

ST. ANDREWS SCOTS SCHOOL

Adjacent Navniti Apartments,
I.P. Extension, Patparganj, Delhi-110092

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CLASS: VIII	SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE	TOPIC: Geography	CH-1
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Resources

Multiple Choice Type Questions

1. Anything that fulfills our needs is called a **Resource**.
2. Which among the following is a human made resource ? **Buildings**.
3. The resource which we get from living things is a **biotic** resource.
4. The resources whose quantity & quality are known to us are called **actual resources**.

Fill in the blanks

1. Some resources have **economic** value and can be bought or sold .
2. **Solar** and **wind** energy are examples of renewable resources.
3. **Localised** resources are only found in specific places.
4. **Carpooling** and **public** transport and use of public transport is a step towards conservation of resources.

Write “T” for true or “F” for false statements.

1. Rivers and lakes are example of natural resources.(T)
2. The distribution of resources from everywhere on earth.(F)
3. The development of any country depends upon human resource development.(T)
4. Sun, air and water are localised resources. (F)

Short Answer Questions

1. What are resources ?

Anything that fulfills our needs is a **resource**. The water we drink, the food we eat, the means of travel, the electricity, means of communication etc., are all resources.

2. What is human resource development?

The level or quality of skill a person has determines his / her value as a resource . Improvement in skills of humans for developing better resources are called **human resource development**.

3. Define potential resources.

The resources whose quantity & quality is not known to us are called **potential resources**. The only possibility of using them in the future is by developing an advanced technology.

4. What do you mean by the economic value of resources?

Some resources have economic or commercial value. They can be bought, sold or used to make other resources which can be subsequently bought or sold.

5. Differentiate between ubiquitous and localised resources.

Resources that are found everywhere are called **ubiquitous resources**. For example air, sun, water etc. whereas resources that are found in specific places are called **localised resources**. For example iron and copper ore.

Long Answer Questions

1. What is resource conservation?

The Earth's surface is not Even .So ,the distribution of resources is not seen everywhere .Their distribution depend upon physical factors such as soil, rocks structure ,climate ,etc .With increase in population more urbanization,the stock of resources is being exhausted in many places.They should be utilized carefully and with planning while keeping their renewal In mind, This is called **resource conservation**.

2. Write a short note on sustainable development.

Sustainable development means balancing the need to use resources and also conserve them for future generations. It is a progress where we are sensitive to the needs of our future generations. If we want a good life on earth in the future ,then the judicious use of resources has to be kept in mind. We should not be selfish and exploit every natural resource while leaving our future generations in a state of turmoil.

3. Differentiate between renewable resources and non renewable resources.

- **Renewable resources :**

- a. Renewable resources are those resources which can be **replenished or renewed** over a period of time.

- b. They can be obtained mechanically, physically or chemically, depending upon their resources.
- c. Solar energy, wind energy ,fresh water and forests are some examples of renewable resources.

- **Non– Renewable Resources:**

- a. Non renewable resources are present in **limited quantities**.
- b. If they are exhausted, it would take hundreds of years for them to be renewed again.
- c. Some examples of non- renewable resources are coal, petroleum, natural gas, etc .