Very Short Answer Questions

Q. 1. Define natural resources.

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

Q. 2. Give five examples of natural resources.

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

Q. 3. What do you mean by resources?

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

Q. 4. What is patent?

Ans. Patent means the exclusive right over any idea or invention.

Q. 5. What is technology?

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

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

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

Q. 7. How is value of resources measured?

Ans. 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.

Q. 8. What does resource conservation mean?

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

Q. 9. What are actual resources?

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

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

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

Short Answer Questions

Q. 1. Describe the types of resources.

Ans. Resources are usually classified into three types which are

(i) Natural resources
(ii) Human-made resources
(iii) Human resources

Q. 2. Write the classification of natural resources.

Ans. 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.

Q. 3. What do actual resources mean? Give example.

Ans. 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.

Q. 4. Define potential resources? Give example.

Ans. 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.

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

Ans. Biotic resources: All the living things are included in biotic resources.

Examples: Plants and animals.

Abiotic resources: Abiotic resources are non-living things.

Examples: Soils, rocks and minerals.

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

Ans. 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 example: 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.

Q. 7. Write some principles of sustainable development.

Ans. 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.

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

Ans. (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.

Long Answer Questions

Q. 1. Give a brief description on the classification of natural resources.

Ans. 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 renewed or reproduced.

(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.

Q. 2. Which two important factors can change substances into resources?

Ans. (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.

Hots (Higher Order Thinking Skills)

Q. 1. Give a comparative study of Human-made resource and Human Resource?

Ans. 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 refer 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.