TEXTBOOK QUESTIONS SOLVED

Question 1. Answer the following questions.
(i) Name any three common minerals used by you every day.
(ii) What is an ore? Where are the ores of metallic minerals generally located?
(iii) Name two regions rich in natural gas resources.
(iv) Which sources of energy would you suggest for
(a) rural areas (b) coastal areas (c) arid regions
(v) Give five ways in which you can save energy at home.
Answer: (i) Three common minerals used by us in day-to-day life are copper, iron and salt.
(ii) An ore is a rock from which minerals are mined. Ores of metallic minerals are found usually in igneous and metamorphic rock formations.
(iii) Two regions in India rich in natural gas resources are: Jaisalmer and Krishna-Godavari delta.
(iv) (a) For rural areas, solar energy and wind energy are feasible options. There aren't many high-rise buildings to act as obstacle for sunlight or to break the momentum of wind.
(b) For coastal areas, wind energy and tidal energy are good choices.
(c) For arid regions, wind energy and solar energy are feasible, for reasons similar to rural areas.
(v) Five ways in which one can save energy at home:
(a) Promoting the use of solar energy as much as possible.
(b) Using biogas as cooking fuel.
(c) Drying clothes in sunlight instead of electric dryers to prevent emissions and unnecessary use of electricity.
(d) Avoiding misuse of electricity; switching off fans and lights when not required.
(e) Using pressure cookers for cooking.

Question 2. Tick the correct answer.
(i) Which one of the following is not a characteristic of minerals?
(a) They are created by natural processes.
(b) They have a definite chemical composition.
(c) They are inexhaustible.
(d) Their distribution is uneven.
(ii) Which one of the following is not a producer of mica?
(a) Jharkhand
(b) Karnataka
(c) Rajasthan
(d) Andhra Pradesh
(iii) Which one of the following is a leading producer of copper in the world?
(a) Bolivia
(b) Ghana
(c) Chile
(d) Zimbabwe
(iv) Which one of the following practices will not conserve LPG in

your kitchen?
(a) Soaking the dal for some time before cooking it.
(b) Cooking food in a pressure cooker.
(c) Keeping the vegetables chopped before lighting the gas for cooking.
(d) Cooking food in an open pan kept on low flame.
Answer: (i) (c), (ii) (b), (iii) (c), (iv) (d).

Question 3. Give reasons.
(i) Environmental aspects must be carefully looked into before building huge dams.
(ii) Most industries are concentrated around coal mines.
(iii) Petroleum is referred to as “black gold”.
(iv) Quarrying can become a major environmental concern.
Answer: (i) Building huge dams causes destabilisation of the natural habitats of plants and wild animals living in the area. These environmental aspects should be looked into before building dams.
(ii) Presence of coal mines around industries reduces the costs of transportation and also ensures easy availability of fuel.
(iii) Petroleum is a veiy valuable fossil fuel. It is used for running all machineries, transport vehicles, from a bicycle to an aeroplane.
(iv) After quarrying, pits are not covered so they may cause environmental hazards.

Question 4. Distinguish between the followings.
(i) Conventional and non-conventional sources of energy.
(ii) Biogas and natural gas.
(iii) Ferrous and non-ferrous minerals
(iv) Metallic and non-metallic minerals.
Answer: (i)

Conventional Sources of Energy	Non-conventional Sources of Energy
1. Conventional power sources are those that have been in use for a long time.	1. Non-conventional power sources are those power sources that have come into use recently due to the depleting conventional resources and growing awareness.
2. Examples: Fossil fuels and firewood.	2. Examples: Solar energy, tidal energy.

(ii)

Biogas	Natural Gas
1. Biogas is obtained from the decomposition of organic waste.	1. Natural gas is obtained as a by-product from the extraction of petroleum.
2. It is a renewable source.	2. It is a non-renewable source.
3. It is a non-conventional source.	3. It is a conventional source.

(iii)

Ferrous Minerals	Non-ferrous Minerals
1. Ferrous minerals are those containing iron.	1. Non-ferrous minerals are those not containing iron.
2. They are magnetic.	2. They are non-magnetic.
3. Example: iron ore.	3. Example: limestone.

(iv)

Metallic Minerals	Non-metallic Minerals
1. Metallic minerals contain metals in raw form.	1. Non-metallic minerals do not contain metals.
2. Examples: Iron ore, bauxite.	2. Examples: limestone, gypsum.

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