



Class: VIII	GEOGRAPHY	Ref. Book: NCERT Text Book
Answers: Chapter 1	RESOURCES	

Q1.Resource conservation is the process of using resources carefully so that they could be renewed and continued to be used in future.

Q2.Human resources are important because they use their skills, intelligence and knowledge and help in transferring the physical material into a valuable resource.

Q3.Sustainable Development is the concept of balancing the need to use resources as well as to conserve them for the future generation.

Q4. Resources that are drawn from nature and used without much modification are called natural resources.

Q5.The five examples of natural resources are soil, minerals, air, sun, and water.

Q6. Anything that can be used to satisfy a need is called resource.

Q7. Patent means the exclusive right over any idea or invention.

Q8. Technology is the application of latest knowledge and skill in doing or making things.

Q9. People are the most important resource because their ideas, knowledge, inventions, and discoveries lead to the creation of more resources.

Q10.Some resources have economic value, some do not. For example, metals may have an economic value, but a beautiful landscape may not. But both are important and satisfy human needs.

Q11.Using resources carefully and giving them time to get renewed is called resource conservation.

Q12.Actual resources are those resources whose quality is known. These resources are being used in the present.

Q13.All the things used by us have utility. Utility or usability is what makes an object or substance a resource.

Q14.There is a need for resource conservation. Firstly, some resources are scarce, and secondly, resources have to be kept reserved for future generations also.

Q15. Some of the renewable resources are wind, water, solar radiation, geothermal energy, tidal energy, forests, etc.

Q16. Coal, petroleum, and natural gas are called exhaustible resources because it is not possible for coal, petroleum, and natural gas to regenerate at a human time scale. It takes a geological time scale (millions of years) to regenerate them once they get exhausted.

Q17. Resource substitution means if one resource gets exhausted then another can be used as a substitute for catering to the needs.

Q18. Resources can be classified on various basis, like, content, availability, frequency of occurrence, durability, origin, etc.

Q19. A person can contribute to resource conservation by reducing consumption of resources, recycling things, and reusing things.

Q20. Localised resources are the resources which are found in a local place or specific area.