

Natural Resources

1. NCERT INTEXT QUESTIONS

1. How is our atmosphere different from the atmospheres on Venus and Mars?

Ans :

Earth's atmosphere is a mixture of nitrogen (79%), oxygen (20%), and very small fraction of carbon dioxide, water vapours and other gases. Thus, this environment makes the existence of life possible on Earth. However, the atmosphere on Venus and Mars mainly consist of carbon dioxide in large amount, range from 95% to 97%.

2. How does the atmosphere act as a blanket?

Ans :

There are some reasons that atmosphere acts as a blanket :

- Temperature of the Earth remains average during day time/whole year.
- Prevents a sudden increase in the temperature during day time.
- Slows down the process of escaping of heat from the surface of the Earth into outer space during night time.

3. What causes winds?

Ans :

An uneven heating of the Earth's surface causes winds. Air becomes lighter and rises up on being heated. As a result, a region of low pressure is created. Then, air from a high pressure region moves to a low pressure region. This is the reason of winds.

4. How are clouds formed?

Ans :

A large amount of water evaporates from various water bodies and goes into the air during day time, on being heated. A part of this water vapour also reaches the atmosphere through biological activities such as transpiration and respiration. This causes the air in the atmosphere to heat up. When this heated air rises, it expands and cools, which forms water droplets by condensation. The dust and other suspended particles helps in the process of condensation. This formation of water droplets leads to the formation of clouds.

5. List any three human activities that you think would lead to air pollution.

Ans :

Three human activities leading to air pollution are :

- Industries smoke,
- Use of transport (burning of fossil fuel)
- Deforestation.

6. Why do organisms need water?

Ans :

The organisms need water :

- For different cellular process
- For transportation of substance from one place to another inside the body

7. What is the major source of fresh water in the city/town/village where you live?

Ans :

Rivers.

8. Do you know of any activity which may be polluting this water source?

Ans :

The discharge of waste water from homes, industries, hospitals, etc. into the river pollutes this fresh water source.

9. How is soil formed?

Ans :

Soil is formed through various physical, chemical, and biological processes by breaking down of rocks at or near the surface of the Earth.

- Sun** : The rocks are heated up by solar rays during day. Due to this heat rocks expand. These rocks cool down and contracts during night time and due to this process the rocks break down.
- Water** : It helps in breaking of rocks in two ways :
 - Water goes into the cracks formed in the rocks. The size of cracks increases by freezing the water. This helps in the weathering of rocks.
 - Water moving in fast speed carries big and small particles of rock downstream. These rocks rub against each other and break down.
- Wind** : Strong winds carry away rocks, which causes rubbing of rocks. This results in the breaking down of rocks into smaller and smaller particles.
- Living Organism** : Some living organisms like lichens help in the formation of soil.

10. What is soil erosion?

Ans :

The blowing away of land surface by wind or water is known as soil erosion.

11. What are the methods of preventing or reducing soil erosion?

Ans :

The methods of preventing or reducing soil erosion are :

- (i) Plantation of trees and plants
- (ii) Prevention of deforestation
- (iii) Prevent excessive grazing

12. What are the different states in which water is found during the water cycle?

Ans :

Water is found in three different states during the water cycle :

- (i) Solid (ice)
- (ii) Liquid Water (ground water, river water, etc.)
- (iii) Gaseous State (steam, water vapour)

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13. Name two biologically important compounds that contain both oxygen and nitrogen.

Ans :

Two biologically important compounds that contain both oxygen and nitrogen are :

- (i) Amino acids
- (ii) Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) and Ribonucleic acid (RNA)

14. List any three human activities which would lead to an increase in the carbon dioxide content of air.

Ans :

Three human activities are :

- (i) Burning of fossil fuels
 - (ii) Forest fires caused by human activities
 - (iii) Deforestation includes the cutting down of trees.
- Thus, consumption of carbon dioxide decreases. Eventually, the content of carbon dioxide increases.

15. What is greenhouse effect?

Ans :

Some gases like carbon dioxide, methane traps the heat and prevents the escape of heat from Earth's surface. This increases the average temperature of the Earth. This is known as greenhouse effect.

16. What are the two forms of oxygen found in the atmosphere?

Ans :

The two forms of oxygen found in the atmosphere are :

- (i) Diatomic molecular form with chemical formula O_2 .
- (ii) Triatomic molecular form with chemical formula O_3 known as ozone.

2. NCERT EXERCISE QUESTIONS

1. Why is the atmosphere essential for life?

Ans :

The atmosphere is essential for life because it maintains an appropriate climate for the sustenance of life by carrying out the following activities :

- (i) Atmosphere keeps the average temperature of the Earth fairly constant during day time.
- (ii) Prevents a sudden increase in temperature during day time.
- (iii) It also slows down the procedure of escaping heat from Earth's surface during night time.

2. Why is water essential for life?

Ans :

Water is essential for life because of the following reasons : Substances are dissolved in water during biological reactions. Cellular processes need water as a medium to take place. Transportation of biological substances needs water as a medium.

3. How are living organisms dependent on the soil? Are organisms that live in water totally independent of soil as a resource?

Ans :

Almost all living organisms are directly or indirectly dependent on soil. Plants need nutrients from soil to prepare their food and other organism depend on plants for their food. Only plants make their food but all other organism directly or indirectly depend on plants, which in turn depend upon soil for food. Organisms that live in water depend on aquatic plants for food and other substances. These aquatic plants require minerals for their sustenance. These minerals are carried to water bodies from soil by rivers, rain water, etc. Without the supply of mineral, it is impossible to imagine aquatic life.

4. You have seen weather reports on television and in newspapers. How do you think we are able to predict the weather?

Ans :

The meteorological department of the government collects data on weather, such as maximum and minimum temperatures, maximum and minimum humidity, rainfall, wind speed, etc. by using various instruments. Rainfall is measured by an instrument known as the rain-gauge. The maximum and minimum temperature of a day is measured by a thermometer known as the maximum-minimum thermometer. Wind speed is measured by anemometers. There are various instruments used to measure humidity.

5. We know that many human activities, lead to increasing level pollution of air, water-bodies and soil. Do you think that isolating these activities to specific and limited areas would help in reducing pollution?

Ans :

Yes. Isolating human activities in particular areas

would help in reducing levels of pollution. For example : Setting up of industries in isolated regions will not contaminate water resources, agriculture land, fertile land, etc. It will control pollution to some extent.

6. Write a note on “how forests influence the quality of our air, soil and water resources”.

Ans :

Forests influence the quality of our air, soil, and water resources in various ways. Some examples are :

- Balance the percentages of carbon dioxide and oxygen in the atmosphere by photosynthesis process.
- Prevent soil erosion as roots of plants bind the soil tightly.
- Replenishment of water resources during the process of transpiration.

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3. NCERT EXEMPLAR

Objective Type Questions

1. The atmosphere of the Earth is heated by radiations which are mainly :
- Radiated by the Sun
 - Re-radiated by land
 - Re-radiated by water
 - Re-radiated by land and water

Ans : (d) Re-radiated by land and water

2. If there were no atmosphere around the Earth, the temperature of the Earth will :
- Increase
 - Go on decreasing
 - Increase during day and decrease during night
 - Be unaffected

Ans : (c) Increase during day and decrease during night

3. What would happen, if all the oxygen present in the environment is converted to ozone?
- We will be protected more
 - It will become poisonous and kill living forms
 - Ozone is not stable, hence it will be toxic
 - It will help harmful Sun radiations to reach Earth and damage many life forms.

Ans : (b) It will become poisonous and kill living forms

4. One of the following factors does not lead to soil formation in nature :
- The Sun
 - Water
 - Wind
 - Polythene bags

Ans : (d) Polythene bags

5. The two forms of oxygen found in the atmosphere

are :

- Water and ozone
- Water and oxygen
- Ozone and oxygen
- Water and carbon dioxide

Ans : (c) Ozone and oxygen

6. The process of nitrogen-fixation by bacteria does not take place in the presence of :

- Molecular form of hydrogen
- Elemental form of oxygen
- Water
- Elemental form of nitrogen

Ans : (b) Elemental form of oxygen

7. Rainfall patterns depend on :

- the underground water table
- the number of water bodies in an area
- the density pattern of human population in an area
- the prevailing season in an area

Ans : (b) the number of water bodies in an area

8. Among the given options, which one is not correct for the use of large amount of fertilizers and pesticides?

- They are eco-friendly
- They turn the fields barren after some time
- They adversely affect the useful component from the soil
- They destroy the soil fertility

Ans : (a) They are eco-friendly

9. The nitrogen molecules present in air can be converted into nitrates and nitrites by :

- A biological process of nitrogen fixing bacteria present in soil
- A biological process of carbon fixing factor present in soil
- Any of the industries manufacturing nitrogenous compounds
- The plants used as cereal crops in field

Ans : (a) A biological process of nitrogen fixing bacteria present in soil

10. One of the following processes is not a step involved in the water-cycle operating in nature :

- Evaporation
- Transpiration
- Precipitation
- Photosynthesis

Ans : (d) Photosynthesis

11. The term “water-pollution” can be defined in several ways. Which of the following statements does not give the correct definition?

- The addition of undesirable substances to water-bodies
- The removal of desirable substances from water-bodies
- A change in pressure of the water bodies
- A change in temperature of the water bodies

Ans : (c) A change in pressure of the water bodies

12. Which of the following is not a greenhouse gas?

- (a) Methane (b) Carbon dioxide
(c) Carbon monoxide (d) Ammonia

Ans : (d) Ammonia

13. Which step is not involved in the carbon cycle?

- (a) Photosynthesis
(b) Transpiration
(c) Respiration
(d) Burning of fossil fuels

Ans : (b) Transpiration

14. 'Ozone-hole' means :

- (a) A large sized hole in the ozone layer
(b) Thinning of the ozone layer
(c) Small holes scattered in the ozone layer
(d) Thickening of ozone in the ozone layer

Ans : (b) Thinning of the ozone layer

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15. Ozone-layer is getting depleted because of :

- (a) excessive use of automobiles
(b) excessive formation of industrial units
(c) excessive use of man-made compounds containing both fluorine and chlorine
(d) excessive deforestation.

Ans : (c) excessive use of man-made compounds containing both fluorine and chlorine

16. Which of the following is a recently originated problem of environment?

- (a) Ozone layer depletion (b) Greenhouse effect
(c) Global warming (d) All of these

Ans : (d) All of these

17. When we breathe in air, nitrogen also goes inside along with oxygen. What is the fate of this nitrogen?

- (a) It moves along with oxygen into the cells
(b) It comes out with the CO₂ during exhalation
(c) It is absorbed only by the nasal cells
(d) Nitrogen concentration is already more in the cells so it is not at all absorbed.

Ans : (b) It comes out with the CO₂ during exhalation

18. Top-soil contains the following :

- (a) Humus and living organisms only
(b) Humus and soil particles only
(c) Humus, living organisms and plants
(d) Humus, living organisms and soil particles.

Ans : (d) Humus, living organisms and soil particles.

19. Choose the correct sequences :

- (a) CO₂ in atmosphere → decomposers → organic carbon in animals → organic carbon in plants
(b) CO₂ in atmosphere → organic carbon in plants →

organic carbon in animals → inorganic carbon in soil

- (c) Inorganic carbonates in water → organic carbon in plants → organic carbon in animals → scavengers
(d) Organic carbon in animals → decomposers → CO₂ in atmosphere → organic carbon in plants

Ans : (b) CO₂ in atmosphere → organic carbon in plants → organic carbon in animals → inorganic carbon in soil

20. Major source of mineral in soil is the :

- (a) Parent rock from which soil is formed
(b) Plants
(c) Animals
(d) Bacteria

Ans : (a) Parent rock from which soil is formed

21. Total Earth's surface covered by water is :

- (a) 75% (b) 60%
(c) 85% (d) 50%

Ans : (a) 75%

22. Biotic component of biosphere is not constituted by :

- (a) producers
(b) consumers
(c) decomposer
(d) air

Ans : (d) air

23. An increase in carbon dioxide content in the atmosphere would not cause :

- (a) More heat to be retained by the environment
(b) Increase in photosynthesis in plants
(c) Global warming
(d) Abundance of desert plants

Ans : (d) Abundance of desert plants

24. Oxygen is returned to the atmosphere mainly by :

- (a) Burning of fossil fuel (b) Respiration
(c) Photosynthesis (d) Fungi

Ans : (c) Photosynthesis

25. Low visibility during cold weather is due to :

- (a) Formation of fossil fuel
(b) Unburnt carbon particles or hydrocarbons suspended in air
(c) Lack of adequate power supply
(d) None of the above

Ans : (b) Unburnt carbon particles or hydrocarbons suspended in air

26. Growth of lichens on barren rocks is followed by the growth of :

- (a) moss (b) ferns
(c) gymnosperms (d) algae

Ans : (a) moss

27. Marked temperature changes in aquatic environment can affect :
- Breeding of animals
 - More growth of aquatic plants
 - Process of digestion in animals
 - Availability of nutrients
- Ans : (a) Breeding of animals
28. Soil erosion can be prevented by :
- Raising forests
 - Deforestation
 - Excessive use of fertilizer
 - Overgrazing by animals
- Ans : (a) Raising forests
29. What happens when rain falls on soil without vegetational cover?
- Rain water percolates in soil efficiently
 - Rain water causes loss of surface soil
 - Rain water leads to fertility of the soil
 - Rain water does not cause any change in soil
- Ans : (b) Rain water causes loss of surface soil
30. Oxygen is harmful for :
- ferns
 - nitrogen fixing bacteria
 - chara
 - mango tree
- Ans : (b) nitrogen fixing bacteria

Short Answer Questions

31. Rivers from land, add minerals to sea water. Discuss, how?
- Ans :
- Water is a universal solvent that can dissolve a large number of substances. As water flows through rocks which have certain soluble minerals, some of them get dissolved in the water. Thus, rivers carry many nutrients from the land to the sea. The salts continue to remain in the sea as no water flows out of the sea.
32. How can we prevent the loss of topsoil?
- Ans :
- Methods of Reducing Soil Erosion :
- Plantation** : Plants and trees protect soil erosion by binding soil by roots.
 - Proper drainage system** : Root systems stabilizes the soil and prevents soil erosion.
 - By crop rotation farming** : It maintains the fertility water holding capacity of the soil. Thus, it prevents soil erosion.
 - By preventing excessive grazing by animals.
 - Prevent deforestation.
33. How is the life of organisms living in water affected when water gets polluted?
- Ans :

Almost all types of water pollutants affect the life of organisms living in water.

- Eutrophication** : The nutrients in fertilizers cause rapid growth of algae, also known as an algal bloom. This process is known as eutrophication. Algal blooms cover the surface of the water so sunlight does not penetrate as far down as it typically would, reducing the ability of underwater plants to perform photosynthesis and produce oxygen. Dying algae feed microorganisms, which deplete more oxygen.
- Thermal waste water discharge** : Pollution can affect the temperature of water bodies, while aquatic animals can manage a little change in temperature only. Heated water decreases the oxygen content of water thereby leading to the death of aquatic organisms. Similarly, cold water affects eggs and larvae and some invertebrates of the aquatic ecosystem.
- Bio-magnification** : The increase in concentration of harmful, non-biodegradable chemical substances in the body of living organisms throughout the trophic levels of a food chain is called biological magnification.

34. During summer, if you go near the lake, you feel relief from the heat, why?

Ans :

Due to high temperature in summer, land and water in the lake gets heated. Since land gets heated faster than water, the air over land would also be heated faster than the air over water bodies. Heated air being light starts rising up, thus region of low pressure is created over the land. As a result, the air from the top of the water bodies rushes into this area because air moves from high pressure area towards low pressure area. This wind contains moisture and thus makes us cool and gives us relief.

35. In coastal area, wind current moves from the sea towards the land during day; but during night it moves from land to the sea. Discuss the reason.

Ans :

Air above the land gets heated quickly during day and starts rising. This creates a region of low pressure as a result air over sea rushes into this area of low pressure. This movement of air from one region to the other creates winds. During night water cools down slowly, the air above water is warmer than the air on land. So, air moves from land to sea creating winds.

36. Following are a few organisms (a) lichens (b) mosses (c) mango tree (d) cactus. Which among the above can grow on stones; and also help in formation of soil? Write the mode of their action for making soil.

Ans :

Lichens and mosses release substances which help to break down the stones and helps in the formation of soil.

37. Soil formation is done by both abiotic and biotic factors. List the names of these factors by classifying

them as abiotic and biotic.

Ans :

- (i) Abiotic factors making soil — Sun, water, wind
- (ii) Biotic factors — lichens, mosses and trees

- 38.** All the living organisms are basically made up of C, N, S, P, H and O. How do they enter the living forms? Discuss.

Ans :

The living organisms are basically made up of C, N, S, P, H₂ and O₂. Most of these elements enter in living forms through plants. Plants take up H₂ and C by the process of photosynthesis and the other minerals absorb from the soil. They convert them into food. Consumers take in O₂ and H₂ during respiration and the rest of the minerals are taken through the food. The food prepared by plants is consumed by herbivores and then passes through different levels of food chains for utilization by consumers. At last, the decomposers decompose the dead bodies and the wastes given out by various consumers, thus inorganic nutrient return to the environment. Decomposition or biodegradation results in the breakdown of complex organic materials to forms of carbon that can be used by other organisms. Through the metabolic processes of fermentation and respiration, organic molecules are eventually broken down to CO₂ which is returned to the atmosphere. Some bacteria remove N₂ from the atmosphere and converts it to ammonia (NH₃) by nitrogen fixation process and by symbiotic associations in plants. Other nitrogen-fixing bacteria are free-living in soil and aquatic habitats. Soil also plays important role in biogeochemical cycle which is a main source of recycling of nutrients from atmosphere to soil and then to water.

- 39.** Why does the percentage of gases like oxygen, nitrogen and carbon dioxide remain almost the same in the atmosphere?

Ans :

The oxygen cycle, nitrogen cycle and carbon cycle and water cycle take place continuously in nature by the constant interaction between the biotic (plants, trees, animals, lichens, mosses, etc.) and abiotic components (Sun, water, wind, etc.) of the biosphere. These interactions consist of a transfer of matter and energy between the different components of the biosphere. Thus, their levels in the atmosphere are maintained constantly upto the required limit.

- 40.** Why does Moon have very cold and very hot temperature variations, e.g., from -190°C to 110°C even though it is at the same distance from the Sun as the Earth is?

Ans :

Atmosphere act as a temperature buffer on Earth as it is bad conductor of heat but Moon does not have atmosphere. Thus, Moon gets heated up in the daytime when sunlight falls on its surface. It causes sudden increase in temperature during the daylight hours and similarly cools when there is absence of

sunlight.

- 41.** Why do people love to fly kites near the seashore?

Ans :

The land gets heated up faster than the sea or other water bodies. Due to this uneven heating of land and sea there is movement of air leading to the formation of wind. The air above land gets heated faster and being light and starts rising up. As the air rises, a region of low pressure is created. So, the air from the surrounding areas and from the top of the water bodies moves towards land and fills the low pressure area. Therefore, there is regular flow of cool air from sea towards the land during daytime. This movement of air helps in the flying of kites. Therefore, people love to fly kites near the seashore.

- 42.** Why does Mathura refinery pose problems to the Taj Mahal?

Ans :

Mathura refinery is situated very near to Taj Mahal. This refinery releases toxic gases that contain sulphur and nitrogen oxides which cause acid rain. Acid rain reacts with the marble (calcium carbonate) of Taj Mahal. It is the reason of corrosion of the marbles by forming a fungus known as 'marble cancer'. Suspended particulate matter (dust and exhaust) are causing the discoloration of the Taj Mahal.

- 43.** Why do not lichens occur in Delhi whereas they commonly grow in Manali or Darjeeling?

Ans :

Lichens are sensitive to sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and bio-indicators of air pollution. Sulphur dioxide occurs in sufficient quantity in the atmosphere of Delhi due to the pollution caused by large number of vehicles, factories, etc. Moreover, Delhi occurs in semi-arid area where atmospheric moisture is low. In Manali and Darjeeling, the atmosphere is humid and sulphur dioxide pollution is comparatively low making it more conducive to lichen growth.

- 44.** Why does water need conservation even though large oceans surround the land masses?

Ans :

Water covers nearly 75% of the Earth but most of the Earth's water is salty or permanently frozen which is not suitable for drinking. Only three percent of all the water is fresh water, and one percent is available for drinking water. The other two percent is in the form of ice caps and glaciers. Fresh water is found in ice, lakes, rivers, streams and underground. Moreover, most of the sources of water supply are contaminated by industrial waste or sewage. So, we are relying on such a small percentage of all the water on Earth. It is necessary to conserve water.

- 45.** There is mass mortality of fishes in a pond. What may be the reasons?

Ans :

The following can be the reasons for the mass mortality of fishes in a pond :

- (i) Fertilizer pollution does not make fish grow bigger, for example : fertilizers, whether they are artificial or organic, can cause serious problems if they contaminate freshwater and marine ecosystems.
- (ii) **Eutrophication** : Eutrophication is the enrichment of a water body with nutrients, usually with an excess amount of nutrients. The nutrients in fertilizers cause rapid growth of algae, also known as an algal bloom. Blooms cover the surface of the water so sunlight does not reach as far down and deplete more oxygen. This leads to the death of most of the water animals as fishes.
- (iii) **Thermal waste water discharge** : Heated water flowing out of the thermal power plants increase the temperature of the water body. It may also affect the mortality rate of fishes.
- (iv) Addition of poisonous compounds in water.
- (v) **Domestic Sewage** : It mainly contains organic matter, which is biodegradable. Microorganisms involved in their degradation consume a lot of oxygen and the content of oxygen in the water body decreases leading to the death of fishes.

46. Lichens are called pioneer colonisers of bare rock. How can they help in formation of soil?

Ans :

Lichens are called pioneer colonisers of bare rock because they release substances which break down the stones resulting in the formation of soil.

47. (i) "Soil is formed by water." If you agree to this statement then give reasons.

(ii) Water helps in the formation of soil in two ways.

Ans :

- (i) Water gets into the cracks in the rocks. If this water later freezes, it would cause the cracks to widen. This helps in the weathering of rocks.
- (ii) Fast flowing water often carries big and small particles of rock with it. These rocks rub against other and wear down into smaller and smaller particles. So, soil is found in places far away from its parent-rock.

48. Fertile soil has lots of humus. Why?

Ans :

The fertile soil has lots of microorganisms which decompose the complex dead bodies of animals and plants into simpler substance called humus. Humus is a dark coloured colloidal material that makes the organic components of soil. Earthworms feed on the humus and increase its fertility. Humus causes the soil to become more porous and allows water and air to penetrate deep underground and also gives minerals.

49. Why step farming is common in hills?

Ans :

Step farming is used in hills to prevent soil erosion through water currents on the slopes. It is also known as terracing. The mountain is made into steps which

slow down the speed of rainwater which prevent damage to crops. Moreover, it allows farmers to cultivate crops on steep slope, and thus provides more usable land.

50. Why are root nodules useful for the plants?

Ans :

Nitrogen fixing rhizobium bacteria are present in root nodules which fix the atmospheric nitrogen into nitrate which help the plants for its growth. The plants use this nitrogen to synthesize proteins and other materials.

Long Answer Questions

51. How do fossil fuels cause air pollution?

Ans :

The fossil fuels like coal and petroleum contain small amounts of nitrogen and sulphur. When these fuels are burnt, nitrogen and sulphur too are burnt and this produces different oxides of nitrogen and sulphur. Not only is the inhalation of these gases dangerous, they also dissolve in rain to give rise to acid rain. The combustion of fossil fuels also increases the amount of suspended particles in air. These suspended particles could be unburnt carbon particles or substances called hydrocarbons. Presence of high levels of all these pollutants causes visibility to be lowered, especially in cold weather when water also condenses out of air. This is known as smog and is a visible indication of air pollution.

52. What are the causes of water pollution? Discuss how you can contribute in reducing water pollution.

Ans :

Cause of Water Pollution – Water pollution can be caused by addition of :

- (i) Undesirable substances- Any poisonous substances like fertilizers and pesticides.
- (ii) Sewage waste.
- (iii) Thermal waste water discharge- The hot water from the power plant that increases the temperature and reduces the dissolved oxygen in water.
- (iv) Industrial radioactive substances in water body.

Measures for water pollution :

- (1) By using natural fertilizers and pesticides as far as possible.
- (2) Restrain from throwing litter into any water body.
- (3) Proper sewage drainage system.
- (4) Avoid washing of clothes near water bodies as it adds lot of detergents to it.
- (5) Plantation near water bodies to stop soil erosion.

53. A motorcar, with its glass totally closed, is parked directly under the Sun. The inside temperature of the car becomes very high. Explain, why?

Ans :

If a closed car is parked directly under the Sun then the inside temperature of the car becomes very high

because of greenhouse effect. Infrared radiations emitted by the Sun pass through the glass and heats the interior of the car. The upholstery and inner parts of the car emits radiation that cannot pass out of the glass, so the heat trapped inside the car and raise the temperature of the interior of the car.

54. Justify “Dust is a pollutant”.

Ans :

Dust remains present in the air as suspended particles. It covers the stomata on the leaf surface and blocks them thereby reducing the exchange of gaseous substances. It also can cause allergy, other respiratory diseases, cancer and heart diseases. Therefore, we can say that dust is a pollutant.

55. Explain the role of the Sun in the formation of soil.

Ans :

During the day rocks expand as Sun heats up rocks and in night, these rocks cool down and contract. But all parts of the rock do not expand and contract at the same rate, so formation of cracks and ultimately break up of rocks into smaller pieces can be seen.

56. Carbon dioxide is necessary for plants. Why do we consider it as a pollutant?

Ans :

Carbon dioxide is one of the greenhouse gases. An increase in the carbon dioxide gas stops escaping heat from the atmosphere that increase the temperature of atmosphere and lead to global warming.

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Science IX

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