

Question Bank
Class – VIII
Geography
Chapter 1 – Resources

1. Fill In The Blanks

1. Discovery of **Fire** led to cooking.
2. **Refrigerator** is a human made resources.
3. We should use resources **Optimally**.
4. **Air** is a ubiquitous resources.
5. **Renewable resource** can be replenished with the help of physical chemical and mechanical Process.
6. High speed wind solar energy were considered as **potential** source of energy.
7. Tamil Nadu and Gujrat are devoted to producing **wind energy**.
8. Rich black soil of the deccan plateau in Maharashtra are example of **actual resources**.

2. Multiple Choice Questions

1. A resources is
 - a. Anything found in nature.
 - b. Anything made by human
 - c. Anything found in nature or made by humans
 - d. That has utility and that can be used to satisfy human needs
2. Which of these is not a natural resources.
 - a. Sunlight b. Wildlife c. Railway track d. coal
3. Potential resources are those that
 - a. Have been safely stored for future use b. Have been already developed an are in use
 - c. Could be use in the future due to breakthrough in technology d. All of the above
4. Which of these are non renewable resources
 - a. Water b. Sunrays c. Petroleum d. air
5. Which of these is not a human made resources
 - a. Schools b. Aircrafts c. Machinery d. Minerals
6. Why is human resources said to be the most important resource.
 - a. It is the most abundantly found resource on earth.
 - b. This resources requires a lot of training and investment for development
 - c. All other resources get meaning and value based on the needs and requirement of humans
 - d. None of the above
7. Sustainable Development means
 - a. Development that uses resources carefully b. Sustained or continuous progress
 - c. Development that needs of the present without affecting the availability of resources
 - d. None of the above
8. Which are the four golden R's of conservation
 - a. Reproduce, Reuse, Recreate, Refuse. b. Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Refuse.
 - c. Reuse, Remake, Remodel, Reclaim. D. Remove, Redo, Recycle, Rethink.

9. Which of the following actions will not help to save resources?
- To use reusable cloth bags for shopping instead of plastic bags.
 - Watering the plants using the water used to wash clothes.
 - Using the shower to have a bath.
 - Switching off the fans and lights when not in use.

Answers : (1-d) (2-c) (3-c) (4-b) (5d) (6-c) (7-c) (8-b) (9-c)

3. Name the following.

1. Name the three practice that conserve resources.

Ans. Reduce, recycle and reuse

2. Any two natural resources.

Ans. Water and soil

3. Any two uses of water

Ans. Cooking and Drinking

4. Any two minerals found in South Africa.

Ans. Gold Diamond

5. Any two things a students can do to protect nature.

Ans. Plant trees and Avoid Deforestation

6. Name any 2 biotic resources.

Ans. Animal, Human beings

7. Name any two Abiotic resurces

Ans. Soil and Air.

8. Name any two renewable resources.

Ans. Forests and wildlife.

9. Non renewable resources.

Ans. Fossil fuels like coal and petroleum.

10. Name any two resources localizes.

Ans. Copper and Iron.

4. Distinguish Between.

1. Renewable Resources and Non Renewable Resources.

a. Renewable Resources : Renewable resources are those that got regenerated or replenished rapidly. Renewable resources are available in abundant quantity. For example : Solar energy, wind, geothermal energy, air.

b. Non Renewable Resources : Non renewable resources are those resources which cannot be replenished or renewed. Non renewable are available in limited quantities. For example : Coal, petroleum, mineral oil, natural gas, metallic minerals.

2. Potential Resources and Developed Resources.

a. Potential Resources : Potential resources are those resources which could be use in the future due to breakthrough in technology or changing circumstances. For example, Biofuel – That is fuel made from living matter like crops of sugarcane and repeseeds.

b. Developed Resources : Developed Resources are those resources which have already been developed and which are presently being used. Iron ore and coal deposits In Jharkhand, the petroleum deposits in west Asian countries.

3. Biotic Resources and Abiotic Resources.

a. Biotic Resources : Biotic Resource include all living organisms on the earth. For example Flora and the fauna.

b. Abiotic Resources : Abiotic resources are non living substances used by human beings For example Soil, air and sunlight.

4. Ubiquitous Resources and Localized Resource

a. Ubiquitous Resources : Ubiquitous resources are those resources which are found everywhere For example Air and oxygen is a ubiquitous.

b. Localized Resources : Localized resources are those which are unevenly distributed across the world and are only found in some concentrated in certain regions. For examples Copper, Iron ore, gold, diamonds and silver are some examples.

5. Answer the following

1. What are resources ? Explain in detail.

Ans. A resources is anything that can be used to satisfy human want resources include.

a. Things which are present in the environment and which are directly used by humans.

b. Things which humans transform into usable materials to satisfy their needs.

For Example : Resources like metals have an economic value, which a beautiful sunset does not.

2. What is sustainable development?

Ans. Sustainable development can be define as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their own needs. Future needs in mind and preventing the depletion of the same by giving time for it to regenerate get renewed, is called sustainable development.

3. What are the four golden Rs of conservation?

Ans. The four golden Rs of conservation are

Reduce : Consume less and do not waste any resource

Reuse : Use a product or resources as many times as you can.

Recycle : Avoid wastage by changing a product into another usable materials.

Refuse : If you do not need a things refuse it.

4. What are human made resource ? Give example.

Ans. Human made resource are those which human create using technology and skill. In the process natural substance are transformed into useful products even technology used to make such products is a human made resources such as aircrafts, machinery, build roads and railway track are some example of human made resource.

5. "Human wants are satisfied primarily by nature" Justify the statement.

Ans. Human could not survive without the support of the natural resource therefore we have no rights to pollute exploit or harm the environment. Conserve resources for future generation by practicing sustainable development.

1. For food human depend on soil.
2. For clothing they depend on fibre that we get from plants or animals
3. For shelter they depends on nature for timbers, bricks, mortar and iron.
4. For industrial needs too human depends on the various mineral resources.

6. How can we broadly classify resources ?

Ans. A resource is anything that can be used to satisfy human wants. Resource can be classify into 3 categories.

1. Natural Resource : Resource derived from nature are called natural resource it can be divided on four ways.

a. On the basis of origin: Resource can be classified into biotic or abiotic resource Ex. Flora and fauna, soil, air and sunlights.

b. On the basis of use: Resource can be classified into developed and potential resources Ex. Iron and coal deposit in Jharkhand.

c. On the basis of their supply: Resource can be classified into renewable and non renewable resource Ex. Forests and coal.

d. On the basis of distribution: It can be classified into ubiquitous and localized resource Ex. Air, sunlight and copper.

2. Human made Resource : Resource which human create using technology and skill Ex. Machinery, machinery and roads.

3. Human Resource: This resource consists of people all other resources get meaning and value based on the need and requirements of human beings. People with healthy mind and bodies who are skillful and aware are more productive.