

## **CBSE Test Paper-01**

### **Chapter 16 Management of Natural Resource**

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1. The concept of 'Biosphere Reserve' was evolved by **(1)**
  - a. Government of India
  - b. Botanical Survey of India
  - c. UNESCO
  - d. UNDP
2. 'Chipko Andolan' originated in a remote village called Reni in Garhwal in the Himalayas during the **(1)**
  - a. 1970
  - b. 1972
  - c. 1974
  - d. 1971
3. Which of the following is not the source of CFCs **(1)**
  - a. Refrigerators
  - b. Automobile discharge
  - c. Aerosol sprays
  - d. Fire – extinguisher
4. Expand the abbreviation of GAP :- **(1)**
  - a. Ganga action plan
  - b. Government agency for animal protection
  - c. Gross Assimilation by photosynthesis
  - d. Governmental Agency for pollution control
5. Which of the following is an exhaustible natural resource? **(1)**
  - a. minerals
  - b. air

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- c. solar radiation
  - d. water

6. Who launched Chipko Andolan. **(1)**
7. What is natural resource? **(1)**
8. Which city had the maximum coliform count in Ganges water? **(1)**
9. How is the increase in demand for energy affecting atmosphere adversely? **(1)**
10. Why is damage to the ozone layer a cause for concern? What steps are being taken to limit this damage? **(3)**
11. Why is there a need to ban the use of polythene bags? **(3)**
12. One day Mohan found his neighbours burning plastic wastes in an open space near to his house. He explained three methods to save the environment from plastic wastes to them. Imagine yourself in methods that Mohan might have told to his neighbours. What value was exhibited by Mohan in this situation? **(3)**
13. What are the advantages of cloth bags over plastic bags during shopping? **(3)**
14. What is biodiversity? Why has it become important recently? **(5)**
15. Suggest your views on the traditional systems of water harvesting. **(5)**

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**Answers**

1. c. UNESCO

**Explanation:** Biosphere reserves, a particularly flexible form of protected area, is the centerpiece of UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere Program.

A biosphere reserve is a unique kind of protected area that differs from a national park, wilderness area, national forest, or wildlife refuge in having three very different, but equal, aims: conservation of genetic resources, species, and ecosystems; scientific research and monitoring; and promoting sustainable development in communities of the surrounding region. All three of these aims are equally important in a biosphere reserve.

2. a. 1970

**Explanation:** Chipko movement was started in 1970's in the Himalayas of Uttar Pradesh in order to prevent the illegal deforestation and destruction of forest and trees. Indian villagers, mainly the women have participated in this movement. They adopted Gandhian method of Satyagraha by hugging the trees and saving them from being cut down.

3. b. Automobile discharge

**Explanation:** Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) are anthropogenic compounds that have been released into the atmosphere since the 1930s in various applications such as in air-conditioning, refrigeration, blowing agents in foams, insulations and packing materials, propellants in aerosol cans, and as solvents.

Automobile discharge is the source of Hydrocarbons. These pollutants react with nitrogen oxides in the presence of sunlight to form ground level ozone, a primary ingredient in smog.

4. a. Ganga action plan

**Explanation:** "Ganga Action Plan" (GAP) is an action plan which is an immediate reduction of pollution load on the river Ganga. It is prepared by Department of Environment in December 1984 on the basis of a survey on Ganga basin carried out

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by the Central Pollution Control Board in 1984.

5. a. minerals

**Explanation:** Minerals are exhaustible natural resources. The large scale exploitation of minerals started with the beginning of Industrial revolution and is growing since then.

6. Chipko Andolan launched by Sunder Lal Bahuguna.

7. Any natural component of the environment that can be utilized by man for his welfare is called natural resource.

8. Kannauj and Kanpur (Most Probable Number 1400/500 ml)

9. Increased population leads to increasing demand of energy which leads to excessive consumption of fossil fuels and releases a lot of polluting gases, some of which are causing global warming and also producing acid rain.

10. Ozone layer acts as a protective shield against the harmful Ultraviolet rays of the sun. Depletion of ozone layer leads to exposure to Ultraviolet rays & due to this the incidences of cancer, cataract are on rise. Also the uv rays damage the immune system of human beings.

In 1987, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) succeeded in forging an agreement between nations to freeze chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) production to 1986 levels. CFCs are the main cause of ozone layer depletion.

11. Polythene bags are non- biodegradable, they are not decomposed by micro-organisms hence remain in the environment for long period of time &, cause environmental pollution. Also burning of polythene bags produces toxic gases. Thus disposal of polythene bags poses a great environmental hazard.

12. Methods to save the environment from effects of plastic wastes are:

- i. Use paper or cloth bags to carry things instead of plastic bags as paper bags are biodegradable causing less pollution in environment.
- ii. Recycle the plastic waste by sending it to factories for processing as plastics are non biodegradable.
- iii. Dispose off the plastic wastes in separate boxes that are placed for non-biodegradable wastes.

Mohan exhibited values of a responsible, concerned citizen, who is taking efforts to conserve environment.

13. Cloth bags are

- a. made of biodegradable material.
- b. do not pollute our environment.
- c. can be reused over and over again.

14. **Biodiversity:** (Gk-bios = life; diversity = form). It is occurrence of different kinds of organisms and the complete range of varieties adapted to different climates, environments and areas being constituents of food chains and food web of biotic interrelationship. Biodiversity refers to totality of genes, species and ecosystems of a region. Biodiversity differs from place to place.

As there is continuous loss of biodiversity due to increasing population, resources consumption, urbanization and pollution, it is important to conserve it. The basic reason for concern is that biodiversity is being lost even before it attains its size. Loss of biodiversity would check evolutionary capability of biota to cope up with environmental loss.

15. In recent years, the crisis of water has been faced by many parts of our country. Thus, there is a greater need for surface water collection, storage, treatment and supply at the household level for domestic use. Many indigenous water saving methods have been used by local communities to capture water. In different parts of our country, traditional methods of rainwater harvesting is practiced in different ways:

In Madhya Pradesh, check dams, tanks and community lift irrigation schemes were used to overcome drought. As a result, food production got increased by 38% between 1990 and 1995.

In Andhra Pradesh also, percolation tanks and check dams were constructed to overcome drought. Even in Maharashtra, drought-prone areas were converted to green land by percolation tanks.

In Jodhpur (Rajasthan), Gramin Vigyan Vikas Samiti motivated people to build storage tanks. Water harvesting techniques are highly specific for specific areas and the benefits are also localized. These days, rooftop rainwater harvesting is practiced. It is a method of direct collection of rainwater on the rooftop of buildings, houses as well as those of industries buildings. The rainwater collected can be stored for direct use or can be allowed to reach under the ground. Once the water reaches the groundwater table is raised. It is thus, a solution to the problem of depleting groundwater.

Kulhs are the traditional irrigation system used in Himachal Pradesh by diverting water from natural flowing streams by making surface channels.