

Minerals And Energy Resources MCQ

10th Standard

Social Science

64 x 1 = 64

- 1) Which one of the following minerals is formed by decomposition of rocks, leaving a residual mass of weathered material?
(a) coal (b) bauxite (c) gold (d) zinc
- 2) Koderma, in Jharkhand is the leading producer of which one of the following minerals?
(a) bauxite (b) mica (c) iron ore (d) copper
- 3) Minerals are deposited and accumulated in the stratas of which of the following rocks?
(a) sedimentary rocks (b) metamorphic rocks (c) igneous rocks
(d) none of the above
- 4) Which one of the following minerals is contained in the Monazite sand?
(a) oil (b) uranium (c) thorium (d) coal
- 5) Which out of the following minerals is formed as a result of evaporation in the arid regions?
(a) Gypsum (b) Zinc (c) Coal (d) Copper
- 6) Which out of the following minerals is formed by the decomposition of surface rocks, and leaves a residual mass of weathered material?
(a) Gold (b) Bauxite (c) Zinc (d) Coal
- 7) Which out of the following minerals occur in the sands of valley floors and the base of hills?
(a) Gold (b) Copper (c) Sulphur (d) Marble
- 8) What is 'Rat hole' mining?
(a) Mining in places where there are lots of rats
(b) Mining done by family members in the form of a long narrow tunnel
(c) Mining that kills rats (d) None of these
- 9) Name the mines in Karnataka which is a 100per cent export unit?
(a) Balaghat mines (b) Khetri mines (c) Kudermukh mines (d) None of these
- 10) Which state in India is the largest producer of manganese ores?
(a) Jharkhand (b) Madhya Pradesh (c) Maharashtra (d) Odisha
- 11) India is critically deficient in the reserve and production of
(a) Copper (b) bauxite (c) zinc (d) platinum
- 12) Which state in India is the largest producer of bauxite?
(a) Odisha (b) Karnataka (c) Maharashtra (d) Kerala
- 13) The Koderma-Gaya-Hazaribagh belt of Jharkhand is a leading producer of
(a) copper (b) Manganese (c) iron ore (d) mica

- 14) Which out of the following is a non-conventional source of energy?
(a) Atomic energy (b) Firewood (c) Coal (d) Natural gas
- 15) What is low grade brown coal called?
(a) Bituminous (b) Anthracite (c) Lignite (d) None of these
- 16) About 63 per cent of India's petroleum production is from
(a) Assam (b) Mumbai High (c) Gujarat (d) None of these
- 17) Which is India's oldest oil producing state?
(a) Jharkhand (b) Arunachal Pradesh (c) Karnataka (d) Assam
- 18) What has raised uncertainties about the security of energy supply in the future?
(a) Rising prices of oil and gas (b) Lack of water resources
(c) Limited use of non-renewable fossil fuels
(d) Increasing use of renewable energy resources
- 19) Which mineral is used for generating atomic or nuclear power?
(a) Coal (b) Bauxite (c) Uranium (d) Copper
- 20) The Monazite sands of Kerala are rich in
(a) Coal (b) Uranium (c) Thorium (d) Platinum
- 21) Where is the largest solar plant of India located?
(a) Gujarat (b) Rajasthan (c) Maharashtra (d) Odisha
- 22) Nagarcoil and Jaisalmer are well-known for the effective use of
(a) tidal energy (b) geothermal energy (c) wind energy (d) biogas
- 23) Biogas plants using cattle dung are called
(a) hydel plants (b) gobar gas plants (c) thermal power station (d) gas station
- 24) Which place in India is ideal for utilising tidal energy?
(a) Gulf of Kachchh (b) Gulf of Khambhat (c) Gulf of Mannar (d) None of these
- 25) What are the Khetri mines famous for?
(a) Coal (b) Copper (c) Iron (d) Gold
- 26) Which out of the following is derived from the ocean waters?
(a) Limestone (b) Sandstone (c) Cobalt (d) Bromine
- 27) Magnetite is the finest iron ore with a new higher content iron upto
(a) 60% (b) 70% (c) 80% (d) 90%
- 28) How many percent minerals intake represents in our total intake of nutrients?
(a) 0.3 (b) 3.0 (c) 0.5 (d) 5.0
- 29) Which is the oldest oil producing state in India
(a) Gujarat (b) Maharashtra (c) Assam (d) None of these
- 30) India now ranks as a super power in the world, that is
(a) Wind Super Power (b) Solar Super Power (c) Hydel superpower
(d) Tidal Super Power

31) Limestone is associated with

- (a) Sedimentary rock (b) Igneous rock (c) Metamorphic rock (d) Tertiary rock

32) Which is correct about Magnetite iron ore?

- (a) Magnetite is the most important industrial iron ore in terms of quantity used
(b) Magnetite has the inferior magnetic qualities which is not valuable in the electric industry
(c) It is the finest iron ore with very high content of iron upto 70%.
(d) It has a slightly lower iron content than hematite (50-60%)

33) They study minerals as part of earth's crust for a better understanding of landforms. They are called:

- (a) Scientists (b) Geographers (c) Geologists (d) Ecologists

34) Which one of the following is an essential feature of Mica?

- (a) It is a metallic mineral made up of a series of plates
(b) It is not used in electric and electronic industry
(c) It cannot be easily split into thin sheets
(d) It can be clear, black, green, red, yellow or brown

35) Small occurrences of minerals in rocks are known as

- (a) Lodes (b) Veins (c) Orcs (d) Crevices

36) Which mineral belongs to the category of non-ferrous metals?

- (a) Iron ore (b) Manganese (c) Cobalt (d) Copper

37) Which one of the following minerals is NOT obtained from the veins and lodes?

- (a) Tin (b) Zinc (c) Lead (d) Gypsum

38) The larger occurrences of minerals of igneous and metamorphic rocks are called:

- (a) Veins (b) Lodes (c) Beds (d) Layers

39) Rat-hole mining is found in

- (a) Jharkhand (b) Orissa (c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Meghalaya

40) Which one of the following minerals is largely derived from Ocean Waters?

- (a) Bromine (b) Silver (c) Platinum (d) Bauxite

41) The Koderma-Gaya-Hazaribagh belt of Jharkhand is the leading producer of which one of the following minerals?

- (a) Bauxite (b) Iron ore (c) Copper (d) Mica

42) Which one of the following minerals is a fossil fuel ?

- (a) Coal (b) Zircon (c) Uranium (d) Barium

43) Odisha is the leading producer of which ore of the following minerals?

- (a) Copper (b) Mica (c) Manganese ore (d) Iron ore

44) Which of the following is a non-metallic mineral?

- (a) Lead (b) Tin (c) Limestone (d) Copper

- 45) Which of the following is the finest quality of iron ore?
(a) Magnetite (b) Limonite (c) Siderite (d) Haematite
- 46) Which of the following statements is not true about the ferrous minerals?
(a) Iron ore is a ferrous mineral
(b) Ferrous minerals account for about three fourths of the total value of the production of the metallic minerals
(c) Ferrous minerals provide a strong base for the development of metallurgical industries
(d) India does not produce ferrous minerals in large quantities
- 47) Which of the following is a non-ferrous mineral?
(a) Manganese (b) Petroleum (c) Aluminium (d) Iron
- 48) Which one of the following fuels is considered as environment-friendly?
(a) Natural gas (b) Petroleum (c) Coal (d) Firewood
- 49) Which of the following minerals is obtained through veins and lodes?
(a) Coal (b) Bauxite (c) Tin (d) Lead
- 50) Which one of the following states has the largest wind farm cluster?
(a) Gujarat (b) Rajasthan (c) Tamil Nadu (d) Himachal Pradesh
- 51) About 63 per cent of India's petroleum production is from
(a) Assam (b) Mumbai High (c) Gujarat (d) None of these
- 52) Which of the following is the basic mineral and the backbone of industrial development?
(a) Zinc ore (b) Iron ore (c) Manganese ore (d) Silver ore
- 53) Which is the finest iron ore with a very high content of iron?
(a) Magnetite (b) Haematite (c) Lignite (d) None of these
- 54) The Badampahar mine in Mayurbhanj and Kendujhar district is situated in which of the following Indian state?
(a) Kamataka (b) Odisha (c) Chhattisgarh (d) Jharkhand
- 55) Iron ore is exported to Japan and South Korea via which port?
(a) Chennai (b) Vishakhapatnam (c) Haldia (d) Mangaluru
- 56) Which of the following minerals is obtained from ocean waters?
(a) Common Salt (b) Bromine (c) Magnesium (d) All of these
- 57) Large reserves of natural gas have been discovered in which place in India?
(a) Arabian Sea (b) Andaman and Nicobar Islands (c) Krishna Godavari Basin
(d) Gulf of Mannar
- 58) Which type of sand in Kerala is rich in thorium?
(a) Monazite sands (b) Gypsum sands (c) Silica sands (d) Black sands
- 59) In India, the Gulf of Khambhat, the Gulf of Kachchh and the Gangetic delta provide ideal condition for utilising which energy?
(a) Tidal energy (b) Wind energy (c) Solar energy (d) Non-conventional energy

60) Which of the following is true for geothermal energy?

- (a) Experimental projects are set up in Puga valley, Ladakh
- (b) Aravalli ranges of Rajasthan have small reserves of it.
- (c) It develops in regions where there is low temperature
- (d) They are good sources for exhaustible conventional fuels.

61) Choose the correct option.

- (a) Chandrapur thermal power plant - Odisha
- (b) Mayurbhanj iron ore mines - Amarkantak
- (c) Kalol oil fields - Gujarat
- (d) Bauxite - Jharkhand

62) Consider the following statement about Bauxite.

- I. From bauxite, a clay like substance alumina is extracted.
 - II. Jharkhand is largest bauxite producer of India.
 - III. Bellari-Chitradurga belt is famous for bauxite reserves in India.
- Which of the following is true

- (a) Only I
- (b) II and III
- (c) I and III
- (d) All of these

63) Arrange the following manganese producing states from highest to lowest production.

- 1. Odisha
- 2. Madhya Pradesh
- 3. Karnataka
- 4. Andhra Pradesh

- (a) 2, 1,3,4
- (b) 1,2,3,4
- (c) 3, 2, 1,4
- (d) 2, 3, 4, 1

64) List I	List II
A. Ferrous minerals	1. Potash
B. Non-ferrous minerals	2. Uranium
C. Non-metallic minerals	3. Nickel
D. Energy minerals	4. Bauxite

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
ABCD	ABCD	ABCD	ABCD
3412	1324	1234	1432

1 x 1 = 1

65) **Assertion (A)** Flood gate dams are built across rivers so that water flows into inlet and gets trapped during high tides.

Reason (R) Trapped water flows back via a pipe that carries it through a power generating turbine.

Codes

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true, but R is false
- (d) A is false, but R is true

3 x 4 = 12

66) The growing consumption of energy has resulted in the country becoming increasingly dependent on fossil fuels such as coal, oil, and gas. Rising prices of oil and gas and their potential shortages have raised uncertainties about the security of energy supply in future, which in turn has serious repercussions on the growth of the national economy. Moreover, increasing use of fossil fuels also causes serious environmental problems. Hence, there is a pressing need to use renewable energy sources like solar energy, wind, tide, biomass and energy from waste material. These are called nonconventional energy sources. India is blessed with an abundance of sunlight, water, wind, and biomass. It has the largest programmes for the development of these renewable energy resources.

1. What are non-conventional energy sources?

- (a) Sources like wind, petroleum, oil, gas and coal are non-conventional sources of energy.
- (b) Sources like wind, solar energy, tide, and biomass are non-conventional sources of energy.
- (c) Sources like wind, thermal, hydro and petroleum are non-conventional sources of energy.
- (d) Sources like solar energy, petroleum, natural gas and coal are non-conventional sources of energy.

2. What is causing serious environmental problems?

- (a) Increasing use of fossil fuels are causing serious environmental problems.
- (b) Increasing use of natural fuels are causing serious environmental problems.
- (c) Decreasing use of fossil fuels are causing serious environmental problems.
- (d) Increasing use of chemical fuels are causing serious environmental problems.

3. Why there is a pressing need to use renewable energy?

- (a) There is a pressing need to use renewable energy due to serious malnutrition problems.
- (b) There is a pressing need to use renewable energy due to serious agro-processing problems.
- (c) There is a pressing need to use renewable energy due to serious fertilization problems.
- (d) There is a pressing need to use renewable energy due to serious environmental problems.

4. Which of the following are examples of fossil fuels?

- (a) Wind, coal, and gas are fossil fuels.
- (b) Wind, tide and sun are fossil fuels.
- (c) Coal, oil and gas are fossil fuels.
- (d) Light, wind, and oil are fossil fuels.

67) Toothpaste cleans your teeth. Abrasive minerals like silica, limestone, aluminium oxide and various phosphate minerals do the cleaning. Fluoride which is used to reduce cavities, comes from a mineral fluorite. Most toothpaste are made white with titanium oxide, which comes from minerals called rutile, ilmenite and anatase. The sparkle in some toothpastes comes from mica. The toothbrush and tube containing the paste are made of plastics from petroleum. Find out where these minerals are found?

1. How are toothpastes made white and where does it come from?

(a) Most toothpaste are made white with potassium oxide, which comes from minerals called rutile, ilmenite and anatase.

(b) Most toothpaste are made white with copernicium oxide, which comes from minerals called rutile, ilmenite and anatase.

(c) Most toothpaste are made white with titanium oxide, which comes from minerals called rutile, ilmenite and anatase.

(d) Most toothpaste are made white with zinc oxide, which comes from minerals called rutile, ilmenite and anatase.

2. What is used to reduce cavities and where does it come from?

(a) Fluorite is used to reduce cavities and it comes from mineral fluoride.

(b) Calcium is used to reduce cavities and it comes from mineral calcium.

(c) Fluoride is used to reduce cavities and it comes from mineral fluorite.

(d) Rutile is used to reduce cavities and it comes from mineral zinc.

3. What are toothbrush and tube made up of?

(a) The toothbrush and tube containing the paste are made of plastics from natural gas.

(b) The toothbrush and tube containing the paste are made of plastics from petroleum.

(c) The toothbrush and tube containing the paste are made of plastics from plastic.

(d) The toothbrush and tube containing the paste are made of plastics from potassium.

4. What cleans our teeth and by which minerals?

(a) Toothpaste cleans your teeth. Abrasive minerals like silicone, limestone, potassium oxide and various phosphate minerals do the cleaning.

(b) Toothpaste cleans your teeth. Abrasive minerals like silica, limestone, aluminium oxide and various phosphate minerals do the cleaning.