

Name: _____ Date: _____

Land, Soil, Water, Natural Vegetation and Wildlife Resources

Q1. What are the major threats to soil as a resource?

Ans. _____

Q2. What method of soil conservation is used in coastal and dry regions?

Ans. _____

Q3. What percent of fresh water is fit for human use?

Ans. _____

Q4. What make the soil fertile?

Ans. _____

Q5. What affect the rate of humus formation?

Ans. _____

Q6. Why is ocean water not fit for human consumption?

Ans. _____

Q7. What is soil?

Ans. _____

Q8. Which are the two main climatic factors responsible for soil formation?

Ans. _____

Land, Soil, Water, Natural Vegetation and Wildlife Resources

Q1. What are the major threats to soil as a resource?

Ans. Soil erosion and depletion are the major threats to soil as a resource.

Q2. What method of soil conservation is used in coastal and dry regions?

Ans. Shelter belts are used to protect the soil in coastal and dry regions.

Q3. What percent of fresh water is fit for human use?

Ans. Only 1 per cent of freshwater is available and fit for human use.

Q4. What make the soil fertile?

Ans. The right mix of minerals and organic matter make the soil fertile.

Q5. What affect the rate of humus formation?

Ans. Flora, fauna and micro-organism affect the rate of humus formation.

Q6. Why is ocean water not fit for human consumption?

Ans. The ocean water is saline. Hence it is not fit for human consumption.

Q7. What is soil?

Ans. The thin layer of grainy substance covering the surface of the earth is called soil.

Q8. Which are the two main climatic factors responsible for soil formation?

Ans. Temperature and rainfall are the two main climatic factors responsible for soil formation.