

CHAPTER-5 | Natural Vegetation and Wildlife

QUIZ
PART-03

1. What is the main adaptation of plants in thorn forests?
A. Large, broad leaves to absorb sunlight
B. Deep roots to reach underground water
C. Soft stems for rapid growth
D. Evergreen leaves for constant photosynthesis

(B)

Explanation: Plants in thorn forests have long roots that penetrate deep into the soil to access underground moisture in dry, arid conditions.

2. What type of vegetation is found in coastal tidal areas?
A. Thorn Forests
B. Mangrove Forests
C. Montane Forests
D. Alpine Grasslands

(B)

Explanation: Mangrove forests thrive in tidal coastal areas where mud and silt accumulate, and their roots remain partially submerged in water.

3. What happens to vegetation as altitude increases in montane forests?
A. It remains the same.
B. It changes gradually from tropical forests to tundra vegetation.
C. It only has grasslands.
D. It grows thicker and denser.

(B)

Explanation: With increasing altitude, vegetation changes progressively from tropical forests to temperate, alpine, and finally tundra vegetation.

4. In which regions of India are thorn forests mainly found?
A. Western Ghats and Kerala coast
B. Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, and Haryana
C. Assam and Meghalaya
D. Eastern Himalayas

(B)

Explanation: Thorn forests and scrubs are found in semi-arid regions like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, and Haryana where rainfall is less than 70 cm.

5. Which of the following is a characteristic feature of thorn forest plants?
A. Soft stems and broad leaves
B. Succulent stems and small, thick leaves
C. Short roots and thin leaves
D. Evergreen broad-leaved trees

(B)

Explanation: Plants in thorn forests have succulent stems to conserve water and small, thick leaves to reduce water loss through evaporation.

6. Which animals are commonly found in thorn forests?
A. Elephants and deer
B. Camels, wild asses, lions, and foxes
C. Monkeys and tigers
D. Pandas and yaks

(B)

Explanation: Animals like camels, wild asses, lions, foxes, and wolves are well adapted to the dry conditions of thorn forests.

7. What type of trees dominate the wet temperate forests found between 1000–2000 metres altitude?
A. Coniferous trees like pine and deodar
B. Evergreen broad-leaved trees like oaks and chestnuts
C. Mangrove trees like sundari
D. Thorny shrubs and cacti

(B)

Explanation: Wet temperate forests in lower mountain altitudes (1000–2000 m) are dominated by evergreen broad-leaved trees such as oaks and chestnuts.

8. What are the common trees found in higher altitude temperate forests?
A. Palm and coconut
B. Teak and sal
C. Pine, deodar, and fir
D. Sundari and keora

(C)

Explanation: Temperate forests between 1500–3000 metres contain coniferous trees like pine, deodar, fir, spruce, and cedar.

9. Which animal is typically found in the alpine and tundra regions of India?
A. Tiger
B. Camel
C. Yak
D. Elephant

(C)

Explanation: Yaks, along with snow leopards and Tibetan antelopes, are adapted to the cold, high-altitude conditions of the alpine and tundra regions.

10. Which tree species is dominant in the mangrove forests of the Ganga-Brahmaputra delta?
A. Sal
B. Sundari
C. Teak
D. Bamboo

(B)

Explanation: The Sundari tree is the dominant species in the mangrove forests of the Ganga-Brahmaputra delta and provides durable hard timber.