**Grade VIII – Geography**

**Lesson 1. Resources and Development**

## Objective Type Questions

**(1 Mark each)**

### I. Multiple choice questions

1. Which one of the following does not make substance a resources? (NCERT)

a. Utility b. Value c. Quantity d. None of these

2. Which one of the following is a human-made resource?

a. Medicines to treat cancer b. Spring water

c. Tropical forests d. None of these

3. Biotic resources are

a. Derived from living things b. Made by human beings

c. Derived from non-living things d. None of these

4. Which one of the following is a nature resource?

a. Building b. Airways c. Wind d. Railways

5. Coal and petroleum are examples of

a. Non-renewable resources b. Potential resources

c. Actual resources d. Renewable resources

6. Non-renewable resources are those which have a

a. Unlimited stock b. Less stock c. Limited stock d. More stock

7. _____ resources are those resources, whose quantity is known.

a. Potential b. Non-renewable c. Plants d. Actual

| 1. c | 2. a | 3. a | 4. c | 5. a | 6. c | 7. d |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

### II. Multiple choice questions

1. Which of these is not a resource?

a. The Indian Prime Minister b. Your Geography book

c. A small piece of paper d. None of these

2. Which of these does not have economic worth but is valuable?

a. Shoes b. Mountains c. Coal d. None of these

3. The types of resources on basis of stock are

a. Ubiquitous and localised b. Actual and potential

c. Renewable and non-renewable d. Abiotic and biotic

4. Which of the following is a non-renewable resource?

a. Solar energy b. Water c. Soil d. Natural gas

5. Which of these is an example of sustainable development?

a. Ignoring the lights when they are switched on but not required

b. Not wasting paper

c. Using coal and petroleum deposits at a fast pace

d. None of these

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. d | 2. b | 3. c | 4. d | 5. b |

## III. Multiple choice questions

1. Which of these have some utility?

a. Water b. electricity c. Vegetables d. All of these

2. Which of these have economic value?

a. Landscape b. Home remedies c. Metals d. None of these

3. Resources are distributed unequality over the earth because of

a. The different natural conditions b. Level of development

c. Cultural resources d. None of these

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

5. The basis of classification of resources are

a. Level of development and use b. Origin

c. Stock and distribution d. All of these

6. Give an example of biotic resources.

a. Rocks b. Minerals c. Soils d. Animals

7. Technology is an example of

a. Natural resources b. Human made resources

c. Both a and b d. None of these

8. 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

9. Balancing the needs to used resources and also conserve them for future generation is called

a. Development b. Devaluation c. Sustainable development d. All of these

| 1. d | 2. c | 3. a | 4. b | 5. d | 6. d | 7. b | 8. b | 9. c |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

## IV. Multiple choice questions

1. Fossil fuels are known as

a. Renewable resources b. Potential resources

c. Non-renewable resources d. Man-made resources

2. The resources whose quantities are known are called as:

a. Renewable resources b. Ubiquitous resources

c. Actual Resource d. Natural Resource

3. The resources which are found in a certain place are known as

a. Biotic resources b. Localised resources

c. Natural resources d. Cultural resources

| 1. c | 2. c | 3. b |
|---|---|---|

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## I. Fill in the blanks

1. _____ or _____ makes any substance a resource.
2. Anything that can be used to satisfy a need is a _____.
3. Some resources have _____ value, some do not.
4. _____ and _____ are two important factors that can change substances into resources.

5. The discovery of _____ led to the practice of cooking.

6. _____ is found in Ladakh.

7. _____ comes from water and coal.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Utility, usability | 2. Resource | 3. Economic | 4. Time, technology |
| 5. fire | 6. Uranium | 7. Electricity | |

## II. Fill in the blanks

1. A substance becomes a resource if it has _____.

2. Coal and petroleum are examples of _____ resources.

3. Air is a ubiquious resource since it is found _____.

4. Physical factors affecting the Presence of a localised resource are _____, _____ and _____.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Utility | 2. Non-renewable | 3. Everywhere |
| 4. Terrain, altitude, climate | | |

## III. Fill in the blanks

1. _____resources are derived from living things.

2. Localised resources are found only in _____ places.

3. The example of human resource is _____.

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

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

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

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

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Biotic | 2. Certain | 3. People | 4. Renewable resources |
| 5. Resource | 6. West Asia | 7. Technology | |

## IV. Fill in the blanks

1. _____ resources are those whose entire quantity may not be known and these are not being used at present.
2. Resources that are drawn from nature and used without much modification are called as_____.
3. _____ and _____ are examples for human made resources.
4. _____ helps in transferring the physical material into valuable resources.
5. _____ refers to the amount of resources available for use.
6.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Potential resources | 2. Natural Resources | 3. Roads and schools |
| 4. Skill | 5. Actual resources | |

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## I. Match the following

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Natural resource | a. Education |
| 2. Human-made resource | b. Sun |
| 3. Human resource | c. Petroleum |
| 4. Non-renewable resource | d. Railways |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. b | 2. d | 3. a | 4. c |

## II. Match the following

| Column I | Column II |
|---|---|
| 1. Resource | a. A renewable sources of energy |
| 2. Windmill | b. Human-made resource |
| 3. Plants and trees | c. Abiotic resource |
| 4. A vehicle | d. Utility |
| 5. Rocks and minerals | e. Biotic resources |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. d | 2. a | 3. e | 4. b | 5. c |

## III. Match the following

| | |
|---|---|
| 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 resouces | 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 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| i. c | ii. b | iii. e | iv. f | v. d | vi. a | vii. g |

## IV. Match the following

| Column A | Column B |
|---|---|
| 1. Soil | a. Potential resource |
| 2. Bridge | b. Actual resource |
| 3. Patent | c. Natural resource |
| 4. Uranium | d. Right over any idea / invention |
| 5. Petroleum | e. Human made resource |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. c | 2. e | 3. d | 4. a | 5. b |

## I. True or False

1. The technology to create hydroelectricity has turned energy in fast flowing water into a important resource.
2. Soil, rocks and minerals are examples of biotic resources.

3. Resources are classified into natural, human-made and human.

4. One the basis of distribution, a resource can be actual or potential.

5. Solar energy and wind energy are examples of potential resource.

| 1. True | 2. False | 3. True | 4. False | 5. True |
|---|---|---|---|---|

## II. True or False

1. We should waste water since it is a renewable resource and we do not need to be careful in its use.
2. A resource always has the same economic value.
3. All natural sources of energy are renewable.
4. Resources need to be conserved for the future generations.
5. Sustainable development is a way to use resources carefully as well as saving them for future.

| 1. False | 2. False | 3. False | 4. True | 5. True |
|---|---|---|---|---|

## III. True or False

1. Non-renewable resource have unlimited stock.
2. The uranium found in Ladakh is an example of potential resources.
3. Ubiquitous resources are found everywhere.
4. Air is commercially valuable.
5. Human resource refers to the number and abilities of the people.
6. Resources are equally distributed all over the earth.

| 1. False | 2. True | 3. True | 4. True | 5. True | 6. False |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

## IV. True or False

1. Petroleum deposits of West Asia is an example of actual resources.
2. On the basis of distribution, resources can be classified as abiotic or biotic.
3. Minerals are non-renewable resources.
4. Human beings are special resources.

5. Copper and iron ore are ubiquitous resources.

6. Human resources refer to the number and abilities of the people.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. True | 2. False | 3. True | 4. True | 5. False | 6. True |

## Very Short Answer Questions

**1. Define natural resources.**

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

**2. Give five examples of natural resources.**

The examples natural resources are soil, minerals, air, sun and water.

**3. What do you mean by resources?**

Anything that can be used to satisfy a need is called resource.

**4. What is patent?**

Patent means the exclusive right over any idea or invention.

**5. What is technology?**

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

**6. How people are the most important resource?**

People are the most important resource, as their ideas, knowledge, inventions and discoveries lead to the creation of more resources.

**7. How value of resources is measured?**

Some resources have economic value, some do not. For example, metals may have an economic value, a beautiful landscape may not. But both are important and satisfy human needs.

**8. What does resource conservation mean?**

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

**9. What are actual resources?**

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

**10. How does an object or a substance become a resource?**

All the things used by us have utility. Utility or usability is what makes an object or substance a resource.

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## Short Answer Questions

**1. Describe the types of resources. Resources are usually classified into three types which are**

(i) Natural resources

(ii) Human-made resources

(iii) Human resources

**2. Write the classification of natural resources.**

The classification of natural resources depends upon:

(i) Level of development and use.

(ii) On the basis of their origin.

(iii) On the basis of stock.

(iv) On the basis of distribution.

**3. What does actual resources mean? Give example.**

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

**4. Define potential resources? Give example.**

Potential resources are those resources whose entire quantity may not be known and these are not being used at present. These resources could be used in the future. Example: Uranium found in Ladakh is an example of potential resource that could be used in the future.

**5. Write a short note on biotic and abiotic resources.**

Biotic resources: All the living things are included in biotic resources. Examples: Plants and animals. Abiotic resources: Abiotic resources are non-living things. Example: Soils, rocks and minerals.

**6. Briefly describe the resources on the basis of stock.**

**The resources on the basis of stock are as follows:**

**(i) Renewable resources:** These resources are those which can get renewed or replenished quickly. These resources are unlimited. For examples: Wind energy, solar energy, etc.

**(ii) Non-renewable resources:** Those resources which have a limited stock are called Non-renewable resources. These resources are limited in stock. For example: Coal, petroleum and natural gas.

**7. Write some principles of sustainable development.**

Some principles of sustainable development are

(i) Respect and care of all forms of life.

(ii) Improve the quality of human life.

(iii) Conserve the earth's vitality and diversity.

(iv) Minimise the depletion of natural resources.

**8. Mention our duty to maintain and preserve the life support system that nature provides?**

(i) All uses of renewable resources are sustainable.

(ii) The diversity of life on the earth should be conserved.

(iii) The damage to natural environment system should be minimised.

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## Long Short Answer Questions

**1. Answer the following questions:**

**(i) Why are resources distributed unequally over the earth? [NCERT]**

The distribution of resources is unequal because it depends upon number of physical factors like terrain (land), climate and altitude which also differ very much over the earth.

**(ii) What is resource conservation? [NCERT]**

Resource conservation is the process of using resources carefully so that they could be renewed and continued to be used in future.

**(iii) Why are human resources important?** **[NCERT]**

Human resources are important because they use their skills, intelligence and knowledge and help in transferring the physical material into a valuable resource.

**(iv) What is sustainable development?** **[NCERT]**

Sustainable development is the concept of balancing the need to use resources as well as to conserve them for the future generation.

**2. Differentiate between the potential and actual resources.** **[NCERT]**

(a) Potential and actual resources

| S.No | Potential resources | Actual resources |
|---|---|---|
| (i) | (i) These resources could be used in the future. | These resources are being used in present. |
| (ii) | (ii) These resources are those resources whose entire quantity may not be known. | These resources are those resources whose entire quantity are known. |
| (iii) | (iii) Example: Uranium found in Ladakh. | Example: Coal deposits in Ruhr region of Germany. |

**3. Give a comparative study of Human-made resource and Human Resource?**

**Human Made Resources:** Human-made resources are those resources which are created from its original form by the human to produce valuable things. People use natural resources to make buildings, bridges, roads, machinery and vehicles. Technology is also an example of a human-made resource.

**Human Resources:** Human resources refers to the number and abilities of the people. Human have used their knowledge, skill, intelligence and technology to change the natural material into a valuable product or thing. Education and health help in making people a valuable resource. Improving the quality of people's skill so that they are able to create more resources is known as human resource development.

**4. Give a brief description on the classification of natural resources.**

**Natural resources are broadly classified into four divisions:**

**(i) On the basis of level of development and use.**

**(ii) On the basis of origin.**

**(iii) On the basis of stock.**

**(iv) On the basis of distribution.**

**(i) On the basis of level of development and use:** Natural resources are divided into two sub-divisions that is actual resources and potential resources.

**(a) Actual resources:** Actual resources are those resources whose quantity is known and is used in the present.

**(b) Potential resources:** Potential resources are those resources whose entire quantity may not be known and these are not being used at present. These resources may be used in the future sometimes.

**(ii) On the basis of origin:** On the basis of their origin, the natural resources can be biotic or abiotic.

**(a) Biotic resources:** Biotic resources include all the living resources and can reproduce.

**(b) Abiotic resources:** Abiotic resources are non-living resources and they cannot be reproduce.

**(iii) On the basis of stock:** On the basis of stock, natural resources are of two types: renewable resources and non-renewable resources.

**(a) Renewable resources:** It can be used endlessly, as it is renewed or replenished quickly. Some of these are unlimited and are not affected by human activities.

**(b) Non-renewable resources:** These resources are limited in stock. Once they end up, then they cannot be replenished in a short period of time. It takes thousands of years to be renewed or replenished.

**(iv) On the basis of distribution:** On the basis of distribution natural resources can be ubiquitous or localised.

**(a) Ubiquitous resources:** These resources are available everywhere on the earth like the air we breathe.

**(b) Localised resources:** These resources are found only in certain places on the earth like copper and iron-ore.

**5. Which two important factors can change substances into resources?**

(i) Time and technology are two important factors that can change substances into resources.

(ii) Both are related to the needs of the people.

(iii) People themselves are the most important resource.

(iv) It is their ideas, knowledge, inventions and discoveries that lead to the creation of more resources.

(v) Each discovery or invention leads to many others.