

## Very Short Answers Type

Question 1. Define localized resources.

Answer: The resources which are found only at certain places are localized resources.

Question 2. What is meant by natural resources?

Answer: Resources that are drawn from nature and used without much modifications are called natural resources.

Question 3. Give some examples of abiotic resources.

Answer: Soil, rocks, minerals, etc. are few examples of abiotic resources.

Question 4. How are the resources generally classified?

Answer: Resources are generally classified into different groups depending upon their level of development and use; origin; stock and distribution.

Question 5. What do you understand by the term sustainable development?

Answer: It means balancing the need to use resources and also conserve them for the future purpose.

Question 6. Give an example of localized resources.

Answer: An example is iron ore.

Question 7. What acts as an important factor changing a substance into resources?

Answer: Technology acts as an important factor.

Question 8. Define resource conservation.

Answer: It is defined as using resources carefully and giving them time to get renewed.

Question 9.

Define Technology.

Answer: It is the application of latest knowledge and skill in doing or making things.

Question 10. Define the term utility.

Answer: The state of being useful, profitable or beneficial is termed as utility.

Question 11. Give examples of some human-made resources.

Answer: Building, roads, bridges, machinery and vehicles, etc....,

## Short Answers Type

Question 1. Describe the term Patent and Technology.

Answer: The term patent and technology is described as:

Patent is meant by the exclusive right over any idea or invention.

Technology is the application of latest knowledge and skill in doing or making things.

Question 2. What are the renewable resources and how can their stock of certain resource get affected?

Answer: Renewable resources are those which get renewed Or replenished quickly. Some of these are unlimited and are not affected by human activities, such as solar and wind energy. Yet careless use of certain renewable resources like water, soil and forest can affect their stock.

Question 3. What are the Human Made Resources?

Answer: Natural substances become resources only when their original form has been changed. Iron ore was not a resource until people learnt to extract iron from it. People use natural resources to make buildings, bridges, roads, machinery and vehicles, that are known as human made resources, even the technology is defined as a human made resource.

Question 4. What do you know about Human Resource?

Answer: Human resource refers to the number (quantity) and abilities (mental and physical) of the people. Though, there are differing views regarding treatment of humans as a resource, one cannot deny the fact that it is the skill of human that helps in transferring the physical material into a valuable resource.

Question 5. Define what is meant by the Actual Resources?

Answer: Actual resources are the resources whose quantity and quality are known and these resources are being used in the present. The rich deposits of coal in Ruhr region of Germany and petroleum in West Asia, the dark soils of the Deccan plateau in Maharashtra are all actual resources.

## Long Answers Type

Question 1.

Describe the following terms in short.

- (i) Actual resources
- (ii) Non-renewable resources
- (iii) Ubiquitous resources
- (iv) Natural resources

Answer:

Actual resources: These are those resources whose quantity is known. These resources are being used in the present.

Non-renewable resources: These are those resources which have a limited stock. Once the stock are exhausted it may take thousands of years to be renewed and replenished.

Ubiquitous resources: Resources that are found everywhere are Ubiquitous resources.

Natural resources: Resources that are drawn from nature and used without much modification are called Natural resources.

Question 2. Define the following.

- (i) Human-made resources

- (ii) Human resources
- (iii) Sustainable development

Answer:

- (i) Human-made resources: Natural substances converted into resources by changing their original form. For example, iron ore was not a resource until people learnt to extract iron from it. People use natural resources to make buildings, bridges, roads, machinery and vehicles, which are known as human-made resources. Technology is also a human-made resource.
- (ii) Human resources: People can make the best use of nature to create more resources when they have the knowledge, skill and technology to do so. That is why human beings are a special resource. People are human resources.
- (iii) Sustainable development: It means careful utilisation of resources so that besides meeting the requirements of the present, it also takes care of future generations.

Picture Based Question

Look at the picture given below and answer the following questions:



1. Under which resource category the above pic has been categorized?
2. How do wind fans generate energy?

Answer:

1. Under the category of Potential Resources.
2. Wind fans generate energy using wind cycles.

# RESOURCES

Question 1.

Which of these have some utility?

- (a) Water
- (b) electricity
- (c) Vegetables
- (d) All of these**

Question 2.

Which of these have economic value?

- (a) Landscape
- (b) Home remedies
- (c) Metals**
- (d) None of these

Question 3.

Resources are distributed unequally over the earth because of

- (a) the different natural conditions**
- (b) level of development
- (c) technological levels
- (d) all of these

Question 4.

Resources drawn from nature and used without much modification are called

- (a) human made resources
- (b) natural resources**
- (c) cultural resources
- (d) none of these

Question 5.

The basis of classification of resources are

- (a) level of development and use
- (b) origin**

(c) stock and distribution

**(d) all of these**

Question 6.

The resources whose quantities are known, named as

(a) potential resources

**(b) actual resources**

(c) stock

(d) all of these

Question 7.

Give an example of biotic resources.

(a) rocks

(b) minerals

(c) soils

**(d) animals**

Question 8.

Coal is an example of

(a) renewable resources

**(b) non-renewable resources**

(c) human resources

(d) potential resources

Question 9.

Technology is an example of

(a) natural resources

**(b) human made resources**

(c) both (a) and (b)

(d) none of these

Question 10.

Resources used carefully and giving them time to get renewed is called

(a) resource depletion

**(b) resource conservation**

(c) resource pollution

(d) none of these

Question 11.

Balancing the needs to use resources and also conserve them for future generation is called

- (a) development
- (b) devaluation
- (c) sustainable development**
- (d) all of these

Match the followings:

Column A	Column B
(i) Natural resources	(a) Water, soil, forest
(ii) Actual resources	(b) Black soil of Deccan trap
(iii) Potential resources	(c) Water, air, land, soil
(iv) Abiotic resources	(d) Plants, animals, insects, worms, etc.
(v) Biotic resources	(e) High speed winds two hundred years ago
(vi) Renewable resources	(f) Soil, rocks, minerals
(vii) Non-renewable resources	(g) Coal, petroleum, natural gas

Answer

Answer:

Column A	Column B
(i) Natural resources	(c) Water, air, land, soil
(ii) Actual resources	(b) Black soil of Deccan trap
(iii) Potential resources	(e) High speed winds two hundred years ago
(iv) Abiotic resources	(f) Soil, rocks, minerals
(v) Biotic resources	(d) Plants, animals, insects, worms, etc.
(vi) Renewable resources	(a) Water, soil, forest
(vii) Non-renewable resources	(g) Coal, petroleum, natural gas

State whether true or false:

1. Non-renewable resources have unlimited stock.

Answer: False

2. The uranium found in Ladakh is an example of potential resources.

Answer: True

3. Ubiquitous resources are found everywhere.

Answer: True

4. Air is commercially valuable.

Answer: True

5. Human resource refers to the number and abilities of the people.

Answer: True

6. Resources are equally distributed all over the earth.

Answer: False

Fill in the blanks:

1. .... resources are derived from living things.

Answer: Biotic

2. Localised resources are found only in ..... places.

Answer: certain

3. The example of human resource is .....

Answer: people

4. Solar and wind energy is an example of .....

Answer: Renewable resources

5. Anything that is used to satisfy a need is called a .....

Answer: resource

6. Petroleum in ..... is an example of actual resources.

Answer: West Asia

7. .... is the application of latest knowledge and skill is doing or making things.

Answer: Technology

**Q1- The resources which can be used directly without any modification are called \_\_\_\_\_**

- A) Non-renewable resources
- B) Natural resources
- C) Sustainable resources
- D) Both B and C

**Q2- The Machinery and vehicles are examples of \_\_\_\_\_**

- A) Human-made resources
- B) Human resources
- C) Sustainable development
- D) Conservative Resources

**Q3- Which one of the following is a principle of Sustainable Development?**

- A) Balance between use and conservation of resources
- B) Cut the trees.
- C) Use vehicles that cause pollution
- D) Allow industries to carry on illegal mining

**Q4- How can we conserve resources?**

- A) Allow illegal mining
- B) Invent new technologies.
- C) Give resources time to get renewed.
- D) Allow industries to demolish forests



**Q5- Sustainable Development is**

- A) A right Balance between use of resources and conservation of resources
- B) Allow the resources to be renewed
- C) Promote recycling of technological devices
- D) Allow clearing of forests to construct apartments

**Q6- Which of the following is an example of Human Resources?**

- A) Forests
- B) Latest Technologies
- C) People
- D) Animals & Birds

**Q7- The example of non-renewable resources are**

- A) Petrol and Gases
- B) Solar Energy
- C) Wind Energy
- D) Tidal Energy

**Q8- The example of human-made resources are**

- A) Wind energy
- B) Coal
- C) Buildings
- D) Jungles

**Q9- When natural substances change form to become resources, they are called**

- A) Renewable resources
- B) Non – renewable resources
- C) Human – made resources
- D) Conservative Resources

**Q10- The amount of resources available for use are called**

- A) Conservative resources
- B) Stock of resources

- C) Sustainable resources
- D) Man-made resources

**Q11- A substance or object becomes resource because of its**

- A) features
- B) utility
- C) prices
- D) renewability

**Q12- Which of the following resources have maximum economic value?**

- A) Metals
- B) Desert regions
- C) Roads
- D) Landscapes

**Q13- How do you implement exclusive rights over an invention?**

- A) By patenting it
- B) By selling it to any company
- C) By selling it to government authorities
- D) Not revealing it

**Q14- The resources which take millions of years to get renewed are**

- A) Renewable resources
- B) Non-renewable resources
- C) Solar power
- D) Human resources

**Q15- Processed food is an example of**

- A) Natural resources
- B) Human – made resources
- C) Resources in stock
- D) Non-renewable resources

**Q16- The number and ability of people is usually referred as**

- A) Human resources
- B) Stock of resources
- C) Natural resources
- D) Renewable resources

**Q17- Tropical forests are an example of**

- A) Natural resources
- B) Conservative resources
- C) Man – made resources
- D) Non-renewable resources

**Q18- Which of these is not an example of sustainable development?**

- A) Illegal mining
- B) Balancing use of resources
- C) Conserve the diversity of the earth
- D) Let wild animals remain in their natural habitat

**Q19- Which of the following is an example of renewable Resources?**

- A) Solar energy
- B) Cutting of trees
- C) Diesel usage
- D) killing animals

**Q20- Improving the quality of human lives is an example of**

- A) Stock of resources
- B) Human resources
- C) Sustainable development
- D) Utility

# ANSWER

Question	Answer	Question	Answer
1	B	11	B
2	A	12	A
3	A	13	A
4	C	14	B
5	A	15	B
6	C	16	A
7	A	17	A
8	C	18	A
9	C	19	A
10	B	20	C

Question 1

What is a resource?

Solution :

Any natural or human wealth that can be used for satisfying human

needs is called a resource.

Question 2

Mention the different types of resources.

Solution :

Natural Resources, Human Made Resources and Human Resources are the different types of resources.

Question 3

Give a few examples of man-made resources and natural resources ?

Solution :

Clothes, utensils, food grains, combs, honey, books are man-made resources.

Land, air, water, sunshine, rain, forests and minerals are natural resources.

Question 4

What are the four Characteristics of resources?

Solution :

The four Characteristics of resources are ...

Question 5

Resources have value- discuss ?

Solution :

An object or substance becomes a resource only when it has a value. The usefulness of the object gives it a value. As a resource is something that has utility, all resources have some value. The value of the object can be classified into two categories:

**Resources that have economic or commercial value**

**Resources that do not have economic or commercial value**

Metal is a resource that has economic value as we make many products from it, for our daily use.

On the other hand a beautiful scenery you see may not have economic value but is still considered a resource as it is useful in giving pleasure to the human mind.

Question 6

Write a brief note on wind power?

Solution :

Wind power is the fastest-growing energy source in the world. A wind

turbine works the opposite of a fan. Instead of using electricity to make wind, a turbine uses wind to make electricity

The wind turns the blades, which spin a shaft, which connects to a generator and makes electricity. The electricity is sent through transmission and distribution lines to a substation, then on to homes, business houses and schools.

Wind turbines do not have any adverse effect on the environment.

That's why wind power is gaining popularity. It is also becoming economically competitive with more conventional power sources – a fact that's greatly improving its prospects as a viable energy source.

Question 7

What are abiotic resources?

Solution :

Abiotic Natural Resource :

Abiotic resources comprise of non-living things like land, water, air and minerals such as gold, iron, copper and silver.

Abiotic resources are not renewable, as they can be exhausted by excessive use and their rate of formation is very slow.

The usefulness of the abiotic resources depends upon their accessibility and their value.

Their total reserve cannot be increased by human efforts.

These resources are in great demand for the development of industries.

Question 8

Write a brief note on Renewable resources?

Solution :

Renewable Resources :

Renewable resources are resources which can be replaced or reproduced easily. Sunlight, air and wind are resources that are continuously available and their quantity is not affected by human consumption.

Many renewable resources can be depleted by human use, but are replaced and the balance is maintained. For example agricultural crops, take a short time for renewal; others, like water, take a comparatively longer time, while still others, like forests, take even longer.

Question 9

When can people make the best use of nature?

Solution :

People can make the best use of nature to create more resources when they have :

Knowledge

Skill

Technology

Question 10

What can we do to conserve resources?

Solution :

To conserve natural resources we have to :

Ensure that our natural resources are preserved.

Ensure that we do not destroy our ecosystem.

Renew resources where ever and whenever possible.