



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: X	Department: Social Science	Sub: Geography
Chapter-5 Question Bank:3	Topic: Minerals and Energy Resources	Year: 2023-24

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.										
2	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)										
3	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.										
4	What are Placer deposits? Ans. Alluvial deposits with some minerals in the valley floors and the base of hills are called Placer deposits. Ex. Gold, Silver, Platinum etc.										
5	Differentiate between conventional sources of energy and Non-conventional sources of energy? <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Conventional sources of energy.</th><th>Non-conventional sources of energy.</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1. These have been used for some time.</td><td>1. These have been recently developed.</td></tr><tr><td>2. These are expensive in the long run.</td><td>2. These are cheaper in the long run.</td></tr><tr><td>3. These are used extensively.</td><td>3. These are used locally.</td></tr><tr><td>4. Ex: - Coal, petroleum, natural gas and hydroelectricity.</td><td>4. Ex: - Solar, wind, tidal, geothermal, atomic energy and Biogas.</td></tr></tbody></table>	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. Ex: - Coal, petroleum, natural gas and hydroelectricity.	4. Ex: - Solar, wind, tidal, geothermal, atomic energy and Biogas.
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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. Larger occurrence of minerals is called Lodes.										
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.										

8	<p>Describe the distribution of coal in India?</p> <p>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.</p>
9	<p>How will you use and conserve energy efficiently?</p> <p>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.</p>
10	<p>“Hydel power is more important source of energy than thermal power”. Discuss this fact with four examples?</p> <p>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.</p>
11	<p>Describe any two facts regarding the importance of manganese in our daily life. Also name the four states which are known for its production?</p> <p>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.</p>
12	<p>Why is coal called the most important source of energy even today? Explain any four reasons.</p> <p>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.</p>
13	<p>State any two main uses of Copper. Also, mention four major Copper producing districts of India?</p> <p>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.</p>
14	<p>Why do you think that solar energy has a bright future in India?</p> <p>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.</p>
15	<p>What are nonconventional sources of energy? Why do the nonconventional sources of energy have a bright future?</p> <p>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.</p>

16	<p>What is the importance of natural gas as a source of fuel?</p> <p>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.</p>
17	<p>In recent years, use of which fuel is gaining popularity for transport vehicles? Why?</p> <p>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.</p>
18	<p>Why is it important to conserve Energy resources?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy is a basic requirement for economic development. • Every sector of the national economy – Agriculture, Industry, Transport, Commercial and Domestic needs – needs inputs of energy. • Consumption of energy has been steadily rising all over the country. • India is presently one of the least energy efficient countries in the world.
19	<p>What are the uses of bio-fuel? What values does the use of bio-fuel promote?</p> <p>Ans. Following are the uses of bio-fuel.</p> <p>(a) Waste management (b) Used as fuel as well as manure (c) Cheap source of fuel.</p> <p>Values promoted by the use of bio-fuel are as follows.</p> <p>(a) Environment concern (b) Self-reliance of rural households (c) Management of natural resources.</p>
<p><u>IMPORTANT MAPS FROM CHAPTER-5 (MINERALS)</u></p> <p><u>Map No: 1,</u> INDIA - MINERALS – (Identification only) (Page: 54)</p> <p>Iron ore – Kudermukh, Bellary, Bailadila, Durg, and Mayurbhanj</p> <p><u>Map No: 2,</u> INDIA – ENERGY RESOURCES, HVJ PIPE LINE – (Page: 59)</p> <p>Coal mines - Neyveli, Talcher, Bokaro and Raniganj(Identification only)</p> <p>Oil fields- Naharkatia, Mumbai high, Digboi, Bassien, Ankaleshwar and Kalol</p> <p><u>Map No: 3,</u> INDIA POWERPLANTS – (Locating and labelling), (Page: 61)</p> <p>Nuclear- Kalpakkam, Tarapur, Kakrapara, and Narora.</p> <p>Thermal- Ramagundam, Singrauli, and Namrup.</p>	