

Chapter 1 - Resources

Multiple choice questions (MCQ's)

1. The resources which are found everywhere are known as
 - a. Ubiquitous
 - b. Non-renewable resources
 - c. Human made resources
 - d. None of the above
2. The following is (are) the non-renewable resources
 - a. Coal
 - b. Petroleum
 - c. Natural gas
 - d. All of the above
3. Balancing the need to use resources and also conserve them for the future is called
 - a. sustainable development
 - b. resource conservation
 - c. resource development
 - d. human resource development
4. The resources can be conserved by
 - a. reducing consumption
 - b. recycling
 - c. reusing
 - d. All of the above
5. All non-living things are known as.....
 - a. Biotic Resource
 - b. Exhaustible Resource
 - c. Abiotic Resource
 - d. Human Resource

Very short answer questions

1. How can resources be classified on the basis of origin?
2. Give two examples of renewable resources.

3. What do you mean by international resource?
4. Name the type of resource, which do not have appropriate technology to access.
5. Where are biotic resources found?

Short answer questions

1. Define resource? Give examples.
2. Explain two features of a resource?
3. What are the two important factors that change substances into a resource?
4. What is natural resource?
5. What is Human made resource?

Long answer questions

1. What do you understand by sustainable development? Also mention its basic principles.
2. Why is the conservation of resources essential?
3. Distinguish between Renewable and Non-renewable Resources.
4. How many types of resources our country has on the basis of ownership? Give at least one example for each type.
5. Explain major problems caused by indiscriminate use of resources.

Chapter 4- Agriculture

Answers

Multiple choice questions (MCQ's)

1. a
2. d
3. a

4. d
5. c

Very short answers questions

1. Biotic and Abiotic resources.
2. Solar energy and wind energy
3. The oceanic resources beyond 200 nautical miles of the exclusive economic zone are international resources.
4. Stock
5. Biosphere

Short answer questions

1. Resource: Anything which satisfies human needs is a resource. Ex - water, textbook, air, land, vegetable etc.
2. Utility: - Utility or usability is what makes an object or substance a resource.

Value: - All resources have a value. Value means worth. Some resources have economic value, some do not. For example, metals may have an - economic value, a beautiful landscape may not.

3. Time and technology are two important factors that can change substances into resources. Both are related to the needs of the people. People themselves are the most important resource. It is their ideas, knowledge, inventions and discoveries that lead to the creation of more resource.
4. Resources that are drawn from Nature and used without much modification are called natural resources. Eg - the air we breathe, the water in our rivers and lakes, the soils, minerals are all natural resources.
5. 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.

Long answer questions

1. Balancing the need to use resources and also conserve them for the future is called sustainable development. In other words carefully utilizing resource so that besides meeting the present requirements it also takes care of the need of future generation is known as sustainable development. The basic principles of sustainable development are given below.
 - a. Respect and care for all forms of life.

- b. Improve the quality of human life.
 - c. Conserve the earth's vitality and diversity.
 - d. Minimize the depletion of natural resources.
 - e. Change personal attitude and practices towards the environment.
 - f. Enable communities to care for their own environment.
2. Consuming resources carefully, judiciously and giving them time to get renewed is called resource conservation. It is very necessary to use the resources very carefully as they are part of our life support system. With the rapid growth of population, urbanization and industrialization there has been an increased demand and consumption of resources. This has led to the overexploitation and depletion of resources. To prevent misuse, overexploitation and depletion, the conservation of resources is necessary and it's the need of the hour. In case if we don't conserve these resources than in our near future we will not be left with these resources which will make the survival of the human beings very difficult.

3.

Renewable Resources	Non-renewable Resources
(i) These resources have the ability to renew themselves in a given period of time.	(i) These resources can't be renewed after exhaustion.
(ii) These are inexhaustible or replenishable resources.	(ii) These are exhaustible or non-replenishable resources.
(iii) They don't require substitutes or conservation. Ex. Forest, Water, etc.	(iii) They require substitutes or conservation. Ex. Iron, Coal etc.

4. Everything which can be used to satisfy our needs, provided it is technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable can be termed as 'resource'.

Classification of resources on the basis of ownership:

- a. Individual:** Privately owned like land, house, well, pond, etc.
- b. Community:** Accessible to all members of the community, like village commons, grazing grounds, parks, playgrounds, etc.
- c. National:** They belong to the nation, like minerals, water resources, forests, wildlife, etc.

d. International: They are regulated by international institutions, like oceanic resources beyond 200 nautical miles of the Exclusive Economic Zone.

5. Problems faced by indiscriminate use of resources:

- a. Resources have been depleted for satisfying the greed of a few individuals.
- b. The resources get accumulated in a few hands, which in turn, divide the society into two segments, i.e., haves and have knots or rich and poor.
- c. Indiscriminate exploitation of resources has led to global ecological crises such as global warming, ozone layer depletion, environmental pollution and land degradation.
- d. Human activities like deforestation, over-grazing, construction and mining have led to soil erosion.
- e. Mining sites are abandoned after excavation work is complete leaving deep scars and traces of over-burdening.