

MINERAL AND POWER RESOURCES

Questions to be done in CW

I) Answer in a sentence -

- Q1. Why are power resources important?
- Q2. Mention some of the by-products of petroleum refining.
- Q3. What is thermal power?

II) Answer briefly –

- Q1. How minerals are formed?

ANS: Minerals are formed in different types of geological environments, under varying conditions. They are created by natural processes without any human interference.

- Q2. Name the nuclear power stations of India.
- Q3. Which mineral fuel is referred to as 'buried sunshine'? Mention its uses.
- Q4. What is geothermal energy?

ANS: Heat energy obtained from the earth is called geothermal energy.

The temperature in the interior of the earth rises steadily as we go deeper. Some times this heat energy may surface itself in the form of hot springs. This heat energy can be used to generate power.

Geothermal energy in the form of hot springs has been used for cooking, heating and bathing for several years.

- Q5. How can energy be generated from tides?

III) Answer in detail -

- Q1. Write a short note on solar energy and its uses. Mention its disadvantages.
- Q2. Explain the various ways by which minerals are extracted.
- Q3. How is hydel power generated? Name the leading producer of hydel power in the world and in India.

ANS: Rain water or river water stored in dams is made to fall from heights. The falling water flows through pipes inside the dam over turbine blades placed at the bottom of the dam. The moving blades then turn the generator to produce electricity. This is called hydro electricity.

The leading producers of hydel power in the world are Paraguay, Norway, Brazil, and China. Some important hydel power stations in India are Bhakra Nangal, Gandhi Sagar, Nagarjunsagar and Damodar valley projects.

Q4. Mention the advantages and disadvantages of any three non-conventional sources of energy.

Q5. Distinguish between the following:

- a) Conventional and non-conventional sources of energy
 - b) Biogas and natural gas
 - c) Ferrous and non-ferrous minerals
 - d) Metallic and non-metallic minerals
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