



Name _____ Class _____ Roll no. _____ Date _____ Marks _____ / 31

1 Key words**[4]**

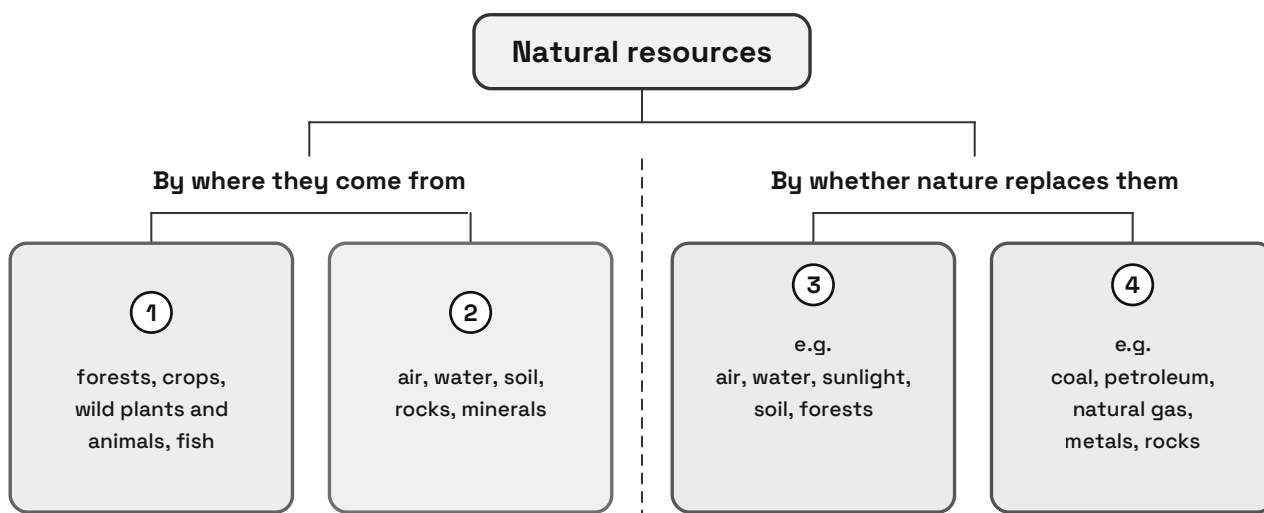
Fill in the blanks with words from the box. Two words in the box are not needed. Each blank carries 0.5 mark.

biodegradable biodiversity depletion environment groundwater natural resource
non-renewable recycling reduction wetland

The presence of many different kinds of living things in a place is called _____. Anything we get from nature that is useful to living things is a _____. Coal and petroleum take millions of years to form, so they are _____ resources. Land soaked with or covered by shallow water for much of the year is a _____. Using up natural resources faster than they can be replaced is called _____ of natural resources. Waste that bacteria and fungi break down into harmless substances is _____. Taking a cloth bag to the market instead of a new polythene bag is an example of _____, and melting old plastic to mold new buckets is _____.

2 Label the diagram**[2]**

The diagram shows two ways of sorting natural resources. Write the names of the groups numbered 1 to 4. Each carries 0.5 mark.



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____



[5]

Choose the correct option for each of the following questions.

- i. Which one is a non-renewable natural resource? [1]
 - a. air
 - b. coal
 - c. water
 - d. soil
- ii. How can we reduce the loss of life and property on the banks of rivers? [1]
 - a. by conserving water
 - b. by conserving wetlands
 - c. by conserving water reserves
 - d. by conserving natural resources
- iii. What kind of solid waste management is remolding used plastics? [1]
 - a. reuse
 - b. reduce
 - c. recycle
 - d. both reuse and recycle
- iv. Which statement defines biodiversity? [1]
 - a. the presence of different kinds of living things, suited to their environments
 - b. the presence of the same kind of living things in different places
 - c. the presence of different climates in different places
 - d. the presence of different natural resources in different environments
- v. Which of these wastes is non-biodegradable? [1]
 - a. potato peels
 - b. old newspaper
 - c. a polythene bag
 - d. cow dung

[4]

Write very short answers to the following questions.

- | | | |
|-------------|--|-----|
| a. | Name Nepal's best-known wetland. | [1] |
| <hr/> <hr/> | | |
| b. | What are the three Rs of the 3R model? | [1] |
| <hr/> <hr/> | | |
| c. | Give one example of a water reserve in Nepal. | [1] |
| <hr/> <hr/> | | |
| d. | A family keeps an empty glass jar of jam to store salt. Which R of the 3R model is this? | [1] |
| <hr/> | | |



5 Short answers

[10]

Write short answers to the following questions.

a. What are natural resources? On what bases are they classified?

[2]

b. Write any two differences between reuse and recycle.

[2]

c. Give a reason: a wetland beside a river reduces flood damage downstream.

[2]

d. Give a reason: a renewable resource such as a forest can also run out.

[2]

e. Write any two ways in which solid waste harms people or animals if it is not disposed of safely.

[2]

6 Long answer

[4]

Write a long answer to the following question.

Describe any four causes of depletion of natural resources in short.



7 Think

[2]

Think, then answer.

Where a forest stood on a hillside, only stumps are left. What happens to the springs and wells below the hill in the dry season? Why?

8 Activity: The 3Rs at home and at school (Activity 4.4)

(not marked)

Find out how waste is reduced, reused and recycled in your house and in your school, and fill in the table.

Place	Reduce	Reuse	Recycle
House			
School			

Which kind of waste from your house could be made into compost?

