INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: IX	Department: Commerce
Subject: Marketing and Sales	Part I– Employability Skills
	Chapter 5: Green Skills

Qt no.	
1	How can we conserve our health and environment? (a) Grow organic crops (b) Use natural fertilisers (c) Manage waste water (d) All the above
2	In a small village, the rapid growth of the population has led to over-exploitation of natural resources, such as water and land. Local industries have increased pollution levels, and large areas of forest have been cleared for agriculture. Additionally, nearby mountains are being mined for minerals, further harming the environment. What are the four human activities mentioned in the case study that are causing damage to the environment? Over exploitation of resources, Pollution, Deforestation, Mining.
3	Solar energy is a _____ resource. (renewable and inexhaustible)
4	What are some of the environmental changes caused due to modern methods of agriculture? (a) Chemical pollution due to fertilisers (b) Improvement in the environment (c) Lower air pollution due to crops (d) Decrease in forest areas
5.	"The Cooperative has members who are engaged in door step collection of waste in Pune. This integrates informal waste pickers into Pune city's Solid Waste Management system. This project has become a success with the support of government and the waste-pickers." Which green project is mentioned above? Solid Waste Management by 'Swachh Cooperative'
6	What does SDGs stand for? Sustainable Development Goals.
7	What does conservation of energy mean? (a) Saving energy (b) Producing energy (c) Using energy efficiently (d) Both a and c.
8	Plants take in _____ gas that helps in reducing air pollution.. a. NH_3 b. H_2 c. CO_2 d. NO_2
9	Name any two non-renewable resources. (Coal, Diesel, natural gas, minerals etc)

10	Mention two ways of Conserving Energy. Switch off lights, fans, TV and other electrical items, when not in use Use tube lights and energy efficient bulbs that save energy rather than bulbs.
11	Give an example each of biodegradable and non-bio degradable pollutants. Biodegradable – vegetable waste, sewage waste, paper etc Non-biodegradable – plastics, insecticides etc.
12	Rain harvesting is a method of: a. soil conservation b. air conservation c. water conservation d. plant conservation
13	To protect and conserve the environment we should adopt_____. a. white economy b. black economy c. red economy d. green economy

14	Match the examples of the green projects undertaken by some of the organisations given in column I to its various green practices and techniques given in column II
	
	{{TABLE14}}
	Choose the Correct option from the following:
	
	    a. 1-(i), 2-(iii), 3-(ii)
	    b. 1-(iii), 2-(i), 3-(ii)
	    c. 1-(i), 2-(ii), 3-(iii)
	    d. 1-(ii), 2-(iii), 3-(i)

15	Name the type of conservation carried out in the following situations: 1. When food is stored in refrigerators and preserved to prevent spoilage by harmful microorganisms. Food Conservation 2. When a community works together to protect and expand a nearby forest for its long-term sustainability. Forest Conservation
16	Which of the following options describe a green economy correctly? A green economy _____. (a) uses less resources (b) uses more resources (c) wastes less items (d) wastes more items

Table for question 14:

Column I	Column II
1. Swachh Cooperative	(i) Solution for hygienic sanitation in villages and slums in cities that lacked sewage systems.
2. Modern DEEP Chulha	(ii) Integrates informal waste pickers to efficiently dispose wet waste through biogas regeneration, along with recycling of solid waste.
3. Biotoilet by GSF	(iii) Trains masons and welders, to produce the chulhas that uses biomass to reduce consumption of wood by 50%

17	Define Green skills.
	The skills used for promoting green economy are known as green skills. These skills are needed in areas similar to renewable energy, sewer water treatment, climate resilient cities, green construction, solid waste management,etc.
18	**Assertion:** The resources which cannot be exhausted by human consumption are called inexhaustible resources.
	Reason: Minerals form naturally in a process called the rock cycle, this process can take thousands of years.
	a. Assertion and Reason both are correct, and reason is correct explanation of assertion.
	b. Assertion and Reason both are correct, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
	c. Assertion is correct, but reason is not correct.
	d. Assertion and Reason both are not correct.
19	Which of the following is a feature of the green economy?
	a. environment friendly
	b. save ecosystem
	c. energy efficient
	d. all are correct
20	Which of the following is not a natural resource?
	a. coal
	b. electricity
	c. petroleum
	d. soil
	SHORT QUESTIONS and Long Questions
21.	**What is a green economy, and why is it important?**
	The green economy aims to reduce environmental risks, improve human well being, and promote social equity. It focuses on sustainable practices that protect the planet. The importance of a green economy lies in:
	1. Respecting Planetary Boundaries: It adheres to ecological limits and resource scarcity.
	2. Protecting Biodiversity: It safeguards ecosystems and biodiversity.
	3. Energy and Resource Efficiency: It promotes resource and energy efficiency, reducing carbon emissions.
	4. Enhancing Livelihoods: It creates jobs, reduces poverty, and provides essential services.
22.	**What are the components of a Green Economy?**
	The Green Economy includes several key components:
	1. Renewable Energy: Harnessing energy from sustainable sources like wind and solar power.
	2. Green Building: Constructing environmentally friendly buildings.
	3. Waste Management: Efficiently managing and reducing waste.
	4. Water Management: Responsible management of water resources.
	5. Land Management: Ensuring sustainable land use practices.
	6. Well-Managed Transportation: Developing eco-friendly transportation systems.
23.	**How can we save the environment through the 3R's?**
	To save the environment, follow the principle of 3R's:

	1. Reduce: Minimize waste, use fewer unnecessary products, and avoid plastic items. 2. Reuse: Find creative ways to reuse or repurpose waste materials. 3. Recycle: Recycle materials like paper, metal, glass, and plastic to reduce waste.
24.	**Define Green Consumer.** A green consumer is someone who is very concerned about the environment and, therefore, only purchases products that are environment-friendly or eco-friendly.
25.	**What are the sources of pollution?** The sources of pollution are: ●Exhaust fumes released from vehicle pollutes the air ●Excessive use of chemicals in agriculture (like insecticides and fertilisers) affect the alkalinity of the soil or the soil pH. It adversely affects the health of micro organisms and other organisms in the soil. ●Plastic waste like bottles,bags,etc.,thrown on land and sea pollutes the water and destroys the flora and fauna. ●Dangerous gases(chlorofluorocarbons or CFCs, methane, carbondioxide, etc.) released into the air.
26.	**Differentiate between air, water and land pollution.** (see table below)

Question 26 table:

Basis	Land Pollution	Water Pollution	Air Pollution
Concept	Damage to the land because of harmful substances is known as land pollution.	Adding harmful substances and disease causing bacteria and other microorganisms to rivers, lakes, and oceans results in water pollution.	Addition of harmful gases and particles in air results in air pollution.
Causes	Deforestation, Harmful pesticides and fertilisers, waste from houses/factories, and chemical waste	Throwing waste in water, leakage from sewer lines, Accidental oil leakage from ships.	Burning of fuels and waste, Smoke from traffic and factories, Dust from construction.
Prevention	Reduce waste, plant trees, organic farming methods, use biodegradable item	Do not throw waste into water bodies and chemicals, medicines, oil to drains. Proper treatment of sewage and factory waste.	Use renewable sources of energy, avoid polluting vehicles and pesticides.

27.	**What is climate change, and what causes it?** Climate change is the alteration of Earth's environmental conditions. Human activities contribute to climate change by: • Burning Fossil Fuels: Increasing greenhouse gas emissions. • Livestock Farming: Producing methane emissions. • Fertilizers: Releasing nitrogen, affecting temperatures. • Deforestation: Reducing carbon-absorbing forests.
28.	**How does ozone layer depletion let harmful radiation affect Earth's climate?**

	Harmful radiation affects climate change when the ozone layer, which protects Earth, is depleted. Human activities, such as using coolants in refrigerators and air conditioners, release chemicals that harm the ozone layer. This allows harmful radiation from the sun to reach Earth, leading to health issues and contributing to climate change.
29.	**What is Food conservation and how is it achieved?** Food conservation and storage have been practiced to feed mankind in times of shortage. Food is stored in warehouses on large scale and in refrigerators at home. Food is also preserved through various methods to prevent the spoilage due to harmful bacteria and other microorganisms.
30.	**What is energy conservation. Write any four actions which you can take to conserve energy.** Energy conservation means saving and using energy efficiently. To achieve it: 1. Use energy-efficient lighting like LED bulbs. 2. Turn off appliances when not in use. 3. Use energy-saving appliances. 4. Maintain clean bulbs and tubes.
31.	**In Greenfield, three friends, Alex, Sarah, and Liam, helped their community conserve natural resources. They focused on reducing water usage and preventing soil degradation through simple, sustainable practices. Describe the methods used for water and soil conservation.** **Soil conservation:** Soil conservation means checking soil erosion and improving soil fertility by adopting various methods like: 1. Maintenance of soil fertility: The fertility can be maintained by adding manure and fertilizers regularly as well as by rotation of crop. 2. Control on grazing: Grazing should be allowed only on specified areas. 3. Reforestation: Planting of trees and vegetation reduces soil erosion. 4. Terracing: Dividing a slope into several flat fields to control rapid run of water. It is practised mostly in hilly areas. 5. Contour ploughing: Ploughing at right angles to the slope allows the furrows to trap water and check soil erosion by rain water. **Water conservation:** Conservation and management of water are essential for the survival of mankind, plants and animals. This can be achieved by adopting the following methods: 1. Growing vegetation in the catchment areas, which will hold water in the soil and allow it to percolate into deeper layers and contribute to formation of ground water. 2. Constructing dams and reservoirs to regulate supply of water to the fields, as well as to enable generation of hydroelectricity. 3. Sewage should be treated and only the clear water should be released into the rivers. 4. Industrial wastes (effluents) should be treated to prevent chemical and thermal pollution of fresh water. 5. Judicious use of water in our day-to-day life. 6. Rainwater harvesting should be done by storing rainwater and recharging groundwater. 7. Watershed, which is a single unit of land with its water drainage system includes soil and water management for developing vegetative cover in the area.

32.	**What are the five main forms of natural resources available to us? Give two examples for each.**
	Natural resources come in many forms. It may be a solid, liquid or gas. It may also be organic or inorganic. It may also be metallic or non-metallic. The five main forms available to us are: **(i) Land Resources**: Human beings, use land as a resource for production as well as residence and recreation. Example: agricultural and non-agricultural uses, such as infrastructure development. **(ii) Forest Resources**: A forest is a natural, self-sustaining community characterised by vertical structure created by presence of trees. Wood is used for making furniture, bridges, boats, etc. Gums, drugs, spices,etc. are all provided by the flora and fauna of forests. **(iii) Water Resources**: Water covers about three quarters of Earth's surface and is a necessary element for life. Water resources include rivers, oceans, and underground aquifers, etc. Water is a vital resource in agriculture, industrial, household and recreational and environmental activities. **(iv) Mineral Resources**: A mineral deposit is a concentration of naturally occurring solid, liquid, or gaseous material, in or on the Earth's crust. Mineral resources are non-renewable and include metals (e.g., iron, copper, and aluminium), and non-metals (e.g., salt, gypsum, clay, sand). **(v) Food Resources**: Resources that are used as food, or provide food for organisms are called food resources. Plants serve as food resources for herbivores and omnivores. Animals and birds are the source of food for carnivores and omnivores. Agriculture is the main source of plant food resource for human beings.
34.	**Which are the main categories of Natural resources?**
	(a) Inexhaustible Resources: The resources which cannot be exhausted by human consumption are called inexhaustible resources. These include energy sources like solar radiation, wind power, water power and tidal power, etc. **(b) Exhaustible Resources**: There are some resources, which are available in limited quantities and are going to be exhausted as a result of continuous use. For example, the stock of coal in the earth is limited and one day there will be no more coal available for our use, if we keep on using it excessively. **(c) Renewable Resources**: Renewable resources are those that are constantly available (like water) or can be reasonably replaced or recovered, like vegetative lands. Some of the exhaustible resources are naturally regenerated after consumption and are known as renewable resources. e.g., Forest trees and plants that make a forest may be destroyed but new ones grow in their place. But if forest is totally cut down to get land for construction of buildings, it is lost forever. **(d) Non-renewable Resources**: Non-renewable resources are those that cannot easily be replaced once they are destroyed. For example, fossil fuels. Minerals are also non-renewable. Non-renewable resources can be called inorganic resources if they come from non-living things. For example, minerals, land, soil and rocks.