



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VIII	Department: Social Science	Sub: Geography
Worksheet No: 1	Topic: Natural Resources and Their Use	Year: 2026-27

I	Choose the correct option: -								
1	Which category of resources is renewable? (a) Coal (b) Petroleum (c) Sunlight (d) Natural gas								
2	Which of the following best represents a resource? (a) Trees in a Tiger reserve forest (b) Trees used for making furniture (c) Sacred groves (d) Petroleum under the glaciers								
3	Which of the following is an example of a natural resource? (a) Timber (b) Computers (c) Cars (d) Roads								
4	Which type of resource is replenished naturally over time? (a) Non-renewable resources (b) Renewable resources (c) Both renewable and non-renewable (d) Artificial resources								
II	Fill in the blanks:								
5	Rivers are fed by rain and _____ in nature. Ans. Melting glaciers								
6	The term _____ resources applies to materials and substances that occur in Nature and are valuable to humans. Ans. Natural								
7	Fossil fuels like coal and petroleum are _____ resources. Ans. Non-renewable								
8	The Central Pollution Control Board has issued guidelines to reduce pollution from _____. Ans. Cement factories								
III	Match the following:								
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>A. uneven distribution of resources</td><td>i. Sources of energy for buildings and transport</td></tr> <tr> <td>B. Employment Opportunities</td><td>ii. Affects human settlements, trade, and conflicts</td></tr> <tr> <td>C. Solar energy and wind</td><td>iii. Essential for human survival</td></tr> <tr> <td>D. Air, water, and food</td><td>iv. Can regenerate naturally if managed properly</td></tr> </table>		A. uneven distribution of resources	i. Sources of energy for buildings and transport	B. Employment Opportunities	ii. Affects human settlements, trade, and conflicts	C. Solar energy and wind	iii. Essential for human survival	D. Air, water, and food	iv. Can regenerate naturally if managed properly
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	E. Timber and forests	v. Local industries lead to job creation and economic growth
Answers: A=ii, B=v, C= iv, D=iii, E=i.		
IV	Very Short Answer Questions:	
9	What type of economy do social scientists support? A regenerative economy that reuses resources, reduces waste, and restores nature	
10	Why might some natural elements not be considered resources? They may be difficult to access or exploit.	
11	What three factors make something a resource? Technological accessibility, economic feasibility, and cultural acceptability.	
12	What can stop people from cutting down trees in some areas? Cultural beliefs, such as the presence of sacred groves.	
13	What is one environmental concern related to cement production? It releases fine dust that causes air, soil, and water pollution.	
14	How is nature described in many indigenous traditions? Nature is viewed as sacred, feminine, and a nurturer.	
V	Answer in detail: -	
15	How do we categorise natural resources? Ans. Natural resources are elements found in the environment that are used by humans for various purposes. They can be categorised based on their use and renewability. 1. Based on use: (a) Essential resources like air, water, and soil, which are essential for life. (b) Material resources like wood, coal, and metals, used to manufacture products. (c) Energy resources like solar, wind, and fossil fuels, which are used for generating electricity and running industries. 2. Based on renewability: (a) Renewable resources such as timber, water, and solar energy, which can regenerate over time. (b) Non-renewable resources like coal, petroleum, and minerals, which are limited and take millions of years to form, making them hard to replace, once used.	
16	What is the connection between the distribution of natural resources and different aspects of life? Ans. The distribution of natural resources impacts various aspects of life in the following ways: 1. Human settlements, trade, and international relations. Areas rich in resources tend to attract industries, which fosters economic growth and creates job opportunities. 2. Unequal distribution can lead to conflicts over access to resources, such as water or minerals, both within countries and between nations. 3. It also shapes the development of infrastructure and can create disparities in quality of life, with some regions benefiting more from their resources than others.	
17	What are the implications of unsustainable use/over exploitation of natural resources? Ans. When natural resources are used unsustainably or over-exploited, it can lead to severe long-term consequences. 1. Resources may become depleted. 2. Ecosystems suffer damage, affecting biodiversity and natural habitats. 3. The excessive use of renewable resources, like water or soil, can prevent them from regenerating, leading to shortages. 4. Overuse of non-renewable resources, may exhaust them, leaving fewer options for future generations. 5. Harms the environment negatively 6. It impacts the livelihoods of the communities dependent on the resources such as climate change and pollution that can provoke conflicts over the remaining resources.	
18	Read the following paragraph and answer the questions below. “We plant trees in areas that may have lost them on account of human interventions like clearing forests for housing. Planting the types of trees that were originally growing there restores the ecosystem — the trees provide food and shelter for birds, squirrels and other creatures, enabling life to return. Nature works in cycles where there is no waste. Take a forest. Let’s say a tree falls in the forest. It decomposes with the bacteria, fungi and insects feeding on it. The tree becomes part of the soil enriching it. New trees and plants grow from seeds	

	... eventually some will fall and the cycle starts again. These are examples of Nature's principle of restoration and regeneration in practice." A. Why does the passage suggest planting the types of trees that originally grew in an area? Ans. Because native trees help restore the ecosystem by providing food and shelter for local animals such as birds and squirrels, allowing life to return and balance to be re-established. B. What does the example of the fallen tree in the forest illustrate about nature? Ans. It shows that nature works in cycles where nothing goes to waste — the fallen tree decomposes, enriches the soil, and supports new growth, demonstrating nature's process of regeneration. C. What main principle of nature is highlighted in the passage? Ans. The principle of restoration and regeneration, which explains how natural systems recover, renew, and sustain life through continuous cycles of growth, decay, and renewal.
VI	Assertion-Reason Questions: - There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:
19	Assertion (A): Trees become natural resources when humans use them to make furniture. Reason (R): An element of Nature becomes a resource only when it is useful, accessible, and culturally acceptable to exploit. Codes: (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A). (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false. (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true. Explanation: Trees are part of Nature, but they become resources only when humans find them useful, can access them, and it's acceptable to use them. This explains why trees used for furniture are considered resources.
20	Assertion (A): Coal is classified as a renewable resource. Reason (R): It takes millions of years for coal to form naturally. Codes: (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A). (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false. (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
21	Assertion (A): Solar energy is a nonrenewable resource. Reason (R): Solar energy is available only during the daytime. Codes: (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A). (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false. (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true. Explanation: Solar energy is a renewable resource, as it is naturally replenished daily. While it is true that sunlight is only available during the day.