

NCERT Geography for Class 9th Chapter 5

Notes: Natural Vegetation And Wildlife

Types Of Vegetation

1. Major Types of Vegetation in India

- India has five major types of natural vegetation.
- The classification is based on **climatic** conditions, soil type, and relief features.
- These vegetation types are:
 - I. Tropical Evergreen Forests
 - II. Tropical Deciduous Forests
 - III. Tropical Thorn Forests and Scrubs
 - IV. Montane Forests
 - V. Mangrove Forests

I. Tropical Evergreen Forests

I. Distribution:

- Found in heavy rainfall areas.
- Major regions:
 - a. Western Ghats
 - b. Island groups – Lakshadweep, Andaman & Nicobar

- c. Upper Assam
- d. Tamil Nadu coast

2. Climatic Conditions:

- Grow in areas with more than 200 cm rainfall.
- Require short dry **season**.
- Region remains warm and wet throughout the year.

3. Vegetation Features:

- Tall trees up to 60 metres or more.
- Luxuriant vegetation – trees, shrubs, creepers.
- Multilayered structure.
- No definite shedding time – forests appear green all year round.

4. Commercially Important Trees:

- Ebony
- Mahogany
- Rosewood
- Rubber
- Cinchona

5. Wildlife:

- Common animals: elephant, monkey, lemur, deer.
- One-horned rhinoceroses: in Assam & West Bengal.
- Others: birds, bats, sloth, scorpions, snails.

Very Short Answer (1 mark)

Question: Tropical evergreen forests are found in regions with how much **rainfall**?

Answer: More than 200 cm.

Question: Name one commercial tree found in tropical evergreen forests.

Answer: *Ebony/Mahogany/Rosewood (any one).*

Question: Why do tropical evergreen forests remain green throughout the year?

Answer: Because trees do not shed leaves at a definite time.

Short Answer (3 marks)

Question: Write three features of tropical evergreen forests.

Answer: Three features of tropical evergreen forests:

1. Found in areas with more than 200 cm rainfall.
2. Tall trees (up to 60 metres), multilayered structure.
3. Remain green throughout the year as there is no fixed shedding period.

Question: Name any four animals found in tropical evergreen forests.

Answer: Elephant, monkey, lemur, deer (others may include rhinoceros, sloth, bats).

II. Tropical Deciduous Forests

1. General Features:

- Most widespread forests of India.
- Also called **Monsoon** Forests.
- Grow in areas receiving 70 cm – 200 cm rainfall.
- Trees shed leaves for 6–8 weeks in dry summer.

2. Sub-types (based on rainfall / water availability):

A. Moist Deciduous Forests:

- **Rainfall:** 200 – 100 cm.
- **Distribution:**
 - a. Northeastern states
 - b. Foothills of the Himalaya's
 - c. Jharkhand
 - d. West Odisha & Chhattisgarh
 - e. Eastern slopes of Western Ghats
- **Dominant species:** Teak.
- **Other important species:** *Bamboo, Sal, Shisham, Sandalwood, Khair, Kusum, Arjun, Mulberry.*

B. Dry Deciduous Forests:

- **Rainfall:** 100 – 70 cm.
- **Distribution:**
 - a. Rainier parts of Peninsular Plateau
 - b. Plains of Bihar & Uttar Pradesh
- **Vegetation:** Open stretches – Teak, Sal, Peepal, Neem.
- **Human use:** Large parts cleared for cultivation & grazing.

3. Wildlife:

- Common animals: Lion, Tiger, Pig, Deer, Elephant.
- Other fauna: Birds, Lizards, Snakes, Tortoises.

Very Short Answer (1 mark)

Question: Which is the most widespread forest type in India?

Answer: Tropical Deciduous Forests.

Question: Another name for Tropical Deciduous Forests?

Answer: Monsoon Forests.

Question: Trees of tropical deciduous forests shed leaves for how many weeks?

Answer: 6–8 weeks in dry summer.

III. The Thorn Forests and Scrubs

1. General Features:

- Found in regions with less than 70 cm rainfall.
- Natural vegetation – thorny trees and bushes.

2. Distribution:

- North-Western India and semi-arid areas:
 - a. Gujarat
 - b. Rajasthan
 - c. Madhya Pradesh
 - d. Chhattisgarh
 - e. Uttar Pradesh
 - f. Haryana

3. Vegetation:

- Major plant species: Acacias, Palms, Euphorbias, Cacti.
- Scattered trees with adaptations:
 - a. Long roots – penetrate deep to absorb moisture.
 - b. Succulent stems – store water.
 - c. Small/thick leaves – reduce evaporation.
- In arid areas – vegetation changes into scrubs and thorn forests.

4. Wildlife:

- Common animals:
 - a. Small mammals: rats, mice, rabbits
 - b. Carnivores: fox, wolf, tiger, lion
 - c. Herbivores/transport animals: wild ass, horses, camels

Very Short Answer (1 mark)

Question: Thorn forests are found in areas receiving less than how much rainfall?

Answer: 70 cm.

Question: Name two states where thorn forests are found.

Answer: Rajasthan and Gujarat.

Question: Give two examples of plants found in thorn forests.

Answer: Acacia, Cactus.

IV. Montane Forests

1. General Characteristics:

- Found in mountainous areas.
- Temperature decreases with altitude – leads to change in natural vegetation.
- Vegetation succession: tropical – temperate – alpine – tundra (altitude belts).

2. Vegetation by Altitude:

- 1000–2000 m (Wet Temperate Forests)
 - a. Dominant trees: Evergreen broad-leaf trees (oak, chestnut).

- 1500–3000 m (Temperate Coniferous Forests)
 - a. Trees: Pine, deodar, silver fir, spruce, cedar.
 - b. Distribution: Southern slopes of Himalayas, high-altitude areas of Southern & North-Eastern India.
- Above 3600 m (Alpine Vegetation)
 - a. Trees: Silver fir, juniper, pine, birch.
 - b. Features: Trees become stunted near snowline.
 - c. Alpine grasslands – used by nomadic tribes (Gujjars, Bakarwals) for grazing.
- Higher Altitudes (Tundra Type)
 - a. Vegetation: Mosses, lichens.

3. Animal Life:

- Common species:
 - a. Large mammals: Kashmir stag, wild sheep, Tibetan antelope, yak, snow leopard, bear, red panda, ibex.
 - b. Smaller animals: Spotted deer, jack rabbit, squirrel.
 - c. Domestic animals adapted: Sheep and goats with thick hair.

Very Short Answer (1 mark)

Question: At what height are wet temperate forests found?

Answer: 1000–2000 metres.

Question: Name two trees found in coniferous forests of montane regions.

Answer: Pine, Deodar.

Question: Which nomadic tribes use Alpine grasslands for grazing?

Answer: Gujjars and Bakarwals.

V. Mangrove Forests

1. General Features:

- Found in coastal areas influenced by tides.
- Formed where mud and silt get accumulated on coasts.
- Roots of plants are submerged under water – special adaptation.
- Vegetation is dense mangroves.

2. Distribution (Delta Regions):

- Major deltas covered by mangroves:
 - a. Ganga
 - b. Mahanadi
 - c. Krishna
 - d. Godavari
 - e. Kaveri
- Ganga-Brahmaputra delta – Sundari trees (provide durable, hard timber).

3. Important Trees:

- Sundari (most important, hard timber).
- Palm
- Coconut
- Keora
- Agar

4. Animal Life:

- Royal Bengal Tiger (most famous).
- Turtles
- Crocodiles
- Gharials
- Snakes

Very Short Answer (1 mark)

Question: Where are mangrove tidal forests found?

Answer: In coastal areas influenced by tides, with mud and silt deposits.

Question: Name the famous animal found in mangrove forests.

Answer: Royal Bengal Tiger.

Question: What is the use of Sundari trees?

Answer: Provide durable, hard timber.

Medicinal Plants

1. General Facts:

- India is famous for herbs and spices since ancient times.
- Ayurveda describes about 2,000 plants.
- 500 plants are in regular use.
- IUCN (World Conservation Union) Red List:
 - a.** Total medicinal plants named: 352
 - b.** Critically threatened: 52
 - c.** Endangered: 49

2. Commonly Used Medicinal Plants in India:

- Sarpagandha:
 - a.** Found only in India.
 - b.** Used to treat blood pressure.
- Jamun:
 - a.** Ripe fruit juice – vinegar (carminative, diuretic, aids digestion).
 - b.** Seed powder – controls diabetes.

- Arjun:
 - a. Fresh leaf juice – cures earache.
 - b. Also used to regulate blood pressure.
- Babool:
 - a. Leaves – cure eye sores.
 - b. Gum – used as a tonic.
- Neem: Has strong antibiotic and antibacterial properties.
- Tulsi: Used to cure cough and cold.
- Kachnar:
 - a. Used to cure asthma and ulcers.
 - b. Buds and roots – good for digestive problems.

MCQs on NCERT Geography Class 9 Chapter 5

Topic – **Types Of Vegetation**

Here are the top exam-oriented MCQ-type questions on “*Types Of Vegetation*” that you should prepare for your CBSE or state board exams:

Question 1. How many major types of vegetation are found in India?

- a) 3
- b) 4
- c) 5
- d) 6

Answer: c) 5

Question 2. Which of the following is not a major type of vegetation in India?

- a) Tropical Evergreen Forests
- b) Desert Grasslands
- c) Montane Forests
- d) Mangrove Forests

Answer: b) Desert Grasslands

Question 3. Tropical evergreen forests are best developed in regions receiving more than:

- a) 100 cm rainfall
- b) 150 cm rainfall
- c) 200 cm rainfall
- d) 250 cm rainfall

Answer: c) 200 cm rainfall

Question 4. Which of the following states/regions have tropical evergreen forests?

- a) Western Ghats, Andaman & Nicobar, Assam, Tamil Nadu coast
- b) Rajasthan, Gujarat, Haryana
- c) Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim
- d) Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh

Answer: a) Western Ghats, Andaman & Nicobar, Assam, Tamil Nadu coast

Question 5. Trees of tropical evergreen forests can reach a height of:

- a) 30 m
- b) 40 m

- c) 50 m
- d) 60 m or more

Answer: d) 60 m or more

Question 6. Which of the following trees belong to tropical evergreen forests?

- a) Teak and Sal
- b) Ebony, Mahogany, Rosewood, Rubber, Cinchona
- c) Acacia and Cactus
- d) Oak and Pine

Answer: b) Ebony, Mahogany, Rosewood, Rubber, Cinchona

Question 7. One-horned rhinoceros are found in:

- a) Western Ghats
- b) Assam and West Bengal
- c) Tamil Nadu coast
- d) Lakshadweep Islands

Answer: b) Assam and West Bengal

Question 8. Which type of forests are the most widespread in India?

- a) Tropical Evergreen
- b) Tropical Deciduous
- c) Montane Forests
- d) Mangrove Forests

Answer: b) Tropical Deciduous

Question 9. Tropical deciduous forests are also called:

- a) Monsoon forests
- b) Rain forests
- c) Dry forests
- d) Alpine forests

Answer: a) Monsoon forests

Question 10. Rainfall range for tropical deciduous forests is:

- a) 200 cm and above
- b) 200 cm – 70 cm
- c) Less than 70 cm
- d) 50 cm – 150 cm

Answer: b) 200 cm – 70 cm

Question 11. Trees of deciduous forests shed leaves for how many weeks in summer?

- a) 2–3 weeks
- b) 4–5 weeks
- c) 6–8 weeks
- d) 10–12 weeks

Answer: c) 6–8 weeks

Question 12. Moist deciduous forests are found in:

- a) Eastern slopes of Western Ghats
- b) Rajasthan and Gujarat

- c) Himachal Pradesh
- d) Punjab and Haryana

Answer: a) Eastern slopes of Western Ghats

Question 13. Which is the most dominant species of tropical deciduous forests?

- a) Sal
- b) Teak
- c) Neem
- d) Sandalwood

Answer: b) Teak

Question 14. Dry deciduous forests are found in:

- a) Eastern Himalayas
- b) Plains of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh
- c) Lakshadweep Islands
- d) Kerala coast

Answer: b) Plains of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh

Question 15. Thorn forests are found in regions with rainfall:

- a) More than 200 cm
- b) Between 200–70 cm
- c) Less than 70 cm
- d) Between 100–70 cm

Answer: c) Less than 70 cm

Question 16. Thorn forests are commonly found in:

- a) Kerala, Tamil Nadu
- b) Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana
- c) Assam, Meghalaya
- d) Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand

Answer: b) Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana

Question 17. Which feature helps plants survive in thorn forests?

- a) Soft stems and broad leaves
- b) Long roots, thick stems, small leaves
- c) Needle-shaped leaves
- d) Large crowns and evergreen foliage

Answer: b) Long roots, thick stems, small leaves

Question 18. Common animals in thorn forests are:

- a) Elephants and Rhinoceroses
- b) Lions, Camels, Wild Ass, Foxes
- c) Yaks and Red Panda
- d) Royal Bengal Tigers and Crocodiles

Answer: b) Lions, Camels, Wild Ass, Foxes

Question 19. Which type of vegetation is found in mountains due to decreasing temperature with altitude?

- a) Desert vegetation
- b) Montane forests

- c) Evergreen forests
- d) Mangroves

Answer: b) Montane forests

Question 20. Wet temperate forests are found at heights between:

- a) 500–1000 m
- b) 1000–2000 m
- c) 2000–3000 m
- d) Above 3600 m

Answer: b) 1000–2000 m

Question 21. Coniferous trees like pine, deodar, fir and spruce are found between:

- a) 500–1000 m
- b) 1000–2000 m
- c) 1500–3000 m
- d) 3600 m and above

Answer: c) 1500–3000 m

Question 22. Alpine vegetation occurs above:

- a) 1000 m
- b) 2000 m
- c) 3000 m
- d) 3600 m

Answer: d) 3600 m

Question 23. Which nomadic tribes graze their animals on Alpine grasslands?

- a) Gujjars and Bakarwals
- b) Bhils and Gonds
- c) Todas and Nicobarese
- d) Santhals and Nagas

Answer: a) Gujjars and Bakarwals

Question 24. Which rare animal is found in montane forests?

- a) Royal Bengal Tiger
- b) Red Panda
- c) Camel
- d) Wild Ass

Answer: b) Red Panda

Question 25. Mangrove forests are found in:

- a) Himalayas
- b) Coastal areas influenced by tides
- c) Western Ghats
- d) Rajasthan Desert

Answer: b) Coastal areas influenced by tides

Question 26. Sundari trees, providing hard timber, are found in:

- a) Sundarbans (Ganga–Brahmaputra delta)
- b) Western Ghats

- c) Nilgiris
- d) Thar Desert

Answer: a) Sundarbans (Ganga–Brahmaputra delta)

Question 27. Which animal is most famous in mangrove forests?

- a) Red Panda
- b) Royal Bengal Tiger
- c) Yak
- d) Wild Ass

Answer: b) Royal Bengal Tiger

Question 28. How many plants are described in Ayurveda?

- a) 500
- b) 1000
- c) 2000
- d) 3000

Answer: c) 2000

Question 29. How many medicinal plants are in regular use in India?

- a) 200
- b) 300
- c) 400
- d) 500

Answer: d) 500

Question 30. How many medicinal plants are critically threatened according to the Red List?

- a) 49
- b) 52
- c) 60
- d) 70

Answer: b) 52

Question 31. Sarpagandha is used for treating:

- a) Diabetes
- b) Blood pressure
- c) Cough and cold
- d) Ulcers

Answer: b) Blood pressure

Question 32. Jamun seeds are useful in controlling:

- a) Asthma
- b) Diabetes
- c) Blood pressure
- d) Earache

Answer: b) Diabetes

Question 33. Which plant's juice of leaves is used to cure earache?

- a) Neem
- b) Arjun

- c) Babool
- d) Tulsi

Answer: b) Arjun

Question 34. Babool leaves are used to cure:

- a) Diabetes
- b) Asthma
- c) Eye sores
- d) Cough and cold

Answer: c) Eye sores

Question 35. Neem is known for its:

- a) Antibiotic and antibacterial properties
- b) Earache treatment
- c) Diabetes cure
- d) Asthma cure

Answer: a) Antibiotic and antibacterial properties

Question 36. Tulsi is mainly used to cure:

- a) Blood pressure
- b) Cough and cold
- c) Ulcers
- d) Eye sores

Answer: b) Cough and cold

Question 37. Kachnar is useful in treating:

- a) Asthma and ulcers
- b) Diabetes and hypertension
- c) Cough and cold
- d) Eye sores and fever

Answer: a) Asthma and ulcers

Wildlife

1. India's Faunal Richness:

- India has about 90,000 animal species.
- About 2,000 species of birds, i.e., 13% of the world's total.
- About 2,546 species of fish, i.e., 12% of the world's stock.
- India shares 5–8% of the world's amphibians, reptiles, and mammals.

2. Major Animals in Different Regions:

- Elephants – found in hot wet forests of Assam, Karnataka, and Kerala.
- One-horned rhinoceroses – in swampy & marshy lands of Assam and West Bengal.
- Wild ass – Rann of Kachchh.
- Camels – Thar Desert.
- Other animals – Indian bison, nilgai (blue bull), chousingha (four-horned antelope), gazelle, and deer species.
- Several species of monkeys are also found.

3. Big Cats in India:

- India is the only country in the world with both lions and tigers.
- Indian lion – natural habitat: Gir Forest, Gujarat.

- Tigers – found in Madhya Pradesh, Sundarbans (West Bengal), and Himalayan region.
- Leopards – important animals of prey.

4. Himalayan & Ladakh Wildlife:

- Himalayas – harbour hardy animals surviving extreme cold.
- Ladakh's high altitudes – yak (wild ox, ~1 tonne), Tibetan antelope, bharal (blue sheep), wild sheep, kiang (Tibetan wild ass).
- Other species – ibex, bear, snow-leopard, red panda.

5. Aquatic & Bird Life:

- Rivers, lakes & coastal areas – turtles, crocodiles, gharials.
- Gharial – only representative of a crocodile variety worldwide.
- Common birds – peacocks, pheasants, ducks, parakeets, cranes, pigeons.

6. Role of Biodiversity:

- Crops selected from a bio-diverse environment.
- Many medicinal plants also identified.
- Animals used as milch animals, draught power, transport, meat, and eggs.
- Fish provide nutritive food.
- Insects help in pollination and biological control of harmful insects.
- Every species has a role in the ecosystem – hence conservation is essential.

7. Threats to Flora & Fauna:

- About 1,300 plant species endangered; 20 species extinct.
- Many animal species are endangered; some already extinct.

- Causes of threat:
 - a. Hunting by greedy hunters.
 - b. Pollution from chemicals & industrial waste.
 - c. Acid deposits.
 - d. Alien species introduction.
 - e. Reckless deforestation for cultivation & habitation.

8. Government Conservation Measures:

- 18 Biosphere Reserves set up in India.
- 12 reserves included in the world network of biosphere reserves:
- Sundarbans, Nanda Devi, Gulf of Mannar, Nilgiri, Nokrek, Great Nicobar, Simlipal, Pachmarhi, Achanakmar-Amarkantak, Agasthyamalai, Kangchendzonga, Panna.
- Since 1992, financial & technical help given to botanical gardens.
- Eco-projects: Project Tiger, Project Rhino, Project Great Indian Bustard.
- Protected Areas: 106 National Parks, 573 Wildlife Sanctuaries, several Zoological gardens.

9. Fact File:

- Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 implemented in India.
- Message – Natural ecosystem is vital for survival; destruction must stop immediately.

Eighteen Bio-reserves

1. Sundarbans
2. Simlipal
3. Gulf of Mannar
4. Dihang-Dibang
5. Nilgiri

6. Nanda Devi
7. Nokrek
8. Great Nicobar
9. Manas
10. Kachchh
11. Dibru Saikhowa
12. Agasthyamalai
13. Kangchendzonga
14. Pachmarhi
15. Achanakmar-Amarkantak
16. Cold Desert
17. Seshachalam
18. Panna

MCQs on NCERT Geography Class 9 Chapter 5

Topic – **Wildlife**

Here are the top exam-oriented MCQ-type questions on “*Wildlife*” that you should prepare for your CBSE or state board exams:

Question 1. Approximately how many animal species are found in India?

- a) 80,000
- b) 85,000
- c) 90,000
- d) 1,00,000

Answer: c) 90,000

Question 2. How many species of birds are found in India?

- a) 1,500
- b) 2,000
- c) 2,546
- d) 6,000

Answer: b) 2,000

Question 3. India's birds constitute about what percentage of the world's total?

- a) 10%
- b) 11%
- c) 12%
- d) 13%

Answer: d) 13%

Question 4. How many species of fish are found in India?

- a) 1,500
- b) 2,000
- c) 2,546
- d) 3,000

Answer: c) 2,546

Question 5. Indian fish species account for nearly what percent of the world's stock?

- a) 8%
- b) 10%
- c) 12%
- d) 15%

Answer: c) 12%

Question 6. India shares what percentage of the world's amphibians, reptiles and mammals?

- a) 3–5%
- b) 4–6%
- c) 5–8%
- d) 8–10%

Answer: c) 5–8%

Question 7. The most majestic animals among the mammals of India are:

- a) Lions
- b) Elephants
- c) Tigers
- d) Rhinos

Answer: b) Elephants

Question 8. Elephants are found in the hot wet forests of:

- a) Rajasthan and Gujarat
- b) Assam, Karnataka and Kerala
- c) Madhya Pradesh and Punjab
- d) West Bengal and Orissa

Answer: b) Assam, Karnataka and Kerala

Question 9. One-horned rhinoceroses live in:

- a) Rajasthan and Gujarat
- b) Assam and West Bengal
- c) Tamil Nadu and Kerala
- d) Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh

Answer: b) Assam and West Bengal

Question 10. Which animals are found in arid areas of Rann of Kachchh and Thar Desert respectively?

- a) Camel and Wild Ass
- b) Wild Ass and Camel
- c) Deer and Tiger
- d) Gazelle and Leopard

Answer: b) Wild Ass and Camel

Question 11. The natural habitat of the Indian lion is:

- a) Sundarbans
- b) Gir forest, Gujarat
- c) Himalayas
- d) Nilgiris

Answer: b) Gir forest, Gujarat

Question 12. Tigers in India are found in:

- a) Madhya Pradesh, Sundarbans, Himalayas
- b) Assam, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh
- c) Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana
- d) Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu

Answer: a) Madhya Pradesh, Sundarbans, Himalayas

Question 13. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

- a) Yak – Ladakh
- b) Tibetan antelope – Cold deserts
- c) Royal Bengal Tiger – Sundarbans
- d) Elephant – Rajasthan desert

Answer: d) Elephant – Rajasthan desert

Question 14. The only representative of a crocodile variety found in the world today is:

- a) Turtle
- b) Gharial
- c) Crocodile
- d) Monitor lizard

Answer: b) Gharial

Question 15. Which of these animals is NOT found in Ladakh?

- a) Yak
- b) Kiang (Tibetan wild ass)
- c) Snow leopard
- d) Lion

Answer: d) Lion

Question 16. The rare red panda is found in:

- a) Gujarat
- b) Ladakh pockets
- c) Nilgiris
- d) Andaman Islands

Answer: b) Ladakh pockets

Question 17. Which bird is the national bird of India?

- a) Parrot
- b) Peacock
- c) Crane
- d) Pigeon

Answer: b) Peacock

Question 18. Which of the following birds are common in Indian forests and wetlands?

- a) Peacocks, ducks, parakeets, cranes
- b) Penguins, owls, swans
- c) Ostrich, pelican, hummingbird
- d) Emu, eagle, macaw

Answer: a) Peacocks, ducks, parakeets, cranes

Question 19. Which of the following is a contribution of insects to human life?

- a) Providing meat and eggs
- b) Providing draught power
- c) Helping in pollination and biological control
- d) Providing timber

Answer: c) Helping in pollination and biological control

Question 20. Which of the following animals are milch animals (providing milk)?

- a) Fish
- b) Goats and cows
- c) Crocodiles
- d) Turtles

Answer: b) Goats and cows

Question 21. About how many plant species are endangered in India?

- a) 900
- b) 1,300
- c) 2,000
- d) 5,000

Answer: b) 1,300

Question 22. How many plant species are already extinct in India?

- a) 10
- b) 15
- c) 20
- d) 25

Answer: c) 20

Question 23. Which of the following is not a cause of threat to wildlife?

- a) Hunting
- b) Industrial waste pollution
- c) Cutting forests
- d) Biological control of harmful insects

Answer: d) Biological control of harmful insects

Question 24. How many biosphere reserves have been set up in India?

- a) 12
- b) 15
- c) 18
- d) 20

Answer: c) 18

Question 25. How many of India's biosphere reserves are included in the World Network?

- a) 10
- b) 11
- c) 12
- d) 15

Answer: c) 12

Question 26. Which of the following is not included in the World Network of Biosphere Reserves?

- a) Sundarbans
- b) Nanda Devi
- c) Gir Forest
- d) Great Nicobar

Answer: c) Gir Forest

Question 27. Project Tiger, Project Rhino and Project Great Indian Bustard are:

- a) Agricultural schemes
- b) Educational projects
- c) Eco-developmental projects
- d) Irrigation schemes

Answer: c) Eco-developmental projects

Question 28. How many National Parks are there in India?

- a) 73
- b) 90
- c) 106
- d) 120

Answer: c) 106

Question 29. How many wildlife sanctuaries are there in India?

- a) 373
- b) 473
- c) 573
- d) 600

Answer: c) 573

Question 30. In which year was the Wildlife Protection Act implemented in India?

- a) 1952
- b) 1962
- c) 1972
- d) 1982

Answer: c) 1972

Next & Previous Topics of NCERT/CBSE Geography Class 9 Chapter 5: Natural Vegetation And Wildlife

Topics No.	Topics Name
1	Types Of Vegetation
2	Wildlife

Thank You



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