

SAINIK SCHOOL GOPALGANJ
SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE
CLASS-VIII

RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

Resources

I: Multiple Choice Questions: From Serial 1 to 20 are multiple choice questions. Given below are four options against each question. Choose the option as your answer which you consider the most appropriate:

1. Resources that we find in nature and are used without much modification are called

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|------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Human Resource | (b) Natural Resource |
| (c) Renewable Resource | (d) Human Made Resource |

2. Natural resource are classified into various types on the basis of: (select the incorrect one)

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|------------------|-----------------|
| (a) Distribution | (b) Development |
| (c) Origin | (d) Destruction |

3. All non-living things are known as

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|----------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Biotic Resource | (b) Exhaustible Resource |
| (c) Abiotic Resource | (d) Human Resource |

4. Anything that can be used to satisfy human needs is a

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|--------------|-------------|
| (a) Thing | (b) Value |
| (c) Resource | (d) Utility |

5. Resources which can be renewed or reproduced are known as

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|----------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Exhaustible Resource | (b) Renewable Resource |
| (c) Non-Renewable Resource | (d) Useful Resource |

6. refer to the number and ability of the people, e.g. knowledge, skill, etc.

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|---------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Biotic Resource | (b) Human Made Resource |
| (c) Human Resource | (d) Abiotic Resource |

7. A thing becomes a resource when its has been identified.
- (a) Character (b) Area
(c) Utility (d) Availability
8. Balancing the need to use resources and also conserve them for the future is called
- (a) Sustainable Development (b) Resource Conservation
(c) Resource Development (d) Sustainable Conservation
9. Which one of the following is not a "Value"?
- (a) Aesthetic Value (b) Economic Value
(c) Artistic Value (d) Ethical Value
10. Resources are generally classified into:
- (a) 2 Types (b) 3 Types
(c) 4 Types (d) 5 Types
11. People use natural resources to make buildings, bridges, roads, machinery and vehicles, which are known as
- (a) Human Made Resource (b) Human Resource
(c) Natural Resource (d) Un-Natural Resource
12. Different ways to conserve natural resources are: (select the incorrect one)
- (a) Preventing wastage (b) Save Water
(c) Deforestation (d) Aforestation
13. Value means
- (a) Utility (b) Worth
(c) Money (d) Wealth
14. resources are found in a region but have not been utilized, might be because of the lack of technology.
- (a) Potential Resource (b) Localized Resource
(c) Actual Resource (d) Ubiquitous Resource
15. *Resources created by human beings are called*
- (a) Natural Resource (b) Useful Resource
(c) Industrial Resource (d) Man Made Resource

16. Some of the principles of Sustainable Development are: (select the incorrect one)

- (a) Minimise the depletion of natural resources
- (b) Respect and care for all forms of life
- (c) Conserve the earth's vitality & diversity
- (d) *Government should only take care*

17. Factors which help in the development of resources are:

- (a) All (b, c & d)
- (b) Human Resource
- (c) Technology
- (d) International Competition

18. Resources which are found everywhere are called

- (a) Biotic Resource
- (b) Potential Resource
- (c) Ubiquitous Resource
- (d) Renewable Resource

19. Using resources carefully, judiciously & giving them time to get renewed is called

- (a) Resource Development
- (b) Sustainable Conservation
- (c) Sustainable Development
- (d) Resource Conservation

20. We enjoy the beauty of mountains, waterfalls, sea, landscapes. Thus, they are resources which have value.

- (a) Ethical Value
- (b) Artistic Value
- (c) Aesthetic Value
- (d) Economic Value

II:Short Answer Type Questions: Question no 21 to 25 are short answer type questions. Answer these questions in about 80 words each.

21. Distinguish between ubiquitous and localized resources.

22. Differentiate between renewable and non-renewable sources of energy.

23. Explain the classification of resources on the basis of development.

24. Critically analyse, how resource conservation takes place.

25. What is sustainable development? Explain.

III: Long Answer Type Questions: Question no 26 to 30 are long answer type questions. Answer these questions in about 100 words each.

26. With the help of examples explain how the gifts of nature can become resources with the passage of time.

27. "The future of our planet and its people is linked with our ability to maintain and preserve the life support system that nature provides, so it's our duty to conserve it." Creatively explain how will you do.

28. "The human resources are special resources." Comment in five points.

29. Why do you think the use of resources should be sustainable? Give your own views with examples from our daily life.

30. Mention the key principles of sustainable development.

31. Do we need to conserve resources? Justify your answer creatively.

IV: Creative Assignment :

32. Pretend that you live in the prehistoric times on a high windy plateau. What are the uses you and your friends could put the fastest winds to? Can you call the wind a resource?

Now imagine that you are living in the same place in the year 2138. Can you put the winds to any use? How? Can you explain why the wind is an important resource now?

PART – C : Land, Soil, Water, Natural Vegetation & Wildlife Resources

I: Multiple Choice Questions: From Serial 1 to 20 are multiple choice questions. Given below are four options against each question. Choose the option as your answer which you consider the most appropriate:

Q1. 90% of the total world population resides in of the land area.

- (a) 10%
- (b) 20%
- (c) 30%
- (d) 40%

Q2. The thin layer of grainy substance covering the surface of the earth is called.....

- (a) Soil
- (b) Land
- (c) Minerals
- (d) Humus

- Q3. The breaking up of rocks is known as.....
- (a) Erosion (b) Reclamation
- (c) Degradation (d) Weathering
- Q4. is a process in which heavy rains wash away the fertile part of the soil.
- (a) Cultivation (b) Mulching
- (c) Leaching (d) Conservation
- Q5. Out of the total fresh water available, nearly is in the form of "ICE" and is found in glaciers in Antarctica, Greenland, mountain regions, etc.
- (a) 1% (b) 2%
- (c) 3% (d) 4%
- Q6. is the decline in the productive capacity of land for some time or permanently.
- (a) Land Reclamation (b) Land Degradation
- (c) Land use (d) Land Profile
- Q7. Natural Vegetation and wildlife exist only in the narrow zone called
- (a) Lithosphere (b) Hydrosphere
- (c) Atmosphere (d) Biosphere
- Q8. Species of some animals are on the verge of extinction as their population has decreased considerably. Such species are known as.....
- (a) Endangered Species (b) ExtinctSpecies
- (c) Dying Species (d) Dead Species
- Q9. Sliding of huge debris, rocks and other material down the slope is know as.....
- (a) Volcanic Eruptions (b) Landslides
- (c) Earthquakes (d) Tsunami
- Q10. Which factor is not responsible for the formation of soil?
- (a) Time (b) Organisms
- (c) Technology (d) Relief

- Q11. of the earth's surface is covered with water.
 (a) One-Fourth (b) Two-Fourth
 (c) Three-Fourth (d) Fourth-Fourth
- Q12. Trees in these shed their leaves in a particular season in order to conserve loss of moisture through transpiration: (select the incorrect one)
 (a) Evergreen Forest (b) Tundra
 (c) Deforestation (d) Deciduous Forests
- Q13. Species of plants and animals that do not exist now but existed in the past are called.....
 (a) Endangered Species (b) Extinct Species
 (c) Dying Species (d) Dead Species
- Q14. soil is derived from the weathering of the igneous and metamorphic rocks.
 (a) Red Soil (b) Black Soil
 (c) Laterite Soil (d) Mountain Soil
- Q15. irrigation can be used in dry regions, where evaporation is very high.
 (a) Sprinkler (b) Bucket
 (c) Drip (d) Save Water
- Q16. A natural area designated to protect the ecological integrity of one or more ecosystems for present and future generations is known as.....
 (a) Wildlife Sanctuaries (b) Bioreserves
 (c) Botanical Gardens (d) National Parks
- Q17. In the biosphere living beings are inter-related and interdependent on each other for survival. This life supporting system is known as the.....
 (a) Interdependence (b) Ecology
 (c) Ecosystem (d) Food Circle
- Q18. It is the uppermost layer, Rich in humus & minerals and Consists of Sand, Silt & Clay.
 (a) Sub Soil (b) Top Soil
 (c) Alluvial Soil (d) Black Soil

