

Worksheet – 9

Subject: - Social Science

Class: - VIII

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### Geography: Chapter 2: Land, Soil, Water, Natural Vegetation and Wildlife Resources (Natural Vegetation)

Q1: What is National Park?

Ans: A National Park is a natural area designated to protect the ecological integrity of one or more ecosystems for the present and future generations.

Q2: State the reasons for banning painkillers such as aspirin and ibuprofen.

Ans: (i) Vultures in the Indian subcontinent were dying of kidney failure shortly after scavenging livestock treated with diclofenac, a painkiller that is similar to aspirin or ibuprofen.

(ii) Efforts are on to ban the drug for livestock use and breed vulture in captivity.

Q3: What are biosphere reserves?

Ans: Series of protected areas linked through a global network, intended to demonstrate the relationship between conservation and development.

Q4: What is an ecosystem?

Ans: In a biosphere living beings are inter-related and inter-dependent on each other for their survival. This life supporting system is known as an ecosystem.

Q5: What is the significance of natural vegetation and wild life?

Ans: Natural Vegetation

- Plants provide us with timber, give shelter to animals, provide oxygen we breathe, protect the soil which is essential for growing crops.
- They act as shelter belts, help in storage of underground water, give us fruits, nuts, latex, turpentine oil, gum and medical plants.

#### Wildlife

- They provide us milk, hides and wood.
- Insects like bees provide us with honey, help in pollination of flowers and also play an important role as decomposers in the ecosystem.
- The birds feed on insects and act as decomposers as well.

Q6: What are the differences between Evergreen and Deciduous forests?

#### **Evergreen Forests**

1. The trees of the forest do not shed their leaves in every season.
2. The trees are thick, dense and tall.
3. The important trees are Ebony, Rosewood

#### **Deciduous forests**

1. The trees of these forests shed their leaves in dry season.
2. The trees are not very thick.
3. The important trees are Teak, Sal, Sandalwood

Q7: What are forest fires? How can we control them?

Ans: Forest fire is a threat to the entire region of flora and fauna. It occurs mainly due to three reasons:

1. Natural fire due to lightning etc.
2. Fire due to heat generated in the litter due to carelessness of people.
3. Fire purposefully caused by local inhabitants, mischief nature, microcreants, etc.

#### Some measures:

1. Prevention of fires through education
2. Prompt detection of fires through well-coordinated network of observation points, efficient ground patrolling and communication network.

Q8: Explain the role of **CITEES** in conserving natural vegetation and wildlife.

Ans: (i) The convention on international trades in endangered species of wild fauna and flora is an international agreement between government.

(ii) It aims to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival.

Q9: What steps should be taken conserve natural vegetation and wildlife?

Ans (i) **Establishment of National Parks:** National Parks, wildlife centuries and biosphere reserves had been built up to preserve the natural vegetation and wildlife.

(ii) **Awareness programs:** Awareness programs like celebration Van Mahotsav should be encourages or community level.

(iii) **Implementation of the laws:** Strict laws should be implemented so that the illegal practices of killing wild animals can be stopped.

Map Question: on political map of India mark the places which have these types of soil:

1. Alluvial soil – Punjab, Uttar Pradesh
2. Black Soil – Gujarat, Maharashtra
3. Red Soil – Kerala, Karnataka
4. Laterite Sol - Assam, Western Ghats
5. Mountain Soil – Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir
6. Desert Soil – North Gujarat, Rajasthan

