<u>Chapter – 1</u> <u>RESOURCES</u> <u>Worksheet - 3</u>

Choose the correct option:

1. Which one of the following does not make substance a n	esource?
(a) Utility	
(b) Value	
(c) Quantity	
(d) None of these	
2. Which one of the following is a human-made resource?	
(a) Medicines to treat cancer	
(b) Spring water	
(c) Tropical forests	
(d) None of these	
3. Biotic resources are:	
(a) derived from living things	
(b) made by human beings	
(c) derived from non-living things	
(d) None of these Ans.	
4. Patent means the exclusive right over any	_•
(a) idea	
(b) invention	
(c) both (a) and (b)	
(d) none of these	
5. Natural resources are broadly classified into	_divisions.
(a) Three	
(b) Four	
(c) Five	
(d) six	

(a) Don't do respect and care of all forms of life.

(b) Improve the quality of human life.

(c)	Conserve the earth's vitality and diversity.
(d)	Minimise the depletion of natural resources.
	the basis of stock, natural resources are oftypes.
` ,	Three
, ,	Four
(d)	Five
8. Lo	calised resources are found on the earth.
` '	everywhere
, ,	nowhere
	only in certain places
(a)	all of these
9. Al	the things are included in Biotic resources.
	non-living
	living
` ′	dead
(d)	all of the above
	resources refer to the number and abilities of the people.
` '	Natural
` ′	Artificial
(d)	Human None of these
(u)	Trone of these
Answer	the following Questions.
11.	Make a hierarchy chart to show the types of resources.
12.	How are people the most important resource?
13.	What do actual resources mean? Give example.
14.	Differentiate between biotic and abiotic resources with examples.
15.	Give a comparative study of Human-made resource and Human
	Resource?
16.	What do you mean by resource substitution?
17.	Why is coal, petroleum and natural gas called exhaustible resources?

- **18.** What are the various basis of resources classification?
- **19.** What can we do to conserve resources?
- **20.** Differentiate between Ubiquitous and localised resources.