

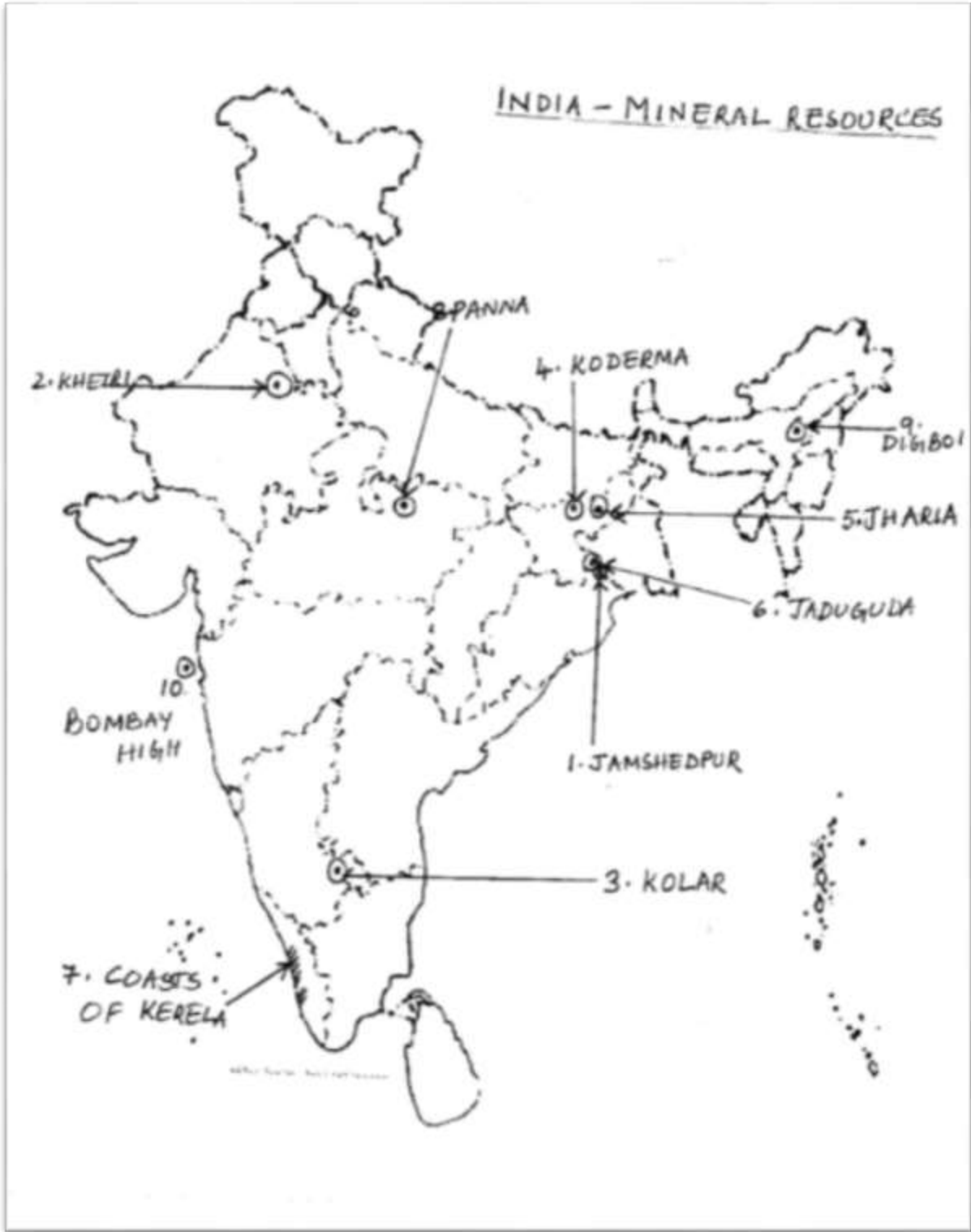


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|  | <p>INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT MIDDLE SECTION DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE</p> <hr/> <p>Mineral and Power Resources</p> |  |
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NAME: _____ **CLASS VIII SEC:** _____ **ROLL NO:** _____ **DATE:** _____ /06/2018

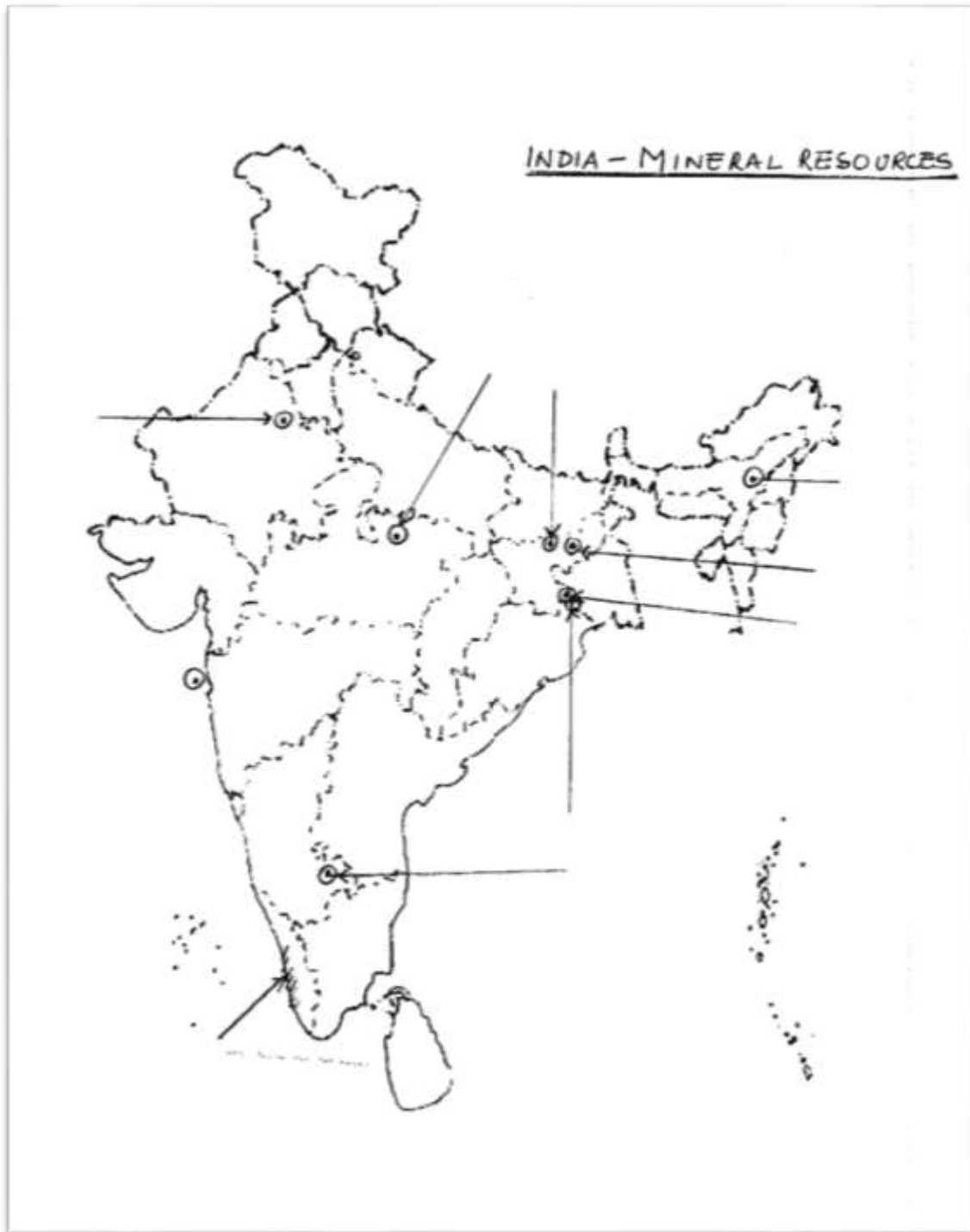
| S.NO | | MARKS |
|-----------|---|-----------|
| I | <p><u>NAME THE FOLLOWING:</u></p> <p>a. The process by which minerals that lie near the earth's surface are simply dug out : _____</p> <p>b. Rocks from which minerals are mined: _____</p> <p>c. The largest producer of bauxite in the world: _____</p> <p>d. A naturally occurring substance that has a definite chemical composition : _____</p> <p>e. The country that has no known mineral deposit: _____</p> <p>f. The largest producer and exporter of mica in the world : _____</p> <p>g. Energy obtained by building dams at narrow openings of the sea : _____</p> <p>h. The full form of CNG : _____</p> <p>i. The process of taking out minerals from rocks : _____</p> <p>j. The rarest diamond in the world: _____</p> <p>k. The first tidal energy station was built in: _____</p> <p>l. The most abundantly found fossil fuel : _____</p> <p>m. Heat energy obtained from the earth: _____</p> <p>n. The word petroleum means this: _____</p> | 14 |
| II | <p><u>FILL IN THE BLANKS:</u></p> <p>a. A _____ is an aggregate of one or more minerals without definite composition.</p> <p>b. Mineral fuels such as _____ and _____ are found in the sedimentary strata.</p> <p>c. The oldest rocks in the world are found in _____</p> <p>d. _____ is an excellent fuel for cooking and lighting.</p> <p>e. Wind is an _____ source of energy.</p> <p>f. _____ is found in large quantities in the monazite sands of Kerala.</p> <p>g. Minerals are a _____ resource.</p> <p>h. Electricity from coal is called _____.</p> <p>i. Petroleum and its derivatives are called as _____.</p> <p>j. _____ was the first country in the world to develop hydroelectricity.</p> | 10 |

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|-------------|--|--------------------------|----------|--|----------|
| III | <u>ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN 2 POINTS:</u> | | | | |
| 1 | Describe the types of mining. | | | | 2 |
| 2 | What are Minerals? How can they be identified? | | | | 2 |
| 3 | Explain the features of natural gas. | | | | 2 |
| 4 | What are fossil fuels? | | | | 2 |
| 5 | How is solar energy obtained? | | | | 2 |
| 6 | Write a short note on geothermal energy. | | | | 2 |
| IV | <u>ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN 3 POINTS:</u> | | | | |
| 1 | Write three advantages of wind energy | | | | 3 |
| 2 | How is hydel power generated? | | | | 3 |
| 3 | Describe how petroleum is obtained? | | | | 3 |
| V | <u>ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN FOUR POINTS:</u> | | | | |
| 1 | What are the uses of minerals? | | | | 4 |
| 2 | What is nuclear power? | | | | 4 |
| 3 | Write a short note on Tidal Energy? | | | | 4 |
| VI | <u>GIVE EXAMPLES FOR THE FOLLOWING</u> | | | | |
| | 1. | Metallic minerals | | | 7 |
| | 2. | Ferrous minerals | | | |
| | 3. | Nonferrous minerals | | | |
| | 4. | Organic minerals | | | |
| | 5. | Ores | | | |
| | 6. | By products of petroleum | | | |
| | 7. | Radioactive elements | | | |
| VII | <u>NAME THE CONTINENT THAT IS THE LARGEST PRODUCER</u> | | | | |
| | | 1. | Tin | | 4 |
| | | 2. | iron ore | | |
| | | 3. | Bauxite | | |
| | | 4. | Diamond | | |
| VIII | <u>ON THE GIVEN OUTLINE MAP OF INDIA NAME & LOCATE THE FOLLOWING:</u> | | | | |
| | 1. The first Iron & Steel Plant in India. <u>JAMSHEDPUR</u> 2. The most important centre producing copper in India <u>KHETRI</u> 3. A gold mine in Karnataka <u>KOLAR</u> 4. A place producing mica in Jharkhand <u>KODERMA</u> 5. The mine producing 35% of the total Indian coal production <u>JHARIA</u> 6. A place producing uranium in India <u>JADUGUDA</u> 7. Coast where thorium is found in India <u>KERALA</u> 8. A diamond mine in Madhya Pradesh <u>PANNA</u> 9. A petroleum reserve in Assam <u>DIGBOI</u> 10. An off-shore oil field <u>BOMBAY HI</u> | | | | 1 |



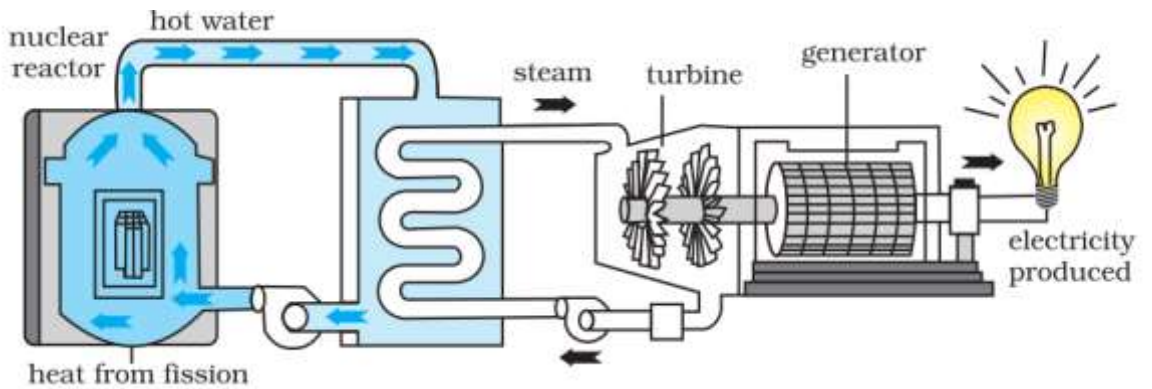
ON THE GIVEN OUTLINE MAP OF INDIA NAME & LOCATE THE FOLLOWING:

| | | | |
|----|--|-----|---------------------------------------|
| 1) | The first Iron & Steel Plant in India. | 6) | A place producing uranium in India |
| 2) | The most important centre producing copper in India | 7) | Coast where thorium is found in India |
| 3) | A gold mine in Karnataka | 8) | A diamond mine in Madhya Pradesh |
| 4) | A place producing mica in Jharkhand | 9) | A petroleum reserve in Assam |
| 5) | The mine producing 35% of the total Indian coal production | 10) | An off-shore oil field |

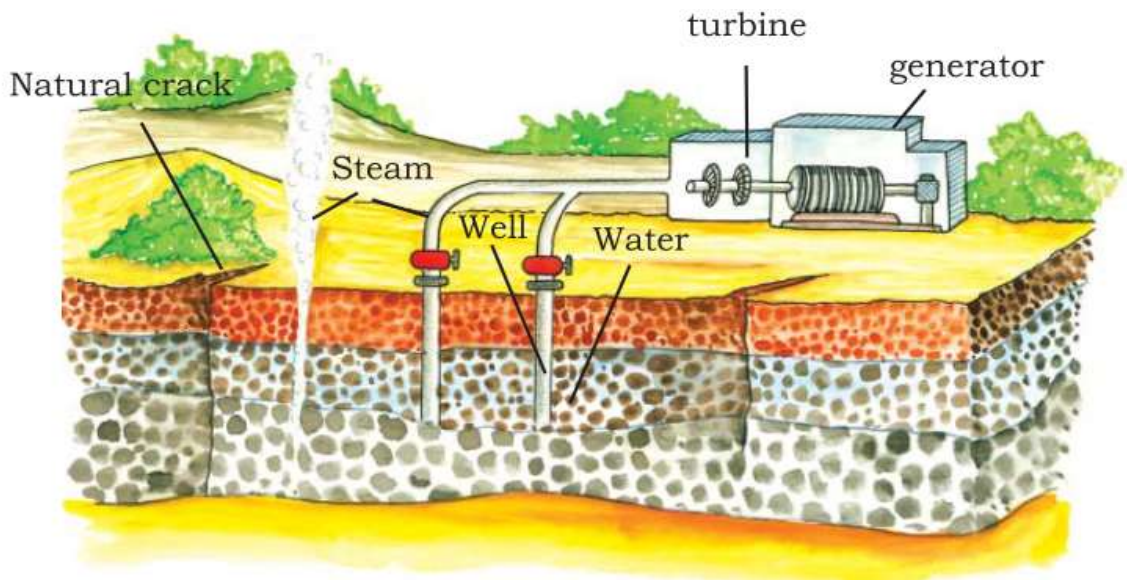


IX

STUDENTS TO DRAW THE FOLLOWING DIAGRAMS IN THEIR NOTEBOOK



Page No_35.. Fig 3.19



Page No_35.. Fig 3.21

X

HOME ACTIVITY TO BE COMPLETED IN THE NOTEBOOK:
DISTINGUISH BETWEEN THE FOLLOWING:

- Conventional and non conventional sources of energy;
- Ferrous and nonferrous minerals;
- Metallic and nonmetallic minerals.