

## Commercial Geography (English Medium) - ICOM Part 2 Commercial Geography Chapter 34 Short Questions Preparation

Q1. Write down why soils of all regions, is not same type.

**Ans 1:** Soil is not a lifeless residual layer, which has somehow accumulated over a long period of time. To understand soil classification and its characteristics, it is a period of time. To understand soil classification and its characteristics, it is necessary to understand the climate of the certain area, because it plays a vital role in the development of soil type and its characteristics.

Q2. Write down major soil types found in Pakistan.

**Ans 1:** i - Northern Mountainous region soils.  
ii. Western Mountainous region soils.  
iii. Portwar upland soils  
iv. Sandy desert region soils.  
v. piedmont plain region soils.  
vi. Sub recent River plain region soil.

Q3. What type of soil is present in the upper and lower Indus plain of Pakistan ?

**Ans 1:** In Pakistan the upper and lower Indus plain is composed of material by Indus river and its tributaries. Major type of soil is Pedicals. In this soil, limestone content is prominent, while organic matter is less.

Q4. Write down salient characteristics of the northwestern mountainous region ?

**Ans 1:** This vast region of Pakistan is occupied by low mountains and valleys. Vegetative cover is poor due to small rainfall in the area. In this region aridisol soil is very prominent and is found in large areas. While along river valleys loamy soils are present.

Q5. Write down in brief words what is Soil ?

**Ans 1:** Soil is upper crust of Earth, where vegetative growth of plants (vegetation) takes place. Soil is made up of substances existing in three states, solid, liquid and gaseous. For plant growth a proper balance of all three states of matter is necessary. The solid portion of soil is composed of both inorganic and organic.

Q6. Write down a role of vegetation in the fertility and soil classification.

**Ans 1:** Major components of soil are parent rock material and organic matter. Organic matter is outcome of decomposition of vegetation and fertility of soil is determined by organic matter content. Without organic matter fertility of soil is not possible. organic matter therefore determine the soil type and fertility of soil.

Q7. Write down major soil forming factors?

**Ans 1:** Soil in any one location has developed through a genetic process whose nature is determined by certain factors. These are as follows. i. soil parent material ii. Relief i.e. configuration of their land surface. iii. Climate iv. Living organisms . v- Water above, within and below the soil. vi. Mans presence and use of land vii- span of time. over which the above mentioned six elements have interacted. viii. vegetation cover over the soil.

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Q8. What is rule of parent material in the formation and classification of soil.

**Ans 1:** When a soil forms directly from underlying rock, the dominant soil minerals bear a direct relationship to the original rock. This is the simplest kind of soil formation, give rise to what is known as a residual soil.

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Q9. Write down major characteristics of northeastern mountainous region soils.

**Ans 1:** This region includes the mountainous areas of the Himalayas, the Karakoram and the Hinu Kush. While salt Range area also represent somewhat similar conditions.

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Q10. Write down role of vegetation in the fertility and soil classification ?

**Ans 1:** Major components of soil are parent rock material and organic matter. Organic matter is outcome of decomposition of vegetation and fertility of soil is determined by organic matter content. Without organic matter (vegetation) fertility of soil is not possible. Organic matter therefore determine the soil type and fertility of soil.

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