

1. Which one of the following mineral is formed by decomposition of rocks, leaving a residual mass of weathered material?

- (a) Coal
- (b) bauxite
- (c) Gold
- (d) zinc

Ans. (a)

2. Koderma, in Jharkhand is the leading producer of which one of the following minerals?

- (a) Bauxite
- (b) mica
- (c) Iron ore
- (d) copper

Ans. (b)

3. Minerals are deposited and accumulated in the strata's of which of the following rocks?

- (a) Sedimentary rocks
- (b) Igneous rocks
- (c) Metamorphic rocks
- (d) none of the above

Ans. (a)

4. Which one the following minerals is contained in the Monazite sand?

- (a) Oil
- (b) uranium
- (c) Thorium
- (d) coal

Ans. (c)

5. Distinguish between the following in not more than 30 words.

- (a) Ferrous and non-ferrous minerals
- (b) Conventional and non conventional sources of energy.

Ans. (a)

<i>Ferrous Minerals</i>	<i>Non-Ferrous Minerals</i>
(a) Minerals which have iron content.	They are the minerals which do not have iron content.
(b) They help in the development of metallurgical industries. India has rich reserve of ferrous minerals. E.g., Iron ore, manganese.	India is deficient in non-ferrous minerals like copper, lead, zinc, gold.

(b)

<i>Conventional sources of energy</i>	<i>Non-conventional sources of energy</i>
(a) Traditional source of energy produced from coal, petroleum.	Recently developed source of energy from Sun, wind, water, and tides.
(b) It is generally non-renewable.	It is generally renewable.
(c) Generation is expensive.	They are the cheapest source of energy.
(d) They pollute the atmosphere at large scale.	They are generally pollution free sources.

6. What is a mineral?

Ans. Minerals are naturally occurring substances on the earth's crust having a definite chemical composition or internal structure. They can be as hard as a diamond or as soft as talc.

7. How are minerals formed in igneous and metamorphic rocks?

Ans. Minerals occur in igneous rocks and metamorphic rocks mainly in the cracks, crevices and faults or joints. When the occurrence is thin and small it is called as veins but when its occurrence is large and thick it is called lodes.

8. Why do we need to conserve mineral resources?

Ans.

- Minerals are non-renewable and exhaustible.
- Minerals are unevenly distributed.
- Minerals are needed for industrialization and economic development.
- Minerals need to be conserved to meet the needs of present as well as of future generation as they are depleting faster.

9. Describe the distribution of coals in India.

Ans.

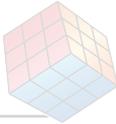
- Gondwans ages coal, known as metallurgical coal, are found in Damodar valley, Godawari, Mahanadi, Son and Wardha Valley.
- Tertiary coal deposits which are about 55 million years old are found in the north eastern states of meghalaya, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland.
- Lignite or brown coal is found in Rajasthan, Assam and Tamil Nadu.

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

Ans.

- Solar energy is a renewable source of energy unlike coal and petroleum.
- India being a tropical country has ample sunshine throughout the year.

- (iii) India has developed technology for the production and utilization of solar energy.
- (iv) Solar energy is becoming popular in rural areas where its is used for cooking, heating of water, space heating, lighting of homes and streets.
- (v) In Bhuj district of Gujarat it is used for sterilizing milk cans.

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