

CLASS X

GUESS PAPER

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Chapter – 8. Mineral and Energy Resources.

Q.1. Give three examples of metallic and three examples of non-metallic minerals.

Ans.: - Metallic minerals :

- | | | |
|------------|---------------|------------|
| (i) Copper | (ii) Silver | (iii) Gold |
| (iv) Iron | (v) Manganese | (vi) Tin. |

Non-metallic minerals :

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------|
| (i) Limestone | (ii) Mica | (iii) Coal | (iv) Potash |
| (v) Nitrate | (vi) Dolomite | (vii) Gypsum | (viii) Petroleum. |

Q.2. Name four important iron ore producing states of India.

Ans.: - (i) Chhattisgarh (ii) Orissa (iii) Jharkhand (iv) Goa.

Q.3. Name four manganese ore producing states of India.

Ans.: - (i) Maharashtra (ii) Orissa (iii) Madhya Pradesh (iv) Karnataka

Q.4. Name four bauxite producing states.

Ans.: - (i) Jharkhand (ii) Gujarat (iii) Maharashtra (iv) Orissa.

Q.5. Name three states which are known for the production of mica.

Ans.: - (i) Jharkhand (ii) Bihar (iii) Andhra Pradesh.

Q.6. What are conventional sources of energy?

Ans.: - The sources of energy used on a large scale are conventional sources of energy. These are : wood, coal, petroleum, hydroelectricity and natural gas.

Q.7. What are commercial sources of energy?

Ans.: - The commercial sources of energy are: coal, petroleum, natural gas, hydroelectricity and nuclear energy. In India 60% of energy are obtained by commercial energy.

Q.8. Name six non-commercial sources of energy.

Ans.: - (i) Fire wood (ii) Cowdung (iii) Biomass (iv) Charcoal (v) Tidal (vi) Geothermal.

Q.9. Name three most important coal producing states of India.

Ans.: - (i) Jharkhand (ii) West Bengal (iii) Orissa.

Q.10. Mention three areas where petroleum is found in India.

Ans.: - (i) Assam (ii) Gujarat (iii) Mumbai High.

Q.11. Differentiate between metallic and non-metallic minerals.

Ans.: -

Metallic Minerals	Non-Metallic Minerals
1. These occur in igneous rocks.	1. These are found in sedimentary rocks.

2. The rocks have crystalline structure.	2. The rocks are stratified.
3. These are found in impure form, ores.	3. These are found in pure form.
4. These are malleable and ductile.	4. These are brittle.
5. These shine, e.g. iron, copper, silver, etc.	5. These are dull, e.g. coal, salt, etc.

Q.12. Differentiate between Commercial and Non-Commercial energy.

Ans.: -

Commercial Energy	Non-Commercial Energy
1. These are coal, petroleum, natural gas, hydroelectricity and nuclear energy.	1. These are firewood, charcoal, cowdung and agricultural wastes.
2. It is used on a large scale.	2. It is used on a small scale.
3. All are exhaustible resources and cause pollution except hydroelectricity.	3. These are inexhaustible resources of energy and do not cause any pollution.

Q.13. Differentiate between conventional sources of energy and Non-conventional sources of energy.

Ans.: -

Conventional sources of energy.	Non-conventional sources of energy.
1. These have been used for some time.	1. These have been recently developed.
2. These are expensive in the long run.	2. These are cheaper in the long run.
3. These are used extensively.	3. These are used locally.
4. Coal, petroleum, natural gas and hydroelectricity.	4. Solar, wind, tidal, geothermal, atomic energy and Biogas.

Q.14. Differentiate between Anthracite and Bituminous coal.

Ans.: -

Anthracite coal	Bituminous coal
1. It has more than 80% carbon.	1. It has 60% to 80% carbon.
2. It is black, hard and compact.	2. It is less black, hard and compact.
3. It is the best quality of coal.	3. It is medium quality of coal.
4. It is scarcely available.	4. It is widely available.
5. Found only in Jammu and Kashmir.	5. Found in Chhatisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Orissa.

Q.15. Differentiate between Natural gas and Biogas.

Ans.: -

Natural gas	Biogas
1. It is associated with or without petroleum.	1. It is obtained by the decomposition of organic matter.
2. Used in urban areas.	2. Used in rural areas.
3. Exhaustible.	3. Inexhaustible.
4. Non-replenishable.	4. Replenishable.
5. Used for domestic and industrial purposes.	5. Used for domestic purposes only.

6. Gives less thermal energy.

6. Gives higher thermal energy.

Q.16. Where is the largest wind farm located?

Ans.: - Tamil Nadu.

Q.17. Where is the largest solar farm located? State some uses of solar energy.

Ans.: - Madhapur near Bhuj to sterilise milk cane.

Uses of solar energy :

(i) domestic light (ii) street light (iii) solar cookers (iv) space heating (v) water heating (vi) room heating.

Q.18. State the name of minerals in which India is self sufficient and in which poor.

Ans.: - Self sufficient in – iron and mica. Poor in – copper, gold, lead and zinc.

Q.19. State varieties of iron ores.

Ans.: - (i) Magnetite – 72% of iron
(ii) Hematite – 60% to 70% of iron
(iii) Limonite – 40% to 60% of iron
(iv) Siderite – 40% to 50% of iron.

Q.20. State uses of limestone and largest producer state of lime stone.

Ans.: - About 75% of limestone is used in the cement industry, rest is used for smelting of iron and in chemical industries.

Leading producer of limestone is Madhya Pradesh.

Q.21. State any three successful applications of solar energy in our life.

Ans.:- Successful application of solar energy:

(i) Cooking (ii) Heating water (iii) Lighting (iv) Cooling purposes.

Q.22. Write briefly two merits of water as a source of power.

Ans.: - (i) Pollution free (ii) Renewable.

Q.23. Write briefly two merits of water power.

Ans.: - (i) Available in plenty (ii) Pollution free (iii) Cheap (iv) Less maintenance cost.

Q.24. Why do you think that solar energy has a bright future in India?

Ans.: - (i) India lies in the tropical zone and thus has enough scope for the production and utilization of solar energy.

(ii) The non-conventional sources are plenty, renewable, eco-friendly and pollution free.

(iii) Becoming popular in every parts of the country and can be used for cooking, lighting, pumping, heating water and cooling.

Q.25. Describe the distribution of iron ore in India.

Ans.: - (i) Magnetite and haematite are found in Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Orissa, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Maharastra and Rajasthan.

(ii) Most of them comes from Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh, Orissa, Goa and Karnataka.

(iii) Some major mines are : (a) Singhbhum in Jharkhand (b) Durg and Dantewara in Chhatisgarh (c) Koenjhar and Mayurbhanj in Orissa (d) Nort Goa in Goa (e) Bellary in Karnataka.

Q.26. Describe the distribution of coal in India.

Ans.: - (i) Anthracite is found in Jammu and Kashmir (ii) Bituminous is found in Jharkhand, Orissa, West Bengal, Chhatisgarh and Madhya Pradesh (iii) Lignite is found in Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan. .

Q.27. How will you use and conserve energy efficiently?

Ans.: - To conserve energy we should:

- (i) use public transport system as far as possible.
- (ii) Switch off electricity if not required.
- (iii) use power saving devices.
- (iv) regularly check our power equipments.
- (v) emphasise on greater use of conventional sources of energy.

Q.28. Describe any two facts regarding the importance of manganese in our daily life. Also name the four states which are known for its production.

Ans.: - Use of manganese :

- (i) for making iron and steel
- (ii) for preparing alloys
- (iii) to manufacture bleaching powder, insecticides, paints and batteries.

Producing states of manganese :

- (i) Karnataka (ii) Orissa (iii) Madhya Pradesh (iv) Maharashtra.

Q.29. Describe any two facts regarding the importance of bauxite. Name the four major states which are known for its production.

Ans.: - Bauxite is an ore of aluminium which are used for manufacturing of aeroplanes, utensils and other household goods.

Major states producing Bauxite are :

- (i) Orissa (ii) Maharashtra (iii) Gujarat (iv) Madhya Pradesh.

Q.30. What are the two main qualities of iron ore deposits of India? Name the two types of iron ore mainly found in the country. Which are the two states known for the production of iron ore.

Ans.: - (i) It is found in the close proximity to coal.

(ii) Iron ore deposits are found in Chhota Nagpur Plateau. Magnetite and Haematite are mainly found in India.

(iii) Major iron ore producing states in India are Jharkhand and Chhatisgarh.

Q.31. “Hydel power is more important source of energy than thermal power”.

Discuss this facts with four examples.

Ans.: - Hydel power is a renewable source as it is produced from water moving with a great speed. On the other hand coal, petroleum and natural gas are non-renewable. Hydel power is neat and clean and pollution free with less maintenance cost. It is transported easily through wires.

Q.32. Why is coal called the most important source of energy even today? Explain any four reasons.

Ans.: - (i) It is most important for the Iron and Steel Industry.

(ii) Major raw materials for chemical industries.

(iii) Over two-third of the coal in India is used to produce electricity in thermal power plant.

Q.33. State the facts about iron-ore found in India with reference to the following:

(i) two types of ores, (ii) leading states in their deposits, (iii) two exporting ports, and (iv) major destination of the exports.

Ans.: - (i) Magnetite and Haematite (ii) Jharkhand and Chhatisgarh (iii) Marmagao in Goa and Vishakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh (iv) Japan and Korea.

Q.34. State the facts about coal found in India with reference to the following:

(i) Their total reserves (ii) Annual production (iii) Two important coal fields (iv) Two major uses.

Ans.: - (i) About 214,000 million tones. (ii) Annual production = 330 million tones. (iii) Raniganj in West Bengal and Bokaro in Jharkhand. (iv) Uses – generation of electricity and for making iron and steel.

Q.35. State two main uses of Copper. Also, mention four major Copper producing districts of India.

Ans.: - (i) Uses – It is used for making electric wires, utensils and alloys. (ii) Major Copper producing districts – Khetri in Rajasthan, Nellore in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka.

Q.36. On the outline map of India, show the distribution of the following:

(i) Bauxite (ii) Manganese (iii) Copper (iv) Gold (v) Refineries and pipelines (vi) Iron.

Ans.: - Consult Text Book.

BEST OF LUCK.