Natural Resources and Their Use

Standard difficulty · 20 questions · 40 marks · Time: 37 minutes

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: ____ / 40

Write full answers in Sections B and C. Answers are on the last page — try every question first!

Section A — Choose the correct answer — 8 × 1 = 8 marks

1. Something in nature counts as a resource when it is technologically accessible, economically feasible and:

(a) owned by the government **(b)** made in a factory
(c) found only underground **(d)** culturally acceptable

2. Which of these is a renewable resource?

(a) gold **(b)** natural gas
(c) forest timber (used sustainably) **(d)** copper

3. On the textbook's map, Keonjhar is marked for which mineral?

(a) manganese **(b)** oil **(c)** coal **(d)** iron ore

4. What does "m bgl" mean?

(a) metres below ground level
(b) a benefit people get from nature's working
(c) the ancient Indian science of caring for plants
(d) nature creating new life and conditions to thrive

5. A person needs about 350 litres of oxygen a day. How much do 7 people need in 7 days?

(a) 13,475 litres **(b)** 17,150 litres **(c)** 17,500 litres **(d)** 2,450 litres

6. A mature tree gives about 275 litres of oxygen a day. How much do 12 such trees give?

(a) 287 litres **(b)** 4,200 litres **(c)** 3,575 litres **(d)** 3,300 litres

7. A school uses 1,200 units of electricity a month. Solar panels supply 40% of it. How many units come from the sun?

(a) 480 units **(b)** 530 units **(c)** 4,800 units **(d)** 720 units

8. Sikkim became fully organic in 2016. How many years is that before 2026?

(a) 10 years **(b)** 14 years **(c)** 11 years **(d)** 20 years

Section B — Short answer — 8 × 2 = 16 marks

9. Name three ways natural resources can be grouped by use.

10. Renewable or non-renewable? (a) iron ore (b) wind

11. Which mineral is each place on the book's map known for? (a) Ankleshwar (b) Keonjhar

12. Explain each term: (a) m bgl (b) mulching

13. A group of 5 people needs about 1,750 litres of oxygen a day. A mature tree gives about 275 litres. How many whole trees are needed to give at least that much?

14. Organic farmers in Sikkim earned about 20% more on average. If a farmer earned ₹148,000 a year before, about how much would they earn after a 20% rise?

15. About 80% of Punjab's area is classed as over-exploited for groundwater. In a district of 1,900 square km, about how much would that be?

16. A house switches to solar power and stops buying 1,900 units of electricity a year at ₹9 a unit. How much does it save in a year, and in 5 years?

Section C — Longer answers — 4 × 4 = 16 marks

17. Explain how using a renewable resource too fast can deplete it. Give two examples.

18. Match each with its mineral: (a) Kudremukh (b) Digboi (c) Jharia. Choose from: coal; iron ore; oil.

19. (a) How much oxygen does a class of 50 students need a day, at about 350 litres each? (b) How many mature trees, at about 275 litres each, give at least that much? (c) Give two other ways trees help us.

20. Petroleum and coal are non-renewable. Explain what that means and suggest two ways to reduce our use of such resources.

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Answer key

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Q	Answer	Working
1	**(d) culturally acceptable**	—
2	**(c) forest timber (used sustainably)**	—
3	**(d) iron ore**	—
4	**(a) metres below ground level**	—
5	**(b) 17,150 litres**	350 × 7 × 7
6	**(d) 3,300 litres**	275 × 12
7	**(a) 480 units**	40% of 1,200
8	**(a) 10 years**	2026 − 2016
9	**Essential for life (air, water, food), for materials (wood, marble), and for energy (coal, sunlight, wind).**	—
10	**(a) non-renewable (b) renewable**	—
11	**(a) oil (b) iron ore**	—
12	**(a) metres below ground level (b) covering soil with straw or leaves**	—
13	**7 trees**	1,750 ÷ 275, rounded up
14	**₹177,600**	20% of 148,000 = 29,600
15	**about 1,520 square km**	80% of 1,900
16	**₹17,100 a year; ₹85,500 in 5 years**	1,900 × 9; × 5
17	**If timber is cut faster than forests grow, or fish are caught in spawning season, the resource cannot regenerate and runs out.**	—
18	**(a) iron ore (b) oil (c) coal**	—
19	**(a) 17,500 litres (b) 64 trees (c) They hold soil, filter water, give shade and homes for animals.**	350 × 50; ÷ 275 rounded up
20	**They form over very long periods and cannot be replaced as fast as we use them; use renewable energy, save electricity, recycle metals and use public transport.**	—

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