

SNo- 2539
Sahil Mishra Worksheet
Sec-C Geography

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

A) → Human being can explore and develop the natural resources into useful goods as per the abilities and demand.

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.

A) Change personal attitude and practice towards the environment.

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

A) Abiotic resources

4) Name the term given to the resources that are drawn from Nature and used without much modification.

A) Natural resources

5) Column A

Column B

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (i) Resources | (a) A renewable source of energy |
| (ii) windmill | (b) Human-made resources |
| (iii) Plants and tree | (c) Abiotic resources |
| (iv) A vehicle | (d) Utility |
| (v) Rocks and minerals | (e) Biotic resources |

7) Fill in the blanks

- 1) Air is a ubiquitous resources since it is bound everywhere
- 2) Physical factors affecting the presence of a localised resources Climate Altitude
- 3) Using resources carefully and giving them to get renewed is called resource conservation
- 4) An actual resource today might have been a Potential ^{resources} resource some time ago.

8) Wind energy is a pollution free, inexhaustible source of energy. In this the ~~kinetic~~ kinetic energy through turbines wind mills have been used for grinding grain and lifting water since the ancient time. Wind farms with cluster of such windmills are located in Denmark, India, UK, USA.

9) The kind of land we ~~choose~~ choose on the ~~compo~~ basis of composition are:

• Private land → They are owned by a individual person.

• Community land → They are owned by a community for pasture, food etc, fruits, nut and Medical herbs.

10) Land degradation refers to the decline in productivity of cultivated land or forest land. Land degradation results from unsuitable and unscientific land use. Methods to conserve land are:-

- Afforestation
- Regulation of chemical pesticides and fertilizers.

11) Methods of soil conservation are:-

- Plugging \rightarrow Rocks are piled up to slow down the flow of water. This prevents erosion by plugging the gulches to prevent soil loss.

- Other methods \rightarrow Afforestation, increased use of organic manure and resorting to deep irrigation in the place of flood irrigation can also check soil erosion.

12) Ways to conserve energy at home are:-

- Use energy efficient light bulbs. But compact fluorescent light bulbs.

- Turn down your thermostat.
- Use cold water in your washing machine.
- Fix your windows.
- Plant it.

(3) Distribution of iron ore in India are

- India has one of the largest reserves of iron ore in Asia.
- Haematite and Magnetite are the two main types of iron ore found in India.
- They are found mainly in Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Jharkhand, and Goa.

(4) → Advantages of conventional energy are:-

- Fire wood and mineral fuels like coal, petroleum and natural gas are conventional sources of energy.
- These energies are limited.

Advantages of non-conventional energy are:

- Burning of fossil fuels releases

Carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.

- This is inexhaustible is pollutes the environment.

15) Petroleum

- The word meaning of petroleum are :-
petra meaning rock and aleum meaning oil.
- Petroleum is found as crude oil trap in between the rock. It is black.
- It is found in Digboi, Bombay High, etc.
- Natural Gas
- Natural gas is found along with petroleum deposits. The gas is realised when the crude oil is drilled and brought out to the earth surface.
- The Gail is a public sector undertaking to locate new reserves and to transport and market natural gas.

e.g. → Russia, Netherlands, Norway etc.

- 16) Water is stored in dam. That water falls from greater height making the blade rotate. The generator is activated using the generator to produce electricity. This is called hydel power.

17a) Arid region ^{Non-} conventional sources of Energy.

b) Rural area \rightarrow Conventional sources of Energy

c) Coastal area \rightarrow Non-Conventional/also conventional sources of Energy.

18) What is obtained from Quartz?

A) d) Silicon.

14) What is the ore of Aluminium?

A) d) Bauxite

20) Farm system in India are done by following two steps:-

- Plough the land
- Sow the seeds
- Irrigate the land
- Apply fertilizer
- Weeded out unwanted plants
- harvest store
- then transport the crop to the market for selling.

21) The shifting cultivation are the cultivation in a small area of the forest is cleared by cutting down trees and the area is burned. The ashes are mixed with the soil to make it more fertile and this land is used for growing crops.

Disadvantages of Shifting cultivation
 The primary disadvantage of shifting cultivation is cutting down of forest which further leads to deforestation. Forest and trees play an important role in balancing the environment. Shifting cultivation also destroys the habitat of wild animals at large.

22) Different crops grow in different regions because different geographical factors support different kinds of crops. e.g. → soil, climate, topography, rainfall, influence of agriculture in any area. and as these factors vary in different regions, crops grown are different too.

23) Subsistence farming → is carried out by farmers to satisfy the needs of their family alone. There is nothing left for sale. They use simple methods and traditional tools in the field and do not use hired labour. Only the members of the household work on the field.

Intensive farming → is done in a small plot of land using simple tools and large amounts of labour. The methods of cultivation using manure and artificial irrigation.

and better quality seeds. To get ^{maximum} yield from land. It is possible to grow more than one crop in the ^{same} flat.

24) Nomadic herding refers to the practice of farming in which herders move from one place to another with their families and their livestock in search of pastures, fodder and water. Camels, goat, sheep, and goats are the animal that are most commonly reared by nomads. Only for milk, meat, wool, hides and other products.

25) In India land sizes are not very extensive, hence intensive agriculture. However, as this method has a lot of expenditure, Govt. should extend suitable aid to the farmers.

26) a) maize

28) b) viticulture

27) c) china

29) The story will turn ^{be} upside down. Because if the farmer comes to the land, he has to invest a lot of money for buying a land. For investing technologies also for goods. He will be in a great suffering at the end. Profiting will be a lot.

less in quilatios. He had to buy a house and then he also could go to USA for farming.

30) There are values from farmers I learn very

- Honesty
- Integrity
- Strong Determination
- Hardwork
- Labour.

Which will make us perfect in your life.