

## CBSE Test Paper - 04

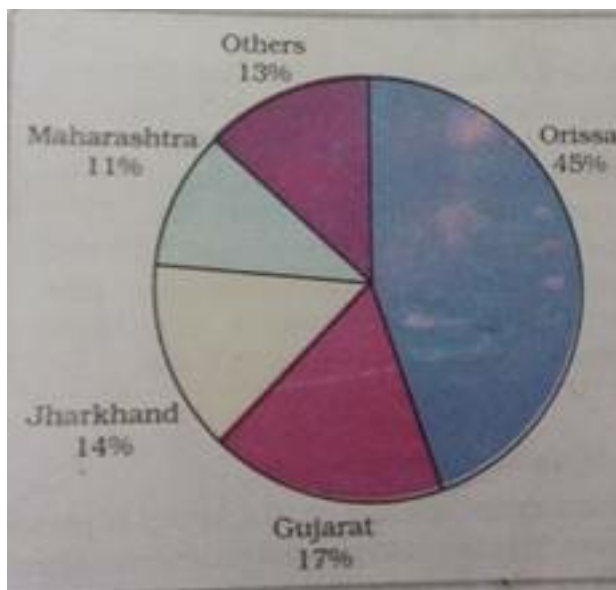
### Chapter - 13 Minerals and Energy resources

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1. Ballari-Chitradurga- Chikkamagaluru Tumakuru belt is in \_\_\_\_\_ state has huge iron ore deposits. **(1)**
  - a. Tamil Nadu
  - b. Karnataka
  - c. Kerala
  - d. Maharashtra
2. Geologists define mineral as a “homogenous, naturally occurring substance with a definable \_\_\_\_\_. **(1)**
  - a. internal structure
  - b. structure
  - c. shape
  - d. outer structure
3. Why is Natural gas considered as an environment friendly fuel? **(1)**
  - a. because of low carbon dioxide emissions
  - b. because of high carbon dioxide emissions
  - c. because of low Oxygen emissions
  - d. because of low hydrogen emissions
4. Cars, buses, trains, aeroplanes are manufactured from minerals and run on \_\_\_\_\_. **(1)**
  - a. power resources derived from the earth
  - b. power resources derived from the sea
  - c. power resources derived from the air
  - d. power resources derived from the ocean
5. In Rajasthan, the major mica producing area is around \_\_\_\_\_. **(1)**

- a. Jaisalmer
- b. Jaipur
- c. Ajmer
- d. Sikar district

6. What are the conventional sources of energy? **(1)**
7. Name the mineral which is used to reduce cavities in the toothpaste. **(1)**
8. With whose permission extraction is possible in India? **(1)**
9. Which mines produce maximum copper in India? **(1)**
10. Explain the formation of Bauxite and name the metal obtained from it. **(3)**
11. How minerals are formed in sedimentary rocks? Name any two minerals formed due to evaporation especially in arid region. **(3)**
12. Study the given chart carefully and answer the following questions:
  - i. Which state is the largest producer of Bauxite in India?
  - ii. Which mineral is derived from Bauxite?
  - iii. What is the importance of aluminium? **(3)**



13. On the given political map of India, locate, mark and label the following with appropriate symbols.

- i. Iron ore mine in the Western Ghats
- ii. The state with the highest bauxite production in India
- iii. Koderma-Gaya-Hazaribagh belt of Jharkhand **(3)**



14. Describe the importance of minerals in human life. **(5)**
15. (a) Name the non-metallic mineral which can be easily split into thin sheets.  
(b) What are the properties of this mineral and in which areas is it found? **(5)**

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**Answer**

1. b. Karnataka

**Explanation:** Ballari- Chitradurga- Chikkamagaluru Tumakuru belt in Karnataka has large reserves of iron ore. The Kudremukh mines located in the Western Ghats of Karnataka are a 100 per cent export unit. Kudremukh deposits are known to be one of the largest in the world.

2. a. internal structure.

**Explanation:** Geologists define mineral as a “homogenous, naturally occurring substance with a definable internal structure.” Minerals are found in varied forms in nature, ranging from the hardest diamond to the softest talc. Rocks are combinations of homogeneous substances called minerals.

3. a. because of low carbon dioxide emissions

**Explanation:** Natural gas is considered an environment friendly fuel because of low carbon dioxide emissions and is, therefore, the fuel for the present century. It is non toxic and non poisonous for humans.

4. a. power resources derived from the earth

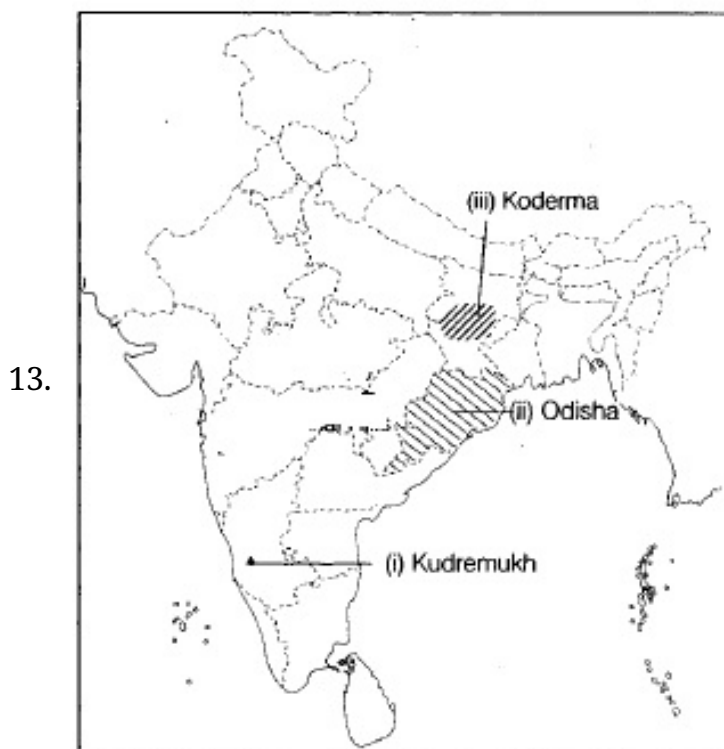
**Explanation:** Cars, buses, trains, aeroplanes are manufactured from minerals and run on power resources derived from the earth. Even the food that we eat contains minerals. In all stages of development, human beings have used minerals for their livelihood, decoration, festivities, religious and ceremonial rites. Life processes cannot occur without minerals.

5. c. Ajmer

**Explanation:** In Rajasthan, the major mica producing area is around Ajmer. Nellore mica belt of Andhra Pradesh is also an important producer in the country. Mica deposits are found in the northern edge of the Chota Nagpur plateau.

6. The energy sources which are exhaustible and cannot be replaced after using up are known as conventional sources, like coal and petroleum.

7. Fluoride is the mineral which is used to reduce cavities in the toothpaste.
8. Only after obtaining the permission of the government extraction is possible.
9. Balaghat mines in Madhya Pradesh and Khetri mines in Rajasthan produce maximum copper in India.
10. Bauxite deposits are formed chiefly by weathering of aluminous rock. Intense weathering of the surface rocks helps in their decomposition thus forming bauxite deposits. The metal obtained from bauxite is aluminium. Alumina occurs in the form of clay within the bauxite deposits which is in turn obtained as aluminium.
11. In sedimentary rocks a number of minerals occur in beds and layers. They have been formed as a result of deposition, accumulation and concentration in horizontal strata. Coal and some forms of iron ore have been concentrated as a result of long periods under great heat and pressure. Another group of sedimentary minerals include gypsum, potash salt and sodium salt. These are formed as a result of evaporation especially in arid region.
12.
  - i. Odisha is the largest producer of Bauxite.
  - ii. Aluminium is derived from Bauxite.
  - iii. It combines the strength of iron but it is quite light in weight and has good conductivity and great malleability.



14. Minerals are indispensable part of human life.
  - i. Almost everything we use, from a tiny pin to towering building or a big ship, all

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are made from minerals.

- ii. The railway lines and the tarmac of the roads, 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. In all stages of development, human beings have used minerals for their livelihood, decoration, festivities, religious and ceremonial rites.
  - v. Availability of the minerals helps in the economic development of the country.
  - vi. Our food too contains minerals.
15. (a) Mica is the mineral made up of a series of plates or leaves. It can be easily split into thin sheets.
- (b) Its properties are as follows:
- i. Mica sheets can be so thin that a thousand can be layered into mica sheet of a few centimetres high.
  - ii. Mica can be clear, black, green, red, yellow or brown.
  - iii. Due to its excellent dielectric strength, low power loss factor, insulating properties and resistance to high voltage, is used in electric and electronic industries.
- The major mica producing areas are:
- i. Mica is found in the northern edge of the Chota Nagpur plateau.
  - ii. Koderma Gaya-Hazaribagh belt of Jharkhand is the leading producer
  - iii. In Rajasthan the major mica producing area is around Ajmer.
  - iv. Nellore mica belt of Andhra Pradesh is also an important producer in the country.