

CHAPTER-5 | Minerals and Energy Resources

QUIZ
PART-05

1. 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 (B)

Explanation: Bauxite is formed through the decomposition of surface rocks, leaving behind a residual mass of weathered material.

2. Koderma in Jharkhand is the leading producer of which mineral?

A. Bauxite
B. Mica
C. Iron Ore
D. Copper (B)

Explanation: Koderma, located in Jharkhand, is famous for its large deposits of mica.

3. In which type of rocks are minerals commonly deposited and accumulated in strata?

A. Sedimentary Rocks
B. Metamorphic Rocks
C. Igneous Rocks
D. None of the above (A)

Explanation: Minerals like coal and salt are commonly found in sedimentary rocks, where they are deposited in horizontal layers.

4. Which mineral is contained in Monazite sand?

A. Oil
B. Uranium
C. Thorium
D. Coal (C)

Explanation: Monazite sand, especially found in Kerala, is rich in thorium, a radioactive element used in nuclear energy.

5. Which of the following is a ferrous mineral?

A. Copper
B. Bauxite
C. Iron ore
D. Gold (C)

Explanation: Iron ore contains iron, classifying it as a ferrous mineral.

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

A. Solar energy
B. Wind energy
C. Natural gas
D. Tidal energy (C)

Explanation: Natural gas is a conventional source of energy that has been used for many decades.

7. Which of the following is true about non-conventional energy sources?

A. They are costly to maintain
B. They are limited in supply
C. They are exhaustible
D. They are renewable and environment-friendly (D)

Explanation: Non-conventional sources like solar and wind energy are renewable and have minimal environmental impact.

8. What is the primary reason for conserving mineral resources?

A. They are abundant and cheap
B. They are renewable
C. They take millions of years to form and are being rapidly consumed
D. They can be artificially produced (C)

Explanation: Mineral resources are non-renewable and take millions of years to form, so their conservation is necessary.

9. Which coalfields are located in the Damodar Valley region?

A. Neyveli and Godavari
B. Jharia, Raniganj, Bokaro
C. Ankaleshwar and Mumbai High
D. Singrauli and Talcher (B)

Explanation: Jharia, Raniganj, and Bokaro are rich coalfields in the Damodar Valley of Jharkhand and West Bengal.

10. Why does solar energy have a bright future in India?

A. India has frequent snowfall
B. Solar panels are only useful in cities
C. India receives ample sunlight year-round
D. It is more efficient in colder climates (C)

Explanation: Being a tropical country, India receives abundant sunlight throughout the year, making it ideal for solar energy generation.