



पुर्णा International School

Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

Ch 1 Resources

Important terms:

1. Patent - It means the exclusive right over any idea or invention.
2. Utility – The state of being useful, profitable or beneficial .
3. Value – It means worth
4. Technology – It is the application of latest knowledge and skill in doing or making things
5. Stock of resource – It is the amount of resources available for use.
6. Sustainable development – Carefully utilizing resources so that besides meeting the requirements of the present also takes care of future generations.
7. Human resource – It means quantity and abilities (mental and physical) of the people
8. Actual resources – Those resources whose quantity is known.
9. Potential resources – Those resources whose entire quantity may not be known.

MCQ :

1. Which one of the following does not make substance a resource?
a. Utility b. value **c. quantity**
2. Which one of the following is a human made resource?
a. **Medicines to treat cancer** b. spring water c. tropical forest
3. Which one of the following is a human made resource?
a. **Derived from living things** b. made by human beings
c. Derived from non living things
4. Which of these have economic value?
a. landscape **b. metals** c. home remedies

5. Technology is an example of _____

- a. natural resources **b. human made resources** C. none of these

Fill in the blanks

1. **Biotic** resources are derived from living things.
2. **People** is the example of human resources.
3. Solar and Wind energy is an example of **renewable resources**.
4. Petroleum in **West Asia** is an example of actual resources.
5. Anything that is used to satisfy a need is called a **Resource**.

Match the following.

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| 1. Natural resources | ----- | Water, air . land |
| 2. Potential resources | ----- | High speed wind |
| 3. Abiotic resources | ----- | soil, rocks , minerals |
| 4. Biotic resources | ----- | plants, animals, insects |
| 5. Renewable resources | ----- | Water, soil, forest |
| 6. Actual resources | ----- | black soil of Deccan |

True or False

1. Non renewable resources have unlimited stock. ----- False
2. The Uranium found in Ladakh is an example of potential resources ---- True
3. Ubiquitous resources are found everywhere. ----- True
4. Air is commercially valuable. ----- True
5. Resources are equally distributed all over the earth. ----- False
6. Time and technology are too important factors that can change substance into resources. ----- True

Short questions

1. How many types of resources are there?

Ans : Resources are of two types. (1) natural resources (2) human made resources.

2. Which resources can be categorized into renewable and nonrenewable resources?

Ans. Natural resources

3. What are renewable and non renewable resource?

Ans : 1. Renewable resources are those which can be renewed quickly for example water, soil etc.

2. Non renewable resources are those have limited stock for example coal, petroleum.

4. What is human resource?

Ans: Human resource means when people have knowledge, skill and know the proper use of technology.

Answers in detail

1. Why are resources distributed unequally over the earth?

Ans : Resources are unequally distributed because of physical factors like terrain, climate and altitude. The distribution of resources is unequal because these factors differ so much over the earth.

2. What is resource conservation?

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

3. Why are human resources are important?

Ans : Human resources are important for the development of a country . If people are skilled they are able to create more resources and aids in the development of a country.

4. What is sustainable development?

Ans: Sustainable development means carefully and wisely use of resources and conserve them for the future generation is called sustainable development.

Activity

Pick up a stone, a leaf, a paper straw and a twig . How you can use these resources and write their utility.



- a. Soil and topography of water b. climate and vegetation c. availability of water
d. all of these

Fill in the blanks

- Nearly 97% of the earth's total water is in the form of **sea and oceans**
- Tiger park at Dudhawa is situated in the state **Uttar Pradesh.**
- Hydro electricity** is produced with the help of running and falling water.
- Polar areas are **sparsely** populated areas.
- We can **increase** the supply of drinking water by installing the salination plants.

Match the following

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. Fallow land | ---- marginal land kept fallow for a certain period to restore their fertility |
| 2. Biomes | ----- groups of plant- communities in areas having similar climatic conditions |
| 3. Weathering | ----- breaking up and decay of exposed rocks due t various factors |
| 4. Pastures | ----- Land covered with grass , shrubs on which animals are grazed freely |

True or False

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1. The quality of land differs from place to place. | True |
| 2. Natural resources are essential for economic development of a Country. | True |
| 3. The grassland of Asia and Africa are over populated region | False |
| 4. Water is found only in liquid form on earth. | False |

Short answers

- Give three common forms of land use?

Ans: Three common land use forms are -

- | | | |
|----------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. As cropland | 2. Pasture | 3. Forest |
|----------------|------------|-----------|
- What human factors determine land use pattern?

Ans : Human factors affecting land use pattern are population and technology.

3. What is required to make soil fertile?

Ans; The right mix of minerals and organic matter is needed to make soil fertile.

4. What is parent rock?

Ans : The rock from which soil is derived is called parent rock?

5. What is the distinguishing feature between evergreen and deciduous forests?

Ans : Evergreen forests never shed their leaves whereas deciduous forests shed their leaves once a year.

Answer in detail

1. Why land is considered an important resource?

Ans : Land is considered as an important resource as it provides habitation to a wide variety of flora and fauna. It is also used by human beings for various purposes such as agriculture, forestry , mining , building houses and roads and setting up industries.

2. Suggest three ways to conserve water.

Ans : Three ways to conserve water

1. Rainwater harvesting : It is a process of storing rain water in vessels of a big surface area.
2. Lining irrigation canals to avoid seepage of water.
3. Replenishing ground water by promoting afforestation.

3. Write a short note on Wild life.

Ans : The animal kingdom which consists of animals, birds , aquatic creatures and insects, is called wild life. These creatures provide us various important products such as milk, meat hides and wool. Bees give us honey and help in pollination. They play the role of decomposers in the

environment. Birds like the Vulture and Scavengers and they help in cleansing the environment. All forms of wild life are an integral part of our ecosystem.

Activity

Make poster on “conservation of Resources”





Pुर्णा International School

Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

Ch 1 How, When and Where

Important terms

1. **Historian** : One who writes about the events of the past .i.e. how things were and how they changed.
2. **Debate** : Discussion on an important topic of public interest.
3. **Periodisation** : Pondering any event into periods.
4. **Ancient** : very old
5. **Medieval** : It refers to the period in which features of modern society did not exist.
6. **Colonization** : Colonization is a process in which one country subjugates another and thus brings political, economic, social and cultural changes.
7. **Subjugation** : Gaining control over a country.
8. **Calligrapher** : One who is specialized in the art of beautiful writing.

MCQ.

1. Which one of the resource do historians use in writing about the last 250 years of Indian history.
 - a. Official records of the French administration
 - b. Official records of the British administration**
 - c. Official records of the Church administration-
 - d. None of the above
2. The British preserve official records because
 - a. The preserved documents reveal the progress made bby country in the past.
 - b. One can study the notes and report which were prepared in the past
 - c. Their copies may be made and used in modern time.
 - d. All of the above**
3. Who was the viceroy of India.

- a. Lord Canning **b. Lord Mount Batten**
 c. Lord Welles d. Lord Rihon

4. Medieval period was _____

- a. The old period of history
 b. the period associated with the growth of all
 c. the source of mordening
d. None of the above

5. The British thought surveys were important for _____

- a. Writing history
 b. effective judgement
c. Effective administration
 d. none of the above

6. Which of the following is not the period of division of Indian history by James Mill.

- a. Hindu** b. Muslim c. Christians **d. Sikhs**

Match the following

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------|---|
| 1. James Mill | ----- | a Scottish economist and political leader |
| 2. Warren Hastings | ----- | The first Governor General of India |
| 3. Calligraphists | ---- | expert in writing documents with beautiful hand writing |
| 4. Historians | ----- | Scholars to write histories |
| 5. Ancient | ----- | the earlier period of the history |

True or False

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1. Lawrence was a prominent viceroy of India. | True |
| 2. Curzan was a Governor General of India. | True |
| 3. James Mill published a newspaper in 1817 | False |
| 4. We need to divide history into different periods | True |
| 5. The British came to India to know about its great culture | false |

Fill in the blanks.

1. The last viceroy of British India was **Lord Mount Batten.**
2. James Rannel prepared the **first map** in 1782
3. James Mill divides **Indian history** into three periods.
4. The British preserved all important **letters and documents**
5. In Mill's idea of history , the period before British rule was one of the **darkness.**

Short answers

1. What was an important aspect of the histories written by the British historians in India?

Ans: The rule of each Governor General was an important aspect.

2. Who was James Mill?

Ans : He was a Scottish economist and political philosopher and is known for his book “ A history of British India”

3. How did paintings project Governor General ?

Ans: Paintings projected governor Genreals as powerful figures.

4. What is done under Census?

Ans : It records the number of people living all the provinces of India and gathers information on castes, religions and occupations.

5. Why do we try and divide history into different periods?

Ans : We do so in order to capture the characteristics of a time its central features as they appear to us.

Answer in details

1. How did James Mill view India?

Ans : James Mill did not cherish any positive idea about India . He was of the opinion that all Asian societies were at a lower level of civilization than Europe. According to his telling of history, before the British came to India the Hindu and the Muslim despots ruled the country. Religious intolerance ,caste taboos and superstitious practices dominated social life.

2. Historians divide Indian history into ancient, medieval and modern . But this division too has its problems. What are these problems.

Ans : This periodisation has been borrowed from the west where the modern period was associated with the growth of all the forces of modernity such as science, reason, democracy , liberty and equality. Medieval was a term used to describe a society where these features of modern society does not exist. Here it is worth – mentioning that Indians did not have equality , freedom or liberty under the British rule.

3. What did the British do to preserve important official documents and letters?

Ans : The British felt the need to preserve all the important official documents and letters . For this , they set up record rooms attached to all administrative institutions. The British also established specialized institutions such as archives and museums to preserve important records.

Activity

Write a short note on James Mill and paste his picture also.