

Class 8
Geography chap 3
Mineral and Power Resources

Q.1 Answer these questions :-

Q.1 name any three common minerals used by you everyday.

Ans. (1) Iron ore for making steel
(2) Sand for constructing building
(3) copper wires

Q.2 What is an ore ? Where are the ores of metallic minerals generally located ?

Ans. An ore is the natural accumulation of metals or minerals in a concentrated form. It has many impurities. Generally, ores of the metallic minerals are found in igneous and metamorphic rock formation that from large plateaus.

Q.3 Name two regions rich in natural gas resources.

Ans. Russia and U.K. are the major producers of natural gas in the world. In India Jaisalmer, Krishna-Godavari delta, have natural gas resources.

Q.4 Which sources of energy would you suggest for :

(1) Rural areas (2) Coastal areas
(3) Arid areas

Ans. I would suggest :

(1) **Rural area** : Energy sources for rural areas - Biogas
(2) **Coastal areas** : Hydel power, Wind energy, Tidal energy
(3) **Arid areas** : solar energy

Q.5 Give five ways in which you can save energy at home.

Ans. Five ways in which we can save energy at home or as follow:

(1) Switching of the appliances when not.
(2) Keeping the lights dust free.
(3) The appropriate maintenance and uses of appliances as per the given instructions.
(4) Maximizing the use of natural Breeze and light by keeping the windows open.
(5) Using CFL tube lights.

Q.2 Tick the correct answer :

(1) Which one of the following is NOT a characteristic of minerals ?

- (a) They are created by natural processes.
- (b) They have a definite chemical composition.
- (c) They are in - exhaustible.
- (d) Their distribution is uneven.

Ans. They are inexhaustible.

(2) Which one of the following is NOT a producer of mica ?

- (a) Jharkhand
- (b) Karnataka
- (c) Rajasthan
- (d) Andhra Pradesh

Ans. Rajasthan

(3) Which one of the following is a leading producer of copper in the world ?

- (a) Bolivia
- (b) Ghana
- (c) Chile
- (d) Zimbabwe

Ans. Chile

(4) Which one of the following practices will NOT conserve LPG in your kitchen?

- (a) Soaking The dal for sometime before cooking it.
- (b) Cooking food in a pressure cooker.
- (c) keeping the vegetables chopped before lighting the gas for cooking.
- (d) cooking food in an open pan kept on low flame.

Ans. cooking food in an open pan kept on low flame.

Q.3 Give reasons :

1. Environmental aspects must be carefully looked into before building huge dams.

Ans. Dams are built for developing canals and generating water power. But sometimes huge dams cause of environmental problems. Many large dams produce environmental impacts upstream, downstream and in the vicinity of the reservoir and hence controversies surround such development. So, all these should be carefully looked.

2. Most industries are concentrated around coal mines.

Ans. Most industries are concentrated around coal mines because coal is an important source of energy. It is a key mineral and fuel for the industries. It is used as a power resource in many industries. Many industries use it as a raw material. So, most industries are concentrated around coal mines.

3. Petroleum is referred to as Black gold.

Ans. Now-a-days, petroleum is a major source of energy in the world. Many buy-products such as kerosene, fule, lubricating oils, etc. are obtained from it. Petrochemical products have

become very useful. Petroleum is used in agro-industry, paints, perfumes, transport, etc. So, it is rightly called black gold.

4. Quarrying can become a major environmental concern.

Ans. Quarrying can become a major environmental concern because this process is used to dig out those minerals that lie near the surface. It causes land degradation and soil erosion all over the world.

Q.4 Distinguish between the following:

1 Conventional and Non- Conventional source of energy.

Ans. **Conventional source of energy-**

- (a) They are those sources of energy which have been in common use for a long time, i.e., firewood, coal.
- (b) They pollute the environment.
- (c) They are exhaustible, i.e., coal, petroleum.
- (d) They are non-renewable
- (e) These are expensive.

Non-conventional source of energy:

- (a) These are comparatively new sources of energy, i.e., solar energy, wind energy.
- (b) They are non polluting.
- (c) They are inexhaustible.
- (d) They are renewable.
- (e) These are inexpensive.

2. Biogas and natural gas.

Ans. **Biogas** :-

- (a) It is a non conventional source of energy.
- (b) It is produced through organic waste.
- (c) It is an excellent fuel for domestic use.
- (d) It is inexhaustible.

Natural gas :-

- (a) it is a conventional source of energy.
- (b) It is found with petroleum deposits.
- (c) It can be used as a domestic and industrial fuel it is.
- (d) It is exhaustible.

3. Ferrous and Non-ferrous minerals.

- (a) **Ferrous minerals**: These minerals contain iron. For example iron ore manganese and chromite.
- (b) **Non-ferrous minerals**: These minerals do not contain iron but may contain some other

metal, i.e., gold, silver etc.

4. Metallic and Non-metallic minerals.

Metallic minerals :

- (a) The minerals which contain metal in Raw form are known as metallic minerals.
- (b) Metals are solid.
- (c) Metallic minerals have lustre or shine.
- (d) Metallic minerals are good conductors of heat and electricity.

Non-metallic minerals :-

- (a) The minerals which do not contain metal are known as non metallic minerals.
- (b) These can be solid liquid and gases.
- (c) Non-metallic minerals are generally dull.
- (d) They are bad conductors of heat and electricity.
