



FLORENCE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL
CLASS- VIII
WORKSHEET NO: 15
GEOGRAPHY

NAME:

DATE: 18/04/2020

Instructions:

1. Please do S.ST assignments in a separate notebook for given work.
2. Use black pen for questions and blue for answers
3. Write all the Answers in points.
4. Please refer below additional link for more insight on same chapter:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=01qiR60nEcw>

TOPIC: Resources and Development

Keywords:

Resources: Anything that can be used to satisfy a need is a resource.

Utility: It's a usability is what makes an object or substance a resource. Example includes Water, textbook etc.

Abiotic resources: Non-living resources. Example includes Soil, Water, rocks etc.

Biotic resources: Living resources. Example includes Plants and animals.

Renewable resources: Those which get renewed or replenished quickly. For example, solar energy, soil, forest etc.

Non-renewable resources: Those which have a limited stock. For example: Coal, Petroleum etc.

Ubiquitous: Resources that are found everywhere like the air we breathe, are ubiquitous. For Example: air, water etc.

Localized: Resources that are found in only certain places are localized. For Example: Copper, Iron Ore etc.

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Patent: It means the exclusive right over any idea or invention.

Technology: It is the application of latest knowledge and skill in doing or making things.

Stock of Resource: It is the amount of resources available for use.

Sustainable Development: Carefully utilizing resources so that besides meeting the requirements of the present, also takes care of future generations.

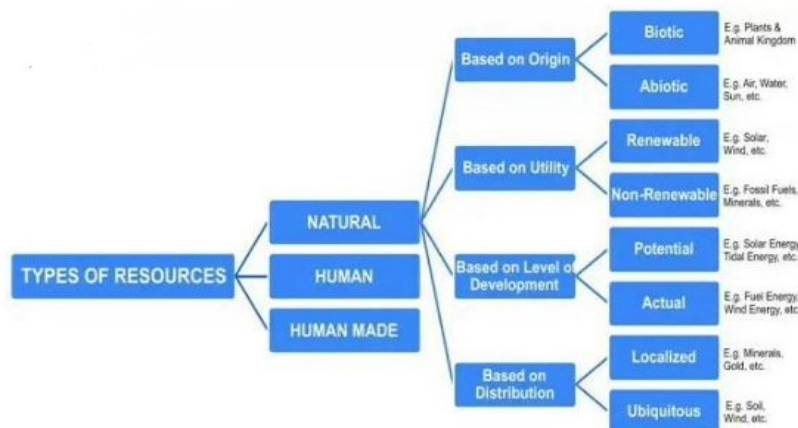
Introduction:

Resources are anything that has utility and adds value to your life. Air, water, food, plants, animals, minerals, metals, and everything else that exists in nature and has utility to mankind is a 'Resource'. The value of each such resource depends on its utility and other factors. For example, metals are gold, silver, copper or bronze have economic value, i.e. they can be exchanged for money. However, mountains, rivers, sea or forests are also resources but they do not have economic value.

There are two most important factors that can turn any substance into a resource- time and technology. With the help of technology, innovation humans can transform a natural or man-made substance into a resource. Like, minerals, fish or other marine creatures sourced from the sea can be used for our food and medicines. Similarly, time also adds to the value of a resource. For example, fossil deposits of organisms over hundreds of years can turn into fossil fuels.

Types of Resources

Resources are generally classified into natural, human made and human.



Natural Resource:

Anything and everything that is available naturally on earth is a natural resource. We can further divide them into:

Biotic & Abiotic

Any life form that lives within nature is a Biotic Resource, like humans, animals, plants, etc. In contrast, an abiotic resource is that which is available in nature but has no life, like metals, rocks, and stones. Both biotic and abiotic resources can be renewable or non-renewable.

Renewable & Non-renewable

Renewable resources are almost all elements of nature which can renew themselves. For e.g. sunlight, wind, water, forests and likewise. While, non-renewable resources, are limited in their quantity. Like fossil fuels and minerals. Though these resources take millions of years to form, they will eventually get over within our lifetime if we use continuously.

Potential, Developed, and Stock Resources

Natural elements which are already easily available, but humans are yet to discover their real power are Potential resources. For example, solar and wind energy are two natural resources, which have a high potential for human life. Though we are using it, we can use these even more in the future once we understand their true potential. In contrast, a developed resource is that which humans have discovered and developed over a long time. Most of the water, fossil fuel, minerals, plants and animals that we use for our need today, are developed resources. There are some resources present in nature, which have enough potential, but we do not have adequate knowledge or technology to develop it. As a result, these remain in nature as stock resources. For example, Hydrogen and Oxygen gases can be used as rich sources of energy but we still do not know how.

Man-Made Resources

When humans use natural things to make something new that provides utility and value to our lives, it is called human-made resources. For instance, when we use metals, wood, cement, sand, and solar energy to make buildings, machinery, vehicles, bridges, roads, etc. they become man-made resources. Likewise, technology is also a man-made resource. Man-made resources are mostly renewable. One can re-build a building or fix a broken machine.

Human Resources

People use the nature in the best possible way using their knowledge, skill and the technology. Therefore, they are considered as human resources.

- Education and health help in making people a valuable resource.
- Improving the quality of people's skills so that they are able to create more resources is known as human resource development.
- Humans have the skills, intelligence, and knowledge, and use technology to transform a natural resource into usable and valuable things, they themselves become a resource. That is what we know as Human Resource.

EXERCISE

a) Fill in the Blanks

1. The types of resources on basis of stock are _____ and _____ resources.
2. All resources have some _____.
3. Time and technology are two important factors that can change substances into Resources.
4. _____ and _____ are two important factors that can change substances into resources.
5. Based on distribution resources can be _____ or _____.
6. On the basis of origin, resources can be _____ or _____.
7. On the basis of development and use resources can be classified into two groups, _____ and _____.

b). True/False

- i. Natural gas is a non-renewable resource. _____
- ii. High speed winds were a potential resource two hundred years ago. _____
- iii. Coal, petroleum and natural gas are some examples renewable resources. _____
- iv. All resources have same value. _____
- v. All-natural sources of energy are renewable. _____
- vi. Value means worth. _____

c) Answer the following Questions:

Q1. What are non-renewable resources?

Ans. _____

Q2. How can you divide resources?

Ans. _____

Q3. Why are resources distributed unequally over the earth?

Ans. _____

Q4. How natural resources are classified??

Ans. _____

Q5. Why are human resources important?

Ans. _____

Q6. Name some natural resources.


Ans. _____

Q7. How are resources classified according to their distribution?

Ans. _____

Q8. Difference between Potential and actual Resources.

Potential Resources	Actual Resources

The logo of Florence International School is a circular emblem. It features a central shield with a white classical building facade and a torch above it. The shield is set against a background of radiating lines. The entire emblem is encircled by a red border with the text 'FLORENCE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL' in white. Below the circle, the tagline 'Learning Illuminates Life' is written in a red, cursive-style font.

Q9. Difference between Ubiquitous resources and Localized resources

Ubiquitous resources	Localized resources