



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VIII	Department: Social Science	Sub: Geography
Worksheet No: 2	Topic: Resources	Year: 2024-25

I	Choose the correct option: -
1	Which of the following resources have economic value? a) Landscape b) Home remedies c) Metals d) None of these
2	Which of the following is an example of non-renewable resource? a) Coal b) Sunlight c) Water d) Soil
3	The machineries and vehicles are examples for _____ a) Human-made resources b) Human resources c) Sustainable development d) Conservative Resources
II	Fill in the blanks: -
4	Solar and wind energy are examples for the <u>Renewable resources</u>
5	Anything that is used to satisfy a need is called a <u>resource</u> .
6	<u>Education</u> and <u>health</u> help in making people as a valuable resource.
7	<u>Time</u> and <u>technology</u> are the two important factors that can change substances into resources.
III	Short Answer Questions: -
8	What are 'natural resources'? Resources that are drawn from nature and used without much modification are called natural resources.
9	What is 'human resource development'? Improving the quality of people's skills so that they are able to create more resources is known as human resource development.
10	What are the physical factors that affect the distribution of natural resources? The distribution of natural resources depends upon number of physical factors like terrain, climate and altitude.
11	Why are people considered as a resource? People are considered a resource because people can make the best use of nature to create more resources when they have the knowledge, skill and the technology to do so.
IV	Answer in detail:-
12	What is the significance of time and technology in making a substance as a resource? <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Time and technology are two important factors that can change substances into resources.• Each discovery or invention leads to many others.• The discovery of fire led to the practice of cooking and other processes while the invention of the wheel ultimately resulted in development of newer modes of transport.• The technology to create hydroelectricity has turned energy in fast flowing water into an important resource.
13	What are the 'Human Made Resources'? <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Natural substances become resources only when their original form has been changed.

- Iron ore was not a resource until people learnt to extract iron from it.
- People use natural resources to make buildings, bridges, roads, machinery and vehicles, that are known as human made resources, even the technology is defined as a human made resource.

14 **Differentiate between renewable and non-renewable resources.**

Renewable Resources	Non-Renewable Resources
i). Renewable resources are those which get renewed or replenished quickly.	Non-renewable resources are those which have a limited stock.
ii). Some of these are unlimited and are not affected by human activities, such as solar and wind energy	Once the stocks are exhausted it may take thousands of years to be renewed or replenished. Since this period is much longer than human life spans, such resources are considered non-renewable.
iii). Example: Water	Example: Coal

V **Read the following paragraph and answer the questions below.**

Water, electricity, rickshaw, vegetables and textbooks have something in common. They have all been used by you, so they have utility. Utility or usability is what makes an object or substance a resource. Value means worth. Some resources have economic value, some do not. For example, metals may have an economic value, a beautiful landscape may not. But both are important and satisfy human needs. Some resources can become economically valuable with time. Your grandmother's home remedies have no commercial value today. But if they are patented and sold by a medical firm tomorrow, they could become economically valuable.

1. What do you mean by the term 'Utility'?

Ans. Utility or usability is what makes an object or substance a resource. Water, electricity, rickshaw, vegetables and textbooks have something in common. They have all been used by you, so they have utility.

2. How do some resources have 'value' and some do not?

Ans. Value means worth. Some resources have economic value, some do not. For example, metals may have an economic value, a beautiful landscape may not. But both are important and satisfy human needs.

3. What do you understand about the term 'Patent'?

Ans. An exclusive right over any idea or invention is referred as a patent.