



GRADE: X

QUESTION BANK (2023-24)  
SOCIAL SCIENCE

Ch: Minerals and Energy resources

| Qn. No | All Questions are Compulsory   | Marks allocated |
|--------|--|-----------------|
|        | <b>MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS</b>   | 1 Mark Each     |
| 1      | <b>Coal mining in Jowai and Cherapunjee is done by family members in the form of a long narrow tunnel, known as _____ mining.</b><br>a) Rathole b) Opencast mining c) Underground mining d) None of the above<br><b>Answer: (a) Rathole</b>  | 1               |
| 2      | <b>Fill in the blank by choosing the most appropriate option:</b><br><b>Uranium and Thorium used for generating nuclear power are found in</b><br>(a) Ganga Basin (b) Gulf of Khambhat and Cambay<br>(c) Manikarn in Himachal Pradesh (d) Aravalli ranges of Rajasthan<br><b>Ans. (d) Aravalli ranges of Rajasthan</b> | 1               |
| 3      | <b>Magnetite is the finest iron ore with a very high content of iron up to _____.</b><br>a) 70 per cent b) 50 per cent c) 40 per cent d) 30 per cent<br><b>Answer: (a) 70 per cent</b>   | 1               |
| 4      | <b>Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur belt lies in _____ and _____.</b><br>a) Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh b) Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra<br>c) Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh d) Madhya Pradesh and Odisha<br><b>Answer: (b) Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra</b>   | 1               |
| 5      | <b>Ballari-Chitradurga-Chikkamagaluru-Tumakuru belt in Karnataka has large reserves of _____.</b><br>a) Iron ore b) Copper c) Uranium d) Granite<br><b>Answer: (a) Iron ore</b>  | 1               |
| 6      | <b>Which one of the following is the non conventional sources of energy is harnessed near Manikam in Himachal Pradesh.</b><br>(a) Geothermal Energy (b) Wind energy<br>(c) Solar energy (d) Hydrel Energy<br><b>Ans. (a) Geothermal Energy</b>   | 1               |
| 7      | <b>Which one of the following is the largest producer of copper in India?</b><br>(a) Karnataka (b) Gujarat (c) Orissa (d) Rajasthan<br><b>Ans: (d) Rajasthan</b>   | 1               |

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| 8                                  | <p><b>Which of the following states have most of the petroleum deposits?</b><br/> (a) Rajasthan and Kerala (b) Assam and Gujarat<br/> (c) Gujarat and Goa (d) Odisha and Punjab<br/> Ans: (b) Assam and Gujarat</p>  | 1 |
| <b>SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS</b> |  |   |
| 9                                  | <p><b>'Consumption of energy in all forms has been rising all over the country. There is an urgent need to develop a sustainable path of energy development and energy saving.' Suggest and explain any three measures to solve this burning problem.</b><br/> Ans: The following are the measures to solve this burning problem.<br/> ☑ We should use public transport instead of personal vehicles as much as possible.<br/> ☑ We should switch off electricity when not in use.<br/> ☑ We should switch to power-saving devices.<br/> ☑ We should keep our power equipment well maintained.<br/> ☑ Above all, use of non-conventional sources of energy would be of great help in overcoming the problem.</p> | 3 |
| 10                                 | <p><b>How is the mining activity injurious to the health of the miners and environment? Explain.</b><br/> Ans: Mining activity is injurious to the health of miners due to the following reasons.<br/> ☑ Inhalation of poisonous gases and dust make them vulnerable to pulmonary diseases.<br/> ☑ The risk of collapse of mine roofs may risk the life of miners.<br/> ☑ Inundation and fires in coalmines are a constant threat to the miners.</p>   | 3 |
| 11                                 | <p><b>In the present day energy crisis, what steps will you like to take for saving energy?</b><br/> Ans: We can save the energy by the following ways.<br/> ☑ Switching off the electrical appliances when not in use<br/> ☑ Use of energy efficient devices like CFC bulbs and appliances<br/> ☑ Car-pooling or use of public transport instead of private vehicles<br/> ☑ Use of alternate sources of energy (non-conventional/renewable sources)</p>   | 3 |
| 12                                 | <p><b>How can solar energy solve the energy problem to some extent in India? Give your opinion.</b><br/> Ans: Solar energy can solve the energy problem in India to some extent in the following ways:<br/> 1) India is a tropical country and it has enormous possibilities of tapping solar energy.<br/> 2) It is the cleanest form of energy available free of cost.<br/> 3) It minimises dependence of rural households on firewood and dung cakes.</p>  | 3 |

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| 13 | <p><b>'There is a pressing need to use renewable energy resources.' Justify the statement with suitable arguments.</b></p> <p>Ans: The given statement can be justified by the following arguments.</p> <p>Page 67</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☒ Increased consumption of energy resources has increased our dependence on fossil fuels like coal, oil and gas.</li> <li>☒ There are uncertainties about the energy supplies in future because of their potential shortages.</li> <li>☒ Use of non-renewable sources have serious consequences on the growth of national economy as they are getting expensive day by day.</li> <li>☒ Above all, non-renewable sources pose a great threat in the form of pollution and other environmental issues.</li> <li>☒ Solar, wind, tide, biomass and energy from waste material can thus, be proved advantageous in long run.</li> </ul>   | 3 |
|    | <b>LONG ANSWER</b>   |   |
| 14 | <p><b>Highlight the importance of petroleum. Explain the occurrence of petroleum in India.</b></p> <p>Ans: The importance of petroleum is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☒ It provides fuel for heating and lighting.</li> <li>☒ It provides lubricants for machinery and raw materials for many manufacturing industries.</li> <li>☒ Petroleum refineries act as a 'nodal industry' for synthetic textiles, fertiliser and chemical industries.</li> </ul> <p>(Any two)</p> <p>The occurrence of petroleum in India:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☒ Most of the petroleum in India is found in anticlines and fault traps in the rock formations of the tertiary age.</li> <li>☒ In regions of folding, anticlines or domes, it occurs where oil is trapped in the crest of the upfold.</li> <li>☒ The oil-bearing layer is porous limestone or sandstone through which oil may flow. The oil is prevented from sinking or rising by intervening non-porous layers.</li> </ul>  | 5 |
| 15 | <p><b>Explain the importance of conservation of minerals. Highlight any three measures to conserve them.</b></p> <p>Ans: Minerals conservation is essential because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☒ Minerals are non-renewable or finite in nature.</li> <li>☒ The rate of formation of minerals is very slow in comparison to the rate of consumption. The geological processes of mineral formation takes place over millions of years.</li> <li>☒ They are valuable and short-lived possessions of a country. Continued extraction leads to increasing costs as they are taken from greater depths along with decrease in quality.</li> </ul> <p>The following are the three methods of conserving minerals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☒ Minerals have to be used in a planned and sustainable manner.</li> <li>☒ Improved technologies should be evolved to make use of low grade ores at low costs.</li> <li>☒ Recycling of metals, using scrap metals and other substitutes would help in the conservation of minerals.</li> <li>☒ Using better mining methods will also help to reduce wastage.</li> </ul> | 5 |