A. Answer the following in a few words:

Q 1. Name five natural resources.
A 1. The five natural resources are land, air, minerals, forests and wildlife.

Q 2. Name four environmental problems.
A 2. The four environmental problems are pollution, global warming, water scarcity and soil infertility.

Q 3. Name four factors causing environmental problems.
A 3. The four factors causing environmental problems are industrialization, urbanization, deforestation and overpopulation.

Q 4. Name one biodegradable and one non-biodegradable substance.
A 4. Vegetable waste is a biodegradable and plastic is a non-biodegradable substance.

Q 5. What is recycling?
A 5. Recycling is the process of making a new product from an old one to prevent its wastage.

B. Answer the following in brief:

Q 1. List four measures each for combating air and water pollution.
A 1. The four measures each for combating air and water pollution are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AIR</th>
<th>WATER</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Encourage car-pooling and cycling.</td>
<td>• Prevent disposal of waste in rivers and seas.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Avoid burning any rubbish or cooking in the open.</td>
<td>• Treat sewage before releasing it into the main drain channels.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Factories should not be set up near residential areas.</td>
<td>• Reduce the use of chemical fertilizers for farming.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Use public transport and walk for short distances.</td>
<td>• Prevent the discharge of industrial effluents into rivers.</td>
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Q 2. Explain any five ways of controlling land pollution.
A 2. The five ways of controlling land pollution are:

• Set up recycling plants to treat garbage.
• Build compost pits to dispose biodegradable wastes to increase soil fertility.
• Prevent disposal of garbage in the open.
• Set up landfill sites in the city outskirts.
• Dispose biomedical and radioactive waste under proper regulations.
Q 3. Why are forests and wildlife important for us?
A 3. The forest adds to the green cover of our planet and breathes out oxygen which is essential for survival. They prevent soil erosion and floods, encourage rainfall and provide us with many products like timber, medicinal plants and fodder. They also form the habitat of wild animals.
We depend on animals to obtain milk and milk products, eggs, wool, hide and leather. They act as means of transport and beasts of burden in remote areas.

Q 4. Differentiate between agro-forestry and community forestry.
A 4.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGRO-FORESTRY</th>
<th>COMMUNITY FORESTRY</th>
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<td>• The practice of raising trees and agriculture crops simultaneously.</td>
<td>• It involves tree cultivation on public or community land such as village pasture or a temple land.</td>
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Q 5. What is the difference between biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste?
A 5.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BIODEGRADABLE</th>
<th>NON-BIODEGRADABLE</th>
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<tr>
<td>• Substances that can be broken down by bacteria and absorbed by the soil.</td>
<td>• Substances that do not decompose naturally and takes many years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Vegetable waste.</td>
<td>• Plastics.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A 6. Reduce - turn on taps when needed, encourage cycling.

  Reuse – use cutlery and plates instead of disposal stuffs, reuse gift wrappers and envelopes.

  Recycle – use handmade paper diaries, greeting cards, opt for recycled handicrafts and ornaments.