

Subject- S. S. T Class- 8 Topic- An Introduction To Resources

Learn and Write

- Quick Revision**
- A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) [Tick (✓) the correct options.]**
- Water is an example of resource.
(a) human ☐ (b) natural ☐ (c) human-made ☐
 - This is an abiotic resource.
(a) grass ☐ (b) forest ☐ (c) mineral ☐
- B. Fill in the blanks.**
- Air and land are resources.
 - Plants, animals and micro-organisms are resources.
 - The resources that are distributed all over the earth are
 - The resources that have the capacity to renew, regenerate and reproduce are called

Answer The Following

- A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) [Tick (✓) the correct options.]**
- It is an inexhaustible resource.
(a) coal ☐ (b) sunlight ☐ (c) petroleum ☐
 - It is a human-made resource.
(a) technology ☐ (b) waterfall ☐ (c) mineral oil ☐
- B. Differentiate between the following.**
- natural and human-made resources
 - actual and potential resources
 - renewable and non-renewable resources

C. Short Answer Questions

1. Define ubiquitous and localised resources.
2. What are biotic resources? Give examples.
3. What are abiotic resources? Give examples.
4. What does sustainable development mean?

D. Long Answer Questions

1. How do the human beings use the natural resources?
2. 'Human beings are the most valuable resources of the world.' Explain.
3. What do you understand by conservation of resources? Why is it essential for us?
4. Classify and explain resources on the basis of origin.

E. HOTS (Higher Order Thinking Skills) Questions

1. How does pollution affect our natural resources?
2. 'All resources, whether natural or human-made, are not evenly distributed on the Earth.' Do you agree? Why/Why not?

F. Value Corner

Non-renewable resources are limited and can be exhausted. As a responsible individual, how can you contribute towards conserving such resources?

1. An Introduction To Resources

EXERCISE

Quick Revision

A. 1. (b) 2. (c)

B. 1. abiotic 2. biotic 3. ubiquitous 4. renewable

Answer The Following

A. 1. (b) 2. (a)

B. 1.

Natural Resources	Human-Made Resources
(a) Natural resources provide raw materials which have to be processed.	Human-made resources are created by human beings from material available in the environment.
(b) Water, soil and minerals are examples of natural resources.	Machines, tools, buildings and technology are examples of human-made resources.

2.

Actual Resources	Potential Resources
(a) These are developed resources whose quantity and quality are known and are being used by human beings.	These are the resources whose total available quantity is not known at present.
(b) Development of resources are dependent on the need, technology and economic usefulness.	They need detailed surveys to estimate.

3.

Renewable Resources	Non-Renewable Resources
(a) These resources have the capacity to reproduce, renew or regenerate within a short span of time.	These resources are available only in fixed amounts. They do not get replenished by natural processes.
(b) Air, water, solar energy, wind, plants are example of renewable resources.	Coal, natural gas, petroleum, minerals are examples of non-renewable resources.

- C. 1. Ubiquitous resources are found everywhere. For example, air, wind, sunlight. Localised resources are found at certain places. For example, gold, silver, coal and iron.
2. Sustainable development means development that takes place without damaging the environment and conserving the natural resources for future generations.
3. Abiotic resources are those resources that are found from physical or non-living environment. For example, land, air, water and mineral.
4. Sustainable development means to use natural resources wisely for today's need and also to conserve them for future generations.
- D. 1. Human beings use the natural resources through their knowledge and skills. They discover, exploit, develop and convert the available or potential resources into useful products. For the country to progress, human resources need to develop.
2. Without knowledge and technical skills, which are provided by human beings, no country can progress or develop. Hence, human beings are the most valuable resources of the world.
- In addition to discover, exploit, develop and convert the available or potential resources into useful products, they also use newer methods to conserve available resources and to minimise wastage.
3. Conservation of resources means using resources carefully and giving them time to get renewed. It is essential for us because the quality of air water and land has deteriorated due to misuse and overuse of resources. Many species of plants, birds and animals have either become extinct or are on the verge of extinction. Conservation of resources is also necessary for maintaining and preserving life support system for future generation.
4. Resources based on origin are classified as biotic and abiotic. Biotic resources are derived from living organism, for example, plants and animals, whereas abiotic resources are found from physical or non-living environment, for example, soil, rock, and minerals. Most of the biotic resources have the capacity to reproduce if the environmental conditions are favourable. On the other hand, abiotic resources can be exhausted by excessive use because they are available in limited quantity in nature. Their total reserve cannot be increased by human efforts.

E. HOTS (Higher Order Thinking Skills) Questions

1.
 - (a) Pollution leads to deterioration of air, water and land.
 - (b) It affects the quality of life.
 - (c) It causes health problems.
 - (d) Many species of plants, birds and animals have become extinct due to pollution.
2. Yes, I agree. All resources are not evenly distributed on the Earth because physical factors, like soil, climate and altitude vary from one place to another.