

## Unit 1 - Resources

Class: VI

Subject: Social(Geography)

### A) Fill in the blanks.

1. Sugarcane is processed to make sugar.
2. Conservation of resources is careful use of resources.
3. Resources which are confined to certain regions are called localized resources.
4. Actual resources are being used in the present.
5. Commerical resources are the most valuable resources.
6. Collection of resources directly from nature is called primary activities.

### B) Match the following.

- |                           |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Natural resource       | - Forest                  |
| 2. International resource | - Ambergris               |
| 3. Reduce, Reuse, Recycle | - Sustainable development |
| 4. Non-renewable          | - Minerals                |
| 5. Universal resource     | - Air                     |
| 6. Secondary activities   | - Manufacturing           |

### C) Write short notes on the following.

#### 1. Renewable resources.

Resources once consumed can be renewed with the passage of time are called renewable resources.

(e.g.) Air, Water, Sunlight.

#### 2. Human resources.

Human resources are groups of individuals who use nature to create more resources. Though human beings are basically natural resources, we classify human beings separately.

Education health, knowledge and skill have made them a valuable resource. (e.g) Doctors.

#### 3. Individual resources.

Individual resources are resources privately owned by individuals.

(e.g) Apartments.

#### 4. Tertiary activities

Tertiary activities are basically concerned with the distribution

of primary and secondary products through a system of transport and trade.

(e.g) Banking, Trade and Communications

**D) Give brief answers for the following.**

**1. What are resources?**

Resource is anything that fulfills human needs. When anything is of some use it becomes valuable. All resources have value. The value can be either commercial or non-commercial

**2. What are actual resources?**

Actual resources are resources that are being used and the quantity available is known. (e.g.) Coal at Neyveli.

**3. Define abiotic resources.**

Abiotic resources are non-living things. Land, water, air and minerals are abiotic resources.

**4. What is sustainable development?**

when the present population's needs are full filled; the future generation's needs will be met without damaging the environment , sustainable development take place.

**E) Give short answers for the following questions.**

**1. Differentiate universal and localized resources.**

Localized Resources	Universal resources
When resources are and present in specific regions they are called localized resources. (e.g.) Minerals.	Some resources are present everywhere Such resources are called universal resources. (e.g.) Sunlight and air

**2. Though human beings are natural resources, why are they classified separately?**

\*Human resources are groups of individuals who use nature to create more resources.

\*Though human beings are basically natural resources, we classify human beings separately.

\*Education health, knowledge and skill have made them a valuable resource.

### 3. Compare national and international resources.

National resources	International resources
National resources are resources within the political boundaries and oceanic area of a country. (e.g.) Tropical forest regions of India	International resources are all oceanic resources found in the open ocean. Resources found in this region can be utilized only after an international agreement. (e.g.) Ambergris.

### 4. What is the difference between man made resources and human resources?

Man-Made Resources:	Human resources
Natural resources are modified or processed by technology into man-made resources. (e.g.) sugarcane processed to get sugar.	Human resources are groups of individuals who use nature to create more resources. Though human beings are basically natural resources, we classify human beings separately. Education health, knowledge and skill have made them a valuable resource. (e.g.) Doctors.

### 5. Write the Gandhian thought on conservation of resources.

Mahatma Gandhi blamed "human beings" for depletion of resources because of

- (i) over exploitation of resources
- (ii) Unlimited needs of human beings. So, conservation is very important.

### F) Give detailed answers for the following questions.

#### 1. How are natural resources classified? Explain any three with examples.

Natural resources can be classified into different groups depending on

- Origin,
- Development
- Renewability,

- Distribution,
- Ownership etc.

#### A. ON THE BASIS OF ORIGIN:

On the basis of **origin**, resources can be classified into biotic and abiotic resources.

i. All living resources are biotic resources, plants, animals and other micro organisms are **biotic resources**.

ii. **Abiotic resources** are non-living things. Land, water, air and minerals are abiotic resources.

#### B. ON THE BASIS OF DEVELOPMENT:

Based on the **level of development**, resources can be divided into actual and potential resources.

i. **Actual resources** are resources that are being used and the quantity available is known. (e.g) Coal at Neyveli.

ii. **Potential resources** are resources that are not being used in the present and its quantity and location are not known. The technology to extract such resources is also yet to be developed.

(e.g) Marine yeast found in the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea.

#### C. ON THE BASIS OF DISTRIBUTION:

On the basis of distribution, resources can be classified into **localized Resources** and **universal resources**.

i. When resources are present in specific regions they are called **localized resources**. (e.g) Minerals.

ii. Some resources are present everywhere Such resources are called **universal resources**. (e.g) Sunlight and air.

## 2. How can resources be conserved?

- Careful use of resources is called **conservation of resources**.
- Resources are being used at a very fast rate due to the rapid increase in population.
- So, natural resources are depleting fast; wisely using resources can control the depleting ratios.
- Development is necessary without affecting the needs of the future generations.



- If the present needs of resources are met and the conserving of resources for the future are balanced, we call it **sustainable development**.
  1. The reasons of depletion are identified.
  2. Wastage and excess consumption is prevented.
  3. Reusable resources are recycled.
  4. Pollution is prevented.
  5. Environment is protected.
  6. Natural vegetation and wild life are preserved.
  7. Alternative resources are used.
- The easiest way to conserve resources is to follow the '3R's': **Reduce, Reuse and Recycle**.

### 3. What is resource planning and why is it necessary?

**Resource planning** is a technique or skill of proper utilization of resources.

Resource planning is necessary because

(i) Resources are limited, their planning is quite necessary so that we can use them properly and at the same time we can save them for our future generation.

(ii) Resources are not only limited but also they are unevenly distributed over the different parts of the World.

(iii) It is essential for the production of resource to protect them from over exploitation.

### 4. Explain the primary, secondary and tertiary activities.

#### Primary activities:

According to the human needs the substances were collected by the ancient men and preserved for use. In the beginning ,man had only three basic needs food, clothing and shelter. He collected things through

#### primary activities

#### Secondary Activities:

This transforming of raw materials into finished goods is called **Secondary Activities**. Man's skills and ideas are the basic requirements for these activities.

#### Tertiary activities:

Tertiary activities are basically concerned with the distribution of primary and secondary products through a system of transport and trade

(e.g) Banking, Trade and Communications.

### G) Statements and inferences.

1. **Statement:** Solar energy is the best substitute for thermal energy in tropical regions.

**Inference 1:** Coal and petroleum resources are receding.

**Inference 2:** Solar energy will never deplete.

**Now choose the right answer.**

a) Only conclusion 1 follows.

b) Only conclusion 2 follows.

c) Neither 1 nor 2 follows.

d) **Both 1 and 2 follow.**

2. **Statement:** If you don't conserve resources, human race may become extinct.

**Inference 1:** You need not conserve resources.

**Inference 2:** You need to conserve resources.

**Now choose the right answer.**

a) Only conclusion 1 follows.

b) **Only conclusion 2 follows.**

c) Neither 1 nor 2 follows.

d) Both 1 and 2 follow.

3. **Statement:** Man switched over to agriculture.

**Inference 1 :** Food gatherers experienced scarcity of food.

**Inference 2:** Food gathered was not nutritious.

**Now choose the right answer.**

a) **Only conclusion 1 follows.**

b) Only conclusion 2 follows.

c) Neither 1 nor 2 follows.

### H) Given are three suggestions to conserve resources: Write the 3Rs in suitable places.

1. Giving your childhood cycle to your neighbour Reuse.

2. Using a flush that consumes less water Reduce

3. Melting used plastic to lay roads Recycle