

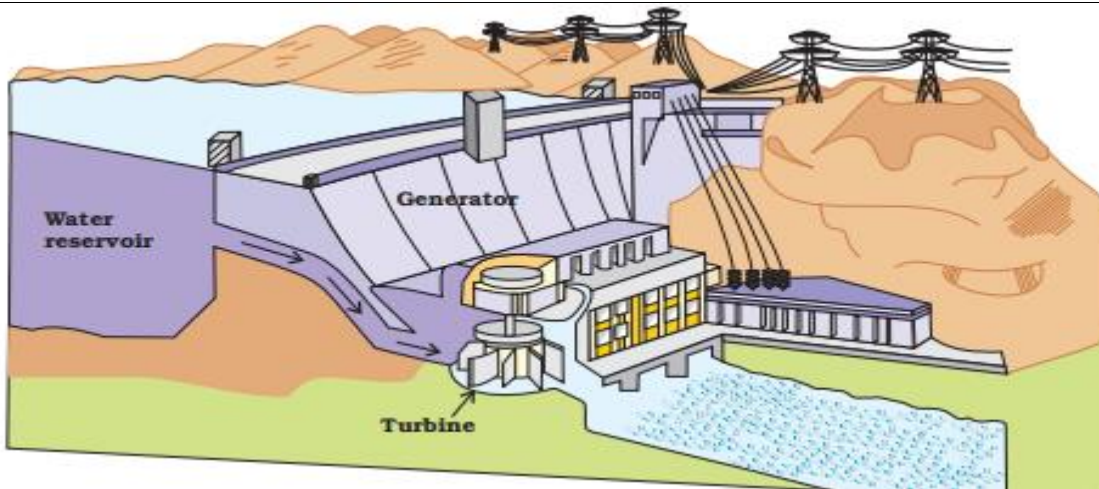


INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

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| Class: VIII | Department: Social Science | Sub: Geography |
| Worksheet No: 9 | Topic: Mineral and Power Resources | Year: 2023-24 |

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|------------|--|
| I | Choose the correct option: - |
| 1 | The process of taking out the minerals from rocks under the earth is called as (a) Mining (b) Pumping (c) Extracting (d) None of these |
| 2 | The process of digging minerals lying on the surface of the Earth is called (a) Drilling (b) Off-shore drilling (c) Quarrying (d) Extraction |
| 3 | Name the process in which deep wells are bored to take out petroleum and natural gas. (a) Shaft mining (b) Quarrying (c) Drilling (d) Open-cast mining |
| 4 | Name the country where there are no known mineral deposits in the world. (a) France (b) Switzerland (c) Canada (d) None of these |
| 5 | Why has quarrying become a major environmental concern? (a) Because minerals are pollutants (b) Due to the dust from the quarrying activities (c) Because it is done by displacing people (d) None of these |
| 6 | Minerals found in _____ are not accessible. (a) Greenland (b) Serbia (c) Antarctica (d) Japan |
| 7 | Limestone is a _____ mineral. (a) ferrous (b) metallic (c) non-metallic (d) non – ferrous |
| 8 | _____ is the largest producer of diamond, gold and platinum in the world. 9a) Asia (b) Antarctica (c) Africa (d) Australia |
| 9 | _____ can be found in the Appalachian region of Canada. (a) Silver (b) Coal (c) Diesel (d) Chromium |
| 10 | Chile and Peru are leading producers of _____. (a) Copper (b) Iron-ore (c) Zinc (d) Mica |
| II | Fill in the blanks: - |
| 11 | Biogas is produced in areas. Ans: Rural |
| 12 | Australia is the largest producer of in the world. Ans: Bauxite |
| 13 | China and India have large deposits. Ans: Iron ore |
| 14 | Gold is an example of _____ mineral. Ans: Non-ferrous |
| 15 | Metallic minerals are found in igneous and _____ rock formations that form large plateaus. Ans: Metamorphic |
| III | State whether the given statements are true or false: - |
| 16 | Petroleum is also termed as black gold - True |
| 17 | Environmental aspects must be carefully looked into before building huge dams - True |
| 18 | Solar energy is a good source of energy in western part of Rajasthan. True |
| 19 | Sedimentary rock formations of plains and young fold mountains contain metallic |

| | Minerals- False | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|----------|----------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------|-----------|-------------|---|-----------------------|--------------------|--|-------------------------|
| 20 | Coal is often referred to as Buried Sunshine-True | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IV | Match the Following | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Column A</th> <th>Column B</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>21. Tidal mill farms.</td> <td>A. Monozite sands</td> </tr> <tr> <td>22. Biogas</td> <td>B. Norway</td> </tr> <tr> <td>23. Thorium</td> <td>C. Russia, France and the Gulf of Kachchh</td> </tr> <tr> <td>24. hydroelectricity.</td> <td>D. automobile fuel</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>E. cooking and lighting</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Column A | Column B | 21. Tidal mill farms. | A. Monozite sands | 22. Biogas | B. Norway | 23. Thorium | C. Russia, France and the Gulf of Kachchh | 24. hydroelectricity. | D. automobile fuel | | E. cooking and lighting |
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| | Answers: 21-C, 22-E, 23-A, 24-B | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IV | Very Short Answer Questions: - | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | Where are the geothermal plants in India located? Answer: Manikaran in Himachal Pradesh and Puga Valley in Ladakh. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | What are the 2 main conventional sources of energy? Answer: Firewoods and fossil fuels. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27 | What is 'Thermal power'? Ans: Electricity from coal is called thermal power. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | What is 'Biogas'? Answer: Organic waste such as dead plant and animal material and dung and kitchen waste can be converted into gaseous fuel called Biogas. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| V | Answer in detail: - | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | Define minerals in brief and explain how they are formed without any human interference. Ans: *A naturally occurring substance that has a definite chemical composition is a mineral. *Minerals are not evenly distributed over space. *Minerals are formed in different types of geological environments, under varying conditions. *They are created by natural processes without any human interference. *They can be identified on the basis of their physical properties such as colour, density, hardness chemical property such as solubility. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | What is meant by 'Hydel power'? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answer: Rain water or river water stored in dams is made to fall from heights. • The falling water flows through pipes inside the dam over turbine blades placed at the bottom of the dam. The moving blades then turn the generator to produce electricity. • This is called hydroelectricity. The water discharged after the generation of electricity is used for irrigation. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 31 | Define 'Coal' and why is it referred as Buried Sunshine? Name the Countries where it is found. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Coal is the most abundantly found fossil fuel. It is used as a domestic fuel, in industries such as iron and steel, steam engines and to generate electricity. Electricity from coal is called Thermal Power. •The coal which we are using today was formed millions of years ago when giant ferns and swamps got buried under the layer of earth. Therefore, Coal is referred to as Buried Sunshine. • The leading coal producers of the world are China, USA, Germany, Russia, South Africa and France. The coal producing areas in India are Raniganj, Jharia, Dhanbad and Bokaro in Jharkhand. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| VI | Observe the given picture and answer the following questions. | | | | | | | | | | | | |



1. Name and identify the above picture?

Answer: Hydel Power Generator

2. What is Hydel power?

Answer: Hydel power, also known as hydroelectric power it is a method of generating electricity by harnessing the energy of flowing water, usually from dams or rivers.

3. What is the benefit of using hydel power?

Answer: One of the benefits of hydel power is that it is a renewable and clean energy source. It does not produce greenhouse gases or air pollution. Additionally, water released after electricity generation can be used for irrigation.

4. Which countries are leading producers of hydel power in the world?

Answer: Some of the leading producers of hydel power in the world include Paraguay, Norway, Brazil, and several others.

VII Read the following source and answer the following questions.

A naturally occurring substance that has a definite chemical composition is a mineral. Minerals are not evenly distributed over space. They are concentrated in a particular area or rock formations. Some minerals are found in areas which are not easily accessible such as the Arctic ocean bed and Antarctica. Minerals are formed in different types of geological environments, under varying conditions. They are created by natural processes without any human interference. They can be identified on the basis of their physical properties such as colour, density, hardness and chemical property such as solubility.

1. Define the term 'Mineral'.

Ans: A substance is considered a mineral if it is naturally occurring, has a specific chemical composition, and possesses a definite crystalline structure.

2. How Minerals can be extracted from the Earth?

Ans: Minerals can be extracted from the Earth through methods such as mining (underground or surface), drilling (making holes to reach deep deposits), and quarrying (surface excavation).

3. How Minerals are classified?

Ans: Minerals can be classified as Metallic and Non – metallic minerals. Metallic minerals are further divided into Ferrous and non-ferrous minerals.

4. Give an example of minerals found in inaccessible regions.

Ans: Minerals such as manganese nodules are found in less accessible places like the Arctic Ocean bed and Antarctica.