

Class:-8th

Geography, Chapter-10

A. Fill in the blanks:-

1. In the summer season, winds blow towards the low pressure zone in Central Asia from the relatively cooler oceans.
2. The broad belt of temperate grasslands in Siberia is called steppe.
3. Tropical deciduous forests or monsoon forests are found growing in the swampy coastal regions of tropical Asia.
4. The annual range of temperature is very low in the equatorial region.
5. The north-east monsoons blow during the winter season.
6. Rubber plants grow naturally in the equatorial region.

B. Name the following:

1. Forests in which trees like teak and sal shed their leaves during the dry season.

Ans. Tropical deciduous forests.

2. The region where summers are dry and winters are wet.

Ans. Mediterranean region.

3. The region where fur-bearing animals are found.

Ans. Taiga region.

4. An animal found in the temperate bamboo forests of China.

Ans. Giant Panda.

5. Forests in which all trees have shed their leaves during the dry season.

Ans. Tropical deciduous or Monsoon forests.

C. Give a reason for the following:-

1. Winds usually blow from the sea to the land in summer.

Ans.1 A sea breeze describes a wind that blows from the ocean inland towards land. This breeze occurs most often in the spring and summer months because of the greater temperature differences between

the ocean and nearby land, particularly in the afternoon when the land is at maximum heating from the sun.

2. Desert plants have long roots and spiny leaves.

Ans.2 Because, In deserts , the plant's root go deep in search of water. They have spines instead of leaves to reduce the amount of transpiration.

3. Fur farming is common in Taiga region.

Ans.3 The fur-bearing is very common in the Taiga region because this region contains fur-bearing animals and also has an extremely cold climate. Hence the fur on the animals help them to keep warm and protect from the extreme cold.

4. The summer monsoon winds bring rain.

Ans.4 The summer monsoon is associated with heavy rainfall. It usually happens between April and September. As winter ends, warm, moist air from the southwest Indian Ocean blows toward countries like India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, and Myanmar. The summer monsoon brings a humid climate and torrential rainfall to these areas.

5. The Tundra region does not support tree growth.

Ans.5 Tundra is found at high latitudes and at high altitudes, where the permafrost has a very thin active layer. The active layer of tundra is too thin for trees to grow, because it cannot support a tree's roots. The reason is that the permafrost beneath it is like a barrier.

6. Much of the forests of the tropical monsoon regions have disappeared.

Ans.6 Because due to hot region the leaves of trees were dry and the remaining wood was cutted by the people.

D. Answer the following:

1. Discuss the factors which influence the climatic conditions of Asia.

Ans.1 Following factors affect the climate of Asia:-

i. Distance from the equator:-The continent has a vast latitudinal extent from 10°S to 80°N. Thus, it spreads across all the heat zones.

ii. Distance from the sea:-Central and West Asia are far away from the sea, thus the moderating influence of the sea is not felt and these parts experience extremes of climatic conditions.

iii. Relief and Altitude:-Most of Central Asia is covered By highlands and therefore experience cold conditions throughout the year.

iv. Winds:-Many parts of Asia experience the monsoon winds which bring rain to parts of the continent.

v. Ocean currents:-Ocean currents flow along the Eastern coast and modify the coastal temperatures.

2. Give reasons to explain why the summer monsoons bring heavy rain to some parts of Asia.

Ans.2 A monsoon is a seasonal change in the direction of the prevailing, or strongest, winds of a region. As winter ends, warm, moist air from the southwest Indian Ocean blows toward countries like India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, and Myanmar. The summer monsoon brings a humid climate and torrential rainfall to these areas.

3. With the help of examples show how climate and vegetation types are related.

Ans.3 The growth of natural vegetation depends upon climatic conditions existing in the place. For example, evergreen forests grow in the regions which experience heavy rainfall. Similarly, at higher altitudes, where the climate is extremely cold, lichens and mosses grow

4. Compare the forests of equatorial regions and the tropical monsoon regions.

Ans.4 The primary difference between a tropical monsoon climate and a tropical rainforest is the annual precipitation. Rainforests have above average precipitation year-round while tropical monsoons have rainy seasons. Both climates require access to coastlines with exposure to trade winds.

5. Why are the equatorial forests not commercially viable?

Ans.5 Tropical evergreen forests are difficult to exploit for commercial purposes because these forests are dense and many plants and climbers are tangled with each other. Secondly, the lack of means of transport deep into the forests has made these trees difficult to be used commercially.