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## Class 9 science ncert solutions chapter 14

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If you liked the video, subscribe to our YouTube channel to get more interesting and useful study resources. Download NCERT Solutions Class 9 Science chapter 14 Natural Resources IN PDF Format You can also download here NCERT Solutions Class 9 Science chapter 14 Natural Resources in PDF format. Click here to download NCERT Solutions for Class 9 Science chapter 14 Natural Resources Q.1: How does our atmosphere differ from that of Venus and Mars? Ans : Earth's atmosphere is different from that of Venus and Mars. This difference lies mainly in their compositions. Earth's atmosphere is nitrogen (79%), oxygen (20%) and a small proportion mixture of carbon dioxide, water vapours and other gases. This makes the existence of life possible on Earth. However, the atmospheres of Venus and Mars consist mainly of Carbon dioxide. The amount of carbon dioxide on these planets can range from 95% to 97%. K.2: How does the atmosphere work as a blanket? Ans : The atmosphere acts as a blanket by performing the following functions: a) It keeps the global average temperature fairly constant during the day and even throughout the year. (b) It prevents the temperature from rising suddenly during the day. c) It slows down the escape of heat from earth's surface into outer space at night. Q.3: What causes winds? Ans : Uneven heating of the surface of the earth causes winds. When heated, the air lightens and rises. As a result, an area of low pressure is created. Then the air in the high pressure area moves to the low pressure area, causing wind. Q.4: How do clouds form? Ans : During the daytime, when heated, a large amount of water evaporates from different water bodies and enters the air. Some of this water vapour also reaches the atmosphere through biological functions such as transpiration and breathing. This will cause the air in the atmosphere to warm up. When this heated air rises, it expands and cools, which leads to condensation of water vapour forming water droplets. The presence of dust and other suspended particles in the air also facilitates the condensation process. The formation of water droplets leads to the formation of clouds. Q.5: List all three human activities that you think would lead to air pollution. Ans : The following three human activities would lead to air pollution: (i) Burning fossil fuels such as coal and oil (ii) Industrialization (iii) Deforestation NCERT/CBSE book for Class 9 science You can download the NCERT book for Class 9 science in PDF format for free. Otherwise, you can also easily buy it online. Click here NCERT Book for Class 9 Science Click here to buy NCERT Book for Class 9 Science All NCERT Solutions Class 9 All NCERT Solutions You can also check out other categories of NCERT Solutions here. 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Solution: The atmosphere of Venus and Mars has a large percentage (about 95%) CO2, which does not support life, while the atmosphere of our planet consists of various gases such as nitrogen (78%), oxygen (21%), carbon dioxide (0.03%), argon (0.91%), water vapour, etc., which help life live on Earth. Question 2. How does the atmosphere work as a blanket? Solution: The presence of ozone in the upper layer of the atmosphere protects life from harmful ultraviolet radiation. The atmosphere maintains the temperature of the earth's surface during the day and at night. In this way, the atmosphere acts as a blanket. Question 3. What's causing the winds? Solution: Uneven heating of the atmosphere in different regions of the world causes wind. The air above the ground heats up faster and starts to rise. As the air rises, an area of low pressure is created and the air over the sea is transferred to this area of low pressure. This movement of air from one area to another causes winds. The earth's rotation and the presence of mountains also help in the formation of wind. Question 4. How do clouds form? Solution: During the day, water from various sources, such as the river, sea, etc., rises in the form of water vapour and goes into the air. At a certain height, the air cools down and the water vapour condenses, forming minute drops and forming clouds. When these water droplets become heavy, they fall and fall like rain. Question 5. List all three human activities that would lead to air pollution. Solution: Harmful gases released from different industries. Burning fossil fuels such as coal and oil. Burning diesel and gasoline in vehicles. The sixth question. Why do organisms need water? Solution: Plants need water for photosynthesis. All cellular processes take place in water. The transport of substances in our body takes place in a dissolved form. Seventh question. What is the main source of fresh water in the city/village where you live? Solution: The main freshwater sources in the city/village are groundwater, rivers, streams, lakes, etc. Question 8. Do you know of any activity that might contaminate this water source? Solution: Wastewater, industrial waste, hospital waste, chemical fertilisers, etc. How is the soil formed? Solution: Soil is formed by scattering rocks on or near the earth's surface through various physical, chemical and biological processes through various factors such as sun, water, wind and living organisms. It happens as follows: Sun : The sun warms the rocks during the day so that they expand. At night, these stones cool and contract, causing cracks in the stones. Water : Rainwater gets into these cracks. When this water freezes, it puts pressure on the cracks and the stones break. Express check water uses hard rocks and transports small particles of rock into the stream. Wind : Strong winds wear down rocks that rub each other and small particles carry away the wind. Living organisms : Lichens grow on the surface of the rock, they release certain substances that cause the powder of the rock surface and form a thin layer of soil. Question 10. What is soil erosion? Solution: To remove the highest fertile layer of soil, air, wind, water, etc. Question 11. What are the methods to prevent or reduce soil erosion? Solution: Intensive croding; planting hay and xerphytes; Terrace cultivation; Proper drainage channels around the fields. Question 12. What are the different states where water is found during the water cycle? Solution: Three different states where water is found during the water cycle are: solid (snow, ice), liquid (water) and gas (water vapour). Question 13. Name two biologically important compounds that contain both oxygen and nitrogen? Solution: Two biologically important compounds containing both oxygen and nitrogen are proteins and nucleic acids (DNA and RNA). Question 14. Do you list three human activities that would lead to an increase in carbon dioxide concentration in the air? Solution: Fuels such as coal, gasoline, diesel, etc. Deforestation Man-made forest fires Question 15. What is the greenhouse effect? Solution: Gases such as CO2 and a pot of earth The sun's radiation is reflected from the surface of the earth. This causes atmospheric warming. This effect is called the greenhouse effect. Question 16. What two forms of oxygen are found in the atmosphere? Solution: Oxygen is present in free form, such as O2 (oxygen molecule), ozone (O3) and combined in form such as oxides of metals and non-metals such as CO2, NO2, SO2, H2O. NCERT Exercises Question 1. Why is the atmosphere essential to life? Solution: The atmosphere is very important for maintaining life because: It contains a variety of gases, such as O2 CO2, N2, that are needed for the different life processes of plants and animals. Plants use CO2 gas to make food. according to a process called photosynthesis. Oxygen is needed for combustion and breathing. The ozone layer acts as a protective layer that prevents harmful earth rays from entering the Earth's atmosphere. The atmosphere acts as a temperature buffer. Question 2. Why is water essential to life? Solution: Water is essential for life because : About 70% weight of people is caused by water. All cellular processes occur in water as an intermediate penalty. All the substances that dissolve in water occur in the cells of our body. The transport of substances from one part of the body to another is carried dissolved. Terresan life forms require fresh water to get rid of large amounts of waste. Question 3. How do living organisms depend on soil? Are living in water completely separate from soil as a natural resource? Solution: All living organisms are directly or indirectly dependent on soil. Plants get water, minerals from the soil and prepare food for themselves and other animals. Aquatic organisms are not completely independent of soil, since microbes growing in the soil in water are primary producers that start the food chain, and even other microbes living in the soil help to degrade dead plants and animals in water to return nutrients back to water. Question 4. You've seen weather reports on TV and in newspapers. How do you think we can predict the weather? Solution: We see daily weather reports from TVs and newspapers. This information is actually recorded in meteorological laboratories in different cities in the country. Data such as wind direction and speed, average daily minimum and maximum temperature, relative humidity, cloud formation patterns, area deflection area, etc., are recorded using instruments and then shown on TV or published in newspapers. This meteorological information will help us predict the weather. Question 5. We know that many human activities lead to an increase in air, water and soil pollution. Do you think that isolating these measures in certain and demarcated areas would help to reduce pollution? Solution: If human activity, which leads to increased air, water and soil pollution, spreads to wider areas, the pollution will spread more, but yes, if these activities are limited and limited to the site, air, soil and water pollution can be controlled to some extent. The sixth question. Write a note on how forests affect the quality of air, soil and water resources? Solution: The role of the forest in influencing air quality : It helps to purify air by adding oxygen to it. It takes carbon dioxide gas during photosynthesis, so the greenhouse effect is controlled. Transpiration helps in the formation of clouds and thus maintains the temperature of the surrounding area, which gives a cooling effect. Soil: Forest plants hold the soil and thus prevent soil erosion. It holds soil that helps to reduce the water level of the underground. It adds nutrients to the soil through the decomposition of organic matter in the forest. Water : The forest helps to bring rain and increase water levels in underground and water bodies. We hope that NCERT Solutions for Class 9 Science Chapter 14 Natural Resources will help you. If you have any questions about NCERT Solutions for Class 9 Science Chapter 14 Natural Resources, please leave a comment below and we'll take you back at the earliest. Earliest.

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