

CHAPTER-1 | Natural Resources and Their Use

QUIZ
PART-01

1. Nature becomes a resource when humans:
A. Only observe it
B. Use or convert it for their needs
C. Leave it untouched
D. Protect it from all use (B)

Explanation: Nature becomes a resource when humans use or convert it into something useful, like turning trees into wood for furniture.

2. Which of the following is not a condition for something to be considered a resource?
A. Technological accessibility
B. Economic feasibility
C. Cultural acceptance
D. Color and shape (D)

Explanation: Color and shape are not conditions for something to be considered a resource. The conditions are technological accessibility, economic feasibility, and cultural acceptance.

3. Indigenous cultures often view Nature as:
A. A product for trade
B. A danger to humans
C. A sacred provider and protector
D. A man-made system (C)

Explanation: Many indigenous cultures view nature as a sacred provider and protector, often with deep cultural and spiritual connections to the land and environment.

4. Which of the following is an example of a visible natural resource?
A. Coal
B. Water
C. Petroleum
D. Precious stones (B)

Explanation: Water is a visible natural resource, unlike coal or petroleum, which are considered hidden resources formed over millions of years.

5. Which of the following is a hidden resource?
A. Air
B. Soil
C. Coal
D. Water (C)

Explanation: Coal is a hidden resource formed over millions of years, unlike visible resources like air and soil.

6. What does it mean for a resource to be technologically accessible?
A. The resource must be rare
B. The resource must be easy to find
C. The resource must be able to be used with available technology
D. The resource must have cultural significance (C)

Explanation: A resource is technologically accessible if current technology can be used to extract or process it for use.

7. Which of the following is an example of a culturally acceptable resource?
A. Nuclear energy
B. Freshwater
C. Sacred trees in indigenous communities
D. Coal (C)

Explanation: Certain resources like sacred trees may have cultural importance and be viewed as culturally acceptable by specific communities.

8. Why is the careful use of natural resources important?
A. It guarantees the resource's continued availability for future generations
B. It increases the immediate wealth of companies
C. It eliminates all forms of pollution
D. It makes the resource disappear (A)

Explanation: Responsible use of natural resources ensures they are available for future generations, and helps maintain sustainability.

9. When does Nature become a valuable resource for humans?
A. When it is only observed
B. When humans make use of it
C. When it is left untouched
D. When it is protected by the government (B)

Explanation: Nature becomes valuable when humans use it for their needs, such as converting raw materials into usable products.

10. Which of the following is considered a visible resource?
A. Timber
B. Petroleum
C. Precious stones
D. Coal (A)

Explanation: Timber is a visible resource that is easily accessible and can be seen and used directly from forests