4. Natural Resources (Mineral and Power Resources)

Worksheet 1

A WI	rite one or two word answers to the following questions:					
1.	Minerals with iron content:					
2.	Excavating ore by digging or cutting:					
3.	Method of extracting petroleum:					
4.	Hard silvery metal used for steel making:					
5.	The ore of aluminium:					
6.	The oldest conventional source of power:					
7.	This fuel is also called Black Gold:					
8.	Heated groundwater emerges as:					
9.	Copper is produced in India at:					
10.	Nuclear fission takes place in:					
11.	Energy from the heat of the Earth's interior:					
12.	The turbine and dynamo help generate:					
13.	This metal is widely used to make alloys:					
14.	This is a non-conductor of electricity:					
15.	Electricity generated by using coal:					
B) Giv	Give answers to the following questions:					
1.	What is an ore?					
2.	What are metallic minerals and how are they classified?					

3.	What is shaft mining?				
4.	What is fission?				
5.	What is bauxite and what is it used for?				
6.	What are conventional sources of power? Name them.				
7.	What are the four varieties of coal?				
8.	What is natural gas and what is its use?				
9.	How is tidal energy produced?				

10. Give one advantage and one disadvantage of solar energy.

_			
_			
_			

Answers to Worksheet I

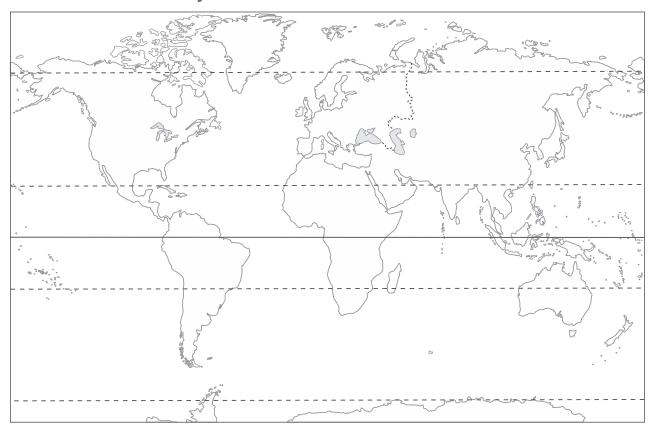
- A. 1. Ferrous minerals 2. Open-cast mining or quarrying 3. Drilling 4. Nickel 5. Bauxite
 - 6. Firewood 7. Petroleum 8. Geysers 9. Khetri 10. Nuclear reactors
 - 11. Geothermal energy 12. Hydel power 13. Copper 14. Mica 15. Thermal energy
- **B.** 1. An ore is the raw form of a mineral taken out of the Earth having a large amount of impurities, which are removed to convert the ore into useful materials.
 - 2. Metallic minerals are normally found in igneous rocks and they contain metal in ore form. Metals are hard substances having a typical lustre or shine and they can be ferrous [having iron] like iron, manganese, tungsten, chromites; or non-ferrous [without iron] like gold, silver, copper or lead.
 - 3. In shaft mining, vertical or slanting shafts and horizontal tunnels are made, interconnected with larger corridors and lifts are used to bring ores to the surface. It is costlier than open-cast mining.
 - 4. The process of splitting the nucleus of an atom into two or more smaller nuclei to produce energy is called fission. The atom used for fission comes from uranium or thorium.
 - 5. Bauxite is the ore of aluminium which is obtained by refining bauxite. Since it is light in weight and a good conductor of heat and electricity, it is mainly used for making railway coaches, aeroplane bodies, utensils, chemicals, transmission wires, building construction, pipes, boats, etc.
 - **6.** Conventional power resources are those sources that have been in use for a long time, like firewood, coal, petroleum, natural gas and electricity.
 - 7. The four varieties of coal are peat, lignite, bituminous and anthracite based on their carbon content and amount of impurities in them.
 - 8. Natural gas is released when petroleum is drilled and taken out of oilfields. Earlier it was allowed to go waste but now it is used as domestic and industrial fuel.
 - 9. Tidal energy is produced by using the rise and fall of the tides. A dam is used to trap water at high tide and released at low tide. The plant operating the rising and falling water can run generators and produce electricity.
 - 10. Solar energy could meet the earth's energy needs cheaply and easily, without damage to the environment, but solar cells are very expensive.

Srijan Social Sciences TRM 8

Worksheet 2

A Name the following:

- 1. The largest producer of gold in the world: _____
- 2. The largest consumer of mica in the world: _____
- 3. The largest reserves of iron ore found in: _____
- 4. The largest producer of nickel in the world: ______
- 5. The Indian state known for producing coal: _____
- 6. The first nuclear plant was set up in 1956 in: _____
- 7. Geothermal energy is widely used in: _____
- 8. The first gold mine in India: _____
- 9. The Indian state producing 50% of mica: _____
- 10. The largest reserves of oil are in: _____
- B Now on a map of the world, mark the above places and name them along with the minerals/metals they are known for.



Answers to Worksheet 2

- A. 1. South Africa 2. The USA 3. Russia 4. Canada 5. Jharkhand 6. UK 7. Iceland
 - 8. Kolar gold fields 9. Jharkhand 10. Saudi Arabia
- B. Refer to page 30 and 31 of Srijan Social Sciences 8 and an atlas