

Class 8
Chapter 2
Land, Soil, Water, Natural Vegetation and Wildlife Resources

Worksheet

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Question 1.

What are bio reserves?

Solution :

Biosphere Reserves are areas of terrestrial and coastal ecosystems which are internationally recognized within the framework of UNESCO. These reserves are rich in biodiversity and cultural heritage and encompass unique ecosystems. The goal is the conservation of landscapes and their immense biological diversity.

There are twelve Biosphere Reserves in India. They aim to protect ecosystems and also serve as laboratories for evolving alternative models of development. Research and development projects are also supported.

Question 2.

What are the causes for the destruction of natural vegetation and wildlife?

Solution :

Natural vegetation and wildlife are destroyed by man and by nature.

Man-made causes for destruction are:-

- Deforestation.
- Construction Activities.
- Agricultural Expansion.
- Soil Erosion.

Natural causes for destruction are:-

- Climate Change.
- Forest Fires.
- Tsunamis.
- Landslides.
- Earth Quakes.
- Floods.

Question 3.

What is a 'water-cycle'?

Solution :

Rivers, lakes and oceans lose water everyday because of evaporation due to the heat of the sun. That water travels into the air as water vapour and becomes part of a cloud. Through condensation, the water vapour in clouds becomes a liquid such as rain, snow or sleet which is called precipitation. The water then comes back to the earth and the process begins all over again.

Question 4.

How does land fulfil our needs?

Solution :

- We get our food from plants and trees that grow on land.
- We build houses on land that gives us shelter.
- We construct roads and railway lines on land that helps us to travel from one place to another.
- We get minerals from land that is very essential for our development.
- We build factories and other buildings on land.

Question 5.

What are the methods that can be adapted to contain landslides?

Solution :

Construction of a retention wall to stop land from slipping and increase in the vegetation cover can be adapted to contain landslides.

Effective surface drainage system is a major way to control landslides during rainy season and spring flows.

Hazard mapping can locate areas prone to landslides. These areas can be avoided for building settlements and hence avoid loss of life and property in the event of a Landslide.