Punjab. They are also found in the very dry parts of

the Deccan plateau in Karnataka, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. Babul, kikar and wild palms are common trees found here.

39. Which of the following trees are found in Eastern Himalayas at the altitude between

1200-2400 m?

- 1) Oak
  - 2) Chestnut
  - 3) Cinnamon
  - 4) Juniper
- a) 1, 2, 4
  - b) 1, 3, 4
  - c) 2, 3, 4
  - d) 1, 2, 3

#### Explanation

Eastern Himalayan Forest: These are found on the slopes of the mountains in north-east states. These forests receive rainfall of more than 200 cm. The vegetation is of evergreen type. The Altitude between 1200-2400 m found in this type of forest sal, oak, laurel, amura, chestnut, cinnamon are the main trees from 1200 to 2400 m altitude oak, birch, silver, fir, pine, spruce and juniper are the major trees from 2400 to 3600 m height.

40. Which of the following statement about Western Himalayan Forest correct?

- 1) The rainfall of this region is moderate
  - 2) These forests are found in the states of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand
  - 3) Up to 900 m altitude semi desert vegetation is found and it is known for bushes and small trees.
- a) 1, 2
  - b) 1, 3
  - c) 2, 3
  - d) 1, 2, 3

#### Explanation

The rainfall of Western Himalayan Forest region is moderate. These forests are found in the states of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand. Up to 900 m altitude semi desert vegetation is found and it is known for bushes and small trees. In altitude from 900 to 1800 m, chir tree is the most common tree. The other important trees of this region are sal, semal, dhak, jamun and jujube.

41. In Himalayas the alpine forests are found in the height range above\_\_\_\_\_ m

- a) 3000
- b) 2400**
- c) 1200
- d) 900

**Explanation**

Alpine Forest occurs all along the Himalayas with above 2400 m altitude. These are purely having coniferous trees. Oak, silver fir, pine and juniper are the main trees of these forests. The eastern parts of Himalayas have large extent of these forests.

42. Which of the following river delta has largest tidal forest?

- a) Krishna
- b) Ganga- Brahmaputra**
- c) Godavari
- d) Cauvery

**Explanation**

Tidal Forest These forests occur in and around the deltas, estuaries and creeks prone to tidal influences and as such are also known as delta or swamp forests. The delta of the Ganga-Brahmaputra has the largest tidal forest. The deltas of Mahanadi, Godavari and Krishna rivers are also known for tidal forests. These are also known as mangrove forest.

43. Riverine forest are found along the rivers\_\_\_\_\_ areas

- a) Bhangar
- b) Tarai
- c) Khadar**
- d) All the above

**Explanation**

Riverine Forest are found along the rivers on Khadar areas. These are known for tamarisk and tamarind trees. The rivers of Great Plains are more prominent for this type of natural vegetation.

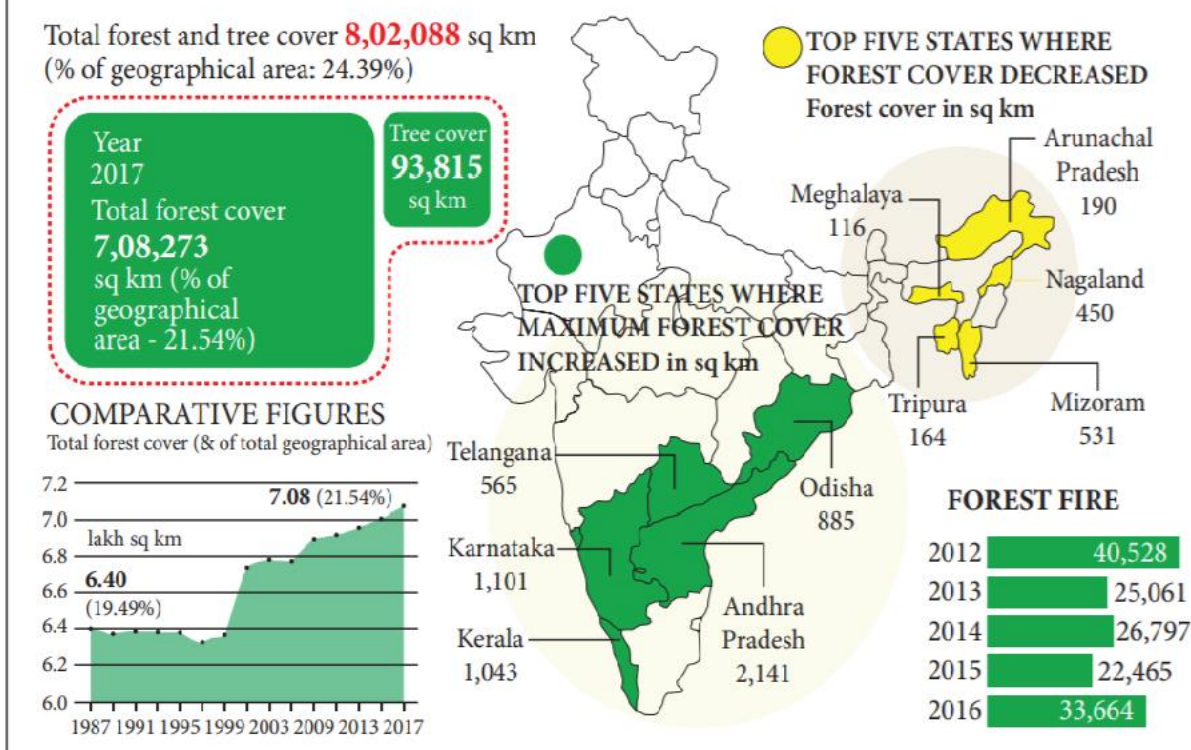
44. In the year 2017, the percentage of green geographical cover in India is\_\_\_\_\_ %

- a) 24.39
- b) 21.54**
- c) 23.45
- d) 22.10

**Explanation**



## GREEN COVER IN INDIA



45. Which of the following statement about fauna in India is correct?

- 1) The term 'Wildlife' includes animals of any habitat in nature
  - 2) Wild animals are non-domesticated animals and include both vertebrates and invertebrates
  - 3) The Indian fauna consists of about 81,251 species of animals out of the world's total of about 1.5 million species.
- a) 1, 2
  - b) 1, 3
  - c) 2, 3
  - d) 1, 2, 3

**Explanation**

The term 'Wildlife' includes animals of any habitat in nature. Wild animals are non-domesticated animals and include both vertebrates (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals) and invertebrates (bees, butterflies, moths etc.). India has a rich and diversified wildlife. The Indian fauna consists of about 81,251 species of animals out of the world's total of about 1.5 million species.

46. Match the following

- |                  |         |
|------------------|---------|
| I. Invertebrates | 1. 4    |
| II. Molluscs     | 2. 6500 |
| III. Panthers    | 3. 204  |

- IV. Amphibians 4. 5000
- a) 2, 1, 3, 4
  - b) 2, 3, 1, 4
  - c) **2, 4, 1, 3**
  - d) 1, 4, 2, 3

**Explanation**

The faunal diversity of the India consists of about 6500 invertebrates, 5000 molluscs, 2546 fishes, 1228 birds, 458 mammals, 446 reptiles, 204 amphibians, 4 panthers and about 60,000 species of insects.

47. In which year Indian Board for Wildlife was constituted?

- a) 1972
- b) **1952**
- c) 1973
- d) 1993

**Explanation**

The Indian Board for Wildlife (IBWL) was constituted in 1952 to suggest means of protection, conservation and management of wildlife to the government.

48. In which UN CBD recognized sovereign rights of states to use their own Biological

Resources?

- a) **1992**
- b) 1972
- c) 1952
- d) 1999

**Explanation**

The Government of India enacted Wildlife (Protection) Act in 1972 with the objective of effectively protecting the wild life of the country and to control poaching, smuggling and illegal trade in wildlife and its diversities. United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in 1992 recognizes the sovereign rights of states to use their own Biological Resources.

49. How National parks are present in our country?

- a) **102**
- b) 515
- c) 115
- d) 190

e) 180

**Explanation**

To preserve the country's rich and diverse wildlife a network of 102 National Parks and about 515 Wildlife Sanctuaries across the country have been created.

50. How many Biosphere Reserves are there in India?

- a) 18
- b) 90
- c) 105
- d) 29

**Explanation**

The Indian government has established 18 Biosphere Reserves in India which protect larger areas of natural habitat and often include one or more National Parks preserves along with buffer zones that are open to some economic uses.

51. How many biosphere reserves in our country falls under the list of Man and Biosphere programme of UNESCO?

- a) 18
- b) 11
- c) 20
- d) 19

**Explanation**

Eleven of the eighteen biosphere reserves (Gulf of Mannar, Nandadevi, the Nilgiris, Nokrek, Pachmarhi, Simlipal, Sundarbans Agasthiyamalai, Great Nicobar, Kanjanjunga and Amarkantak) of India fall under the list of Man and Biosphere programme of UNESCO.

52. Match the following correctly

- |                  |                      |
|------------------|----------------------|
| I. Dihang Dibang | 1. Meghalaya         |
| II. Manas        | 2. Assam             |
| III. Nokrek      | 3. Odisha            |
| IV. Simlipal     | 4. Arunachal Pradesh |
- a) 3, 1, 4, 2
  - b) 4, 2, 1, 3
  - c) 4, 3, 2, 1
  - d) 4, 1, 2, 3

**Explanation**

S. No.	Biosphere Reserves	State
1	Achanakmar-Amarkantak	Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh
2	Agasthyamalai	Kerala
3	Dibru Saikhowa	Assam
4	Dihang Dibang	Arunachal Pradesh
5	Great Nicobar	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
6	Gulf of Mannar	Tamil nadu
7	Kachch	Gujarat
8	Kanchenjunga	Sikkim
9	Manas	Assam
10	Nanda Devi	Uttarakhand
11	The Nilgiris	Tamil nadu
12	Nokrek	Meghalaya
13	Pachmarhi	Madhya Pradesh
14	Simlipal	Odisha
15	Sundarbans	West Bengal
16	Cold desert	Himachal Pradesh
17	Sesahachalam hills	Andhra Pradesh
18	Panna	Madhya Pradesh

53. In which year Project Tiger was launched?

- a) 1993
- b) 1973**
- c) 1963
- d) 1983

**Explanation**

Project Tiger was launched in April 1973 with the aim to conserve tiger population in specifically constituted "Tiger Reserves" in India. This project is benefited tremendously, with an increase of over 60% - the 1979 consensus put the population at 3,015 - while other equally disturbed species like the barasingha (swamp deer), rhino and elephants also fought back from the brink of oblivion.