

**BAL BHARATI PUBLIC SCHOOL, PITAMPURA,  
DELHI-110034  
CLASS –VII**

**SUBJECT: - SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**Date:** 11<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> January,2021

**Number of Blocks:** 2

**Topics:** **NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE**

**Subtopics:**

- Natural Vegetation.
- Factors affecting the natural vegetation.
- Different types of natural vegetation.

**Instructional Aid:** MS Word, NCERT Pdf, YouTube video, Concept Map, Dictionary of Geography  
<https://ncert.nic.in/pdf/publication/otherpublications/tidog101.pdf>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k8usCffya7U>

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PL\\_oDWeUMbA](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PL_oDWeUMbA)

**Learning Outcomes:** Each student will be able to:

- Classify natural vegetation into three broad categories: forest, grasslands and shrubs.
- Identify characteristics of different types of forest.
- Develop concern towards depletion of forest and develop sensitivity towards environment.
- Indicate vegetation as an index of the climatic conditions of an area.

**Reference Book:** Our Environment (NCERT Geography book class VII)

**Chapter Link:**

**GUIDELINES:** Read the notes and the Chapter 6 of Geography- 'Natural Vegetation and Wildlife' and follow the instructions given below. All the questions given below are to be done in the Social Science Notebook.

Block 1: Lesson Development

**Natural vegetation**

Natural Vegetation means the plants that have not been grown by humans.

With the change in height, the climate changes and that changes the natural vegetation. The growth of vegetation depends on temperature and moisture. It also depends on factors like slope and thickness of soil. The type and thickness of natural vegetation varies from place to place because of the variation in these factors.

Natural vegetation is generally classified into three broad categories as follows:

- (a) **Forests:** Grow where temperature and rainfall are plentiful to support a tree cover. Depending upon these factors, dense and open forests are grown.
- (b) **Grasslands:** Grow in the region of moderate rain.
- (c) **Shrubs:** Thorny shrubs and scrubs grow in the dry region.

The changes in the type of natural vegetation occur mainly because of the changes of climatic condition.

## Different types of natural vegetation of the world

### FORESTS

#### Tropical Evergreen Forests



The tropical evergreen forest in Brazil is so enormous that it is like the lungs of the Earth.

Anaconda, one of the world's largest snakes is found in the tropical rainforest.

These forests are also called tropical rainforest. These thick forests occur in the regions near the equator and close to the tropics. These regions are hot and receive heavy rainfall throughout the year. As there is no dry season, the trees do not shed their leaves altogether. This is the reason they are called evergreen. The thick canopies of the closely spaced trees do not allow the sunlight to penetrate inside the forest even in the daytime. Hardwood trees like rosewood, ebony, mahogany are common here.

#### Tropical Deciduous Forests



In India, Tropical Deciduous Forests are found in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and parts of Maharashtra.

Tropical deciduous are the monsoon forests found in the large part of India, northern Australia and in central America. These regions experience seasonal changes. Trees shed their leaves in the dry season to conserve water. The hardwood trees found in these forests are sal, teak, neem and

shisham. Hardwood trees are extremely useful for making furniture, transport and constructional materials. Tigers, lions, elephants, langoors and monkeys are the common animals.

### Temperate Evergreen Forests



The temperate evergreen forests are in the mid latitudinal coastal region. They are commonly found along the eastern margin of the continents, e.g., in South East USA, South China and in South East Brazil. They comprise both hard and soft wood trees like oak, pine, eucalyptus, etc.

### Temperate Deciduous Forests



As we go towards higher latitudes, there are more temperate deciduous forests. These are found in the north eastern part of USA, China, New Zealand, Chile and in the coastal regions of Western Europe. They shed their leaves in the dry season. The common trees are oak, ash, beech, etc. Deer, foxes, wolves are the animals commonly found. Birds like pheasants, monals are also found here.

### Mediterranean Vegetation



Mediterranean trees adapt themselves to dry summers with the help of their thick barks and wax coated leaves which help them reduce transpiration.

Mediterranean regions are known as 'Orchards of the World' because of their fruit cultivation.

The west and south west margins of the continents have Mediterranean vegetation. It is mostly found in the areas around the Mediterranean Sea in Europe, Africa and Asia, hence the name. This kind of vegetation is also found outside the actual Mediterranean region in California in the USA, south west.

## Coniferous Forests

Taiga means pure or untouched



In the higher latitudes ( $50^{\circ} - 70^{\circ}$ ) of Northern hemisphere the spectacular Coniferous forests are found. These are also called as Taiga. These forests are also seen in the higher altitudes. They are tall, softwood evergreen trees. The woods of these trees are very useful for making pulp, which is used for manufacturing paper and newsprint. Match boxes and packing boxes are also made from softwood. Chir, pine, cedar are the important variety of trees in these forests. Silver fox, mink, polar bear are the common animals found here.

## Block 2 : Lesson Development

### GRASSLANDS

#### Tropical grasslands



Different names of Tropical Grasslands:  
East Africa- Savanna  
Brazil- Campos  
Venezuela- Llanos

These occur on either side of the equator and extend till the tropics. This vegetation grows in the areas of moderate to low amount of rainfall. The grass can grow very tall, about 3 to 4 metres in height. Savannah grasslands of Africa are of this type. Elephants, zebras giraffes, deer, leopards are common in tropical grasslands.

#### Temperate grasslands

Different names of Temperate Grasslands  
Argentina- Pampas  
N. America- Prairie  
S. Africa- Veld  
C. Asia- Steppe  
Australia- Down



These are found in the mid-latitude zones and in the interior part of the continents. Usually, grass here is short and nutritious. Wild buffaloes, Bisons, Antelopes are common in the temperate region.

### Thorny bushes:

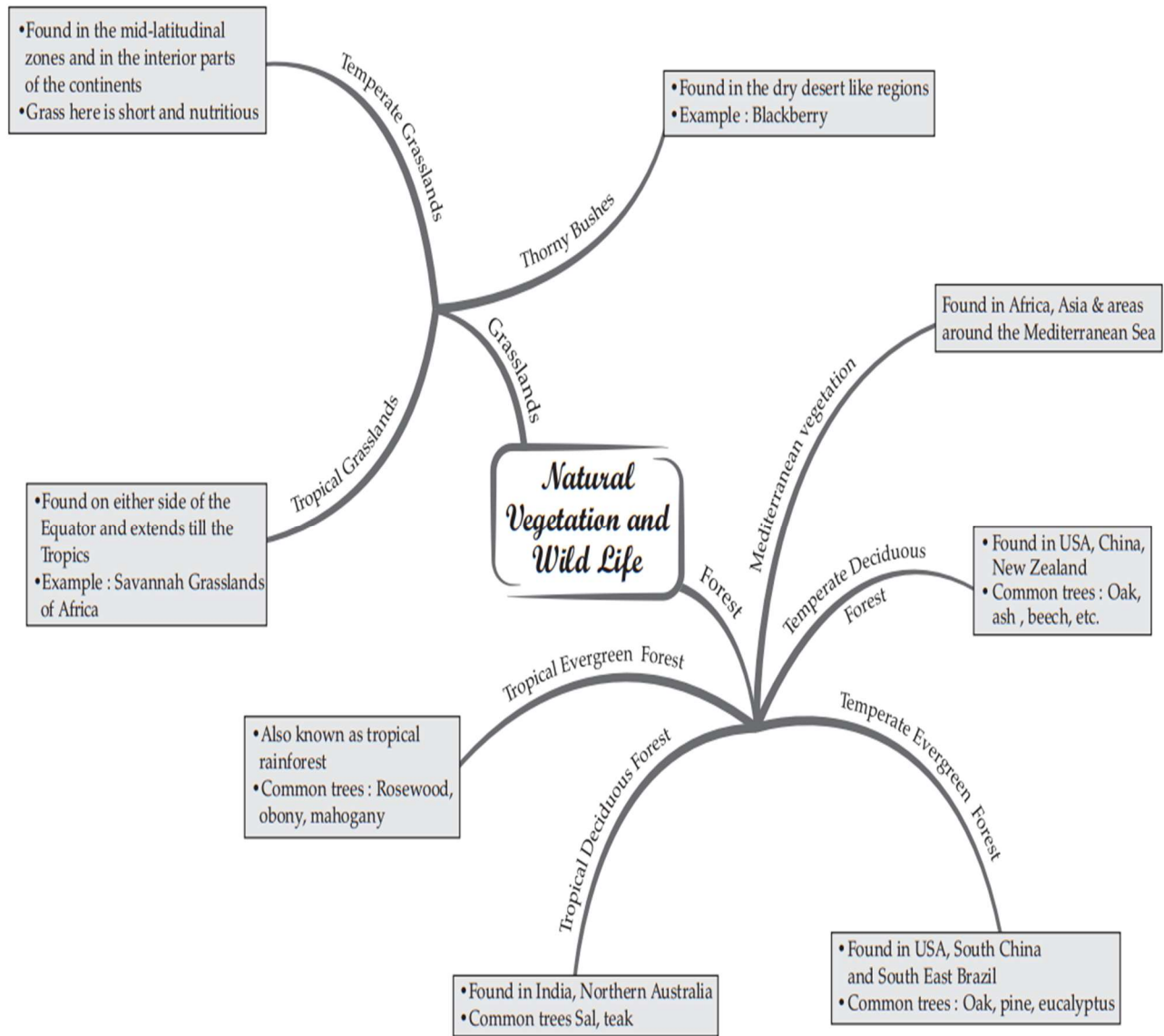


These are found in the dry desert like regions. Tropical deserts are located on the western margins of the continents. The vegetation cover is scarce here because of scanty rain and scorching heat.



In the polar region due to extreme cold, the growth of natural vegetation is very limited. Only mosses, lichens and very small shrubs are found here. It grows during the very short summer. This is called **Tundra** type of vegetation. This vegetation is found in the polar areas of Europe, Asia and North America. The animals have thick fur and thick skin to protect themselves from the cold climatic conditions. Seal, walrus, muskoxen, Arctic owl, Polar bear and Snow foxes are some of the animals found here.

### Summary



**Assignment:**

**Q1. Tick the correct answer.**

(i) Mosses and Lichens are found in:

- (a) Desertic Vegetation                      (b) Tropical evergreen forest                      (c) Tundra vegetation

(ii) Thorny bushes are found in:

- (a) Hot and humid tropical climate                      (b) Hot and dry desertic climate                      (c) Cold polar climate

(iii) In tropical evergreen forest, one of the common animals is:

(a) Monkey                      (b) Giraffe                      (c) Camel

(iv) One important variety of coniferous forest is:

(a) Rosewood                      (b) Pine                      (c) Teak

(v) Steppe grassland is found in

(a) S. Africa                      (b) Australia                      (c) Central Asia

**Q2. Match the following:**

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| (i) Walrus     | (a) Soft wood tree                         |
| (ii) Cedar     | (b) An animal of tropical deciduous forest |
| (iii) Olives   | (c) A polar animal                         |
| (iv) Elephants | (d) Temperate grassland in Australia       |
| (v) Campos     | (e) Tropical grassland of Brazil           |
| (vi) Downs     | (f) A citrus fruit                         |

**Q3. Give reasons:**

- (i) The animals in polar region have thick fur and thick skin.
- (ii) Tropical deciduous trees shed their leaves in the dry season.
- (iii) The type and thickness of vegetation changes from place to place.

**Q4. Fill in the table with relevant information:**

Vegetation	Name	Location	Flora/ Fauna	Important Characteristics
				Monsoon forests
Temperate evergreen forests				
		Tropical deserts		
	Tropical grasslands			
				'Orchards of the World'

**P.S: Draw the table in the notebook.**

Q5. List the factors that affect the growth of Natural vegetation.

Q6. Differentiate between Tropical Evergreen forest and Tropical Deciduous forests.

Q7. Write a short note on Tundra type of vegetation.

Q8.

In the crossword table given below, some words are hidden. They are all about vegetation and wildlife and are to be found horizontally and vertically. Two have been worked out for you. Work in pairs with a friend.

M	T	N	L	P	L	M	E	H	R	T	B	A	M	B	O	O	P	N	A
<b>B</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>R</b>	A	I	X	S	E	E	R	C	M	W	H	A	L	E	D	C
T	L	P	F	L	O	R	A	N	L	E	O	P	A	R	D	C	E	E	M
A	E	I	A	M	N	L	I	C	H	E	N	S	L	F	O	A	P	E	S
N	P	G	U	D	O	G	R	T	Z	X	E	D	R	H	X	M	A	R	J
A	H	T	N	H	N	D	P	I	N	E	S	C	U	I	V	E	L	D	K
C	A	C	A	M	P	O	S	G	V	<b>N</b>	N	A	S	E	A	L	M	<b>Q</b>	U
O	N	A	C	F	O	W	L	E	E	<b>E</b>	A	C	D	E	O	D	A	R	M
N	T	C	H	I	R	N	G	R	V	<b>E</b>	K	T	M	O	S	S	E	S	O
D	O	T	E	A	K	S	R	S	E	<b>M</b>	E	U	S	A	P	C	G	A	N
A	X	U	R	M	A	A	N	G	R	A	S	S	W	K	A	R	<b>Q</b>	V	K
P	S	S	B	H	F	T	A	I	G	A	T	U	L	S	I	U	Y	A	E
G	H	F	I	R	P	R	A	I	R	I	E	S	A	B	E	B	O	N	Y
B	R	B	R	G	O	A	T	D	E	C	I	D	U	O	U	S	W	N	A
T	U	N	D	R	A	X	Z	E	B	R	A	H	O	R	S	E	L	A	K
C	B	E	E	A	X	L	L	A	N	O	S	A	T	P	A	M	P	A	S

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