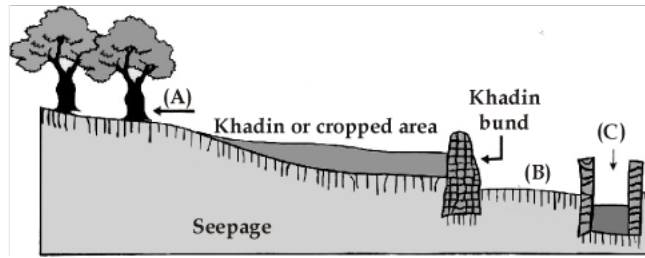


- Q1.** How does mining cause pollution?
- Q2.** Why management of natural resources should ensure equitable distribution of resources?
- Q3.** List any two measures that you suggest for better management of water resources.
- Q4.** Name any two wastes that can be recycled and reused.
- Q5.** What is the course of Ganga?
- Q6.** Define the term natural resource.
- Q7.** What do you mean by recycle?
- Q8.** Why is reuse of material better than recycling in saving the environment?
- Q9.** Define pollutant.
- Q10.** What are fossil fuels?
- Q11.** "Sun is the ultimate source of energy for fossil fuels", justify this statement.
- Q12.** Define the term 'conservation of environment'.
- Q13.** Why is it necessary to conserve our environment?
- Q14.** What is biodiversity?
- Q15.** What is coliform?
- Q16.** What is the name of award given in honour of the movement started for the protection of Khejri trees?
- Q17.** What do you mean by wildlife?
- Q18.** What is Narmada Bachao Andolan?
- Q19.** What is the significance of biodiversity?
- Q20.** How was coal formed?
- Q21.** What are the causes of over-exploitation of natural resources?
- Q22.** What is the measure of biodiversity of an area?
- Q23.** What do you understand by the term socio-cultural environment?
- Q24.** What is the name given to main programme for the replenishment of forests?
- Q25.** What is Amrita Devi Bishnoi National Award?
- Q26.** How long coal is going to last at the present rate of consumption?

- Q27.** Name two exhaustible natural resources.
- Q28.** The industries in an area used up the tubewell water excessively. It was found that most of the trees in that area dried up. What could be the cause for this.
- Q29.** What is water harvesting?
- Q30.** List any four suggestions you would recommend to your friends to make them more environment-friendly.
- Q31.** List any four changes you would like to incorporate in your life style in a move towards a sustainable use of available resources in our country.
- Q32.** List three reasons to justify the need to manage the available resources carefully.
- Q33.** Give an example to show that prejudice against the traditional use of forests has no basis.
- Q34.** How are different stakeholders dependent on forests? Mention any four of them
- Q35.** Why should we conserve forests? Suggest any two ways to conserve forests.
- Q36.** Suggest any two ways to strike a balance between environment and development.
- Q37.** What is sustainable development? Suggest any one method to achieve it.
- Q38.** List any four practices would help in protecting our environment.
- Q39.** Why is conservation of wildlife considered important for us? Give any two reasons.
- Q40.** Make a list of four forest produces that you use.
- Q41.** Many organisations are working on rejuvenating ancient system of water harvesting. Give examples of any four.
- Q42.** Construction of a dam on a river often results in the reduction of fish catch. Why is it so?
- Q43.** How kulhs system of irrigation evolved in Himachal Pradesh?
- Q44.** How alpine meadows of Himalayan National Park have been affected since nomadic shepherds stopped grazing their sheep in the park during summer?
- Q45.** In which way management of fossil fuels differ from other natural renewable resources?
- Q46.** Give two advantages of water stored in ground.
- Q47.** What is watershed management?
- Q48.** Students were asked to conduct a survey and prepare a report on the number of tigers in Rajasthan. They were surprised to see that very less number of tigers are there.
- What caused this sharp decrease in number of tigers?
  - How is the small number of surviving tigers a cause of worry from the genetics point of view?
  - As a student, what measures can you take to create awareness among people?
- Q49.** Industrialisation is one main cause of deterioration of environment. Discuss.
- Q50.** What measures have been taken for the conservation of wildlife? State any three measures.
- Q51.** How does the water of Ganga get polluted?
- Q52.** Suggest three ways to maintain a balance between environment and development

**Q53.** Given below is the diagram of traditional water harvesting systemr – an ideal setting of the khadian system. Indicate the meaning of (A), (B) and (C).



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- S1.** Mining causes pollution because large quantities of slag are produced and discarded in the extraction of metals.
- S2.** Management of natural resources should ensure equitable distribution of resources so that the benefit should go to all and not just privileged persons.
- S3.** (a) Install water harvesting systems.  
(b) Give the control of water management to the residents of the colony.
- S4.** Plastic and metal wastes can be recycled and reused.
- S5.** The Ganga covers a distance of 2500 km from Gangotri in the Himalayas to Ganga Sagar in Bay of Bengal.
- S6.** Stock of the nature such as air, water, soil, minerals, coal, petroleum, forest and wildlife is called natural resources.
- S7.** Recycle means to collect articles of plastic, paper, glass and metal and to process them to obtain the material again.
- S8.** Reuse of material is better because recycling requires some energy and also adds to some air pollution.
- S9.** Pollutant is a substance that causes harmful change in the environment, thereby producing adverse effects on living organism.
- S10.** Coal and petroleum which were produced from biomass beneath the Earth's surface millions of years ago are called fossil fuels.
- S11.** Plants obtain energy from the Sun for preparing their food. Animals get energy by eating plants. Fossil fuels are obtained when animals and plants get buried. Thus, Sun is the ultimate source of energy for fossil fuels.
- S12.** Sensible use of natural resources in order to avoid excessive degradation and to keep the environment safe as it is, is called conservation of environment.
- S13.** It is necessary to conserve our environment to prevent depletion of natural resources and to keep it worth living for future generations.
- S14.** Existence of wide variety of species of plants, animals and microorganism in a natural habitat is called biodiversity. It is the number of species or range of different life forms found there.
- S15.** It is a group of gram-negative rod-shaped bacteria that are found in human intestines. Their presence in water is an indication of contamination by disease-causing microorganism.
- S16.** Amrita Devi Bishnoi National Award for wildlife conservation.
- S17.** All the naturally occurring animals and plants and their species which are not domesticated or cultivated are forms of wildlife.
- S18.** Narmada Bachao Andolan which means Save Narmada Movement is about raising the height of the dam on river Narmada.
- S19.** Biodiversity is crucial to the stability of ecosystems. Biodiversity in natural habitat is an important pool and provides genetic material of potential use.

- S20.** Coal was formed by degradation of bio-mass millions of years ago.
- S21.** Causes of over-exploitation of natural resources are:  
(a) Increasing population. (b) Technical advancement. (c) Rising standard of living.
- S22.** The number of species found there and the range of different life forms.
- S23.** By socio-cultural environment we mean the man-made environment through his historical, cultural, economic, political and moral activities.
- S24.** The name given to main programme for replenishment of forests is called silviculture.
- S25.** Amrita Devi Bishnoi sacrificed her life alongwith 363 other persons for preventing felling of *Khejri* trees. Govt. of India has recently instituted an award in her memory for protection of wildlife.
- S26.** Around 200 years.
- S27.** Coal and petroleum.
- S28.** Water table in that area went down. The trees growing there could not get water and nutrition from the soil, so they dried up.
- S29.** Capturing rain water where it falls or capturing the run off in a local area is called water harvesting. This water is used for irrigation later.
- S30.** (a) Reduce the use of energy resources. For example, we can save electricity by switching off unnecessary lights and fans.  
(b) Recycle of plastic, paper, glass and metal articles.  
(c) Reuse of things. For example, we can reverse the envelopes and use them again. Similarly, we can use empty bottles of pickles, jams and squashes for storing kitchen items.  
(d) On day to day basis, we can decide which route to take to undertake a project, so that the minimum use of energy and resources is involved.
- S31.** Four changes that can be incorporated in my life style as a move towards sustainable use of available resources are:  
(a) I shall reduce wastage of electricity by switching off unnecessary lights and fans.  
(b) I shall reduce the use of petrol by pooling my car.  
(c) I shall segregate non-biodegradable waste consisting of plastic, glass and metal from other waste and send it for recycling.  
(d) I shall pass on my books and notes to my junior instead of disposing off as *raddi*.
- S32.** Three reasons are given as under:  
(a) Their use does not damage the environment.  
(b) These remain available to future generations  
(c) The benefit of development reaches to everyone.
- S33.** Great Himalayan National Park provides an example of this. It has alpine meadows which were grazed by sheep. Nomadic shephards used to drive their sheep there from the valley every summer. This practice was banned by the government. The result is the grass has grown very tall. It falls over and prevents the growth of fresh grass.
- S34.** (a) Wildlife and nature enthusiasts do research and derive pleasure from forests. They want to conserve nature in its original form.  
(b) Industrialists obtain raw materials from the forests for their products.  
(c) People living near the forests are dependent on them for their requirement of wood and fodder.  
(d) Forest department of the government who owns the land and control the resources from forests.

- S35.** Forests are biodiversity hot spots. The aim of conservation of forests is to preserve the biodiversity that we have inherited. Loss of diversity leads to ecological instability.
- Way to conserve forests:
- (a) **Silviculture** – Reforest those forest lands where a large number of trees have been felled in a planned way.
  - (b) **Help of local people** – Local people can help a lot in conserving the forests.
- S36.** Two ways to strike a balance between environment and development are:
- (a) Plant more and more trees.
  - (b) Adopt environmentally sound technologies based on maximum recycling and efficient use of resource.
- S37.** Development which can be maintained for a long time without damage to the environment is called sustainable development.
- (a) Plant more trees.
  - (b) Recycle resources to the maximum.
- S38.** Four practices which would help in protecting our environment are:
- (a) Judicious use of fertilisers
  - (b) Proper drainage and irrigation
  - (c) Harvesting of rain water
  - (d) Rotation of crops
- S39.** Conservation of wildlife is important in maintaining ecological balance:
- (a) Wildlife keeps control over a number of herbivorous animals.
  - (b) It is a storehouse of a number of articles like wood, herbs, lac and honey.
- S40.** (a) Wood                      (b) Tendu leaves                      (c) Gums and resins                      (d) Spices
- S41.** (a) Building small earthen dams                      (b) Constructing dykes  
(c) Setting up rooftop water-collecting devices                      (d) Digging small pits and lakes
- S42.** This is because the nutrients which are generally swept downwards are trapped in the dams. It is this presence of excessive nutrients that causes reduction in fish catch.
- S43.** Some parts of Himachal Pradesh evolved a local system of canal irrigation called 'kulhs'. Water flowing in the streams was diverted into a man-made canal which took water to different villages down the hillside.
- S44.** Without the regular grazing by sheep, the grass first grows very tall and then falls over preventing fresh growth.
- S45.** Coal and petroleum were formed from the degradation of bio-mass millions of years ago. There is a limited quantity of these resources under the earth. Hence, these sources are not going to last indefinitely. These will be exhausted in the future no matter how carefully we use them. Therefore, management of fossil fuels differs from that of other natural renewable resources. We need to look for new and renewable energy resources.
- S46.** (a) It does not evaporate but spreads out to recharge wells and provides moisture for vegetation over a wide area.  
(b) It does not provide breeding ground for mosquitoes like stagnant water does.  
(c) It remains protected from contamination by human and animal waste.
- S47.** Scientific conservation of soil and water to increase biomass production is called watershed management. It not only increases the production and income of the watershed community but also overcomes drought and flood. It increases the life of downstream dams and reservoirs.

- S48.** (a) Poaching of animals and deforestation are the major reasons for the sharp decrease in the number of tigers.
- (b) With the decrease in population of tigers, there will be a smaller chance of genetic variation. It will make them unfit to cope with the changing environments. There is a possibility of their extinction after a prolonged period of time.
- (c) I shall give the message to the people that
- Loss of tigers will decrease the biodiversity of forest.
  - It will create instability in the food chain. In the absence of tigers, the population of herbivores will increase. There will be no plants or grass left and desert conditions will develop.
- S49.** This is correct that industrialisation is one main cause of deterioration of environment. This is because
- Noise and air pollution from the industries is disturbing.
  - Industrial waste which is led to water bodies causes water pollution.
  - Gases like  $\text{SO}_2$  and  $\text{NO}_2$  which are emitted by the industries are toxic.
  - Radioactive radiations are emitted by nuclear power stations. These rays are highly toxic to human beings and other animals.
- S50.** (a) Total ban on poaching or capturing of any bird or animal belonging to endangered species has been imposed.
- (b) National parks and sanctuaries have been established.
- (c) Natural habitats of our wildlife have been preserved.
- S51.** The river Ganga runs from Gangotri in Himalayas to Ganga Sagar in the Bay of Bengal. On its way, it is being turned into a drain by more than a hundred towns and cities that pour their garbage and excreta into it. It is also polluted by other human activities like bathing, washing clothes and immersion of ashes and unburnt corpses. Industries also dump their effluents into the river.
- S52.** Three ways to maintain a balance between environment and development are:
- We should use natural resources cautiously.
  - Resources should be used in environmentally and developmentally sound manner.
  - If the exploitation of resources is too high, economic and social development will be faster at the cost of environment.
- S53.** (A) – Catchment area, (B) – Saline area, (C) – Shallow dugwell.