

Chapter-1-RESOURCES

1. Which one of the following reason is best suitable as to why human beings are called the ultimate(best) resource on the earth? (1)

1. Human beings can explore, develop and convert the natural resources into useful goods as per the abilities and demands.
2. The population of human beings in the world is ever-increasing
3. Human beings are Renewable resources
4. Human beings are found everywhere on earth

2. Listed below are some important principles of sustainable development. Which one among them is not TRUE with respect to the principles of sustainable development (1)

1. Respect and care for all forms of life
2. Conserve the earth's vitality and diversity
3. Maximise the depletion of natural resources
4. Change personal attitude and practices toward the environment.

3. These resources are inorganic in nature and constitute minerals, rocks, soils, etc. (1)

1. Abiotic resources
2. Man-made resources
3. Biotic resources
4. Natural resources

4. On the basis of the availability of supply, Natural resources can be classified as _____ and _____. (1)



1. Ubiquitous and Localised resources
2. Renewable and Non-Renewable
3. Biotic and Abiotic resources
4. Actual and Potential resources

5. Name the term given to the resources that are drawn from Nature and used without much modification. (1)

1. Depletable
2. Human made
3. Natural resources

4. Human

6. Match the items given the Columns A Correctly with those given in Column B. (5)

Column A	Column B
(i) Resources	(a) A renewable source of energy
(ii) Windmill	(b) Human-made resource
(iii) Plants and trees	(c) Abiotic resources
(iv) A vehicle	(d) Utility
(v) Rocks and minerals	(e) Biotic resources

7. Fill in the blanks :- (4)

1. Air is a ubiquitous resource since it is found.....
2. Physical factors affecting the presence of a localised resource are....., and.....
3. Using resources carefully and giving them time to get renewed is called.....
4. An actual resource today might have been a.....resource some time ago.

Chapter- 2- LAND, SOIL AND WATER RESOURCES

8. Write a brief note on wind power. (3)

9. Classify land on the basis of ownership. (3)

10. How is land being degraded? Suggest methods to conserve land resource. (3)

11. Describe methods of soil conservation. (3)

Chapter- 4- MINERAL AND POWER RESOURCES

12. Mention ways in which energy can be saved at home. Give 5 points. (5)

13. Write a very short note about distribution of Iron in India. (3)

14. What are the advantages of conventional and non-conventional sources of energy? Give examples. (3)

15. Write a short note about Petroleum and Natural Gas. (3)

16. What is Hydel Power? (1)
17. Which sources of energy would you suggest for “(a) Arid Regions, (b) Rural areas and (c) coastal areas? (3)
18. What is obtained from Quartz? (1)
- (a) Gold
 - (b) Uranium
 - (c) Bauxite
 - (d) Silicon
19. What is the ore of Aluminium (1)
- (a) Iron
 - (b) Mineral Oil
 - (c) Coal
 - (d) Bauxite

Chapter- 5- AGRICULTURE



20. Explain the farm system. (3)
21. What is Shifting Cultivation? Mention the disadvantages. (3)
22. Different crops are grown in different regions. Give reasons. (3)
23. Differences between subsistence farming and intensive farming. (3)
24. Write a note on Nomadic Herding. (3)
25. Which form of agriculture is best suited for our country? Why? (3)
26. _____ crops are raised in commercial grain farming. (1)
- (a) Maize
 - (b) Wheat
 - (c) Both of these
 - (d) None of the above
27. ____ is a leading producer of rice. (1)
- (a) Pakistan
 - (b) Malaysia
 - (c) China
 - (d) Egypt
28. _____ is cultivation of grapes. (1)
- (a) Sericulture
 - (b) Viticulture

- (c) Floriculture
- (d) Horticulture

29. John Keller is a farmer in South Dakota in Midwestern USA. He owns a farm of about 200 hectares. (The average size of farms in the USA is around 100 hectares.) He cultivates wheat, corn and sugar beet on his farm. He also raises cattle. In other words, he is a mixed farmer. He uses highly advanced technology. Everything is mechanised, even the taking of animal dung off the field. He has a fleet of relief the landscape pattern of an area thresher: machine that separates grain from straw dairy farm: a farm that rears animals for milk and milk products subsistence farming: a farmer producing just enough yield for his own use plantation: vast lands that are used to grow a single crop like rubber, coffee, tea, cashew, etc. millet: coarse grains tractors, trucks, seed drills, threshers and combine harvesters to help him cultivate the land. John has his own workshop to fix the machines.

Rewrite the story of JOHN KELLER, as if he is from India and what kind of farmer he will be in India. (5)

30. There are several important activities which a farmer has to do, to harvest a good crop. The farmer has to plough the field, sow the seeds, irrigate the land, apply fertilizers, guard the crop from pests, weed out unwanted plants, harvest, store, and then transport the crop to the market for selling.

You learnt a lot about farmers in this chapter of Agriculture, mention some qualities or values of a farmer that you would like to bring in yourself. (5)

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