HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

XI/H/10
17/10/2024

① ⇒ Which one of the following reason is best suitable as to why human beings are called the ultimate (best) resource on the earth ? (1)

(1) ✓ Human beings can explore, develop and convert the natural resources into useful goods as per the abilities and demands.

(2) The population of human beings in the world is ever-increasing.

(3) Human beings are Renewable resources.

(4) Human beings are found everywhere on earth.

(2) Listed below are some important principles of sustainable development. Which one among them is not TRUE with respect to the principles of sustainable development. (1)

(1) Respect and care for all forms of life.

(2) Conserve the earth's vitality and diversity.

(3) Maximise the depletion of natural resources.

(4) Change personal ~~attide~~ attitude and practices toward the environment.

(3) => These resources are inorganic in nature and constitute minerals, rocks, soils, etc. (1)

(1) Abiotic resources

② Man-made resources

③ Biotic resources

④ Natural resources.

⑤ ⇒ Name the term given to the resources that are drawn from Nature are used without much modification. (1)

① Depletable

② Human made

③ Natural resources.

④ Human

(6) Match the items given the Column A correctly with those given in Column B. (5)

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
(i) Resources	(a) A renewable source of energy
(ii) Windmill	(b) Human-made resource
(iii) Plants and tree	(c) Abiotic substances
(iv) A Vehicle	(d) Utility
(v) Rocks and minerals	(e) Biotic resources.

Ans (i) ⟷ (d)
(ii) ⟷ (a)
(iii) ⟷ (e)
(iv) ⟷ (b)
(v) ⟷ (c)

(7) Fill in the blanks :- (4)

(1) Air is a ubiquitous resource since it is found everywhere.

(2) Physical factors affecting the

presence of a localised resource are Climate, terr-ain and altitude.

(3) Using resources carefully and giving them time to get renewed is called resource conservation.

(4) An actual resource today might have been a potential resource some time ago.

(8) => Write a brief note on wind power. (3)

Ans: * Wind energy is a pollution free, inexhaustible source of energy.

* Here, the kinetic energy of wind is converted into electrical energy through turbines and the windmills have been used for grinding grain and lifting water

since the ancient times.

* Netherlands, UK, USA & Spain are noted for their wind energy production. In India, a significant amount of wind power is generated in Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Rajasthan.

Q) Classify land on the basis of ownership. (3)

Ans → Land on the basis of ownership -

* Private land - owned by an individual. Ex - Own plot, permanent residence.

* Community land - also known as common property. It is owned by a group of people in a community. Ex - Parks, Malls.

* Government land - owned by central, state or local govt.

(10) ⇒ How is land being degraded? Suggest methods to conserve land resource. (3)

Ans ⇒ Land is ~~degraded~~ degraded due to -

* Deforestation
* Over Mining
* Clearing fertile land for settlements.

Methods to conserve land resource -

* Control on overgrazing and mining activities.
* Afforestation

* Stabilization of sand dunes by growing thorny bushes are some of the methods to check land degradation.

(11) Describe methods of soil conserv-ation. (3)

* MULCHING -

⇒ In this method, bare ground betw-een plants is covered with a layer of organic matter like straw or peat to prevent loss of moisture from the soil.

⇒ It is used in semi-arid areas and arid areas.

⇒ This process of conserving soil by retaining the moist-ure in the soil is called mulching.

* CONTOUR BUNDING -

=> On hill sides, stones are used to build barriers across the slope, following contours (imaginary lines connecting places that lie at the same altitude.

=> Trenches are made in front of the barriers to collect water.

=> This way of preventing soil erosion is called contour barrier or contour bunding.

INTERCROPPING & CROP ROTATION

=> These two are scientific methods.

* Intercropping refers to

growing different crops in alternate rows, and sown at different times, to protect the soil from rain wash.

* Crop rotation refers to growing different crops in the same field one after the other, also helps to conserve soil.

(12) Mention ways in which energy can be saved at home. Give 5 points. (5)

Ans) * We should turn off the electrical appliances when not in use.

* We should use LED bulb because they waste very little energy on heat.

* We should use natural light in the daytime by opening windows and allowing natural light to come in.

* We shouldn't use hot (or warm) water too often for daily uses because it also requires energy to heat the water. We should use cold water for common purposes like bathing, washing, etc.

* * Star rating system depicts the energy efficiency of an electrical appliance. So, we should check the star rating in the electrical appliance before buying it. * 5 stars means that it's extremely efficient for us as it saves more energy.

(13) Write a very short note about distribution of iron ore in India. (3)

Ans * India has one of the largest reserves of iron-ore in Asia.

* Haematitte and magnetite are the 2 main types of iron-ore in India.

* The iron mines are found in the Chhota Nagpur Plateau. It is ~~also~~ found mainly in Odisha, Karnataka, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand and Goa. Some other places where iron-ore is found are Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, ~~Assam~~ and Rajasthan.

(14) What are the advantages of conventional and non-conventional sources of energy? Give examples. (3)

Ans→

Conventional sources of energy	Non-conventional sources of energy
* Efficiency of the source is high.	* They are mostly renewable.
* They are ~~cost~~ effective	* They are mostly eco-friendly.

* They are mostly affordable.	
* Ex- Natural gas, Firewood, Coal etc.	* Ex- Solar Energy, Geothermal Energy, Hydel Power etc.

(15) Write a short note about Petroleum and Natural Gas. (3)

Ans → Petroleum -

* ~~Petro~~ The word 'petroleum' is derived from the latin words Petra (rock) & oleum (oil).

* It is an essential source of energy for all internal combustion engines in automobiles, railways and aircraft. It is also called black gold & liquid gold, as it is highly valuable.

* The World leader in Petroleum

Production is USA. Other leading producers are Iran, Iraq, Russia, ~~Saudi~~ Saudhi Saudi Arabia. In India, it is drilled from oil fields at Digboi in Assam, Bombay High in Mumbai and the deltas of Krishna and Godavari rivers.

NATURAL GAS -

* Natural gas can be used as a domestic and industrial fuel.

* The major producers of natural gas are UK, Norway, Russia & Netherlands.

* Reserves of natural have been located along the eastern coast near the Krishna - Godavari delta, it is also found in Tripura, Rajasthan, and in off-shore wells near Kandla in Gujarat and Mumbai in Maharashtra.

(16) What is Hydel Power? (1)

Ans: Water from rivers and rains is stored in dams and this water falls from great heights onto turbine blades making the blades rotate, the rotating them turn the generator to produce electric-ity. So, this ~~ener~~ is called hydel (hydro electric) power.

(17) Which sources of energy would you suggest for (3)

(a) Arid Regions -

Ans: ⇒ Geothermal Energy
⇒ ~~Geo~~ Solar Energy

(b) Rural areas -

Ans: ⇒ Fire wood
⇒ Solar energy
⇒ Coal
⇒ Biogas.

(c) Coastal areas -

Ans ⇒ Tidal Energy
⇒ Wind Energy.
⇒ Petroleum

(18) What is obtained from Quartz? (1)

Ans (a) Gold
(b) Uranium
(c) Bauxite
(d) Silicon

(19) What is the ore of Aluminium? (1)

(a) Iron
(b) Mineral oil
(c) Coal
(d) Bauxite

(20) Explain the Farm system. (3)

Ans FARM SYSTEM

Inputs of Agriculture -
⇒ Human - made inputs -

* Fertiliser
* Pesticides
* Irrigation facilities.
* Machinery like seed drillers, harvesters, thresher, etc.
* High yielding varieties of seeds.

Natural inputs -

* Sunshine
* Earthworms which loosen the soil.
* Rainfall
* Fertile soil.
* Organic manure (dung of animals)
* Slope of the land.

Outputs of Agriculture

* Crops
* Fish
* Meat
* Egg
* Dairy Products.
* Wool
* Timber
* Chicken.

Activities of a farmer.

A farmer has to -

⇒ Plough the land
⇒ ~~Irrigat~~ Sow the seeds.
⇒ Irrigate the land ⇒ Apply fertilizer
⇒ Guard the crops from the pests.
⇒ Weed out the unwanted weeds, harvest & store.
⇒ Transport the crops for selling.

(21) What is shifting cultivation? Mention the disadvantages. (3)

Ans ★ Shifting cultivation is a type of farming in which a small area of a forest is cleared by cutting down all the trees and area is burned.

★ The ashes are mixed with the soil to make it more fertile and this land is used for growing crops.

* After a couple of years, when the land becomes less fertile, it is abandoned. Later, another such area is identified and the same process is followed.

Disadvantages -

* Deforestation.
* In the process, the soil gradually becomes less fertile which can result soil erosion and soil degradation.
* Causes suffering to the farmer to travel one place to another.

(22) Different crops are grown in different crops are grown in different regions. Give reasons. (3)

Ans> There are different factors

that ~~of~~ determine the crop to be grown in a particular region -

A Soil -

⇒ The kind of soil found in a place affects the kind of crops grown there.

⇒ Clayey soils retain water which is suitable for crops like rice and cotton. Whereas, Sandy soils which allows water to seep through rapidly are more suited to grow crops like groundnut & millets.

⇒ Fertile alluvial soil is ideal for agriculture & supports most kinds of crops.

A Relief -

⇒ Flat land like plains, valleys are

better suited for agriculture.

=> * Hilly areas are more suited for crops which need well drained soils like tea and coffee.

=> * Mountainous terrain isn't well suited for most of the crops.

* Climate -

=> Climate controls the pattern of agriculture around the world.

=> The temperature and the amount of rainfall a place receives are important determining factors.

=> Certain crops need hot and wet climates to grow like rice, while certain crops

grow in dryer, cooler climates like wheat.

(23) Differences between subsistence farming and intensive farming. (3)

SUBSISTENCE FARMING	INTENSIVE FARMING
* It is practised on small patches of land.	* It is practised on bigger land holdings
* Land productivity in this type of agriculture is low.	* Land productivity is high as it is meant for commercial purposes.
* Simple tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks, and family or community labour are used.	* Modern inputs like HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers, etc, to obtain higher productivity is used.

(24) Write a note on Nomadic Herding. (3)

Ans> * Nomadic farming refers to the practice of farming in which herdsmen move from one place to another with families and their livestock, in which search of pastures, fodder and water.

* For animals like camels, yaks, sheep & goats, the farmers get milk, meat, wool, hides and other products.

* Nomadic herding is herding is practised in the arid and semi-arid regions of the Sahara, Central Asia and some parts of India like Rajasthan & Jammu and Kashmir.

(25) Which form of agriculture is best suited for our country? Why? (2)

Ans ⇒ For small plots of land to be profitable, very intensive methods of cultivation has to be practised. As in India the size of an average land-holding in India is just 2.3 hectares and the small size of holdings in India is a result of creation of thousands of very small plots of land. This is called fragmentation. Fragmentation & subdivision of land.

(26) maize & wheat crops are raised in commercial grain farming. (1)

(a) maize
(b) wheat
(c) both of these.
(d) none of the above.

(27) China is a leading producer of rice. (1)

(a) Pakistan
(b) Malaysia
(c) China
(d) Egypt

(28) Viticulture is cultivation of grapes. (1)

(a) Sericulture
(b) Viticulture
(c) Floriculture
(d) Horticulture

(29) Rewrite the story of JOHN KELLER, as if he is from India and what kind of farmer he will be in India. (5)

Ans) John Keller is a farmer from India. He is owns only 1.8 hectares of land

in Lonsvala village, Vidarbha region of Maharashtra. He is a poor farmer practicing primitive subsistence agriculture. His father took his own life in 2005, bogged down by debts he could not repay. Thus, John Keller was having a financial problems which need to be sorted out. He works in his own land & he grows cotton and soybean in the land ~~and~~ then works as a labourer on other's land for around ₹25 worth of ~~rice~~ wheat per day. He lives with his wife, his mother and his four children. He is also affected by agricultural crisis affecting large parts of rural India. The costs of inputs are rising steeply so he doesn't can't afford them. He is unable to repay old loan and thus unable to get fresh loans for the next sowing season.

(30) You learnt a lot about farmers in this chapter of Agriculture, mention some qualities or values of a farmer that you would like to bring in yourself. (5)

Ans Qualities of a Farmer -

=> A farmer is a hardworking person. We should do hard work in our life.

=> A farmer is a optimistic person. We should be positive in our life to manage our stress.

=> A farmer always do his/her works honestly. We shouldn't also waste time and do our work sincerely.

=> A farmer has great determination as he knows

that his work is difficult but he firmly decide to do the work. We should have strong will power to face challenges in our life.

=> A farmer is a patient person. We should also keep patience in our lives to overcome failure and succeed in our lives.