



**SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
**CH:1- GEO-RESOURCES**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: VIII Sec: \_\_\_\_

**I Fill in the Blanks**

1. A substance becomes a resource if it has \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are two important factors which make a substance a resource
3. Coal and petroleum are examples of \_\_\_\_\_ resources
4. Solar and wind energy are examples of \_\_\_\_\_
5. Air is ubiquitous resource since it is found \_\_\_\_\_
6. Physical factors affecting the presence of a localised resource are \_\_\_\_\_
7. A human being who can contribute to his family, society or economy is called \_\_\_\_\_
8. Give three examples of abiotic resources \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_ is the application of latest knowledge and skill in doing or making things
10. Localised resources are found only in \_\_\_\_\_ places

**II Match the following**

- |                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1 Natural Resources        | A Water, soil, forest                    |
| 2 Actual Resources         | B Black soil of Deccan trap              |
| 3 Potential Resources      | C Water, air, Land, soil                 |
| 4 Abiotic Resources        | D Plants, animals, insects, worms etc    |
| 5 Biotic Resources         | E High Speed winds two hundred years ago |
| 6 Renewable resources      | F Soil, rocks,                           |
| 7 Non- renewable resources | G Coal, petroleum, natural gas           |

**III Distinguish between Potential resources and actual resources**

Potential Resources	Actual Resources
1.It is not being used currently	1.It is used currently
2.The entire quantity of a potential resource may not be known	2.The actual quantity of an actual resource is known
3.It can prove useful and become an actual resource in the future Eg: Uranium deposits in Ladakh	3.An actual resource is used in the present. It may end up in the future Eg: Coal deposits , black soil of the deccan plateau

