



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL NEWTOWN
SESSION 2023–24
MONDAY TEST

CLASS : IX
SUB : ECONOMIC APPLICATIONS

FULL MARKS : 40
DATE : 13 -10-2023

General Instructions:

- The paper consists of two printed pages.
- Answer should be to the point.
- Copy the question number carefully before answering the questions.

SECTION A [10 MARKS]

Attempt all questions

Question 1

Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options.

[10]

- (i) Joint Forest Policy aimed at involvement of local communities in the development and protection of forests.
a. True. b. False.
- (ii) _____ are the liquid wastes discharged by different industries that should be treated properly to recover the useful waste.
a. Humus b. Effluents.
c. Non degradable wastes. d. Toxic wastes.
- (iii) Match the sequence of alternatives given in II by matching to respective items in column I.

Column I	Column II
A. Construction of large dams in India	(i) Earthquake, flood, volcanic eruption etc.
B. Natural causes of land degradation.	(ii) Herbicides
C. Initiatives for water conservation.	(iii) Extinction of aquatic species.
D. Chemicals used to restrict the growth of weeds.	(iv) Rainwater harvesting.

- a) A – (iv), B – (i), C – (ii), D – (iii)
b) A – (ii), B – (i), C – (iv), D – (iii)
c) A – (iv), B – (iii), C – (i), D – (ii)
d) A – (iii), B – (i), C – (iv), D – (ii)
- (iv) Identify from the following, an adverse impact of green revolution on the ecosystem.
a. Healthy for humans and animals consuming the plants and crops produced.
b. Reduction in salinisation.
c. Improvement in the food chain.
d. Decline in cultivation of soil building legumes.

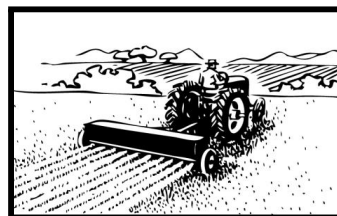
- (v) The technology not used for secondary treatment of air pollution is:
 a. Gravitational settling chamber. b. Wet scrubber.
 c. Electro static precipitator. d. None of these.
- (vi) An example of non- biodegradable wastes is:
 a. Food scraps. b. Plastic bottles.
 c. Vegetables. d. Dead animals and plants.
- (vii) Maintaining the pristine state of nature is called:
 a. Sedimentation. b. Conservation.
 c. Preservation. d. Regulation.
- (viii) The environment works as a sink for absorbing the waste materials generated out of production and consumption activities, which is termed as:
 a. Sinking capacity. b. Carrying capacity.
 c. Restoration. d. Assimilative capacity.
- (ix) The natural resources and the ecosystem support the productive activities by providing essential inputs required for production. This is termed as:
 a. Supportive capacity. b. Preventive capacity.
 c. Assimilative capacity. d. Reservation.
- (x) Assertion (A): Mixed cropping is an initiative for water preservation.
 Reason (R): Rising pollution is deteriorating the quality and quantity of fresh water.
 a. Statement A is true but R is false.
 b. Statement A is false but R is true.
 c. Both statements are true and R is the correct explanation for A.
 d. Both statements are true but R is not the correct explanation for A.

SECTION B [30 MARKS]

Attempt all questions from this section

Question 2

- (i) What is meant by ecosystem? Study the picture given and explain any four features of new practices used in this sector during Green Revolution. [7]



- (ii) Explain the following terms with regards to soil conservation: [8]
 (i) Crop rotation (ii) Contour bunding (iii) Strip cropping (iv) Terrace farming.

Question 3

- (i) Urbanization is an important dimension of the demographic process in India. The number of people living in urban areas increased from 62 million in 1951 to about 285 million in 2001, ie, 28% of the Indian population residing in urban areas in 2001. With the growth of medium and large scale industries, several towns and cities have emerged in the country. [7]
 (a) What is urbanization?
 (b) Explain the adverse impacts of urbanization on the environment.
- (ii) State and explain the various types of solid wastes generated from industries. Explain the impact of 'Acid Rain' on the environment. [8]