

## Management of Natural Resources

## 1. OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

1. New approach of conservation is the establishment of:
- (a) Sanctuaries (b) Reserve forests  
(c) National parks (d) Biosphere reserves

**Ans :** (d) Biosphere reserves

2. Ganga Action Plan was started in
- (a) 1975 (b) 1985  
(c) 2004 (d) 1982

**Ans :** (b) 1985

Ganga Action Plan (GAP) was a programme launched by Government of India in April 1985 in order to reduce the pollution load on the river Ganga.

3. Which of the following statements about the construction of a dam are incorrect?
- (a) It provides an eco-friendly environment  
(b) It is used to generate electricity  
(c) It displaces the largely poor tribals that do not get any benefit  
(d) It prevents the occurrence of floods in the river

**Ans :** (a) It provides an eco-friendly environment

The incorrect statement for the construction of a dam is that it provides eco-friendly environment.

4. Ground water will not be depleted due to
- (a) afforestation  
(b) untreated sewage and industrial waste discharge  
(c) loss of forest and decreased rainfall  
(d) cropping of high water demanding crops

**Ans :** (a) afforestation

Ground water will not be depleted due to afforestation (i.e., plantation of trees).

5. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct about the renewable natural resource?
- (a) It gets exhausted soon  
(b) It requires millions of years to replenish  
(c) It reappears at the rate it is used  
(d) It cannot be replenished within a short period

**Ans :** (c) It requires millions of years to replenish

Renewable natural resource reappears at the rate it is used.

6. Destruction of forest can cause
- (a) habitat loss  
(b) floods and droughts

- (c) soil erosion and degradation  
(d) All of the above

**Ans :** (d) All of the above

The indiscriminate destruction of forest cover leads to problems like habitat loss, ecological imbalance that cause floods and draughts, soil erosion and degradation, etc.

7. Which one of the following is a greenhouse gas?
- (a) CO<sub>2</sub> (b) CO  
(c) SO<sub>2</sub> (d) NO<sub>2</sub>

**Ans :** (a) CO<sub>2</sub>

Carbon dioxide is a greenhouse gas. Its increased concentration in atmosphere leads to global warming.

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8. 'Narmada Bacho Andolan' has been organised under the leadership of
- (a) Ravi Shankar Maharaj (b) Medha Patekar  
(c) Amrita Devi Bishnoi (d) Baba Ramdev

**Ans :** (b) Medha Patekar

'Narmada Bacho Andolan' has been organised under the leadership of Medha Patekar.

9. Which is preserved in National Park?
- (a) Flora (b) Fauna  
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

**Ans :** (c) Both (a) and (b)

10. Opposition to the construction of large dams is due to
- (a) social reasons (b) economic reasons  
(c) environmental reasons (d) All of the above

**Ans :** (d) All of the above

Opposition to the construction of large dams by local people is due to social, economic and environmental problems.

11. Which of the following causes imbalance in the environment?  
 (a) Excess growing of green plants  
 (b) Using more renewable resources  
 (c) Biodiversity  
 (d) Increasing human population

**Ans :** (d) Increasing human population

Increasing human population causes imbalance in the environment with excess growing of green plants, afforestation and biodiversity causes balance in the environment.

12. Marked climatic variations take place in the:  
 (a) troposphere (b) stratosphere  
 (c) ionosphere (d) exosphere

**Ans :** (a) troposphere

13. Which one of the following is not a fossil fuel?  
 (a) uranium (b) coal  
 (c) natural gas (d) petroleum

**Ans :** (a) uranium

14. Genetic diversity in agricultural crops is threatened by:  
 (a) introduction of high yielding varieties  
 (b) intensive use of fertilizers  
 (c) extensive intercropping  
 (d) imbalance in biological diversity

**Ans :** (a) Introduction of high yielding varieties

15. Overuse of resources leads to:  
 (a) floods and droughts (b) energy crisis  
 (c) imbalance in biological diversity (d) all the above

**Ans :** (d) all the above

16. If the Bengal tiger becomes extinct:  
 (a) Hyenas and vovles will become scarce  
 (b) The wild area will be safe for man and domestic animals  
 (c) Its gene pool will be lost for ever  
 (d) The population of beautiful animals like deers will be stabilized

**Ans :** (c) Its gene pool will be lost for ever

17. Soil erosion can be prevented by:  
 (a) deforestation (b) afforestation  
 (c) overgrazing (d) removal of vegetation

**Ans :** (b) afforestation

18. The biosphere utilizes:  
 (a) geothermal energy (b) solar energy  
 (c) tidal energy (d) atomic energy

**Ans :** (b) solar energy

19. Plants and animals are known as:  
 (a) biotic resources (b) abiotic resources  
 (c) Machines (d) None of these

**Ans :** (a) biotic resources

20. Which of the following animal has become almost extinct in India?  
 (a) Wolf (b) Rhinoceros  
 (c) Hippopotamus (d) Cheetah

**Ans :** (d) Cheetah

21. Which of the following movements means 'Hug the trees movement'?  
 (a) Narmada Bachao Andolan  
 (b) Chipko Andolan  
 (c) Tehri Andolan  
 (d) Biodiversity movement

**Ans :** (b) Chipko Andolan

The Chipko Andolan means Hug the Trees movement was the result of a grass root level effort to end the alienation of people from their forests.

22. Domestic cooking gas cylinder is filled with:  
 (a) Alcohol (b) Diesel oil  
 (c) Liquid petroleum gas (d) Coal gas

**Ans :** (c) Liquid petroleum gas

23. Complete the following by choosing the correct option. In 1972, the West Bengal Forest Department recognised its failures in reviving the degraded ..... forests in the South-Western districts of the state.  
 (a) Teak (b) Bamboo  
 (c) Sal (d) Rosewood

**Ans :** (c) Sal

In 1972, the West Bengal Forest department recognised its failures the degraded sal forests in South Western districts of the state.

24. Maximum air which we breathe is present at:  
 (a) Troposphere (b) Stratosphere  
 (c) Ionosphere (d) Mesosphere

**Ans :** (a) Troposphere

25. Which of the following is a free living nitrogen fixing bacteria present in soil?  
 (a) Azotobacter (b) Nitrosomonas  
 (c) Rhizobium (d) Pseudomonas

**Ans :** (a) Azotobacter

26. Nitrogen fixation is:  
 (a) Nitrogen  $\longrightarrow$  Ammonia  
 (b) Nitrogen  $\longrightarrow$  Nitrates  
 (c) Nitrogen  $\longrightarrow$  Amino acid  
 (d) Both (a) and (b)

**Ans :** (d) Both (a) and (b)

27. A renewable source of energy is:  
 (a) Petroleum (b) Coal  
 (c) Nuclear fuel (d) Trees

**Ans :** (d) Trees

28. Decrease in species diversity in tropical countries is mainly due to:  
 (a) Urbanisation (b) Pollution  
 (c) Deforestation (d) Soil erosion  
**Ans :** (c) Deforestation
29. Wildlife conservation means the protection and preservation of  
 (a) Ferocious wild animals only  
 (b) Wild plants only  
 (c) Non-cultivated plants and non-domesticated animals  
 (d) All the above living in natural habitat  
**Ans :** (d) All the above living in natural habitat
30. Which of the following is not done in a wildlife sanctuary?  
 (a) Fauna is conserved (b) Flora is conserved  
 (c) Soil and flora is utilised (d) Hunting is prohibited  
**Ans :** (c) Soil and flora is utilised
31. Which one of the following is a non-replenishable resource?  
 (a) minerals (b) forests  
 (c) mineral fuel (d) hydroelectricity  
**Ans :** (c) mineral fuel
7. Solar energy is a ..... resource.  
**Ans :** renewable
8. In Rajasthan, conservation of forest and wildlife has been a religious act for ..... community.  
**Ans :** Bishnoi
9. We can reduce pressure on the environment by sincerely applying the maxim of ..... in our lives.  
**Ans :** 'Reduce, Reuse and Recycle'
10. The five R's to save environment are ....., ....., ....., ..... and .....  
**Ans :** Reduce, Reuse, Repurpose, Recycle, Renew
11. Plants manufacture their food by using ..... energy.  
**Ans :** solar
12. Reactor generates ..... energy.  
**Ans :** atomic
13. Environmental problems arise mainly due to ..... of natural resources.  
**Ans :** over exploitation
14. The harnessing of water resources by building dams has social, economic and ..... implications.  
**Ans :** environmental
15. Planting of trees in rows along with crop is called .....  
**Ans :** Agroforestry
16. Planting of trees by road side and in available space of colonies by people is known as .....  
**Ans :** social forestry
17. Natural resources can be of two types ..... and .....  
**Ans :** renewable, non-renewable
18. The various kinds of species of organisms and their range found in a particular area is called .....  
**Ans :** biodiversity
19. All naturally occurring animals, plants and other forms of life in the forest are collectively called .....  
**Ans :** wildlife
20. .... is the major source of fresh water and this water is neither used by animals nor exposed to evaporation.  
**Ans :** underground water
21. Forests, mangroves and wildlife are our ..... source.  
**Ans :** renewable
22. Minerals, metal ores and natural gas are our ..... source.  
**Ans :** Non-renewable

## 2. FILL IN THE BLANK

**DIRECTION :** Complete the following statements with an appropriate word/term to be filled in the blank space(s).

1. .... sacrificed her life along with 363 others for protection of 'Khejri' trees.  
**Ans :** Amrita Devi Bishnoi
2. An Arabari forest range of Midnapore (West Bengal), a forest officer ..... rejuvenated badly damaged sal forest.  
**Ans :** A. K. Banerjee
3. The presence of coliform bacteria beyond the prescribed limit indicates ..... by disease causing micro-organisms.  
**Ans :** contamination
4. Management of forest resources has to take into account the interests of various .....  
**Ans :** stakeholders
5. Water and forest are the two kinds of ..... resources.  
**Ans :** Natural
6. Forests, pastures, wildlife and aquatic life constitute .....  
**Ans :** renewable resources

23. The use of components of biological diversity in a way that does not disturb the natural functioning of ecological processes is called ..... .  
**Ans :** sustainable development
24. The aim of the Ganga Action Plan is to install ..... for 27 cities at the bank of the river.  
**Ans :** sewage treatment plants
25. Scraps and old used metals can be remelted and ..... for useful purposes.  
**Ans :** recycled
26. A layer of ..... present about 25 km from earth's surface absorbs a great deal of incoming ..... rays of the sunlight.  
**Ans :** ozone, ultraviolet
27. .... also known as the breath of life, is essential for the chemical processes that sustain life.  
**Ans :** oxygen
28. Resources which are inexhaustible are called ..... and the resources which once used are lost forever, are known as ..... .  
**Ans :** renewable resources, non-renewable
29. The uppermost layer of the land forms ..... .  
**Ans :** soil
30. Domestic and municipal waste water can be used for ..... .  
**Ans :** irrigation
31. .... and ..... of water refers to management of water resources to sustainable benefit to the present generation while maintaining.  
**Ans :** conservation, preservation
32. Dams are large or small structure which stop the natural flow of water for the purpose of ..... generation and ..... .  
**Ans :** electricity, irrigation
33. .... is a greenhouse gas.  
**Ans :** Carbon dioxide
34. .... gas causes green house effect that mostly increases due to use of fossil fuels.  
**Ans :** carbon-di-oxide
35. .... is the best method for conservation of environment.  
**Ans :** Reuse
36. Forests are ..... hot spots.  
**Ans :** biodiversity
37. Khadin is an example of traditional.  
**Ans :** Water harvesting
38. In blood carbon monoxide forms ..... that is unable to transport oxygen.  
**Ans :** Carboxyhaemoglobin
39. Glaciers are a source of .....  
**Ans :** water
40. Our resources like forests, wildlife, water, coal and petroleum need to be used in a ..... manner.  
**Ans :** sustainable
41. .... are termed as biodiversity hotspots.  
**Ans :** forests
42. .... is remembered for protection of Khejri trees in Rajasthan.  
**Ans :** Amrita Devi Bishnoi
43. To save energy and prevent warming, I use ..... instead of incandescent bulbs.  
**Ans :** CFL
44. .... is a blanket around the earth, that protects it from scorching during the day and freezing during the night.  
**Ans :** atmosphere

### 3. TRUE/FALSE

**DIRECTION :** Read the following statements and write your answer as true or false.

- Check dams are built along seasonal flooded gullies for water harvesting.  
**Ans :** True
- Coal and petroleum are non-renewable inexhaustible resources.  
**Ans :** False
- An important protective function of forests is reduction of atmospheric pollution.  
**Ans :** False
- Forest department has been able to maintain biodiversity by growing Pine, Teak and Eucalyptus on large tracts.  
**Ans :** False
- Electricity is a natural resource.  
**Ans :** True
- The most rapidly dwindling natural resource in the world is forests.  
**Ans :** True

7. A natural resource is a substance/commodity that is a gift of nature which is very useful to mankind.  
**Ans : True**
8. Biodiversity means variations present in the species of the flora of an area.  
**Ans : False**
9. The fossil fuels, coal and petroleum, will ultimately be exhausted.  
**Ans : True**
10. Alternatives to large dams does not exist.  
**Ans : False**
11. Coliform bacteria cause many diseases.  
**Ans : True**
12. Combustion of fossil fuels pollutes our environment.  
**Ans : True**
13. Ozone layer is being depleted by excess carbon dioxide.  
**Ans : False**
14. Forests are reservoirs of wildlife.  
**Ans : True**
15. Water harvesting method increases groundwater level.  
**Ans : True**
16. Chipko Andolan originated in Haridwar during 1980s.  
**Ans : False**
17. Deforestation replenishes forests.  
**Ans : False**
18. The three R's referred to conserve natural resources are - recycle, regenerate and reuse.  
**Ans : False**
19. Sustainable development means planned growth with minimum damage to the environment.  
**Ans : True**
20. When a single species of plant is cultivated in an area, it promotes monoculture.  
**Ans : True**
21. Dams prevent water logging.  
**Ans : True**
22. Improper use of land converts fertile land into unusable land.  
**Ans : True**
23. Geo-thermal energy is a conventional source of energy.  
**Ans : False**
24. The wildlife resources are renewable resources.  
**Ans : True**
25. Forest and wildlife are conserved to continue food chain.  
**Ans : False**
26. Successful forest conservation strategy should involve protection of only consumers.  
**Ans : False**
27. Sustainable development does not consider the view points of stakeholders.  
**Ans : False**
28. Forests provide variety of products.  
**Ans : True**
29. Khadins, Ahars and Kattas are ancient structures that are example of water harvesting.  
**Ans : True**
30. Solid waste serve as useful resource for providing energy for our industries.  
**Ans : True**
31. Monitoring of resource utilisation is best done through remote sensing.  
**Ans : True**
32. Use of sewage, domestic waste, farm yard manure, etc. will decrease the fertility of the degraded lands.  
**Ans : False**
33. An environmentally friendly decision is reuse jam and pickle bottles.  
**Ans : True**
34. Increase in human population puts more pressure on land.  
**Ans : True**

#### 4. MATCHING QUESTIONS

**DIRECTION :** Each question contains statements given in two columns which have to be matched. Statements (A, B, C, D) in column-I have to be matched with statements (p, q, r, s) in column II.

1.

Column I		Column II	
(A)	Kulhs	(p)	Karnataka
(B)	Kattas	(q)	Maharashtra
(C)	Tals	(r)	Rajasthan
(D)	Khadin	(s)	Himachal Pradesh

**Ans :** A-s, B-p, C-q, D-r

2.

Column I		Column II	
(A)	Wullvar	(p)	Orissa
(B)	Chilka	(q)	Rajasthan
(C)	Sambhar	(r)	Jammu and Kashmir
(D)	Harike	(s)	Punjab

Ans : A-r, B-p, C-q, D-s

3.

Column I		Column II	
(A)	Desertification	(p)	Amrita Devi Bishnoi
(B)	Khejri	(q)	Incomplete combustion
(C)	Khadin	(r)	Deforestation
(D)	Carbon monoxide	(s)	Water harvesting

Ans : A-r, B-p, C-s, D-q

4.

Column I		Column II	
(A)	Ganga Sagar	(p)	Forests
(B)	Coliform Bacteria	(q)	Amrita Devi
(C)	Plastic	(r)	Chipko Andolan
(D)	Biodiversity hot spots	(s)	A. K. Banerjee
(E)	Protection of Khejri trees	(t)	Bay of Bengal
(F)	Ahars and Pines	(u)	Ganga water
(G)	Protection of sal forest	(v)	Recycle
(H)	Hug the trees movement	(vi)	Bihar

Ans : A-t, B-u, C-v, D-p, E-q, F-w, G-s, H-r

## 5. ASSERTION AND REASON

**DIRECTION :** In the following questions, a statement of assertion (A) is followed by a statement of reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:

- Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.
- Assertion (A) is false but reason (R) is true.
- Both Assertion and Reason are false.

1. **Assertion :** Conservation of biological diversity under

natural conditions is in situ conservation.

**Reason :** Increase of Manipur deer from 17 animals to 150 in Calcutta and Delhi zones is one of an example of these.

Ans : (c) Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.

2. **Assertion :** Inexhaustible natural resources are present in limited amount in nature.

**Reason :** Inexhaustible natural resources are non-renewable and non-replenish able.

Ans : (e) Both Assertion and Reason are false.

Inexhaustible natural resources are present in unlimited quantity in the nature and they are not likely to be exhausted by human activities. These resources are renewable and thus replenish able.

3. **Assertion :** Coal is a combustible organic fuel.

**Reason :** It occurs inside the volcanoes.

Ans : (c) Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.

Coal is a combustible organic fuel that occurs inside the earth.

4. **Assertion :** Consumption of coal and petroleum can be reduced by many ways.

**Reason :** One of them is to switch off the lights, fans, etc.

Ans : (a) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).

Consumption of coal and petroleum can be reduced by many ways. One of them is to switch off the lights, fans, television, etc.

5. **Assertion :** Water is a valuable resource.

**Reason :** Turn off the taps when not in use.

Ans : (b) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).

Water is a valuable resource. So, we need to conserve it by turning off the taps when not in use.

6. **Assertion :** Coal and petroleum are categorised as natural resources, so should be used judiciously.

**Reason :** They are formed from the degradation of bio-mass subjected to various biological and geological processes over a million of years.

Ans : (a) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).

Coal and petroleum are formed from the degradation of bio-mass subjected to various biological and geological processes over a million of years. Thus, cannot be manufactured by humans. Therefore, coal and petroleum are categorised as natural resource.

7. **Assertion :** Water harvesting is the method to capture every trickle of water that falls on the land.

**Reason :** Water harvesting recharges wells and ground water.

Ans : (b) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).

Water harvesting is a technique of capturing rain water when it falls and taking measure to keep the water clean. It recharges wells/ground water and provides moisture for vegetation over a wide area.

- 8. Assertion :** Ethnography is important for ecologist and genetists.

**Reason :** It helps in dealing with distribution of different races of mankind and eugenics.

**Ans :** (a) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).

- 9. Assertion :** We need to conserve natural resources.

**Reason :** Natural resources are limited.

**Ans :** (a) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).

We need to manage natural resources because natural resources are limited. Human population is increasing at a tremendous rate and utilization of natural resources is increasing at an exponential rate. Therefore, we need to conserve resources for future generations.

- 10. Assertion :** Reuse is better than recycle.

**Reason :** Recycle prevents environmental pollution.

**Ans :** (c) Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.

Reuse is better than recycle because it saves energy by using material again without any changes and also, it prevents environmental pollution.

- 11. Assertion :** The development which can be maintained for a long time without can be maintained for a long time without undue damage to the environment is called sustainable development.

**Reason :** It provide the economic well being to the present and future generation.

**Ans :** (b) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).

Sustainable development is the development which can be maintained for a long time without undue damage to the environment. It has two main objectives. To provide economic well being to the present and future generation and to maintain a healthy environment and life support system.

- 12. Assertion :** Deforestation should be stopped or reduced to minimum.

**Reason :** Afforestation damages the top soil and lead to desertification.

**Ans :** (c) Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.

- 13. Assertion :** Dams cause discontentment among people.

**Reason :** Local people are alienated from their land without adequate compensation.

**Ans :** (a) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).

- 14. Assertion :** The gases released by burning of coal and

petroleum are poisonous.

**Reason :** The oxides of sulphur, nitrogen and carbon monoxide are poisonous at high concentrations.

**Ans :** (a) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).

The gases released by burning of coal and petroleum (oxides of sulphur, nitrogen and carbon monoxide) are poisonous at high concentrations.

- 15. Assertion :** Forest cover balances the temperature level of the area.

**Reason :** Forests reduce atmospheric pollution by absorbing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

**Ans :** (b) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).

- 16. Assertion :** Coliform is a group of bacteria found in human stomach.

**Reason :** Presence of coliform in water indicates contamination by disease causing microorganisms.

**Ans :** (d) Assertion (A) is false but reason (R) is true.

Coliform is a group of bacteria found in human intestine whose presence in water indicates contamination by disease causing micro-organisms.

- 17. Assertion :** Chipko Andolan was done by women of Reni village.

**Reason :** Chipko Andolan was done to protect wild life.

**Ans :** (c) Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.

Chipko movement was started in early 1970s in village in Garhwal by the women of Uttarakhand to stop cutting of forest trees of their area.

- 18. Assertion :** Regions in Gangetic plains are very fertile.

**Reason :** It has mainly alluvial soils.

**Ans :** (a) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).

- 19. Assertion :** Wildlife should be conserved.

**Reason :** Human activities cause several plants and animals to extinct.

**Ans :** (a) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).

Wild life is found in forests. Over a period of time, wildlife has become extinct because of certain human activities like deforestation, hunting, poaching etc.

- 20. Assertion :** The flora of tundra consists of lichens, mosses and conifers.

**Reason :** Temperature and water supply to plants are the limiting factors.

**Ans :** (a) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).

- 21. Assertion :** An estimation of BOD gives an indication

of water pollution.

**Reason :** It is measure of  $O_2$  requirement of bacteria living in that media.

**Ans :** (a) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).

**22. Assertion :** Local people are the major stakeholders of the forest.

**Reason :** Actions of local masses do not result in depletion of natural resources.

**Ans :** (d) Assertion (A) is false but reason (R) is true.

**23. Assertion :** Every biological system resist a change and wants to remain in state of equilibrium.

**Reason :** Climax communities of an ecosystem are produced after several changes it has gone through succession.

**Ans :** (b) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).

**24. Assertion :** Dams are the barriers constructed across the rivers to hold the water.

**Reason :** These dams ensure the storage of adequate water for different uses.

**Ans :** (a) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).

Dams are the barriers constructed across the rivers to hold the water. They ensure the storage of adequate water for different uses.

**25. Assertion :** Natural resources need to be used carefully.

**Reason :** Resources are finite in supply and human population is tremendously increasing.

**Ans :** (a) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).

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