

CHAPTER-1 | Natural Resources and Their Use

QUIZ
PART-03

1. Which condition is necessary for renewable resources to remain renewable?
- Using them as fast as possible
 - Allowing natural restoration & regeneration
 - Mining them regularly
 - Increasing industrialization (B)

Explanation: Renewable resources remain renewable only when their natural cycles of restoration and regeneration are not disturbed, as mentioned in the text .

2. Which of the following is NOT a renewable resource?
- Solar energy
 - Timber
 - Wind energy
 - Coal (D)

Explanation: Coal is a non-renewable resource as it is formed over millions of years and cannot be replenished quickly .

3. Which of the following is an ecosystem service?
- Trees producing oxygen
 - Forests preventing soil erosion
 - Clean water available for people
 - Rivers melting glaciers (C)

Explanation: Clean water is an ecosystem service that benefits humans and is essential for survival, while the other options are ecosystem functions .

4. What happens when renewable resources are overused?
- They become more renewable
 - They become exhaustible
 - They regenerate faster
 - They remain unaffected (B)

Explanation: Overuse of renewable resources disrupts their natural restoration process, leading to their exhaustion .

5. How can timber remain renewable?
- By cutting trees at a faster rate
 - By cutting trees in limited quantities
 - By stopping deforestation completely
 - By not using any timber (B)

Explanation : Timber is renewable only when harvested sustainably, i.e., at a rate slower than the forest regeneration rate .

6. What is the result of industrial waste in rivers?
- Increase in aquatic life
 - Support for plant growth
 - Pollution and inability to support life
 - Increased water supply (C)

Explanation: Industrial waste in rivers harms aquatic ecosystems and prevents the rivers from supporting plant or aquatic life .

7. What are the implications of melting glaciers in the Himalayas?
- Increased river flow
 - Water security issues for people in plains
 - Growth of new glaciers
 - Improved water quality (B)

Explanation: The rapid melting of Himalayan glaciers threatens river flow, causing water security issues for people downstream .

8. How does deforestation affect the environment?
- Increases biodiversity
 - Prevents soil erosion
 - Disrupts natural cycles and increases temperatures
 - Promotes regeneration of forests (C)

Explanation: Deforestation, particularly for farming and development, disrupts natural cycles, resulting in rising temperatures and disturbed ecosystems .

9. What happens if rivers are polluted with industrial waste?
- The rivers become more fertile
 - The rivers can no longer support plant or aquatic life
 - The pollution is filtered naturally
 - Aquatic life grows rapidly (B)

Explanation: Polluted rivers from industrial waste are unable to support plant or aquatic life due to the harmful effects of waste .

10. Which traditional practice helped in fish conservation?
- Stopping fishing during spawning
 - Continuous fishing
 - Increasing fishing limits
 - Using artificial breeding (A)

Explanation: Traditional practices included stopping fishing during spawning periods to allow fish populations to regenerate