Minerals and Power Resources (Easy to learn exercise question/Answers) for class 8th

# 1. Exercise Questions along with answers:

i) Name any three common minerals used by you every day.

**Answer:** Three common minerals that we use every day are:

- 1. Salt (Halite): Itâ??s used in cooking and preserving food.
- 2. Iron: Found in things like utensils, vehicles, and buildings.
- 3. Quartz: Used in making glass and found in many electronic devices like watches and phones.
- ii) What is an ore? Where are the ores of metallic minerals generally located?

**Answer:** An ore is a naturally occurring rock or mineral from which metals can be extracted profitably. Ores of metallic minerals are typically found in:

Sedimentary Rocks: Some ores, like iron, are found in layers of sediment that have built up over time.

**Igneous and Metamorphic Rocks:** Formed under high heat and pressure, often in mountainous or volcanic regions.

(iii) Name two regions rich in natural gas resources.

**Answer:** Two regions rich in natural gas resources are:

The North Sea and The Middle East

and the major producer countries of natural gas are:- Russia, Norway, UK, Netherlands.

- (iv) Which sources of energy would you suggest for :-
- (a) rural areas (b) coastal areas (c) Arid regions

#### Answer: (a) Rural Areas:

- Solar Energy: Reliable for lighting and small appliances.
- Biomass Energy: Using organic materials for cooking and heating.

## (b) Coastal Areas:

- Wind Energy: Effective due to consistent sea breezes.
- Tidal Energy: Harnessing energy from ocean tides.

# (c) Arid Regions:

Wind Energy: Useful for harnessing strong desert winds.

**Solar Energy:** Abundant sunlight makes it ideal for power generation.

(v) Give five ways in which you can save energy at home.

#### Answer:

- 1. Use Energy-Efficient Appliances: Pick appliances that use less electricity and have high energy ratings.
- **2. Turn Off Lights and Electronics:** Switch off lights, TVs, and computers when not in use.
- 3. Unplug Devices: Disconnect chargers and appliances when not in use to prevent energy waste.
- 4. Use LED Bulbs: Replace old bulbs with LED ones to save energy.
- 5. Adjust Thermostat Settings: Lower the thermostat in winter and raise it in summer to cut heating Ciencesimplified.com and cooling costs.

# 2. Tick the correct answer:

- (i) Which one of the following is NOT a characteristic of minerals?
- (a) They are created by natural processes.
- (b) They have a definite chemical composition.
- (c) They are inexhaustible.
- (d) Their distribution is uneven.

**Answer:** (c) They are inexhaustible.

- (ii) Which one of the following is NOT a producer of mica?
- (a) Jharkhand
- (b) Karnataka
- (c) Rajasthan
- (d) Andhra Pradesh

**Answer:** (b) Karnataka

- (iii) Which one of the following is a leading producer of copper in the world?
- (a) Bolivia
- (b) Ghana
- (c) Chile
- (d) Zimbabwe

# Answer: (c) Chile

- (iv) Which one of the following practices will NOT conserve LPG in your kitchen.
- (a) Soaking the dal for some time before cooking it.
- (b) Cooking food in a pressure cooker.
- (c) Keeping the vegetables chopped before lighting the gas for cooking.
- (d) Cooking food in an open pan kept on low flame.

**Answer:** (d) Cooking food in an open pan kept on low flame.

# 3. Give Reasons:-

# (i) Why must environmental aspects be checked before building huge dams?

Big dams can flood land, displace people, and harm wildlife. Checking helps prevent these problems.

# (ii) Why are most industries near coal mines?

Industries need lots of energy and coal. Being close to coal cuts transport costs and ensures a steady supply.

# (iii) Why is petroleum called a??black golda?•?

Petroleum is called a??black golda? because ita??s very valuable and essential for energy.

## (iv) Why is quarrying an environmental concern?

Quarrying can destroy land, cause erosion, and pollute water. It needs careful management to avoid damage.

# 4. Distinguish between the following:

(i) Conventional and Non-Conventional Sources of Energy:

## **Conventional Sources:**

These are traditional energy sources like coal, oil, and natural gas.

They have been used for a long time and are often non-renewable.

## **Non-Conventional Sources:**

These include renewable energy sources like solar, wind, and hydropower.

They are newer and can be replenished naturally.

## (ii) Biogas and Natural Gas:

#### Biogas:

This is produced from organic waste through microbial action.

It mainly contains methane and carbon dioxide and is often used for cooking and electricity.

#### **Natural Gas:**

This is found underground in fossil fuel deposits.

It mainly contains methane and is used for cooking, heating, and electricity.

## (iii) Ferrous and Non-Ferrous Minerals:

#### **Ferrous Minerals:**

These contain iron, such as iron ore.

They are used to make steel and other alloys.

#### **Non-Ferrous Minerals:**

These do not contain iron, like copper and aluminum ores.

They are used in various industries for different purposes.

# (iv) Metallic and Non-Metallic Minerals:

## **Metallic Minerals:**

These contain metals like gold, silver, and copper.

They are used to make products like coins and electronics.

## **Non-Metallic Minerals:**

These do not contain metals, such as limestone and gypsum.

They are used in construction and agriculture.

# Category

1. Exercise and Additional questions for class 8th for classifices implified.com

#### **Date**

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