

1. When does an element of nature become a resource?
 A. When it is discovered
 B. When it is worshipped
 C. When humans use it for sustenance or consumption
 D. When it is beautiful to look at (C)

Explanation: Nature becomes a resource when humans use natural elements for their survival or convert them into products for consumption.

2. Which of the following is an example of a renewable resource?
 A. Coal B. Petroleum
 C. Solar energy D. Gold (C)

Explanation: Solar energy is renewable as it naturally replenishes and does not deplete over time.

3. What is a major risk of overexploiting groundwater?
 A. Flooding of farms
 B. Soil erosion
 C. Increase in rainfall
 D. Groundwater becomes inaccessible and may cause health issues (D)

Explanation: Excessive extraction lowers the water table and dissolves chemicals in water, making it both unavailable and hazardous.

4. Which category includes resources like air, water, and food?
 A. Resources for trade
 B. Resources essential for life
 C. Resources for luxury
 D. Resources for decoration (B)

Explanation: These are basic needs for survival and are categorized as essential for life.

5. What is meant by 'ecosystem services'?
 A. Jobs provided in forest areas
 B. Facilities offered by the government
 C. Benefits humans get from nature's functioning
 D. Services provided by factories (C)

Explanation: When nature's functions like water purification and pollination benefit humans, they are called ecosystem services.

6. Which Indian state became 100% organic and adopted sustainable agriculture?
 A. Kerala
 B. Sikkim
 C. Gujarat
 D. Rajasthan (B)

Explanation: Sikkim became the first 100% organic state by promoting natural farming methods.

7. Which of the following is a non-renewable resource?
 A. Timber B. Wind
 C. Water D. Coal (D)

Explanation: Coal takes millions of years to form and cannot be replenished quickly, making it non-renewable.

8. What does the 'natural resource curse' refer to?
 A. Lack of access to water
 B. Pollution caused by mining
 C. Slow economic growth in resource-rich regions
 D. Scarcity of food (C)

Explanation: Despite having many resources, some areas experience poor development due to lack of industries and planning.

9. What traditional Indian science deals with plant care and agriculture?
 A. Ayurveda
 B. Vrikshayurveda
 C. Arthashastra
 D. Rasayana (B)

Explanation: Vrikshayurveda is an ancient botanical science focused on sustainable agriculture and plant care.

10. What is the core idea behind responsible use of non-renewable resources?
 A. Use them as quickly as possible
 B. Export them to earn profit
 C. Stretch their use until sustainable options are found
 D. Avoid their use completely (C)

Explanation: Non-renewables should be used wisely to last until better alternatives are widely available.