

Std - V (Sci)

CHANGES IN OUR ENVIRONMENT

A. Fill in the blanks :-

1. Kyoto Protocol is signed by many countries to reduce emission of greenhouse gases.
2. The waste that can be decomposed naturally is called Biodegradable.
3. Plastic waste is an example of Nonbiodegradable waste.
4. Carbon dioxide is an example of Greenhouse gas.
5. Acid rain damages the building made of marble.

B. State whether the following statements are true or false :-

1. Use of excessive fertilisers contributes in water pollution. - **True**
2. Oxygen causes greenhouse effect. - **False**
3. Greenhouse effect results in warming the environment. **False**
4. Depletion of ozone is caused due to noise pollution. - **False**
5. The harmful substances that cause pollution are called pollutants. - **True**

C. Write the kinds of pollution that is being caused in the following :-

1. People dumping their household garbage in a park. _____
2. Loudspeakers being used in a marriage ceremony. _____

3. A factory releasing chemical waste products into a nearby stream. _____
4. A car releasing smoke into the air. _____
5. Excessive honking on the roads. _____
6. Bursting fire crackers. _____
7. Excessive use of pesticides and insecticides in agricultural fields. _____

D. Answer these questions :-

1. Define the following :

(a) Pollution - The addition of harmful substances to the environment is called pollution.



(b) Pollutants - Pollutants are the substances that cause pollution.

(c) Greenhouse gases - The gases that retain heat and keep the earth warm are called greenhouse gases.

(d) Global warming- It is the rise in average temperature of the earth. It is leading to melting of polar ice caps.

2. What is greenhouse effect?

Ans - Greenhouse effect is a process that warms the earth's atmosphere by trapping the heat reflected by the earth.

3. List some health problems that people living in areas with polluted air can have.

Ans People living in highly polluted areas may suffer from many diseases like asthma , Bronchitis and lung cancer.

4. Define the 4Rs principle of managing waste.

Ans - The 4Rs refers to refuse, reduce, reuse and recycle.

Refuse- We should refuse the use of materials that are harmful for the environment and not buy things we do not need.

Reduce - We should reduce the waste we generate.

Reuse - We should reuse things that we normally throw away.

Recycle - Waste materials like old newspaper , broken items made of plastic that can not be used should be sent for recycling



5. What is soil pollution?

Ans When harmful unwanted substances get added to the soil and degrade the soil quality ;

it is known as soil pollution. It is caused by fertilisers , acid rain and solid wastes.



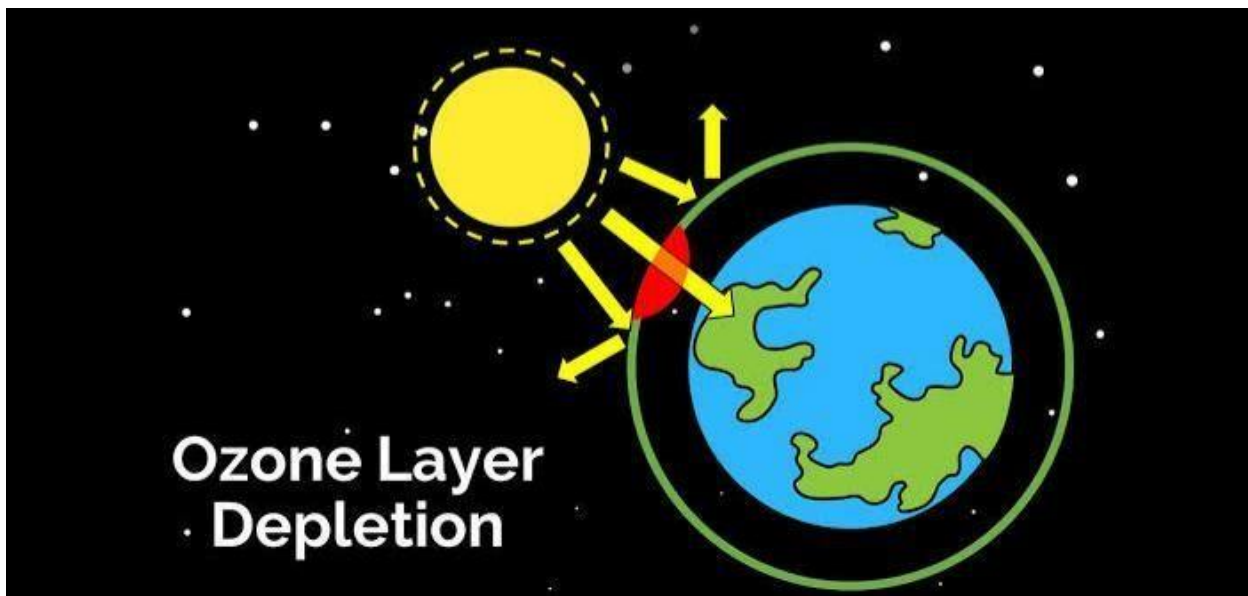
6. Give some examples of how human activities pollute the environment.

Ans- □Over population causes industrialisation and urbanisation.

□More and more use of vehicles which leads to air pollution.

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- Deforestation
- Throwing garbage in water bodies.
- Excessive use of pesticides, insecticides and fertilisers for farming that leads to soil and water pollution.
- Bursting fire crackers leads to air pollution.

7. What is ozone depletion? What are its effects?



Ans Ozone depletion is the wearing out or reduction of the amount of ozone in the

stratosphere. This allows the UV rays of the sun to reach the surface of the earth which causes, skin eye damage and many types of cancers.

8. List some ways in which you can prevent pollution.

Ans- Steps to prevent pollution :- □Do not use polythene bags.

□Choose to walk or use a bicycle whenever possible.

□ Play entertainment gadgets at a low volume.

□ Use dustbin to throw wastes.

□Plant more and more trees.

9. State some steps that the government has taken to control pollution.

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Ans - Some steps taken by the government to control the pollution:-

- Road traffic rationing (odd- even)
- Cleaning of rivers and water bodies.
- Ban on sale of firecrackers and polythene bags.
- Reducing carbon emission by focusing on renewable energy generation.
- Promoting Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.
- Strengthening public transport system.

