Minerals and Energy Resources

Standard difficulty · 20 questions · 40 marks · Time: 37 minutes

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: ____ / 40

Write full answers in Sections B and C. Answers are on the last page — try every question first!

Section A — Choose the correct answer — 8 × 1 = 8 marks

1. The finest iron ore, with up to 70% iron, is:

(a) bauxite **(b)** limonite **(c)** hematite **(d)** magnetite

2. Khetri is known for which resource?

(a) copper **(b)** coal
(c) geothermal energy **(d)** petroleum

3. Which describes anthracite?

(a) low carbon and high moisture **(b)** low-grade brown coal
(c) the most popular commercial coal **(d)** the highest-quality hard coal

4. Which of these is a conventional source of energy?

(a) tidal energy **(b)** solar energy
(c) natural gas **(d)** geothermal energy

5. State shares of bauxite production in 2018–19, from the book's chart: Gujarat 9%, Madhya Pradesh 3%. What is the difference?

(a) 12 percentage points **(b)** 6 percentage points
(c) 11 percentage points **(d)** 7 percentage points

6. About 10 kg of manganese is needed for each tonne of steel. How many kg are needed for 4,800 tonnes?

(a) 48,100 kg **(b)** 4,800 kg **(c)** 48,000 kg **(d)** 480,000 kg

7. An iron ore contains 65% iron. How many tonnes of iron are in 110 tonnes of this ore?

(a) 71.5 tonnes **(b)** 70.5 tonnes **(c)** 72.5 tonnes **(d)** 110 tonnes

8. In 2018–19 Odisha produced 65% of India's bauxite. If total output were 33,000 thousand tonnes, about how much would Odisha produce?

(a) 21,450 thousand tonnes **(b)** 33,000 thousand tonnes
(c) 11,550 thousand tonnes **(d)** 214,500 thousand tonnes

Section B — Short answer — 8 × 2 = 16 marks

9. What is an ore?

10. Which resource is each place known for? (a) Kudremukh (b) Neyveli

11. Describe each type of coal: (a) anthracite (b) peat

12. Conventional or non-conventional? (a) tidal energy (b) natural gas

13. From the book's 2018–19 chart for limestone: Madhya Pradesh 13%, Chhattisgarh 11%. What is their combined share, and which produced more?

14. The first HVJ gas pipeline was 1,700 km long. Suppose the network is now 28,000 km. How many km longer is it, and about how many times as long (to one decimal place)?

15. A steel plant makes 1,600 tonnes of steel. At about 10 kg of manganese per tonne, how many tonnes of manganese does it need? (1,000 kg = 1 tonne)

16. Is each conventional or non-conventional, and why: (a) biogas (b) coal

Section C — Longer answers — 4 × 4 = 16 marks

17. Describe how minerals occur in different rocks.

18. Match each with its resource: (a) Digboi (b) Khetri (c) Bailadila. Choose from: iron ore; copper; petroleum.

19. From the book's 2018–19 chart for limestone: Rajasthan 22%, Andhra Pradesh 13%, Madhya Pradesh 13%, Chhattisgarh 11%, Karnataka 10%, Telangana 7%, Gujarat 6%. (a) What is the combined share of the top three states? (b) If India produced 19,200 thousand tonnes, how much would Chhattisgarh produce? (c) Give one use of limestone.

20. Explain why India should develop biogas and tidal energy, and name a place for one of them.

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Answer key

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Q	Answer	Working
1	**(d) magnetite**	—
2	**(a) copper**	—
3	**(d) the highest-quality hard coal**	—
4	**(c) natural gas**	—
5	**(b) 6 percentage points**	9 − 3
6	**(c) 48,000 kg**	4,800 × 10
7	**(a) 71.5 tonnes**	65% of 110
8	**(a) 21,450 thousand tonnes**	65% of 33,000
9	**A mineral mixed with other elements, concentrated enough to make mining it worthwhile.**	—
10	**(a) iron ore (b) lignite**	—
11	**(a) the highest-quality hard coal (b) low carbon and high moisture**	—
12	**(a) non-conventional (b) conventional**	—
13	**24%; Madhya Pradesh**	13 + 11
14	**26,300 km longer; about 16.5 times**	28,000 − 1,700; ÷ 1,700
15	**16 tonnes**	1,600 × 10 ÷ 1,000
16	**(a) non-conventional (b) conventional**	—
17	**In igneous and metamorphic rocks as veins and lodes (tin, copper); in sedimentary rocks as beds (coal, iron); as residual weathered masses (bauxite); and as placer deposits in river sands (gold).**	—
18	**(a) petroleum (b) copper (c) iron ore**	—
19	**(a) Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh: 48% (b) 2,112 thousand tonnes (c) making cement (and smelting iron)**	11% of 19,200
20	**Biogas and tidal energy are renewable and cleaner; places such as the Nagercoil–Madurai wind belt, Jaisalmer, the Gulf of Khambhat, Manikaran or Puga valley.**	—

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