

GEOGRAPHY CH 1 RESOURCES

Answer the given questions in a word or a sentence (1 mark each).

1. _____ and _____ are two important factors that can change substances into resources.

2. What is a patent?

A: Patent means the exclusive right over any idea or invention.

3..... **Resources refer to the number and ability of the people. E.g. knowledge, skill, etc.**

(a) Biotic Resource

(b) Human Made Resource

(c) Human Resource

(d) Abiotic Resource

A: (c) Human Resource

4. What is sustainable development?

A: Balancing the need to use resources and also conserve them for the future is called sustainable development.

Short answer type questions (3marks each):

1. What is the significance of time and technology in making a substance a resource?

A: 1. Time and technology are two important factors that can change substances into resources. Each discovery or invention leads to many others.

2. The discovery of fire led to the practice of cooking and other processes while the invention of the wheel ultimately resulted in development of newer modes of transport.

3. The technology to create hydroelectricity has turned energy in fast flowing water into an important resource.

2. Define resource? What are the requirements for any substance to become a resource?

A: 1. All those substances which have some utility or usability are resources for us.

2. The different criteria required for anything to be resource for us are -

(i) utility or usability.

(ii) economic value or any other value.

(iii) time and technology inherent, which can make the substance important for present or future requirements of the people. For example, invention of fire, wheel etc.

3. Differentiate between natural resources and human made resources.

A:

<u>Natural Resources</u>	<u>Human Made Resources</u>
1. Resources that are drawn from nature and used without much modification are called natural resources.	1. People use natural resources to make buildings, bridges, roads, machinery and vehicles, which are known as human made resources.
2. Many of these resources are free gifts of nature and can be used directly.	2. Sometimes, natural substances become resources only when their original form has been changed.
3. The air we breathe, the water in our rivers and lakes, the soils, minerals are all natural resources.	3. Technology is a human made resource.

4. Differentiate between potential and actual resources.

Ans.

<u>Potential Resources</u>	<u>Actual resources</u>
1. Potential resources are those whose entire quantity may not be known.	1. Actual resources are those resources whose quantity is known.
2. These are not being used at present. These resources could be used in the future.	2. These resources are being used in the present.
3. The level of technology we have at present may not be advanced enough to easily utilise these resources.	3. The level of technology we have at present is advanced enough to easily utilise these resources.
4. The uranium found in Ladakh is an example of potential resource that could be used in the future.	4. The rich deposits of coal in Ruhr region of Germany and petroleum in the West Asia, the dark soils of the Deccan plateau in Maharashtra are all actual resources.

Long answer type questions (5 Marks each):

1. Classify resources on the basis of exhaustibility. Support your answer with the help of suitable examples.

On the Basis of Exhaustibility:

1. Renewable Resources:

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.

2. Non-renewable resources are those which have a limited stock. Once the stocks are exhausted it may take thousands of years to be renewed or replenished. Since this period is much more than human life spans, such resources are considered non-renewable. Coal, petroleum and natural gas are some examples.

2. What do you understand by the term resource conservation? How can it be practiced?

1. Using resources carefully and giving them time to get renewed is called resource conservation.

2. There are many ways of conserving resources. Each person can contribute by reducing consumption, recycling and reusing things. Ultimately it makes a difference because all our lives are linked.

3. The future of our planet and its people is linked with our ability to maintain and preserve the life support system that nature provides.

4. It is our duty to ensure that.

- all uses of renewable resources are sustainable
- the diversity of life on the earth is conserved
- the damage to natural environmental system is minimised.

3. List the different types of resources and write one characteristic of each.

A: In general there are three types of resources: Natural, Human-made, and Human.

Natural Resources:

Resources that are drawn from nature and used without much modification are called Natural Resources. For example, air, water in wells, rivers and lakes, soil, minerals etc. Natural resources are further divided into various types such as Actual, Potential, Abiotic, Biotic, Renewable, Non-renewable, Ubiquitous and Localized resources.

Human - Made Resources:

Such resources which have been changed from their original form by human effort are called as Human - Made Resources. For example, buildings, roads, bridges etc. Technology is also an important example of Human - Made Resources.

Human Resources:

Since people can make the best use of nature to create more resources with the help of their knowledge, skill and technology, so, people are human resources. Human resources refer to the number and abilities of the people.

4. What is sustainable development? List the 6 principles of Sustainable Development.

A: Balancing the need to use resources and also conserve them for the future is called sustainable development. In other words carefully utilizing resources 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:

1. Respect and care for all forms of life.
2. Improve the quality of human life.
3. Conserve the earth's vitality and diversity.
4. Minimize the depletion of natural resources.
5. Change personal attitude and practices towards the environment.
6. Enable communities to care for their own environment.