

H.H.W  
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# WORKSHEET

## Ch-1 Resource

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

Ans- Human beings can explore, develop and convert the natural resources into useful goods as per the abilities and demands.

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?

Ans- Maximise the depletion of natural resource

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

Ans- Abiotic resource

4. Name the term given to the resources that are drawn from Nature and used without much modification.

Ans- Natural resources

5. Match the items given the columns A correctly with those given in column B.

Column A

Column B

Resources

A renewable source of energy

Windmill

Human made resource

Plants and trees

Abiotic resources

A vehicle

Utility

Rocks and minerals

Biotic resources

### 6) FIB

1. Air is a ubiquitous resource since it is found everywhere.
2. Physical factors affecting the presence of a localized resource are soil, temperature and climate.
3. Using resources carefully and giving them time to get renewed is called sustainable development.
4. An actual resource today might have been a developed resource some time ago.
7. Write a brief note on wind power.

Ans - \* Wind energy is a pollution free, inexhaustible.

\* In this, kinetic energy of wind is converted into electrical energy through turbines. Windmills have been used for

grinding grain and lifting water since the ancient times.

\* Netherlands, Germany, Denmark, UK, USA and Spain are noted for their wind energy production. In India, wind power is generated in Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Rajasthan.

8. Classify land on the basis of ownership.

Ans — On the basis of ownership of the land:

\* As private land and community ~~land~~ owned or government land. Private land belongs to an individual.

\* Community land is owned by a group of people in a community for common uses like collection of fodder, fruits, nuts or medicinal herbs.

\* These land are also referred to as common land or common property.

9. How is land being degraded? Suggest methods to conserve land resource.

Ans  
Land is being degraded by excessive exploitation of land, deforestation, clearing fertile land for settlements, slashing and burning the trees for agriculture, abandoned mining sites and surface mining, toxicity in the landfill, untreated industrial effluents and concretisation.

Some methods to conserve land resource

- \* regulated use of chemical pesticides.
- \* Fertilisers
- \* Planting
- \* Shelter Belts
- \* Controlled mining
- \* Checks on Overgrazing

10. Describe the methods of soil conservation.

Ans. The methods of soil conservation are

- **Mulching:** The bare ground between plant is covered with a layer of organic matter like straw or peat to prevent loss of moisture from the soil.

- \* This process of conserving soil by retaining the moisture in the soil is called mulching.

- **Contour Bunding:**

- \* On hill sides, stones are used to build barriers across the slope, following contours,

- \* Contours are imaginary lines connecting places that lie at the same altitude.

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\* Trenches are made in front of the barriers to collect water. This way of preventing soil erosion is called contour barrier or contour bunding.

• Plugging:

\* Rocks are piled up to slow down the flow of water.

\* This prevents erosion by plugging the gullies to prevent soil loss.

There are 7 types of soil conservation:

Mulching

Contour Bunding

Plugging

Terrace farming

Intercropping and crop rotation

Shelter Belts

Other methods

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11. Mention ways in which energy can be saved at home. Give 5 points.

Ans \* Turn off the fan when you leave a room.

\* Close your drapes or drop your window shades during the day

\* Wash your clothes in cold water

\* Wrap or cover foods and drinks in the refrigerator.

\* always use cold water faucet unless you ~~are~~ really want hot water.



12. Write a very short note about distribution of iron in India.

Ans- \* India has one of the largest reserves of iron ore in Asia.

\* Haematite and magnetite are the two main types of iron-ore found in India.

\* The iron-ore mines are found close to the coal fields in the Chhota Nagpur plateau, which is an advantage for ~~industrial~~ industrial development.

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

Ans- Advantages of conventional resources are

Oil

\* Easier to transport (tankers)

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\* Basis of petral chemical industry

Natural Gas

\* ~~✱~~ Easier to transport

\* Cleaner than oil and coal

\* Cheaper than oil

Fore wood

\* Easy access

\* Provides energy to a large number of people.

14. Write a short note ~~on~~ about Petroleum and Natural gas.

Ans- Petroleum

\* The word petroleum is derived from the Latin words petra meaning rock and oleum meaning oil.

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\* Petroleum is found as crude oil trapped in between layers of sedimentary rocks.

\* The world leader in petroleum production is USA. Saudi Arabia, Russia, Iraq and Iran are some other leading producers. Venezuela contains the largest reserves of petroleum.

### Natural Gas

\* Natural gas is found along with petroleum deposits. The gas is released when crude oil is drilled and brought out to the Earth's surface. Natural gas can be used as a domestic and industrial fuel.

\* Russia, Netherlands, Norway and UK are the major producers of natural gas.

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\* In India, the Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) was set up in 1984 as a Public sector undertaking to locate new reserves and to transport and market natural gas.

15. What is hydel power?

Ans The rotating blades then turn the generator to produce electricity. This is called hydel power.

16. Which sources of energy would you suggest for

- a) Arid regions - Solar energy
- b) Rural areas - Bio Gas
- c) Coastal areas - Tidal energy

17. What is obtained from Quartz?

Ans ~~Q~~ Silicon

18. What is the ore of aluminium?

Ans ~~Q~~ Bauxite

19. Explain the ~~toom~~ farm system (3)

Ans Nomadic Farming

\* It refers to the practice of ~~farming~~ farming in which herdsmen move from one place to another with their families and their livestock, in search of pastures, fodder and water.

\* Camels, sheep, yaks and goats are the animals that are most commonly reared by Nomads. From these animals, the farmers get milk, meat, wool, hides and other products.

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- \* Nomadic farming is practised in the arid and semi-arid regions of the Sahara, Central Asia and some parts of India like Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir.

### Shifting Cultivation.

- \* In Shifting cultivation, a small area of a forest is cleared by cutting down all the trees and the area is burned.
- \* This practice is also known as slash and burn agriculture.
- \* Shifting agriculture is known differently in different places — jhum in north eastern states of India, roca in Brazil in South America, Milpa in Mexico and Central America, masole in Congo Basin and ladang in Indonesia and Malaysia.

## Subsistence Farming

\* This farming is carried out by farmers to satisfy the needs of their family alone. There is nothing left over for sale.

\* Subsistence farming can be classified into two types:

a) <sup>agriculture</sup> Intensive subsistence farming - It is a type of farming where a farmer cultivates a small plot of land using simple tools and large amounts of labour.

b) Primitive subsistence farming - In this farming, the farmers also practice herding to meet personal needs. It enables farmer get an additional income to meet his needs.

20. What is shifting cultivation? Mention the disadvantages. (3)

Ans In shifting cultivation, a small area of a forest is cleared by cutting down all the trees and the area is burned.

\* It is practised in thick forests of North-East India, South-East Asia and the Amazon Basin.

Its disadvantages are

\* In this cultivation people have to shift cultivable land and they have to cut trees frequently.

21. Different crops are grown in different regions. Give reasons.

Ans Different crops are grown in different regions because of climate, soil, relief and other factors.



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\* Climate: It controls the pattern of agriculture around the world. The temperature and the amount of rainfall a place gets are important determining factors.

\* Soil: The kind of soil found in ~~the~~ a place affects the kind of crops grown there. Clayey soils retain water, which is suitable for crops like rice and cotton. Fertile alluvial soil is ideal for agriculture and sandy soils is suited for groundnuts and millets.

\* Relief: Flat like plains, valleys, the flat top of plateaus and deltas are better suited for agriculture. Hilly ~~than~~ ~~mountain~~ areas are more suited for cattle rearing and tea and coffee are grown.

\* Other factors: Other factors like availability of irrigation facilities, size of land holdings, transport facilities, nearness of market, etc.

Q2. Differences between Intensive and Primitive.

Ans

Primitive Subsistence

Intensive subsistence

\* It is a practised on small patches of land.

\* It is practised on bigger land holdings.

\* Primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks and family or community labour are used.

\* Modern inputs like HYV seeds, chemicals fertilisers, insecticides etc. to obtain higher productivity are used.

\* Land productivity in this type of agriculture is low.

\* Land productivity is high and is meant for commercial purposes.

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23. \_\_\_\_\_ crops are raised in commercial grain farming.

Ans - maize and wheat

24. \_\_\_\_\_ is a leading producer of rice.

Ans China

25. \_\_\_\_\_ is a cultivation of grapes.

Ans Viticulture.

26. Ans If John Kellee is from India

\* Size of farm is very small about 1.5 hectares

\* Land is intensively cultivated, Double multiple cropping is very common. e.g. wheat, rice, pulses.

\* Use of traditional methods of farming. Use of machine is limited.

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\* Green revolution - use of high yielding variety seeds, due to which agriculture production has increased ~~100~~ manifold.

\* Farmers keep domestic animal like buffaloes, hen, etc for milk, egg, etc.

27. Some qualities or values of a farmer that we would like to bring ourselves are

(i) Problem solving abilities - Farming is a often a trial and error best and most efficient way to plow their fields, harvest their crops and raise their livestock.

(ii) Mechanical and Repairing skills - maintaining equipments and tools used in farming is an ongoing and unpredictable responsibility, so basic mechanical skills are important to farmers.

(iii) Time management Proficiency - While farmers may have some ~~down time~~ downtime in off seasons, they typically work from sun up to sun down during planting and harvesting seasons.

