

NEW ERA HIGH SCHOOL, PANCHGANI

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE CLASS VIII ASSIGNMENT 1

Subject Geography: Resources and Development

Topic Resources

Time Line 1 Week, 27th April to 2nd May, 2020

- Concepts
- Types of Resources
 - Natural Resources
 - Human Made Resources
 - Human Resources
 - Conserving Resources

Moral Value Develop the capacity to serve the world in the best possible manner particularly in this present situation. Respect and care for all forms of life and improve the quality of human life.

Assessment

QI. Write the meaning of the following words and concepts.
 1. Resource 2. Technology 3 Patent 4. Sustainable development
 5. Ubiquitous

QII. Fill in the blanks.
 1. Resources that are drawn from nature and used without much modification are called

2. People use natural resources to make buildings, bridges, roads, machinery and vehicles, which are known as.....

3.resources are those which have a limited stock.

4. Using resources carefully and giving them time to get renewed is called.....


5. Natural resources can be broadly categorized into and

QIII. Match the following:

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
1. Natural resource	a. Machinery
2. Non-renewable resource	b. Solar energy
3. Renewable Resource	c. Coal
4. Human Made Resource	d. Water

QIV. Answer the following questions:

1. Give two examples of renewable resources.
2. What are the major problem with the natural water resources in many parts of the world today?
3. What are the two factors that help in making people valuable resource?
4. What is the 'stock of resource'?
5. What are the two important factors that can change substances into resource?

Activity	<p>1. Prepare a short video showing how you are judiciously using water resource at home during this lockdown period (Example: Washing hand for 20 seconds under the running tap)</p> <p>2. Draw this picture on a chart paper and explain how the three 'Rs' are used.</p> 
Submission	<p><u>Instruction for the students:</u> Please note that students should scan the written assignment or click a picture of the assignment and send a clear image of the same by an email to shubra.surendarababu@nehs.in. The assignment has to be sent on or before 2nd of May, 2020.</p> <p>The hard copy is to be submitted as and when the student reports to the school.</p> <p>Please note that the above activities are a part of the Internal Assessment and is mandatory.</p> <p>Go through the notes of the chapter and write the summary of it.</p>
Resources	NCERT Social Science Text Book (From NCERT site for e-text book)

Key concepts to remember

- ❖ All materials available in our environment which satisfy our needs are called as Resources.
- ❖ All resources have some value. Value means worth. Some resources have economic value and some do not, but both are important and satisfy human needs.
- ❖ Some resources can become economically valuable with time.
- ❖ Time and technology are the important factors that change substances into resources.
- ❖ People themselves are the most important resource.
- ❖ It is their ideas, knowledge, inventions and discoveries that lead to the creation of more resources.
- ❖ Each discovery or invention leads to many other resources. For example, discovery of fire led to the practice of cooking.
- ❖ Invention of the wheel resulted in the development of newer modes of transport.

TYPES OF RESOURCES:

Resources are categorized into natural, human-made and human resources.

1. Natural resources

- ❖ They are those resources that are drawn from nature and are used without much modification. Air, water, soils, minerals are the natural resources.

- ❖ Natural resources are classified into different groups depending upon their level of development and use, origin, renewability and distribution.
- ❖ Natural resources are also called as 'gifts of nature'.

(i) On the basis of level of their development and use, natural resources can be classified into:

Actual Resources	Potential Resources
Those resources whose quantity is known.	Those resources whose entire quantity may not be known.
These resources are being used in the present.	These are not being used at present and could be used in the future.
For e.g. Coal	For e.g. The Uranium in Ladakh

(ii) On the basis of origin, the natural resources can be:

Biotic resources	Abiotic resources
It includes all the living things.	It includes all the non-living things.
For example, Plants & animals.	For example, Soil, rocks, minerals.

(iii) On the basis of renewability, natural resources can be categorized into:

Renewable Resources	Non-Renewable Resources
Those which can get renewed or replenished quickly are called as Renewable resources. They are also called as Inexhaustible resources .	Those which have a limited stock. Once the stocks are exhausted it may take thousands of years to be renewed or replenished. They are also called as Exhaustible resources .
For e.g. solar and wind energy.	For e.g. such as coal, petroleum and natural gas.

(iv) On the basis of distribution natural resources can be classified into:

Ubiquitous Resources	Localized Resources
Ubiquitous resources are found everywhere on the earth. Land, water, air are ubiquitous resources.	Localized resources are found only in certain places, like copper and iron ore.

v) The distribution of natural resources depends upon number of physical factors like terrain, climate and altitude (height).

(vi) The distribution of resources is unequal across the earth.

2. Human Made Resources:

Human resource refers to the number (quantity) and abilities (mental and physical) of the people.

(i) The resources which are created from the natural resources by the human beings to produce useful products are known as Human made resources. Like roads, machinery, vehicles, etc.

3. Human Resource:

(i) Human resource refers to the number and abilities of the people. People can make the best use of nature to create more resources when they have the knowledge, skill and the technology.

(ii) People are human resources.

(iii) When improving the quality of people's skills, people are able to create more resources. It is known as **Human resource development**.

Conserving Resources:

(i) Conservation of resource refers to using natural resources carefully so that they could be renewed and continued to be used in future.

(ii) **Sustainable use of resource** refers to carefully utilizing resources and balancing the need to use resources and also conserve them for the future generation.

(iii) It is our duty to ensure that all uses of renewable resources are sustainable.

iv) The diversity of life on the earth should be conserved.

(v) The damage to natural environmental system should be minimized.

(vi) There are many ways of conserving resources. Each person can contribute by reducing consumption, recycling and reusing things.

Subject Teacher: Mrs. Subhra Surendra Babu