# **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: (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) Orrisa
- (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: (a) Parvati valley and Puga valley

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

### Ouestion 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.

## Ouestion 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 defination of mineral.

### Question 23.

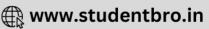
The hardest mineral is:

- (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

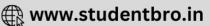
Geographers study minerals as part of the earth's crust for a better understanding of land forms.

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 sodiu? 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.

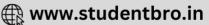
# Question 33.

Magnesium and bromine are largely derived from:

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







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

Answer: (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.

## Ouestion 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

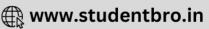
Alluvial soils of north India contain fertile soil for cultivation and these areas are devoid of economic minerals.

## 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 Kudermukh mines.

# Write true (T) or false (F)

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

#### ▼ Answer

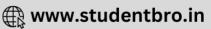
Answer: False

2. Life processes can occur wit 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

▼ Answer

Answer: False

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

**CLICK HERE** 

# 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.

- !				
i	Column-I	Column-II	Column-	III
- !	L	. 4 L		!
- !	r			!
	I .	11	11	11







1. Minerals are an indispensable	(a) a single	(A) lives
<ol><li>Some rocks, like limestone, consists of</li></ol>	(b) minerals	(B) in India
inumber of	11	(C) of copper
4. Orissa is the largest producer of	(d) part of our	(D) occur in beds
5. The Singbhum district of Jharkhand is	(e) a leading producer	(E) mineral only

# Answer:

Column-I	Column-II	Column-III
1. Minerals are an indispensable	(d) part of our	(A) lives
<ol><li>Some rocks, like limestone, consists of</li></ol>	(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 Singbhum 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.



V Allower
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 is 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: cement

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

**▼** Answer

Answer: ores.

