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Class: V

Sub.tec: Naina paswan

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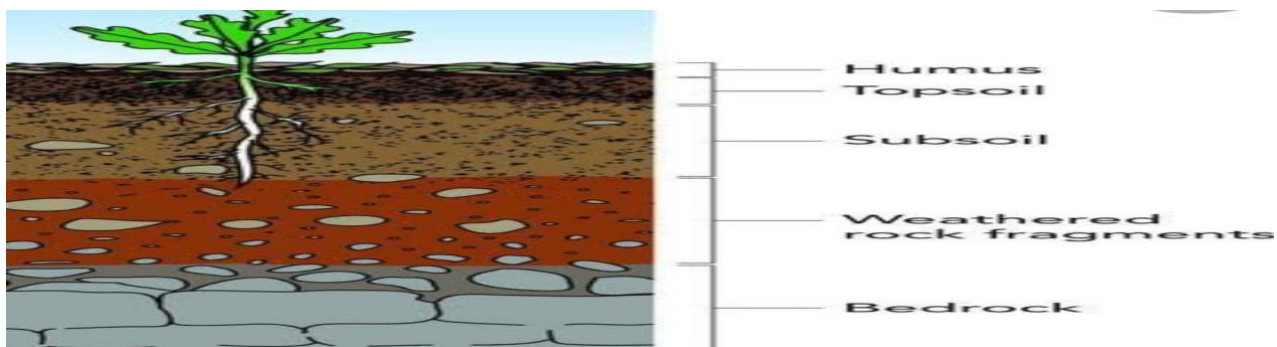
BASED ON N.C.E.R.T PATTERN

LESSON 10 : SOIL EROSION AND CONSERVATION

IV. Answer the following questions:

Ans 1. Soil erosion is the detachment, transportation, and deposition of soil particles. ... Soil conservation is the practice of minimizing soil loss while maximizing agricultural production.

Ans 2. Most soils have three major horizons -- the surface horizon (A), the subsoil (B), and the substratum (C). Some soils have an



organic horizon (O) on the surface, but this horizon can also be buried. The master horizon, E, is used for subsurface horizons. that have a significant loss of minerals (eluviation).

Ans 3. The various factors of soil erosion are:

- 1. Wind. When strong winds blow, the topsoil along with the organic matter is carried away by the wind. ...**
- 2. Water. When it rains in the hilly areas, the soil gets washed away towards the plains. ...**
- 3. Overgrazing. ...**

Ans 4. Human is responsible for soil erosion as follows : 1) due to cutting down trees the roots of trees that hold the soil together are destroyed hence the soil becomes loose and is easily eroded. 2) due to mining processes the soil becomes loose and is easily eroded.

Ans 5. An embankment is a thick wall of earth that is built to carry a road or railway over an area of low ground, or to prevent water from a river or the sea from flooding the area. ...

Ans 6. Terraces will help in breaking the force of the water i.e water will get absorbed in flat areas where plants grow and reduce the chances of soil erosion.

4. Mulching: Less labour intensive ways can work if you're in a plain area. ...

5. Overseeding: ...

6. Erosion Control Ground Cover:

Ans 7. Terrace cultivation, method of growing crops on sides of hills or mountains by planting on graduated terraces built into the slope. Though labour-intensive, the method has been employed effectively to maximize

arable land area in variable terrains and to reduce soil erosion and water loss.

