

Dr. M.K.K. Arya Model School
Assignment (Class – IV)
Ch-13, Our Natural Resources

Answer the following:

Q.1 What are renewable and non-renewable resources?

Ans. Resources that do not get finished after using again and again are called renewable or inexhaustible resources. Like air, water, soil, solar energy and wind energy etc.

Resources which take longer period to form are called non-renewable resources. Like fossil fuels, forest wealth, mineral wealth and natural gas etc.

Q.2 What is a solar cell, solar cooker and solar water heater?

Ans.1. Solar cell is a device that converts the energy of sunlight directly into electricity.

2. Solar cooker is a device which uses the energy of direct sunlight to heat or pasteurize food.

3. A solar water heater is used to heat the water required for different purposes. It can be installed on roof top where there is plenty of sunlight.

Q.3 How wind power is a clean form of energy?

And Wind power does not use fossil fuels and also not produce any pollutants, so it is a clean form of energy.

Q.4 Why windmills are considered the fastest growing source of energy production in the world?

Ans. A single wind turbine can provide power to 500 homes, so it is regarded as the fastest growing source of energy production in the world.

Q.5 Why water is an important natural resource?

Ans. 1. We all need water to live.

2. Animals, plants and human beings cannot live without water.

3. Water is used for bathing, washing, drinking, cleaning etc.

4. We can generate hydroelectricity from dams.

5. It is a renewable resource.

Q.6 How we can say that water will become a scarce commodity?

Ans a). Water will become a scarce commodity because water is a very important natural resource.

b). But human beings are exploiting the water resources day by day.

c) That's why we can say that it will become a scarce commodity.

Q.7 What leads to depletion of mineral resources?

Ans. We are using the mineral resources recklessly to satisfy our daily needs which leads to depletion of mineral resources.

Q.8 How forest and wildlife are important natural resources?

Ans. They provide us wood, fuel, fruits, herbs, rubber, and medicines. So they are important natural resources. They are also known as non-renewable natural resources.

Q.9 How human beings are responsible for depletion of natural resources?

Ans. a). The greed of the human beings is causing damage to the natural resources through deforestation and poaching (hunting) of animals.

b) Hence they are responsible for depletion of natural resources.

Q.10. Name some natural resources.

Ans. Some of the natural resources are: soil, water, wind, forest wealth, sunlight and mineral wealth.

Q.11. What are fossil fuels?

Ans. Fossil fuels are fuels formed by natural process from the remains of dead plants and animals that were buried millions of years ago. For e.g coal, oil and natural gas.

Dr. M.K.K Arya Model School
Social Science, Assignment class – IV
Chapter 16 – Water Resources

Answer the following:-

- **What is the main occupation of the majority of the people in India?**

Ans. The main occupation of the majority of the people in India is farming,

- **What is the source of water for the people to irrigate their fields?**

Ans. Rivers, tanks and canals are the sources of water for irrigating the fields.

- **About how much part of the earth is covered with water?**

Ans. a). About 71% of Earth's surface is covered with water.

b). Only 2.7% of global water is fresh water.

c). But most of freshwater is located in ice caps and glaciers and less than 0.7% is available for human use.

- **What are the lifelines of our planet?**

Ans. Healthy rivers and clean environment are the lifelines of our planet.

- **Why surface water is lost?**

Ans. a). Surface water is lost because of evaporation, consumption by human beings and animals, irrigation etc.

b). It also seeps into the ground through cracks in the Earth's crust.

- **What do you mean by underground water?**

Ans. Underground water is the water available at a great depth and has to be taken out with an effort.

- **How do people in villages meet their daily needs of water?**

Ans. In villages people dig wells to meet their daily needs of water.

- **Why Persian wheels are used?**

Ans. Persian wheels are used to bring out water for irrigation from the wells with the help of bullocks.

- **What is a tubewell?**

Ans. a). A tube well is a well with a pipe fitted to the groundwater source.

b). Water is pumped out by using diesel or electric pumps.

- **Why surface water is stored in tanks in hilly areas?**

Ans. Water is generally stored in tanks in the hilly areas because the soil is very hard and rocky and it is not possible to dig wells in hilly areas.

- **Define a reservoir?**

Ans. A reservoir is a man-made lake that is used for storing water. They are formed when a dam is constructed.

- **What are the disadvantages of dams?**

Ans. a). When a dam is being constructed, it causes displacement of a large number of families.

b). They lose their homes and means of livelihood.

- **How drinking water reaches our taps?**

Ans. a). Water from rivers, lakes etc. is sent to be treated and cleaned to make it suitable for drinking.

b). Then it is pumped to a water tower tap.

c). From here it travels through smaller pipes to our taps.

- **What is rainwater harvesting?**

Ans. Rainwater harvesting means collecting, storing and reusing of rainwater that runs off on roof tops and other surfaces.

- **On what main factor Indian agriculture depends ?**

Ans. Indian agriculture depends on rainwater for good crops.

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Chapter 17 – Mineral Resources

Answer the following:

1. Where do metals come from?

Ans. Metals are taken out from minerals which are found deep inside the Earth.

- **How do minerals form?**

Ans. Minerals were formed by the forces of nature millions of years ago.

- **Define mine and mining?**

Ans. Mine -- The place from where the minerals are taken out or extracted is called a mine.

Mining -- The process of taking out minerals from inside the earth is called mining.

- **Which country is the fifth largest exporter of iron ore in the world?**

Ans. India is the fifth largest exporter of iron ore in the world. It is the backbone of an industry.

- **How the standard of living of a country is judged?**

Ans. The standard of living of the people in the country is judged by the consumption of iron.

- **What are the uses of coal?**

Ans. a). Coal is used as a fuel for cooking.

b). It is also used for heating homes, producing electricity and running various factories.

c).It is also also known as black diamond.

- **How mineral oil is formed?**

Ans. a).It is formed by the remains of dead plants and animals.

b). When they are deposited on ocean floor for millions of years, they change into oil and gas.

- **What are the uses of natural gas?**

Ans. a). Natural gas is used for running vehicles.

b).It is also used for cooking food, running factories and producing electricity.

- **Why mineral resources should be used carefully?**

Ans.a). Mineral resources are limited and they take millions of years to be formed.

b).We should try to replace them with renewable sources of energy like the sun, wind and water.

- **What are minerals?**

Ans. Minerals are the natural resources found deep inside the earth.

- **How minerals are extracted from the earth?**

Ans. Minerals are extracted in the form of ore from inside the earth. A deep hole is dug into the earth to bring out the ore.

- **What is known as black diamond?**

Ans. Coal is also known as black diamond. Coal mines are located in Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal .

- **What Is liquid gold?**

Ans. Mineral oil is also known as crude oil or Liquid gold. It is found deep under the surface of earth.

- **How mineral oil is purified to be used in daily life?**

Ans.a). After pumping out, the crude oil is sent to refineries.

b).It is refined to produce petrol and diesel for cars, buses, scooters etc.

Which country has the second largest reserves of Manganese ore in the World after Zimbabwe?

Ans. India has the second largest reserves of manganese ore in the world after Zimbabwe.

- **Which country is the largest producer of mica?**

Ans. India is the World's largest producer of mica.

- **Where does most of the oilfields are located in India?**

Ans. Most of the oilfields are in Digboi in Assam, Ankleshwar in Gujarat and Mumbai High near Mumbai.

- **Write some uses of iron and steel?**

Ans. Iron and steel is used in making machines, railway lines, industry, bridges and construction of houses.

- **What is the use of Bauxite ore ?**

A.It is used to make aluminium.

- **What are the uses of Aluminium?**

A. It is used in electric wires, utensils and industrial products etc.

- **Where manganese is used?**

Manganese is used in steel, chemicals and glass industry.

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Chapter 18 – Our Industries

Q. What is an industry?

Ans. A place where raw material is converted into finished and useful products is called an industry.

- **What is the need of an industry?**

Ans. 1) All the products given by the nature can not be used in their natural form.

2) They have to be processed in industries to make them suitable for being used by us.

- **Write in short about the three types of industries?**

Ans. 1) **Cottage industry** – a). It can be run from one's home.

b). Less number of people is required.

c). Some of the products manufactured are: handloom, wool, khadi, leather goods and handicrafts etc.

2) **Small-scale industry** – a). In this type of industries few workers work in small sheds in the industrial areas.

b). Low level of investment is required.

c). Daily use products are produced like: utensils, hosiery, automobile parts, plastic products, soap and detergents etc.

3) **Large – scale industry** – a). When a very large number of workers work in big factories is called large scale industry.

b). It employs large number of workers and requires heavy capital investment.

c). They are located generally where raw materials are available easily.

4. **Describe briefly the factors responsible for the growth of industry?**

Ans. a). **Raw material** – Raw material is required by every industry to produce the finished goods. It can be obtained from plants, animals and minerals extracted from the earth's crust.

b) **Machines** – Finished goods can be produced with the help of machines. Machines may be hand operated or power operated.

c) **Manpower** – To run the machines an industry needs skilled workers, and engineers to run them.

d) **Power** – The industries need power to run the machines. Power may be provided by electricity, coal, diesel or oil.

e) **Capital or money** – Money is needed for buying land, machinery, raw material and for paying salaries to the workers.

f) **Transport** – To carry the finished goods from the factory to the market, means of transport is required like trucks, railway and trailers etc.

