

Minerals and Energy Resources

Question 1.

The mineral used in the manufacture of steel is:

- (a) Copper
- (b) Lead
- (c) Magnesium
- (d) Manganese

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Manganese

Manganese is used in the manufacturing of steel.

Question 2.

The state which is the largest producer of manganese is:

- (a) Gujarat
- (b) West Bengal
- (c) Bihar
- (d) Orissa

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Orissa

Orissa is the largest producer of manganese.

Question 3.

The mines of Madhya Pradesh produce 52 percent of India's copper.

- (a) Kolaghat
- (b) Khetri
- (c) Balaghat
- (d) Singbhum

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Balaghat

The Balaghat mines in Madhya Pradesh produce 52 percent of India's copper.

Question 4.

The most important bauxite deposits in the state of Orissa are in district.

- (a) Singbhum
- (b) Khetri
- (c) Balaghat
- (d) Koraput

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Koraput

The most important bauxite deposits in the states of Orissa are in Koraput district.

Question 5.

The mineral made up of a series of plates or leaves in:

- (a) Bauxite
- (b) Lead

- (c) Copper
- (d) Mica

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Mica

The mineral made up of a series of plates or leaves is mica.

Question 6.

Nellore mica belt is in the state of:

- (a) Orissa
- (b) Bihar
- (c) Madhya Pradesh
- (d) Andhra Pradesh

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Andhra Pradesh

Nellore mica belt is in the state of Andhra Pradesh.

Question 7.

The basic raw material for the cement industry and essential for smelting iron ore in the blast furnace is:

- (a) Iron
- (b) Mica
- (c) Limestone
- (d) Sodium chloride

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Limestone

Limestone is the basic raw material for the cement industry and essential for smelting iron ore in the blast furnace.

Question 8.

Low grade brown coal is known as:

- (a) Bituminous
- (b) Anthracite
- (c) Lignite
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Lignite

Low grade brown coal is known as lignite.

Question 9.

The highest quality hard coal is:

- (a) Bituminous
- (b) Anthracite
- (c) Lignite
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Anthracite

Anthracite is the hardest quality of hard coal.

Question 10.

Tertiary coals occur in which of the following:

- (a) Orissa, West Bengal and Bihar
- (b) Punjab, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir
- (c) Meghalaya, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland
- (d) Gujarat, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Meghalaya, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland

Tertiary coals occur in the states of Meghalaya, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland.

Question 11.

About percent of India's petroleum production is from Mumbai High.

- (a) 63
- (b) 73
- (c) 83
- (d) 93

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) 63

About 63 percent of India's petroleum production is from "Mumbai High."

Question 12.

Large reserves of natural gas have been discovered in the:

- (a) Ganga – Godavari Basin
- (b) Ganga – Yamuna Basi
- (c) Ganga – Brahmaputra Basin
- (d) Krishna – Godavari Basin

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Krishna – Godavari Basin

Large reserves of Natural gas have been discovered in the Krishna-Godavari Basin.

Question 13.

The number of thermal power plants in India is:

- (a) 110
- (b) 210
- (c) 310
- (d) 410

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) 310

The number of Thermal Power Plants in India are 310.

Question 14.

Nuclear energy is obtained by altering the:

- (a) Structure of atoms
- (b) Structure of electrons
- (c) Structure of protons
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Structure of atoms

Nuclear energy is obtained by altering the structure of atoms.

Question 15.

The largest solar plant of India is located at:

- (a) Madhapur
- (b) Khetri
- (c) Kolhapur
- (d) Jaisalmer

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Madhapur

The largest solar plant of India is located at Madhapur.

Question 16.

The largest wind farm cluster is located in Tamil Nadu from:

- (a) Nagarcoil to Madurai
- (b) Nagarcoil to Bhuj
- (c) Madhurai to Khetri
- (d) none of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Nagarcoil to Madurai

The largest wind farm cluster is located in Tamil Nadu from Nagarcoil to Madurai.

Question 17.

In rural areas biogas for domestic consumption is produced from:

- (a) S metals, plastics etc.
- (b) Animal and human waste and plastics
- (c) Shrubs, farm waste, animal and human waste
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Shrubs, farm waste, animal and human waste

The materials used to produce biogas for domestic consumption in rural areas are shrubs, farm waste, animal and human waste.

Question 18.

Oceanic tides are used to generate:

- (a) Electricity
- (b) Steam
- (c) Power
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Electricity

Oceanic tides are used to generate electricity.

Question 19.

Where are the projects to harness geothermal energy, located in India:

- (a) Parvati valley and Puga valley
- (b) Saraswati valley and Puga valley

- (c) Ganga valley and Puga valley
- (d) Yamuna valley and Puga valley

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Parvati valley and Puga valley

Two projects to harness geothermal energy in India are located in Parvati valley and Puga valley.

Question 20.

Geothermal energy refers to:

- (a) Heat and steam produced by using the heat from the interior of the earth.
- (b) Heat and light produced by using the heat from the interior of the earth.
- (c) Heat and electricity produced by using the heat from the interior of the earth.
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Heat and electricity produced by using the heat from the interior of the earth.

Geothermal energy refers to heat and electricity produced by using the heat from the interior of the earth.

Question 21.

Our mineral intake represents only about percent of our total intake of nutrients.

- (a) 0.1
- (b) 0.2
- (c) 0.3
- (d) 0.4

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) 0.3

Our mineral intake represents only about 0.3 percent of our total intake.

Question 22.

Homogenous naturally occurring substance with a definable internal structure is called a/an:

- (a) Ore
- (b) Gangue
- (c) Mineral
- (d) Silt

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Mineral

This is the definition of mineral.

Question 23.

The hardest mineral is:

- (a) Iron
- (b) Copper
- (c) Diamond
- (d) Talc

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Diamond

Diamond is the hardest mineral.

Question 24.

The softest mineral is:

- (a) Iron
- (b) Copper
- (c) Diamond
- (d) Talc

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Talc

Talc is the softest mineral.

Question 25.

Rocks are combination of homogenous substance called:

- (a) Ores
- (b) Minerals
- (c) Gangue
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Minerals

Rocks are combination of homogeneous substances called minerals.

Question 26.

At present the number of minerals identified are:

- (a) About 4000
- (b) Under 3000
- (c) Over 2000
- (d) Over 1000

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Over 2000

At present the number of minerals identified are over 2000.

Question 27.

Geographers study minerals as part of the earth's crust for a better understanding of:

- (a) Properties
- (b) Areas
- (c) Landforms
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Landforms

Geographers study minerals as part of the earth's crust for a better understanding of land forms.

Question 28.

In igneous and metamorphic rocks minerals may occur in:

- (a) Beds
- (b) Layers
- (c) Cracks, crevices faults or joints
- (d) Only cracks and crevices

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Cracks, crevices faults or joints

In igneous and metamorphic rocks minerals may occur in cracks, crevices faults or joints.

Question 29.

In sedimentary rocks minerals occur is:

- (a) Beds or layers
- (b) Cracks and crevices
- (c) Faults or joints
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Beds or layers

In sedimentary rocks minerals occur in beds.

Question 30.

The examples of minerals formed as a result of evaporation are:

- (a) Iron, copper and lead
- (b) Gold, silver and platinum
- (c) Gypsum, potash salt and sodium salt
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Gypsum, potash salt and sodium salt

Gypsum, potash salt and sodium salts are formed as a result of evaporation.

Question 31.

An accumulation of any mineral mixed with other elements is called a/an:

- (a) Ore
- (b) Gangue
- (c) Waste
- (d) Silt

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Ore

An accumulation of any mineral mixed with other elements is called an ore.

Question 32.

Examples of minerals that are not corroded by water are:

- (a) Gold and platinum
- (b) Iron and silver
- (c) Copper and tin
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Gold and platinum

Gold and platinum are not corroded by water.

Question 33.

Magnesium and bromine are largely derived from:

- (a) Placer deposits
- (b) Sea-shores

- (c) Ocean water
- (d) All the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Ocean water

Magnesium and bromine are largely derived from ocean water.

Question 34.

Coal mining in Jowal and Cherapunjee is done by family member in the form of a long narrow tunnel, known as :

- (a) 'Cat hole' mining
- (b) 'Rabbit hole' mining
- (c) 'Snake hole' mining
- (d) 'Rat hole' mining

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) 'Rat hole' mining

It is known as 'Rat hole' mining.

Question 35.

Most of the petroleum deposits are found in the states of:

- (a) Gujarat and Assam
- (b) West Bengal and Assam
- (c) Orissa and Bihar
- (d) Maharashtra and Orissa

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Gujarat and Assam

Most of the petroleum deposits are found in the states of Gujarat and Assam

Question 36.

The areas in India which are almost devoid of economic minerals are:

- (a) Alluvial plains of north India
- (b) Alluvial plains of south India
- (c) Alluvial plains of western India
- (d) Alluvial plains of eastern India

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Alluvial plains of north India

Alluvial soils of north India contain fertile soil for cultivation and these areas are devoid of economic minerals.

Question 37.

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

- (a) One-thirds
- (b) Two-thirds
- (c) Half
- (d) Three-fourths

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Three-fourths

Ferrous minerals account for about three-fourth's of the total value of the production of metallic minerals.

Question 38.

The ore which is the basic mineral and the back-bone of industrial development is:

- (a) Bauxite
- (b) Copper ore
- (c) Iron ore
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Iron ore

Iron ore is the basic mineral and the backbone of industrial development.

Question 39.

Kudre in Kannada means:

- (a) Dog
- (b) Lion
- (c) Elephant
- (d) Horse

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Horse

Kudre is Kannada means 'Horse'.

Question 40.

The iron ore mines located in the Western Ghat of Karnataka are called:

- (a) Kendujhar mines
- (b) Bellary mines
- (c) Kundermukh mines
- (d) Ratnagiri mines

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Kundermukh mines

They are called Kundermukh mines.

[Write true \(T\) or false \(F\)](#)

1. Minerals are not an indispensable part of our life.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

2. Life processes can occur without minerals.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

3. Limestone rock consists of a single mineral only.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

4. Major metallic minerals like tin, copper, zinc and lead etc. are obtained from veins and lodes.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

5. Gold, silver, tin and platinum are examples of some minerals that can be corroded by water.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

6. The ocean water contain vast quantities of minerals, but most of these are too widely diffused to be of economic significance.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

7. The ocean beds are not rich in manganese nodules.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

8. India is fortunate to have fairly rich ant varied mineral resources.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

9. Ferrous minerals provide a strong' for the development of metallurgical industries.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

10. India imports substantial quantities of ferrous minerals.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

11. Copper ore is the basic mineral and the backbone of industrial development.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

12. Hematite ore is the most important industrial iron ore in terms of the quantity used.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

13. Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur belt lies in Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

14. The Kudermukh mines located in the Western Ghats of Orissa are a 100 percent export unit.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

15. India's reserves and production of non-ferrous minerals is very satisfactory.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

16. India is critically deficient in the reserve and production of copper.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

17. The Singbhum district of Jharkhand is also a leading producer of bauxite.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

18. India's bauxite deposits are mainly found in the Amarkantak Plateau.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

19. Orissa is the largest copper producing state in India with 45 percent of the country's total production.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

20. Mica can easily split into thin sheets.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

21. In Rajasthan, the major mica producing area is around Nellore.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

22. Limestone is found in sedimentary rocks of most geological formations.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

23. Mineral resources are finite and non-renewable.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

24. Energy resources can be classified both as conventional and non-conventional sources.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

25. India is highly depended on petroleum for meeting its commercial energy requirements.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

26. The principal anthracite reserves are in Neyveli in Tamil Nadu.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

27. Metallurgical coal, is high grade bituminous coal which has a special value for smelting iron in blast furnaces.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

28. Most of the petroleum occurrences in India are associated with anticlines and fault traps in the rock formations of the tertiary age.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

29. Thermal electricity is generated by using coal, petroleum and natural gas.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

30. India is presently one of the most energy efficient countries in the world.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

Match the following

1.

Column-A	Column-B
1. Mineral	(a) accumulation of any mineral mixed with other elements.
2. Ores	(b) a type of highest quality hard coal.
3. Ferrous minerals	(c) a type of low-grade brown coal.
4. Anthracite	(d) Homogenous naturally occurring substance
5. Lignite	(e) Minerals having iron present in it.

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column-A	Column-B
1. Mineral	(d) Homogenous naturally occurring substance
2. Ores	(a) accumulation of any mineral mixed with other elements.
3. Ferrous minerals	(e) Minerals having iron present in it.
4. Anthracite	(b) a type of highest quality hard coal.
5. Lignite	(c) a type of low-grade brown coal.

2.

Column-A	Column-B
1. Ferrous minerals	(a) gold, silver and platinum
2. Non ferrous minerals	(b) mica, salt, potash, etc.
3. Precious minerals	(c) copper, lead, tin etc.
4. Non-metals	(d) coal, petroleum and natural gas
5. Energy minerals	(e) iron ore, nickel, cobalt etc.

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column-A	Column-B
1. Ferrous minerals	(e) iron ore, nickel, cobalt etc.
2. Non ferrous minerals	(c) copper, lead, tin etc.
3. Precious minerals	(a) gold, silver and platinum
4. Non-metals	(b) mica, salt, potash, etc.
5. Energy minerals	(d) coal, petroleum and natural gas

3.

Column-I	Column-II	Column-III

1. Minerals are an indispensable	(a) a single	(A) lives
2. Some rocks, like limestone, consists of	(b) minerals	(B) in India
3. In sedimentary rocks a number of	(c) manganese ores	(C) of copper
4. Orissa is the largest producer of	(d) part of our	(D) occur in beds
5. The Singhbhum district of Jharkhand is	(e) a leading producer	(E) mineral only

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer:

Column-I	Column-II	Column-III
1. Minerals are an indispensable	(d) part of our	(A) lives
2. Some rocks, like limestone, consists of	(a) a single	(E) mineral only
3. In sedimentary rocks a number of	(b) minerals	(D) occur in beds
4. Orissa is the largest producer of	(c) manganese ores	(B) in India
5. The Singhbhum district of Jharkhand is	(e) a leading producer	(C) of copper

[Fill in the blanks](#)

1. The railway lines and the of the roads are made from minerals.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: tarmac

2. Major minerals are obtained from veins and lodes.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: metallic

3. Some minerals such as gypsum, potash salt, etc. are formed as a result of in arid regions.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: evaporation

4. Assam has most of the deposits.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: petroleum

5. Rajasthan with the rock systems of the peninsula, has reserves of many minerals.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: non-ferrous

6. Iron ore is the basic mineral and the of industrial development.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: backbone

7. ore is the most important industrial iron ore in terms of the quantity used.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Hematite

8. Nearly kg of manganese is required to manufacture one tonne of steel.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: 10

9. India is critically deficient in the reserve and production of

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: copper

10. The mines in Madhya Pradesh produce 52 per cent of India's copper.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Balaghat

11. is an important metal because it combines the strength of metals such as iron, with extreme lightness and also with good conductivity and great malleability.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Aluminium

12. Orissa is the largest producing state in India.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: bauxite

13. In Rajasthan, the major mica producing area is around

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Ajmer

14. Limestone is the basic raw material for the industry and essential for smelting iron ore in the blast furnace.

▼ Answer

Answer: cement

15. Continued extraction of leads to increasing costs as mineral extraction comes from greater depths along with decrease in quality.

▼ Answer

Answer: ores.
