

Girls' High School and College, Prayagraj

Worksheet-III

Session 2020-2021

Class X ABCDEF

Subject- Geography

Instructions- Parents are expected to ensure that the student spends two days to read and understand the Chapter according to the book and Website referred and thereafter answer the given questions.

Note- Refer - A Textbook of ICSE Geography by Veena Bhargava

YouTube- Geography study with Sudhir

YouTube- Geography-Door to study with Amit Sengupta

TOPIC: NATURAL VEGETATION

I. Answer the following questions:

1. What do you mean by the terms 'afforestation and deforestation'?
2. Write any two characteristics of Sundari tree that makes it suitable for boat making.
3. Give reason: Tropical Evergreen forests are called Evergreen.
4. Write two reasons why monsoon deciduous forests are commercially more valuable than other types of forests.
5. Mention three methods for the conservation and development of forests in India.

II. Answer in short:

1. Name the types of forests found in the Western part of the Western Ghats.
2. Name one region in India for each of the following:
(i) Tidal forests (ii) Deciduous Monsoon forests
3. Give one important use of each of the following types of trees:
(i) Sandalwood (ii) Rosewood

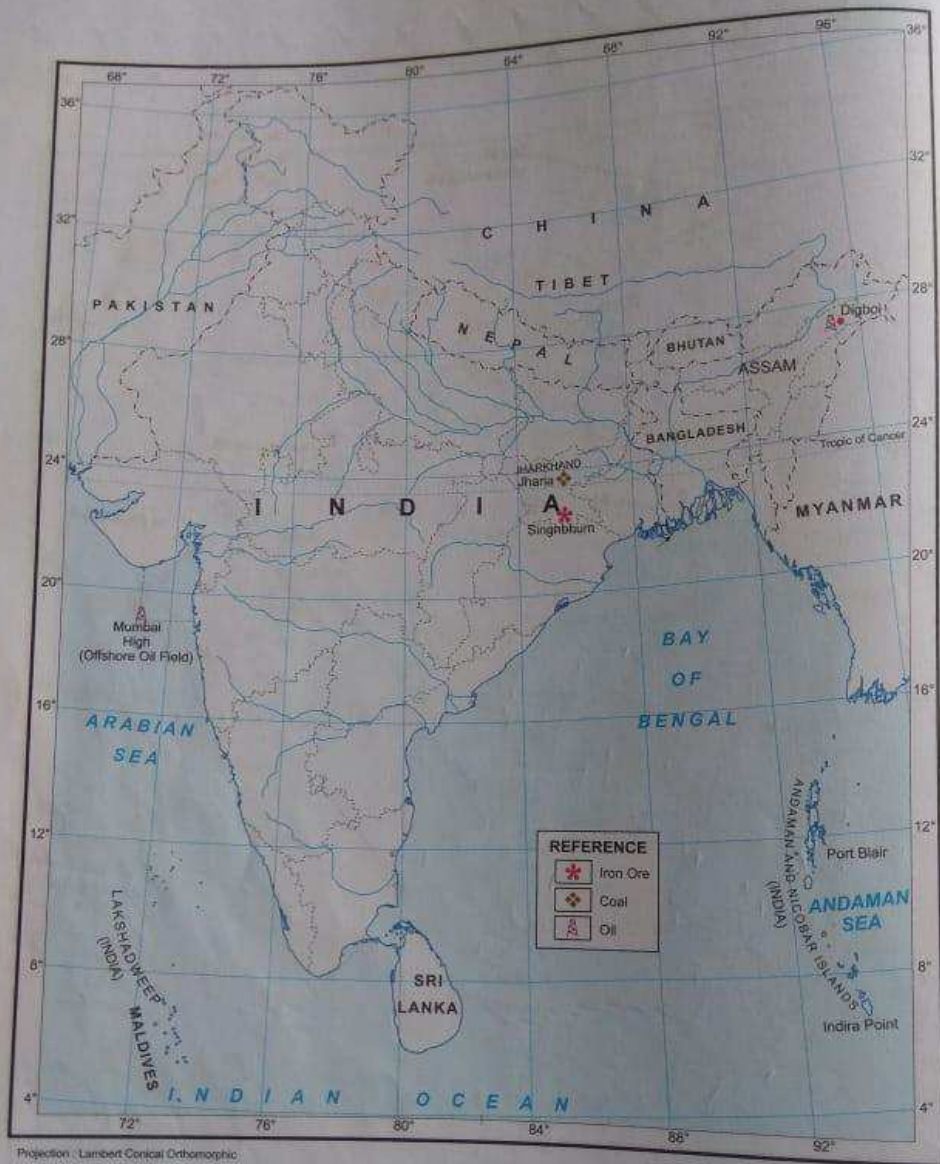
4. Identify the trees as per its Characteristics mentioned below:
 - (i) It yields wood that is hard and scented and is usually found in high altitudes.
 - (ii) It is generally found in deltaic regions and is used to make boats.
5. To which type of forest do the following trees belong?
 - (i) Rosewood and Ebony
 - (ii) Deodar and Chir Pine
6. Give one reason for rapid depletion of forest resources in India in the past.
7. By what other names do you associate Mangrove forests?
8. What do you mean by Silviculture?
9. What do you mean by the term 'Reafforestation'?
10. What do you mean by the term 'Natural Vegetation'?

III. Write any two characteristics of the following:

1. Tropical Evergreen Forests
2. Deciduous Monsoon Forests
3. Tidal Forests

MAP OF INDIA

Note: The following marking is to be practiced strictly on the map of India in which rivers are marked.

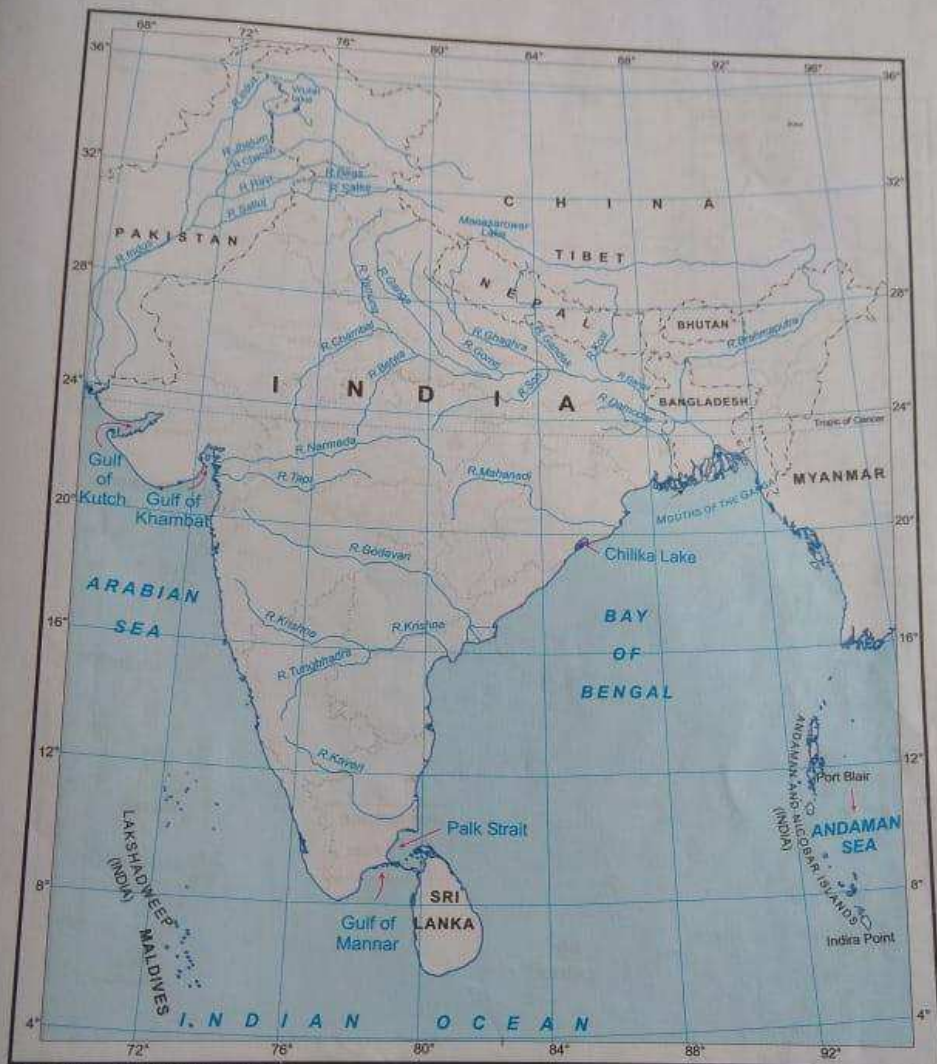


Projection : Lambert Conical Orthomorphic

Scale 1 : 15,000,000

- Iron ore — Gua in Singhbhum district of Jharkhand.
- Coal — Jharia
- Oil — Mumbai High (offshore oilfield)
Digboi in Assam.

Fig. 13 : Distribution of Minerals.

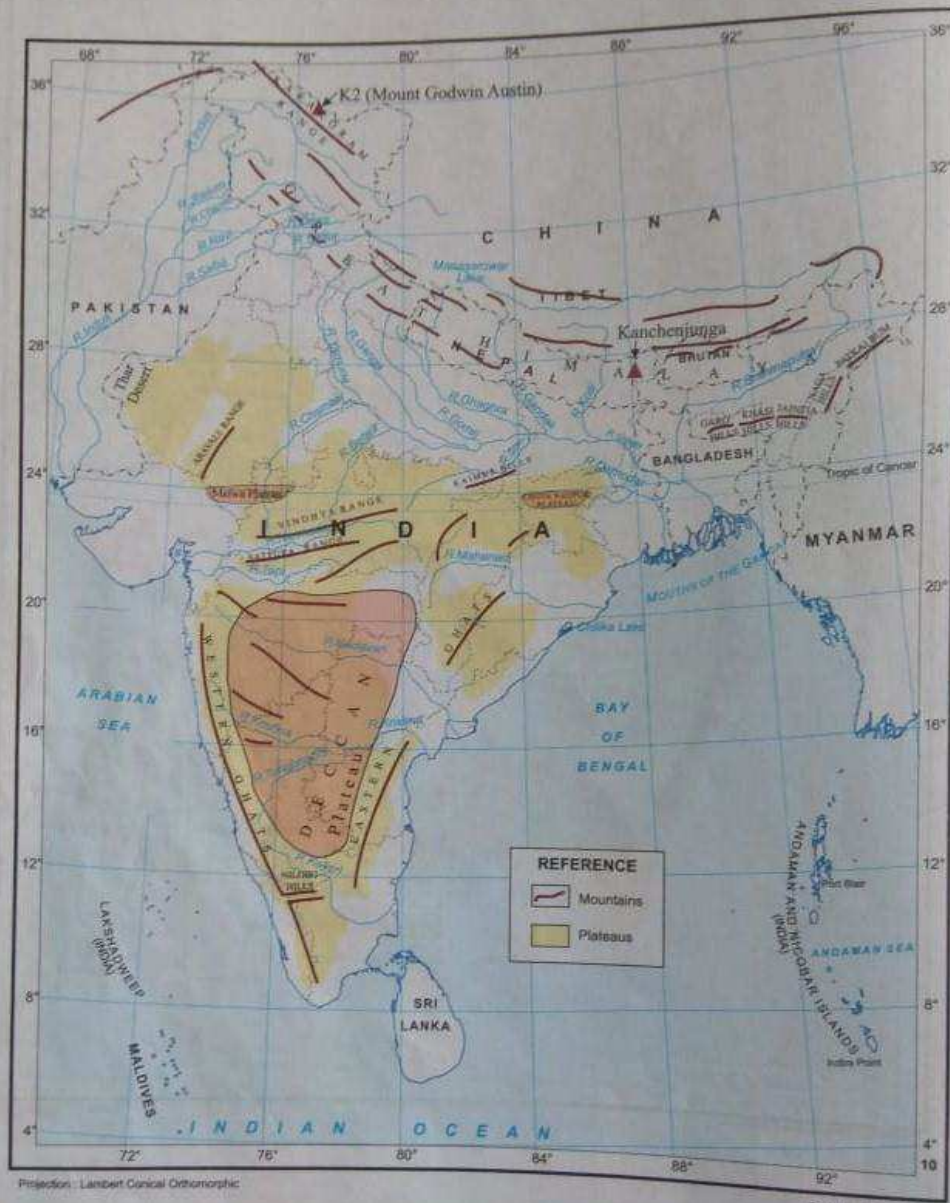


Projection : Lambert Conical Orthomorphic

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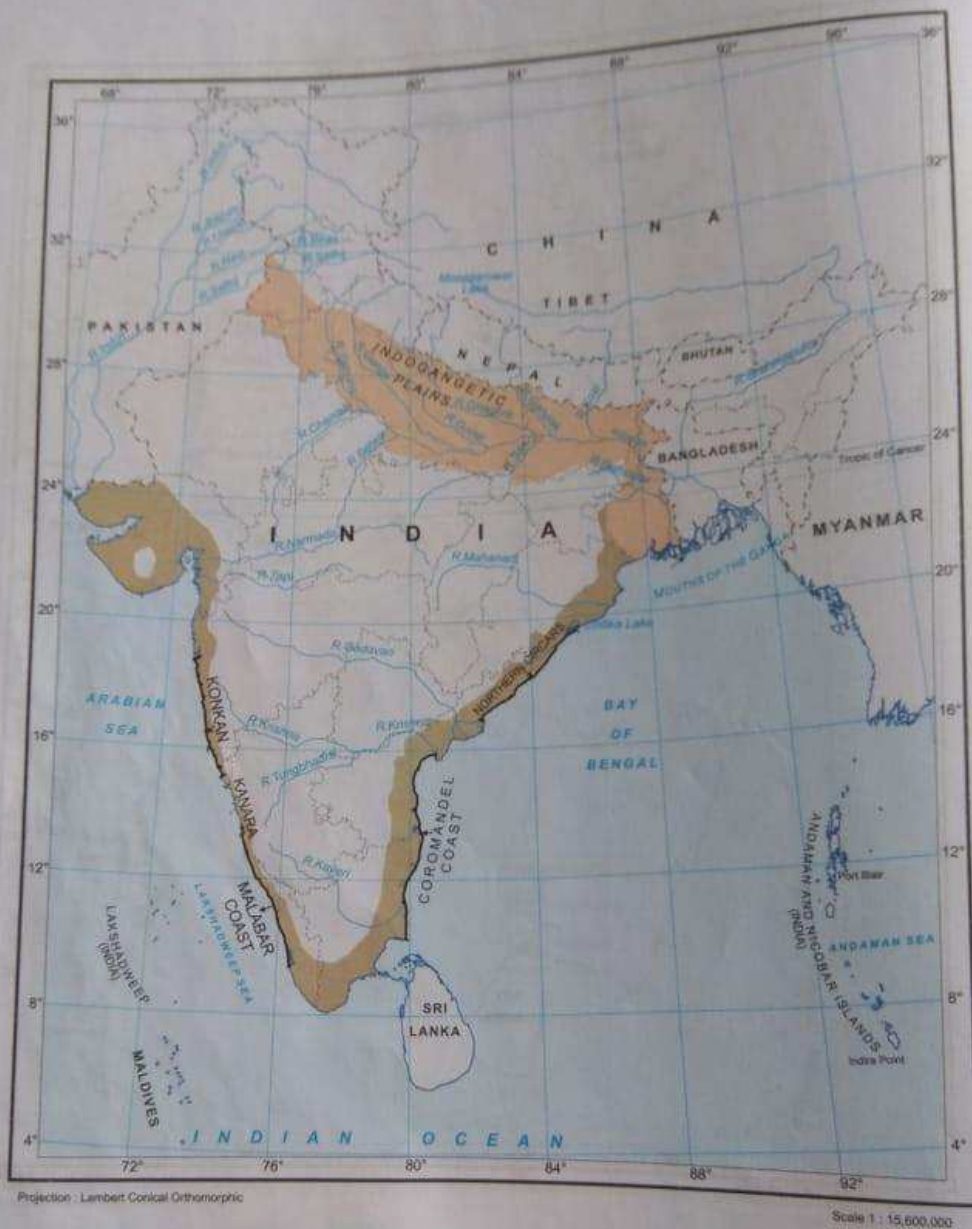
1. Gulf of Kutch
2. Gulf of Khambhat
3. Gulf of Mannar
4. Palk Strait
5. Andaman Sea
6. Chilka Lake.
7. Wular Lake.

Fig. 8 : India — Water bodies.



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|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Himalayas | 6. Satpura R. | 11. Malwa Plateau |
| 2. Karakoram R. | 7. Western Ghats | 12. Deccan Plateau |
| 3. Aravali R. | 8. Eastern Ghats | 13. K2 (Mount Godwin Austin) |
| 4. Vindhya | 9. Nilgiri Hills | 14. Kanchenjunga |
| 5. Kaimur R. | 10. Chhotanagpur Plateau | 15. Thar Desert |

Fig. 5 : India — Mountains and Plateaus.



Projection : Lambert Conical Orthomorphic

Scale 1 : 15,500,000

1. Indo-Gangetic Plains
2. Coastal Plains — Konkan coast, Malabar coast, Coromandel coast and the Northern Circars and Kanara.

Fig. 7 : India — Plains.

END