

**CLASS - 10**

**SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**Contemporary India-II**

**CH-5 : Minerals and  
Energy Resources**

**Part - 5**

**Exercise**

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## Multiple choice questions.

(i) Which one of the following minerals is formed by decomposition of rocks, leaving a residual mass of weathered material?

- A Coal
- B Bauxite
- C Gold
- D Zinc



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(ii) Koderma, in Jharkhand is the leading producer of which one of the following minerals?

- A Bauxite
- B Mica
- C Iron Ore
- D Copper



1

(iii) Minerals are deposited and accumulated in the stratas of which of the following rocks?

- A Sedimentary Rocks
- B Metamorphic Rocks
- C Igneous Rocks
- D None of the Above



1

(iv) Which one of the following minerals is contained in the Monazite sand?

- A Oil
- B Uranium
- C Thorium
- D Coal



**Answer the following questions in about 30 words.**

**2**

- (i) Distinguish between the following in not more than 30 words.  
(a) ferrous and non-ferrous minerals

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Answer the following questions in about 30 words.

2

- (i) Distinguish between the following in not more than 30 words.  
(a) ferrous and non-ferrous minerals

Answer :

Ferrous Minerals	Non-Ferrous Minerals
Metallic minerals that contain <u>iron</u> are called ferrous minerals.	Metallic minerals, which do <u>not</u> contain <u>iron</u> , are called non-ferrous minerals.
<b>Example</b> : Iron ore, manganese, nickel, cobalt etc.	<b>Example</b> : <u>Copper</u> , bauxite, tin etc.



2

(b) conventional and non-conventional sources of energy



2

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Answer :

Conventional Sources of Energy	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy
These means have been used since a <u>long time</u> .	These tools have generally been identified in <u>recent times</u> .
They are <u>means</u> to an <u>end</u> .	These are <u>never ending</u> resources.

# EXERCISE



Conventional Sources of Energy	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy
These means involve <u>heavy expenditure</u> .	These methods require <u>less expenditure</u> .
<b>Example</b> <u>Coal, natural gas, wood</u> for fuel etc.	<b>Example</b> <u>Geothermal energy, wind energy, solar energy</u> etc.



2

(ii) What is a mineral?



2 | (ii) What is a mineral?

Answer :

- Minerals are naturally occurring homogeneous substances that have a definite internal structure.
- Minerals are formed by the combination of elements.



2

(iii) How are minerals formed in igneous and metamorphic rocks?



**2** | (iii) How are minerals formed in igneous and metamorphic rocks?

**Answer :**

- ▣ In these rocks, minerals are found in cracks, joints, faults and fissures.
- ▣ They are formed when they are pushed towards the Earth's surface through cracks in liquid or gaseous state.
- ▣ Then they cool down and solidify and are found in the form of veins or layers.



2

(iv) Why do we need to conserve mineral resources?



2

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Answer :

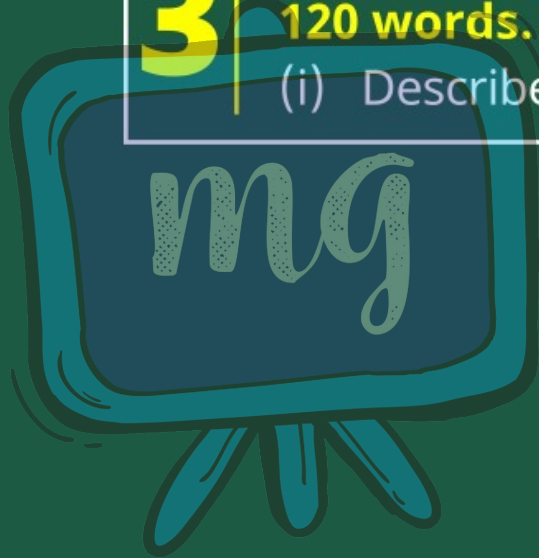
- ▣ The formation and concentration of mineral resources took millions of years.
- ▣ Their rebuilding process is a bit slow compared to their current consumption rate.
- ▣ That is why mineral resources are limited and non-renewable.
- ▣ That is why the need for conservation of minerals is important.



**3**

Answer the following questions in about 120 words.

(i) Describe the distribution of coal in India.



3

Answer the following questions in about 120 words.

(i) Describe the distribution of coal in India.

Answer :

In India, coal occurs in rock series of two main geological ages—

- ✦ Gondwana
- ✦ tertiary

✦ **Gondwana Coal**

- ✦ about 200 million years old

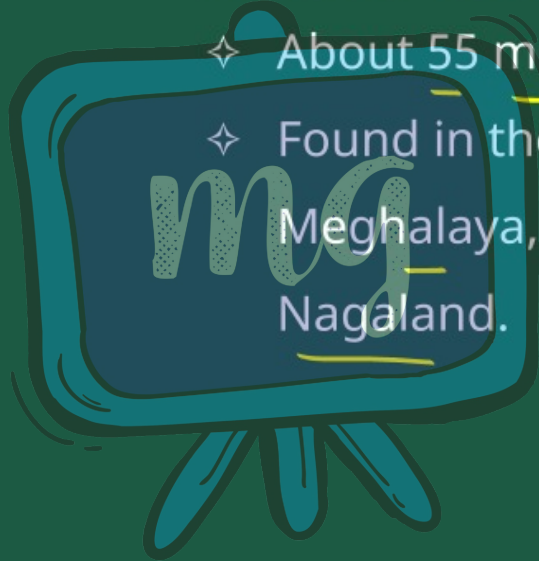


- ✦ Mainly located in the north-eastern part of the peninsula.
- ✦ Rich deposits of coal are found in the Damodar Valley region of West Bengal and Jharkhand.
  - West Bengal → Raniganj
  - Jharkhand → Bokaro and Jharia
- ✦ One third of the total coal production is obtained from this area.
- ✦ Coal deposits are also found in the Godavari, Mahanadi, Son and Wardha river valleys.



## ▮ Tertiary Coal

- ✦ About 55 million years old
- ✦ Found in the north-eastern states of Meghalaya, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland.





3

(ii) Why do you think that solar energy has a bright future in India?



3

(ii) Why do you think that solar energy has a bright future in India?

**Answer :**

The future of solar energy in India is bright because of the following reasons: -

- ▣ India being a tropical country receives abundant sunlight throughout the year.
- ▣ Solar power plants can be set up in rural and remote areas.



- The use of solar energy helps in minimising the dependence on cow dung cakes and wood in rural households.
- The use of solar energy contributes to environmental protection and also ensures the supply of manure in agriculture.

