

CHAPTER-5 | Minerals and Energy Resources

QUIZ
PART-02

1. What is the term used for a mineral accumulation mixed with other elements in sufficient quantity for extraction?
- A. Vein B. Lode
C. Ore D. Bed (C)

Explanation: An ore is a mineral accumulation that contains enough valuable minerals to make extraction commercially viable.

2. Where are metallic minerals like tin, copper, and zinc commonly found?
- A. Ocean beds
B. Evaporated salt layers
C. Veins and lodes in igneous and metamorphic rocks
D. Residual soils (C)

Explanation: These metallic minerals are usually found in veins and lodes formed in igneous and metamorphic rocks.

3. What are placer deposits?
- A. Deposits from evaporation in arid regions
B. Minerals found in ocean beds
C. Deposits in sands of valley floors and bases of hills
D. Deep underground metallic veins (C)

Explanation: Placer deposits are mineral deposits found in sands at the base of hills and valley floors, typically formed by flowing water.

4. Bauxite is generally formed from which process?
- A. Ocean water evaporation
B. Decomposition of surface rocks and removal of soluble elements
C. Volcanic eruptions
D. Compaction under high pressure (B)

Explanation: Bauxite forms as a residual deposit from weathered rocks after soluble constituents are removed.

5. Which minerals are commonly formed in sedimentary rocks by evaporation, especially in arid regions?
- A. Tin and copper
B. Mica and quartz
C. Potash salt, sodium salt, and gypsum
D. Lead and zinc (C)

Explanation: These minerals are formed through the evaporation of water in arid conditions, leading to salt and gypsum deposits.

6. What geological formations in rocks are referred to as 'lodes'?
- A. Small mineral cracks
B. Vertical veins of water
C. Large mineral deposits in cracks and joints
D. Fossil layers in sedimentary rocks (C)

Explanation: Lodes are large mineral deposits formed in cracks, joints, and faults, typically in igneous and metamorphic rocks.

7. Which mineral is commonly found in ocean waters in a diffused form?
- A. Tin
B. Manganese
C. Common salt
D. Iron Ore (C)

Explanation: Common salt is one of the minerals found in ocean waters, though usually in a diffused and low-concentration form.

8. Where are manganese nodules mostly found?
- A. River beds
B. Forest lands
C. Ocean beds
D. Desert surfaces (C)

Explanation: Manganese nodules are rich mineral deposits found in the deep ocean beds.

9. What is a major environmental concern related to mineral extraction in Meghalaya?
- A. Open-cast mining
B. Oil drilling
C. Rat-hole mining
D. Undersea mining (C)

Explanation: Rat-hole mining, practiced in Meghalaya, involves narrow tunnels and is considered unsafe and environmentally harmful.

10. What minerals are commonly extracted through rat-hole mining in Meghalaya?
- A. Bauxite and mica
B. Coal, iron ore, limestone, and dolomite
C. Gold and platinum
D. Salt and gypsum (B)

Explanation: In Meghalaya, minerals like coal, iron ore, limestone, and dolomite are extracted using the rat-hole mining method.