

Long Answer Questions

Q.64. Name the different types of iron ore found in India.

Which is the best quality iron ore?

Ans. The types of iron ore found in India are Magnetite, Haematite, Limonite and Siderite. Magnetite is the best quality of iron ore and contains about 72% iron.

Q.65. Name the leading producer of manganese in India.

Name two important industrial uses of manganese.

Ans. The leading producer of manganese in India is Odisha.

The two important industrial uses of manganese are:

- (a) Manganese is mainly used in the manufacturing of steel. It makes it tough, hard and rust-free.
- (b) Manganese is also used in the electrical and glass industries.

Q.66. Name the mineral:

(a) which is converted to aluminium

(b) which is used in the manufacture of cement

(c) the largest deposits of which are found in Balaghat, Madhya Pradesh.

Ans. (a) Bauxite

(b) Limestone

(c) Manganese ore.

Q.67. Why is bauxite considered an important mineral?

Ans. It is considered an important mineral because aluminium is obtained from it. Aluminium is extremely useful as it is used in the making of aeroplanes and electric wires. It is extremely light, strong, does not rust and has good conductivity and malleability.

Q.68. (a) Name the oldest and the largest coalfield in India.

(b) Name any two raw materials derived from coal.

Ans. (a) The oldest and largest coalfield in India is Jharia in Jharkhand.

(b) The two raw materials derived from coal are Naphtha and Benzol.

Q.69. Name two states with large deposits of coal. Name the coalfields in the states that you have named.

Ans. West Bengal: Raniganj, Burdwan, Bankura.

Jharkhand: Jharia, Bokaro, Giridih, Karanpura.

Odisha: Talcher, Sambalpur, Sundargarh.

Q.70. Name the following:

(a) Name the industries that use a high quantity of coal.

(b) Name one important area that has large coal deposits.

Ans. (a) Railways, Iron and Steel industry.

(b) In the states of Jharkhand and West Bengal.

- Q.71. Mention three disadvantages of conventional sources of energy.**
Ans. The three disadvantages of conventional sources of energy are:
 (a) They are exhaustible sources of energy.
 (b) They produce waste material and cause pollution.
 (c) They are expensive.
- Q.72. (a) Mention two uses of mineral oil.**
(b) Name an old and a new mineral oil producing area.
Ans. (a) Mineral oil is used as:
 (i) fuel for vehicles, planes, etc.
 (ii) raw material in industries.
 (iii) lubricating agent.
 (iv) by-products like benzene, kerosene. (any two)
 (b) Old mineral oil producing area — Digboi, Moran, Naharkatiya. (any one)
 New mineral oil producing area — Mumbai High, Bassein, Aliabet, etc. (any one)
- Q.73. (a) Which state is the largest producer of mineral oil?**
(b) Name two coastal and two inland oil-refineries in India. [2013]
Ans. (a) The state of Gujarat is the largest producer of mineral oil.
 (b) Two coastal refineries are at Mumbai and Vishakhapatnam.
 Two inland refineries are at Mathura and Barauni.
- Q.74. Name a region which has natural gas deposits. Mention two uses of natural gas.** [2010]
Ans. Large gas reserves have been found in the Mumbai High region.
 Natural gas is used for cooking (LPG) and for running vehicles (CNG).
- Q.75. State the conditions necessary for the formation of Natural gas. Mention two advantages of using Natural gas as a source of energy.**
Ans. Conditions necessary for the formation of natural gas are similar to those required for petroleum as they are mostly found together. Oil is found in sedimentary rocks in the sea, in the coastal region.
 Natural gas can be used for different purposes, e.g., for transport, industries, agriculture, cooking and for lighting purposes. Its transportation is easier as it can be sent to distant places in cylinders or by pipelines.
- Q.76. (a) Mention two factors that favour the production of hydel power in the region around the Western Ghats.**
(b) State one advantage of electricity over coal.
Ans. (a) The two factors that favour the production of hydel power in the region around the Western Ghats are:
 (i) The water falling from high mountains.
 (ii) The heavy rainfall caused by the South-West Summer Monsoons.
 (b) Electricity is cheap, eco-friendly and clean.
- Q.77. How does hydel power score over the other conventional sources of power?**
Ans. The advantages of hydel power are:
 (a) It is a neat and clean form of energy and does not cause pollution.
 (b) Water is inexhaustible and renewable.
 (c) It is the cheapest source of energy. (any three)
 (d) It has little maintenance.

- Q.78.** (a) What is Geothermal energy?
(b) Name two regions in India where projects have been set up to develop this form of energy.

Ans. (a) The energy obtained from the intense heat inside the earth is known as Geothermal energy.
e.g., geysers and hot springs.
(b) The two regions where experimental projects have been set up to develop geothermal energy are the Parvati Valley in Himachal Pradesh and the Puga Valley in Ladakh.

- Q.79.** Name four main atomic energy plants in India. Mention the states where each is located.
Ans. Four atomic energy plants in India are at Tarapur (Maharashtra), Kalpakkam (Tamil Nadu), Narora (Uttar Pradesh) and Rawatbhata (Rajasthan).

- Q.80.** State three advantages that biogas has over solar energy.

Ans. Biogas has certain advantages over solar energy are:
(a) It is available at all times, whereas solar energy is dependent on sun rays.
(b) Biogas plant can be set up on a small scale and does not require much expenditure.
(c) Biogas produces gas and the residue is used as a fertilizer by farmers.

- Q.81.** Name the mineral used in the manufacture of:

(a) Cement

(b) Aluminium

(c) Synthetics

Ans. (a) Limestone

(b) Bauxite

(c) Petroleum

- Q.82.** Which state is the leading producer of the following minerals?

(a) Coal

(b) Oil

(c) Manganese

Ans. (a) Coal—Jharkhand

(b) Oil—Maharashtra

(c) Manganese—Madhya Pradesh

- Q.83.** Name the:

(a) Largest oil refinery in the Public sector.

(b) State that is the largest producer of coal.

(c) Best variety of iron ore.

Ans. (a) Indian Oil's Panipat refinery is the largest oil refinery in the Public sector (processes 15 million tons per annum of crude oil).

(b) Jharkhand is the largest producer of coal.

(c) Magnetite is the best variety of iron ore.

- Q.84.** Name the following:

(a) Largest coalfield of India.

(b) Oldest oil-field of India.

(c) Best variety of iron ore.

Ans. (a) The largest coalfield in India is Jharia.

(b) The oldest oil-field of India is Digboi.

(c) The best variety of iron ore is Magnetite.

- Q.85.** State an important industrial use of:

(a) Manganese

(b) Coal

(c) Aluminium

Ans. (a) Manganese is used in the Iron and Steel industry.

(b) Coal is used in railway locomotives and in blast furnaces in smelting iron.

(c) Aluminium is used extensively in the aircraft industry.

Picture-based Question

Q.86. Study the picture given below and then answer the questions that follow.



- (a) Name the mineral which is being extracted in the picture.
- (b) From which type of rock is the above mineral obtained?
- (c) Name one important area where this mineral is found.

Ans.

- (a) Oil/Petroleum
- (b) Sedimentary rocks
- (c) Mumbai High region