



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: X	Department: SOCIAL SCIENCE	Date of submission:
Question Bank No.3	Topic: Ch-5, Minerals and Energy Resources	Year: 2020 - 2021

Multiple choice questions-

1. Which one of the following minerals is formed by decomposition of rocks, leaving a residual mass of weathered material?

- (a) Coal
- (b) Bauxite**
- (c) Gold
- (d) Zinc

2. Which one of the following minerals is contained in the Monazite sand?

- (a) Oil
- (b) Uranium
- (c) Thorium**
- (d) Coal

3. Which of the following minerals is mined at Balaghat mines?

- (a) Manganese
- (b) Aluminium
- (c) Copper**
- (d) Limestone

4. Which one of the following is a non-metallic mineral? [All India 2012]

- (a) Lead
- (b) Copper
- (c) Tin
- (d) Limestone**

5. Kakrapar nuclear power station is located in the state of

- (a) Maharashtra
- (b) Andhra Pradesh
- (c) Karnataka
- (d) Gujarat**

Answer in brief-

Q.1.What is a Mineral?

Ans. Mineral is a naturally occurring homogenous substance with definite physical and chemical properties. E.g. Quartz, Mica, Feldspar etc.

Q.2. Give three examples of metallic and three examples of non-metallic minerals?

Ans.Metallic minerals:-(i) Copper (ii) Silver (iii) Gold (iv) Iron (v) Manganese (vi) Tin.
Non-metallic minerals:-(i) Limestone (ii) Mica (iii) Coal (iv) Potash (v) Nitrate (vi) Dolomite (vii)Gypsum (viii)Petroleum.

Q.3.Name important iron ore producing states of India?

Ans. (i)Chhattisgarh (ii)Orissa (iii)Jharkhand(iv)Goa (v)Karnataka.

Q.4.What is an ore?

Ans. Ore is a mineral from which a metal can be extracted economically. E.g. Magnetite (Iron), Pyrite (Copper), Bauxite (Aluminium)

Q.5.What are Placer deposits?

Ans. Alluvial deposits with some minerals in the valley floors and the base of hills are called Placer deposits.

Q.6.What are Veins and Lodes?

Veins are small occurrence of minerals in the cracks, crevices, faults or joints in the igneous and metamorphic rocks, where the larger ones are called Lodes.

Q.7.State uses of limestone and largest producer state of lime stone?

Ans: About 75% of limestone is used in the cement industry, rest is used for smelting of iron and in chemical industries.

Leading producer of limestone is Madhya Pradesh.

Q.8.State varieties of iron ores?

Ans: (i) Magnetite – 72% of iron (ii) Hematite – 60% to 70% of iron
(iii) Limonite – 40% to 60% of iron (iv) Siderite – 40% to 50% of iron.

Q.9.Describe the distribution of coal in India?

Ans: (i) Anthracite is found in Jammu and Kashmir
(ii) Bituminous is found in Jharkhand, Orissa, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh.
(iii) Lignite is found in Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan.

Q.10. Differentiate between conventional sources of energy and Non-conventional sources of energy? C.B.S.E

Ans.

Conventional sources of energy.	Non-conventional sources of energy.
1. These have been used for some time.	1. These have been recently developed.

2. These are expensive in the long run.	2. These are cheaper in the long run.
3. These are used extensively.	3. These are used locally.
4. Coal, petroleum, natural gas and hydroelectricity.	4. Solar, wind, tidal, geothermal, atomic energy and Biogas.

Q.11. Why are minerals important for us? Explain with examples.

OR

Minerals are an indispensable part of our lives. Support this statement with examples.

Ans. i) Minerals are indispensable part of our lives. Almost everything we use, from a tiny pin to towering building or a ship, all are made from minerals.

ii) The railway lines, our implements and machinery too are made from minerals.

iii) Cars, buses, trains aeroplanes are manufactured from minerals and run on power resources derived from the Earth.

iv) Even the food we eat contains minerals.

v) In all the stages of development, human beings have used minerals for their livelihood, decoration, festivities, religious and ceremonial rites.

Q.12. How will you use and conserve energy efficiently?

Ans: To conserve energy we should: -

(i) use public transport system as far as possible.

(ii) Switch off electricity if not required.

(iii) use power saving devices.

(iv) regularly check our power equipments.

(v) emphasise on greater use of nonconventional sources of energy.

Q.13. Describe any two facts regarding the importance of manganese in our daily life. Also name the four states which are known for its production?

Ans: Use of manganese: -

(i) for making iron and steel

(ii) for preparing alloys

(iii) to manufacture bleaching powder, insecticides, paints and batteries.

Producing states of manganese: -

(i) Karnataka (ii) Orissa (iii) Madhya Pradesh (iv) Maharashtra.

Q.14. How will you use and conserve energy efficiently?

Ans: To conserve energy we should: -

(i) use public transport system as far as possible.

(ii) Switch off electricity if not required.

(iii) Use power saving devices.

(iv) Regularly check our power equipments.

(v) Emphasise on greater use of conventional sources of energy.

Q.15. "Hydel power is more important source of energy than thermal power". Discuss this fact with four examples?

Ans: Hydel power is a renewable source as it is produced from water moving with a great speed. On the other hand, coal, petroleum and natural gas are non-renewable. Hydel power is neat and clean and pollution free with less maintenance cost. It is transported easily through wires.

Q.16. Why is coal called the most important source of energy even today? Explain any four reasons. C.B.S. E

Ans: (i) It is most important for the Iron and Steel Industry.

(ii) Major raw materials for chemical industries.

(iii) Over two-third of the coal in India is used to produce electricity in thermal power plant.

Q.17. State two main uses of Copper. Also, mention four major Copper producing districts of India?

Ans: (i) Uses – It is used for making electric wires, utensils and alloys.

(ii) Major Copper producing districts/states – Khetri in Rajasthan, Nellore in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka.

Q.18. What are nonconventional sources of energy? Why do the nonconventional sources of energy have a bright future?

Ans: Nonconventional sources are: Sun, Wind, Geo thermal and Tidal.

They have a bright future because;

(i) They are abundantly found (ii) renewable (iii) pollution free (iv) eco-friendly (v) cheaper.

Q.19. What is the importance of natural gas as a source of fuel?

Ans: (i) domestic as well as industrial raw material (ii) can be easily transported through pipelines (iii) setting up of fertilizer plant and power plants on its way (iv) clean source of energy

(v) Environment friendly because of low carbon emission.

Q.20. Why do you think that solar energy has a bright future in India?

Ans: (i) India lies in the tropical zone and thus has enough scope for the production and utilization of solar energy.

(ii) The non-conventional sources are in plenty, renewable, eco-friendly and pollution free.

(iii) Becoming popular in every parts of the country and can be used for cooking, lighting, pumping, heating water and cooling.

Q.21. What are the uses of bio-fuel? What values does the use of bio-fuel promote?

Ans. Following are the uses of bio-fuel.

(a) Waste management (b) Used as fuel as well as manure (c) Cheap source of fuel.

Values promoted by the use of bio-fuel are as follows.

(a) Environment concern (b) Self-reliance of rural households (c) Management of natural resources.

Q. 22. In recent years, use of which fuel is gaining popularity for transport vehicles? Why?

Ans. In recent years, use of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) for transport vehicles is gaining popularity. It is replacing liquid fuels like petrol and diesel. The use of CNG is encouraged to control pollution, protect the environment and the conservation of petroleum which is exhausting rapidly.

Q.23. Map marking, refer the class work book

IMPORTANT MAPS FROM CHAPTER-5 (MINERALS)

Map No: 1, INDIA - MINERALS – (Identification only) (Page: 54)

Iron ore – Kudermukh, Bellary, Bailadila, Durg, and Mayurbhanj

Map No: 2, INDIA – ENERGY RESOURCES, HVJ PIPE LINE – (Page: 59)
(Identification only)

Coal mines - Neyveli, Talcher, Bokaro and Raniganj

Oil fields- Naharkatia, Mumbai high, Digboi, Bassien, Ankaleshwar
and Kalol

Map No: 3, INDIA POWERPLANTS – (Locating and labelling), (Page: 61)

Nuclear- Kalpakkam, Tarapur, Kakrapara, and Narora.

Thermal- Ramagundam, Singrauli, and Namrup.
