

LESSON 1 - Natural Resources: Types and Development

Exercises

A. Multiple choice questions:

Answers-

1. B. Reserve
2. D. Air
3. A. Wildlife
4. D. Non- recyclable
5. C. Sustainable development

B. Give one word.

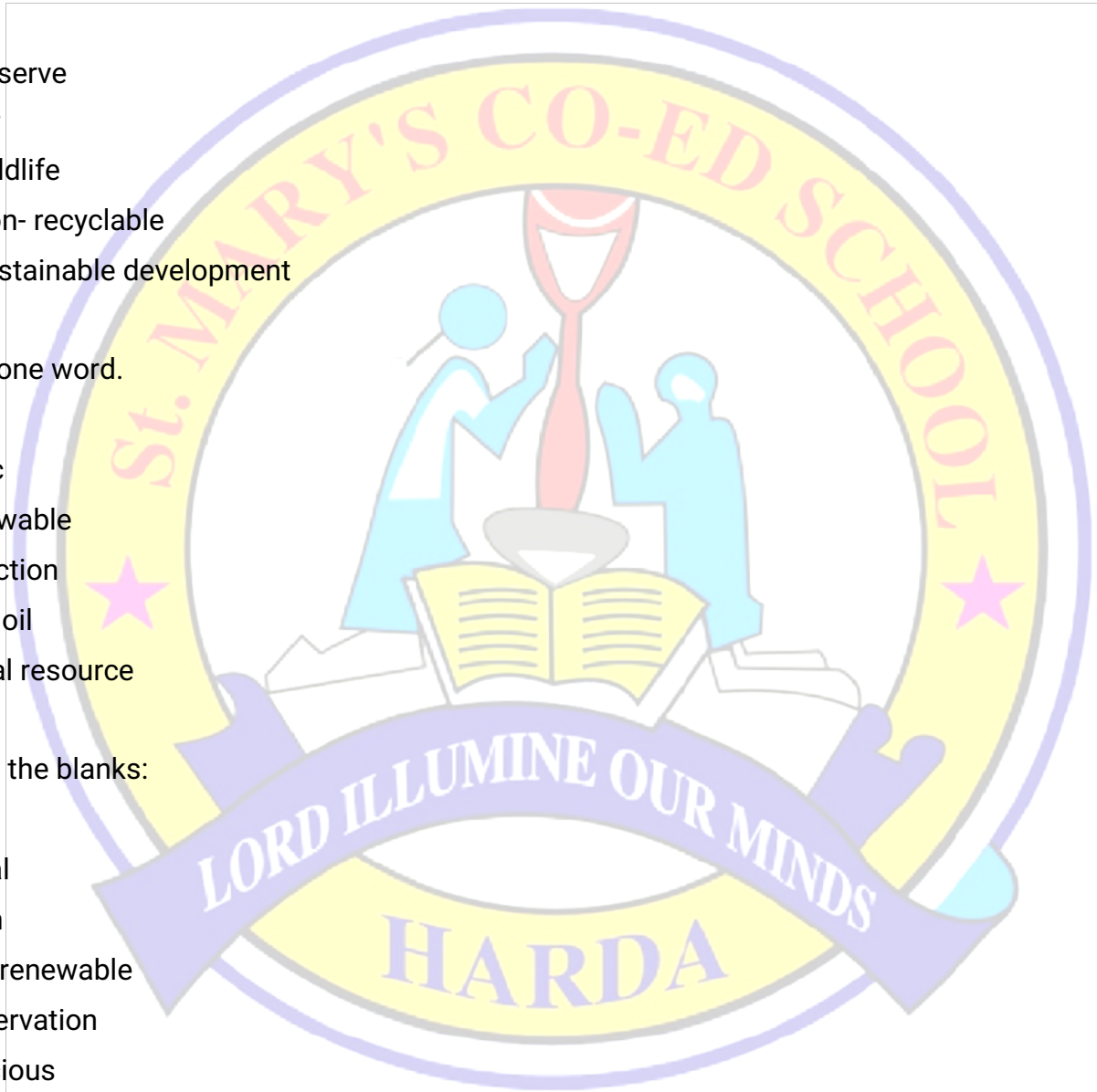
1. Biotic
2. Renewable
3. Extinction
4. Coal, oil
5. Actual resource

C. Fill in the blanks:

1. actual
2. origin
3. Non -renewable
4. conservation
5. Judicious

D. Match the following:

1. Biotic
2. Non - renewable resources
3. Ubiquitous resources
4. Stock resources



E. Short answers:

1. Anything on Earth, which is necessary for human survival and satisfies the human need, is called a resource.
2. Sustainable development means progress without causing damage to the environment. It is development that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.
3. Conservation of resources is important because Economic Development over the last few decades led to greater wealth and hence, there has been a rise in consumption levels. Increased population and the rising demand for material goods and comforts have already caused depletion and degradation of many valuable resources. Certain species of plants, birds and animals have become extinct. The quality of air, water and land has been affected badly because of population, misuse and overuse of resources to fulfill human greed.
4. When a part of an actual resource can be developed profitably in the future, it is called a reserve.
5. The two characteristics of a resource are:
 1. It is necessary for human survival and satisfies the human needs.
 2. Resources can not be used in a raw form.

F. Long answers:

1. The resources which occur naturally are called the natural resources. They cannot be used in a raw form. For example, coal and oil. These resources are of different kinds. On the basis of origin they can be divided into biotic and abiotic resources. On the basis of Exhaustibility it can be divided into renewable and non - renewable resources. And on the basis of distribution it can be divided into ubiquitous and localized resources. On the basis of their stage of development resources can be divided into potential and actual resources. It is very important to conserve natural resources.

As humans are also a resource, the things made by humans by using human skills are called man-made resources. For example, bridges and buildings. These resources are not exhausted easily.

2. The resources which exist in nature, but their quality and quantity have not yet been ascertained, are called potential resources. Potential resources need to be surveyed in detail for estimating their quality and quantity. Resources which have been surveyed, with their quality and quantity ascertained, and are in use, are called actual resources. The part of an actual resource which can be developed profitably in the future is called a reserve.

For example, mineral oil may exist in many parts of India where sedimentary rocks are found, but till it is actually drilled out, it remains a potential resource.

3. Both natural and human resources are not evenly distributed on the Earth.

Resources that are found everywhere like land and air, are called ubiquitous resources.

Resources which are found only in certain places, for example coal and copper are found in specific locations. The development, availability and utilisation of natural and man-made resources are closely related to:

1. The level of technological knowledge of the people of that region.
2. The economic development of that region
3. The cost involved in exploiting and developing these resources.
4. The availability of a good transport network.
5. Social and political support in developing the resources.

4. Resources that can be reproduced, regenerated or renewed within a period of time by physical, mechanical or chemical processes, are renewable or recyclable resources. Solar and wind energy, soil, water, plants, wildlife and humans fall in this category.

Resources like minerals and fossil fuels, which get exhausted with continuous use and are not easy to replenish, are known as non-recyclable resources. Judicious use of these resources would make them last longer.

5. The measures that can be taken to conserve natural resources are:

To adopt the method of sustainable development. Sustainable development means progress without causing damage to the environment. It is development that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.

To judiciously use the natural resources, as many natural resources are exhaustible or available in limited supply. If they are consumed faster than they can be regenerated in nature, they are bound to be depleted or exhausted.

Here are the video links related to this chapter.

<https://youtu.be/eCpRKppwGY>

<https://youtu.be/Vylxq3980bg>

