

Chapter - 6

Worksheet-2

1. Dams are large or small structure which stop the natural flow of water for the purpose of generation and
2. Forests are hot spots.
3. Layer of present about 25km from earth's surface absorbs a great deal of incoming rays of the sunlight.
4. Resources which are inexhaustible are called and the resources which once used are lost forever, are known as.....
5. Solar energy is a Resource.
6. Plants manufacture their food by using energy.
7. The most rapidly dwindling natural resource in the world is
 - (a) Water
 - (b) Forests
 - (c) Wind
 - (d) Sunlight
8. The most appropriate definition of a natural resource is that it is a substance/commodity that is
 - (a) Present only on land
 - (b) A gift of nature which is very useful to mankind
 - (c) A man-made substance placed in nature

(d) Available only in the forest

9. Expand the abbreviation GAP

(a) Governmental Agency for Pollution Control

(b) Gross Assimilation by photosynthesis

(c) Ganga Action Plan

(d) Governmental Agency for Animal Protection

10. Match the following

Column I

Column II

(a) Desertification

(p) Amrita Devi Bishnoi

(b) Khejri

(q) Incomplete combustion

(c) Khadin

(r) Deforestation

(d) Carbon monoxide

(s) Water harvesting

11. What is meant by five types of 'R' (5-R's) to save the environment? Explain with examples how would you follow the 5-R's in your school to save the environment.

12. Building of big dams gives rise to some problems. List three main problems that may arise. Suggest a solution to any one of these problems.

13. Why must we conserve our forests? List two factors responsible for causing deforestation.

14. Distinguish between renewable and non-renewable sources of energy.
15. What are the causes of pollution of river Ganga?
16. What is biodiversity? What will happen if biodiversity of an area is not preserved? Mention one effect of it.
17. What was Chipko Andolan? How did this Andolan ultimately benefit the local people and the environment?
18. List three advantages each of:
 - (i) exploiting resources with short term aims, and
 - (ii) using a long-term perspective in managing our natural resources.
19. Prejudice against traditional use of forest areas has no basis. Explain giving an example.
20. Why are local needs and local knowledge of forest dwellers important for maintaining forests?