

Writing Space

Sem - 2nd 1st Internal Assessment Test Environmental studies

(1) (a) Definition of environment?

Ans - Environment is the physical, chemical & biological condition of the region in which an organism lives. Therefore, environment is the sum total of all the conditions & influences the development and life of all organisms on the planet earth.

(b) scope of environment studies?

Ans - The planet earth provided the right environment for the origin of life on it. Pure water, pure air, pure land, natural cycles like - water cycle, oxygen cycle, nitrogen cycle, carbon cycle etc.

ix based on taxonomic affinities

ix based on habitat

ix based on levels of organization

(c) objectives of rain water harvesting?

Ans - ix To meet the increasing demands of water.

ix To supplement ground water supplies during lean seasons.

ix To raise the water table by recharging ground water.

(d) what is lithosphere?

Ans - The outer shell of the earth is lithosphere. It consists of minerals occurring in the earth's crust and the soil.

(2) (a) Importance of forest & type of forest?

Ans - Human economy without plants is unthinkable. The economic activities of man are greatly influenced by forest. Man gets food, fodder, fuel, fibre, timber, cork, rubber & various other things from forests.

types

ix Tropical hardwood forests

a) selva or wet equatorial forest

b) monsoonal forest

ix Temperate deciduous forest of hardwood trees

ix coniferous forests of softwood trees.



(2)(b) Explain about deforestation & explain about causes?

Ans - The meaning of deforestation is destroying forest. Destroying forest is a broad term which means random cutting of trees including repeated logging, felling, removal of forest litter, grazing & trampling of seedlings. The main causes are:

- ↳ shifting cultivation
- ↳ Development projects
- ↳ Demand for firewood
- ↳ Demand for industry & commercial purpose
- ↳ other causes

(c) Explain about river systems of India & explain precipitation?

Ans - India is blessed with a large number of big & small rivers. The river system of India can be classified into four groups these are:

- ↳ Himalayan rivers
- ↳ Deccan rivers
- ↳ Coastal rivers
- ↳ rivers of inland drainage basin.

Precipitation: The basic source of water is precipitation in the form of rainfall or snow fall. Run-off from precipitation is drained through streams & rivers or gets collected in surface depressions forming lakes or ponds.

(3)(a) Explain about mineral resources & it's use?

Ans: Many of the resources are hidden under the earth surface on which we live in. These resources include the fossil fuels, variety of minerals etc. Growth of industry depends heavily on these resources. These mineral are:

- ↳ Iron
- ↳ Manganese
- ↳ Bauxite
- ↳ Copper
- ↳ mica
- ↳ gold.



## Use of Aluminium:-

- ↳ low density & strength make it ideal for construction of aircraft.
- ↳ easy shaping & corrosion resistance
- ↳ ideal for greenhouse & window frames.
- ↳ good conductor of heat
- ↳ good conductor ~~of heat~~ of electricity.
- ↳ high reflectivity makes it ideal for mirror & reflector.
- ↳ heat resistant clothing for fire fighting
- ↳ may lead to health hazard like Alzheimer's disease.

(3)(b) Explain about water resources & its use?

Ans: water is a precious natural resource, a basic human need and a prime national asset. The sum total of all water on earth, which includes oceans, lakes, streams, underground water, polar & mountain glaciers, soil moisture & the water vapour in the atmosphere makes up the hydrosphere.

- ↳ water requirement for domestic use:- water for drinking is a basic human need. in addition community water supply has to meet the needs for cooking, washing, bathing & sanitation.
- ↳ water requirement for industries:- The requirement of water in the industrial sector is usually high, especially in mining, chemicals, fertilizers, petrochemicals, paper, pulp & textiles.
- ↳ water requirement for power generation:- water use in power generation includes both off-stream & in-stream use. off-stream use is for thermal & nuclear power generation, while in-stream use is for hydro-power generation.