CLASS – 11

Geography

Date- 18.01.22

Q 1 – Biodiversity is important not only for geographers but also for economists. How?

Ans. It is rightly said that the biodiversity is important not only for geographers but also for economists. For all humans,

Biodiversity is an important resource in their day-to-day life.

Crop Diversity: One important part of biodiversity is 'crop diversity', which is also called agro-biodiversity.

Manufacturing: Biodiversity is seen as a reservoir of resources to be drawn upon for the manufacture of food, pharmaceutical, and cosmetic products.

Tourism: Biodiversity has given boost to tourism industry.

Economic Commodities: At the same time, it is also the origin of new conflicts dealing with rules of division and appropriation of natural resources. Some of the important economic commodities that biodiversity supplies to humankind are: food crops, livestock, forests, fish, medicinal resources, etc.

Q 2 – What is the difference between wild life sanctuary and national parks.

Ans. National Park: A national park is just any piece of land set aside by the government not to be touched. An example would be the "Emerald Circle" that winds through the level and area. Wild Life Sanctuary: A wildlife sanctuary is a specific habitat of an animal that is endangered. An example would be the wetlands in Arkansas where the Ivory Billed Woodpecker was recently seen. This is protected in the same way that a national park is.

Q 3 – Name some biogeographic zones.

Ans. The lakes, deserts, coasts, estuaries, etc. are some biogeographic zones.

Q 4– What does the term 'primitive' refer to?

Ans. The term 'primitive' refers to early humans who were hunters and gatherers.

Q 5 – During which geological period the mammals go extinct from the earth?

Ans. The mammals got extinct from the earth during the Pleistocene age about 2 million years ago.

Q 6 – What is the goal of conservation strategy?

Ans. The goal of conservation strategy is to ensure that evolution continues allowing natural forces to maintain and evolve species.

Q 7 – Name some national parks of the country.

Ans. Some important national parks of the country are Kaziranga National Park, Sundarbans, Hazaribagh National Park, and Corbett National Park.

Q 8 – Name the two sources providing food to man.

Ans. Plants and animals.

Q 9 – What do you understand by species diversity?

Ans. The variation in the physical features of the species.

Q 10 – What are the different types of biodiversity?

Ans. There are three types of biodiversity: Genetic, Ecosystem, and Species diversity.

Q 11 – What were the main causes of the extinction of mammals in the Pleistocene period?

Ans. The main causes were:

Over killing of animals by humans.

Deterioration in climate.

Q 12 – How much percentage of the known plants and animals of the world are at risk of extinction?

Ans. About 8% of wild plants and 22% of animals are at the risk of extinction.

Q 13 – What are the major determinants of nature and the extent of a biome?

Ans. The rainfall, temperature range, nature, soil, barriers, latitude, and altitude are the major determinants of the nature and extent of a biome.

Q 14 – Where would you find the greatest variety of hoofed herbivore species?

Ans. The greatest variety of hoofed herbivorous species is found in tropical Savanna.

Q 15 – Give some examples of hoofed herbivore species.

Ans. They include zebra, giraffe, elephant, kangaroos, and several kinds of antelopes.

Q 16– Which areas in the world consist of deciduous forests?

Ans. The deciduous forests are found in the temperate regions of north-central Europe, eastern Asia, and the eastern United States

Q 17– Name the principal grasslands of the world.

Ans. The principal grasslands of-the world include Prairies to Canada and the USA, the Pampas of South America, the Steppes of Europe and Asia, and Veldts of Africa.

Q 18 – What constitutes the dominant vegetation of Taiga?

Ans. Pine, fir, cedar, hemlock, and spruce constitute the dominant vegetation of Taiga.

Q 19– Identify the important determinants of marine ecosystems.

Ans. The important determinants of marine ecosystems are depth of water, distance from the snow, and drainage of glaciers and rivers.

Q 20– Mention three vertical zones of the ocean on the basis of the availability of light for photosynthesis.

Ans. The three zones of oceans on the basis of the availability of light for photosynthesis are photic, aphotic, and abyssal zones.

Q 21 – Define agro-ecology.

Ans. The study of the relationship between agricultural scope and environment is called agro-ecology.

Q 22 – What is ecology?

Ans. Ecology is the science that studies the interaction of organisms with their environment.

Q 23– Name the positive biotic interactions.

Ans. Mutualism and communalism are two positive biotic interactions.

Q 24 – Give two examples of fungi,

Ans. Yeasts and mushrooms are two examples of fungi.

Q 25– How many species of living organisms exist today?

Ans. Over5 million species of living organisms exist in the world today.

Q 26 – Name some important abiotic factors of the environment.

Ans. Temperature, water, light, humidity, wind, topography, and mineral elements are some of the important factors of the environment.

Q27– Give two examples of herbivores and carnivores each.

Ans. Cattle and deer are herbivores, whereas tigers and lions are carnivores.