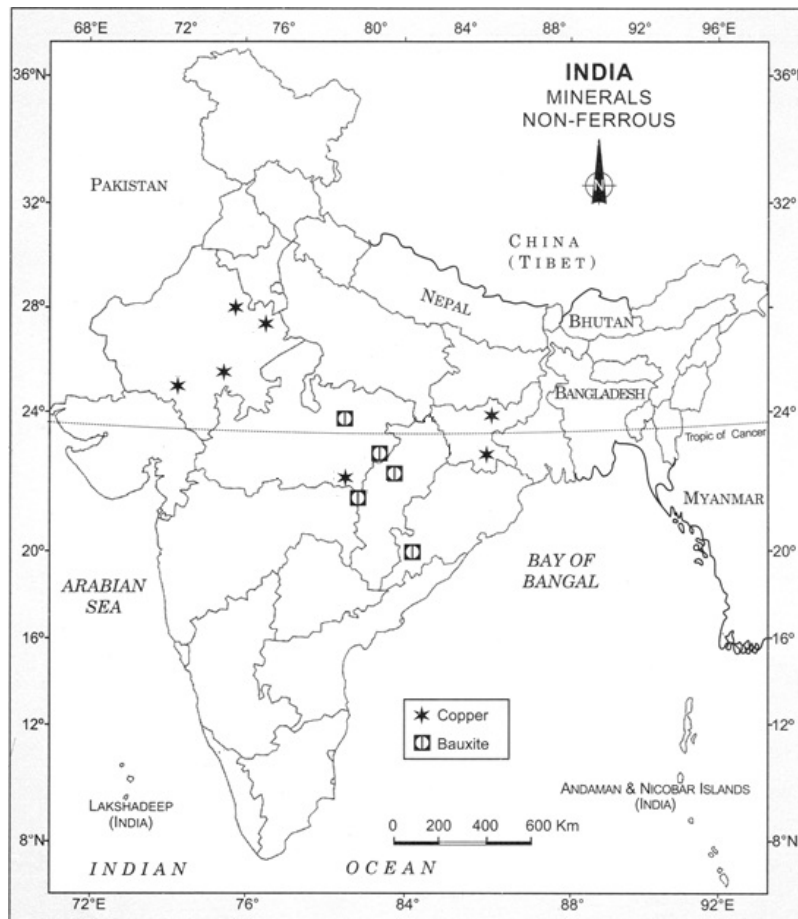


**CBSE Test Paper 04**  
**Ch-17 India Mineral and Energy Resources**

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1. Which is the largest oil refinery in India?
2. Name the nuclear power plant affected by tsunami which has recently been resumed.
3. Which state is the largest producer of coal?
4. Why is petroleum referred to as "liquid gold"?
5. Describe the broad belts of minerals in India.
6. How are minerals classified?
7. Explain any three methods of conservation of minerals resources in India.
8. In which of the river valleys important coal reserves are found?
9. Why is natural gas called precious gift of nature to man?
10. Identify and name the non-ferrous minerals producing places on the map of India.



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**Answer**

1. Jamnagar (Gujarat) is the largest oil refinery in India.
2. Kalpakkam nuclear power plant was affected by tsunami which has recently been resumed. More than 60 people, five of them staffers, were killed when the tsunami flooded the residential colony. A
3. Jharkhand is the largest producer of coal.
4. The Petroleum is called as liquid gold in Saudi Arab because it is obtained in the form of liquid. It is as precious as gold therefore high values in economic rates. It is considering as non-renewable and most values and useful one for the liquid gas that are very valuable. It is scarce and it has diversified uses. Its by-products are major raw-material for petrochemical and other industries.
5. The mineral belts of minerals in India are as follows:
  - i. **The North-Eastern Plateau Region:** This belt includes the regions of Chotanagpur (Jharkhand), Odisha plateau, West Bengal and parts of Chhattisgarh. Important minerals are iron-ore, coal, manganese, bauxite, mica.
  - ii. **The South-Western Plateau Region:** This belt includes Karnataka, Goa and contiguous uplands of Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Ferrous metals and bauxite are concentrated here along with high-grade iron-ore, manganese and limestone. Neyveli has a lignite coal deposit. Deposits of Monazite sand and thorium are found in Kerala. Mines of iron-ore are located in Goa.
  - iii. **The North-Western Region:** Minerals of this belt are associated with the Dharwar system of rocks which are found in the Aravali in Rajasthan and parts of Gujarat. Major minerals are copper and zinc. Rajasthan is rich in building stones i.e. sandstone, granite, marble, fuller's earth and gypsum.
6. Minerals are classified on the basis of their physical and chemical properties.

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- i. Metallic minerals: Metallic minerals contain metal in raw form. Metallic minerals occur in rare, naturally formed concentrations known as mineral deposits. These deposits can consist of a variety of metallic minerals containing valuable metals such as nickel, copper, zinc, lead and gold.
  - ii. Non-metallic minerals: Non-metallic minerals are the minerals that doesn't contain metallic elements. Sand, limestone, marble, clay and salt are all examples of non-metallic minerals.

7. Three methods through which we can conserve mineral resources are:

- i. Adoption of renewable resources in place of exhaustible resources like solar power, wind, wave, geothermal energy can save our non-renewable resources.
- ii. The use of recycling scrap metals should be encouraged. It can save the mining of newer metals. In India, the scope of some scarce metallic minerals like zinc, copper, lead are useful because India is lacking behind in these minerals.
- iii. Substitute for some precious and scarce-metals should be encouraged. It can reduce their consumption.

8. Over 97 per cent of coal reserves occur in the valleys of Damodar, Sone, Mahanadi and Godavari. These basins occur in the valleys of certain rivers viz., the Damodar (Jharkhand-West Bengal); the Mahanadi (Chhattisgarh-Odisha); the Son (Madhya Pradesh Jharkhand); the Godavari and the Wardha (Maharashtra-Andhra Pradesh); the Indravati, the Narmada, the Koel, the Panch, the Kanhan and many more.

9. In our power deficient country natural gas is a precious gift to us because of the following reasons:

- i. It is used as a source of power as it is relatively cheaper and eco-friendly.
- ii. It is also used as raw material in the petrochemical industry.
- iii. It helps in establishing a power plant based on natural gas.
- iv. Natural gas is a fossil fuel used as a source of energy for heating, cooking, and electricity generation.
- v. It is also used as a fuel for vehicles and as a chemical feedstock in the manufacture of plastics and other commercially important organic chemicals.

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- vi. Natural gas burns more cleanly than other fuels, such as oil and coal. Because burning natural gas produces both water and carbon dioxide, it produces less carbon dioxide per unit of energy released than coal, which produces mostly carbon dioxide.
  - vii. CNG is a cleaner and also cheaper alternative to other automobile fuels such as gasoline(petrol) and diesel.
  - viii. Besides use in road vehicles, CNG can also be used in aircraft.
  - ix. Natural gas is a major feedstock for the production of ammonia, via the Haber process, for use in fertilizer production.
10. i. Copper producing places are Khetri, Alwara, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Hazaribagh, Singhbhum, Balaghat.
- ii. Bauxite producing places are Bilaspur, Amarkantak, Katni, Koraput, Maikala Hill.