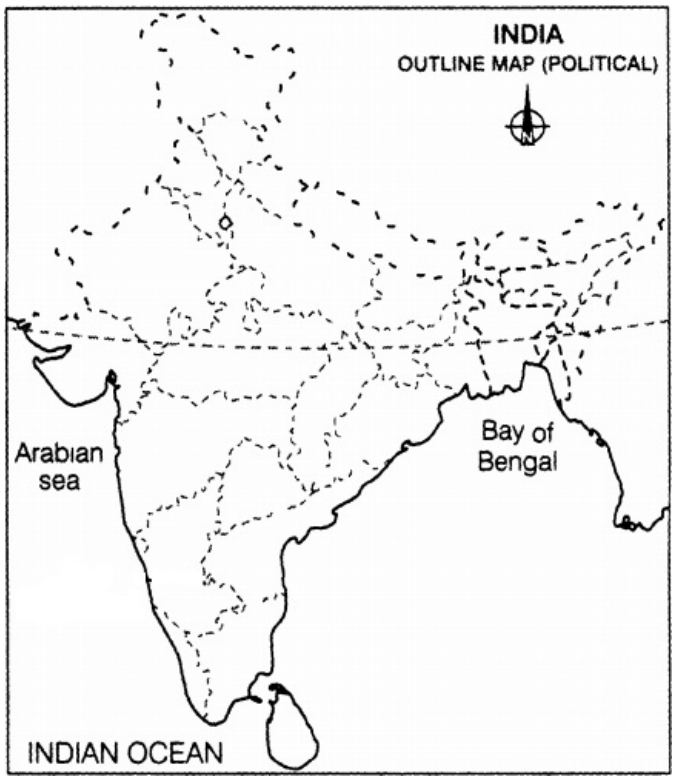
CBSE Test Paper 02

Ch-17 India Mineral and Energy Resources

1. Where are the richest monazite deposits found?
2. Write two important uses of coal.
3. Which is the largest oil-producing centre of India?
4. Where was the first atomic station set up in India?
5. Where are majority of petroleum reserves found?
6. Give two advantages of wind energy. Mention four states for India having favourable conditions for the development of wind energy.
7. Name the two types of iron-ore in India.
8. Write the uses of petroleum.
9. What are the important uses of manganese? Name the regions in India where manganese is found.
10. In the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols.
    i. The oil refinery located in West Bengal.
    ii. The oil refinery located in Bihar



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Answer

1. Andhra Pradesh has the highest monazite reserves of 3.72 million tonnes followed by Tamil Nadu (2.46 million tonnes), Odisha (2.41 million tonnes), Kerala (1.90 million tonnes), West Bengal (1.22 million tonnes) and Jharkhand (0.22 million tonnes).

2. i. **Coal as a source of steam energy:** Coal is the major source of steam energy since Industrial Revolution. At that time, most of the machines were run on coal-based energy. Railway locomotives and ship engines used coal as the only source of energy. Factory boilers also used coal as a source of fuel.
   ii. **As a source of electrical energy:** In developing countries like India, China, Malaysia, etc., coal produces thermal power. Coal gas – an important product of coal — is widely used to produce electricity. Among the various uses of coal, thermal power generation is the most important.

3. Mumbai High is the largest oil-producing centre of India.

4. In 1969, at Tarapur near Mumbai, the first atomic station was set up in India.

5. Petroleum reserves in India

   i. Upper Assam or the Naharkatia-Moran, Region Major oil wells in this region are Digboi, Naharkatia, Moran, Lakwa, Sibs agar and Rudrasagar.
   ii. Bombay High This is an offshore source, lying 167 km to the north-west of Mumbai.
   iii. Cambay Basin This basin lies in the state of Gujarat and major oil-wells are Ankaleshwar, Kosamba, Kalol, Dhalka, Mahesana, Nawagam and Sobhasan.

6. Wind energy is another non-conventional source of energy. The two advantages of wind energy are as follows:

   i. Wind energy is a clean fuel source. It does not pollute the air as compared to conventional sources.

ii. Wind power is one of the lowest-cost renewable energy technologies available today. Even without government subsidies, wind power is a low-cost fuel in many areas of the country.

Four wind power producing states of India are:

i. Rajasthan
ii. Gujarat
iii. Maharashtra
iv. Karnataka

7. i. Hematite--It is reddish and it contain 70% of metal. It is mainly found in Dharwad and Cuddapah rock systems of the peninsular India. 80% of haematite reserves are in Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh. In the western section, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Goa has this kind of ore.
   ii. Magnetite--In India, over 90% of magnetite is found in the southern states of Karnataka (73%), Andhra Pradesh (14%) and Tamil Nadu (5%). Rajasthan in the west accounts for another 5%.

8. Uses of petroleum are as follows:

   i. Essential source of energy for all internal combustion engines in automobiles, railways and aircrafts.
   ii. By- products are processed in petro-chemical industries such as fertilisers, synthetic rubber, synthetic fibre, medicines, vaseline, lubricants wax, soap and cosmetics.
   iii. The entire transport system of the world depends upon petroleum. Petrol and diesel are the main sources of energy for all types of modern transport vehicles.
   iv. Oil is the major source of industrial power. Diesel and gasoline are used in gas turbines to produce electricity.
   v. Oil is also used to produce electricity for industrial and domestic use.

9. Uses:

   i. Manganese is too brittle to be of much use as a pure metal. It is mainly used in alloys, such as steel.
   ii. Steel contains about 1% manganese, to increase the strength and also improve

workability and resistance to wear.

iii. Manganese steel contains about 13% manganese. This is extremely strong and is used for railway tracks, safes, rifle barrels and prison bars.

iv. Drinks cans are made of an alloy of aluminium with 1.5% manganese, to improve resistance to corrosion.

v. Manganese is also used as a catalyst, decolorize the glass that is colored green by iron impurities.

vi. Manganese sulfate is used to make a fungicide.

vii. Manganese oxide is a powerful oxidising agent and is used in quantitative analysis. It is also used to make fertilisers and ceramics

Regions: Odisha (44%),Karnataka (22%),Madhya Pradesh (13%),Maharashtra (8%),Andhra Pradesh (4%), Jharkhand and Goa (3% each),Rajasthan, Gujarat and West Bengal (remaining 3 per cent).

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