

## Ch 1 Resources

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### Exercises

1. Answer the following questions.

(i) Why are resources distributed unequally over the Earth?

Answer

The distribution of resources depends upon a number of physical factors like terrain, climate and altitude. Since these factors differ so much over the Earth, the distribution of resources is unequal.

(ii) What is resource conservation?

Answer

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

(iii) Why are human resources important?

Answer

People are human resources and human resources are important because people can make the best uses of nature to create more resources by applying knowledge, skill and technology.

(iv) What is sustainable development?

Answer

Balancing the need to use resources and also conserve them for the future is called sustainable development. In other words, carefully utilizing resources so that besides meeting the present requirements it also takes care of the need of future generations is what is known as sustainable development.

2. Tick the correct answer.

(i) Which one of the following does not make a substance a resource? (a) Utility  
(b) Value (c) Quantity

► (c) Quantity

(ii) Which one of the following is a human-made resource?

(a) Medicines to treat cancer

(b) Spring water (c)  
Tropical forests

► (a) Medicines to treat cancer

(iii) Biotic resources are

(a) Derived from living things

(b) Made by human beings

(c) Derived from non-living things

► (a) Derived from living things

3. Differentiate between the following.

(a) Potential and actual resources (b)  
Ubiquitous and localised resources

Answer

Potential resource	Actual resource
A resource whose entire quantity is not known	A resource whose quantity is known

Not being used at present, but could be used in the future	Being used in the present
The present level of technology is not advanced enough to utilise it	The present level of technology is advanced enough to utilise it
Example: The uranium found in Ladakh, which could be used in the future	Example: The dark soils of the Deccan plateau in Maharashtra

Ubiquitous resource	Localised resource
A resource which is found everywhere	A resource which is found only in certain places
Example: The air we breathe	Example: Copper