

3. India-Natural Resources

Exercise

1 A. Question

The soil found in the Arid Zone is known as

- A. Desert soil
- B. Laterite soil
- C. Black soil
- D. Alluvial soil

Answer

The soil found in the Arid Zone is known as Desert soil. It is found mostly in Rajasthan, Kutch region of Gujarat and south Punjab. This soil is highly infertile.

1 B. Question

The Monsoon forests are otherwise called as

- A. Tropical evergreen forest
- B. Deciduous Forest
- C. Mangrove forest
- D. Mountain forest

Answer

The Monsoon forests are otherwise called as Deciduous forest. The average annual rainfall in these forests ranges between 70 cm and 200 cm. The trees in these forests shed their leaves during the spring and early summer. Some of the important trees in these forests are Teak, Sal, Sisam, Sandal Wood, Neem and Wattle.

1 C. Question

Which one of the following mineral is contain in the monazite sand

- A. OIL
- B. Uranium
- C. Thorium
- D. Coal

Answer

Uranium is found in monazite sand which is the coastal sand of Kerala.

2. Question

Match the following:

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Black soil | Petroleum |
| 2. Lignite | Cotton cultivation |
| 3. Mangrove resources | Neyveli |
| 4. Renewable resources | Sundarban |
| 5. Non renewable resources | Sun |
| | Paddy |
| | A type of iron ore |

Answer

i. Black soil is ideal for cotton cultivation. Black soil is formed due to weathering of igneous rocks and it is found in the valleys of the Godavari, Krishna, Narmada and Tapi.

ii. Lignite is one of the ores of coal which is extracted in Neyveli, Tamil Nadu. Mangrove resources are found in the coastal areas flooded by the tides. These forests are very dense. In West Bengal they are called Sundarbans.

iii. Renewable resources are those which can be easily replenished in some time.

iv. Paddy is an example of the renewable resources as it takes a short time for renewal.

v. Non-Renewable resources are those which cannot be replaced again after use. Coal and petroleum are non-renewable resources as they cannot be renewed easily.

3 A. Question

Tropical evergreen forest and Tropical monsoon forest.

Answer

Tropical Evergreen Forests	Tropical Monsoon Forests
a. These forests are found in the areas where the <u>annual rainfall</u> is more than <u>200 cm</u> .	a. These forests are found in the areas where the <u>average annual rainfall</u> is in between <u>70 cm and 200 cm</u> .
b. These forests are very <u>dense</u> .	b. The trees in these forests <u>shed</u> their leaves because of dryness for about <u>6 to 8 weeks</u> .
c. The trees in these forests are tall; some of them reach up to the height of more than <u>60 metres</u> .	c. The tropical deciduous forests are most important from the commercial aspect because of their valuable timber.
d. Some of the important trees are Rose wood, Ebony, Mahogany, Rubber, Bamboo, Cinchona, and Lianas.	d. Some of the important trees are Teak, Sal, Sisam, Sandal Wood, and Neem.
e. These forests are mostly found along the western side of the Western Ghats, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, lower slopes of the Himalayas and some parts of Assam and Odisha.	e. The moist monsoon forests are mostly found in the North-eastern states, Jharkhand, West Odisha, Chattisgarh and on the eastern slopes of the Western Ghats and the dry monsoon forests are found on the peninsular plateau, plains of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

3 B. Question

Renewable resources and Nonrenewable resource

Answer

Renewable resources	Nonrenewable resource
a. A renewable resource is an organic natural resource which can be easily replenished in some time.	a. Non-Renewable resources are those which cannot be replaced after use.
b. They can be replenished either through biological reproduction or other natural processes.	b. Their formation takes a very long period of time.
c. An agricultural crop is an example of renewable resources as they take short time for renewal.	c. Fossil fuels like coal and petroleum and the minerals are examples of non-renewable resources.

3 C. Question

Wind energy and thermal energy.

Answer

Wind energy	Thermal energy
<p>a. Wind energy is produced by using the wind velocity if it exceeds <u>30 knots</u>.</p> <p>b. Wind energy-producing centers are located in the states of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Lakshadweep, and Maharashtra.</p>	<p>a. Thermal energy is produced by <u>coal, petroleum, natural gas</u> etc.</p> <p>b. The states like Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Jharkhand and West Bengal primarily depend on thermal energy.</p> <p>c. Some other states which produce thermal energy are Haryana, Rajasthan, Kerala, Odisha, Karnataka, and Delhi.</p> <p>d. Out of the total production of electricity in India, 66 % is through thermal power plants.</p>

4 A. Question

What do you understand by the term natural resources?

Answer

The materials which are obtained from the nature to fulfill the daily needs of our life are the Natural resources. Some of the important examples of the natural resources are Sunlight, Soil, Land, Air, Water, Soil, Minerals, Petroleum, coal, Plants, and animals. All these are necessary for the survival of human beings. Natural Resources are of two types, Renewable resources, and Non-renewable resources.

4 B. Question

What are the properties of fertile soil?

Answer

The fertility of soil depends on the number of nutrients present in it, to support the growth of plants. Fertility of soil is determined by the presence of 'micro nutrients' like sulphur, chlorine, copper, boron, Iron, zinc, cobalt and 'macro nutrients' like potassium, nitrogen, and phosphorus in it. Soil fertility increases with the increase of humus content, which is the organic material present in soils produced by the decomposition of plants and animal matter.

4 C. Question

Name any four main characteristics of the tropical evergreen forest?

Answer

Four main characteristics of the Tropical evergreen forests are as follows:

- These forests are found in the areas which receive an average annual rainfall of more than 200 cm.
- The trees in these forests are very tall which reach up to the height of above 60 meters.
- These forests are very dense due to which sunlight cannot reach the ground which results in the growth of bamboos, ferns, and climbers.
- Some of the important trees found in these forests are Rose wood, Ebony, Mahogany, Lianas, Bamboo, Cinchona, and Rubber.

4 D. Question

Give the meaning of shrub and thorn forest?

Answer

- Shrub and thorn forests are primarily found in the areas which receive an average annual rainfall of less than 75 cm with the long dry season.
- In these forests, the trees follow a scattered pattern which means these forests are not dense. The leaves on trees are thick and small due to which the rate of evaporation is slowed down and their bark is thick and thorny.
- Some of the important trees are Palms, Cacti, Babul, Khair, Khagri, Kajuri, Palas, and Acacia. These forests are found in the north western part of India mostly in semi-arid regions of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and Western Haryana.

d. These forests are also found on the leeward sides of the Western Ghats which cover vast areas of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh.

4 E. Question

Name the mica producing areas of India?

Answer

Jharkhand, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan are the major producers of mica in India. India produces about 60% of the mica in the world. Mica is used in the manufacture of electrical goods because it is a bad conductor of electricity.

5 A. Question

Write the importance of forest.

Answer

Forests are a source of timber which is widely used for both domestic and commercial purposes and it is also used as a raw material for industries. Some of the important products which we get from forests are Resins, Medicines, Honey, Herbs, Gum, Spices, Lac and Tanning materials. Forest products also help the economy by earning foreign exchange. Forests also support dairy farming as they provide vast grasslands for grazing cattle. Some forest reserves have developed as a great attraction for tourists. They also control air pollution by absorbing the atmospheric carbon-di-oxides. Forests are also helpful in controlling the floods and soil erosion. Through water, percolation forests help in maintaining the underground water table. Forests are a natural habitat for various primitive tribes and animals. They act as the moderators of climate and affect rainfall, temperature, and humidity. At last but not the least forests meet around 40% of the energy needs of our nation.

5 B. Question

Describe the need for the conservation of natural resources?

Answer

It is true to say that nature provides us various resources in order to fulfill the basic needs but the irony is that we are overexploiting available resources and if we continue to follow this pattern there will be no resources available for the future generations. So there is a need to frame and implement a policy through which we can conserve the natural resources. Some of the important needs are as follows:

- a. To maintain the ecological balance and this in turn supports different forms of life.
- b. Helpful in the preservation of different endangered species.
- c. To ensure the availability of resources for the present and future generations.
- d. To guarantee the existence of human beings.