

**APEEJAY COMMON EXAMINATION, 2021-22**  
**CLASS-XI**

**GEOGRAPHY (029)**  
**TERM-2**

**Time Allowed: 2 hours**

**Max. Marks 35**

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**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS**

- I. Question paper is divided into 5 sections A ,B,C,D&E
- II. In section A question number 1 to 3 are Very Short Answer type questions.
- III. In section B question number 4 is Source based question.
- IV. In section C question number 5 & 6 are Short Answer based questions.
- V. In section D question number 7 to 9 are Long Answer based questions.
- VI. In section E question number 10 is a Map based question.

**SECTION A (VSA)**

**ATTEMPT ALL QUESTIONS**

**2x3=6**

1. Define waves.
2. Distinguish between forest area and forest cover.
3. Distinguish between Spring tides and Neap tides. Give examples.

OR

Distinguish between cold currents and warm currents. Give examples.

**SECTION B (SOURCE BASED QUESTION)**

**4**

**3x1=3**

Montane Forests in mountainous areas, the decrease in temperature with increasing altitude leads to a corresponding change in natural vegetation. Mountain forests can be classified into two types, the northern mountain forests and the southern mountain forests.

The Himalayan ranges show a succession of vegetation from the tropical to the tundra, which change in with the altitude. Deciduous forests are found in the foothills of the Himalayas. It is succeeded by the wet temperate type of forests between an altitude of 1,000-2,000 m. In the higher hill ranges of northeastern India, hilly areas of West Bengal and Uttaranchal, evergreen broad leaf trees such as oak and chestnut are predominant. Between 1,500-1,750 m, pine forests are also well-developed in this zone, with Chir Pine as a very useful commercial tree. Deodar, a highly valued endemic species grows mainly in the western part of the Himalayan range. Deodar is a durable wood mainly used in construction activity. Similarly, the chinar and the walnut, which sustain the famous Kashmir handicrafts, belong to this zone. Blue pine and spruce appear at altitudes of 2,225-3,048 m. At many places in this zone, temperate grasslands are also found. But in the higher reaches there is a transition to Alpine forests and pastures. Silver firs, junipers, pines, birch and rhododendrons, etc. occur between 3,000-4,000 m.

However, these pastures are used extensively for transhumance by tribes like the Gujjars, the Bakarwals, the Bhotiyas and the Gaddis. The southern slopes of the Himalayas carry a thicker vegetation cover because of relatively higher precipitation than the drier north-facing slopes. At higher altitudes, mosses and lichens form part of the tundra vegetation. The southern mountain forests include the forests found in three distinct areas of Peninsular India viz; the Western Ghats, the Vindhya and the Nilgiris. As they are closer to the tropics, and only 1,500 m above the sea level, vegetation is temperate in the higher regions, and subtropical on the lower regions of the Western Ghats, especially in Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. The temperate forests are called Sholas in the Nilgiris, Anaimalai and Palani hills. Some of the other trees of this forest of economic significance include, magnolia, laurel, cinchona and wattle. Such forests are also found in the Satpura and the Maikal ranges.

**Attempt all questions.**

4.1 Describe the vegetation cover found in southern slopes of Himalayas.

4.2 Name the trees found in Sholas Forest.

4.3 What types of trees are found at the height of 3000-4000 m?

**SECTION C (SHORT ANSWER)**

**Question no. 5 & 6**

**2x3=6**

5. Discuss any two major factors that are responsible for the loss of biodiversity? Suggest any two steps to prevent them.

6. Explain three forces affecting velocity and direction of wind.

OR

Explain land breeze and sea breeze.

**SECTION D (LONG ANSWER)**

**Question no. 7 to 9**

**3x5=15**

7. Classify and explain the type of soils found in India on the basis of genesis, colour, composition and location.

OR

Distinguish between soil degradation and soil erosion. Suggest some methods of soil conservation.

8. What do you understand by the term condensation? Classify and explain the forms of condensations on the basis of temperature and location.

9. Discuss the impact of monsoon on economic life of India.

### SECTION E (MAP)

10. On the outline map of India indicate and mark the following features (**Attempt any 5**).  $1 \times 5 = 5$

- a) Nanda Devi
- b) Laterite Soil
- c) Littoral and Swamp Forest
- d) Khasi Hills
- e) Sundarbans
- f) Arid Soils

