

CBSE Test paper 05

Chapter 16 Management of Natural Resource

1. Find the incorrect statement **(1)**
 - a. None of these
 - b. Acid rain causes soil to become acidic, leading to decrease in agricultural productivity
 - c. sugarcane and rice crops are grown near the source of water
 - d. soil erosion is the consequence of environmental pollution
2. 'There was no oxygen in our atmosphere earlier and it was added to the atmosphere later on' the above statement is **(1)**
 - a. Partially true
 - b. False
 - c. True
 - d. Partially false
3. Ganga Action plan was launched in the year- **(1)**
 - a. 975
 - b. 995
 - c. 985
 - d. 2005
4. Katas is the ancient method of water harvesting found in **(1)**
 - a. Karnataka
 - b. Himachal Pradesh
 - c. Tamil Nadu
 - d. Madhya Pradesh
5. Euro I and Euro II are norms for **(1)**
 - a. Protection against wild life

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- b. studying in school
 - c. emission from vehicles.
 - d. living in a society

6. Define a forest. **(1)**
7. Name the famous plants of dry tropical forests. **(1)**
8. What are the two types of dry tropical forests? **(1)**
9. Why there should be equitable distribution of our resources? What forces would be working against an equitable distribution of our resources. **(1)**
10. Write utility of construction of dams and reservoir. **(3)**
11. What are different ways to reduce consumption of the various natural resources? **(3)**
12. Classify exhaustible resources. **(3)**
13. Write a note on forest conservatio. **(3)**
14. How was Coal and petroleum formed? Will they last for ever? **(5)**
15. Why are the Arabari forests of Bengal known to be a good example of conserved forest? **(5)**

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Answers

1. a. None of these

Explanation: None of the options are incorrect because of the below mentioned interpretation of each option.

In comparison to all other arable crops sugarcane requires high levels of water and also has one of the longest growing periods.

Most of the air pollution that is caused is due to soil erosion. The soil particles carried in the air lead to dust. The air might also contain chemicals from agricultural lands. This soil dust in the air often leads to respiratory problems and skin infections in humans causing environment pollution

Soil pollution allows emission of relatively large quantities of nitrogen via denitrification, volatilization of ammonia, and the decomposition of organic materials in the soil. As a result, this releases sulfur compounds and sulfur dioxides into the atmosphere, causing acid rain.

2. c. True

Explanation: The evidence for the absence of oxygen in the early atmosphere comes from the fact that the early organisms were able to survive long enough and evolve into more viable forms (which were able to exist).

Then, how did we get oxygen in the atmosphere?

Early living organisms like blue-green algae could carry out the process of photosynthesis and release oxygen gas.

3. c. 1985

Explanation: In 1984-An action plan for immediate reduction of pollution was prepared by Dept of Environment.

In 1985- Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi oversee the implementation of the GAP. Thus GAP (Ganga action plan) was launched in June 1985.

4. d. Madhya Pradesh

Explanation: The katas, mundas and bandhas were the main irrigation

sources in the ancient tribal kingdom of the Gonds (now in Orissa and Madhya Pradesh). Most of these katas were built by the village headmen known as gountias, who in turn, received the land from the Gond kings. Land here is classified into four groups on the basis of its topography: aat, (highland); mal (sloped land); berna (medium land); and bahal (low land).

A kata is constructed north to south, or east to west, of a village. A strong earthen embankment, curved at either end, is built across a drainage line to hold up an irregularly-shaped sheet of water. The undulations of the country usually determine its shape as that of a long isosceles triangle, of which the dam forms the base. It commands a valley, the bottom of which is the bahal land and the sides are the mal terrace.

5. c. emission from vehicles.

Explanation: Euro norms refer to the permissible emission levels, for both petrol and diesel vehicles, which have been implemented in Europe. However, the government in India has adopted the Euro norms for available fuel quality and the method of testing. It requires manufacturers to reduce the existing polluting emission levels in a more efficient manner by making certain technical changes in their vehicles.

6. A forest is a biotic community predominantly of trees, shrubs and woody climbers enclosed in a canopy.

7. Dendrocalamus (a type of bamboo) and Santalum album (Sandal wood).

8. i. Dry deciduous and
ii. Dry evergreen

9. There should be equitable distribution of resources because nature never discriminate any community. It equally benefits to all kinds whether they are poor or rich. It is everyone's right to consume them. Some forces which are working against equitable distribution such as lack of resources, excessive consumption and exploitation by rich.

10. Regular supply of water for irrigation, controlling floods and generating electricity.

11. i. We should minimize the depletion of non-renewable resources.
ii. Change in personal attitudes and practices.

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- iii. Improve the quality of life supporting systems of the earth.
 - iv. Enable communities to take care of their own environment.
 - v. Campaigning for conservation of water, energy, biodiversity.
12. i. **Renewable resources:** These resources are naturally replenished after man's consumption.
- ii. **Non-renewable resources:** The resources cannot be replaced faster they are used. They are fossil fuel and mineral ores.
13. **Forest conservation:** Before man's evolution 70% of the land was covered by forests, which is now only 16%. The forests were depleted due to river valley projects, commercial use, agriculture development etc. To stop the destruction of forests, forests management, social forestry and public efforts are also necessary. Forest management should be such that along with protection of forests, the production should also increase.
14. About 300 million years ago the earth had dense forests in low lying wetland areas. Due to natural processes, like flooding, these forests got buried under the soil. As more soil deposited over them, they were compressed. The temperature also rose as they sank deeper and deeper. Under high pressure and high temperature, dead plants got slowly converted to coal.
- Petroleum was formed from organisms living in the sea. As these organisms died, their bodies settled at the bottom of the sea and got covered with layers of sand and clay. Over millions of years, absence of air, high temperature and high pressure transformed the dead organisms into petroleum and natural gas.
- Coal and petroleum were formed the degradation of biomass millions of years ago and hence these are resources that will be exhausted in the future no matter how carefully we use them. And then we would need to look for alternative sources of energy.
15. Arabari forest range is present in Midnapore district of West Bengal. During 1970s, the sal which is the main tree in the forest was in a state of decline in this forest. It was observed by West Bengal forest department that most of the local inhabitants depend on forest for their sustenance. It was noted that if they are debarred from entering the forests, they would be robbed off their livelihood. This will make the

people feel alienated, which led to pathetic situation. This was major reason for many people taking up arms to get involved in Naxalite movement.

A.K Banerjee a forest officer with great foresight joined Arabari. He gave the responsibility of managing 1,272 hectares of sal forests to local people. This forest was badly degraded. In lieu of managing the forest, the people were given 25% of the final harvest. They were also allowed to collect firewood and fodder against a nominal fee. This helped in ensuring people's involvement in forest management and protection. This changed the fortune of the Arabari forest. The sal forest was a worthless degraded forest before implementation of programme by A.K. Banerjee. But after that, the value of sal in the forest reached crores by 1983.

The above story shows why the Arabari forest is taken as good example of forest conservation whereby active participation of common people the fate of the forest was restored