# CBSE NCERT Class 09 Natural Resources Solved Questions paper - 4

Q1: Why is $CO_2$ produced in large extents?

Ans: After industrial revolution, fossil fuels are burnt on large scale. This rapid use of fossil fuels produced $CO_2$ in large extents.

Q2: If there is no atmosphere around the earth, what will happen to its temperature?

Ans: Atmosphere prevents harmful radiations of sun reaching the surface of the Earth. Thus temperature of the the surface of the Earth may rises up. This may damage many forms of life.

Q3: A motor with its glass totally closed is parked directly under the sun, the inside temperature of the car rises very high. Explain why?

Ans: Sun's heat is trapped by glass that increase the inside temperature of the car very high.

Q4: Why is circulation of carbon in nature important?

Ans: Carbon is essential for both plants and animal in deferent forms. Plants utilize $CO_2$ to prepared food glucose during photosynthesis that is main food for animals. Thus circulation of carbon in nature important.

Q5: How is free nitrogen present in air fixed?

Ans: Free nitrogen present in air is fixed by nitrogen-fixing bacteria that are found in the roots of legumes and by a physical process during lightning.

Q6.: What is ammonification?

Ans: **Ammonification** is the conversion of organic nitrogen into ammonia.

Bacteria and fungi break down nitrogenous wastes and organic matter found in animal waste and dead plants and animals and convert it to inorganic ammonia ($NH_3$) for absorption by plants as ammonium ions.

Q7: How is carbon stored in our planet?

Ans: (a) as organic molecules in living and dead organisms found in the biosphere; (b) as the gas **carbon** dioxide in the atmosphere; (c) as organic matter in soils; (d) in the lithosphere as fossil fuels and sedimentary rock deposits such as limestone, dolomite and chalk; and (e) in the oceans as dissolved atmospheric carbon dioxide and as calcium carbonate shells in marine organisms.

Q8: What is air pollution? What steps should be taken care to check the air pollution?

Ans: An increase in the content of harmful substances in air is called air pollution.

Steps should be taken care to check the air pollution are:

(i) Planting more and more trees.

(ii). Forests should be conserved.

(iii) Promote use of public transports

(iv) Use of fossil fuels like coal, diesel, petrol shall be reduced.

Q9: River from land adds minerals to sea water. Explain

Ans: Water is capable of dissolving a large number of substances. As water flows over the rocks containing soluble minerals, some of them get dissolved in the water. Thus, rivers carry many nutrients from land to the sea.

Q10: What are the consequences of global warming?

Ans: Rise in temperatures, Rise in sea levels due to melting ice cap, warming of the ocean surface etc are the consequences of global warming.

Q11: Why do Mathura refinery poses problem to Taj Mahal?

Ans: Sulphur dioxide emission from industry has reached levels ten times above the prescribed level. Combination of oxygen, moisture, sulphur dioxide when settles on the surface of the tomb corrodes the marble. In this way Mathura refinery poses problem to Taj Mahal.

Q12: Why are root nodules useful for the plant?

Ans: In **root nodules**nitrogen fixing Rhizobium bacteria are present which fix the atmospheric nitrogen and make it available to the **plant** for its growth.

Q13 What is the role of Sun in formation of soil?

Ans: The Sun heats up rocks during the day so that they expand. At night, these rocks cool down and contract.

The unequal expansion and contraction results in the formation of cracks that break up huge rocks into smaller pieces to form soil

Q14: Why step farming is common in hills? What are its advantages?

Ans:

In terrace farming the mountain is made into a step which slows down the speed of rain water and reduce damage to crops. Terrace farming also provides a physical barrier to soil erosion by water.

Q15: Why does water need conservation even though large oceans surround the land?

Ans: Water is needed to be conserved because less than 1% of the total water content is fresh water which can be consumed by humans. The rest of the large oceans water is too salty for human consumption or in the form of ice cap. .