

Minerals and Energy Resources

1. OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

1. In which kind of rocks are the minerals deposited and accumulated in the stratas?

- (a) Igneous rocks (b) Metamorphic rocks
(c) Sedimentary rocks (d) None of these

Ans : (c) Sedimentary rocks

2. The toothbrush and tube containing paste are made up of plastic obtained from

- (a) Mica (b) Petroleum
(c) Fibre (d) Paper

Ans : (b) Petroleum

3. Ferrous minerals account for about of the total value of production of metallic minerals.

- (a) One-fourth (b) Two-fourth
(c) Three-fourth (d) Two-third

Ans : (c) Three-fourth

4. Which of the following is the basic mineral and the backbone of industrial development?

- (a) Zinc ore (b) Iron ore
(c) Manganese ore (d) Silver ore

Ans : (b) Silver ore

5. Which one of the following metals can be obtained from Bauxite?

- (a) Aluminium (b) Copper
(c) Iron (d) Silver

Ans : (a) Aluminium

6. Oceans beds are a treasure house of:

- (a) fishes (b) minerals
(c) tones (d) none of these

Ans : (b) minerals

7. Where is the largest wind farm cluster located in India?

- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Kerala
(c) Karnataka (d) Tamil Nadu

Ans : (d) Tamil Nadu

8. Which of the following is a mineral?

- (a) Diamond (b) Talc
(c) Mica (d) All of these

Ans : (d) All of these

9. Large reserves of natural gas have been discovered in which place in India?

- (a) Arabian Sea

(b) Andaman Nicobar Islands

(c) Krishna Godavari Basin

(d) Gulf of Mannar

Ans : (c) Krishna Godavari Basin

10. Which out of the following metallic minerals is obtained from veins and lodes?

- (a) Zinc (b) Limestone
(c) Rutile (d) Mica

Ans : (a) Zinc

11. In which of the following minerals is India sufficient?

- (a) Gold (b) Glass
(c) Limestone (d) All of these

Ans : (c) Lime Stone

12. Minerals are generally found in:

- (a) ores (b) rocks
(c) soil (d) none of these

Ans : (a) ores

13. What quantity of India's petroleum production is obtained from Mumbai High?

- (a) 63% (b) 36%
(c) 69% (d) 65%

Ans : (a) 63%

14. Which one of the following places is known for lignite deposits?

- (a) Khetri (b) Neyeli
(c) Baliadila (d) Bokaro

Ans : (b) Neyeli

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15. Which type of sand in Kerala is rich in thorium?

- (a) Monazite sands (b) Gypsum snads
(c) Silica sands (d) Black sands

Ans : (a) Monazite sands

16. Which of the following mineral is used to reduce

cavities in teeth?

- (a) Limestone (b) Aluminium oxide
(c) Fluoride (d) Silica

Ans : (c) Fluoride

17. The white colour in tooth paste comes from which of the following?

- (a) Titanium oxide (b) Fluoride
(c) Silica (d) Limestone

Ans : (a) Titanium oxide

18. The mineral having wide application in the electrical industry is:

- (a) nickel (b) manganese
(c) iron ore (d) zinc

Ans : (c) iron ore

19. Which is the finest iron ore with a very high content of iron?

- (a) Magnetite (b) Haematite
(c) Limonite (d) None of these

Ans : (a) Magnetite

20. The Badamphar mine in Mayurbhanj and Kendujhar district is situated in which of the following Indian state?

- (a) Karnataka (b) Odisha
(c) Chattisgarh (d) Jharkhand

Ans : (b) Odisha

21. In India, the Gulf of Khambhat, The Gulf of Kuchch and Gangetic delta provide ideal condition for utilising which energy?

- (a) Tidal energy
(b) Wind energy
(c) Solar energy
(d) Non-conventional energy

Ans : (a) Tidal energy

22. Iron ore is exported Japan and South Korea via which port?

- (a) Chennai (b) Vishakhapatnam
(c) Haldia (d) Mangaluru

Ans : (b) Vishakhapatnam

2. FILL IN THE BLANK

DIRECTION : Complete the following statements with appropriate word(s).

1. In and rocks minerals may occur in the cracks, crevices, faults or joints.

Ans : igneous, metamorphic

2. The sparkle in some toothpaste comes from

Ans : mica

3. Although, over minerals have been identified, only a few are abundantly found in most of the rocks.

Ans : 2000

4. Geographers study as part of the earth's crust for a better understanding of landforms.

Ans : minerals

5. Rocks are combinations of homogenous substances called

Ans : minerals

6. Fluoride which is used to reduce cavities comes from a mineral

Ans : flourite

7. Minerals are usually found in

Ans : ores

3. TRUE/FALSE

DIRECTION : Read each of the following statements and write if it is true or false.

1. Thermal energy is obtained by altering the structure of atoms.

Ans : False

2. Coal mining in Jowai and Cherapunjee is done by family member in the form of a long narrow tunnel, known as rat hole mining.

Ans : True

3. Odisha is the largest bauxite producing state in India.

Ans : True

4. Mineral oil is the next major energy resource in India after coal.

Ans : True

5. Anthracite is the highest quality hard coal.

Ans : True

6. Kudremukh mines Madhya Pradesh produces 52% of India's copper.

Ans : False

7. There are over 380 thermal plants in India.

Ans : False

8. The largest solar plant of India is located at Madhpur, near Bhuj.

Ans : True

4. ASSERTION AND REASON

DIRECTION : In the following questions, a statement of assertion is followed by a statement of reason. Mark the correct choice as :

(a) If Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

(b) If Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

(c) If Assertion is true but reason is false.

(d) If Both assertion and reason are false.

1. **Assertion :** Uses of iron brought a radical change in human life.

Reason : Different kinds of tools were invented by using minerals

Ans : (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

Revolution in agriculture-different type of tools invented like axe, hook, plough etc., revolution in industry-different tools and machines like spinning and also revolution in transportation- bullock- cart, ships, boats etc brought a radical change in human life

2. **Assertion :** Mining activity is often called a “Killer Industry”.

Reason : Mining helps in agriculture.

Ans : (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

Mining is a source of deforestation, high risk is involved, water sources get contaminated and mining doesn't help in agriculture.

3. **Assertion :** Iron ore is the basic mineral and the backbone of India.

Reason : India is rich in good quality Iron ore.

Ans : (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

Iron ore is the basic mineral and the backbone of industrial development. India is rich in good quality iron ores. Iron ore is exported largely from India, however the reason does not justify the assertion.

4. **Assertion :** Mica is a metallic mineral.

Reason : Mica mineral is the basic raw material for cement industry

Ans : (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

Mica is a mineral made up of a series of plates or leaves. It is a non-metallic mineral and it is used in electric and electronic industries.

5. **Assertion :** Minerals are an indispensable part of our lives.

Reason : Minerals have a universal use, they are used to manufacture everything we use in our day to day lives.

Ans : (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

Minerals are found in varied forms in nature. Even the food that we eat contains minerals. Almost everything we use, from a tiny pin to a towering building or a big ship, all are made from minerals.

6. **Assertion :** Geological processes of mineral formation is slow

Reason : Minerals resources are consumed way quickly than they are formed.

Ans : (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

Mineral formation is slow as it requires millions of years to be created but are used very quickly in comparison.

7. **Assertion :** Thermal power stations are located on or near the coalfields.

Reason : Coal is a bulky material, which loses weight on use as it is reduced to ash. Hence, heavy industries

and thermal power stations are located on or near the coalfields.

Ans : (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

The reason justifies the assertion.

8. **Assertion :** Natural gas is referred as an environment friendly fuel.

Reason : Natural gas contains low carbon dioxide emissions.

Ans : (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

Natural gas is considered an environment friendly fuel because of low carbon dioxide Emissions.

9. **Assertion :** Increased use of fossil fuels creates a healthy environment.

Reason : Fossil fuels such as coal, oil and gas are easily obtained from natural resource.

Ans : (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

Increased use of fossil fuels causes serious environmental problems. Hence, there is a pressing need to use renewable energy sources like solar energy, wind, tide, biomass and energy from waste material.

10. **Assertion :** Conservation of Energy Resources is essential.

Reason : Energy is a basic requirement for economic development.

Ans : (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

Energy saved is energy produced, the economic development plans implemented since Independence necessarily required increasing amounts of energy to remain operational.

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