

GRADE 11

GEOGRAPHY

NATURAL  
RESOURCES  
OF THE  
WORLD

ANSWER  
SHEET

NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE WORLD

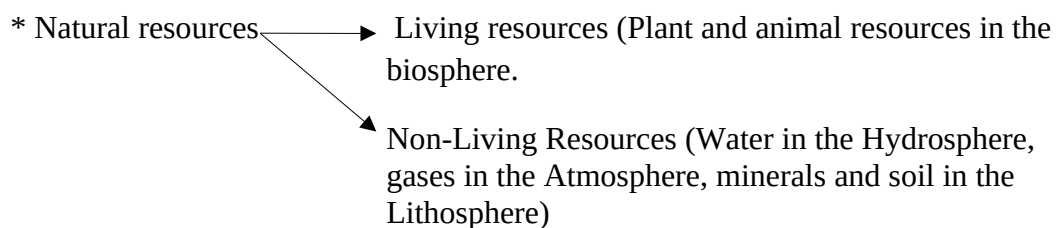
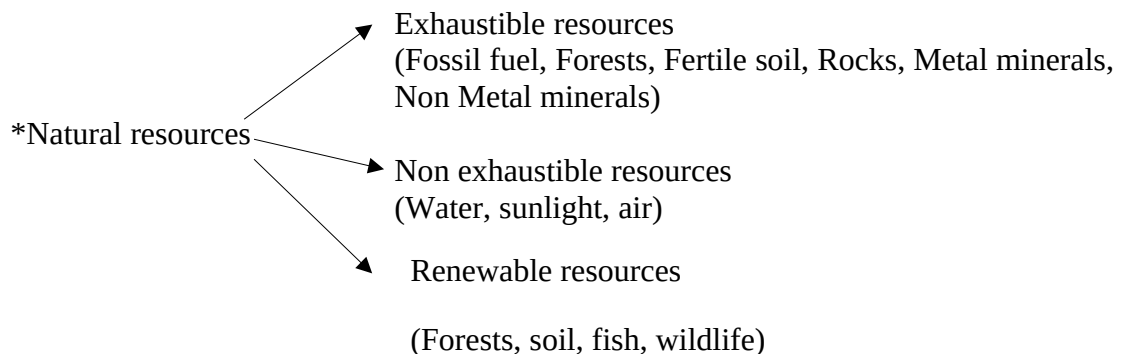
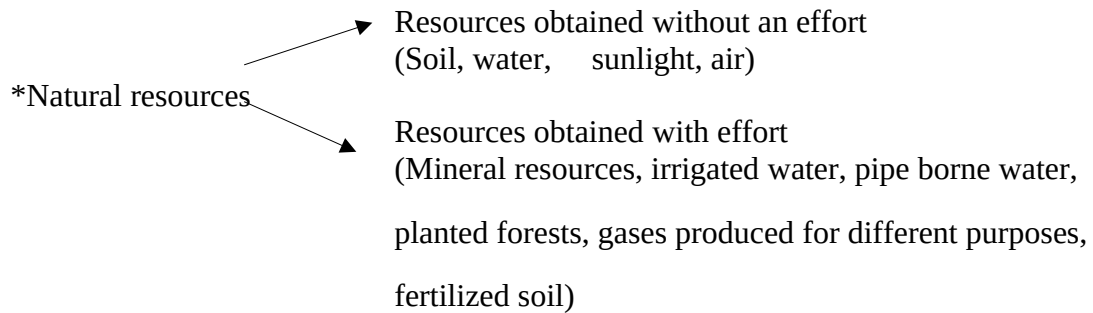
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1) Things that are found in the natural environment which are required for the existence of man and his activities are called natural resources.

2) Rocks, minerals, soil, water, air, sunlight, vegetation, wildlife

3)



- 4)
- Rocks are formed by minerals.
  - Some rocks are soft while some of them are hard.
  - The rock layers are thin in some places while it is deeply spread in others.
  - The values of the rocks differ according to the composition, distribution and their structure.

5)

**Igneous rocks**

Granite      Basalt  
Gabbro

**Sedimentary rocks**

Limestone      Coal  
Gypsum

**Metamorphic rocks**

Gneiss      Marble  
Diamonds Dolomite

6)

**Igneous rocks**

- Granite is used to construct buildings.
- Making ornaments.
- To obtain minerals such as tin and chromium.
- Igneous rocks, which are resistant to erosion, in slopes prevent soil erosion.
- To construct highways and roads.

**Sedimentary rocks**

- Limestone and sandstone are used in constructing buildings.
- Alluvial sedimentary rocks are used for agricultural purposes.
- Used as a raw material in pottery industry.
- For production of ornamental goods.
- Coal is a source of energy.

**Metamorphic rocks**

- Diamonds are used to make jewellery.
- Marbles are used to create statues and ornaments.
- Graphite is used to make lubricants, casting moulds and paint.
- Dolomite is used for manufacturing fertilizer.

7) "A mineral is a naturally occurring substance that is solid and inorganic representable by a chemical formula and has an ordered atomic structure"

ELEMENTS

MINERALS

ROCKS

8) Fuel Minerals

Metallic minerals

Non Metallic minerals

- Coal, Crude oil

- Iron ore, Manganese, Copper

-Graphite, Sand, Limestone and Phosphate

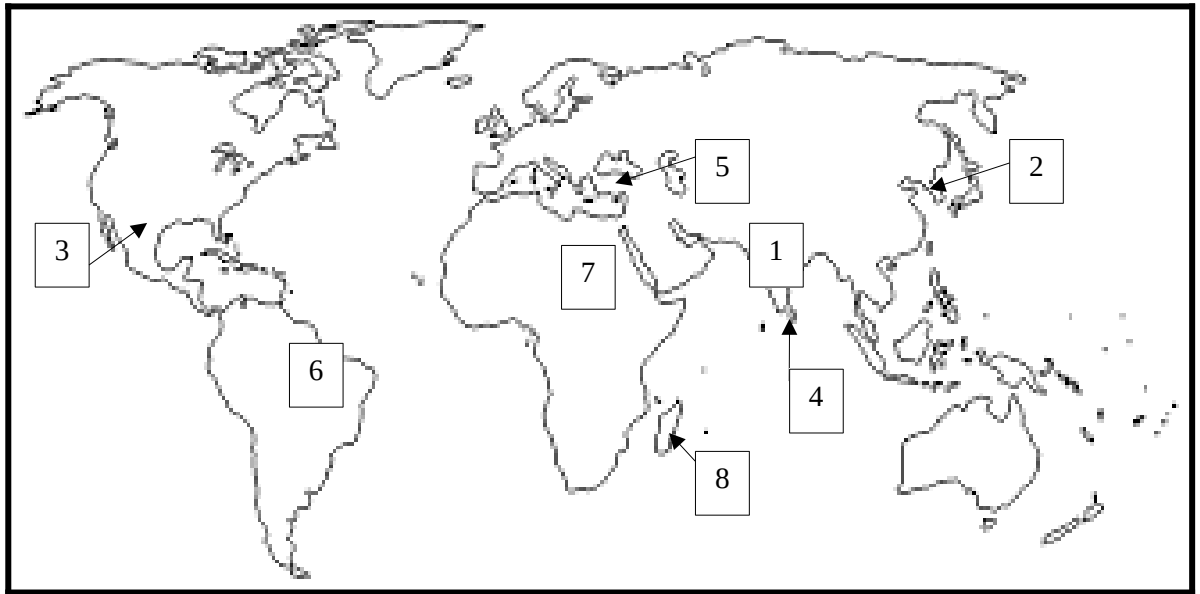
9)



10) Depending on the way it is embedded in the earth graphite can be further classified as follows.

- Vein graphite (As pure slabs)
- Crystalline flake graphite (As Flakes)
- Graphite spread in rocks

11)



- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. India     | 5. Turkey     |
| 2. Korea     | 6. Brazil     |
| 3. Mexico    | 7. Tanzania   |
| 4. Sri Lanka | 8. Madagascar |

12) Parent rock, Topographical features, Climate, Time, Parts of plants and animals, Human activities

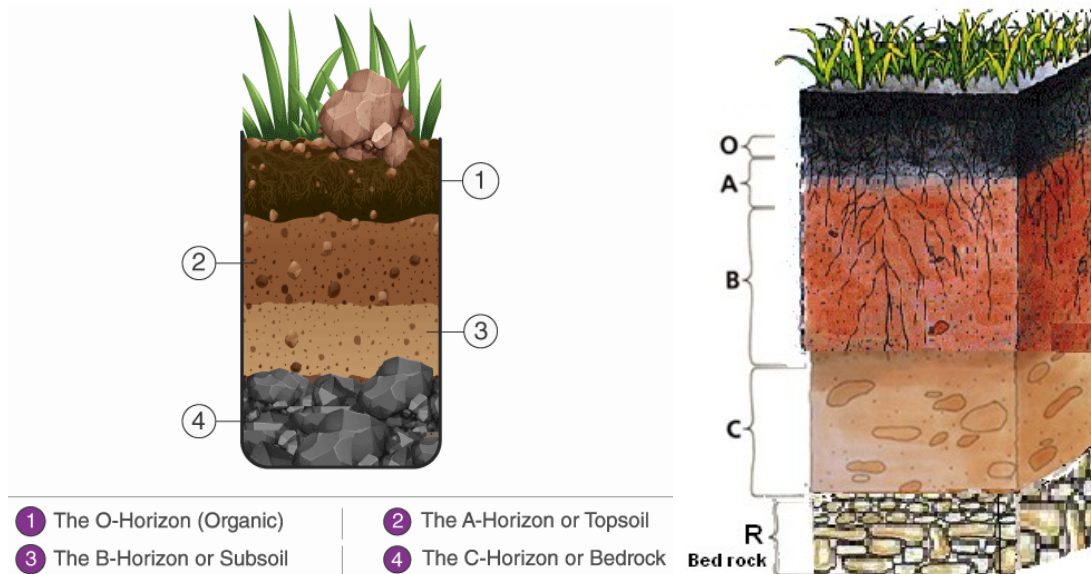
13) **Parent rock** - Minerals are added to the soil by weathering of parent rock or deposition of sediments.

**Plant and animal parts** - Soil organisms and the cover of trees are sources that add organic particles into the soil.

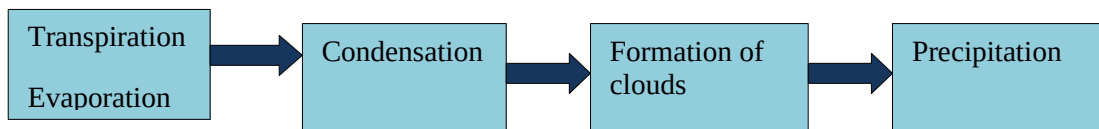
**Time** - Time is an important factor in deciding the nature and the maturity of the soil.

**Human Activities** - Human activities are also a cause for variation of the nature of soil and growth of soil

14)



15) Water can be found in solid and liquid states in the lithosphere, as water vapor in the atmosphere and in animal and plants in the biosphere. This water circulates cyclically between the lithosphere, atmosphere and biosphere. The circulation of water within the geo-system is known as the hydrological cycle.



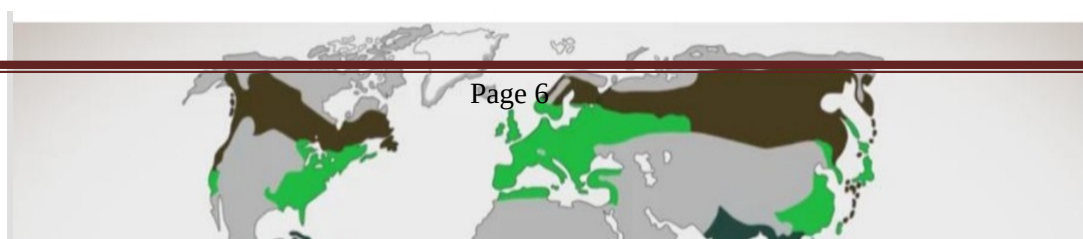
16) Atmosphere, Ocean, seas, inland reservoirs, rivers, tanks, ponds, soil, ground water

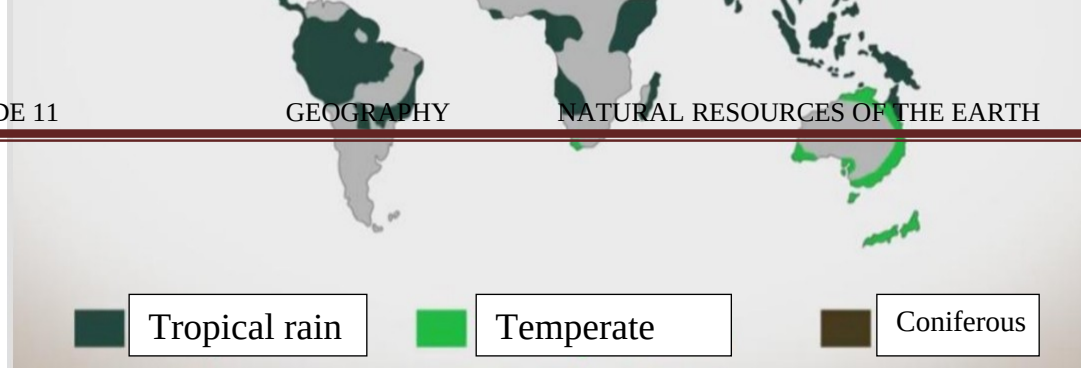
17) Ocean, precipitation, inland reservoirs, lakes, ground water, glacier, springs

- 18)
- for transportation
  - for agriculture
  - for industries
  - for daily activities of humans
  - for recreation activities

19) A Forest is a land eco- system consisting of trees, climbers and plants useful to man and animals.

20)





21)

<b>Tropical rain</b>	<b>Temperate</b>	<b>Coniferous</b>
1. High bio-diversity	1. There are evergreen and deciduous trees	1. Most of the trees are conical in shape.
2. Speedy growth of plants	2. Less bio - diversity	2. Trees are well adapted to cold and dry conditions.
3. Several Layers of trees in the forest	3. Hard heart wooded trees and broad leaves	3. Leaves are needle shaped.
4. Trees have many broad leaves	4. No clear layers	4. Erect trunks
5. There are creepers and undergrowth Epiphytes are abundant.	5. Leaves fall during winter	5. Soft timber

22) \* Protection of bio-diversity- Forests are home for many endemic plants and animal species.

\* Gives natural beauty – Places like Horton plains, Sinharaja etc. add beauty to the environment.

\* Minimize soil erosion – Trees covers the soil from factors affecting the soil erosion.

23) Forests and wildlife face many threats due to human activities and some natural incidences.

Process	Problems
1. Increase in population	Clearance of Forests
2. Environmental pollution	Destruction of plants and animals
3. Collecting plants and animals for commercial purposes	Extinction of plants and animals
4. Natural disasters and human activities (Bushfires, droughts, landslides, storms, setting fire to forests.)	Forests are destroyed
5. Breeding of invasive species of plants and animals	Danger to endemic species
6. Climatic changes	Many species of flora and fauna are threatened with extinction