

## CHAPTER-1 | Natural Resources and Their Use

QUIZ  
PART-08

1. What can make a renewable resource non-renewable?

- A. Overuse without time for regeneration
- B. Careful use and restoration
- C. Sustainable farming practices
- D. Natural disasters (A)

**Explanation:** A renewable resource can become non-renewable if it is overused and doesn't get enough time to renew itself, such as when groundwater is extracted faster than it is replenished.

2. Which of the following is a function of ecosystems that benefits humans?

- A. Carbon dioxide production
- B. Provision of food from soil
- C. Air contamination
- D. Water pollution (B)

**Explanation:** Ecosystems provide essential services like food production through soil, which helps in growing crops for human consumption.

3. How do renewable resources differ from non-renewable resources?

- A. Renewable resources form over millions of years
- B. Non-renewable resources can regenerate naturally
- C. Renewable resources can be replaced by nature in a short time (C)
- D. Non-renewable resources are abundant

**Explanation:** Renewable resources, like water and forests, can be regenerated quickly, while non-renewable resources, such as coal and petroleum, take millions of years to form.

4. Which of the following practices shows mindfulness in the use of natural resources?

- A. Using plastic bags
- B. Collecting rainwater
- C. Wasting water
- D. Using chemical fertilizers (B)

**Explanation:** Collecting rainwater is a sustainable practice that helps conserve water, reducing dependence on other sources like groundwater.

5. What should be kept in mind while producing goods for current use?

- A. Production should only use non-renewable resources
- B. The production process should not pollute the environment (B)
- C. Only synthetic materials should be used
- D. Production should focus on maximizing profit

**Explanation:** It is crucial to ensure that the production of goods does not harm the environment through air, water, or soil pollution.

6. Which of these is an example of a renewable resource?

- A. Coal
- B. Oil
- C. Timber (C)
- D. Gold

**Explanation:** Timber is a renewable resource that can be replenished by planting new trees after harvesting, while coal and oil are non-renewable.

7. What does 'Lokasangraha' refer to in the context of natural resource ethics?

- A. Exploiting natural resources for short-term gain
- B. Ensuring the well-being of all through the care of nature (B)
- C. Ignoring environmental sustainability
- D. Focusing only on economic growth

**Explanation:** 'Lokasangraha' refers to the concept of well-being for all, where humans take responsibility for nature and aim for sustainable resource use.

8. What was a key feature of Sikkim's transition to organic farming?

- A. Increased use of chemical fertilizers
- B. Dependence on fossil fuels
- C. Use of compost and natural pest control (C)
- D. Shift to monocropping

**Explanation:** Sikkim's organic farming transition involved using compost and natural pest control methods, like neem and garlic, to reduce reliance on chemicals.

9. What is one of the significant benefits of the International Solar Alliance (ISA)?

- A. Reducing solar energy production
- B. Promoting the use of solar power in sunshine-rich countries (B)
- C. Encouraging coal energy use
- D. Limiting renewable energy sources

**Explanation:** The ISA focuses on promoting solar energy, particularly in countries with abundant sunlight, to encourage renewable energy use.

10. What was the result of Sikkim's shift to organic farming?

- A. Decrease in soil health
- B. Significant increase in biodiversity (B)
- C. Decline in farmer incomes
- D. Rise in chemical pesticide use

**Explanation:** After transitioning to organic farming, Sikkim saw significant improvements in biodiversity, as chemical inputs were eliminated, and the ecosystem was allowed to regenerate.