



INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
MIDDLE SECTION
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
WORKSHEET-MINERAL AND POWER RESOURCES

Name: _____ Class : VIII Section ____ Roll No: ____ Date:20/8/2017

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I. NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. A naturally occurring substance that has a definite composition: _____
2. Hard substances that conduct heat and electricity and have a characteristic luster: ____
3. An aggregate of one or more mineral but without a definite composition of constituent mineral: _____
4. Rocks from which minerals are mined : _____
5. The country that has no known mineral deposit: _____
6. India is the largest producer and exporter of this mineral : _____
7. The region in India that is known for its gold deposits : _____
8. The word Petroleum means this: _____
9. A popular eco friendly automobile fuel: _____
10. The first country to develop Hydroelectricity: _____
11. Electricity produced from water : _____
12. In earlier times this source of energy was used for grinding grain and lifting water:

13. Heat energy obtained from earth: _____
14. The first tidal energy station was built here: _____
- 15.

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The _____ we use in our food and the _____ used in a pencil are examples of minerals.
2. Minerals can be extracted by _____, _____, or _____
3. Generally metallic minerals are found in _____ and _____ rocks and non-metallic minerals are found in _____ rocks
4. Mineral fuels like coal and petroleum are usually found in the _____ strata
5. _____ obtained from quartz is used in the computer industry.
6. _____ and _____ are the two main conventional energy sources.
7. The word Petroleum is derived from two Latin words Petra meaning _____ and Oleum meaning _____
8. Since coal is formed from buried ferns and swamps it is referred to as _____

9. Electricity produced using coal is called _____
10. Petroleum and its derivatives are called _____ as they are very valuable.
11. _____ is found with Petroleum deposits and is released when _____ is brought to the surface.
12. One fourth of the world's electricity is produced by _____ power.
13. _____ in India has huge tidal mill farms.
14. In India geothermal plants are located in _____ in Himachal Pradesh and _____ in Ladakh.

III. GIVE EXAMPLES FOR THE FOLLOWING

1.	Metallic minerals		
2.	Ferrous minerals		
3.	Non ferrous minerals		
4.	Organic minerals		
5.	Ores		
6.	By products of petroleum		
7.	Radio-active elements		

IV. NAME THE CONTINENT THAT IS THE LARGEST PRODUCER

1.	Tin	
2.	iron ore	
3.	Bauxite	
4.	Diamond	

V. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN TWO POINTS

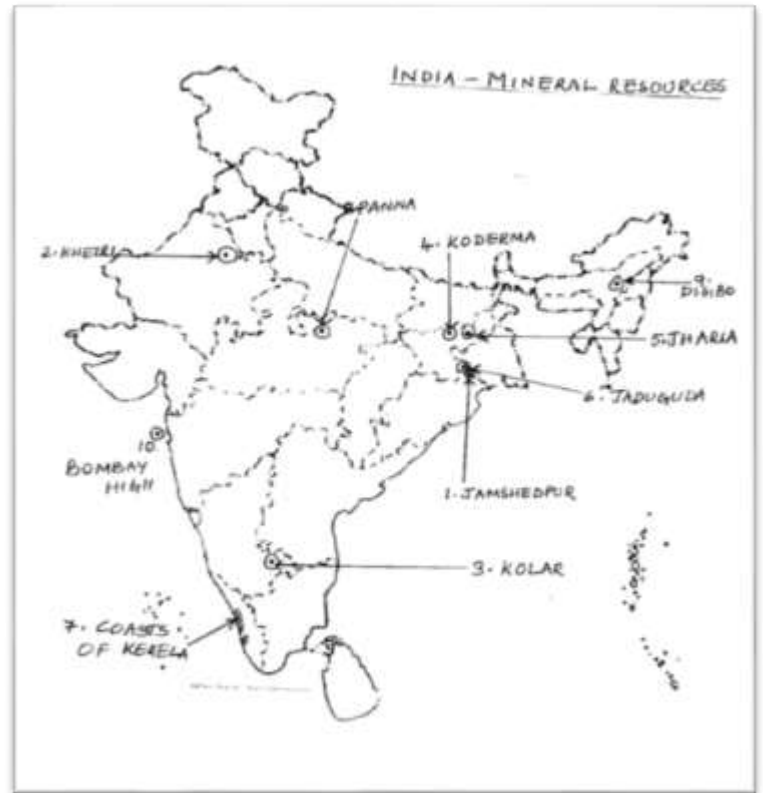
1. What are Minerals? How can they be identified?
2. How can we classify minerals on the basis of their composition? Give examples
3. Why should we conserve minerals? How can we conserve them?
4. What are the advantages and disadvantages of Hydel power as a source of energy?
5. What are fossil fuels?
6. Explain how radio-active elements are used to generate electricity
7. There is an urgent need for using non conventional source of energy- Give Reason

VI. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN FOUR POINTS

8. What are the different methods through which we can extract minerals?
9. Explain the uses of a few minerals
10. Distinguish between conventional and non conventional sources of energy
11. Write a short note on Biogas?

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

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



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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

INDIA - MINERAL RESOURCES

