

NCERT QUESTIONS WITH SOLUTIONS

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| <p>1. Which one of the following type of resource is iron ore?</p> <p>(1) Renewable
(2) Flow
(3) Biotic
(4) Non-renewable</p> <p>Ans. (4) Non-renewable</p> <p>2. Under which of the following type of resource can tidal energy be put?</p> <p>(1) Replenishable
(2) Abiotic
(3) Human-made
(4) Non-recyclable</p> <p>Ans. (1) Replenishable</p> <p>3. Which one of the following is the main cause of land degradation in Punjab?</p> <p>(1) Intensive cultivation
(2) Over irrigation
(3) Deforestation
(4) Overgrazing</p> <p>Ans. (2) Over irrigation</p> <p>4. In which one of the following states is terrace cultivation practised?</p> <p>(1) Punjab
(2) Haryana
(3) Plains of Uttar Pradesh
(4) Uttarakhand</p> <p>Ans. (4) Uttarakhand</p> <p>5. In which of the following states is black soil found?</p> <p>(1) Jammu and Kashmir
(2) Rajasthan
(3) Gujarat
(4) Jharkhand</p> <p>Ans. (3) Gujarat</p> | <p>6. Name three states having black soil and the crop which is mainly grown in it.</p> <p>Ans. Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Chhattisgarh are some states where black soil is found and cotton is the main crop grown on black soil.</p> <p>7. What type of soil is found in the river deltas of the eastern coast? Give three main features of this type of soil.</p> <p>Ans. Alluvial soil is found in the river deltas of the eastern coast. Alluvial soil is rich in potash, phosphoric acid and lime. It has a high water retention capacity and it is highly fertile soil.</p> <p>8. What steps can be taken to control soil erosion in the hilly areas?</p> <p>Ans. Terrace farming and shelter belt plantation can be done to prevent soil erosion in hilly areas.</p> <p>9. What are the biotic and abiotic resources? Give some examples.</p> <p>Ans. Biotic Resources – All living organisms in our environment are called biotic resources. For example, trees, animals, insects, etc. Abiotic Resources – All non-living things present in our environment are termed as abiotic resources. For example – earth, air, water, metals, rocks, etc.</p> <p>10. Explain the land use pattern in India and why has the land under forest not increased much since 1960-1961?</p> <p>Ans. (i) Total geographical area of India is 3.28 million sq km, however, is available only for 93 per cent of the</p> |
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total geographical area because the land use reporting for most of the north-east states except Assam has not been done fully. Moreover, some areas of Jammu and Kashmir occupied by Pakistan and China have also not been surveyed.

- (ii) Most of the other than the current fallow lands are either of poor quality or the cost of cultivation of such land is very high. Hence, these lands are cultivated once or twice in about two to three years and if these are included in the net sown area then the percentage of NSA in India comes to about 54 per cent of the total reporting area. The pattern of net sown area varies greatly from one state to another. It is over 80 per

cent of the total area in Punjab and Haryana and less than 10 per cent in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur and Andaman Nicobar Islands.

- (iii) It was considered essential for maintenance of the ecological balance. The livelihood of millions of people who live on the fringes of these forests depends upon it.

11. How have technical and economic development led to more consumption of resources?

Ans. Economic development creates demand for various resources and technical development gives the knowhow to exploit those resources. Thus, technical and economic development; together lead to more consumption of resources.