

## **CBSE Test Paper-04**

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

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1. Name the process through which oxygen was added to the atmosphere? **(1)**
  - a. Excretion
  - b. Respiration
  - c. Photosynthesis
  - d. Decomposition
2. Tendu leaves are used for making **(1)**
  - a. Paper
  - b. Baskets
  - c. Beedi
  - d. Hut roofs
3. Which one of the following is an inexhaustible natural resource? **(1)**
  1. minerals
  2. forests
  3. coal
  4. water
4. The quality of environment can be improved by- **(1)**
  - a. over use of natural environment
  - b. erosion
  - c. deforestation
  - d. conservation
5. Maximum use of fresh water is in **(1)**
  - a. Domestic use
  - b. Industry
  - c. Agriculture

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d. Apiculture

6. Define recycling. Give one example. **(1)**
7. Name any two forest products, each of which is the basis for some industry. **(1)**
8. What is the purpose of sustainable development? **(1)**
9. What is water harvesting? How can this technique help in conservation of water? **(1)**
10. List two advantages associated with water harvesting at the community level. **(3)**
11. In what ways poor tribals are affected by dam development projects? **(3)**
12. Why is dependence of man on nature greater than that of any other organism? **(3)**
13. What is meant by watershed management ? What are its advantages? **(3)**
14. What do you mean by natural resources? List its two main categories. **(5)**
15. On the environment day, i.e. 5th June, every year, your school organises various activities related to Earth, ecosystem and environment, etc., like best out of waste, paper machetes and several others. What purpose do you think is served by this measure? **(5)**

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**Answers**

1. c. Photosynthesis

**Explanation:** Early organisms are known as cyanobacteria, or blue-green algae. These microbes conduct photosynthesis: using sunshine, water and carbon dioxide to produce carbohydrates and, yes, oxygen.

In fact, all the plants on Earth incorporate symbiotic cyanobacteria (known as chloroplasts) to do their photosynthesis of early days where no oxygen is present to this day.

2. c. Beedi

**Explanation:** The tendu tree (*Diospyros melanoxylon*) is found widely across central India. Leaves plucked from its shrubs are used to wrap beedi, the poor man's cigarette.

3. d. water

**Explanation:** Yes, water is an inexhaustible resource because it is replaced from the oceans through the water cycle

4. d. conservation

**Explanation:** Environmental conservation is anything we do to protect our planet and conserve its natural resources so that every living thing can have an improved quality life.

5. c. Agriculture

**Explanation:** In India the largest consumer of water is Agriculture amounting to more than 80% of the total water consumption. The Industrial water consumption is about 10–15% of the total.

6. Recycling is the recovery of solid waste components for their possible use as raw material. It has manifold importance as it will save natural resources for future generations.

For example sugarcane bagasse can be used for manufacturing of paper.

7. i. Pine wood for matchbox industry.

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- ii. Bamboo for paper industry.
  8. The concept of sustainable development encourages forms of growth that meet current basic human needs, while preserving the resources for next generation.
  9. It involves storing rainwater in the large structures, which can hold this water round the year. It hold the surfacewater, and also recharge the groundwater beneath. This technique is used in India from ancient times.
  10. Water harvesting is a method of holding rainwater on the surface of the Earth, to make it percolate under the ground, so as to recharge groundwater. Two advantages associated with water harvesting at the community level are:
    - i. Over-exploitation of these resources is reduced.
    - ii. The water stored in the ground provides moisture for vegetation over a wide area and is protected from contamination by human and animal waste.
    - iii. Giving people control over their local water resources to ensure that mismanagement is reduced.
  11. Dams are constructed to utilise the water sources efficiently and regulate the flow of water. Due to the construction of dams the tribals are displaced from their places they are left homeless and without livelihood. Large land submerge under water. Thus, making survival difficult for them.
  12. Man's dependence on the environment is greater than that of other organisms because he:
    - i. Has developed curiosity for more comforts and security.
    - ii. Consumes large amount of material and energy.
    - iii. Has developed a new kind of socio-economic environment which consists of things developed by man through his tools and techniques.
  13. Watershed management emphasizes scientific soil and water conservation in order to increase the biomass production. The advantages of watershed management are as follows:
    - To produce secondary resources of plants and animals for use in a manner which will not cause ecological imbalance.
    - To develop primary resources of land and water.

- Watershed management not only increases the production and income of the watershed community but also mitigates droughts and floods and increases the life of the downstream dam and reservoirs.

14. Natural resources are components of biosphere and include energy, air, land, water, minerals, plants, animals and micro-organisms.

The natural resources are categorised into two main groups i.e. renewable and non-renewable.

### **Classification of natural resources**

Depending on the availability and abundance, the natural resources are classified into following kinds.

- Inexhaustible resources:** These resources are not likely to be exhausted by man's consumption and other uses.
- Exhaustible resources:** These are the resources which are likely to be exhausted by man's consumption.

15. 5th June is celebrated as the World Environment Day all over the world which is run by UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme). It is celebrated to raise global awareness for taking initiatives to protect nature and the planet Earth. Various activities, projects, seminar, etc., take place at national and international levels to bring awareness amongst people. Various activities are planned and organized at the school level, to draw the interest of students and parents. Environment theme topics are incorporated in activities like arts and drawing on **save Earth, save tigers, go green, save electricity, global warming**, etc.

- **Slogan writing** - Students have to write attractive slogans on various environment-related topics.
  - **Best out of waste** - Using their parent's help, using paper, straws, cans, bottles, etc., students create different designs by using waste products
  - **Theatre** - Enacting of some serious environmental issues through plays.
  - **Debates/Discussion** - Children debate on various issues of environment
- The purpose to conduct all these activities is to create awareness among the students and parents about our environment and how can we protect and conserve it.