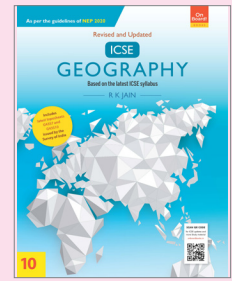


# ICSE Geography

## Class 10



## Multiple-Choice Questions

### CHAPTER 8: India – Natural Vegetation

- Annual rainfall of more than 200 cm is needed for which forest?
  - Tropical evergreen forest
  - Tropical deciduous forest
  - Tropical thorn forest
  - Littoral forestAnswer: (a) Tropical evergreen forest
- Annual rainfall of less than 50 cm is needed for which forest?
  - Tropical evergreen forest
  - Tropical deciduous forest
  - Tropical thorn forest
  - Littoral forestAnswer: (c) Tropical thorn forest
- Littoral forests are commonly found in the \_\_\_\_\_
  - Peninsular Plateau.
  - Thar Desert.
  - Himalayas.
  - Sundarbans Delta.Answer: (d) Sundarbans Delta.
- Tropical evergreen forests are commonly found in \_\_\_\_\_
  - Rajasthan.
  - Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
  - Madhya Pradesh.
  - Uttar Pradesh.Answer: (b) Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- Monsoon forest is another name for
  - Tropical evergreen forest.
  - Tropical deciduous forest.
  - Tropical thorn forest.
  - Littoral forest.Answer: (b) Tropical deciduous forest.
- Mangrove forest is another name for
  - Tropical evergreen forest.
  - Tropical deciduous forest.
  - Tropical thorn forest.
  - Littoral forest.Answer: (d) Littoral forest.
- Tropical thorn forest are found in
  - Rajasthan.
  - Assam.
  - West Bengal.
  - Kerala.Answer: (a) Rajasthan.
- Teak, Sal, Tendu, Mulberry, Bamboo, Pipal, Neem are all found in which type of forest?
  - Tropical evergreen forest
  - Tropical deciduous forest
  - Tropical thorn forest
  - Littoral forestAnswer: (b) Tropical deciduous forest

9. Rosewood, ebony, mahogany, cinchona, chaplas, cane are all found in which type of forest?
- |                              |                              |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| a. Tropical evergreen forest | b. Tropical deciduous forest |
| c. Tropical thorn forest     | d. Littoral forest           |

Answer: (a) Tropical evergreen forest

10. According to state records, about \_\_\_\_\_ of total area of India is under forests.

- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| a. 3%  | b. 23% |
| c. 53% | d. 93% |

Answer: (b) 23%

11. Mangrove forest trees have special breath roots called \_\_\_\_\_

- |                    |               |
|--------------------|---------------|
| a. omnivores.      | b. stilts.    |
| c. pneumatophores. | d. epiphytes. |

Answer: (c) pneumatophores.

12. The Indian government prepared a policy to develop and conserve forests in \_\_\_\_\_ which was modified and updated in 1953 and 1988.

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| a. 1810 | b. 1894 |
| c. 1947 | d. 1990 |

Answer: (b) 1894

13. The \_\_\_\_\_ are plants that grow over other plants.

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| a. pneumatophores | b. tussocky grass |
| c. epiphytes      | d. epiphany       |

Answer: (c) epiphytes

14. The natural vegetation that is purely Indian in origin, is called the \_\_\_\_\_ plants, while those that have come from outside India are called the \_\_\_\_\_ plants.

- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| a. exotic; endemic    | b. endemic; exotic    |
| c. epiphytes; endemic | d. endemic; epiphytes |

Answer: (b) endemic; exotic

15. Social forestry includes -

- |                              |                               |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| i. Agroforestry              |                               |
| ii. Commercial farm forestry |                               |
| iii. Community forestry      |                               |
| iv. Urban forestry           |                               |
| a. Only (i)                  | b. (i) and (ii)               |
| c. (i), (ii), and (iii)      | d. (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv) |

Answer: (d) (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv)

16. Causes for deforestation include -

- |                          |                   |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| i. Overgrazing           |                   |
| ii. Shifting agriculture |                   |
| iii. Agroforestry        |                   |
| iv. Urban forestry       |                   |
| a. (i) and (iii)         | b. (ii) and (iii) |
| c. (ii) and (iv)         | d. (i) and (ii)   |

Answer: (d) (i) and (ii)

17. Climatic condition/s required for tropical evergreen forest is/are –
- Annual rainfall is more than 200 cm
  - Long dry season
  - Relative humidity less than 50%
  - Altitude of more than 3000 m
- Only (i)
  - (i) and (ii)
  - (ii) and (iii)
  - (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv)

Answer: (a) Only (i)

18. Climatic conditions required for Tropical deciduous forest are –
- Average rainfall between 70 and 200 cm
  - Mean temperature around 27 °C
  - Relative humidity should be 50 to 80 per cent
  - No dry season
- (i) and (ii)
  - (i), (ii), and (iii)
  - (ii) and (iii)
  - (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv)

Answer: (b) (i), (ii), and (iii)

19. Littoral forests have –
- Mostly evergreen trees, associated with wetness
  - Main trunk of tree supported by stilt like roots
  - Roots of mangrove trees exposed during low tide, but are submerged in water during high tide
  - Trees have special breathing roots
- (i) and (ii)
  - (i), (ii), and (iii)
  - (ii) and (iii)
  - (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv)

Answer: (d) (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv)

20. Study the map and answer the following questions.



20.1 Identify the type of forest marked in orange colour.

- a. Tropical evergreen forest
  - b. Tropical deciduous forest
  - c. Tropical thorn forest
  - d. Littoral forest
- Answer: (c) Tropical thorn forest

20.2 Which of the following characteristic features belong to the forest type marked in orange?

- a. Small trees and thick barks
  - b. Special breathing roots
  - c. Commercially important trees
  - d. Trees as high as 50 m
- Answer: (a) Small trees and thick barks