



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: X	Department: Social Science	Sub: Geography
Chapter-5 Work Sheet:2	Topic: Minerals and Energy Resources	Year: 2026 -2027

A	MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS
1	Why is bauxite economically important? (a) It is the chief ore from which aluminium is obtained. (b) It is the principal source of iron. (c) It is mainly used for generating thermal electricity. (d) It is the major raw material for cement production.
2	Consider the following statements about ferrous minerals: 1. They contain iron. 2. They provide a strong base for metallurgical industries. 3. Manganese is an important ferrous mineral. 4. Bauxite is a ferrous mineral. Which of the statements given above are correct? (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1, 2 and 3 only (c) 2 and 4 only (d) 1, 3 and 4 only
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? (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
6	Which one of the following minerals is contained in the Monazite sand? (a) Oil (b) Uranium (c) Thorium (d) Coal
7	Which characteristic makes mica particularly valuable for electrical and electronic industries? A. Its high density and hardness B. Its excellent insulating properties and resistance to high voltage C. Its high iron content D. Its ability to produce petroleum products

8	Which one of the following states has the largest wind farm cluster? (a) Kerala (b) Gujarat (c) Rajasthan (d) Tamil Nadu
9	Minerals are deposited and accumulated in the strata of which of the following rocks? (a) Sedimentary rocks (b) Igneous rocks (c) Metamorphic rocks (d) None of the above
10	Which one of the following varieties of coal is known as the Brown coal? (a) Bituminous (b) Anthracite (c) Lignite (d) Peat
B	Assertion/Reason Questions: There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:
1	Assertion (A): Mineral resources are unevenly distributed over the Earth's surface. Reason (R): Geological processes responsible for the formation of minerals vary from one region to another. A. Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. B. Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. C. Assertion is true but reason is false. D. Assertion is false and reason is true.
2	Assertion (A): India has great potential for generating solar energy. Reason (R): India receives abundant sunlight for a major part of the year, particularly in its tropical and subtropical regions. A. Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. B. Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. C. Assertion is true but reason is false. D. Assertion is false and reason is true.
3	Assertion: Thermal power stations are located on or near the coalfields. Reason: Coal is a bulky material, which loses weight on use as it is reduced to ash. Hence, heavy industries and thermal power stations are located on or near the coalfields. Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. Assertion is true but reason is false. Assertion is false and reason is true.
C	Read the extract and answer the questions that follows: We all appreciate the strong dependence of industry and agriculture upon mineral deposits and the substances manufactured from them. The total volume of workable mineral deposits is an insignificant fraction i.e. one per cent of the earth's crust. We are rapidly consuming mineral

	resources that required millions of years to be created and concentrated. The geological processes of mineral formation are so slow that the rates of replenishment are infinitely small in comparison to the present rates of consumption. Mineral resources are, therefore, finite and non-renewable. Rich mineral deposits are our country's extremely valuable but short-lived possessions. Continued extraction of ores leads to increasing costs as mineral extraction comes from greater depths along with decrease in quality. (i) What is a Mineral? Ans. Geologists define mineral as a "homogenous, naturally occurring substance with a definable internal structure". E.g. Quartz, Mica, Feldspar etc. (ii) Define: 'Ore' Ans. The ore is a mineral from which an element can be extracted economically. (iii) What are energy resources? How can you conserve the energy resources? Ans. The resources which are used to produce energy/electricity are known as energy resources. Measures to conserve our energy resources are- 1. Using public transport system instead of individual vehicles. 2. Switching-off electricity when not in use. 3. Using power-saving devices. 4. Using non-conventional sources of energy.
D	MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION
	On the outline map of India locate and label any 3 of the following with suitable symbols. i. Singrauli thermal power plant ii. Narora nuclear power plant iii. Namrup thermal power plant iv. Kalpakkam nuclear power plant