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Chapter 1: Natural Resources and Their Use

GEOGRAPHY CLASS VIII - PRACTICE WORKSHEET

Student Name: _____

Date: _____

Roll No: _____

Class: VIII (Class 8)

Subject: Social Science
(Geography)

Max Marks: 40

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 Mark Each)

1. When does nature formally transform into a 'resource'?

- A. When it exists completely in its wild state
- B. When humans purely admire its aesthetic form
- C. When it is actively processed and used to satisfy human needs
- D. When it remains entirely untouched by human operations

2. Which of the following options qualifies as a renewable resource?

- A. Petroleum
- B. Gold reserves
- C. Solar energy
- D. Coal deposits

3. Which of the following is classified strictly as a non-renewable resource?

- A. Sunlight
- B. Natural Forest cover
- C. Water currents
- D. Petroleum reserves

4. In resource conservation framework, the concept of 'stewardship' refers to:

- A. Absolute private ownership of forest land
- B. Rapid extraction of natural reserves for growth
- C. Responsible and sustainable management of resources
- D. State collection of carbon and land taxes

5. Which state in India holds the distinction of becoming the first 100% organic farming state?

- A. Punjab
- B. Kerala
- C. Sikkim
- D. Gujarat

6. Which of the following manufacturing industries is noted as one of the most resource-polluting?

- A. Textile manufacturing
- B. Cement production
- C. Handmade paper mills
- D. Eco-leather tanning

7. What is the correct definition of 'ecosystem services'?

- A. Paid environmental restoration consultancies
- B. Special surveillance tasks in deep forests
- C. Natural ecological processes that directly benefit human survival
- D. Pollution indexing systems monitored in cities

8. Severe overexploitation and critical depletion of groundwater is a major environmental crisis in:

- A. Sikkim
- B. Gujarat coastal belts
- C. Punjab agricultural belts
- D. Assam tea valley

9. What is 'Vṛikṣhāyurveda' in the context of Indian heritage?

- A. An ancient book on human metabolic health
- B. A military strategy script based on jungle paths
- C. An ancient Indian science dedicated to plant care and tree health
- D. A medieval document listing community pollution laws

10. The steep decline in regional Tuna fish populations highlighted in the chapter is primarily due to:

- A. Chemical river pollution runoff
- B. Commercial overfishing and marine exploitation
- C. Natural shifting of cold ocean currents
- D. Marine offshore oil spills

11. According to the textbook text, what is a primary cause of widespread agricultural soil degradation?

- A. Persistent use of bio-fertilisers
- B. Traditional application of organic cow dung
- C. Excessive application of chemical fertilisers and synthetic pesticides
- D. Adoption of strict crop rotation metrics

12. The highly unequal geographical distribution of natural resources significantly affects global:

- A. Longitudinal time zones
- B. Planetary high-altitude climates only
- C. Commercial trade routes and human settlement patterns
- D. Educational administration models

13. The International Solar Alliance (ISA) was jointly launched as a global coalition by:

- A. India and the United States of America
- B. India and China
- C. India and France
- D. India and Germany

14. Which of the following serves as a sustainable traditional resource conservation method?

- A. Deep ocean bottom trawling
- B. Decentralized rainwater harvesting
- C. Slashing and burning forest patches
- D. High-frequency mechanized open mining

15. The macroeconomic phenomenon termed as the 'resource curse' implies:

- A. Total geographic absence of sub-surface mineral reserves
- B. Abundance of resource wealth causing slow economic development and institutional challenges
- C. Sudden occurrence of geo-climatic disasters
- D. Inter-state border conflicts over water sharing

16. Which of the following is NOT an essential structural attribute of a functional natural resource?

- A. Economically feasible extraction potential
- B. Technologically accessible deployment tools
- C. Being religiously restricted or forbidden
- D. Culturally acceptable usage frameworks

17. Wood timber derived from woodlands is renewable ONLY on the condition that:

- A. Log volumes are stored securely in indoor yards
- B. Primary forests are systematically overcut
- C. Adequate natural or planned forest regeneration cycles are allowed
- D. Prices are managed perfectly in national markets

18. What beneficial outputs does a healthy forest provide as part of vital ecosystem services?

- A. Atmospheric oxygen production
- B. Catchment water filtration systems
- C. Structural habitat layers for wildlife
- D. All of the above

19. Which of the following is considered clean, recurring renewable energy?

- A. Underground Natural Gas
- B. Crude Petroleum Oil
- C. Wind kinetic energy
- D. High-sulfur Diesel fuel

20. Which plant-based botanical solution did Pema's family use as a traditional eco-friendly pest repellent?

- A. Crushed Aloe vera gel
- B. Bio-extracts of Neem and Garlic
- C. Wild mint concentrates
- D. Hibiscus flower solution

SECTION B: TRUE OR FALSE (1 Mark Each)

1. Renewable resources possess an absolute infinite threshold and can never be depleted or degraded under any level of human overexploitation. ()
2. Critical over-pumping of underground aquifers has transformed into a critical environmental hazard in the state of Punjab. ()
3. The massive Bhadla Solar Park is an alternative energy installation located in the state of Kerala. ()
4. Adopting a lifestyle based on responsible and minimized use of natural assets is a requirement for long-term ecological sustainability. ()
5. Natural forests secure human welfare by continuously providing fresh oxygen and facilitating pure water filtration through natural ecosystem services. ()

SECTION C: FILL IN THE BLANKS (1 Mark Each)

1. The comprehensive ancient Indian science dealing with comprehensive care, nourishment, and health of trees and flora is known as _____.
2. The intensive agricultural movement known as the _____ was highly centered across the agrarian plains of Punjab.
3. The state of _____ made historical policy records by transitioning into a 100% organic agricultural model in 2016.
4. The structural production lines of the _____ industry are identified as one of the most high-pollution sectors globally.
5. Fossil liquid reserves like _____ serve as a typical example of a non-renewable energy resource that cannot be quickly replaced.

SECTION D: MATCH THE COLUMNS

Link the indicators or terms in Column A with their accurate spatial or functional definitions in Column B:

Column A	Column B
1. Vṛikṣhāyurveda Text Heritage	(a) Heavy pollutant manufacturing industrial processes
2. Bhadla Solar Project Site	(b) Region with severe sub-surface aquifer exploitation
3. Structural Cement Plants	(c) Mega solar resource zone located in Rajasthan
4. Tuna Fish Breeding Conservation	(d) Crucial component for stabilizing marine ecosystems
5. Over-pumping of Groundwater	(e) Ancient Indian science focusing on plant care and trees

SECTION E: ASSERTION & REASONING QUESTIONS

Directions: Read the paired statements carefully and select:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R provides the correct explanatory link for A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R does not provide the correct explanatory link for A.
- (c) A is true but R is verified as a false statement.
- (d) A is false but R is verified as a true statement.

1. Assertion (A): Mineral coal must be classified structurally as a renewable natural resource.

Reason (R): The geological formation of deep coal seams from organic debris requires specific heat and millions of years.

2. Assertion (A): The state of Sikkim successfully established a complete transition to 100% organic farming methods.

Reason (R): The state government achieved this goal by intensifying the import and distribution of modern synthetic nitrogenous fertilisers.

3. Assertion (A): Commercial overfishing and unchecked harvest patterns disrupt the delicate biological equilibrium of marine environments.

Reason (R): Apex marine species like Tuna serve a functional role by consuming smaller organisms, thereby keeping lower trophic populations in balance.

4. Assertion (A): High-density traditional farming practices played a functional role in preserving long-term soil architecture and biological health.

Reason (R): Traditional agrarian operations utilized natural organic additives such as decomposed cow dung and plant wastes instead of lab compounds.

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