Mineral 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. Most of India's metallic minerals occur in:
(a) the Thar desert sands
(b) the coastal deltas
(c) the northern alluvial plains
(d) the old crystalline rocks of the peninsular plateau

2. Jharia is known for which resource?
(a) coal **(b)** geothermal energy
(c) nuclear power **(d)** petroleum

3. In which state is the Rawatbhata nuclear power project?
(a) Gujarat **(b)** Punjab **(c)** Maharashtra **(d)** Rajasthan

4. Which minerals is the Himalayan belt known for?
(a) copper, zinc and building stones
(b) iron ore, coal, manganese, bauxite and mica
(c) copper, lead, zinc, cobalt and tungsten
(d) only salt and gypsum

5. Which of these is a conventional source of energy?
(a) tidal energy **(b)** geothermal energy
(c) natural gas **(d)** solar energy

6. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission was set up in 1956; the Trombay institute was renamed the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre in 1967. How many years apart were these?
(a) 11 years **(b)** 8 years **(c)** 21 years **(d)** 12 years

7. Over 97% of India's coal reserves lie in the Damodar, Sone, Mahanadi and Godavari valleys. Suppose reserves were 200 million tonnes. How much would lie in these valleys?
(a) 194 million tonnes **(b)** 103 million tonnes
(c) 6 million tonnes **(d)** 1,940 million tonnes

8. About 80% of India's coal is bituminous and non-coking. Suppose a coalfield holds 640 million tonnes. How much of it would be bituminous?
(a) 5,120 million tonnes **(b)** 560 million tonnes
(c) 128 million tonnes **(d)** 512 million tonnes

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

9. What is a mineral?

10. Is each ferrous, non-ferrous, non-metallic or a mineral fuel? (a) manganese (b) limestone

11. In which state is each nuclear power project? (a) Kaiga (b) Kakrapar

12. Which came first, and by how many years? (a) the Trombay institute was renamed the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (1967) (b) production began at Mumbai High (1976)

13. Mumbai High lies about 160 km off the coast. Suppose a supply ship sails at 32 km/h and makes 8 round trips a week. How long is one trip out, and how many hours does it sail in a week?

14. Which minerals is each belt known for? (a) the Himalayan belt (b) the north-western region

15. Suppose a factory needs 7,100 tonnes of copper a year and gets 10% from recycled scrap. How many tonnes come from scrap and how many must be mined, and why does scrap matter for copper in India?

16. Explain each term: (a) field-based refinery (b) bio-energy

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

17. Write a note on the petroleum resources of India.

18. Match each with its resource: (a) Lohardaga (b) Jhunjhunu (c) Noamundi. Choose from: bauxite; copper; iron ore.

19. (a) Put these in order, earliest first: Mumbai High was discovered (1973); the Trombay institute was renamed the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (1967); the Oil and Natural Gas Commission was set up (1956). (b) How many years from the first to the last? (c) Explain why one of these mattered for India's energy.

20. Suppose a state's power capacity of 9,000 MW is 65% coal-based, 20% hydel and the rest wind and solar. (a) How many MW come from each? (b) Which of these are non-conventional? (c) Give one advantage of non-conventional energy.

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Answer key

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Q	Answer	Working
1	(d) the old crystalline rocks of the peninsular plateau	—
2	(a) coal	—
3	(d) Rajasthan	—
4	(c) copper, lead, zinc, cobalt and tungsten	—
5	(c) natural gas	—
6	(a) 11 years	1967 − 1956 = 11
7	(a) 194 million tonnes	97% of 200
8	(d) 512 million tonnes	80% of 640
9	A natural substance of organic or inorganic origin with definite chemical and physical properties.	—
10	(a) ferrous (b) non-metallic	—
11	(a) Karnataka (b) Gujarat	—
12	The Trombay institute was renamed the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, by 9 years	1976 − 1967
13	5 hours; 80 hours	160 ÷ 32; × 2 × 8
14	(a) copper, lead, zinc, cobalt and tungsten (b) copper, zinc and building stones	—
15	710 t scrap, 6,390 t mined; India's copper reserves are meagre	10% of 7,100
16	(a) a refinery near the oilfield, like Digboi (b) energy from farm residues and waste	—
17	Found in tertiary sedimentary rocks of Assam (Digboi, Naharkatiya, Moran), Gujarat (Ankaleshwar, Kalol, Mehsana) and offshore Mumbai High (found 1973), plus Krishna–Godavari and Kaveri basins.	—
18	(a) bauxite (b) copper (c) iron ore	—
19	(a) the Oil and Natural Gas Commission was set up; the Trombay institute was renamed the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre; Mumbai High	—

Q	Answer	Working
	was discovered (b) 17 years (c) Answers will vary; see the chapter.	
20	**(a) coal 5,850, hydel 1,800, wind and solar 1,350 MW (b) wind and solar (c) renewable and pollution free (or more evenly spread)**	65%, 20% and 15% of 9,000