

# Mineral and energy resources

1. Give two advantages of using bio – gas as a source of power. **[2]**

(2019)

Answer:

- It does not cause any pollution.
- It is a cheap source of energy.

2. Name the following : **[2]**

(i) A metallic mineral for which the Balaghat district of Madhya Pradesh is famous.

(ii) The multi-purpose project based on the River Sutlej.

(2019)

Answer:

(i) Manganese

(ii) Bhakhra Nangal Project

3. Give two advantages that non-conventional energy sources have over conventional energy sources. **[2]**

(2018)

Answer:

(i) These are renewable sources of energy, e.g., solar energy, wind energy.

(ii) These do not cause any pollution.

4. (i) Mention one advantage of the use of natural gas over coal or petroleum. **[2]**

(ii) Name one off shore oil field of India.

(2018)

Answer:

(i) It is a clean energy resource.

It is easy to transport through pipelines.

(ii) Bombay-High and Bassein.

5. Answer the following :

(i) State one industrial use of copper. **[3]**

- (ii) Mention one advantage of generating power from bio-gas.  
(iii) Name the mineral that toughens steel and makes it rust-proof.

(2018)

Answer:

(i) It is used in power cables.

(ii)

- It does not cause any pollution.
- It is a cheap source of energy.
- It prevents the loss of trees and manure due to burning of fuel wood and cow dung cakes.

(iii) Manganese

6. (i) Name the metal obtained from Bauxite. Give any one use of the metal mentioned by you.  
(ii) Which multi-purpose project provides power to both Punjab and Himachal Pradesh ?

(2018)

Answer:

(i) Aluminium

It is used for making pots, pans and parts of automobiles.

(ii) Bhakra Nangal

7. Give a reason for each of the following : **[3]**

- (i) Odisha has benefited greatly from the Hirakud project.  
(ii) Copper is used to make electric wires.  
(iii) India's location is advantageous for the generation of solar power.

(2019)

Answer:

(i) Because it provides the required power to various mines and exploitation units.

(ii) Because it is a good conductor of electricity.

(iii) Because India being a tropical country, is well endowed with plenty of solar energy. Most parts of the country have bright sunshine throughout the year except a brief monsoon period.

8. Briefly answer the following: **[3]**

- (i) Name a mineral used to generate nuclear power.
- (ii) Why is petroleum often referred to as “liquid gold”?
- (iii) State one disadvantage of using coal as a source of power.

(2019)

Answer:

- (i) Uranium
- (ii) Due to its high utility as a source of energy and as a raw material for a large number of industries.
- (iii) Burning coal emits harmful wastes such as carbon dioxide, sulphuric acid, ash etc.

9. Name the following: **[2]**

- (i) An offshore oil field in the Gulf of Cambay.
- (ii) An oil refinery in Bihar.

(2017)

Answer:

- (i) Mumbai High
- (ii) IOC

10. Name the following:

- (i) An off-shore oil field of India
- (ii) An iron ore mine of Karnataka

(2016)

Answer:

- (i) Mumbai High in Maharashtra.
- (ii) An iron ore mine of Karnataka : Kudremukh iron ore mine.

11. Name the following:

- (i) Largest coal field of India.
- (ii) Oldest oil-field of India.
- (iii) Best variety of iron ore.

(2016)

Answer:

- (i) Jharia coal field in Jharkhand.
- (ii) Digboi oil reserves in Assam.

(iii) Haematite.

12. (i) Name the metal extracted from Bauxite.  
(ii) Mention two uses of this metal.

(2016)

Answer:

- (i) Aluminium is extracted from Bauxite.  
(ii) Uses of aluminium are :  
1. Used in air craft Industry.  
2. Used for making head light reflectors.

13. State an important industrial use of : **[3]**

1. Manganese
2. Coal
3. Aluminum

(2017)

Answer:

1. Iron and Steel manufacturing
2. Iron and Steel manufacturing
3. Use to making pots and pans because good conductor of heat.

14. State two reasons why limestone is a valuable mineral. **[2]**

(2015)

Answer:

Limestone is a valuable mineral because it is used in various industries like chemicals, iron and steel, cement, fertilizers etc.

15. State the most important use of the following :

- (i) Iron ore  
(ii) Bauxite **[2]**

(2015)

Answer:

- (i) Iron ore : In the production of steel.  
(ii) Bauxite: In the production of aluminium.

16. Name the :

- (i) Largest oil refinery in the Public sector.
- (ii) State that is the largest producer of coal.
- (iii) Best variety of iron ore. **[3]**

(2015)

Answer:

- (i) Largest oil refinery in the public sector — Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.
- (ii) Jharkhand is the largest coal producing state.
- (iii) Hematite is the best variety of iron ore.

17. Give a geographic reason for each of the following :

- (i) Many port cities have their own oil refineries.
- (ii) Petroleum is called a 'fossil fuel'.
- (iii) Coal is called a versatile mineral. **[3]**

(2015)

Answer:

- (i) Port cities have their own oil refineries because two thirds of the petroleum is imported. The crude oil is imported from Gulf countries and Malaysia.
- (ii) Petroleum is called fossil fuel because it is derived from plant and animal . life buried in sedimentary rocks millions of years ago.
- (iii) Coal is called a versatile mineral because it forms a basic raw material for the production of chemicals, dyes, fertilizers, paints, synthetics, explosive apart from source of energy.

18. Mention any two uses of manganese.

(2014)

Answer:

Two uses of Manganese:

- (i) Making of iron and steel. It makes it tough.
- (ii) Manufacturing of paints and glass.

19. Which of the different varieties of coal is used for domestic purposes and why ?

(2014)

Answer:

Anthracite and bituminous variety are used for domestic purpose because it has high calorific value and leaves less ash.

20. Name the mineral used in the manufacture of:

- (i) Cement
- (ii) Aluminium
- (iii) Synthetics.

(2014)

Answer:

Mineral used in the manufacturing of

- (i) Cement—Limestone.
- (ii) Aluminium—Bauxite
- (iii) Synthetics—Petroleum

21. Which State is the leading producer of the following minerals ?

- (i) Coal
- (ii) Oil
- (iii) Manganese.

(2014)

Answer:

Leading producer states for the following minerals :

- (i) Coal—Jharkhand.
- (ii) Oil—Maharashtra.
- (iii) Manganese—Orissa.

22. Name the ore of aluminium. Describe two main uses of aluminium.

(2013)

Answer:

Ore of Aluminium is Bauxite. Two uses of Aluminium:

- (i) In Aircraft industry
- (ii) In Electrical wires industry

23. Name any two industrial products for which limestone is used as a source of raw material.

(2013)

Answer:

Two industrial products for which limestone is used:

- (i) Iron and steel industry
- (ii) Cement industry

24. (i) Name two industries that use a high quantity of coal.  
(ii) Name one important area that has large coal deposits in the states of Jharkhand and West Bengal.

(2013)

Answer:

- (i) Two industries that use high quantity coal are :
  - 1. Iron and steel industry
  - 2. Sugar industry
- (ii) Large coal deposits states :
  - 1. In Jharkhand—Jharia
  - 2. In West Bengal—Raniganj

25. (i) Which state is the largest producer of mineral oil ?  
(ii) Name two coastal and two inland oil-refineries in India.

(2013)

Answer:

- (i) Largest producer of mineral oil is Assam.
- (ii) Two coastal oil refineries are Kochi and Chennai.  
Two inland oil refineries are Barauni and Mathura.

26. (i) Name two leading states producing manganese.  
(ii) Name one use of the mineral.

(2012)

Answer:

- (i) Orissa and Karnataka.
- (ii) Manganese is used for making steel and glass.

27. (i) Name two varieties of iron ore used in industry.  
(ii) How is the low grade iron ore utilized ?

(2012)

Answer:

- (i) Haematite and Magnetite
- (ii) Low grade iron ore is used in mini steel plants.

28. Give geographical reasons why :

- (i) Anthracite is used for domestic purposes.
  - (ii) Oil refineries are located close to oil fields or near ports.
  - (iii) The location of coal fields is an important factor in industrial development.
- (2012)

Answer:

- (i) Anthracite is used for domestic purpose because it does not give more smoke and have above 90% of carbon.
- (ii) Oil refineries are located close to oil fields as it helps to transport crude oil or near ports because most of the crude petroleum is imported from other countries.
- (iii) Location of coal fields is an important factor in industrial development because it is the basic source of power and it is heavy and bulky also which is difficult to transport.

29. Name the mineral:

- (i) which is converted to aluminium.
  - (ii) which is used in the manufacture of cement.
  - (iii) the largest deposits of which are found in Balaghat in Madhya Pradesh.
- (2012)

Answer:

- (i) Bauxite
- (ii) Limestone
- (iii) Manganese.

30. What grade of iron-ore is mostly mined in India ? Name two leading iron-ore producing states. [2]

(2011)

Answer:

Hematite and Magnetite states grade of iron ore is mostly found in India.  
Two leading iron ore producing states are Orissa and Jharkhand.



31. What is lignite ? Name the two areas where lignite is found in India. **[2]**

(2011)

Answer:

Lignite is a poor quality coal which has 60% of carbon content.

It is found in Kashmir (Riasi) and Tamil Nadu (Neyveli).

32. Name the leading producer of manganese in India. Name two important industrial uses of manganese. **[3]**

(2011)

Answer:

Leading producer of Manganese in India is Orissa.

Two Industrial uses of Manganese are:

1. Used for the manufacturing of paints and glass.
2. Used in Iron and Steel industry to strengthen steel.

33. Name the two states where limestone is found. Mention two important uses of limestone. **[3]**

(2011)

Answer:

Two states where limestone is found – Chhattishgarh and Madhya Pradesh.

Two uses of limestone are :

1. It is used as raw material in cement industry and
2. As flux in iron and steel industry.

34. On which river is the Chukha Project constructed ? What was the purpose of erecting it. **[2]**

(2010)

Answer:

river pase. To earn foreign exchange.

35. Name the gas that is generated in bio-gas plants and then harnessed for power. Mention one advantage of bio-gas plants over the other sources of power. **[2]**

(2010)

Answer:

methane

Advantage: it provides pollution free energy.

36. Mention three advantages that hydro-electric power has over thermal power. **[3]**  
(2010)

Answer:

- Hydel power is generated
- These use renewable sources of energy
- These do not cause any pollution.
- These should be near the sources of energy

37. Name:

- (i) the largest earthen dam in Pakistan. On which river is it ? Why was it constructed ?
- (ii) a multi-purpose project in India which has been erected in joint collaboration with Nepal. **[3]**

(2010)

Answer:

- (i) Tarbela Dam. It is built over the River Indus .The primary purpose of the Tarbela Dam Project was to regulate the flows of the Indus River for irrigation use. Other objectives were to achieve substantial generation of hydroelectric power and flood control by conserving snow melt and monsoon flows of the Indus River.
- (ii) Pancheshwar Multipurpose Project

38. Name one centre in each of the following states where iron is mined :

- (i) Orissa
- (ii) Jharkhand. **[2]**

(2010)

Answer:

- (i) Orissa: Iron is mined at Keonjhar.
- (ii) Jharkhand: Iron is mined at Singhbhum.

39. Which variety of coal is popular for domestic use ? Give a reason for your answer.  
**[2]**

(2010)

Answer:

The variety of coal, popular for domestic use is 'Bituminous' because the 'Bituminous' (50% to 80% carbon) is mostly available in India. This variety is good for domestic use.

40. Name a region which has natural gas deposits. Mention two uses of natural gas.

**[3]**

(2010)

Answer:

Assam, Mumbai High are some gas producing regions.

Two uses of Natural Gas :

1. Natural Gas is used as the most important fuel (as cooking gas and also as fuel for vehicles).
2. It is used in the chemical fertilizers.

41. The rivers of South India are easier to tap for power than the rivers of North India.

(2010)

Answer:

The rivers of South India flow over the plateau region and therefore are swift