14. Natural Resources

Q 1 Name the outer layer of the earth.

Mark (1)

Q 2 Write the name of two organisms, which take part in the nitrogen fixation.

Mark (1)

Q 3 Define hydrosphere.

Mark (1)

Q 4 What is atmosphere?

Mark (1)

Q 5 What is the percentage of CO_2 on Venus?

Mark (1)

Q 6 Define combustion.

Mark (1)

Q 7 What is the role of ozone layer?

Mark (1)

Q 8 What will happen if the CO_2 concentration in the atmosphere increases?

Mark (1)

Q 9 How can you describe global warming?

Mark (1)

Q 10 How is Earth's atmosphere different from that of Venus and Mars?

Mark (1)

Q 11 At what stage water is said to be polluted?

Mark (1)

Q 12 Name the man-made component which is responsible for the depletion of ozone layer.

Mark (1)

Q 13 How is 'humus' formed?

Mark (1)

Q 14 Why does the average temperature on earth remains fairly steady?

Mark (1)

Q 15 What will be result if the CO_2 concentration in the atmosphere increases?

Mark (1)

Q 16 Define photosynthesis, which gas is released as its byproduct?

Marks (2)

Q 17 Define nitrogen fixation.

Marks (2)

Q 18 What are the biotic and abiotic components?

Marks (2)

Q 19 What are the mode of CO_2 fixation?

Marks (2)

Q 20 Define biosphere?

Marks (2)

Q 21 How can you decide whether a given sample of water is polluted or non-polluted?

Marks (2)

Q 22 Define humus and give its function.

Marks (2)

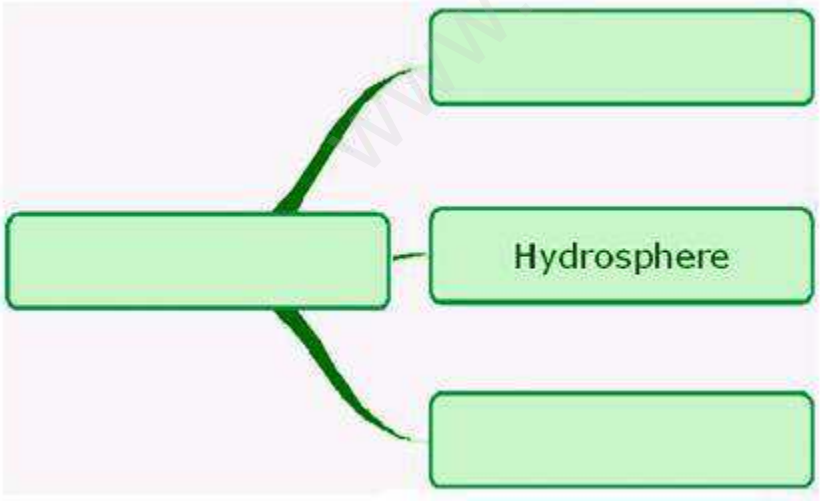
Q 23 Define ammonification and nitrification.

Marks (2)

Q 24 Why does the average temperature on earth remains fairly steady?

Marks (2)

Q 25 Complete the boxes with appropriate natural resources and define the zone that comprises of all the three forms of life.



Marks (2)

Q 26 Mention two methods through which living organisms influence the formation of soil.

Marks (2)

Q 27 List two ways in which water is useful to living organisms.

Marks (2)

Q 28 Mention any two human activities which would be responsible for air pollution.

Marks (2)

Q 29 Give one visible indication of air pollution.

Marks (2)

Q 30 What do you understand by fixed nitrogen?

Marks (2)

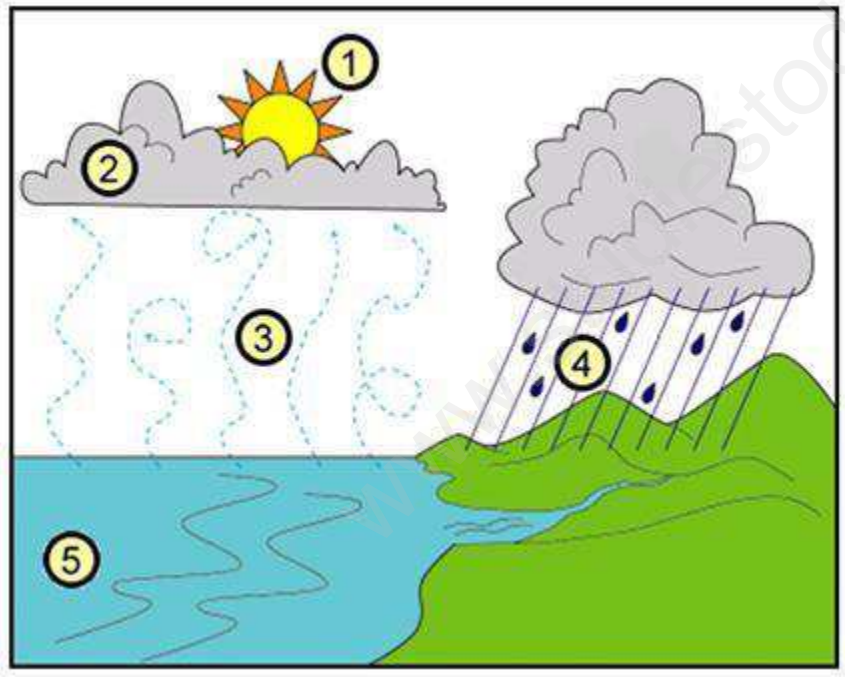
Q 31 What is humus? Explain the role of earthworms in the formation of humus.

Marks (2)

Q 32 Suggest any two measures for avoiding misuse and wastage of potable water.

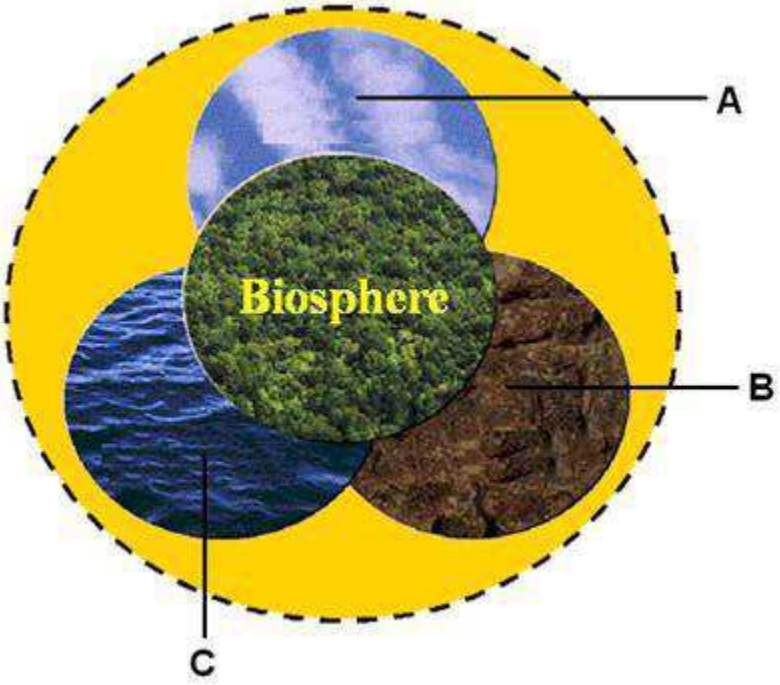
Marks (2)

Q 33 Identify the different components of the given cycle and name the cycle represented here.



Marks (2)

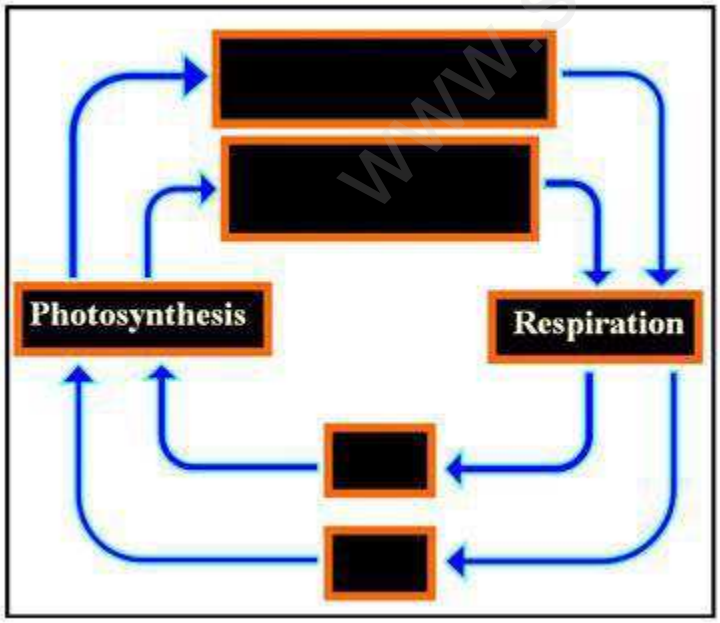
Q 34 (i) What are the abiotic components of the biosphere?
(ii) Identify A, B and C in the given image:



Marks (2)

Q 35 Why are fishes not able to survive in a water body that supports dense algal growth?
Marks (2)

Q 36 Complete the missing links in the oxygen cycle:



Marks (2)

Q 37 Expand the term “CNG”. Why is it known as an eco-friendly fuel?

Marks (2)

Q 38 What is the role of atmosphere in the climate control ?

Marks (3)

Q 39 Draw a neat and clean diagram of C-cycle.

Marks (3)

Q 40 What are pollutants? Give the different types of the air pollutants with example.

Marks (3)

Q 41 Draw the labelled diagram of the O_2 cycle.

Marks (3)

Q 42 Why do organisms need water?

Marks (3)

Q 43 What are the factors that make soil?

Marks (3)

Q 44 Describe the wind movement in the coastal regions.

Marks (3)

Q 45 What are the reasons which lead to water pollution?

Marks (3)

Q 46 a) What is symbiosis?
b) Name a symbiotic life form.

Marks (3)

Q 47 Sulphur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide gases react with the water vapour present in air. What are the products formed by this reaction? What is this process known as and what are its effects?

Marks (3)

Q 48 (i) How is the earth’s atmosphere different from that of Venus and Mars.
(ii) Mention any two human activities responsible for causing air pollution.

Marks (3)

Q 49 Both UV-A and UV-B reach earth after passing through the ozone layer. But, as ozone layer is getting depleted, which of the two rays will be more harmful to earth and why?

Marks (3)

Q 50 Smog is a serious problem in many countries and continues to harm human health. Justify.

Marks (3)

Q 51 What are the various methods to control pollution?

Marks (5)

Q 52 Describe the nitrogen cycle.

Marks (5)

Q 53 Describe the process which results in rain.

Marks (5)

Q 54 Describe the effects of the air pollution.

Marks (5)

Q 55 a) 'Greenhouse effect is the cause and global warming and climate change are the consequences', justify the statement.
b) Mention the cause of green house effect.

Marks (5)

Q 56 a) Mention two ways by which water helps in formation of soil.
b) Explain oxygen cycle in nature with diagram.

Marks (5)

Q 57 a) Mention two ways of mode of fixation of CO_2.
b) Mention three ways by which carbon returns to the C-cycle.

Marks (5)

Q 58 a) What are biogeochemical cycles?
b) Explain water or hydrological cycle in the nature with diagram.

Marks (5)

Q 59 With the help of a labelled diagram,
a) show nitrogen cycle in nature.
b) list four steps involved in the cycling of N_2 in the environment.

Marks (5)

Q 60 a) With the help of a labelled diagram, show the cycling of carbon in nature.
b) What are the two ways in which carbon-di-oxide is fixed in the environment?

Marks (5)

Q 61 (a) Name three processes through which oxygen is used from the atmosphere and one process through which oxygen is returned to the atmosphere.
(b) Mention three ways by which carbon returns to the C-cycle.

Marks (5)

Q 62 (a) What is nitrogen fixation? Explain with the help of a diagram.
(b) Explain water cycle in nature.

Marks (5)

Q 63 (i) Apart from natural calamities like floods, human beings are also responsible for causing soil erosion. Discuss various activities of humans that lead to soil erosion.
(ii) Mention one biotic and abiotic factor that contributes in the formation of soil.

Marks (5)

Q 64 (i) With help of a labelled diagram, show nitrogen cycle in nature.
(ii) Describe briefly any two processes involved in the cycling of nitrogen in the atmosphere.

Marks (5)

Q 65 (i) How does the movement of air bring about changes in the atmosphere?
(ii) What are the various factors that influence winds?

Marks (5)

Most Important Questions

Q 1 What is the outer layer of the earth known as?

Q 2 What is hydrosphere.

Q 3 What is atmosphere?

Q 4 Give the percentage of CO_2 on Venus?

Q 5 Differentiate between the biotic and abiotic components?

Q 6 Atmosphere plays an important role in the climate control. Justify the statement.

Q 7 What is biosphere?

Q 8 What is water pollution?

Q 9 Define pollutants? Give examples of different types of the air pollutants.

Q 10 Give the wind movement during day in the coastal regions.

Q 11 Give the important role played by the dust and other suspended particles in the air with respect to rain drop formation.

Q 12 Give one method to control air pollution?

Q 13 What is acid rain.

Q 14 What are the activities, which lead to water pollution?

Q 15 What is combustion?

Q 16 What is the function of ozone layer?

Q 17 What will be the immidiate result of decrease in atmospheric CO_2 concentration?

Q 18 What is nitrogen fixation.

Q 19 Define global warming?

Q 20 Give the phenomenon of CO_2 fixation?

Q 21 Give the function of humus.

Q 22 Give the consequence of global warming?

Q 23 Give two examples of nitrogen fixing microorganisms.

Q 24 Describe the O_2 cycle.

Q 25 Give the biological importance of water?

Q 26 What is ammonification?

Q 27 Draw the diagram of the C-cycle.

Q 28 How is carbon resumed in the C-cycle?

Q 29 Amino acid is formed using which chemical form of nitrogen.