

CBSE Test Paper-02

Chapter 16 Management of Natural Resource

1. Find the correct statement **(1)**

- a. 'Sigri' is a mechanical device
- b. All of these
- c. water stored in the ground does not evaporate
- d. Grazing of domestic animals in national parks are not prohibitable

2. Which product is formed when Co combines with haemoglobin? **(1)**

- a. All of these
- b. Carboxy – hemoglobin
- c. Oxyhemoglobin
- d. Carbaminoglobin

3. Match the following with correct response. **(1)**

(1) Tehri dam	(A) Narmada River
(2) Sardar Sarovar Dam	(B) To store water for irrigation
(3) Coliform	(C) Bacteria
(4) Dams are built on rivers	(D) Bhagirathi River

- i. 1-C, 2-B, 3-D, 4-A
- ii. 1-D, 2-A, 3-C, 4-B
- iii. 1-B, 2-D, 3-A, 4-C
- iv. 1-A, 2-C, 3-B, 4-D

4. Which of the following is called as "Biodiversity hot spots" **(1)**

- 1. Desert
- 2. Ocean
- 3. Lake
- 4. Forest

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5. Kuhls, a local system of canal irrigation was evolved in **(1)**
 1. Himachal Pradesh
 2. West Bengal
 3. Assam
 4. Uttar pradesh
 6. What is the name of bacteria found in human intestine and also present in Ganges water? **(1)**
 7. Large waterbodies, i.e. oceans are present on the Earth yet there is scarcity of water. Explain. **(1)**
 8. List a few natural resources. **(1)**
 9. Why did Amrita Devi Bishnoi sacrificed her life? **(1)**
 10. How would these advantages differ from the advantages of using a long-term prospective in managing our resources? **(3)**
 11. What important message is conveyed by Amrita Devi Bishnoi Award for wildlife conservation? **(3)**
 12. What changes can you make in your habits to become more environment friendly **(3)**
 13. Give one example each from reuse and recycle, respectively. **(3)**
 14. What is afforestation? List the programmes carried out under this scheme. **(5)**
 15. Explain a system of canal irrigation carried out in parts of Himachal Pradesh. **(5)**

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Answers

1. c. water stored in the ground does not evaporate

Explanation: As the ground water is stored under thick layers of soil it does not evaporate.

2. b. Carboxy – haemoglobin

Explanation: Carboxyhemoglobin is a stable complex of carbon monoxide and hemoglobin (Hb) that forms in red blood cells upon contact with carbon monoxide (CO).

3. b. 1-D, 2-A, 3-C, 4-B

Explanation:

- The Tehri Dam is the Highest dam in India and one of the highest in the world. It is a multi-purpose rock and earth-fill embankment dam on the Bhagirathi River near Tehri in Uttarakhand, India.
- The Sardar Sarovar Dam is a gravity dam on the Narmada river near Navagam, Gujarat in India. Four Indian states, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan, receive water and electricity supplied from the dam.
- Coliforms are a broad class of bacteria found in our environment, including the feces of man and other warm-blooded animals. The presence of coliform bacteria in drinking water may indicate a possible presence of harmful, disease-causing organisms.

4. d. Forest

Explanation: Forest serves as the reservoir of biodiversity containing different species of plants, animals and all other sorts of living organisms. Biodiversity hotspot is termed to the specific forests consisting of richest diversity of species including most rare and prior to extinct species.

5. a. Himachal Pradesh

Explanation: *Kulhs* are water channels found in precipitous mountain areas.

These channels carry water from glaciers to villages in the Spiti valley of Himachal Pradesh

6. Coliform bacteria found in human intestine and also present in Ganges water.
7. Earth has almost 71% of its land covered with water but its all in form of oceans. Oceans are the largest bodies of water, but the water present in them is salty and thus, cannot be used without processing. Less than 1% of the water on earth is fresh water and that too not evenly distributed.
8. Land, soil, water, forest, grassland.
9. In 1731, Amrita Devi Bishnoi along with 363 other people sacrificed their life for the protection of Khejri trees in Khejrli village near Jodhpur in Rajasthan which was intended to be cut down by a minister of raja of Mewar in order to produce lime for construction of new palace.
10. Here is not the matter of the usage for long term or short term. But the internal thing is management and using of resources. We are using these for just self benefit and using them excess amount without control land management. This practice definitely consume our resources in shot time. So if we manage or control wisely, our will also take its advantage.
11. Amrita Devi Bishnoi Award encourages the people to promote wildlife conservation as the lady sacrificed her life along with 363 other people for the protection of Khejri trees. Conservation of wildlife and forests is crucial to our own welfare as it has both economic and ecological benefits.
These are: Economic Benefits Source of food, fodder, timber, industrial raw materials and medicines. Ecological Benefits It regulates climate, prevents soil erosion and floods, retains rainwater, supplies to streams and springs. It acts as a gene bank for improvement of domesticated plants and animals.
12. Changes in habits to become environment friendly.
 - i. Check your careless habit of wasting. Save water by repairing leaking taps.
 - ii. Switch off unnecessary lights and fans.
 - iii. Do not waste food.
 - iv. Say 'No' to plastic bags, disposable plastic cups and other forms of plastic crockery.

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- v. Reuse the things again and again. Instead of throwing away envelopes, you can reverse it and use it again.
13. Used envelopes can be used again by reversing thus we can reuse the paper envelopes. Paper can be recycled by sending them back into factories.
14. **Afforestation:** Looking at the rapid destruction rate of forest, National agriculture commission started a scheme in 1976 called social forestry. Under this scheme such trees were to be planted which give the fuel wood to the local people, fodder for their animals, tools for agriculture, some teak for making houses and minor forest produce etc. Many afforestation programmes have been taken in hand by central and state governments.
- i. **Social Forestry Programme (1976):** It requires raising trees for fuel wood, fodder, agricultural implements and fruits on public and common lands for the benefit of rural community. The programme is aimed at reducing the demand on existing forests needed for soil and water conservation.
 - ii. **Agroforestry Programme:** It is aimed at reviving the ancient practice of using the same land for farming, forestry and animal husbandry.
 - iii. **Urban forestry programme:** It is aimed at growing ornamental and fruit trees in urban areas along roads, in private compounds and in common parks.
15. **Kulhs Canal Irrigation in Himachal Pradesh:** Parts of Himachal Pradesh had evolved a local system of canal irrigation called kulhs over four hundred years ago. The water flowing in the streams was diverted into a man made channels which took this water to numerous villages down the hillside. The management of the water flowing in these kulhs was by common agreement between all the villages. Interestingly, during the planting season, water was first used by the village farthest away from the source of the kulh, then by villages progressively higher up. These kulhs were managed by two or three people who were paid by the villagers. In addition to irrigation, water from these kulhs also percolated into the soil and fed springs at various points. After the kulhs were taken over by the Irrigation Department, most of them became defunct and there is no amicable sharing of water as before.