

CLASS : 8
SUB : GEOGRAPHY
CH. 3 : MINERAL AND POWER RESOURCES
EXERCISE SOLUTION
(BY : RKY)

Q1. Answer the following questions.

(i) Name any three common minerals used by you every day.

Ans. Iron, gold and salt are the common minerals that we use every day.

(ii) What is an ore? Where are the ores of metallic minerals generally located?

Ans. A rock from which a particular mineral can be profitably extracted is called an ore.

The ores of metallic minerals are generally located in igneous and metamorphic rocks.

(iii) Name two regions rich in natural gas resources.

Ans. Russia and the United Kingdom are the major producers of natural gas.

(iv) Which sources of energy would you suggest for

(a) rural areas (b) coastal areas (c) Arid regions

Ans.

(a) Rural areas – biogas, solar energy

(b) Coastal areas – wind power, tidal power

(c) Arid regions – solar energy

(v) Give five ways in which you can save energy at home.

Ans. We can save energy at home by the following five ways :

- (i) Switching off the electrical appliances when not in use.
- (ii) Using pressure cooker to cook food.
- (iii) Promoting the use of solar energy.
- (iv) Covering the short distances using bicycles or by walking.
- (v) Turning off the car's engine at a red light .

Q2. Tick the correct answer.

(i) Which one of the following is NOT a characteristic of minerals?

- (a) They are created by natural processes.
- (b) They have a definite chemical composition.
- (c) They are inexhaustible.
- (d) Their distribution is uneven.

Ans. (c) They are inexhaustible

(ii) Which one of the following is a leading producer of copper in the world?

- (a) Bolivia
- (b) Ghana

(c) Chile

(d) Zimbabwe

Ans. (c) Chile ✓

(iii) Which one of the following practices will NOT conserve LPG in your kitchen.

(a) Soaking the dal for some time before cooking it.

(b) Cooking food in a pressure cooker.

(c) Keeping the vegetables chopped before lighting the gas for cooking.

(d) Cooking food in an open pan kept on low flame.

Ans. (d) Cooking food in an open pan kept on low flame. ✓

Q3. Give reasons.

(i) Environmental aspects must be carefully looked into before building huge dams.

Ans. Construction of a huge dam causes large scale destruction of the natural habitats of plants and wild animals living in the area. This disturbs the local ecosystem. Hence, environmental aspects must be carefully looked into, before building huge dams.

(ii) Most industries are concentrated around coal mines.

Ans. Coal is a source of energy in most industries. It is also used as raw material for several important industries. Hence most of the industries are located around coal mines.

(iii) Petroleum is referred to as “black gold”.

Ans. Petroleum is a thick black liquid. It is an extremely valuable fossil fuel. A variety of products that we use in our daily life like – kerosene, diesel, petrol, wax, plastics, lubricants, etc., are all produced from petroleum. Hence, it is also known as “black Gold”.

(iv) Quarrying can become a major environmental concern.

Ans. Quarrying can become a major environmental concern due to the following reasons:

(i) It involves the clearing of surface vegetation that destroys the humus present in top soil which is much required for the growth of plants.

(ii) It involves the use of explosives to break the huge chunks of rocks. This leads to massive noise pollution.

(iii) Blasting done for the purpose of quarrying generates great vibrations that can damage nearby constructions like civilian buildings, dams, etc.

(iv) The quarrying process also generates a lot of dust that causes air pollution.

(v) Quarrying also destroys natural vegetation and thus the habitat of many wild animals.

Q4. Distinguish between the following.

(i) Conventional and non conventional sources of energy

Ans.

Conventional sources of energy :

(i) These are the sources of energy which have been in common use for a long time.

(ii) They are exhaustible.

(iii) They cause large scale pollution.

(iv) Examples include firewood and fossil fuels.

Non-conventional sources of energy :

(ii) These are the alternative sources of energy which are not commonly used.

(ii) They are inexhaustible.

(iii) They do not cause any type of pollution, thus are environment friendly.

(iv) Examples include solar energy, nuclear energy, wind energy, etc.

(ii) Biogas and natural gas

Ans.

Biogas :

(i) It is obtained from the decomposition of organic matter like dead plants, animal dung, kitchen waste, etc.

(ii) It is a renewable source of energy.

(iii) It pollutes the environment since it releases carbon dioxide in the air.

(iv) It is used for domestic purposes like cooking and lighting.

Natural Gas :

(i) It is obtained as a by-product during the extraction of petroleum.

(ii) It is a non-renewable source of energy.

(iii) It is a clean fuel.

(iv) It is used for domestic purposes, in industries and also as a fuel to run vehicles.

(iii) Ferrous and nonferrous minerals

Ans.

Ferrous Minerals :

(i) Ferrous minerals contain iron.

(ii) Examples include iron ore, manganese and chromites.

Nonferrous minerals :

(i) Non-ferrous minerals do not contain iron.

(ii) Examples include gold, silver, copper, lead, etc.

(iv) Metallic and nonmetallic minerals

Ans.

Metallic Minerals :

(i) A mineral containing metal in raw form is called a metallic mineral.

(ii) Examples include bauxite and manganese.

Nonmetallic Minerals :

(i) A mineral that does not contain metal is called a non-metallic mineral.

(ii) Examples include limestone, mica and gypsum.